

# Model DMM7510 7½ Digit Graphical Sampling Multimeter

## Reference Manual

DMM7510-901-01 Rev. C / September 2019



DMM7510-901-01C

Model DMM7510  
7½ Digit Graphical Sampling Multimeter  
Reference Manual



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The following safety precautions should be observed before using this product and any associated instrumentation. Although some instruments and accessories would normally be used with nonhazardous voltages, there are situations where hazardous conditions may be present.

This product is intended for use by personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with the safety precautions required to avoid possible injury. Read and follow all installation, operation, and maintenance information carefully before using the product. Refer to the user documentation for complete product specifications.

If the product is used in a manner not specified, the protection provided by the product warranty may be impaired.

The types of product users are:

**Responsible body** is the individual or group responsible for the use and maintenance of equipment, for ensuring that the equipment is operated within its specifications and operating limits, and for ensuring that operators are adequately trained.

**Operators** use the product for its intended function. They must be trained in electrical safety procedures and proper use of the instrument. They must be protected from electric shock and contact with hazardous live circuits.

**Maintenance personnel** perform routine procedures on the product to keep it operating properly, for example, setting the line voltage or replacing consumable materials. Maintenance procedures are described in the user documentation. The procedures explicitly state if the operator may perform them. Otherwise, they should be performed only by service personnel.

**Service personnel** are trained to work on live circuits, perform safe installations, and repair products. Only properly trained service personnel may perform installation and service procedures.

Keithley products are designed for use with electrical signals that are measurement, control, and data I/O connections, with low transient overvoltages, and must not be directly connected to mains voltage or to voltage sources with high transient overvoltages. Measurement Category II (as referenced in IEC 60664) connections require protection for high transient overvoltages often associated with local AC mains connections. Certain Keithley measuring instruments may be connected to mains. These instruments will be marked as category II or higher.

Unless explicitly allowed in the specifications, operating manual, and instrument labels, do not connect any instrument to mains.

Exercise extreme caution when a shock hazard is present. Lethal voltage may be present on cable connector jacks or test fixtures. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) states that a shock hazard exists when voltage levels greater than 30 V RMS, 42.4 V peak, or 60 VDC are present. A good safety practice is to expect that hazardous voltage is present in any unknown circuit before measuring.

Operators of this product must be protected from electric shock at all times. The responsible body must ensure that operators are prevented access and/or insulated from every connection point. In some cases, connections must be exposed to potential human contact. Product operators in these circumstances must be trained to protect themselves from the risk of electric shock. If the circuit is capable of operating at or above 1000 V, no conductive part of the circuit may be exposed.

Do not connect switching cards directly to unlimited power circuits. They are intended to be used with impedance-limited sources. NEVER connect switching cards directly to AC mains. When connecting sources to switching cards, install protective devices to limit fault current and voltage to the card.

Before operating an instrument, ensure that the line cord is connected to a properly-grounded power receptacle. Inspect the connecting cables, test leads, and jumpers for possible wear, cracks, or breaks before each use.

When installing equipment where access to the main power cord is restricted, such as rack mounting, a separate main input power disconnect device must be provided in close proximity to the equipment and within easy reach of the operator.

For maximum safety, do not touch the product, test cables, or any other instruments while power is applied to the circuit under test. ALWAYS remove power from the entire test system and discharge any capacitors before: connecting or disconnecting cables or jumpers, installing or removing switching cards, or making internal changes, such as installing or removing jumpers.

Do not touch any object that could provide a current path to the common side of the circuit under test or power line (earth) ground. Always make measurements with dry hands while standing on a dry, insulated surface capable of withstanding the voltage being measured.


For safety, instruments and accessories must be used in accordance with the operating instructions. If the instruments or accessories are used in a manner not specified in the operating instructions, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.


Do not exceed the maximum signal levels of the instruments and accessories. Maximum signal levels are defined in the specifications and operating information and shown on the instrument panels, test fixture panels, and switching cards.


When fuses are used in a product, replace with the same type and rating for continued protection against fire hazard.


Chassis connections must only be used as shield connections for measuring circuits, NOT as protective earth (safety ground) connections.


If you are using a test fixture, keep the lid closed while power is applied to the device under test. Safe operation requires the use of a lid interlock.


If a  screw is present, connect it to protective earth (safety ground) using the wire recommended in the user documentation.

The  symbol on an instrument means caution, risk of hazard. The user must refer to the operating instructions located in the user documentation in all cases where the symbol is marked on the instrument.

The  symbol on an instrument means warning, risk of electric shock. Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with these voltages.


The  symbol on an instrument shows that the surface may be hot. Avoid personal contact to prevent burns.

The  symbol indicates a connection terminal to the equipment frame.

If this  symbol is on a product, it indicates that mercury is present in the display lamp. Please note that the lamp must be properly disposed of according to federal, state, and local laws.

The **WARNING** heading in the user documentation explains hazards that might result in personal injury or death. Always read the associated information very carefully before performing the indicated procedure.

The **CAUTION** heading in the user documentation explains hazards that could damage the instrument. Such damage may invalidate the warranty.

The **CAUTION** heading with the  symbol in the user documentation explains hazards that could result in moderate or minor injury or damage the instrument. Always read the associated information very carefully before performing the indicated procedure. Damage to the instrument may invalidate the warranty.

Instrumentation and accessories shall not be connected to humans.

Before performing any maintenance, disconnect the line cord and all test cables.

To maintain protection from electric shock and fire, replacement components in mains circuits — including the power transformer, test leads, and input jacks — must be purchased from Keithley. Standard fuses with applicable national safety approvals may be used if the rating and type are the same. The detachable mains power cord provided with the instrument may only be replaced with a similarly rated power cord. Other components that are not safety-related may be purchased from other suppliers as long as they are equivalent to the original component (note that selected parts should be purchased only through Keithley to maintain accuracy and functionality of the product). If you are unsure about the applicability of a replacement component, call a Keithley office for information.

Unless otherwise noted in product-specific literature, Keithley instruments are designed to operate indoors only, in the following environment: Altitude at or below 2,000 m (6,562 ft); temperature 0 °C to 50 °C (32 °F to 122 °F); and pollution degree 1 or 2.

To clean an instrument, use a cloth dampened with deionized water or mild, water-based cleaner. Clean the exterior of the instrument only. Do not apply cleaner directly to the instrument or allow liquids to enter or spill on the instrument. Products that consist of a circuit board with no case or chassis (e.g., a data acquisition board for installation into a computer) should never require cleaning if handled according to instructions. If the board becomes contaminated and operation is affected, the board should be returned to the factory for proper cleaning/servicing.

Safety precaution revision as of June 2017.

# Table of contents

---

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
Welcome .....	1-1
Extended warranty .....	1-1
Contact information .....	1-2
Organization of manual sections .....	1-2
Capabilities and features .....	1-3
General ratings .....	1-4
<b>Installation</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
Dimensions .....	2-1
Handle and bumpers .....	2-4
Removing the handle and bumpers .....	2-4
Instrument power .....	2-6
Connect the power cord .....	2-6
Turn the DMM7510 on or off .....	2-7
Remote communications interfaces .....	2-8
Supported remote interfaces .....	2-8
Comparison of the communications interfaces .....	2-8
GPIB setup .....	2-10
LAN communications .....	2-14
USB communications .....	2-22
DMM7510 web interface .....	2-27
How to install the Keithley I/O Layer .....	2-33
Modifying, repairing, or removing Keithley I/O Layer software .....	2-33
Interface access .....	2-34
Changing the interface access type .....	2-34
Changing the password .....	2-35
Switching control interfaces .....	2-36
Determining the command set you will use .....	2-36
System information .....	2-37
<b>Instrument description</b> .....	<b>3-1</b>
Front-panel overview .....	3-1
Rear-panel overview .....	3-3
Touchscreen display .....	3-5
Select items on the touchscreen .....	3-5
Scroll bars .....	3-5
Enter information .....	3-6
Adjust the backlight brightness and dimmer .....	3-7
Event messages .....	3-8
Screen descriptions .....	3-9
Home screen .....	3-9
Menu overview .....	3-20
Trigger menu .....	3-38

Scripts menu .....	3-40
System menu .....	3-42
APPS Manager .....	3-47
Download and run TSP applications .....	3-47
Examples in this manual .....	3-48
Display features .....	3-48
Setting the number of displayed digits .....	3-48
Setting the display format .....	3-49
Customizing a message for the USER swipe screen .....	3-50
Creating messages for interactive prompts .....	3-51
Save screen captures to a USB flash drive .....	3-52
Instrument sounds .....	3-53

## **Making measurements..... 4-1**

Test connections .....	4-1
Basic connections .....	4-3
Front- or rear-panel test connections .....	4-4
Measurement overview .....	4-5
Measurement capabilities .....	4-5
Warmup time .....	4-6
High-energy circuit safety precautions .....	4-6
DC voltage measurements .....	4-7
AC voltage measurements .....	4-10
DC current measurements .....	4-12
AC current measurements .....	4-14
Resistance measurements .....	4-16
Continuity measurements .....	4-25
Frequency measurements .....	4-27
Period measurements .....	4-28
Diode measurements .....	4-30
Temperature measurements .....	4-31
Capacitance measurements .....	4-33
DC voltage ratio measurements .....	4-35
Digitize functions .....	4-39
Display results of two measure functions .....	4-45
Displayed measurements .....	4-47
Using Quick Setups .....	4-47
Store settings for functions regardless of active state .....	4-50
Measurement methods .....	4-50
Continuous measurement triggering .....	4-50
Trigger key triggering .....	4-51
Trigger model triggering .....	4-51
Switching between measurement methods .....	4-51
Auto Delay .....	4-52
Voltage autodelay and autorange times .....	4-52
Current autodelay and autorange times .....	4-53
Resistance autodelay and autorange times .....	4-53
Frequency and period autodelay and autorange times .....	4-54
Temperature autodelay and autorange times .....	4-54
Capacitance autodelay and autorange times .....	4-54
Diode autodelay and autorange times .....	4-54
DCV ratio autodelay and autorange times .....	4-54
Detector bandwidth .....	4-55

Automatic reference measurements .....	4-55
Setting autozero .....	4-56
Ranges .....	4-56
Selecting the automatic measurement range .....	4-57
Selecting a specific measure range .....	4-57
Relative offset .....	4-58
Establishing a relative offset value .....	4-58
Calculations that you can apply to measurements .....	4-60
mx+b .....	4-60
Percent .....	4-61
Reciprocal (1/X) .....	4-61
Setting mx+b math operations .....	4-62
Setting percent math operations .....	4-62
Setting reciprocal math operations .....	4-63
Switching math on the SETTINGS swipe screen .....	4-63
Filtering measurement data .....	4-63
Repeating average filter .....	4-64
Moving average filter .....	4-64
Filter window .....	4-65
Setting up the averaging filter .....	4-65
Limit testing and binning .....	4-66
Limit testing using the front-panel interface .....	4-67
Line cycle synchronization .....	4-69
Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy .....	4-69
DMM resistance measurement methods .....	4-71
Constant-current source method .....	4-71
Ratiometric method .....	4-72
Low-level voltage measurement considerations .....	4-74
Magnetic fields .....	4-75
Radio frequency interference .....	4-75
Shielding .....	4-76
Thermoelectric potentials .....	4-77
Thermoelectric coefficients .....	4-78
Thermoelectric EMF generation .....	4-78
Minimizing thermoelectric EMFs .....	4-79
Using relative offset to minimize thermoelectric EMFs .....	4-79
Cable effects on dry-circuit ohms .....	4-79
Cable effects .....	4-80
Solutions .....	4-82
Order of operations .....	4-83
Configuration lists .....	4-84
Configuration indexes .....	4-84
Working with configuration lists and indexes .....	4-84
Recall a configuration index .....	4-88
View configuration list contents .....	4-89
Delete a configuration index or list .....	4-91
Overwrite an existing index .....	4-91
List the available configuration lists .....	4-92
Determine the number of indexes in a configuration list .....	4-92
Save a configuration list .....	4-93
Settings stored in a measure configuration index .....	4-93

Digitize settings stored in a measure configuration list index .....	4-96
Remote commands for configuration list operations .....	4-97
<b>Autocalibration .....</b>	<b>4-98</b>
Running autocalibration .....	4-98
Scheduling autocalibration .....	4-99
Reviewing calibration information.....	4-100
Monitoring internal temperature .....	4-101
<b>Saving front-panel settings into a macro script.....</b>	<b>4-102</b>
Recording a macro script .....	4-102
Running a macro script .....	4-103
Front-panel macro recording limitations .....	4-103
<b>Saving setups.....</b>	<b>4-103</b>
Save a user setup to internal memory.....	4-104
Save a user setup to a USB flash drive.....	4-105
Copy a user setup .....	4-105
Delete a user setup .....	4-106
Recall a user setup .....	4-106
Define the setup used when power is turned on .....	4-107
<b>Using the event log .....</b>	<b>4-108</b>
Information provided for each event log entry .....	4-108
Event log settings.....	4-108
Effects of errors on scripts.....	4-109
<b>Resets .....</b>	<b>4-110</b>
Reset the instrument.....	4-111

## **Reading buffers..... 5-1**

Introduction to reading buffers .....	5-1
<b>Getting started with buffers .....</b>	<b>5-2</b>
Types of reading buffers .....	5-2
Effects of reset and power cycle on buffers.....	5-2
Buffer fill status.....	5-2
Timestamps.....	5-4
Creating buffers.....	5-4
Setting reading buffer options .....	5-9
Selecting a buffer .....	5-14
Viewing and saving buffer content .....	5-17
Clearing buffers.....	5-22
Deleting buffers.....	5-23
<b>Remote buffer operation .....</b>	<b>5-24</b>
Storing data in buffers .....	5-24
Accessing the data in buffers .....	5-26
Buffer read-only attributes.....	5-27
Reading buffer time and date values.....	5-27
Reading buffer for . . . do loops.....	5-28
Writable reading buffers .....	5-29
<b>Apply mathematical expressions to reading buffer data .....</b>	<b>5-31</b>
Mathematical expressions for buffer math.....	5-31
Set up buffer math using SCPI commands .....	5-32
Set up buffer math using TSP commands.....	5-32
<b>Using buffers across TSP-Link nodes.....</b>	<b>5-32</b>

<b>Graphing</b> .....	<b>6-1</b>
Introduction .....	6-1
About the graph screens .....	6-1
How to work with the graph.....	6-3
Use the Graph swipe bar .....	6-4
Change the data that is graphed.....	6-6
Add, remove, and clear traces .....	6-6
Active buffer .....	6-7
Change the display of data .....	6-7
Change the scale of the graph.....	6-8
Set up triggers.....	6-9
Types of triggers .....	6-9
Trigger settings .....	6-10
Graph measurement using triggers.....	6-13
About the Histogram screen .....	6-13
How to work with the Histogram.....	6-13
Change the data that is binned .....	6-14
<b>Triggering</b> .....	<b>7-1</b>
Digital I/O .....	7-1
Digital I/O connector and pinouts .....	7-1
Digital I/O port configuration.....	7-2
Digital I/O lines .....	7-5
Remote digital I/O commands.....	7-11
Digital I/O bit weighting .....	7-12
Digital I/O programming examples .....	7-12
External I/O .....	7-15
Setting up the external I/O.....	7-15
External trigger I/O pinouts.....	7-16
Remote external I/O commands.....	7-16
Triggering .....	7-17
Command interface triggering.....	7-17
Triggering using hardware lines .....	7-18
Analog triggering overview .....	7-18
LAN triggering overview .....	7-36
Event blenders .....	7-41
Interactive triggering.....	7-42
Trigger model .....	7-44
TriggerFlow Trigger Model .....	7-45
Trigger-model blocks.....	7-46
Trigger-model templates .....	7-62
Assembling trigger-model blocks .....	7-64
Running the trigger model.....	7-66
Using trigger events to start actions in the trigger model .....	7-69



<b>TSP-Link and TSP-Net .....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
TSP-Link System Expansion Interface .....	8-1
TSP-Link connections .....	8-1
TSP-Link nodes.....	8-3
Master and subordinates.....	8-4
Initializing the TSP-Link system .....	8-4
Sending commands to TSP-Link nodes .....	8-5
Using the reset() command.....	8-5
Terminating scripts on the TSP-Link system.....	8-6
Triggering using TSP-Link trigger lines .....	8-6
Running simultaneous test scripts.....	8-7
Using DMM7510 TSP-Link commands with other TSP-Link products .....	8-12
TSP-Net .....	8-13
Using TSP-Net with any ethernet-enabled instrument .....	8-13
Remote instrument events .....	8-15
TSP-Net instrument commands: General device control .....	8-15
TSP-Net instrument commands: TSP-enabled device control .....	8-16
Example: Using tspnet commands.....	8-16
 <b>Maintenance .....</b>	 <b>9-1</b>
Introduction .....	9-1
Line fuse replacement.....	9-1
Input fuse replacement.....	9-2
Lithium battery.....	9-3
Front-panel display.....	9-3
Cleaning the front-panel display.....	9-4
Abnormal display operation.....	9-4
Removing ghost images or contrast irregularities .....	9-4
Upgrading the firmware.....	9-5
From the front panel.....	9-5
Using TSP .....	9-6
Using SCPI.....	9-7
Using TSB.....	9-8
 <b>Introduction to SCPI commands.....</b>	 <b>10-1</b>
Introduction to SCPI.....	10-1
Command execution rules.....	10-1
Command messages .....	10-1
SCPI command programming notes.....	10-3
SCPI command formatting .....	10-3
Using the SCPI command reference.....	10-5
 <b>SCPI command reference.....</b>	 <b>11-1</b>
:FETCh?.....	11-1
:MEASure? .....	11-3
:MEASure:DIgitize? .....	11-6
:READ? .....	11-8
:READ:DIgitize? .....	11-10
*RCL .....	11-12

*SAV .....	11-13
ACAL subsystem.....	11-14
:ACAL:COUNT? .....	11-14
:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:INTernal?.....	11-14
:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:DIFFerence?.....	11-15
:ACAL:LASTrun:TIME? .....	11-16
:ACAL:NEXTrun:TIME? .....	11-16
:ACAL:REVert .....	11-17
:ACAL:RUN .....	11-17
:ACAL:SCHedule .....	11-18
CALCulate subsystem.....	11-20
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:AUDible.....	11-20
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar:AUTO .....	11-21
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar[:IMMEDIATE] .....	11-22
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:FAIL? .....	11-23
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer[:DATA] .....	11-24
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:STATe.....	11-25
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer[:DATA] .....	11-26
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:FORMat.....	11-27
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor.....	11-29
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor .....	11-30
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:PERCent .....	11-31
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:STATe.....	11-32
DIGital subsystem .....	11-33
:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE .....	11-33
:DIGital:LINE<n>:STATe.....	11-35
:DIGital:READ? .....	11-36
:DIGital:WRITe <n>.....	11-36
DISPlay subsystem .....	11-37
:DISPlay:BUFFer:ACTive.....	11-37
:DISPlay:CLEar.....	11-38
:DISPlay:<function>:DIGits.....	11-38
:DISPlay:LIGHt:STATe.....	11-39
:DISPlay:READing:FORMat .....	11-40
:DISPlay:SCReen.....	11-41
:DISPlay:USER<n>:TEXT[:DATA] .....	11-42
FORMat subsystem .....	11-43
:FORMat:ASCii:PRECision .....	11-43
:FORMat:BORDer .....	11-44
:FORMat[:DATA] .....	11-45
ROUTE subsystem .....	11-46
:ROUTE:TERMinals? .....	11-46
SCRipt subsystem.....	11-46
:SCRipt:RUN.....	11-47
SENSe1 subsystem .....	11-47
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:APERture .....	11-47
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:LEVel .....	11-50
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:SLOPe.....	11-51
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:HFReject.....	11-52
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE .....	11-53
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:CONDition .....	11-54
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:LEVel.....	11-55
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:POLarity .....	11-56
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:WIDTh .....	11-57
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:DIRection .....	11-58
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:HIGH .....	11-59

[SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:LOW .....	11-60
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERAge:COUNT .....	11-61
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERAge[:STATe] .....	11-62
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERAge:TCONtrol .....	11-63
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERAge:WINDow .....	11-64
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:AZERo[:STATe] .....	11-65
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:ACTual? .....	11-66
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:LEVel .....	11-67
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling .....	11-68
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FILTer .....	11-69
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FREQuency .....	11-70
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:DB:REFerence .....	11-71
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:DBM:REFerence .....	11-72
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:DCIRcuit .....	11-73
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:DELay:AUTO .....	11-74
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:DELay:USER<n> .....	11-75
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:DETector:BANDwidth .....	11-76
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:INPutimpedance .....	11-77
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:LINE:SYNC .....	11-78
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:NPLCYcles .....	11-78
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:OCOMpensated .....	11-80
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:ODETector .....	11-81
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RANGe:AUTO .....	11-82
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RANGe[:UPPer] .....	11-83
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative .....	11-85
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:ACQuire .....	11-86
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:METHod .....	11-87
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:STATe .....	11-88
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ALPHa .....	11-89
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:BETA .....	11-90
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:DELTA .....	11-91
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:FOUR .....	11-92
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:THRee .....	11-93
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ZERO .....	11-94
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:SRATe .....	11-95
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:SENSe:RANGe:AUTO .....	11-96
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:SENSe:RANGe[:UPPer] .....	11-97
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:TCouple:RJUNction:SIMulated .....	11-98
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:TCouple:TYPE .....	11-99
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:THERmistor .....	11-100
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:THReShold:LEVel .....	11-101
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:THReShold:RANGe .....	11-102
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:THReShold:RANGe:AUTO .....	11-103
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:TRANsducer .....	11-104
[SENSe[1]]:<function>:UNIT .....	11-105
[SENSe[1]]:AZERo:ONCE .....	11-106
[SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:CATalog? .....	11-106
[SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate .....	11-107
[SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:DELeTe .....	11-108
[SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERy? .....	11-109
[SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:RECall .....	11-110
[SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:SIZE? .....	11-111
[SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:STORe .....	11-111
[SENSe[1]]:COUNt .....	11-112
[SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:COUNt .....	11-113
[SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:FUNcTION[:ON] .....	11-114
[SENSe[1]]:FUNcTION[:ON] .....	11-115
[SENSe[1]]:TRIGger:DIGitize:STIMulus .....	11-115
[SENSe[1]]:TRIGger:MEASure:STIMulus .....	11-117

STATus subsystem .....	11-118
------------------------	--------

:STATus:CLEAr .....	11-118
:STATus:OPERation:CONDition? .....	11-118
:STATus:OPERation:ENABLE .....	11-119
:STATus:OPERation:MAP .....	11-120
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]? .....	11-121
:STATus:PRESet .....	11-121
:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition? .....	11-122
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABLE .....	11-122
:STATus:QUEStionable:MAP .....	11-123
:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]? .....	11-123
SYSTem subsystem .....	11-124
:SYSTem:ACCess .....	11-124
:SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE] .....	11-125
:SYSTem:CLEAr .....	11-125
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure .....	11-126
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:MACAddress? .....	11-127
:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]? .....	11-127
:SYSTem:ERRor:CODE[:NEXT]? .....	11-128
:SYSTem:ERRor:COUNT? .....	11-129
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT? .....	11-129
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT? .....	11-130
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:POST .....	11-131
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:SAVE .....	11-132
:SYSTem:FAN:LEVel .....	11-133
:SYSTem:GPIB:ADDReSS .....	11-134
:SYSTem:LFRequency? .....	11-134
:SYSTem:PASSword:NEW .....	11-135
:SYSTem:POSetup .....	11-136
:SYSTem:TEMPerature:INTernal? .....	11-136
:SYSTem:TIME .....	11-137
:SYSTem:VERSIon? .....	11-138
TRACe subsystem .....	11-138
:TRACe:ACTual? .....	11-138
:TRACe:ACTual:END? .....	11-139
:TRACe:ACTual:START? .....	11-140
:TRACe:CLEAr .....	11-141
:TRACe:DATA? .....	11-142
:TRACe:DELeTe .....	11-144
:TRACe:FILL:MODE .....	11-144
:TRACe:LOG:STATe .....	11-145
:TRACe:MAKE .....	11-146
:TRACe:MATH .....	11-148
:TRACe:POINts .....	11-150
:TRACe:SAVE .....	11-151
:TRACe:SAVE:APPend .....	11-152
:TRACe:STATistics:AVERage? .....	11-154
:TRACe:STATistics:CLEAr .....	11-155
:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum? .....	11-155
:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum? .....	11-156
:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk? .....	11-157
:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev? .....	11-157
:TRACe:TRIGger .....	11-158
:TRACe:TRIGger:DIGitize .....	11-159
:TRACe:UNIT .....	11-159
:TRACe:WRITe:FORMat .....	11-161
:TRACe:WRITe:READing .....	11-163
TRIGger subsystem .....	11-165
:ABORt .....	11-165
:INITiate[:IMMEDIATE] .....	11-165

:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:CLEar.....	11-166
:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:MODE.....	11-166
:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:OVERrun?.....	11-167
:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:STIMulus<m>.....	11-167
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ALWays.....	11-169
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter.....	11-169
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:COUNT?.....	11-170
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:RESet.....	11-171
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:DELTA.....	11-172
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:EVENT.....	11-173
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:CONStant.....	11-174
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:DYNamic.....	11-175
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE.....	11-177
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE:EXCLuded.....	11-177
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BUFFer:CLEar.....	11-178
:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:NEXt.....	11-179
:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:PREVious.....	11-179
:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:RECall.....	11-180
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DELay:CONStant.....	11-181
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DELay:DYNamic.....	11-182
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DIGital:IO.....	11-183
:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?.....	11-184
:TRIGger:BLOCK:LOG:EVENT.....	11-184
:TRIGger:BLOCK:MDIGitize.....	11-185
:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOP.....	11-187
:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOTify.....	11-188
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT.....	11-189
:TRIGger:CONTinuous.....	11-191
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:CLEar.....	11-192
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:EDGE.....	11-192
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:OVERrun?.....	11-193
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:LOGic.....	11-194
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:PULSewidth.....	11-194
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:STIMulus.....	11-195
:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:CLEar.....	11-196
:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:EDGE.....	11-197
:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:OVERrun?.....	11-198
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:LOGic.....	11-198
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:STIMulus.....	11-199
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:CLEar.....	11-200
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:EDGE.....	11-200
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:OVERrun?.....	11-201
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNect:STATe.....	11-202
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:IP:ADDReSS.....	11-202
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:LOGic.....	11-203
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:PROTOcol.....	11-203
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:STIMulus.....	11-204
:TRIGger:LOAD "ConfigList".....	11-205
:TRIGger:LOAD "DurationLoop".....	11-206
:TRIGger:LOAD "Empty".....	11-207
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning".....	11-208
:TRIGger:LOAD "Keithley2001".....	11-210
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger".....	11-211
:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent".....	11-213
:TRIGger:LOAD "SimpleLoop".....	11-215
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning".....	11-216
:TRIGger:PAUSe.....	11-217
:TRIGger:RESume.....	11-218
:TRIGger:STATe?.....	11-218
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:CLEar.....	11-219
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:COUNT.....	11-220

:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:DELay .....	11-221
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:FRACTIONal .....	11-222
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:GENERate .....	11-222
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:OVERrun? .....	11-223
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:SECONds .....	11-223
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:STIMulus .....	11-224
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STATe .....	11-225

## **Introduction to TSP commands ..... 12-1**

Introduction to TSP operation .....	12-1
Controlling the instrument by sending individual command messages .....	12-1
Queries .....	12-3
USB flash drive path .....	12-3
Information on scripting and programming .....	12-4
Fundamentals of scripting for TSP .....	12-4
What is a script? .....	12-4
Run-time and nonvolatile memory storage of scripts .....	12-5
What can be included in scripts? .....	12-5
Working with scripts .....	12-5
Fundamentals of programming for TSP .....	12-12
What is Lua? .....	12-12
Lua basics .....	12-13
Standard libraries .....	12-27
Test Script Builder (TSB) .....	12-30
Installing the TSB software .....	12-30
Installing the TSB add-in .....	12-30
Using Test Script Builder (TSB) .....	12-31
Project navigator .....	12-32
Script editor .....	12-33
Outline view .....	12-33
Programming interaction .....	12-33
Connecting an instrument in TSB .....	12-34
Creating a new TSP project .....	12-35
Adding a new TSP file to a project .....	12-35
Running a script .....	12-36
Creating a run configuration .....	12-36
Memory considerations for the run-time environment .....	12-40

## **TSP command reference ..... 13-1**

TSP command programming notes .....	13-1
TSP syntax rules .....	13-1
Time and date values .....	13-2
Local and remote control .....	13-3
Using the TSP command reference .....	13-4
Command name, brief description, and summary table .....	13-4
Command usage .....	13-6
Command details .....	13-6
Example section .....	13-7
Related commands and information .....	13-7
TSP commands .....	13-8
acal.count .....	13-8
acal.lastrun.internalemp .....	13-8
acal.lastrun.tempdiff .....	13-9
acal.lastrun.time .....	13-10

acal.nextrun.time .....	13-10
acal.revert() .....	13-11
acal.run() .....	13-12
acal.schedule() .....	13-13
available() .....	13-14
beeper.beep() .....	13-15
buffer.clearstats() .....	13-15
buffer.delete() .....	13-16
buffer.getstats() .....	13-17
buffer.make() .....	13-19
buffer.math() .....	13-21
buffer.save() .....	13-23
buffer.saveappend() .....	13-25
buffer.unit() .....	13-27
bufferVar.capacity .....	13-28
bufferVar.clear() .....	13-30
bufferVar.dates .....	13-31
bufferVar.endindex .....	13-32
bufferVar.extraformattedvalues .....	13-33
bufferVar.extravalues .....	13-34
bufferVar.extravalueunits .....	13-36
bufferVar.fillmode .....	13-37
bufferVar.formattedreadings .....	13-38
bufferVar.fractionalseconds .....	13-39
bufferVar.logstate .....	13-40
bufferVar.n .....	13-41
bufferVar.readings .....	13-42
bufferVar.relativetimestamps .....	13-43
bufferVar.seconds .....	13-44
bufferVar.startindex .....	13-45
bufferVar.statuses .....	13-46
bufferVar.times .....	13-47
bufferVar.timestamps .....	13-48
bufferVar.units .....	13-49
buffer.write.format() .....	13-51
buffer.write.reading() .....	13-53
createconfigscript() .....	13-55
dataqueue.add() .....	13-56
dataqueue.CAPACITY .....	13-57
dataqueue.clear() .....	13-57
dataqueue.count .....	13-58
dataqueue.next() .....	13-59
delay() .....	13-60
digio.line[N].mode .....	13-61
digio.line[N].reset() .....	13-62
digio.line[N].state .....	13-64
digio.readport() .....	13-64
digio.writeport() .....	13-65
display.activebuffer .....	13-66
display.changescreen() .....	13-67
display.clear() .....	13-68
display.delete() .....	13-68
display.input.number() .....	13-69
display.input.option() .....	13-71
display.input.prompt() .....	13-72
display.input.string() .....	13-73
display.lightstate .....	13-75
display.prompt() .....	13-76
display.readingformat .....	13-77
display.settext() .....	13-78
display.waitevent() .....	13-79

dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level	13-80
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope	13-81
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject	13-82
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode	13-83
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition	13-84
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level	13-85
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity	13-86
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width	13-87
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction	13-88
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh	13-89
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow	13-90
dmm.digitize.aperture	13-91
dmm.digitize.count	13-92
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter	13-93
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency	13-94
dmm.digitize.coupling.type	13-95
dmm.digitize.dbreference	13-96
dmm.digitize.dbmreference	13-96
dmm.digitize.displaydigits	13-97
dmm.digitize.func	13-98
dmm.digitize.inputimpedance	13-99
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].audible	13-100
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].autoclear	13-101
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].clear()	13-102
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].enable	13-103
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].fail	13-104
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].high.value	13-105
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].low.value	13-106
dmm.digitize.math.enable	13-108
dmm.digitize.math.format	13-109
dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor	13-110
dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor	13-111
dmm.digitize.math.percent	13-112
dmm.digitize.range	13-113
dmm.digitize.read()	13-114
dmm.digitize.readwithtime()	13-115
dmm.digitize.rel.acquire()	13-116
dmm.digitize.rel.enable	13-117
dmm.digitize.rel.level	13-118
dmm.digitize.samplerate	13-119
dmm.digitize.unit	13-120
dmm.digitize.userdelay[N]	13-121
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level	13-121
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope	13-123
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject	13-124
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode	13-125
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition	13-126
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level	13-127
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity	13-129
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width	13-130
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction	13-131
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh	13-132
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow	13-134
dmm.measure.aperture	13-135
dmm.measure.autodelay	13-137
dmm.measure.autorange	13-138
dmm.measure.autozero.enable	13-139
dmm.measure.autozero.once()	13-140
dmm.measure.bias.actual	13-141
dmm.measure.bias.level	13-142
dmm.measure.configlist.catalog()	13-143



dmm.measure.configlist.create()	13-143
dmm.measure.configlist.delete()	13-144
dmm.measure.configlist.query()	13-145
dmm.measure.configlist.recall()	13-146
dmm.measure.configlist.size()	13-147
dmm.measure.configlist.store()	13-147
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc()	13-148
dmm.measure.count	13-149
dmm.measure.dbreference	13-150
dmm.measure.dbmreference	13-151
dmm.measure.detectorbandwidth	13-152
dmm.measure.displaydigits	13-153
dmm.measure.drycircuit	13-154
dmm.measure.filter.count	13-155
dmm.measure.filter.enable	13-156
dmm.measure.filter.type	13-157
dmm.measure.filter.window	13-158
dmm.measure.fourrtd	13-159
dmm.measure.func	13-160
dmm.measure.getattribute()	13-161
dmm.measure.inputimpedance	13-162
dmm.measure.limit[Y].audible	13-163
dmm.measure.limit[Y].autoclear	13-164
dmm.measure.limit[Y].clear()	13-165
dmm.measure.limit[Y].enable	13-166
dmm.measure.limit[Y].fail	13-167
dmm.measure.limit[Y].high.value	13-168
dmm.measure.limit[Y].low.value	13-169
dmm.measure.linesync	13-171
dmm.measure.math.enable	13-172
dmm.measure.math.format	13-173
dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor	13-174
dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor	13-176
dmm.measure.math.percent	13-177
dmm.measure.nplc	13-178
dmm.measure.offsetcompensation.enable	13-180
dmm.measure.opendetector	13-181
dmm.measure.range	13-182
dmm.measure.read()	13-184
dmm.measure.readwithtime()	13-185
dmm.measure.rel.acquire()	13-186
dmm.measure.rel.enable	13-187
dmm.measure.rel.level	13-188
dmm.measure.rel.method	13-189
dmm.measure.rtdalpha	13-190
dmm.measure.rtdbeta	13-191
dmm.measure.rtddelta	13-192
dmm.measure.rtdzero	13-193
dmm.measure.sense.autorange	13-194
dmm.measure.sense.range	13-195
dmm.measure.setattribute()	13-196
dmm.measure.simreftemperature	13-205
dmm.measure.thermistor	13-206
dmm.measure.thermocouple	13-207
dmm.measure.threertd	13-208
dmm.measure.threshold.autorange	13-209
dmm.measure.threshold.level	13-210
dmm.measure.threshold.range	13-211
dmm.measure.transducer	13-212
dmm.measure.unit	13-213
dmm.measure.userdelay[N]	13-214

dmm.reset()	13-215
dmm.terminals	13-215
dmm.trigger.digitize.stimulus	13-216
dmm.trigger.measure.stimulus	13-217
eventlog.clear()	13-219
eventlog.getcount()	13-219
eventlog.next()	13-220
eventlog.post()	13-221
eventlog.save()	13-222
exit()	13-223
fan.level	13-223
file.close()	13-224
file.flush()	13-225
file.mkdir()	13-226
file.open()	13-226
file.read()	13-227
file.usbdriveexists()	13-228
file.write()	13-230
format.asciiprecision	13-230
format.byteorder	13-231
format.data	13-232
fs.chdir()	13-233
fs.cwd()	13-234
fs.is_dir()	13-234
fs.is_file()	13-235
fs.mkdir()	13-236
fs.readdir()	13-236
fs.rmdir()	13-237
gpib.address	13-238
lan.ipconfig()	13-239
lan.lxidomain	13-240
lan.macaddress	13-240
localnode.access	13-241
localnode.gettime()	13-242
localnode.internaltemp	13-242
localnode.linefreq	13-243
localnode.model	13-243
localnode.password	13-244
localnode.prompts	13-244
localnode.prompts4882	13-245
localnode.serialno	13-246
localnode.settime()	13-247
localnode.showevents	13-248
localnode.version	13-249
node[N].execute()	13-249
node[N].getglobal()	13-250
node[N].setglobal()	13-251
opc()	13-251
print()	13-252
printbuffer()	13-253
printnumber()	13-255
reset()	13-256
script.catalog()	13-257
script.delete()	13-257
script.load()	13-258
scriptVar.run()	13-258
scriptVar.save()	13-259
scriptVar.source	13-260
status.clear()	13-260
status.condition	13-261
status.operation.condition	13-262

status.operation.enable .....	13-262
status.operation.event .....	13-263
status.operation.getmap() .....	13-264
status.operation.setmap() .....	13-264
status.preset() .....	13-265
status.questionable.condition .....	13-266
status.questionable.enable .....	13-266
status.questionable.event .....	13-267
status.questionable.getmap() .....	13-268
status.questionable.setmap() .....	13-268
status.request_enable .....	13-269
status.standard.enable .....	13-270
status.standard.event .....	13-272
timer.cleartime() .....	13-273
timer.gettime() .....	13-273
trigger.blender[N].clear() .....	13-274
trigger.blender[N].orenable .....	13-274
trigger.blender[N].overrun .....	13-275
trigger.blender[N].reset() .....	13-276
trigger.blender[N].stimulus[M] .....	13-276
trigger.blender[N].wait() .....	13-278
trigger.clear() .....	13-279
trigger.continuous .....	13-280
trigger.digin[N].clear() .....	13-280
trigger.digin[N].edge .....	13-281
trigger.digin[N].overrun .....	13-282
trigger.digin[N].wait() .....	13-283
trigger.digout[N].assert() .....	13-283
trigger.digout[N].logic .....	13-284
trigger.digout[N].pulsewidth .....	13-285
trigger.digout[N].release() .....	13-285
trigger.digout[N].stimulus .....	13-286
trigger.ext.reset() .....	13-287
trigger.extin.clear() .....	13-288
trigger.extin.edge .....	13-289
trigger.extin.overrun .....	13-289
trigger.extin.wait() .....	13-290
trigger.extout.assert() .....	13-291
trigger.extout.logic .....	13-291
trigger.extout.stimulus .....	13-292
trigger.lanin[N].clear() .....	13-293
trigger.lanin[N].edge .....	13-294
trigger.lanin[N].overrun .....	13-294
trigger.lanin[N].wait() .....	13-295
trigger.lanout[N].assert() .....	13-296
trigger.lanout[N].connect() .....	13-297
trigger.lanout[N].connected .....	13-297
trigger.lanout[N].disconnect() .....	13-298
trigger.lanout[N].ipaddress .....	13-299
trigger.lanout[N].logic .....	13-299
trigger.lanout[N].protocol .....	13-300
trigger.lanout[N].stimulus .....	13-301
trigger.model.abort() .....	13-302
trigger.model.getblocklist() .....	13-302
trigger.model.getbranchcount() .....	13-303
trigger.model.initiate() .....	13-304
trigger.model.load() — ConfigList .....	13-304
trigger.model.load() — DurationLoop .....	13-305
trigger.model.load() — Empty .....	13-306
trigger.model.load() — GradeBinning .....	13-307
trigger.model.load() — Keithley2001 .....	13-308

trigger.model.load() — LogicTrigger.....	13-310
trigger.model.load() — LoopUntilEvent .....	13-311
trigger.model.load() — SimpleLoop.....	13-313
trigger.model.load() — SortBinning .....	13-314
trigger.model.pause() .....	13-316
trigger.model.resume() .....	13-317
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ALWAYS .....	13-317
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER .....	13-318
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_DELTA .....	13-319
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_CONSTANT .....	13-320
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_DYNAMIC .....	13-322
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ON_EVENT .....	13-323
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE.....	13-325
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE_EXCLUDED .....	13-325
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR.....	13-326
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_NEXT .....	13-327
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_PREV .....	13-327
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_RECALL .....	13-328
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT.....	13-329
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_DYNAMIC.....	13-329
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_DIGITAL_IO .....	13-330
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_LOG_EVENT .....	13-331
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE .....	13-332
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_NOP .....	13-335
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY.....	13-335
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_RESET_BRANCH_COUNT .....	13-336
trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_WAIT .....	13-337
trigger.model.state() .....	13-339
trigger.timer[N].clear() .....	13-340
trigger.timer[N].count .....	13-340
trigger.timer[N].delay .....	13-342
trigger.timer[N].delaylist .....	13-342
trigger.timer[N].enable .....	13-343
trigger.timer[N].reset() .....	13-344
trigger.timer[N].start.fractionalseconds.....	13-345
trigger.timer[N].start.generate .....	13-345
trigger.timer[N].start.overrun .....	13-346
trigger.timer[N].start.seconds .....	13-347
trigger.timer[N].start.stimulus .....	13-347
trigger.timer[N].wait().....	13-349
trigger.tsplinkin[N].clear() .....	13-349
trigger.tsplinkin[N].edge .....	13-350
trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun .....	13-351
trigger.tsplinkin[N].wait().....	13-351
trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert() .....	13-352
trigger.tsplinkout[N].logic.....	13-353
trigger.tsplinkout[N].pulsewidth .....	13-353
trigger.tsplinkout[N].release() .....	13-354
trigger.tsplinkout[N].stimulus .....	13-355
trigger.wait() .....	13-356
tsplink.group.....	13-357
tsplink.initialize().....	13-357
tsplink.line[N].mode .....	13-358
tsplink.line[N].reset() .....	13-359
tsplink.line[N].state .....	13-360
tsplink.master.....	13-361
tsplink.node .....	13-361
tsplink.readport() .....	13-362
tsplink.state .....	13-362
tsplink.writeport().....	13-363
tspnet.clear() .....	13-363

tspnet.connect()	13-364
tspnet.disconnect()	13-365
tspnet.execute()	13-366
tspnet.idn()	13-367
tspnet.read()	13-367
tspnet.readavailable()	13-368
tspnet.reset()	13-369
tspnet.termination()	13-369
tspnet.timeout	13-370
tspnet.tsp.abort()	13-371
tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect	13-372
tspnet.tsp.rhtablecopy()	13-373
tspnet.tsp.runscript()	13-374
tspnet.write()	13-374
upgrade.previous()	13-375
upgrade.unit()	13-376
userstring.add()	13-376
userstring.catalog()	13-377
userstring.delete()	13-378
userstring.get()	13-378
waitcomplete()	13-379

## **Common commands..... 14-1**

Introduction	14-1
*CLS	14-2
*ESE	14-2
*ESR?	14-4
*IDN?	14-5
*LANG	14-5
*OPC	14-6
*RST	14-7
*SRE	14-7
*STB?	14-8
*TRG	14-9
*TST?	14-9
*WAI	14-10

## **Status model ..... 15-1**

Overview	15-1
Standard Event Register	15-3
Programmable status register sets	15-4
Status Byte Register	15-8
Queues	15-11
Serial polling and SRQ	15-12
Programming enable registers	15-12
Reading the registers	15-13
Understanding bit settings	15-14
Clearing registers	15-15
Status model programming examples	15-16
SRQ on error	15-16
SRQ when reading buffer becomes full	15-16

<b>Frequently asked questions</b> .....	<b>16-1</b>
I see a command that is not in the manual. What is it? .....	16-1
How do I display the instrument's serial number? .....	16-2
What VISA resource name is required? .....	16-2
Can I use Keysight GPIB cards with Keithley drivers? .....	16-2
How do I check the USB driver for the device? .....	16-3
Which Microsoft Windows operating systems are supported? .....	16-4
What to do if the GPIB controller is not recognized? .....	16-5
I am receiving GPIB timeout errors. What should I do? .....	16-5
How do I upgrade the firmware? .....	16-5
Where can I find updated drivers? .....	16-6
How do I change the command set? .....	16-7
Why can't the DMM7510 read my USB flash drive? .....	16-8
How do I save the present state of the instrument? .....	16-8
Why did my settings change? .....	16-9
What is offset compensation? .....	16-9
What is a configuration list? .....	16-9
What does –113 "Undefined header" error mean? .....	16-10
What does –410 "Query interrupted" error mean? .....	16-10
What does –420 "Query unterminated" error mean? .....	16-11
<b>Next steps</b> .....	<b>17-1</b>
Additional DMM7510 information .....	17-1

### In this section:

Welcome .....	1-1
Extended warranty .....	1-1
Contact information .....	1-2
Organization of manual sections .....	1-2
Capabilities and features .....	1-3
General ratings.....	1-4

## Welcome

Thank you for choosing a Keithley Instruments product. The Keithley Instruments Model DMM7510 is a 7½ digit graphical sampling multimeter that expands standard DMM functions with high-speed digitizing and large graphical color touchscreen display. This DMM offers a broad range of measurement capabilities, including 17 measurement functions. In addition to industry-leading DC accuracies, functions such as capacitance, 10 A current, and 18-bit current and voltage digitizing are included. Tying all these features together is a large 5-inch color touchscreen display that brings users an unprecedented combination of data visualization and interaction, enabling users to gain deeper insight into their measurements.

The DMM7510 provides superior measurement accuracy and the speed necessary for a broad range of applications, from system applications and production testing to benchtop applications. The DMM7510 meets application requirements for production engineers, research and development engineers, test engineers, and scientists.

## Extended warranty

Additional years of warranty coverage are available on many products. These valuable contracts protect you from unbudgeted service expenses and provide additional years of protection at a fraction of the price of a repair. Extended warranties are available on new and existing products. Contact your local Keithley Instruments office, sales partner, or distributor for details.

## Contact information

If you have any questions after you review the information in this documentation, please contact your local Keithley Instruments office, sales partner, or distributor. You can also call the corporate headquarters of Keithley Instruments (toll-free inside the U.S. and Canada only) at 1-800-935-5595, or from outside the U.S. at +1-440-248-0400. For worldwide contact numbers, visit the [Keithley Instruments website](http://www.keithley.com) ([tek.com/keithley](http://tek.com/keithley)).

## Organization of manual sections

The information in this manual is organized into the following major categories:

- **General operation:** Describes the components of the instrument and basic operation.
- **Functions and features:** Describes features and functions, such as relative offset, filters, reading buffers, configuration lists, triggering, the digital I/O port, and TSP-Link synchronization lines.
- **Measure considerations:** Describes best practices and recommended procedures that can increase measurement speed, accuracy, and sensitivity.
- **Introduction to SCPI commands:** Describes how to control the instrument using SCPI commands.
- **SCPI command reference:** Contains programming notes and an alphabetical listing of all SCPI commands available for the DMM7510.
- **Introduction to TSP operation:** Describes the basics of using Test Script Processor (TSP®) commands to control the instrument and describes how to control the instrument using TSP commands and Test Script Builder (TSB) software, TSP-Link system expansion, and TSP-Net.
- **TSP command reference:** Contains programming notes and an alphabetical listing of all TSP commands available for the DMM7510.
- **Frequently asked questions:** Contains information that answers commonly asked questions.
- **Next steps:** Contains sources of additional information.
- **Maintenance:** Contains information about instrument maintenance, including line fuse replacement and firmware upgrades.
- **Common commands:** Contains descriptions of IEEE Std 488.2 common commands.
- **Status model:** Describes the DMM7510 status model.

The PDF version of this manual contains bookmarks for each section. The manual sections are also listed in the Table of Contents at the beginning of this manual.

For more information about bookmarks, see Adobe® Acrobat® or Reader® help.



## Capabilities and features

### The DMM7510 has the following features:

- High-resolution, five-inch touchscreen display with enhanced graphical data visualization and on-screen debug and error histories
- Ability to perform sensitive measurements on low-level signals
- Simplified trigger model with measure configuration lists
- Front-panel USB-A connector for flash-drive support; rear-panel USB-B connector for communication, control, and data transfer

### Some additional capabilities of the DMM7510:

- Limit testing with a built-in comparator for pass/fail testing
- Digital I/O for stand-alone binning operations or interface to a component handler
- SCPI and Test Script Processor (TSP®) programming languages with remote interface ports (IEEE-488/GPIB, USB, and LAN)
- Built-in math expressions and user-defined expressions (using a remote interface)
- Filtering to reduce reading noise
- Trigger model supports extensive triggering and synchronization schemes at hardware speeds
- 1.5 LXI Device Specification 2016
- TSP-Link® system expansion interface that test system builders can use to connect multiple instruments in a master and subordinate configuration.
- Supports IEEE-488 (GPIB), USB, and ethernet local area network (LAN) connection

## General ratings

The DMM7510 instrument's general ratings and connections are listed in the following table.

Category	Specification
Supply voltage range	100 V <sub>RMS</sub> to 240 V <sub>RMS</sub> , 50 Hz or 60 Hz (autosensing at power on)
Input and output connections	See <a href="#">Rear panel overview</a> .
Environmental conditions	For indoor use only <b>Altitude:</b> Maximum 2000 meters (6562 feet) above sea level <b>Operating:</b> 0 °C to 50 °C (32 °F to 122 °F), ≤80% relative humidity at 35 °C (95 °F) <b>Storage:</b> -30 °C to 70 °C (-22 °F to 158 °F) <b>Pollution degree:</b> 1 or 2

**In this section:**

Dimensions .....	2-1
Handle and bumpers .....	2-4
Instrument power .....	2-6
Remote communications interfaces .....	2-8
Interface access .....	2-34
Determining the command set you will use .....	2-36
System information .....	2-37

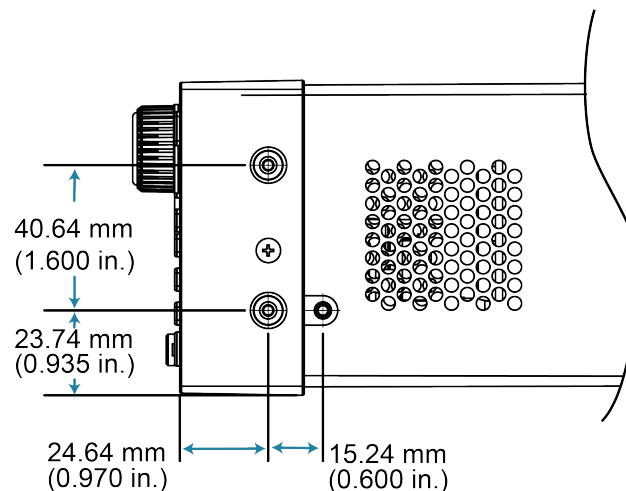
**Dimensions**

The following figures show the mounting screw locations and the dimensions of the instrument with and without the handle and bumpers.

The instrument weighs 4.08 kg (9.0 lb) with the bumpers and handle and 3.63 kg (8.0 lb) without them.

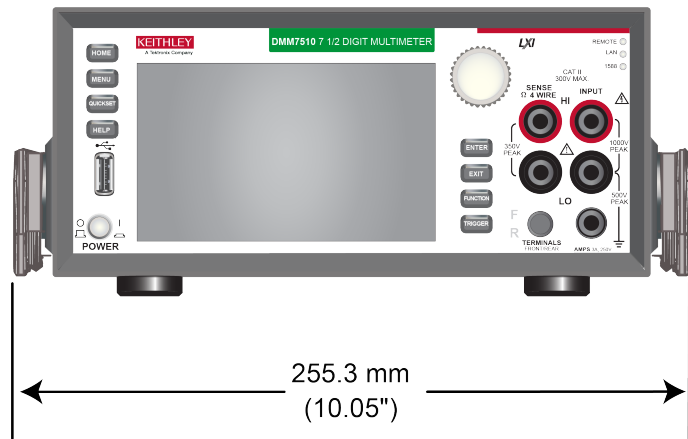
The following figure shows the mounting screw locations and dimensions. Mounting screws must be #6-32 with a maximum screw length of 11.12 mm (0.438 in.) or 7/16 in. The dimensions shown are typical for both sides of the instrument.

**Figure 1: DMM7510 mounting screw locations and dimensions**

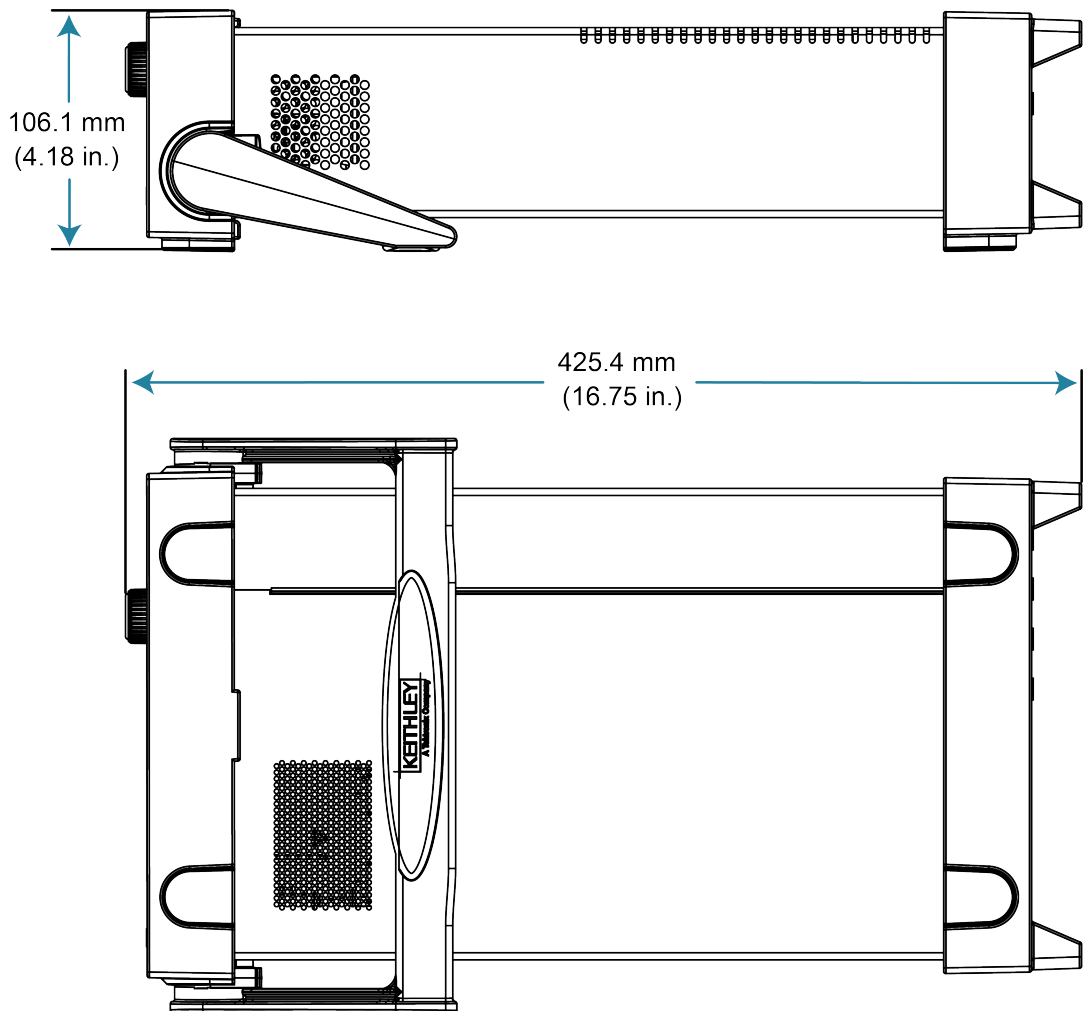


The following figures show the dimensions when the handle and bumpers are installed.

**Figure 2: DMM7510 dimensions with handle installed**

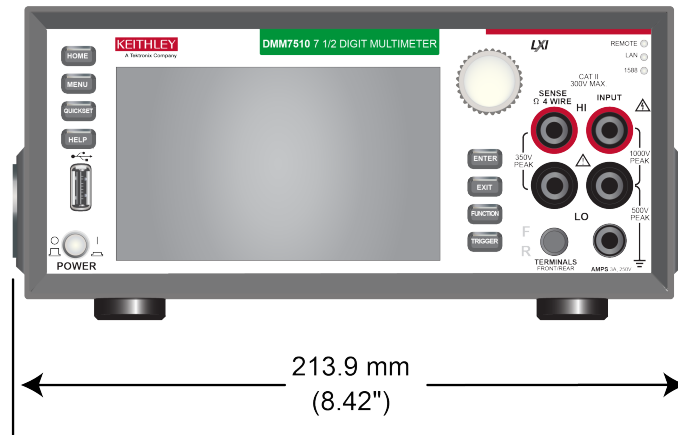


**Figure 3: DMM7510 dimensions side and top with handle and bumpers**

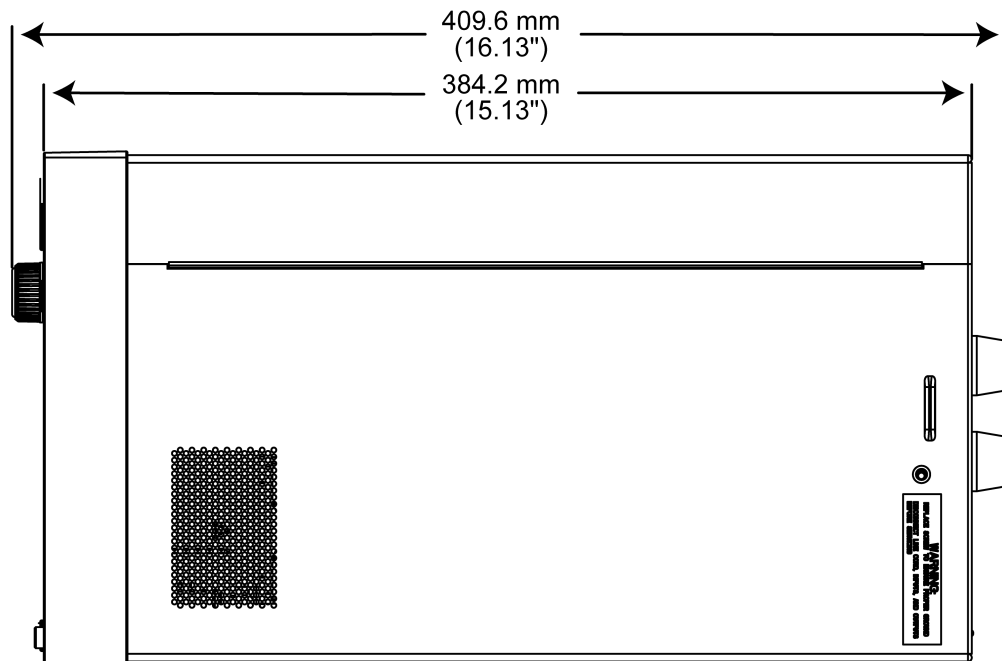
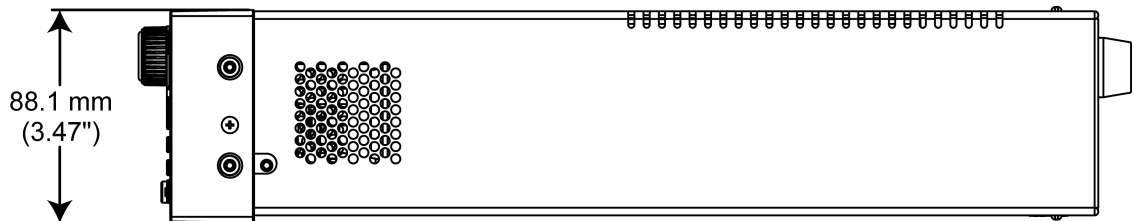


The following figures show the dimensions when the handle and bumpers have been removed.

**Figure 4: DMM7510 front and rear dimensions (no handle)**



**Figure 5: DMM7510 top and side dimensions with handle and bumpers removed**



## Handle and bumpers

The DMM7510 has a handle and front and rear bumpers for using the instrument on a benchtop. The handle rotates so that you can swing it below the bottom surface of the instrument to tilt the instrument up for easier front-panel viewing or carry the instrument.

### Removing the handle and bumpers

You can remove handle and bumpers on the DMM7510 if you want to mount the instrument in a rack.

---

#### NOTE

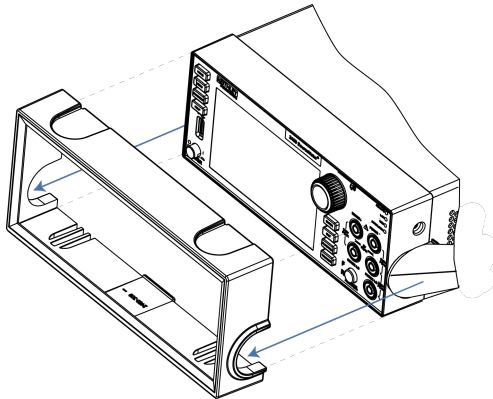
If you remove the handle and bumpers, be sure to store them for future benchtop use.

---

#### *To remove the bumpers:*

1. Swivel the handle to a position above or below the instrument so that it will not interfere with the removal of the front bumper.
2. Grasp the front bumper on each side of the DMM7510 and gently pull it toward you until the bumper comes off the instrument.

**Figure 6: Removing the front bumper**



---

#### NOTE

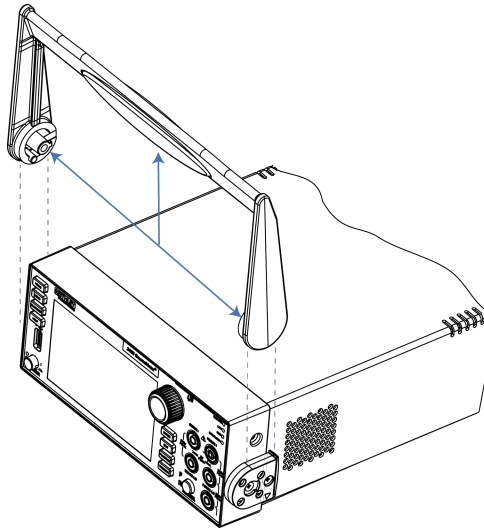
Remove all connections to the rear panel of the DMM7510 before removing the rear bumper.

---

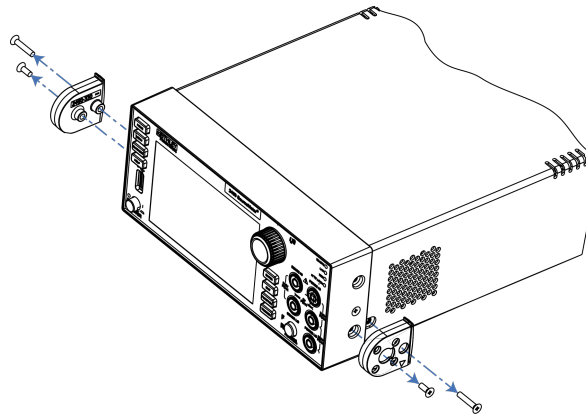
3. To remove the rear bumper, repeat the procedure in step 2.

#### *To remove the handle assembly:*

1. Grasp the sides of the handle near where it attaches to the instrument on both sides and gently pull the handle ends apart to widen the handle as you slide it over the instrument case.

**Figure 7: Removing the handle**

2. Use a Phillips screwdriver to loosen and remove the two screws holding the handle-mount assembly to one side of the DMM7510. The handle-mount assembly will fall away from the instrument chassis when the screws are removed.

**Figure 8: Removing the handle mount**

3. Repeat step 2 on the other side of the DMM7510.
4. Store the handle-mount assembly, screws, and handle together for future use.

## Instrument power

Follow the steps below to connect the DMM7510 to line power and turn on the instrument. The DMM7510 operates from a line voltage of 100 V to 240 V at a frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz. It automatically senses line voltage and frequency. Make sure the operating voltage in your area is compatible.

---

### NOTE

You must turn on the DMM7510 and allow it to warm up for at least 90 minutes to achieve rated accuracies.

---

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### CAUTION

Operating the instrument on an incorrect line voltage may cause damage to the instrument, possibly voiding the warranty.

---

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### WARNING

The power cord supplied with the DMM7510 contains a separate protective earth (safety ground) wire for use with grounded outlets. When proper connections are made, the instrument chassis is connected to power-line ground through the ground wire in the power cord. In the event of a failure, not using a properly grounded protective earth and grounded outlet may result in personal injury or death due to electric shock.

Do not replace detachable mains supply cords with inadequately rated cords. Failure to use properly rated cords may result in personal injury or death due to electric shock.

---

## Connect the power cord

### *To connect the power cord:*

1. Make sure that the front panel POWER switch is in the off (O) position.
2. Connect the female end of the supplied power cord to the AC receptacle on the rear panel.
3. Connect the other end of the power cord to a grounded AC outlet.



## Turn the DMM7510 on or off

---

### **WARNING**

**Before installing the instrument, disconnect all external power from the equipment and disconnect the line cord. Failure to disconnect all power may expose you to hazardous voltages, which, if contacted, could cause personal injury or death.**

---

### **NOTE**

On some sensitive or easily damaged devices under test (DUTs), the instrument power-up and power-down sequence can apply transient signals to the DUT that may affect or damage it. When testing this type of DUT, do not make final connections to it until the instrument has completed its power-up sequence and is in a known operating state. When testing this type of DUT, disconnect it from the instrument before turning the instrument off.

To prevent any human contact with a live conductor, connections to the DUT must be fully insulated and the final connections to the DUT must only use safety-rated safety jack socket connectors that do not allow bodily contact.

---

#### ***To turn a DMM7510 on:***

1. Disconnect any devices under test (DUTs) from the DMM7510.
2. Press the front-panel **POWER** switch to place it in the on (I) position.

The instrument displays a status bar as the instrument powers on. The home screen is displayed when power on is complete.

#### ***To turn a DMM7510 off:***

Press the front-panel **POWER** switch to place it in the off (O) position.

## Remote communications interfaces

You can choose from one of several communication interfaces to send commands to and receive responses from the DMM7510.

You can control the DMM7510 from only one communications interface at a time. The first interface on which the instrument receives a message takes control of the instrument. If another interface sends a message, that interface can take control of the instrument. You may need to enter a password to change the interface, depending on the setting of interface access.

The DMM7510 automatically detects the type of communications interface (LAN, USB, or GPIB) when you connect to the respective port on the rear panel of the instrument. In most cases, you do not need to configure anything on the instrument. In addition, you do not need to reboot if you change the type of interface that is connected.

## Supported remote interfaces

The DMM7510 supports the following remote interfaces:

- **GPIB:** IEEE-488 instrumentation general-purpose interface bus
- **USB:** Type B USB port
- **Ethernet:** Local-area-network communications
- **TSP-Link:** A high-speed trigger synchronization and communications bus that test system builders can use to connect multiple instruments in a master-and-subordinate configuration

For details about TSP-Link, see [TSP-Link System Expansion Interface](#) (on page 8-1).

## Comparison of the communications interfaces

The following topics discuss some of the advantages and disadvantages of the communications interfaces that are available for the DMM7510.

### Simplicity

The GPIB interface is the simplest configuration. Connections are simple, and the only necessary software configuration is setting the instrument address.

An ethernet network is a simple configuration if you can use the automatic settings. It is more complicated if you need to set it up manually. If you must set up your ethernet network manually, you need some knowledge of networking. In addition, your corporate information technology (IT) department may have restrictions that prevent using an ethernet network.

A USB interface is also simple to set up. However, it requires an instrument-specific device driver to communicate with the instrument. This can limit the operating systems that are available for use with the instrument.

## Triggering

The GPIB interface provides the fastest, most consistent triggering. It has the lowest trigger latency of the available communications types. Trigger latency is the time that it takes the trigger to go from the computer to the instrument. GPIB also allows you to send triggers to multiple instruments simultaneously.

If you use a USB interface, it is difficult to synchronize triggers that are sent to multiple instruments. For applications that require synchronized triggering, you must use digital I/O. The trigger latency with a USB interface is higher than latency with a GPIB interface, but it is lower and more consistent than latency with an ethernet interface.

## Transfer rate

Of the available interfaces, USB has the fastest transfer rate, followed by the ethernet and GPIB interfaces. The GPIB interface, however, offers the most consistent transfer rate.

## Instrument naming

Names for instruments that are named through NI-VISA™ are in a human-readable format. USB instrument names are not intended to be human-readable.

## Distance and instrument limitations

For GPIB and USB interfaces, the cabling distances between the controller and instrument or hub are limited to 30 feet. In a system connected with GPIB or USB, you can have up to 15 instruments attached to each controller.

The distances for ethernet interfaces are unlimited if the ethernet address of the instrument and ports for the various services it uses are visible publicly (for example, port 80 for web service). If you are using an ethernet interface, you can communicate with an instrument anywhere in the world. In a system that is connected through ethernet, the number of instruments you can attach to each controller is only limited by the controller and the connections available on that controller.

## Expense

The GPIB interface is the most expensive method because of the costs for cabling and related equipment. Ethernet and USB connections are inexpensive options because most computers have built-in ethernet and USB ports. In addition, cables and hubs for ethernet and USB interfaces are inexpensive.

## GPIB setup

This topic contains information about GPIB standards, bus connections, and primary address selection.

The DMM7510 GPIB interface is IEEE Std 488.1 compliant and supports IEEE Std 488.2 common commands and status model topology.

You can have up to 15 devices connected to a GPIB interface, including the controller. The maximum cable length is the lesser of either:

- The number of devices multiplied by 2 m (6.5 ft)
- 20 m (65.6 ft)

You may see erratic bus operation if you ignore these limits.

## Install the GPIB driver software

Check the documentation for your GPIB controller for information about where to acquire drivers. Keithley Instruments also recommends that you check the website of the GPIB controller for the latest version of drivers or software.

It is important that you install the drivers before you connect the hardware. This prevents associating the incorrect driver to the hardware.

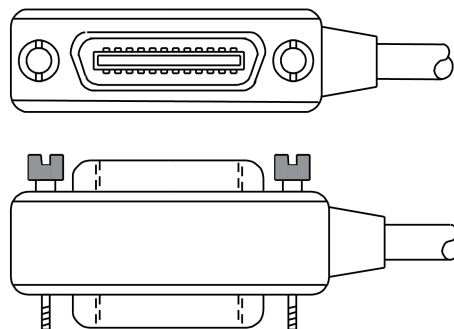
## Install the GPIB cards in your computer

Refer to the documentation from the GPIB controller vendor for information about installing the GPIB controllers.

## Connect the GPIB cables to your instrument

To connect a DMM7510 to the GPIB interface, use a cable equipped with standard GPIB connectors, as shown below.

**Figure 9: GPIB connector**

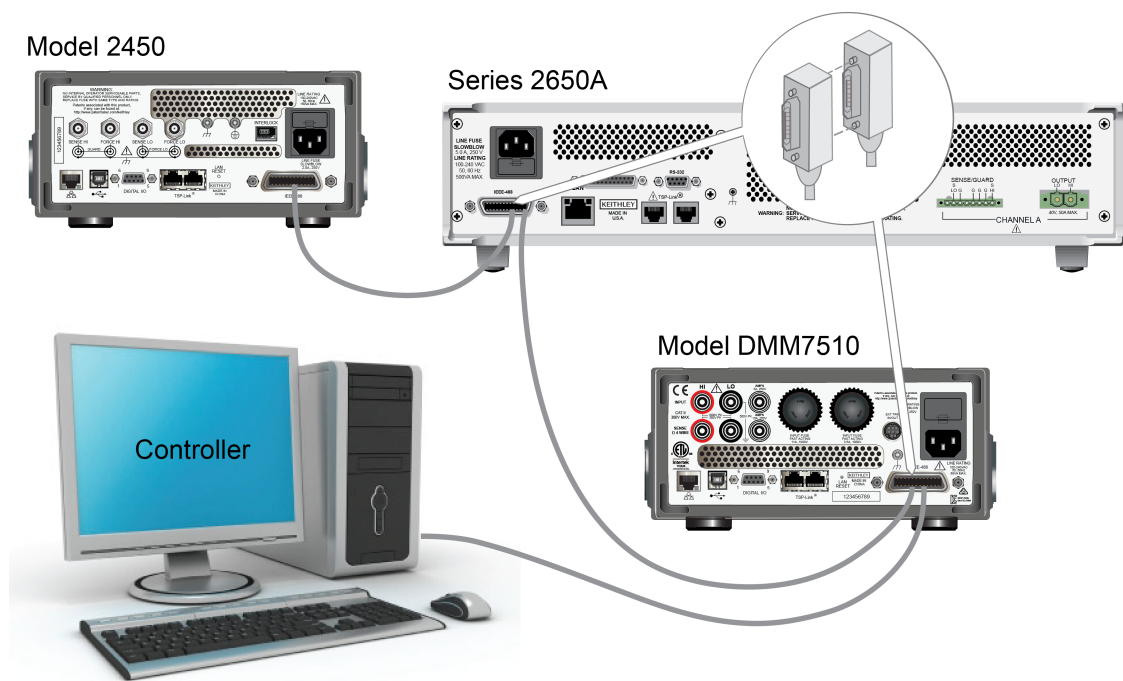


To allow many parallel connections to one instrument, stack the connectors. Each connector has two screws on it to ensure that connections remain secure. The figure below shows a typical connection diagram for a test system with multiple instruments.

## CAUTION

To avoid possible mechanical damage, stack no more than three connectors on any one instrument. To minimize interference caused by electromagnetic radiation, use only shielded GPIB cables. Contact Keithley Instruments for shielded cables.

Figure 10: Instrument GPIB connections



### To connect the GPIB cable to the instrument:

1. Align the cable connector with the connector on the DMM7510 rear panel.
2. Attach the connector. Tighten the screws securely but do not overtighten them.
3. Connect any additional connectors from other instruments, as required for your application.
4. Make sure that the end of the cable is properly connected to the controller.

## Set the GPIB address

The default GPIB address is 16. You can set the address from 1 to 30 if it is unique in the system. This address cannot conflict with an address that is assigned to another instrument or to the GPIB controller.

---

### NOTE

GPIB controllers are usually set to 0 or 21. To be safe, do not configure any instrument to have an address of 21.

---

The instrument saves the address in nonvolatile memory. It does not change when you send a reset command or when you turn the power off and on again.

#### *To set the GPIB address from the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Select **Communication**.
3. Select the **GPIB** tab.
4. Set the GPIB **Address**.
5. Select **OK**.

---

### NOTE

You can also set the GPIB address using remote commands. Set the GPIB address with the SCPI command `:SYSTem:GPIB:ADDRess` or the TSP command `gpib.address`.

---

## Effect of GPIB line events on DMM7510

The GPIB has control lines that allow predefined information, called events, to be transferred quickly. The following information lists some of the GPIB line events and how the DMM7510 reacts to them.

### DCL

This event clears the GPIB interface. When the DMM7510 detects a device clear (DCL) event, it does the following:

- Clears the input buffer, output queue, and command queue
- Cancels deferred commands
- Clears any command that prevents the processing of any other device command

A DCL event does not affect instrument settings and stored data.

### GET

The group execute trigger (GET) command is a GPIB trigger that triggers the instrument to take readings from a remote interface.

## GTL

When the instrument detects the go to local (GTL) event, it exits remote operation and enters local operation. When the instrument is operating locally, you can control the instrument from the front panel.

## IFC

When the instrument detects an interface clear (IFC) event, the instrument enters the talker and the listener idle state. When the instrument is in this state, the GPIB  $\uparrow\downarrow$  indicators on the front panel are not displayed.

An IFC event does not interrupt the transfer of command messages to and from the instrument. However, messages are suspended. If the transfer of a response message from the instrument is suspended by an IFC event, the transfer resumes when the instrument is addressed to talk. If transfer of a command message to the instrument is suspended by an IFC event, the rest of the message can be sent when the instrument is addressed to listen.

## LLO

When the instrument detects a local-lockout (LLO) event, all front-panel controls and the POWER switch are disabled.

To enable the front panel, use the go-to-local (GTL) event.

## REN

When the instrument detects the remote enable (REN) event, it is set up for remote operation. The instrument is not placed in remote mode when it detects the REN event; the instrument must be addressed to listen after the REN event before it goes into remote mode.

You should place the instrument into remote mode before you attempt to program it using a remote interface.

## SDC

The selective device clear (SDC) event is similar to the device clear (DCL) event. However, the SDC event clears the interface for an individual instrument instead of clearing the interface of all instruments.

When the DMM7510 detects an SDC event, it will do the following for the selected instrument:

- Clears the input buffer, output queue, and command queue
- Cancels deferred commands
- Clears any command that prevents the processing of any other device command

An SDC event does not affect instrument settings and stored data.

## SPE, SPD

When the instrument detects the serial polling enable (SPE) and serial polling disable (SPD) events, it sends the status byte of the instrument. This contains the serial poll byte of the instrument.

The serial poll byte contains information about internal functions. See the [Status model](#) (on page 15-1) for detail. Generally, the serial polling sequence is used by the controller to determine which of several instruments has requested service with the SRQ line.

## LAN communications

You can communicate with the instrument using a local area network (LAN). The LAN interface can be used to build flexible test systems that include web access. This section provides an overview of LAN communications for the DMM7510.

When you connect using a LAN, you can use a web browser to access the internal web page of the instrument and change some of the instrument settings.

The DMM7510 is a version 1.5 LXI Device Specification 2016 instrument that supports TCP/IP and complies with IEEE Std 802.3 (ethernet LAN). There is one LAN port (located on the rear panel of the instrument) that supports full connectivity on a 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps network. The DMM7510 automatically detects the speed.

The DMM7510 also supports Multicast DNS (mDNS) and DNS Service Discovery (DNS-SD), which are useful on a LAN with no central administration.

---

### NOTE

Contact your network administrator to confirm your specific network requirements before setting up a LAN connection.

If you have problems setting up the LAN, refer to [LAN troubleshooting suggestions](#) (on page 2-22).

---

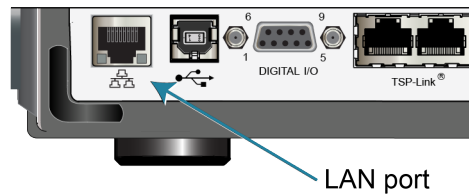
## LAN cable connection

The DMM7510 includes a LAN crossover cable. You can use this cable for the TSP-Link® network or LAN communications.

However, you can use any standard LAN crossover cable (RJ-45, male-to-male) or straight-through cable to connect your equipment. The instrument automatically senses which cable you have connected.

The following figure shows the location of the LAN port on the rear panel of the instrument. Connect the LAN cable between this connection and the LAN port on the computer.



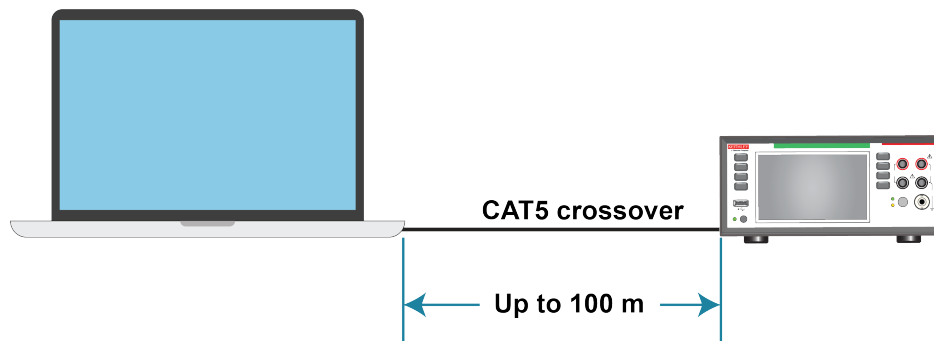
**Figure 11: DMM7510 LAN port**

You can connect the instrument to the LAN in a one-to-one, one-to-many, two network card, or enterprise configuration, as described in the following topics.

### One-to-one connection

With most instruments, a one-to-one connection is done only when you are connecting a single instrument to a single network interface card.

A one-to-one connection using a network crossover cable connection is similar to a typical RS-232 system using a null modem cable. The crossover cable has its receive (RX) and transmit (TX) lines crossed to allow the receive line input to be connected to the transmit line output on the network interfaces.

**Figure 12: One-to-one connection with a crossover cable**

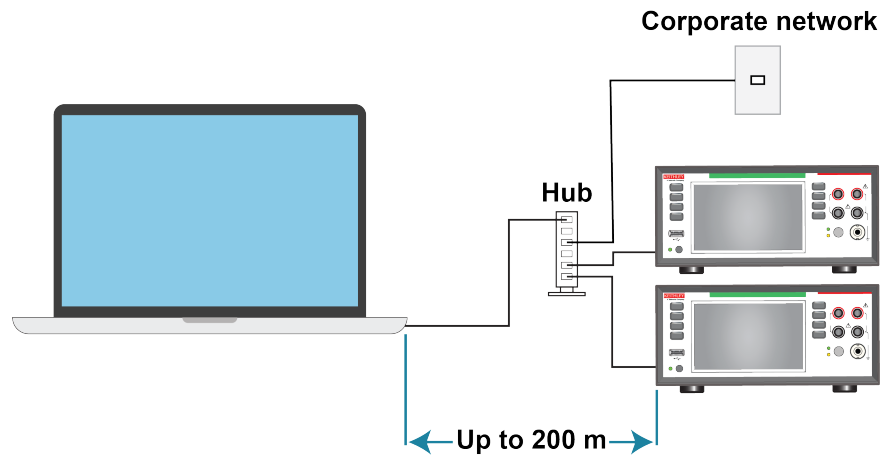
### NOTE

The DMM7510 supports Auto-MDIX and can use either normal LAN CAT-5 cables (patch) or crossover cables. The instrument automatically adjusts to support either cable.

### One-to-many connection

With a LAN hub, a single network interface card can be connected to as many instruments as the hub can support. This requires straight-through network (not crossover) cables for hub connections.

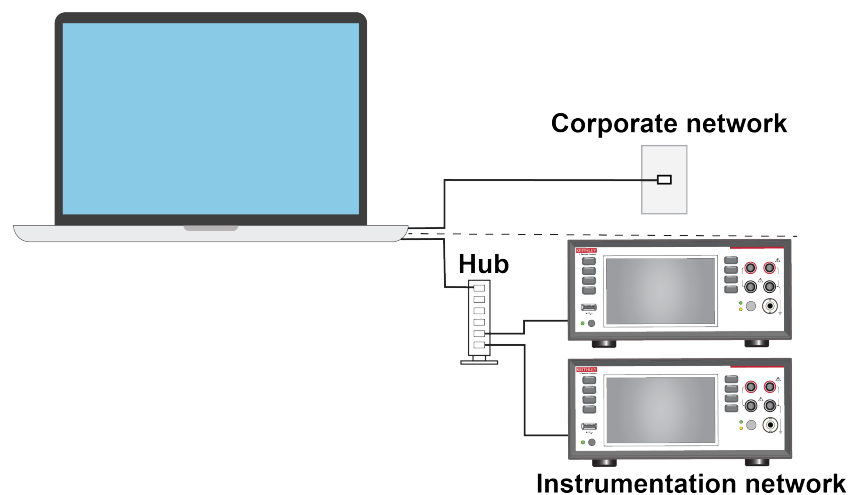
The advantage of this method is easy expansion of measurement channels when the test requirements exceed the capacity of a single instrument. With only the instruments connected to the hub, this is an isolated instrumentation network. However, with a corporate network attached to the hub, the instruments become part of the larger network.

**Figure 13: One-to-many connection using a network hub or switch**

### Two network card connection

If you need to connect independent corporate and instrumentation networks, two network interface cards are required in the computer controller. Though the two networks are independent, stations on the corporate network can access the instruments and the instruments can access the corporate network using the same computer.

This configuration resembles a GPIB setup in which the computer is connected to a corporate network, but also has a GPIB card in the computer to communicate with instruments.

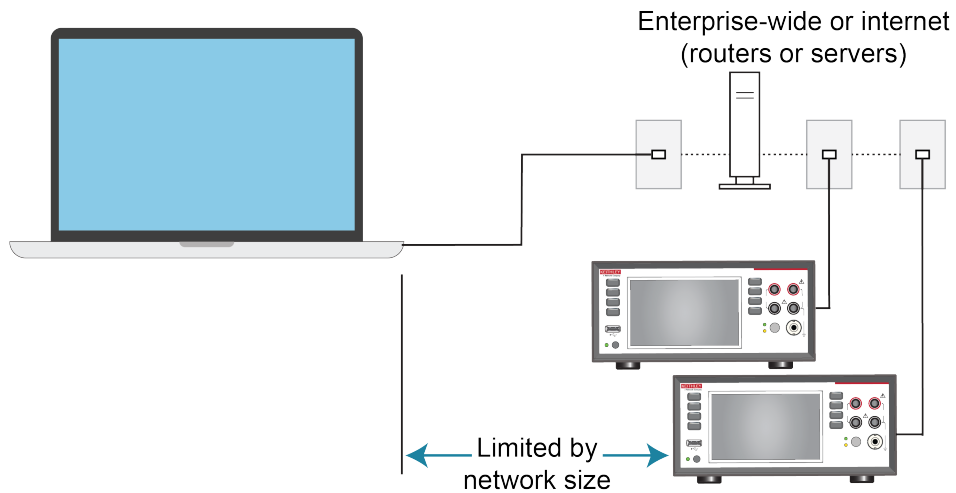
**Figure 14: Two network card connection**

## Instrumentation connection to enterprise routers or servers

This connection uses an existing network infrastructure to connect instruments to the computer controller. In this case, you must get the network resources from the network administrator.

Usually, the instruments are kept inside the corporate firewall, but the network administrator can assign resources that allow them to be outside the firewall. This allows instruments to be connected to the internet using appropriate security methods. Data collection and distribution can be controlled from virtually any location.

**Figure 15: Instrumentation connection to enterprise routers or servers**



## Set up LAN communications on the instrument

This section describes how to set up manual or automatic LAN communications on the instrument.

---

### NOTE

If you are using a DMM7510 with no front panel, you can check the settings with the SCPI command [:SYSTEM:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure](#) (on page 11-126) or the TSP command [lan.ipconfig\(\)](#) (on page 13-239).

---

## Check communication settings

Before configuring the LAN, you can check the communications settings on the instrument without making any changes.

### *To check communications settings on the instrument:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Communication**. The SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS window opens.
3. Select one of the four tabs (**GPIB**, **USB**, **LAN**, or **TSP-Link**) to see the settings for that interface.
4. Press the **EXIT** key to leave the SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS window without making any changes.

## Set up automatic LAN configuration

If you are connecting to a LAN that has a DHCP server or if you have a direct connection between the instrument and a host computer, you can use automatic IP address selection.

If you select Auto, the instrument attempts to get an IP address from a DHCP server. If this fails, it reverts to an IP address in the range of 169.254.1.0 through 169.254.254.255.

---

## NOTE

Both the host computer and the instrument should be set to use automatic LAN configuration. Though it is possible to have one set to manual configuration, it is more complicated to set up.

---

### *To set up automatic IP address selection using the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Communication**.
3. Select the **LAN** tab.
4. For TCP/IP Mode, select **Auto**.
5. Select **Apply Settings** to save your settings.

## Set up manual LAN configuration

If necessary, you can set the IP address on the instrument manually.

You can also enable or disable the DNS settings and assign a host name to the DNS server.

---

## NOTE

Contact your corporate information technology (IT) department to secure a valid IP address for the instrument when placing the instrument on a corporate network.

The instrument IP address has leading zeros, but the computer IP address cannot.

---

***To set up manual IP address selection on the instrument:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Communication**.
3. Select the **LAN** tab.
4. For TCP/IP Mode, select **Manual**.
5. Enter the **IP Address**.
6. Enter the **Gateway** address.
7. Enter the **Subnet** mask.
8. Select **Apply Settings** to save your settings.

## Set up LAN communications on the computer

This section describes how to set up the LAN communications on your computer.

---

### NOTE

Do not change your IP address without consulting your system administrator. If you enter an incorrect IP address, it can prevent your computer from connecting to your corporate network or it may cause interference with another networked computer.

Record all network configurations before modifying any existing network configuration information on the network interface card. Once the network configuration settings are updated, the previous information is lost. This may cause a problem reconnecting the host computer to a corporate network, particularly if DHCP is disabled.

Be sure to return all settings to their original configuration before reconnecting the host computer to a corporate network. Contact your system administrator for more information.

---

## Verify the LAN connection on the DMM7510

Make sure that your DMM7510 is connected to the network by confirming that your instrument was assigned an IP address.

***To verify the LAN connection:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Communication**.
3. Select the **LAN** tab.

A green LAN status indicator on the lower left of the LAN tab confirms that your instrument was assigned an IP address.

In addition, the green LAN LED on the upper right of the front panel is on when your instrument is connected to the network.

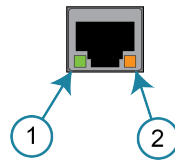
## Use the LXI Discovery Tool

To find the IP address of the DMM7510, use the LXI Discovery Tool, a utility that is available from the Resources tab of the [LXI Consortium website \(Ixistandard.org\)](http://ixistandard.org).

## LAN status LEDs

The figure below illustrates the two status light emitting diodes (LED) that are on the LAN port of the instrument. The table below the figure provides explanations of the LED states.

**Figure 16: LAN status LEDs**



1	When lit, indicates that the LAN port is connected to a 100 Mbps network
2	When blinking, indicates that the port is receiving or sending information

If neither LED is lit, the network is not connected.

## LAN interface protocols

You can use one of following LAN protocols to communicate with the DMM7510:

- Telnet
- VXI-11
- Raw socket

You can also use a dead socket termination port to troubleshoot communication problems.

---

## NOTE

You can only use one remote interface at a time. Although multiple ethernet connections to the instrument can be opened, only one can be used to control the instrument at a time.

---

The port numbers for the LAN protocols and dead socket termination are listed in the following table.

### LAN protocols

Port number	Protocol
23	Telnet
1024	VXI-11
5025	Raw socket
5030	Dead socket termination

## Raw socket connection

All Keithley instruments that have LAN connections support raw socket communication. This means that you can connect to the TCP/IP port on the instrument and send and receive commands. A programmer can easily communicate with the instrument using the Winsock API on computers with the Microsoft® Windows® operating system or using the Berkeley Sockets API on Linux® or Apple® computers.

## VXI-11 connection

This remote interface is similar to GPIB and supports message boundaries, serial poll, and service requests (SRQs). A VXI-11 driver or NI-VISA™ software is required. Test Script Builder (TSB) uses NI-VISA and can be used with the VXI-11 interface. You can expect a slower connection with this protocol.

## Telnet connection

The Telnet protocol is similar to raw socket and can be used when you need to interact directly with the instrument. Telnet is often used for debugging and troubleshooting. You will need a separate Telnet program to use this protocol.

The DMM7510 supports the Telnet protocol, which you can use over a TCP/IP connection to send commands to the instrument. You can use a Telnet connection to interact with scripts or send real-time commands.

## Dead socket connection

The dead socket termination (DST) port is used to terminate all existing ethernet connections. A dead socket is a socket that is held open by the instrument because it has not been properly closed. This most often happens when the host computer is turned off or restarted without first closing the socket. This port cannot be used for command and control functions.

Use the dead socket termination port to manually disconnect a dead session on any open socket. All existing ethernet connections will be terminated and closed when the connection to the dead socket termination port is closed.

## Reset LAN settings

You can reset the password and the LAN settings from the rear panel by inserting a straightened paper clip into the hole below LAN RESET.

## LAN troubleshooting suggestions

If you are unable to connect to the web interface of the instrument, check the following items:

- The network cable is in the LAN port on the rear panel of the instrument, not one of the TSP-Link® ports.
- The network cable is in the correct port on the computer. The LAN port of a laptop may be disabled when the laptop is in a docking station.
- The setup procedure used the configuration information for the correct ethernet card.
- The network card of the computer is enabled.
- The IP address of the instrument is compatible with the IP address on the computer.
- The subnet mask address of the instrument is the same as the subnet mask address of the computer.

You can also try restarting the computer and the instrument.

### ***To restart the instrument:***

1. Turn the power to the instrument off, and then on.
2. Wait at least 60 seconds for the network configuration to be completed.

### ***To set up LAN communications:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Communication**.
3. Select the **LAN** tab.
4. Verify the settings.

If the above actions do not correct the problem, contact your system administrator.

## USB communications

To use the rear-panel USB port, you must have the Virtual Instrument Software Architecture (VISA) layer on the host computer. See [How to install the Keithley I/O Layer](#) (on page 2-33) for more information.

VISA contains a USB-class driver for the USB Test and Measurement Class (USBTMC) protocol that, once installed, allows the Microsoft® Windows® operating system to recognize the instrument.

When you connect a USB device that implements the USBTMC or USBTMC-USB488 protocol to the computer, the VISA driver automatically detects the device. Note that the VISA driver only automatically recognizes USBTMC and USBTMC-USB488 devices. It does not recognize other USB devices, such as printers, scanners, and storage devices.

In this section, "USB instruments" refers to devices that implement the USBTMC or USBTMC-USB488 protocol.



## Using USB

To communicate from a computer to the instrument, you need a USB cable with a USB Type B connector end and a USB Type A connector end. You need a separate USB cable for each instrument you plan to connect to the computer at the same time using the USB interface.

### *To connect an instrument to a computer using USB:*

1. Connect the Type A end of the cable to the computer.
2. Connect the Type B end of the cable to the instrument.
3. Turn on the instrument power. When the computer detects the new USB connection, the Found New Hardware Wizard starts.
4. If the “Can Windows connect to Windows Update to search for software?” dialog box opens, select **No**, and then select **Next**.
5. On the “USB Test and Measurement device” dialog box, select **Next**, and then select **Finish**.

## Communicate with the instrument

For the instrument to communicate with the USB device, you must use NI-VISA™. VISA requires a resource string in the following format to connect to the correct USB instrument:

```
USB0::0x05e6::0x7510::[serial number]::INSTR
```

Where:

- 0x05e6: The Keithley vendor ID
- 0x7510: The instrument model number
- [serial number]: The serial number of the instrument (the serial number is also on the rear panel)
- INSTR: Use the USBTMC protocol

The resource string is displayed on the bottom right of the System Communications screen. Select **Menu**, then **Communication** to open the System Communications menu and select the **USB** tab.

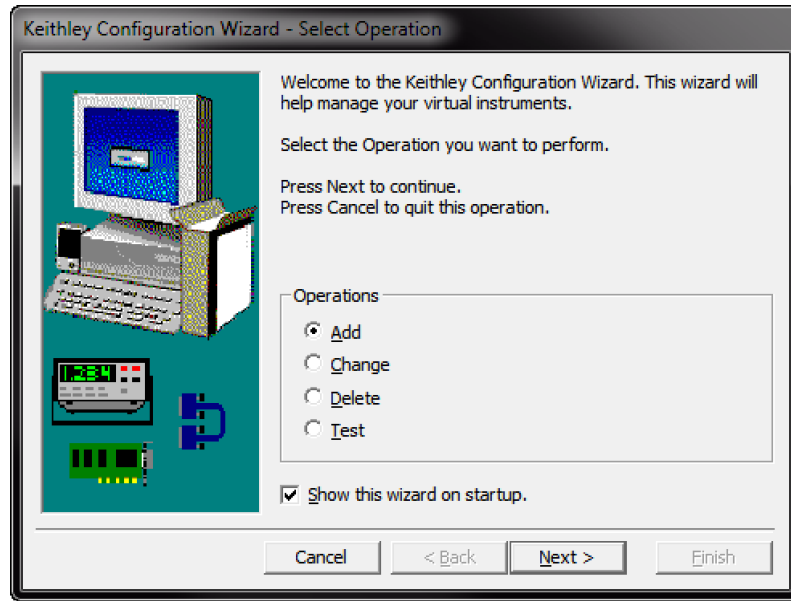
You can also retrieve the resource string by running the Keithley Configuration Panel, which automatically detects all instruments connected to the computer.

If you installed the Keithley I/O Layer, you can access the Keithley Configuration Panel through the Microsoft® Windows® Start menu.

**To use the Keithley Configuration Panel to determine the VISA resource string:**

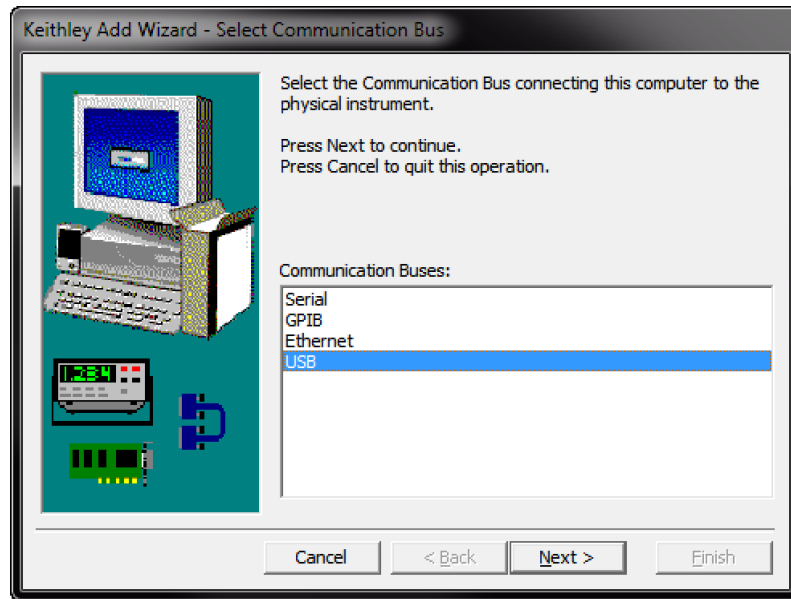
1. Select **Start > Keithley Instruments > Keithley Configuration Panel**. The Select Operation dialog box is displayed.

**Figure 17: Select Operation dialog box**



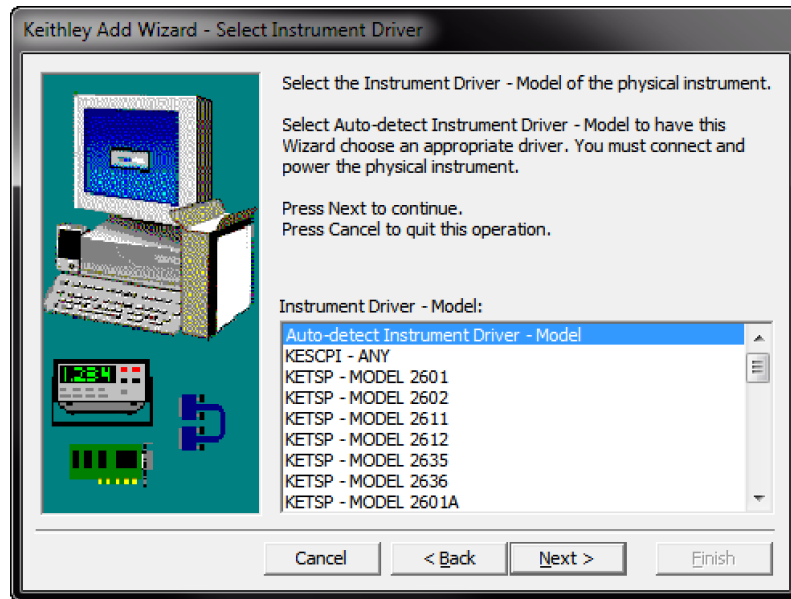
2. Select **Add**.
3. Select **Next**. The Select Communication Bus dialog box is displayed.

**Figure 18: Select Communication Bus dialog box**



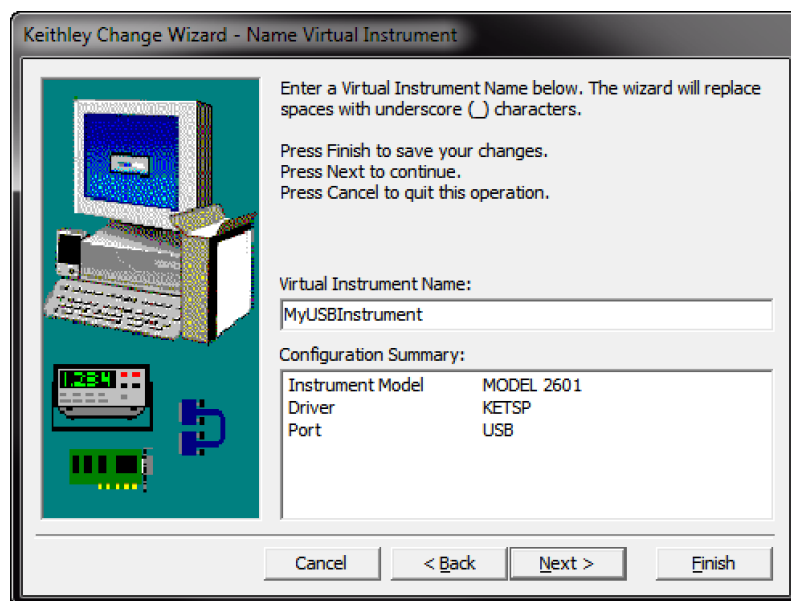
4. Select **USB**.
5. Select **Next**. The Select Instrument Driver dialog box is displayed.

**Figure 19: Select Instrument Driver dialog box**



6. Select **Auto-detect Instrument Driver - Model**.
7. Select **Next**. The Configure USB Instrument dialog box is displayed with the detected instrument VISA resource string visible.
8. Select **Next**. The Name Virtual Instrument dialog box is displayed.

**Figure 20: Name Virtual Instrument dialog box**

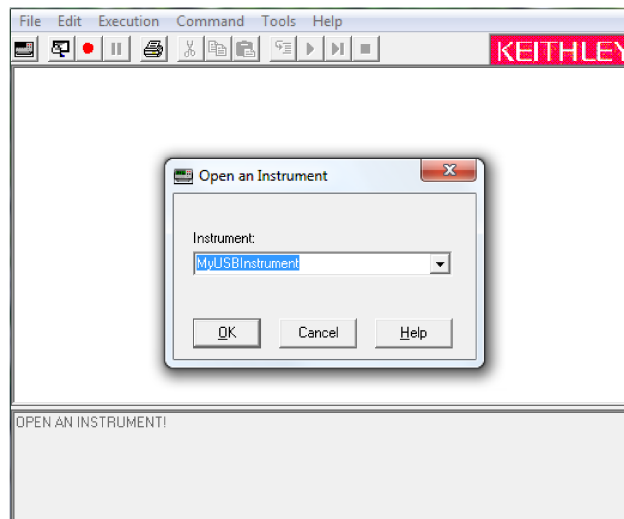


9. In the Virtual Instrument Name box, enter a name that you want to use to refer to the instrument.
10. Select **Finish**.
11. Select **Cancel** to close the Wizard.
12. Save the configuration. From the Keithley Configuration Panel, select **File > Save**.

**Verify the instrument through the Keithley Communicator:**

1. Set the instrument to use the SCPI command set. Refer to [How do I change the command set?](#) (on page 16-7) for instruction.
2. Select **Start > Keithley Instruments > Keithley Communicator**.
3. Select **File > Open Instrument** to open the instrument you just named.

**Figure 21: Keithley Communicator Open an Instrument**



4. Select **OK**.
5. Send a command to the instrument and see if it responds.

---

## NOTE

If you have a full version of NI-VISA on your system, you can run NI-MAX or the VISA Interactive Control utility. See the National Instruments documentation for information.

---

## DMM7510 web interface

The DMM7510 web interface allows you to make settings and control your instrument through a web page. The web page includes:

- Instrument status.
- The instrument model, serial number, firmware revision, and the last LXI message.
- An ID button to help you locate the instrument.
- A virtual front panel and command interface that you can use to control the instrument.
- Ability to download data from specific reading buffers into a CSV file.
- Administrative options and LXI information.

The instrument web page resides in the firmware of the instrument. Changes you make through the web interface are immediately made in the instrument.

When the LAN and instrument establish a connection, you can open the web page for the instrument.

### ***To access the web interface:***

1. Open a web browser on the host computer.
2. Enter the IP address of the instrument in the address box of the web browser. For example, if the instrument IP address is 192.168.1.101, enter 192.168.1.101 in the browser address box.
3. Press **Enter** on the computer keyboard to open the instrument web page.
4. If prompted, enter a user name and password. The default is `admin` for both.

---

## NOTE

If the web page does not open in the browser, see [LAN troubleshooting suggestions](#) (on page 2-22).

---

---

## NOTE

To find the IP Address of the instrument, press the Communications indicator in the upper left corner of the home screen.

---

## Web interface Home page

Figure 22: DMM7510 web interface Home page

Instrument Model:	DMM7510		
Manufacturer:	Keithley Instruments		
Serial Number:	84051727	Firmware Revision:	1.7.0
TCP Raw Socket:	5025	Telnet Port:	23
Last LXI Message: ( <a href="#">history</a> )	Reading buffer defbuffer1 is 0% filled		

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The Home page of the instrument provides information about the instrument. It includes:

- The instrument model number, manufacturer, serial number, and firmware revision number.
- The TCP Raw Socket number and Telnet Port number.
- The last LXI message. The history link opens the [LXI Home page](#) (on page 2-29).
- The ID button, which allows you to identify the instrument. Refer to [Identify the instrument](#) (on page 2-28).

## Identify the instrument

If you have a bank of instruments, you can select the ID button to determine which one you are communicating with.

### *To identify the instrument:*

1. On the Home page, select the **ID** button. The button turns green and the LAN status indicator on the front panel of the instrument blinks. On instruments with a front-panel interface, the System Communications menu also opens and the LXI LAN indicator on the LAN tab blinks.
2. Select the **ID** button again to return the button to its original color and return the LAN status indicators to steady on.

## LXI Home page

The LXI Home page displays instrument information, including the host name, MAC address, and VISA resource string. You cannot change the information from this page.

You can use the host name instead of the IP address to connect to the instrument.

It also includes the ID button, which you can use to identify the instrument. See [Identify the instrument](#) (on page 2-28).

## Change the IP configuration through the web interface

You can change the LAN settings, such as IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS address, through the web page of the instrument.

If you change the IP address through the web page, the web page tries to redirect to the IP address that is configured in the instrument. In some cases, this may fail. This generally happens if you switch from IP address assignment that uses a static address to IP address assignment that uses a DHCP server. If this happens, you need to revert to either using the front panel to set the IP address or use an automatic discovery tool to determine the new IP address.

### NOTE

You can also change the IP configuration through the front panel or with TSP and SCPI commands. See [Set up LAN communications on the instrument](#) (on page 2-17) for information.

#### *To change the IP configuration using the instrument web page:*

1. Access the internal web page as described in [Connecting to the instrument through the web interface](#) (on page 2-27).
2. From the navigation bar on the left, in the LXI Home menu, select **IP Config**.
3. Select **Modify**. The Modify IP Configuration page is displayed.

**Figure 23: Modify IP Configuration web page**

Hostname:	<input type="text" value="K-7510-00000000"/>
Description:	<input type="text" value="Keithley DMM7510 #00000000"/>
TCP/IP Configuration Mode:	<input type="radio"/> Automatic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Manual
Static IP Address:	<input type="text" value="134.63.71.199"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.192"/>
Default Gateway:	<input type="text" value="134.63.71.193"/>
DNS Server:	<input type="text" value="134.63.75.12"/>
Domain:	<input type="text"/>

**Submit**

4. Change the values.
5. Select **Submit**. The instrument reconfigures its settings, which may take a few moments.

---

## NOTE

You may lose your connection with the web interface after selecting **Submit**. This is normal and does not indicate an error or failure of the operation. If this occurs, find the correct IP address and reopen the web page of the instrument to continue.

---

## Review events in the event log

Under LXI Home, the Log option opens the event log. The event log records all LXI events that the instrument generates and receives. The log includes the following information:

- The EventID column, which shows the identifier of the event that generated the event message.
- The System Timestamp column, which displays the seconds and nanoseconds when the event occurred.
- The Data column, which displays the text of the event message.

To clear the event log and update the information on the screen, select the **Refresh** button.

## Using the DMM7510 virtual front panel

The Virtual Front Panel page allows you to control the instrument from a computer as if you were using the front panel. You can operate the instrument using a mouse to select options.

The virtual front panel operates the same way as the actual front panel, with the following exceptions:

- The navigation control cannot be turned.
- The Front/Rear Terminals button only indicates the setting of the switch. You cannot change which set of terminals is used remotely.
- You cannot switch the instrument on or off with the power switch.
- To scroll up or down on a screen, hold the left mouse button down and swipe up or down.
- To scroll right or left, hold the left mouse button down and swipe left or right. You can also select the dots on the bar above the swipe screens to move from screen to screen.
- You cannot use pinch and zoom on the graph screen.
- You can improve communication speed with the instrument by right-clicking and clearing High resolution. The default screen display resolution of 800 x 480 is reduced to 400 x 240 resolution when high resolution is cleared.
- You can display the instrument display only with no other front-panel options by right-clicking and selecting Screen only.
- You can download a screen capture by right-clicking and selecting Download screenshot.



To use the virtual front panel, you can use any of the standard web browsers. If you are using Microsoft Internet Explorer, it must be version 9 or later. Earlier versions will not allow the swipe motion to work.

## NOTE

Using graphing through the virtual front panel requires significant system resources and may slow instrument operation.

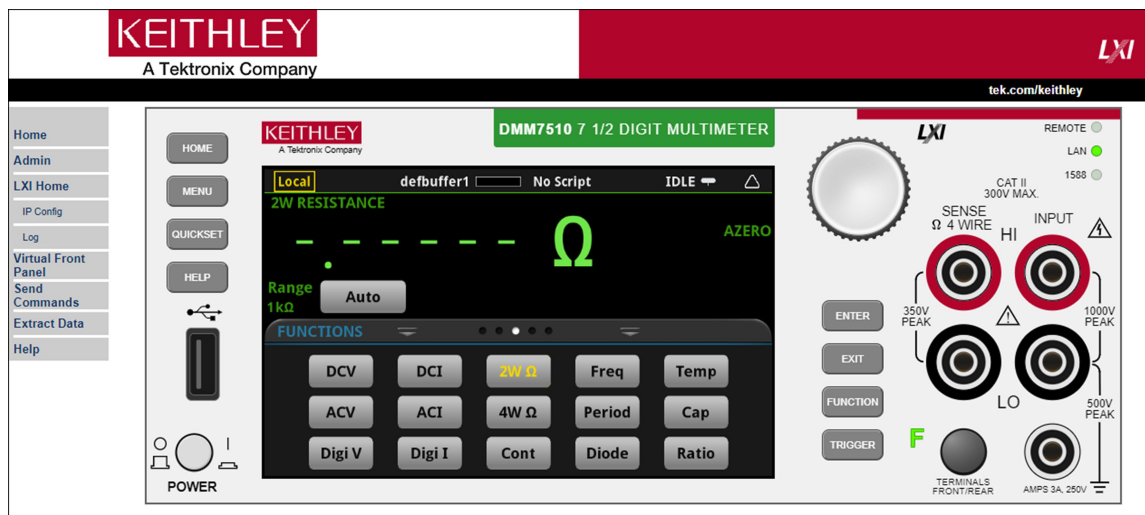
## NOTE

The DMM7510 allows fewer than three clients to open the virtual front panel web page at the same time. Only the first successfully connected client can operate the instrument. Other clients can view the virtual front panel.

For information on the options, see [Screen descriptions](#) (on page 3-9).

See the following figure for an example of the virtual front panel.

Figure 24: DMM7510 virtual front panel



## Change the date and time through the web interface

You can change the instrument date and time through the web interface. This is the same as changing the date and time through the front-panel System Settings menu. The date and time is used for the event log entries and data timestamps.

### *To change the date and time:*

1. From the web interface page, select **Admin**.
2. In the Local time table, change the information as needed.
3. Select **Submit**.

## Change the password through the web interface

You can change the instrument password from the web interface.

The default user name and password is `admin`. Note that you cannot change the user name; it remains at `admin` even if the password has changed.

### *To change the password:*

1. From the web interface Home page, select **Admin**.
2. In the **Current password** box, enter the presently used password.
3. In the **New password** and **Confirm new password** boxes, enter the new password.
4. Select **Submit**.

## Send commands using the web interface

You can send individual commands using the web interface.

The active command set is listed above the Command box.

### *To send commands using the web page:*

1. From the navigation bar on the left, select **Send Commands**.
2. If requested, log in.
3. In the **Command** box, enter the command.
4. Select **Send Command** to send the command to the instrument. The command is displayed in the Command Output box. If there is a response to the command, it is displayed after the command.
5. To view any events that have occurred, select **Return Error**.
6. To clear the Command Output list, select **Clear Output**.

## Extract buffer data using the web interface

The Extract Data page of the web interface allows you to download reading buffer data from the instrument.

### *To download buffer data:*

1. From the web interface page, select **Extract Data**.
2. In the CSV File column, select the name of the file that you want to download.
3. Follow the instructions for your browser to open the file. Typically, the file opens in Microsoft Excel.

## How to install the Keithley I/O Layer

---

### NOTE

Before installing, it is a good practice to check the [Product Support web page \(tek.com/product-support\)](http://tek.com/product-support) to see if a later version of the Keithley I/O Layer is available. Search for Keithley I/O Layer.

---

You can download the Keithley I/O Layer from the Keithley website.

The software installs the following components:

- Microsoft® .NET Framework
- NI™ IVI Compliance Package
- NI-VISA™ Run-Time Engine
- Keithley SCPI-based Instrument IVI-C driver
- Keithley I/O Layer

#### ***To install the Keithley I/O Layer from the Keithley website:***

1. Download the Keithley I/O Layer Software from the [Product Support web page \(tek.com/product-support\)](http://tek.com/product-support), as described above. The software is a single compressed file and should be downloaded to a temporary directory.
2. Run the downloaded file from the temporary directory.
3. Follow the instructions on the screen to install the software.
4. Reboot your computer to complete the installation.

## Modifying, repairing, or removing Keithley I/O Layer software

The Keithley I/O Layer interconnects many other installers.

To remove all the KIOL components, you need to uninstall the following applications using Control Panel Add/Remove programs:

- National Instruments NI™ IVI Compliance Package
- National Instruments NI-VISA™ Run-Time Engine
- IVI Shared Components
- Visa Shared Components
- Keithley SCPI Driver

After uninstalling components, reboot the computer.

## Interface access

You can specify that the control interfaces request access before taking control of the instrument. There are several modes of access.

You can set one of the following levels of access to the instrument:

- **Full:** Allows full access for all users from all interfaces
- **Exclusive:** Allows access by one remote interface at a time with logins required from other interfaces
- **Protected:** Allows access by one remote interface at a time with passwords required on all interfaces
- **Lockout:** Allows access by one interface (including the front panel) at a time with passwords required on all interfaces

---

### NOTE

The front panel is read-only when you are using a remote interface. You can view information and swipe screens without being prompted to leave remote mode. If you attempt to make a change from the front panel while the instrument is controlled from a remote interface, you will be prompted to enter a password to gain access.

---

When you set access to full, the instrument accepts commands from any interface with no passwords required. You can change interfaces as needed.

When you set access to exclusive, you must log out of one remote interface before you can log in with another interface. You do not need a password with this access.

Protected access is similar to exclusive access, except that you must enter a password when logging in.

When you set access to locked out, a password is required to change interfaces, including the front-panel interface.

## Changing the interface access type

*To change the type of interface access from the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**. The SYSTEM SETTINGS menu opens.
3. Select **Interface Access**.
4. Select the level of password access control you want to enable.

### Using SCPI commands

Send the command that is appropriate for the level of access you want to enable:

```
SYSTem:ACcEss FULL
SYSTem:ACcEss EXCLusive
SYSTem:ACcEss PROTEcted
SYSTem:ACcEss LOCKout
```

### Using TSP commands

Send the command that is appropriate for the level of access you want to enable:

```
localnode.access = localnode.ACCESS_FULL
localnode.access = localnode.ACCESS_EXCLUSIVE
localnode.access = localnode.ACCESS_PROTECTED
localnode.access = localnode.ACCESS_LOCKOUT
```

## Changing the password

If interface access is set to Protected or Lockout, you must enter a password to change to a new control interface. You can set the password, as described below.

The default password is admin.

### To change the password from the front panel:

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Select **Password**. A keypad opens.
4. Enter the new password.
5. Select the **OK** button on the displayed keyboard. A verification screen is displayed.
6. Enter the new password.
7. Select the **OK** button on the displayed keyboard. The password is reset.

---

## NOTE

You can reset the password by pressing the **MENU** key, selecting **Info/Manage** (under System), and selecting **Password Reset**. When you do this, the password returns to the default setting.

---

### To change the password using SCPI commands:

```
:SYSTem:PASSword:NEW "<password>"
```

Where <password> is the new password.

### To change the password using TSP commands:

```
localnode.password = "password"
```

Where *password* is the new password.

## Switching control interfaces

When the interface access is set to anything other than Full, you need to log in to the instrument from the new interface before you can change any settings.

If you are changing to the front panel, when you attempt to make a selection, the Display Lockout - Enter Password keypad is displayed. Enter the password and select the **OK** button on the displayed keyboard.

When you change the remote interface, you must send the following TSP or SCPI command before sending commands:

```
login password
```

Replace *password* with the instrument password.

## Determining the command set you will use

You can change the command set that you use with the DMM7510. The remote command sets that are available include:

- **SCPI:** An instrument-specific language built on the SCPI standard.
- **TSP:** A scripting programming language that contains instrument-specific control commands that can be executed from a stand-alone instrument. You can use TSP to send individual commands or use it to combine commands into scripts.

If you change the command set, reboot the instrument.

You cannot combine the command sets.

---

### NOTE

As delivered from Keithley Instruments, the DMM7510 is set to work with the SCPI command set.

---

#### ***To set the command set from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Select the appropriate **Command Set**.

You are prompted to confirm the change to the command set and reboot.

#### ***To verify which command set is selected from a remote interface, send the command:***

```
*LANG?
```

#### ***To change to the SCPI command set from a remote interface, send the command:***

```
*LANG SCPI
```

Reboot the instrument.

#### ***To change to the TSP command set from a remote interface, send the command:***

```
*LANG TSP
```

Reboot the instrument.

## System information

You can get the serial number, firmware build, detected line frequency, calibration verify date, calibration adjust date, and calibration adjust count information from the instrument.

### ***To view the version and serial number information from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Info/Manage**.

The firmware version and serial number are displayed at the top of the screen.

### ***To view the autocalibration information from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Calibration**.

The date of the last autocalibration, how many times autocalibration has been done, and the warmup and temperature difference status are shown. You can also schedule and run autocalibration from this screen. For more information, see [System Calibration menu](#) (on page 3-45) and [Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98).

### ***To view the line frequency information from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Scroll down to display the line frequency.

### ***To view system information using SCPI commands:***

To retrieve the manufacturer, model number, serial number, and firmware version, send the command:

```
*IDN?
```

To read the line frequency, send the command:

```
SYStem:LFrequency?
```

The firmware build, memory available, and factory calibration date are not available when using SCPI commands.

To get information about how many times autocalibration has been done, autocalibration temperature, and last and scheduled autocalibration dates, send the following commands:

```
:ACAL:COUNT?  
:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:INTernal?  
:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:DIFFerence?  
:ACAL:LASTrun:TIME?  
:ACAL:NEXTrun:TIME?
```

**To view system information using TSP commands:**

To read the model number, send the command:

```
print(localnode.model)
```

To read the serial number, send the command:

```
print(localnode.serialno)
```

To read the firmware version, send the command:

```
print(localnode.version)
```

To read the line frequency, send the command:

```
print(localnode.linefreq)
```

To get information about how many times autocalibration has been done, autocalibration temperature, and last and scheduled autocalibration dates, send the following commands:

```
print(acal.count)
print(acal.lastrun.internaltemp)
print(acal.lastrun.tempdiff)
print(acal.lastrun.time)
print(acal.nextrun.time)
```

The factory calibration date is not available with TSP commands.

You can also create user-defined strings to store custom, instrument-specific information in the instrument, such as department number, asset number, or manufacturing plant location. See the [TSP command reference](#) (on page 13-1) for detail about the `userstring` functions.



## Instrument description

### In this section:



Front-panel overview.....	3-1
Rear-panel overview .....	3-3
Touchscreen display .....	3-5
Screen descriptions.....	3-9
APPS Manager .....	3-47
Examples in this manual .....	3-48
Display features .....	3-48
Instrument sounds.....	3-53














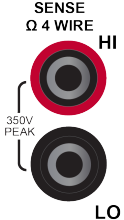
## Front-panel overview

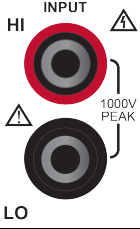


The front panel of the DMM7510 is shown below. Descriptions of the controls on the front panel follow the figure.

Figure 25: DMM7510 front panel



<b>POWER switch</b>	 POWER	Turns the instrument on or off. To turn the instrument on, press the power switch so that it is in the on position (I). To turn it off, press the power switch so that it is in the off position (O).
<b>HOME key</b>		Returns the display to the home screen.

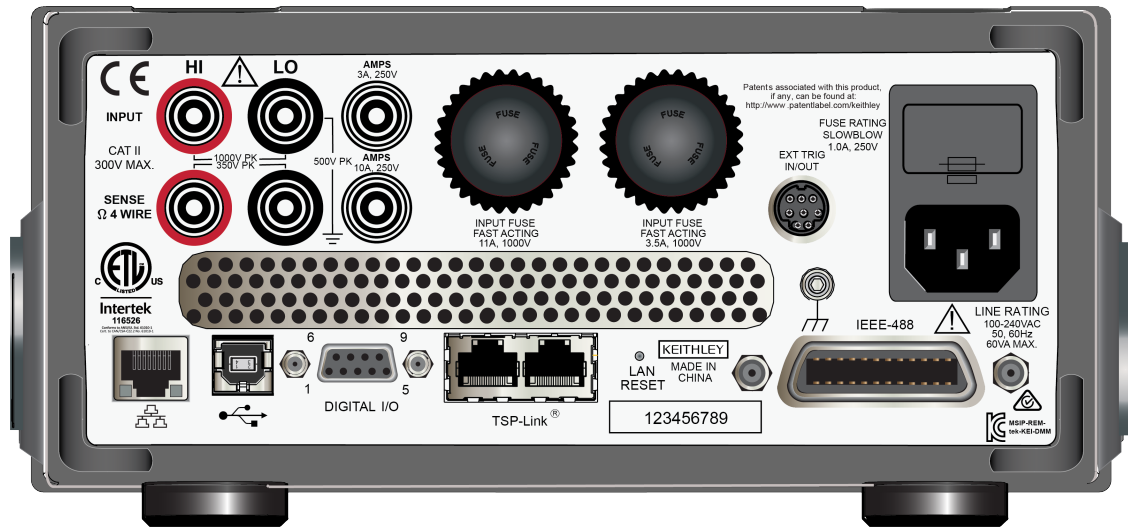
<b>MENU key</b>		Opens the main menu. Press the icons on the main menu to open measure, views, trigger, scripts, and system screens. For details, refer to <a href="#">Menu overview</a> (on page 3-20).
<b>QUICKSET key</b>		Opens a menu of of preconfigured setups, including Voltage Waveform, Interval Measure, Current Waveform, and External Scan. Also allows you to choose measure functions and adjust performance for better resolution or speed.
<b>HELP key</b>		Opens help for the area or item that is selected on the display. If there is no selection when you press the <b>HELP</b> key, it displays overview information for the screen you are viewing. To display help, hold the on-screen button while pressing the <b>HELP</b> key.
<b>USB port</b>		Saves reading buffer data and screen snapshots to a USB flash drive. You can also store and retrieve scripts to and from a USB flash drive. The flash drive must be formatted as a FAT or FAT32 drive.
<b>Touchscreen</b>		The DMM7510 has a high-resolution, five-inch color touchscreen display. The touchscreen accesses swipe screens and menu options. You can access additional interactive screens by pressing the front-panel MENU, QUICKSET, and FUNCTION keys. Refer to <a href="#">Touchscreen display</a> (on page 3-5) for details.
<b>Navigation control</b>		Moves the cursor and makes screen selections. <b>Turning the navigation control:</b> Moves the cursor to highlight a list value or menu item so that you can select it. Turning the control when the cursor is in a value entry field increases or decreases the value in the field. <b>Pressing the navigation control:</b> Selects the highlighted choice or allows you to edit the selected field.
<b>ENTER key</b>		Selects the highlighted choice or allows you to edit the selected field.
<b>EXIT key</b>		Returns to the previous screen or closes a dialog box. For example, press the <b>EXIT</b> key when the main menu is displayed to return to the home screen. When you are viewing a subscreen (for example, the Event Log screen), press the <b>EXIT</b> key to return to the main menu screen.
<b>FUNCTION key</b>		Displays instrument functions. To select a function, touch the function name on the screen.
<b>TRIGGER key</b>		Accesses trigger-related settings and operations. The action of the <b>TRIGGER</b> key depends on the instrument state. For details, see <a href="#">Switching between measurement methods</a> (on page 4-51).
<b>REMOTE LED indicator</b>	REMOTE 	Illuminates when the instrument is controlled through a remote interface.
<b>LAN LED indicator</b>	LAN 	Illuminates when the instrument is connected to a local area network (LAN).
<b>1588 LED indicator</b>	1588 	1588 functionality is not supported at this time.
<b>SENSE terminals</b>		Use the SENSE HI and SENSE LO terminals and the INPUT terminals with the 4-wire resistance, 3-wire and 4-wire RTD temperature, and DC voltage ratio functions.

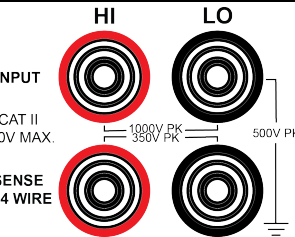


<b>INPUT terminals</b>		Use the INPUT HI and INPUT LO terminals for all measurements except current.
<b>FRONT/REAR TERMINALS switch</b>		Activates the terminals on the front or rear panel. When the front-panel terminals are active, a green “F” is visible to the left of the FRONT/REAR switch. When the rear-panel terminals are active, a yellow “R” is visible to the left of the switch.
<b>AMPS</b>		Use the AMPS connection with the INPUT LO terminal to measure $\leq 3A$ DC or $AC_{RMS}$ current.

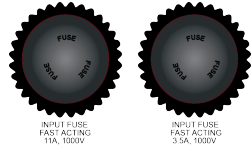









## Rear-panel overview

The rear panel of the DMM7510 is shown below. Descriptions of the options follow the figure.

Figure 26: DMM7510 rear panel



<b>INPUT and SENSE terminals</b>		Use the INPUT HI and INPUT LO terminals for all measurements except current. For current measurements, use the 3 A or 10 A AMPS connection with the INPUT LO terminal. Use the SENSE HI and SENSE LO terminals and the INPUT terminals with the 4-wire resistance, 3-wire and 4-wire RTD temperature, and DC voltage ratio functions.
<b>AMPS connections</b>		3 A, 250 V current connector for DC current and digitize DC current 10 $\mu A$ to 3 A ranges, and AC current 1 mA to 3 A ranges.
		10 A, 250 V current connector for DC current and digitize DC current 10 A range and AC current 10 A range only.

<b>Measurement Input Fuses</b>		<p>Fast-acting current-input fuses. For continued protection against fire hazard, replace these fuses with same type and rating. See <a href="#">Input fuse replacement</a> (on page 9-2) for details.</p>
<b>EXT TRIG IN/OUT terminal</b>		<p>This terminal is a TTL-compatible input/output line with a 0 to 5 V logic signal. You can use this line for triggering by using the transition of the line state to initiate an action. The instrument can generate output trigger pulses and detect input trigger pulses on this line. Refer to <a href="#">External I/O</a> (on page 7-15) for details.</p>
<b>Line fuse and power receptacle</b>		<p>Connect the line cord to the power receptacle and a grounded AC power outlet. The line fuse, located just above the power receptacle, protects the power line input of the instrument. For safety precautions and other details, see <a href="#">Instrument power</a> (on page 2-6) and <a href="#">Line fuse replacement</a> (on page 9-1).</p>
<b>LAN port</b>		<p>Supports full connectivity on a 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps network. The DMM7510 is a version 1.5 LXI Device Specification 2016 instrument that supports TCP/IP and complies with IEEE Std 802.3 (ethernet LAN). See <a href="#">LAN communications</a> (on page 2-14).</p>
<b>USB port</b>		<p>USB-B connection for communication, control, and data transfer. For details, see <a href="#">USB communications</a> (on page 2-22).</p>
<b>Digital I/O port</b>		<p>A digital input/output port that detects and outputs digital signals. The port provides six digital I/O lines. Each output is set high (+5 V) or low (0 V) and can read high or low logic levels. Each digital I/O line is an open-drain signal. Refer to <a href="#">Digital I/O</a> (on page 7-1) for information.</p>
<b>TSP-Link ports</b>		<p>TSP-Link® system expansion interface, which builders of test systems can use to connect multiple instruments in a master and subordinate configuration. TSP-Link is a high-speed trigger synchronization and communication bus. For details, see <a href="#">TSP-Link System Expansion Interface</a> (on page 8-1).</p>
<b>LAN reset</b>		<p>Reverts the LAN settings and the instrument password to default values. See <a href="#">Reset LAN settings</a> (on page 2-21) for more information.</p>
<b>Chassis ground</b>		<p>Ground screw for connections to chassis ground. This provides a connection terminal to the equipment frame.</p>
<b>IEEE-488 port</b>		<p>GPIB connection; the default setting for the DMM7510 is 16. Refer to <a href="#">GPIB setup</a> (on page 2-10) for details.</p>

## Touchscreen display

The touchscreen display gives you quick front-panel access to measure settings, system configuration, instrument and test status, reading buffer information, and other instrument functionality. The display has multiple swipe screens that you can access by swiping the front panel. You can access additional interactive screens by pressing the front-panel MENU, QUICKSET, and FUNCTION keys.

### CAUTION

**Do not use sharp metal objects, such as tweezers or screwdrivers, or pointed objects, such as pens or pencils, to touch the touchscreen. It is strongly recommended that you use only fingers to operate the instrument. Use of clean-room gloves to operate the touchscreen is supported.**

## Select items on the touchscreen

*To select an item on the displayed screen, do one of the following:*

- Touch it with your finger
- Turn the navigation control to highlight the item, and then press the navigation control to select it

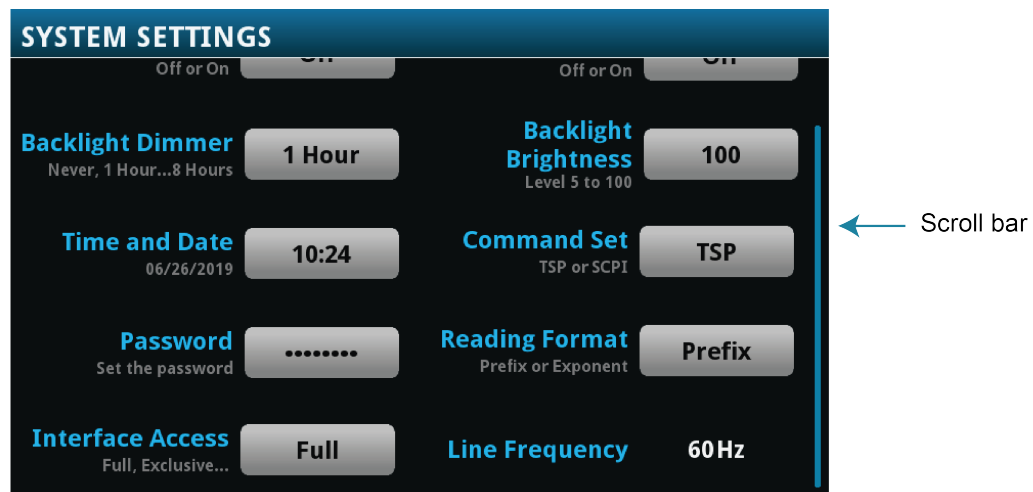
The following topics describe the DMM7510 touchscreen in more detail.

## Scroll bars

Some of the interactive screens have additional options that are only visible when you scroll down the screen. A scroll indicator on the right side of the touchscreen identifies these screens. Swipe the screen up or down to view the additional options.

The figure below shows a screen with a scroll bar.

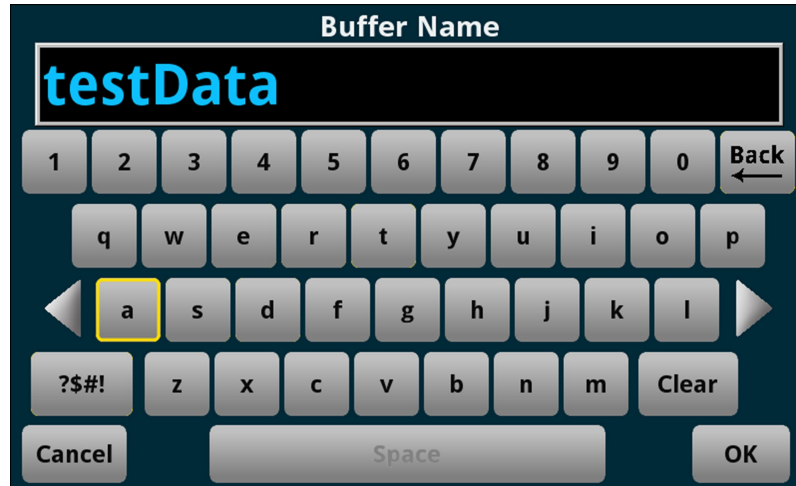
Figure 27: Scroll bar



## Enter information

Some of the menu options open a keypad or keyboard that you can use to enter information. For example, if you are setting the name of a buffer from the front panel, you see the keyboard shown in the following figure.

Figure 28: DMM7510 front-panel keyboard



You can enter information by touching the screen to select characters and options from the keypad or keyboard. You can move the cursor in the entry box by touching the screen. The cursor is moved to the spot in the entry box where you touched the screen.

Some numeric keypads include Min, Max, and Inf options. Min sets the lowest value for the setting. Max sets the highest value. Inf sets the value to infinite. On number keypads, you can also use the navigation control to move the cursor to a specific number.

On keyboards and keypads, you can use the navigation control to select characters.

***To set values using the number keypad with the navigation control:***

1. Turn the control to underline the character that you want to change.
2. Press the control to select the character for edit.
3. Turn the control to scroll through the options.
4. Press the control to set the character.
5. Press the **ENTER** key to save the change.

## Adjust the backlight brightness and dimmer

You can adjust the brightness of the DMM7510 touchscreen display and buttons from the front panel or over a remote interface. You can also set the backlight to dim after a specified period has passed with no front-panel activity (available from the front-panel display only). The backlight settings set through the front-panel display are saved through a reset or power cycle.

---

### NOTE

Screen life is affected by how long the screen is on at full brightness. The higher the brightness setting and the longer the screen is bright, the shorter the screen life.

---

#### ***To adjust the backlight brightness from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Select **Backlight Brightness**.
4. Drag the sliding adjustment to set the backlight.
5. Select **OK** to save your setting.

#### ***To set the backlight dimmer from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Select **Backlight Dimmer**. The Backlight Dimmer dialog box opens.
4. Select a dimmer setting.

#### ***To adjust the brightness using the SCPI remote interface, send the following command:***

```
:DISPlay:LIgHT:STATe <brightness>
```

Where <brightness> is one of the following options:

- Full brightness: ON100
- 75% brightness: ON75
- 50% brightness: ON50
- 25% brightness: ON25
- Display off: OFF
- Display, key lights, and all indicators off: BLACKout

**To adjust the backlight using TSP commands, send the following command:**

```
display.lightstate = brightness
```

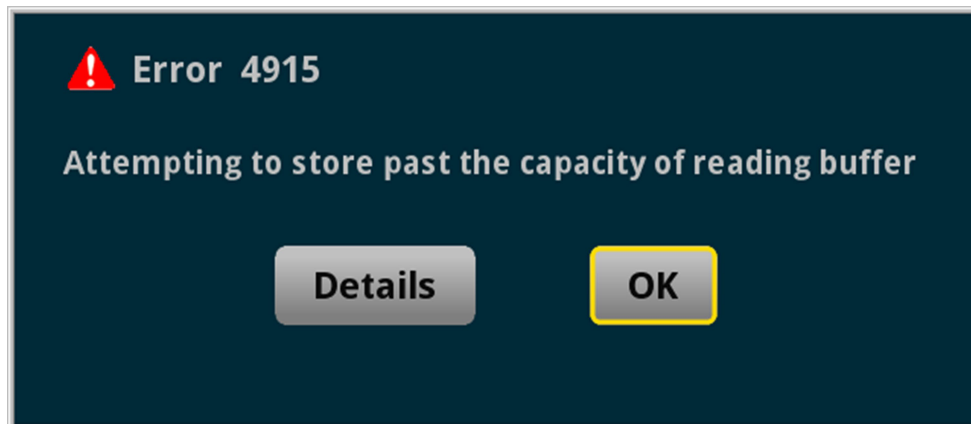
Where *brightness* is one of the following options:

- Full brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_100`
- 75% brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_75`
- 50% brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_50`
- 25% brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_25`
- Display off: `display.STATE_LCD_OFF`
- Display, key lights, and all indicators off: `display.STATE_BLACKOUT`

## Event messages

During operation and programming, front-panel messages may be displayed. Messages are information, warning, or error notifications. For information on event messages, refer to [Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108).

**Figure 29: Example front-panel error message**





## Screen descriptions

The following topics describe the screens and options that you can view on the DMM7510 front-panel display.

### Home screen

This is the default screen that you see whenever you turn the DMM7510 on or when you press the HOME key. The options available on the home screen are described in the following topics.

Figure 30: DMM7510 home screen



### Status and event indicators

The indicators at the top of the home screen contain information about instrument settings and states. Some of the indicators also provide access to instrument settings.

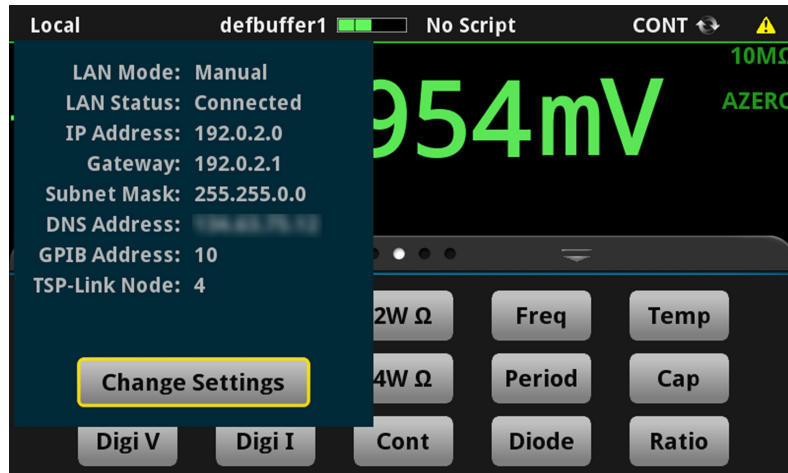
Select an indicator to get more information about the present state of the instrument. You can also select the indicators by turning the navigation control to select an indicator and then pressing ENTER.

Figure 31: Home screen status bar



### Communications indicator

The communications indicator displays the type of communications the instrument is using. Select the indicator to display the present communications settings. Select **Change Settings** at the bottom of the dialog box to open the System Communications screen, where you can change the settings. Refer to [Remote communications interfaces](#) (on page 2-8) for detail on the options that are available.



Indicator	Instrument communication
<b>GPIB</b>	Instrument is communicating through a GPIB interface
<b>Local</b>	Instrument is controlled from the front panel
<b>Slave</b>	Instrument is a subordinate in a TSP-Link system
<b>TCPIP</b>	Instrument is communicating through a LAN interface
<b>Telnet</b>	Instrument is communicating through Telnet
<b>TSP-Link</b>	Instrument is communicating through TSP-Link
<b>USBTMC</b>	Instrument is communicating through a USB interface
<b>VXI-11</b>	Instrument is communicating through an ethernet interface using the VXI-11 TCP/IP instrument protocol

### Communications activity indicator

The activity indicator is located to the right of the communications indicator. When the instrument is communicating with a remote interface, the up and down arrows flash.

Figure 32: Communications indicator



If a service request has been generated, SRQ is displayed to the right of the up and down arrows. You can instruct the instrument to generate a service request (SRQ) when one or more events or conditions occur. This indicator stays on until the serial poll byte is read or all the conditions that caused SRQ are cleared.

## Active buffer indicator

The Active Buffer indicator shows the name of the active reading buffer. Select the indicator to open a menu of available buffers. Select a buffer name in the list to make it the active reading buffer. The name of the new active reading buffer is updated in the indicator bar.

The green bar next to the buffer name indicates how full the buffer is.

To create a new buffer, select **Create New**. The new buffer is automatically set to be the active buffer.

Figure 33: Active buffer indicator



## Active script indicator

This indicator shows script activity and allows you to control script action from the home screen.

If there is no script activity, the indicator displays "No Script."

You can select the indicator to display a menu of available scripts. Select a script name to run that script. You are prompted to confirm that you want to run the script.

If a script is running from the instrument or the USB flash drive, the name of the script is displayed. If a script from TSP is running, `TSP_Script` is displayed. If you select the indicator, you are prompted to abort the running script.

If the instrument is recording a macro script, "Recording" is displayed. You can select the indicator to select an option to stop or cancel recording.

Figure 34: DMM7510 active script indicator



### Measurement method indicator

Located to the right of the active script indicator, this indicator shows the active measurement method. Select the indicator to open a menu. Select one of the buttons on the menu to change the measurement method or initiate or abort the trigger model. In the figure below, Continuous Measurement is the present measurement method.

Figure 35: Measurement method indicator



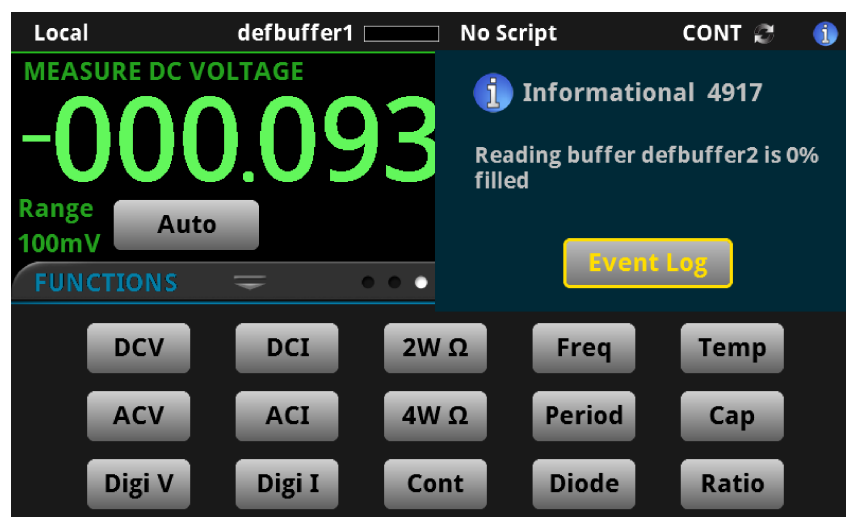
Indicator	Meaning
CONT	<b>Continuous measurement:</b> The instrument is making measurements continuously.
IDLE	Trigger model measurement method. The trigger model is not running.
INACT	The trigger model is inactive. This occurs when the trigger model cannot run, such as when the count is more than the reading buffer capacity or if the buffer is style writable.
MAN	<b>Manual trigger mode:</b> Press the front-panel TRIGGER key to initiate a single measurement.
RUN	Trigger model measurement method. The instrument is running the presently selected trigger model.
WAIT	Trigger model measurement method. The trigger model is waiting on an event.

### System event indicator

On the right side of the instrument status indicator bar, this indicator changes based on the type of event that has been logged.

Select the indicator to open a message screen with a brief description of the error, warning, or event. Select the Event Log button to open the System Events tab of the event log, which you can use to access detailed descriptions of the events. For more information about the Event Log, see [Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108).

Figure 36: Error and message indicator



The following table describes the icons.

Icon	Description
	An empty triangle means that no new events were logged in the event log since the last time you viewed the event log.
	A blue circle means that an informational event message was logged. The message is for information only. This indicates status changes or information that may be helpful. If the Log Command option is on, it also includes commands.
	A yellow triangle means that a warning event message was logged. This message indicates that a change occurred that could affect operation.
	A red triangle means that an error event message was logged. When an error occurs, the requested change is not implemented.

## Measure view area

The Measure view area of the home screen displays the value of the present measurement and other measurement information.

**Figure 37: Measure view area of the home screen**



The Range button in the Measure area displays the presently selected measure range. Select the button to change the range.

The indicators on the right edge of the Measure view area show any measure settings that affect the displayed measurement value. The indicators and what they mean are defined in the following table.

Indicator	Meaning
10MΩ	Input impedance is set to 10 MΩ
ACCPL	AC signal coupling is enabled
AUTOΩ	Input impedance is set to automatic
AZERO	Instrument automatically retrieves reference values
DCCPL	DC signal coupling is enabled
DRYCR	Dry circuit ohms is enabled
FILTER	A filter is applied to the measurement
L1FAIL	Limit test one is enabled and measurement failed
L1PASS	Limit test one is enabled and measurement passed
L2FAIL	Limit test two is enabled and measurement failed
L2PASS	Limit test two is enabled and measurement passed
MATH	A percent, mx+b, or reciprocal calculation is applied
OCMP	Offset compensation is on
OLEAD	Open lead detection is enabled
REL	Relative offset is applied
SIMJC	The thermocouple reference junction is simulated

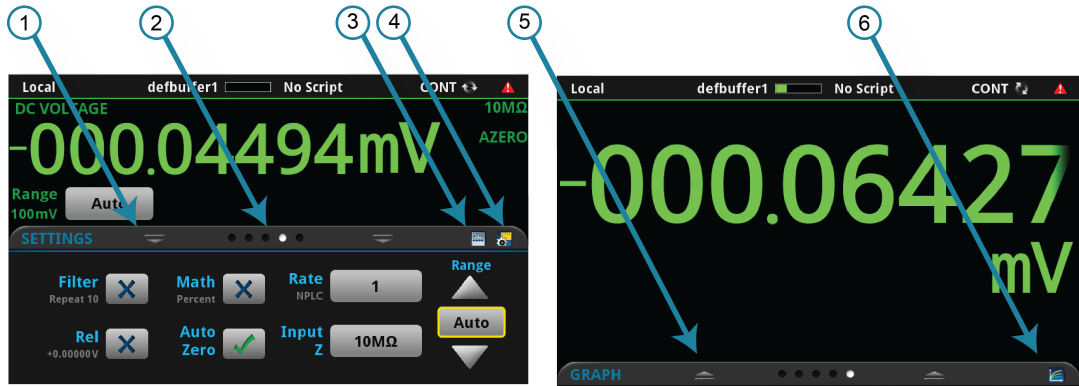
## Swipe screens







The DMM7510 touchscreen display has multiple screens that you can access by swiping left or right on the lower half of the display. The options available in the swipe screens are described in the following topics.

### Swipe screen heading bar

The heading bar of the swipe screen contains the following options.

**Figure 38: DMM7510 swipe screens, maximized and minimized**



#	Screen element	Description
1	Minimize indicator 	You can swipe down to minimize the swipe screens.
2	Swipe screen indicator 	Each circle represents one swipe screen. As you swipe right or left, a different circle changes color, indicating where you are in the screen sequence. Select a circle to move the swipe screen without swiping.
3	Calculations shortcut 	Select to open the CALCULATION SETTINGS menu.
4	Measure Settings shortcut 	Select to open the MEASURE SETTINGS menu for the selected function.
5	Restore indicator 	Indicates that you can swipe up to display the swipe screen.
6	Graph shortcut 	Select to open the Graph screen.

## FUNCTIONS swipe screen

The FUNCTIONS swipe screen highlights the selected measure function and allows you to select a different function.

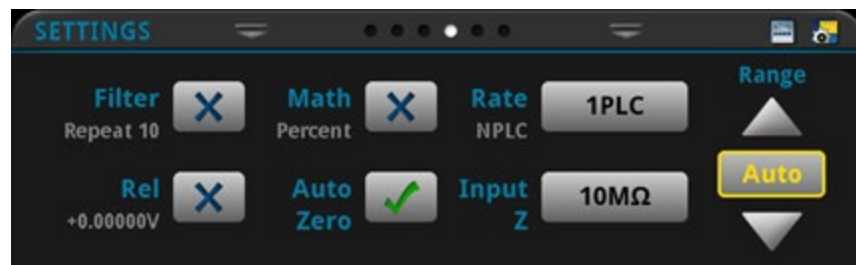
Figure 39: FUNCTIONS swipe screen



## SETTINGS swipe screen

The SETTINGS swipe screen gives you front-panel access to some instrument settings. It shows you the present settings and allows you to change, enable, or disable them quickly. The available settings depend on which measure function is active.

Figure 40: SETTINGS swipe screen



To disable or enable a setting, select the box next to the setting so that it shows an X (disabled) or a check mark (enabled).

The icons on the right side of the swipe screen heading bar are shortcuts to the CALCULATIONS SETTINGS and MEASURE SETTINGS menus.

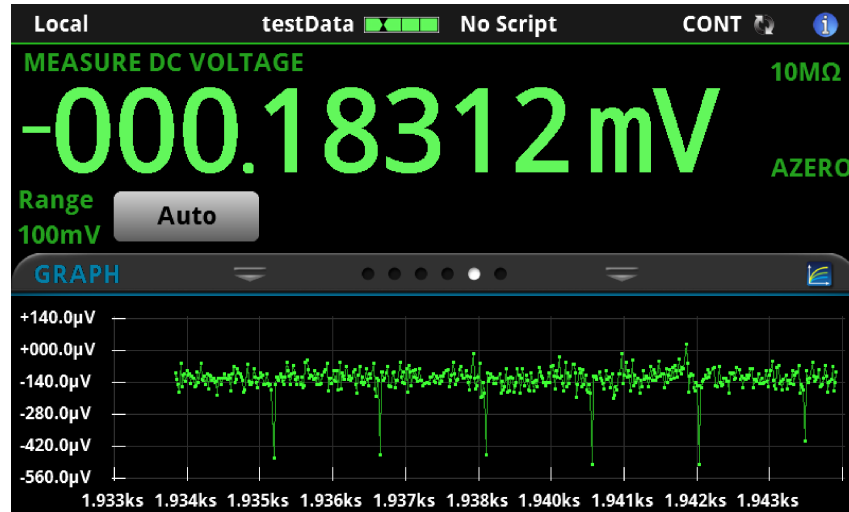
For descriptions of the settings, use the navigation control to select the button, then press the HELP key.



## GRAPH swipe screen

The GRAPH swipe screen shows a graphical representation of the readings in the presently selected reading buffer.

Figure 41: GRAPH swipe screen



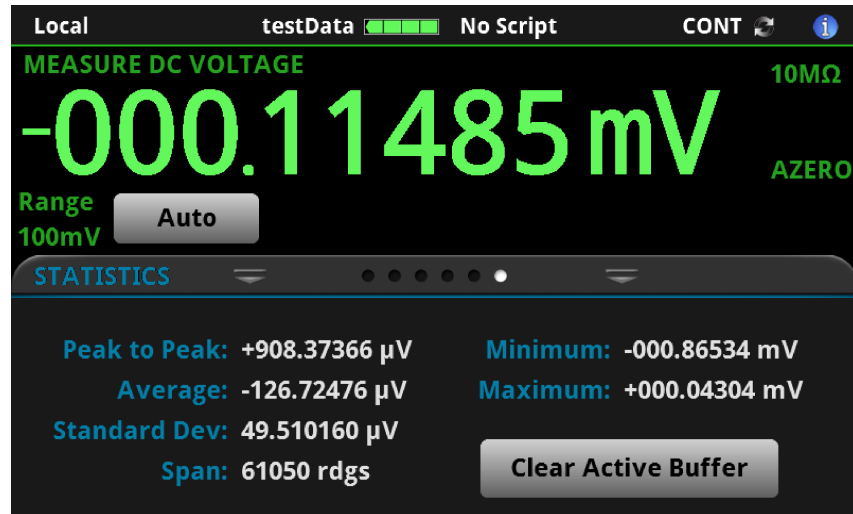
To view the graph on the full screen and to access graph settings, select the graph icon on the right side of the swipe screen header. You can also open the full-function Graph screen by pressing the **MENU** key and selecting **Graph** under Views.

For more information about graphing measurements, see [Graphing](#) (on page 6-1).

## STATISTICS swipe screen

The STATISTICS swipe screen contains information about the readings in the active reading buffer. When the reading buffer is configured to fill continuously and overwrite old data with new data, the buffer statistics include the data that was overwritten. To get statistics that do not include data that has been overwritten, define a large buffer size that will accommodate the number of readings you will make. You can use the **Clear Active Buffer** button on this screen to clear the data from the active reading buffer.

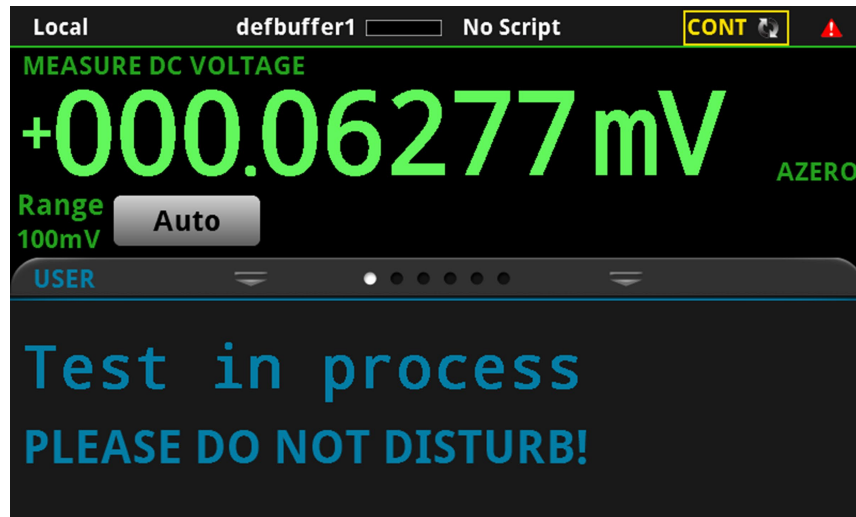
Figure 42: STATISTICS swipe screen



### USER swipe screen

If you program custom text, it is displayed on the USER swipe screen. For example, you can program the DMM7510 to show that a test is in process. This swipe screen is only displayed if custom text has been defined. For details about using remote commands to program the display, refer to [Customizing a message for the USER swipe screen](#) (on page 3-50).

Figure 43: USER swipe screen



### SECONDARY swipe screen

The SECONDARY swipe screen allows you to display the results of two measurements on the home screen. Refer to [Display results of two measure functions](#) (on page 4-45).

Figure 44: SECONDARY swipe screen



The secondary measurement window has the following control options:

Button	Description
Secondary Measure	Enables or disables the secondary measurement feature. The primary measurement is not affected by the state of the secondary measurement.
Second Function	Displays the list of functions so you can select the measure function for the secondary measurement.
Swap Primary	Switches the primary and secondary functions.

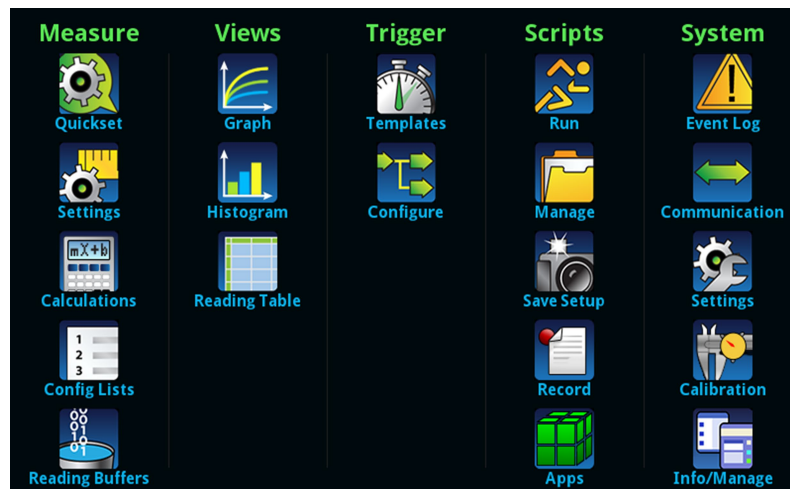
### NOTE

Depending on the selected functions, a relay may click when the instrument switches between the measurement types. Leaving secondary measurements on for extended periods may shorten the life of the relays.

## Menu overview

To access the main menu, press the MENU key on the DMM7510 front panel. The figure below shows the organization of the main menu.

Figure 45: DMM7510 main menu



The main menu includes submenus that are labeled in green across the top of the display. Selecting an option in a submenu opens an interactive screen.

## Measure menu

The Measure menus allow you to select, configure, and perform measure operations from the front panel. The following topics describe the settings that are available on these screens.

### QuickSet menu



The **QuickSet** menu allows you to change the function and adjust performance. You can also access the QuickSet menu by pressing the **QUICKSET** key on the front panel.

Setting	Description
Function	Selects the measure function that the instrument uses. Refer to <a href="#">DMM measurement overview</a> (on page 4-5).
Performance	Adjusts the balance between resolution and speed of the instrument. Refer to <a href="#">Using the Performance slider</a> (on page 4-47).

## Measure Settings menu



The Measure **Settings** menu contains settings for the presently selected measure function, which is identified by the function indicator in the upper right corner of the menu. The available settings depend on the front-panel **FUNCTION** key selection.

### Function indicators

The Function indicator in the upper right corner of some menu screens displays which function the instrument is using to make measurements. The indicators include **DCV Ratio** to indicate that the DC voltage ratio function is selected and **2W Res** to indicate that the 2-wire resistance function is selected. You can select the indicator to open the list of functions and change the active function.

### DC voltage measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to DC voltage.

Setting	Description
<b>Aperture</b>	Assigns a numerical value to measure the integration rate in seconds; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Decibel Reference</b>	Sets the decibel reference point; this setting is only available when Unit is set to Decibel. Refer to <a href="#">Show voltage readings in decibels</a> (on page 4-8).
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Input Impedance</b>	Sets impedance to Auto or 10 MΩ. Refer to <a href="#">DC voltage input impedance</a> (on page 4-9).
<b>Integration Unit</b>	Determines if number of power line cycles or aperture is used to set the amount of time the input signal is measured. See <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>NPLC</b>	Assigns a numerical value for the integration rate to count the number of power line cycles; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).
<b>Unit</b>	Allows voltage to be shown in volts, decibels, or decibel-milliwatts. Refer to <a href="#">Show voltage readings in decibels</a> (on page 4-8) and <a href="#">Show voltage readings in decibel-milliwatts (dBm)</a> (on page 4-9).

### AC voltage measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to AC voltage.

Setting	Description
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55). Auto Zero is always on when Detector Bandwidth is 3 Hz or 30 Hz.
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Decibel Reference</b>	Sets the decibel reference point; this setting is only available when Unit is set to Decibel. Refer to <a href="#">Show voltage readings in decibels</a> (on page 4-8).
<b>Detector Bandwidth</b>	Sets the detector bandwidth. Refer to <a href="#">Detector bandwidth</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Integration Rate</b>	Controls the amount of time the input signal is measured (aperture), which affects the noise and reading rate; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Line synchronization is always off for AC voltage measurements.
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).
<b>Unit</b>	Allows voltage to be shown in volts, decibels, or decibel-milliwatts. Refer to <a href="#">Show voltage readings in decibels</a> (on page 4-8) and <a href="#">Show voltage readings in decibel-milliwatts (dBm)</a> (on page 4-9).

### DC current measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to DC current.

Setting	Description
<b>Aperture</b>	Assigns a numerical value to measure the integration rate in seconds; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Integration Unit</b>	Determines if number of power line cycles or aperture is used to set the amount of time the input signal is measured. See <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>NPLC</b>	Assigns a numerical value for the integration rate to count the number of power line cycles; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).

### AC current measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to AC current.

Setting	Description
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55). For detector bandwidths of 3 Hz or 30 Hz, this setting is always on.
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Detector Bandwidth</b>	Sets the detector bandwidth. Refer to <a href="#">Detector bandwidth</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Integration Rate</b>	Controls the amount of time the input signal is measured (aperture), which affects the noise and reading rate; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69). For detector bandwidths of 3 Hz or 30 Hz, the setting is fixed to 16.67 ms (1 PLC).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Line cycle synchronization is always off for AC current measurements.
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).

### 2-wire resistance measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to 2-wire resistance.

Setting	Description/reference
<b>Aperture</b>	Assigns a numerical value to measure the integration rate in seconds; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Integration Unit</b>	Determines if number of power line cycles or aperture is used to set the amount of time the input signal is measured. See <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>NPLC</b>	Assigns a numerical value for the integration rate to count the number of power line cycles; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Offset Compensation</b>	Always set to Off for 2-wire resistance. Refer to <a href="#">Offset-compensated ohms</a> (on page 4-22).
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).

#### 4-wire resistance measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to 4-wire resistance.

Setting	Description/reference
<b>Aperture</b>	Assigns a numerical value to measure the integration rate in seconds; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69). Available if Integration Unit is set to Aperture.
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Dry Circuit</b>	Enables or disables dry circuit. When dry circuit is enabled, it limits the open-circuit voltage to below 20 mV. When dry circuit is enabled, offset compensation is automatically enabled. Refer to <a href="#">Dry circuit ohms</a> (on page 4-23).
<b>Integration Unit</b>	Determines if number of power line cycles or aperture is used to set the amount of time the input signal is measured. See <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>NPLC</b>	Assigns a numerical value for the integration rate to count the number of power line cycles; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69). Available if Integration Unit is set to NPLC.
<b>Offset Compensation</b>	Enables or disables offset compensation. Auto is also available. When enabled, offset compensation reduces or eliminates thermoelectric EMFs in low-level resistance measurements. Refer to <a href="#">Offset-compensated ohms</a> (on page 4-22).
<b>Open Lead Detector</b>	Enables or disables open lead detection. When enabled, detects open test leads, which can lead to inaccuracies in 4-wire sensing.
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).

#### Continuity measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to Continuity.

Setting	Description
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Always set to Off when Continuity is selected.
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Integration Rate</b>	Always set to 0.006 PLC when Continuity is selected.



Setting	Description
<b>Limit 1 High Value</b>	Sets the high value for limit 1. Limit 1 is automatically set to enable. Refer to <a href="#">Limit testing and binning</a> (on page 4-66).
<b>Limit 1 Audible</b>	Determines if the beeper sounds when the resistance is more than or less than the limit 1 high value. Refer to <a href="#">Limit testing and binning</a> (on page 4-66).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>NPLC</b>	Always set to 0.006 PLC when Continuity is selected.
<b>Range</b>	Always set to 1 kΩ when Continuity is selected.

### Frequency measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to Frequency.

Setting	Description
<b>Aperture</b>	Controls the amount of time the input signal is measured (aperture), which affects the noise and reading rate; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Range</b>	Always set to Auto when frequency is selected.
<b>Threshold Level</b>	Determines the signal level where the instrument makes frequency measurements.
<b>Threshold Range</b>	Indicates the expected input level of the voltage signal. You can also set the threshold range to Auto.

### Period measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to Period.

Setting	Description
<b>Aperture</b>	Controls the amount of time the input signal is measured (aperture), which affects the noise and reading rate; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Range</b>	Always set to Auto when the function is set to Period.
<b>Threshold Level</b>	Determines the signal level where the instrument makes period measurements.
<b>Threshold Range</b>	Indicates the expected input level of the voltage signal. You can also set the threshold range to Auto.

### Diode measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to Diode.

Setting	Description
<b>Aperture</b>	Controls the amount of time the input signal is measured (aperture), which affects the noise and reading rate; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Bias Level</b>	Sets the amount of current that is sourced by the instrument to make measurements.
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Integration Unit</b>	Determines if number of power line cycles or aperture is used to set the amount of time the input signal is measured. See <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Limit 1 Audible</b>	Determines if the beeper sounds when the measurement is more than or less than the limit 1 high value. Refer to <a href="#">Limit testing and binning</a> (on page 4-66).
<b>Limit 1 High Value</b>	Sets the high value for limit 1. Refer to <a href="#">Limit testing and binning</a> (on page 4-66).
<b>Limit 1 Low Value</b>	Sets the low value for limit 1. Refer to <a href="#">Limit testing and binning</a> (on page 4-66).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69). Always set to Off for diode test.
<b>NPLC</b>	Assigns a numerical value for the integration rate to count the number of power line cycles; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56). Always set to 10 V for diode test.

### Temperature measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to Temperature.

Setting	Description
<b>3-Wire or 4-Wire RTD</b>	Sets the RTD type. See <a href="#">Temperature transducer types</a> (on page 4-32).
<b>Aperture</b>	Available if Integration Unit is set to Aperture. Controls the amount of time the input signal is measured (aperture), which affects the noise and reading rate; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).

Setting	Description
<b>Integration Unit</b>	Determines if number of power line cycles or aperture is used to set the amount of time the input signal is measured. See <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>NPLC</b>	Available if Integration Unit is set to NPLC. Assigns a numerical value for the integration rate to count the number of power line cycles; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Offset Compensation</b>	RTD only: Enables or disables offset compensation.
<b>Open Lead Detector</b>	Thermocouple and RTDs only: Enables or disables open lead detection. When enabled, detects open test leads.
<b>Reference Junction</b>	Thermocouple only: Displays <i>Simulated</i> and cannot be changed.
<b>RTD Alpha</b>	RTD only when USER is selected: Sets the alpha value of a user-defined RTD.
<b>RTD Beta</b>	RTD only when USER is selected: Sets the beta value of a user-defined RTD.
<b>RTD Delta</b>	RTD only when USER is selected: Sets the delta value of a user-defined RTD.
<b>RTD Zero</b>	RTD only when USER is selected: Sets the zero value of a user-defined RTD.
<b>Temperature</b>	Thermocouple only: The simulated reference temperature.
<b>Thermistor</b>	Thermistor only: Sets the type of thermistor.
<b>Thermocouple</b>	Thermocouple only. Sets the thermocouple type.
<b>Transducer</b>	Sets the type of transducer that is used for temperature measurements. You can use thermocouples, thermistors, 3-wire RTDs, and 4-wire RTDs with the DMM7510.
<b>Unit</b>	Sets the type of units that are displayed on the front panel and stored with the temperature measurement in the reading buffer.

### Capacitance measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to capacitance.

Setting	Description
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).

### DC voltage ratio measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to DCV Ratio.

Setting	Description
<b>Aperture</b>	Controls the amount of time the input signal is measured (aperture), which affects the noise and reading rate; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Auto Delay</b>	Applies a wait period at the start of a measurement to allow cables and circuitry to settle for best accuracy. Refer to <a href="#">Auto Delay</a> (on page 4-52).
<b>Auto Zero</b>	Determines if internal reference points are used to maintain stability and accuracy. See <a href="#">Automatic reference measurements</a> (on page 4-55).
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Integration Unit</b>	Determines if number of power line cycles or aperture is used to set the amount of time the input signal is measured. See <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Line Sync</b>	Enables or disables line synchronization. When it is enabled, it helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. Refer to <a href="#">Line cycle synchronization</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Method</b>	Remote command only. This command determines if relative offset is applied to the measurements before calculating the DC voltage ratio value. For the SCPI command, refer to <code>[:SENSe[1]]:&lt;function&gt;:RELative:METHod</code> (on page 11-87). For the TSP command, refer to <a href="#">dmm.measure.rel.method</a> (on page 13-189).
<b>NPLC</b>	Assigns a numerical value for the integration rate to count the number of power line cycles; see <a href="#">Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy</a> (on page 4-69).
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement in the numerator of the ratio. The range also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).
<b>Sense Range</b>	The full-scale input for the reference measurement in the denominator of the ratio. It affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Autorange is automatically set to off if a specific value is set.

### Digitize voltage measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to digitize voltage.

Setting	Description/reference
<b>AC Coupling Filter</b>	Available when Signal Coupling is set to AC: Sets the instrument settling time. Set to Slow to allow more settling time or Fast to allow less settling time.
<b>AC Coupling Frequency</b>	Available when Signal Coupling is set to AC: Sets an amplitude that compensates for signal loss across the coupling capacitor.
<b>Aperture</b>	Sets the measurement aperture time.
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Decibel Reference</b>	Sets the decibel reference point; this setting is only available when Unit is set to Decibel. Refer to <a href="#">Show voltage readings in decibels</a> (on page 4-8).
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Input Impedance</b>	Sets impedance to Auto or 10 MΩ; see <a href="#">DC voltage input impedance</a> (on page 4-9).

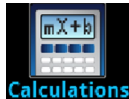
Setting	Description/reference
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).
<b>Sample Rate</b>	Sets the number of readings per second.
<b>Signal Coupling</b>	Determines if AC or DC signal coupling is used. When DC is selected, the instrument measures AC and DC components of the signal. When AC is selected, the instrument only measures the AC components of the signal.
<b>Unit</b>	Sets the units of measurement that are displayed on the front panel of the instrument and stored in the reading buffer.

### Digitize current measure settings

The following options are available on the Measure Settings menu when the function is set to digitize current.

Setting	Description/reference
<b>Aperture</b>	Sets the measurement data acquisition time window.
<b>Count</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings that are processed when a measurement is requested.
<b>Display Digits</b>	Sets the number of digits that are displayed for front-panel readings. It does not affect accuracy or speed. Refer to <a href="#">Setting the number of displayed digits</a> (on page 3-48).
<b>Range</b>	Determines the full-scale input for the measurement; also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Refer to <a href="#">Ranges</a> (on page 4-56).
<b>Sample Rate</b>	Sets the number of aperture readings per second.

### Measure Calculations menu



The **Calculations** menu contains settings that specify the way measurement information is processed and returned.

#### Filter

Setting	Description
<b>Count</b>	This sets the number of measurements that are averaged when filtering is enabled.
<b>Filter</b>	Enables or disables the averaging filter for measurements of the selected function. Not available for digitize functions.
<b>Type</b>	Selects the type of averaging filter that is used for the selected measure function when the measurement filter is enabled. Select the moving average filter to continuously add measurements to the stack on a first-in, first-out basis, replacing the oldest measurement in the stack with a new measurement. Select the repeating average filter to average a set of measurements and then flush the data out of the stack before averaging a new set of measurements.
<b>Settings</b>	Displays the settings that are available for the averaging filter.
<b>Window</b>	Sets the window for the averaging filter that is used for measurements for the selected function.

**Relative offset**

Setting	Description
<b>Rel</b>	Use the relative offset feature to subtract a set value or a baseline reading from measurement readings. When you enable relative offset, all subsequent measurements are displayed as the difference between the actual measured value and the relative offset value.
<b>Rel Value</b>	Sets the relative offset value to be applied to measurements.

**Math**

<b>Math</b>	This setting enables or disables math operations. When this is on, the math operation specified by Math Format is applied to the measurement.
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Setting	Description
<b>b(Offset)</b>	Defines the constant for the offset factor.
<b>m(Scalar)</b>	Defines the constant for the scale factor.
<b>Math Format</b>	When Math is enabled, you can specify which math operation is performed on measurements. You can choose one of the following math operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>mx+b:</b> Manipulate normal display readings by adjusting the m and b factors.</li> <li>▪ <b>Percent:</b> Specify a constant that is applied to the measurement and display readings as percentages.</li> <li>▪ <b>Reciprocal:</b> The reciprocal math operation displays measurement values as reciprocals. The displayed value is <math>1/x</math>, where <math>x</math> is the measurement value (if relative offset is being used, this is the measured value with relative offset applied).</li> </ul>
<b>Settings</b>	Displays the settings that are available for the math functions.
<b>Zero Reference</b>	When the Math State is set to On, this setting specifies the reference used when the math operation is set to percent; the range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$ .

**Limit**

Setting	Description
<b>Limit 1 and Limit 2</b>	These settings enable or disable limit testing. The Limit options allow you to do pass-or-fail limit testing using the front panel of the instrument. When you do a limit test, the home screen displays the pass or fail result of the test. Limit State enables or disables a limit test for the selected measurement function. When testing is enabled, limit testing occurs on each measurement. Limit testing compares the measurements to the high and low limit values. If a measurement is outside these limits, the test fails. If a measurement is in the limits, it passes.
<b>Audible</b>	This determines if the instrument beeper sounds when a limit test passes or fails.
<b>Auto Clear</b>	Specifies whether the high and low limits should be cleared automatically.
<b>High Value</b>	The Limit High Level specifies the upper limit for a limit test.
<b>Low Value</b>	The Low Value specifies the lower limit for limit tests.
<b>Settings</b>	Displays the settings that are available for the limit functions.

## Measure Config Lists menu



The **Config Lists** menu allows you to select an existing measure configuration list, create a new list, load configuration settings to and from the instrument, and view the settings of an index in a configuration list. For more information about using configuration lists, see [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84).

Setting	Description
<b>Add Settings</b>	If no index is selected, saves the present instrument settings to an index at the end of the selected configuration list. If an index is selected, you are prompted to append the settings to the end of the list or overwrite the settings at the selected index.
<b>Create New</b>	This option is displayed if no measure configuration lists have been created. When select, it adds a measure configuration list.
<b>Index Details</b>	Displays the details of the selected configuration index. Details include settings such as function, value, delay, calculations, and range. You can scroll the displayed list to view additional settings.
<b>Jump to Index</b>	Opens a number pad that you can use to select an index.
<b>Last Index</b>	Lists the last index in the selected configuration list.
<b>Recall Index</b>	Restores the instrument to the settings stored in the selected configuration list index.
<b>Remove Index</b>	Deletes a configuration list index from the selected configuration list.
<b>Select</b>	Displays a list of available measure configuration lists from which you can choose.

## Measure Reading Buffers menu



The **Reading Buffers** menu allows you to view the list of existing reading buffers and select one to be the active buffer. You can also create, save, delete, resize, and clear buffers from this screen.

To create a new reading buffer, select **Buffer** and select **Create New**. The new buffer is automatically set to be the active buffer.

Setting	Description
<b>Amount Filled</b>	The percentage of data that is presently in the buffer.
<b>Buffer</b>	Selects an existing buffer to configure. Includes the Create New option, which allows you to create a new buffer.
<b>Capacity</b>	Sets the maximum number of readings that the buffer can store. Note that when you change the capacity of a buffer, the readings in that buffer are cleared.
<b>Clear</b>	Clears data from the selected buffer. You can also press the MENU and EXIT keys simultaneously to clear the active buffer.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the selected buffer.
<b>Fill Mode</b>	<b>Continuous:</b> Fills the buffer continuously and overwrites old data when the buffer is full. <b>Once:</b> Stops collecting data when the buffer is full (no data is overwritten).

Setting	Description
<b>Make Active</b>	Makes the selected buffer the active reading buffer.
<b>Save to USB</b>	Saves the data in the buffer to a CSV file, which can be opened by a spreadsheet program. A USB flash drive must be present in the front-panel USB port before you select Save to USB.
<b>Style</b>	Defines the amount and type of data the buffer stores. Only available when creating a new buffer. <b>Standard:</b> Store readings with full accuracy with formatting. <b>Compact:</b> Store readings with reduced accuracy (6.5 digits) with no formatting information, 1 $\mu$ s accurate timestamp. <b>Full:</b> Store the same information as standard, plus additional information, such as the ratio component of a DCV ratio measurement.

## NOTE

The maximum readings represent the highest possible limits and may vary depending on memory usage, reading buffer style, or other reading buffers.

## Views menu

The menus under Views in the main menu allow you to select, configure, and view data from measure operations on the DMM7510. The following topics describe the settings that are available on these screens.

## Views Graph menu



The **Graph** menu opens a screen that displays a graph of the measurements as traces in selected reading buffers. It also contains tabs that you use to customize the graph display.

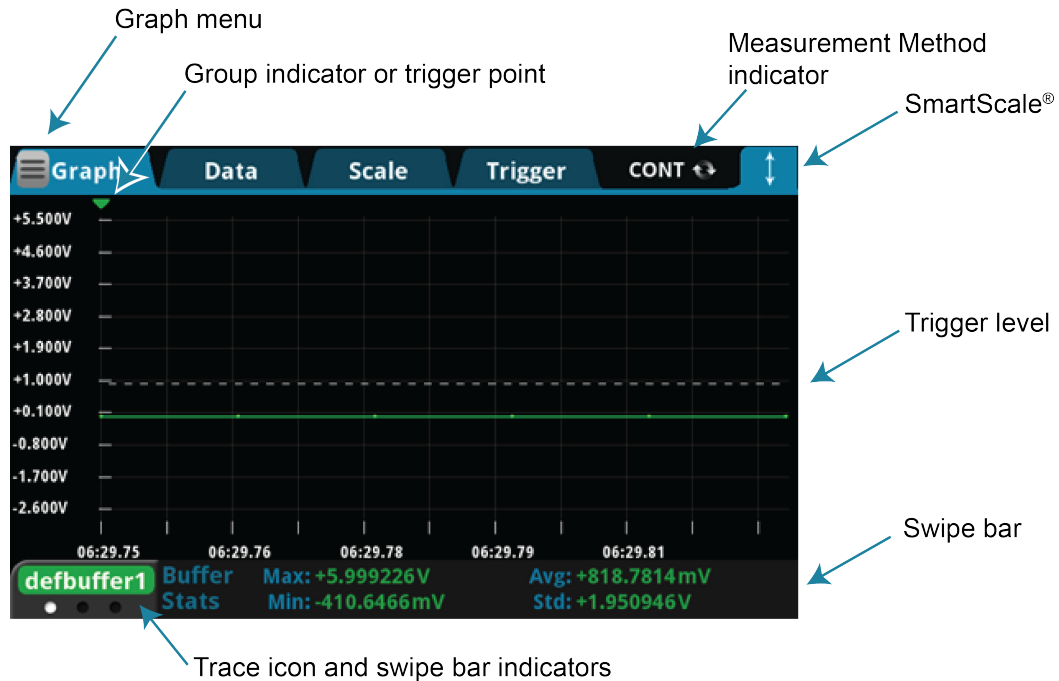
You can also select the trigger mode and initiate the trigger model from this screen. Select the measurement method indicator in the upper right corner of the screen and select the measurement method. Refer to [Measurement method indicator](#) (on page 3-12) for details.

### Graph tab

The Graph tab graphs readings as they are made by the instrument. Settings you make on the Data, Scale, and Trigger tabs affect how readings appear on this screen. You can also select the number of traces that are displayed.



**Figure 46: DMM7510 Graph tab**



You can pinch to zoom in the graph view. You can also swipe the graph to the left or right. When you adjust the view, the SmartScale® feature is turned off. To turn SmartScale back on, select the icon in the upper right of the Graph tab. When SmartScale is on, the instrument determines the best way to scale data based on the data and the instrument configuration (such as the measure count).

The values on the x and y axes show the values set in the Scale tab. The information at the bottom of the Graph tab contains a legend of the active axis and scale settings for the graph. You can swipe the legend to view buffer statistics and readings at the cursors. If the buffer type is set to full and contains extra values, such as when the function is set to DCV Ratio, the statistics are shown as Not Applicable.

**Data tab**

The Data tab allows you to select the reading buffer that provides the data that is displayed on the Graph tab. You can select up to four buffers. The data from each buffer is shown as a separate trace on the Graph tab. You can also select the type of drawing style that is used on the graph.

Setting	Description
<b>Add</b>	Selects the reading buffers that supply the data for the traces on the Graph tab. You can select up to 20 reading buffers. Colors are automatically assigned to the traces and cannot be changed.
<b>Clear Buffer</b>	Clears data from the selected buffer. To clear the active buffer, you can press the MENU and EXIT keys simultaneously.

Setting	Description
<b>Draw Style</b>	The drawing style determines how data is represented when there are many data points. You can select Line, Marker, or Both. When Line is selected, the data points are connected with solid lines. When Marker is selected, the individual data points are shown with no connecting lines. When both are selected, the individual data points are shown and the points are connected with solid lines.
<b>Graph Type</b>	Sets the data to be plotted on the x-axis. You can select Scatter or Time.
<b>Remove</b>	Removes the trace that is selected in the Traces list. This removes the trace from the display.
<b>Traces</b>	Displays the names of the reading buffers that contain the data for the traces that are displayed on the Graph tab. If no buffer is selected, the active buffer is used. You can select up to 20 buffers. The data from each buffer is displayed as a separate trace on the graph. The active buffer contains the data that is displayed on the home screen and where readings are stored when Continuous Measurement is selected or a manual trigger is generated. When an active buffer is selected on the Data tab, that trace tracks the active buffer instead of a specific buffer. If the active buffer changes, the data that is displayed changes to match the new active buffer. To remove the active buffer from the list of traces, select it and select <b>Remove Trace</b> . This does not affect the active buffer that is selected on the home screen. To restore the active buffer to the list of traces, select <b>Add</b> and select the trace labeled <b>Active</b> .

### Scale tab

The Scale tab contains settings that allow you to fine-tune the output on the Graph tab.

Setting	Description
<b>Trace</b>	When multiple traces are selected, toggles between the available traces. Information specific to the trace is shown in the same color as the trace.
<b>X-Axis and Y-Axis Minimum Position</b>	Sets the first value that is visible on the graph for the selected trace.
<b>X-Axis and Y-Axis Scale</b>	Sets the reading value scale for each division.
<b>X-Axis Method</b>	The method determines how data is scaled and tracked on the Graph tab. You can select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>SmartScale®</b>: When the SmartScale feature is selected, the instrument scales the graph automatically, determining the best scaling and tracking method based on the data, reading groups, number of traces, and instrument configuration. The scale is set to show the most relevant portion of the data that is in the selected reading buffer.</li> <li>▪ <b>Show New Readings</b>: The graph always displays the latest data on a fixed scale.</li> <li>▪ <b>Show Group of Readings</b>: The graph displays a group of readings. A group is automatically created when the measure or digitize count is set to more than 1.</li> <li>▪ <b>Show All Readings</b>: All data in the buffer is displayed on the graph.</li> <li>▪ <b>Off</b>: The graph is not automatically adjusted. You can adjust the data manually by swiping, pinching, and zooming. You can also set the Scale and Minimum Position on the Scale tab.</li> </ul>

Setting	Description
<b>Y-Axis Method</b>	<p>The scale method determines how data is scaled on the Graph tab.</p> <p>If you are graphing one trace, you can select:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>SmartScale®:</b> The instrument scales the graph automatically. The scale is set to fit all the data that is in the selected reading buffer onto the screen. The instrument determines the best scale based on the data.</li> <li>▪ <b>Autoscale Always:</b> Continuously scales the y-axis of the trace so it fits the entire height of the screen.</li> <li>▪ <b>Autoscale Once:</b> Scales the y-axis of the trace once.</li> <li>▪ <b>Off:</b> No automatic scaling.</li> </ul> <p>If you are graphing multiple traces, you can select:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>SmartScale®:</b> The instrument scales the graph automatically. The instrument determines the best scale and tracking method based on the data, reading groups, number of traces, and instrument configuration.</li> <li>▪ <b>Independent Autoscale:</b> Scales the y-axis of the trace so it fits the entire height of the screen.</li> <li>▪ <b>Swim Lanes:</b> Scales the y-axis of the traces in equal, non-overlapping portions of the height of the screen.</li> <li>▪ <b>Shared Autoscale:</b> Accommodates the minimum and the maximum of all traces.</li> <li>▪ <b>Off:</b> No automatic scaling.</li> </ul>
<b>Y-Axis Scale Format</b>	Sets the scale format that is used on the graph. Select Linear to increase the step size in even increments. Select Log to increase the step size exponentially.

### Trigger tab

The Views Graph Trigger tab contains settings that define the trigger mode.

Setting	Description
<b>Source Event</b>	<p>Determines the event that is used to trigger measurements. You can select:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Display TRIGGER Key:</b> The trigger occurs when you press the TRIGGER key.</li> <li>▪ <b>External Input:</b> The trigger occurs when an external pulse is detected. The external pulse can come from a digital input line, TSP-Link input line, or the rear-panel external input line.</li> <li>▪ <b>Waveform:</b> Select an analog edge, pulse, or window to trigger.</li> <li>▪ <b>None:</b> No trigger event.</li> </ul>
<b>Delay</b>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay.
<b>Position</b>	The position marks the location in the reading buffer where the trigger will occur. The position is set as a percentage of the buffer capacity. The buffer captures measurements until a trigger occurs. When the trigger occurs, the buffer retains the percentage of readings specified by the position, then captures remaining readings until 100 percent of the buffer is filled.
<b>Trigger Clear</b>	<p>This specifies whether previously detected trigger events will be cleared. You can select:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Enter:</b> Previously detected trigger events will be cleared.</li> <li>▪ <b>Never:</b> Any previously detected triggers are acted on immediately and not cleared.</li> </ul>

Setting	Description
<b>Edge</b>	When the source is set to Digital, TSP-Link, or External, this sets the type of edge that generates a trigger. You can set it to Rising, Falling, or Either.
<b>Digital In Line</b>	When the source is set to Digital, this selects the digital input line that will generate the trigger (1 to 6).
<b>TSP-Link Line</b>	When the source is set to TSP-Link, this selects the TSP-Link input line that will generate the trigger (1 to 3).
<b>Level</b>	When the analog edge waveform is selected, sets the signal level that generates the trigger event. The level can be set to any value within the selected measurement range.
<b>Slope</b>	When the analog edge waveform is selected, sets the slope to rising or falling. Rising causes a trigger event when the analog signal trends from below the analog signal level to above the level. Falling causes a trigger event when the signal trends from above to below the level.
<b>High Frequency Rejection</b>	When the analog edge or pulse waveform is selected, enables or disables high frequency rejection.
<b>Level</b>	When the analog pulse waveform is selected, this defines the pulse level that generates an analog trigger event.
<b>Condition</b>	When the analog pulse waveform is selected, the condition defines if the pulse must be greater than or less than the incoming pulse must have a duration greater than or less than the threshold pulse width before an analog trigger is generated.
<b>Polarity</b>	When the analog pulse waveform is selected, this determines if the trigger occurs when the pulse is above the defined signal level or below the defined signal level.
<b>Pulse Width</b>	When the analog pulse waveform is selected, this sets the pulse width in seconds. This option sets either the minimum or maximum pulse width that generates a trigger event. The value of pulse condition determines whether this value is interpreted as the minimum or maximum pulse width.
<b>Low Boundary</b>	When the analog window waveform is selected, this sets the low level of the analog trigger window.
<b>High Boundary</b>	When the analog window waveform is selected, this sets the high level of the analog trigger window.
<b>Direction</b>	When the analog window waveform is selected, this defines if the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters or leaves the defined high and low analog signal level boundaries.

## Views Histogram menu

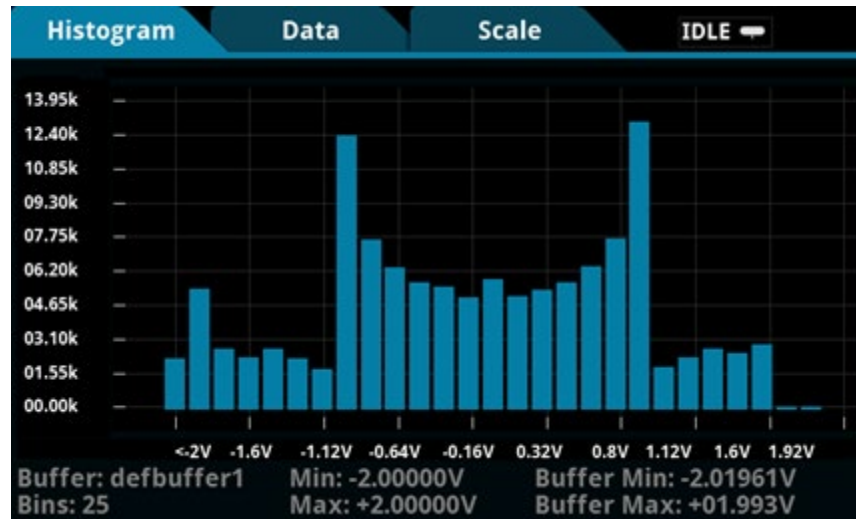


The **Histogram** menu allows you to graph the distribution of measurement data in the selected reading buffer. It also contains tabs that you use to customize the histogram.

### Histogram tab

The Histogram tab graphs readings as a bar graph of the data distribution into bins. Settings you make on the Data and Scale tabs affect which data are used and how data distributions appear on this screen. You can change the scale of either axis on the screen by dragging or pinching the screen.

Figure 47: DMM7510 Histogram



**Data tab**

The Data tab allows you to select which reading buffer provides the data that is binned on the Histogram tab. You can also clear the data from the selected buffer.

Setting	Description
<b>Add Trace</b>	Selects the reading buffers that supply the data for the traces on the Data tab. You can specify multiple buffers.
<b>Clear Buffer</b>	Clears data from the selected buffer. To clear data from the active buffer, you can press the MENU and EXIT keys.
<b>Remove Trace</b>	Removes the trace that is selected in the Trace Data list. This removes the trace from the display on the Graph tab.

**Scale tab**

The Scale tab allows you to set up boundaries, number of bins, and type of scaling used for the histogram.

Setting	Description
<b>Maximum Boundary</b>	The highest value of the data that is binned in the histogram. Data that is above this level is binned in the high outlier bin.
<b>Method</b>	The method of autoscaling to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>SmartScale®</b>: Automatically select the most appropriate scaling method.</li> <li>▪ <b>Auto Bin</b>: Redistribute the data evenly in the bins based on the present minimum and maximum boundaries.</li> <li>▪ <b>Fit</b>: Adjust the y-axis scale so that the tops of all bins are visible</li> <li>▪ <b>Off</b>: Turn off autoscaling.</li> </ul>
<b>Minimum Boundary</b>	The lowest value of the data that is binned in the histogram. Data that is below this level is binned in the low outlier bin.
<b>Number of Bins</b>	The number of bins in the histogram. The histogram will create two outlier bins in addition to the bins you define. These bins are used to collect data that is below or above the defined minimum and maximum boundaries.

## Views Reading Table menu



This menu allows you to view data in the selected reading buffer.

Setting	Description
<b>Buffer</b>	Selects the reading buffer that contains the data you want to view. If Active is selected, the data from the reading buffer that is presently storing readings is displayed.
<b>Reading Details</b>	Select a data point to open the Reading Details window for the selected data point. The details describe the instrument settings when the data point was read.
<b>Reading Preview Graph</b>	Shows a small graph view of the data in the reading table. Touch a data point in the graph to jump to that data point in the table.
<b>Table</b>	Displays the data in the selected reading buffer. You can select a data point to display additional detail about that data point.

## Trigger menu

The menus under Trigger in the main menu allow you to configure triggering operations from the DMM7510 front panel. The following topics describe the settings that are available on these screens.

### Trigger Templates menu



The **Templates** menu allows you to choose from one of several preprogrammed trigger models. When you select a template, settings you can specify for that template are shown in the lower part of the screen.

You can also customize the templates from the front panel using the Configure menu under Trigger on the main menu screen. For details, see [Trigger Configure menu](#) (on page 3-39). The table below describes the trigger-model templates and available user-specified settings.

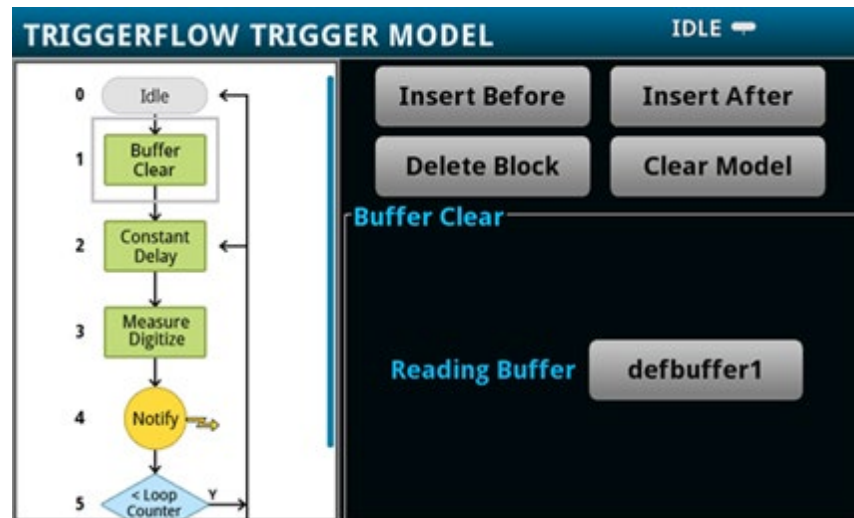
<b>ConfigList</b>	Creates a trigger model that loads a configuration list. At each configuration list index, a measurement is made. The list is iterated until every index in the configuration list has been loaded.
<b>DurationLoop</b>	Creates a trigger model that makes continuous measurements for a specified amount of time.
<b>Empty</b>	Clears the present trigger model.
<b>GradeBinning</b>	Creates a trigger model that successively measures components and compares their readings to high or low limits to grade components.
<b>Keithley2001</b>	Creates a multi-layer trigger model that emulates the Keithley Instruments Model 2001 trigger model.
<b>LogicTrigger</b>	Creates a trigger model that waits on an input line, delays, makes a measurement, and sends out a trigger on the output line a specified number of times.
<b>LoopUntilEvent</b>	Creates a trigger model that makes continuous measurements until a specified event occurs.
<b>SimpleLoop</b>	Creates a trigger model that sets up a loop that sets a delay, makes a measurement, and then repeats the loop the number of times you define in the Count parameter.
<b>SortBinning</b>	Creates a trigger model that successively measures components and compares their readings to high or low limits to sort components.

## Trigger Configure menu



The **Configure** menu allows you to view and modify the structure and parameters of a trigger model. You can also monitor trigger model operation.

Figure 48: TRIGGERFLOW TRIGGER MODEL screen



To see the parameters that you can change from the front panel, select a block in the trigger model diagram. The available options change depending on the type of block you select.

From this screen, you can:

- Insert a new trigger block before or after the selected block
- Choose among several block types to add
- Edit an existing block
- Delete an existing block
- Remove all trigger blocks by selecting Clear Model

When you finish your changes to the trigger model, you can initiate the trigger model by pressing the front-panel TRIGGER key.

For detailed information on the trigger model, refer to [Trigger model](#) (on page 7-44).

## Scripts menu

The menus under Scripts in the main menu allow you to configure, run, and manage scripting operations from the DMM7510 front panel. Scripts are blocks of commands that the instrument can run as a group. The following topics describe the settings that are available on these screens.

Scripts are presented in alphabetic order. Scripts that are on a USB flash drive are presented after scripts that are loaded on the instrument.

### Scripts Run menu



The **Run** menu contains a list of scripts that you can select to run immediately. You can also copy a script to a script that runs each time the instrument power is turned on. You can access scripts that are in the instrument or on a USB flash drive.

Setting	Description
<b>Available Scripts</b>	Displays a list of available scripts that you can select. All scripts that are saved on the DMM7510 or are on a USB flash drive inserted into the instrument are listed.
<b>Copy to Power Up</b>	Saves the selected script to a script that runs automatically when the instrument is turned on. The script is saved with the script name <code>autoexec</code> .
<b>Run Selected</b>	Runs the selected script immediately.

### Scripts Manage menu



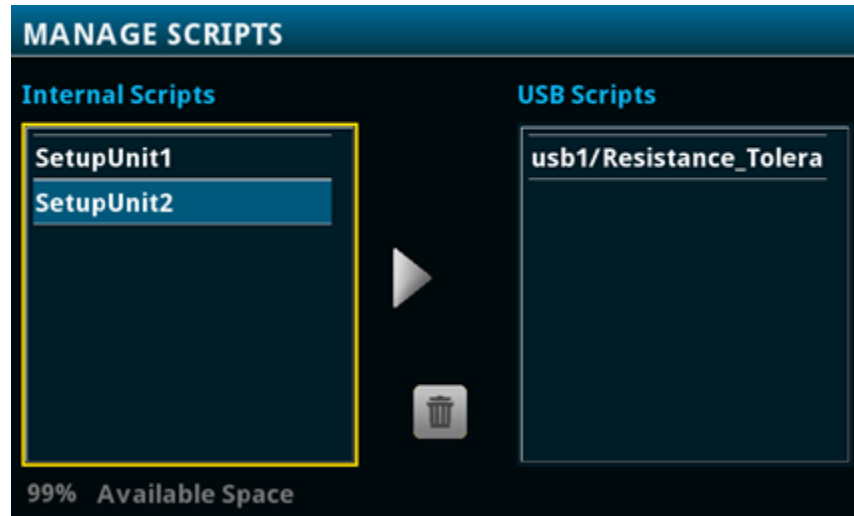
The **Manage** menu allows you to copy scripts to and from the instrument and the USB flash drive. You can also delete scripts from the instrument or USB flash drive.

Setting	Description
>	Copies a script from the instrument to a USB script. A USB flash drive must be inserted before you select this option.
<	Copies a script from a USB flash drive to the instrument. A USB flash drive must be inserted before you select this option.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the script that is selected.

For more information about using scripts with the DMM7510, see [Fundamentals of scripting for TSP](#) (on page 12-4).



Figure 49: DMM7510 MANAGE SCRIPTS menu



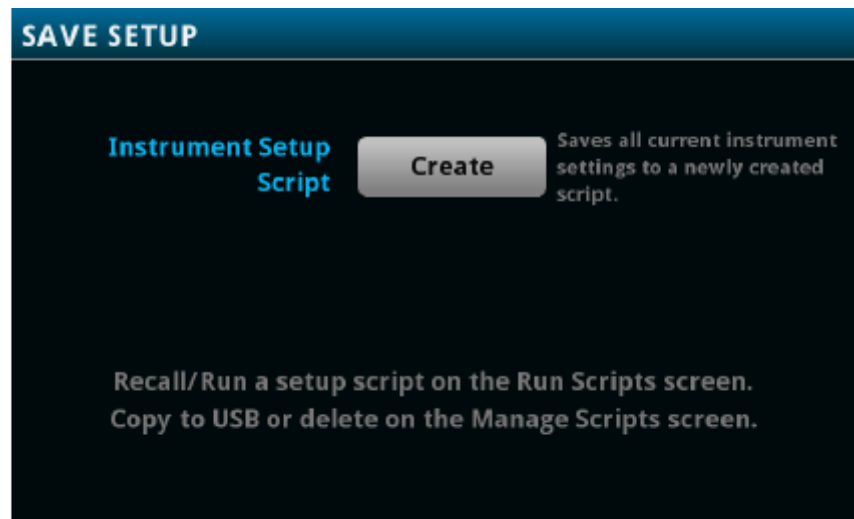
### Scripts Save Setup menu



The Save Setup menu allows you to save the present settings and configuration lists of the instrument into a configuration script. You can use this script to recall the settings. Graph settings are not saved.

For more information about user configuration scripts and setups, see [Saving setups](#) (on page 4-103).

Figure 50: DMM7510 SAVE SETUP menu



## Scripts Record menu



The options in the **Record** menu allow you to record your actions and store them in a macro script. The script can be run and managed like any other script using the options in the Scripts menu or remote commands. Note that only settings are stored; no key presses or front-panel only options are stored.

Setting	Description
<b>Cancel Macro</b>	Stop recording without saving.
<b>Start Macro</b>	Begin recording your selections.
<b>Stop Macro</b>	Stop recording. You are prompted to enter a Macro Script Name.

## Scripts Apps menu



The Apps menu opens the Apps Manager. Apps Manager is used to manage prebuilt TSP® applications.

TSP applications are Keithley-developed programs that enable the DMM7510 to use specialized functions, test automation, and visualize information on the user interface. TSP applications are available when the instrument is used in the TSP or SCPI command set.

The Local tab shows apps that are installed on the DMM7510. The USB tab shows apps that are on an installed USB drive.

After selecting an application, select Run to run the application. To stop running an application, select End App from the top right of the screen.

## System menu

The menus under System in the main menu allow you to configure general instrument settings from the DMM7510 front panel. Among these settings are the event log, communications, backlight, time, and password settings.

## System Event Log menu



The **Event Log** menu allows you to view and clear event log entries. You can also adjust which events are displayed or logged.

The System Events tab view shows event log entries in a table. Select a line in the table to open a dialog box that contains more detailed information about the event. The event log entries are one of the following types:

- **Error:** An error occurred. When an error occurs, the requested change is not implemented.
- **Warning:** This message indicates that a change occurred that could affect operation.
- **Information:** The message is for information only. This indicates status changes or information that may be helpful. If the Log Command option is on, it also includes commands.

The Log Settings tab view contains settings that affect what data displays on the System Events tab. The following table describes these settings.

Setting	Description
<b>Clear Log</b>	Clears all entries from the event log.
<b>Log Command</b>	Turns the logging of commands on or off. When logging is turned on, the instrument records the commands that are sent to the instrument. It records commands sent from any interface (the front panel or a remote interface).
<b>Log Information</b>	Turns the logging of information messages on or off. If this is turned off, the instrument does not log or display popups for information messages.
<b>Log Warning</b>	Turns the logging of warnings on or off. If this is turned off, the instrument does not log or display popups for warning messages.
<b>Popups</b>	Chooses what type and whether to display popup messages on the front panel. You can choose to display error messages, error and warning messages, or no messages in popups. Messages continue to be saved in the event log when popups are turned off.
<b>Reset Popups</b>	Restores the popups setting to show errors and warnings.
<b>Save to USB</b>	Saves the event log to a CSV file on the USB flash drive. The file name is <code>eventlog.csv</code> .
<b>Show Information</b>	Turns the display of information messages on or off. If you turn this off, the instrument continues to record information messages and display popup messages, but does not display them on the System Events tab.
<b>Show Warning</b>	Turns the display of warnings on or off. If you turn this off, the instrument continues to record warnings and display warning popup messages, but does not display them on the System Events tab.

## System Communication menu



The **Communication** menu opens a set of tabs that contain information about the communications settings. Most of the tabs contain settings that you can change.

GPIB tab setting	Description
<b>Address</b>	The default GPIB address is 16. You can set the address to any address from 1 to 30 if it is unique in the system. This address cannot conflict with an address that is assigned to another instrument or to the GPIB controller.
<b>GPIB resource string</b>	The VISA instrument connection string is displayed in the lower right.

LAN tab settings	Description
<b>Apply Settings</b>	To save any changes you made on the LAN tab, select <b>Apply Settings</b> .
<b>Gateway</b>	Displays the present gateway address. When TCP/IP Mode is set to Manual, you can set the gateway address.
<b>IP Address</b>	Displays the present IP address. When TCP/IP Mode is set to Manual, you can set the IP address.
<b>LXI LAN Reset</b>	Sets the TCP/IP Mode to Auto and clears the IP address, gateway, and subnet mask. Resets the LAN password.
<b>LXI LAN indicator</b>	The LXI LAN indicator illuminates when the connection is established.
<b>MAC Address</b>	Read-only text that shows the present media access control (MAC) address of the instrument.
<b>Subnet</b>	Displays the present subnet mask address. When TCP/IP Mode is set to Manual, you can set the subnet mask address.
<b>TCPIP resource strings</b>	The VISA instrument connection strings are displayed in the lower right.
<b>TCP/IP Mode</b>	Select <b>Auto</b> to set the instrument to automatically obtain an IP address. Select <b>Manual</b> to manually set the IP address, gateway, and subnet mask values.

TSP-Link tab settings	Description
<b>Node</b>	Sets the TSP-Link node number for the instrument (1 to 63). Each instrument or enclosure attached to the TSP-Link expansion interface is called a node. Each node must be identified with a unique node number. This identification is called a TSP-Link node number.
<b>Initialize</b>	Select Initialize to have the DMM7510 find all connected TSP-Link instruments and form a network.

USB tab setting	Description
<b>USB resource string</b>	The VISA instrument connection string is displayed in the lower right.

## System Settings menu



The **Settings** menu contains general instrument settings.

Setting	Description
<b>Audible Errors</b>	Turns the beeper on or off. When the beeper is on, the beeper sounds when an event or error occurs. The audible error setting is not affected by instrument reset or power cycle. For more information, see <a href="#">Instrument sounds</a> (on page 3-53).
<b>Backlight Brightness</b>	Adjusts the brightness of the front-panel display. The sliding adjustment scale adjusts the brightness level.
<b>Backlight Dimmer</b>	Sets the front-panel display to dim after a period (1, 4, or 8 hours) or never.
<b>Command Set</b>	Specifies the type of commands to use when controlling the instrument from a remote interface (SCPI or TSP).
<b>Interface Access</b>	Specifies the request access for control interface before taking control of the instrument: Full, Exclusive, Protected, or Lockout. For details, see <a href="#">Interface access</a> (on page 2-34).
<b>Key Click</b>	Turns the sound that occurs when you press a front-panel key On or Off. The key-click setting is not affected by instrument reset or power cycle.
<b>Line Frequency</b>	Displays the line frequency detected by the instrument. The line frequency is automatically detected and cannot be changed.
<b>Password</b>	Contains the password if the instrument is set to use an access mode that requires a password. The DMM7510 is programmed with a default user name and password (case-sensitive): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User name: admin</li> <li>▪ Password: admin</li> </ul> You can change the password. See <a href="#">Instrument access</a> (on page 2-34) for more information about controlling access to the instrument.
<b>Reading Format</b>	Sets the format of the front-panel readings to Prefix (adds a prefix to the units symbol, such as k, m, or $\mu$ ) or Exponent.
<b>Time and Date</b>	Sets the instrument month, day, year, hour, and minute.

## System Calibration menu



The **Calibration** menu allows you to start or manage autocalibration.

Autocalibration removes measurement errors that are caused by the effects of temperature and time on components. You can also review factory adjustment and verification dates.

Setting	Description
<b>Adjust Count</b>	The adjustment count is the number of times the instrument has been factory calibrated.
<b>Adjust Date</b>	The date when the instrument was adjusted through a factory calibration.
<b>Calibration Date</b>	The date when the instrument calibration was last verified.

Setting	Description
<b>Count</b>	The number of times that autocalibration has been run since the last factory calibration. The count restarts at 1 after a factory calibration.
<b>Last Run</b>	Displays the date and time when autocalibration was last run.
<b>Next Run</b>	Displays the date and time when the next Scheduling Action will occur.
<b>Scheduling Action</b>	The action to take when the Scheduling Interval occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Run: Run autocalibration.</li> <li>■ Notify: Display a message that autocalibration should be run.</li> <li>■ None: No scheduled autocalibrations occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Scheduling Interval</b>	How often the Scheduling Action occurs. Only available when the scheduling action is set to Run or Notify.
<b>Scheduled Time</b>	The time when the Scheduling Action occurs, entered in 24-hour time format in one-hour increments. Only available when the scheduling interval is set to a day or more.
<b>Start ACAL</b>	Runs autocalibration.
<b>Temperature Difference</b>	The difference between the temperature of the instrument in Celsius (°C) compared to the temperature during the last autocalibration. The instrument updates the temperature when autozero references are refreshed. If autozero is set to off, the internal temperature is not updated.
<b>Warmup</b>	Displays "Ready" if the instrument warmup period is complete. If the warmup period is incomplete, displays "Not Ready" and the time remaining.

## System Info/Manage menu



The **Info/Manage** menu gives you access to version and serial number information and settings for instrument firmware and reset functions.

Setting	Description
<b>Downgrade to Older</b>	Returns the DMM7510 to a previous version of the firmware from a file on a USB flash drive.
<b>Password Reset</b>	Resets the access password to the default value.
<b>Product Demo</b>	Configures a brief demonstration of the capabilities of the DMM7510. To get correct results, you must have the appropriate demonstration fixture connected to the inputs. For more information, contact your local Keithley office, sales partner, or distributor.
<b>Serial Number</b>	Displays the serial number of the instrument.
<b>System Reset</b>	Resets many of the instrument settings to their default values.
<b>Upgrade to New</b>	Initiates a firmware upgrade from a file on a USB flash drive.
<b>Version</b>	Displays the version of firmware that is installed in the instrument.

## APPS Manager

TSP® applications are Keithley-developed programs that enable the DMM7510 to use specialized functions, test automation, and visualize information on the user interface. TSP applications are available when the instrument is using either the TSP or SCPI command set. Applications may be preinstalled on your DMM7510.

### *To access the APPS Manager:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Select **Apps** in the Scripts column. The APPS Manager screen is displayed.

Selecting either the Local or USB tabs on the APPS Manager screen shows the applications that are installed on the DMM7510 or on an installed USB drive. After selecting an application from the APPS Manager, select Run to run the application. To stop running an application, select End App from the top right of the screen.

## Download and run TSP applications

If an application is removed from your DMM7510 or a new application is made available, you can download the application and install it on your DMM7510.

### *To download and run TSP applications from your computer:*

1. Download the TSP® application from [tek.com/keithley](http://tek.com/keithley).
2. Save and unzip the file onto the root directory of a USB drive.
3. Insert the USB drive into the front panel of the instrument.
4. Press the **MENU** key.
5. Select **Apps** in the Scripts column.
6. Select the **USB** tab in the APPS MANAGER.
7. Select an application. A brief description of the application, including the name, function, and instrument compatibility, is displayed.
8. To run the application, select **Run**.

To save the application to the internal memory as a local application, select the applications and select **Save**. The application is now available on the Local tab.

To delete the application, select the application and select **Delete**.

## Examples in this manual

Many of the remote interface examples in this manual show only one function. The features may be available for additional functions. For example, many allow you to change the display digits.

This SCPI example shows only the DC voltage display digits command:

```
:DISPlay:VOLTage:DIGits 4
```

The example to change the number of displayed digits for TSP is shown as:

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.displaydigits = dmm.DIGITS_4_5
```

You can replace the SCPI `VOLTage` parameter or TSP `dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE` parameter with the parameter for another function to set the display digits for that function.

The function parameters for SCPI are shown in the following table.

VOLTage[:DC]	TEMPerature	RESistance	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	CONTinuity	FRESistance	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIODE	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	PERiod[:VOLTage]	CAPacitance	

The function parameters for TSP are shown in the following table.

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Display features

You can set the front-panel display to display the units of measure, number of digits, and customized text messages for your applications.

### Setting the number of displayed digits

You can change the number of digits that are displayed for measurement readings on the front panel.

The number of displayed digits does not affect accuracy or speed of the measurements. It also does not affect the format of readings that are returned from a remote command.

#### *From the front panel:*

1. Set TERMINALS to **FRONT**.
2. Press **MENU**.
3. Under Measure, select **Settings**.
4. Set **Display Digits**.

This setting takes effect the next time you make a measurement.



**From a remote interface:**

- SCPI commands: Refer to [:DISPlay:<function>:DIGits](#) (on page 11-38).
- TSP commands: For measure functions, refer to [dmm.measure.displaydigits](#) (on page 13-153). For digitize functions, refer to [dmm.digitize.displaydigits](#) (on page 13-97)

## Setting the display format

You can set the format of units that are displayed for measurement readings on the front panel. The formats are:

- **Prefix:** Add a prefix to the units symbol, such as k, m, or  $\mu$ .
- **Exponent:** Replace the units symbol with exponents.

See the following figures for examples of each display format.

Figure 51: DMM7510 prefix display format



Figure 52: DMM7510 exponent display format

**From the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Select the button next to Reading Format.
4. Select the reading format (**Prefix** or **Exponent**).

This setting takes effect the next time you make measurements.

**Over a remote interface:**

- **SCPI commands:** Refer to [:DISPlay:READing:FORMat](#) (on page 11-40)
- **TSP commands:** Refer to [display.readingformat](#) (on page 13-77)

## Customizing a message for the USER swipe screen

You can customize the message that is displayed on the USER swipe screen.

You must use a remote interface to customize the USER swipe screen.

## Creating a message

When you create the message, you can send text that will be used on the top and bottom lines of the USER swipe screen. The top line allows up to 20 characters and the bottom line allows up to 32 characters.

The examples shown here switch the display to the USER swipe screen, set the first line to read `Test in process` and the second line to display `Do not disturb`.

### ***Using SCPI commands, send the commands:***

```
DISPlay:SCReen SWIPE_USER  
DISPlay:USER1:TEXT "Test in process"  
DISPlay:USER2:TEXT "Do not disturb"
```

### ***Using TSP commands, sending the commands:***

```
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)  
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Test in process")  
display.settext(display.TEXT2, "Do not disturb")
```

## Clearing the USER swipe screen

You can clear the message that is displayed on the USER swipe screen.

### ***To clear the message using SCPI commands, send the command:***

```
:DISPlay:CLear
```

### ***To clear the message using TSP commands, send the command:***

```
display.clear()
```

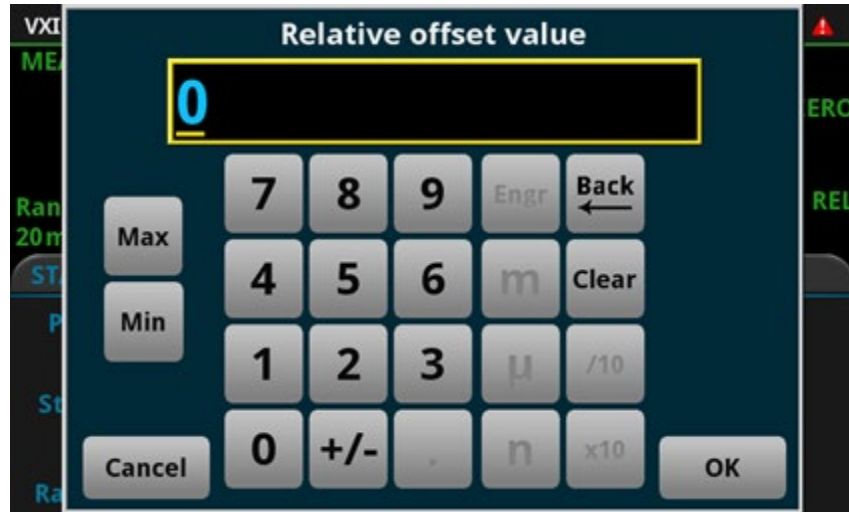
## Creating messages for interactive prompts

If you are using the TSP command language and scripts, you can set up scripts that prompt the operator to enter information from the front-panel display of the instrument.

The options that you can define include:

- Display a number pad so that operator can enter a value.
- Display a custom button that the operator can press.
- Display a message and a predefined set of buttons that the operator can respond to.
- Display a keypad so that the operator can enter information, as shown in the example below.

Figure 53: Input number example



For more information on creating the interactive prompts, see the following command descriptions:

- [display.input.number\(\)](#) (on page 13-69)
- [display.input.option\(\)](#) (on page 13-71)
- [display.input.prompt\(\)](#) (on page 13-72)
- [display.input.string\(\)](#) (on page 13-73)

## Save screen captures to a USB flash drive

You can save a screen capture of the front-panel display to a graphic file on a USB flash drive. The instrument saves the graphic file in PNG file format.

### *To save a screen capture:*

1. Insert a USB flash drive into the USB port on the front panel of the instrument.
2. Navigate to the screen you want to capture.
3. Press the **HOME** and **ENTER** keys. The instrument displays `Saving screen capture.`
4. Release the keys.

## Instrument sounds

The instrument can emit a beep when a front-panel key is pressed or when a system event occurs. You can turn these beeps on or off.

Through the remote interface, you can generate a beep with a defined length and tone. This is typically used as part of code to indicate that something has occurred.

***To change the beeps when system events occur (setting is only available from the front panel):***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Set Audible Errors to **On** or **Off**.

***To turn the key clicks on or off (setting is only available from the front panel):***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Set Key Click to **On** or **Off**.

***To generate an audible tone from the SCPI remote interface, send the command:***

```
:SYSTem:BEEPer <frequency>, <duration>
```

Where *frequency* is the frequency of the sound in Hertz (20 to 20000) and *duration* is the length of the sound in seconds.

***To generate an audible tone from the TSP command interface, send the command:***

```
beeper.beep(duration, frequency)
```

Where *duration* is the length of the sound in seconds and *frequency* is the frequency of the sound in Hertz (20 to 20000).

---

## Making measurements

### In this section:

Test connections .....	4-1
Measurement overview .....	4-5
Measurement methods .....	4-50
Auto Delay.....	4-52
Detector bandwidth .....	4-55
Automatic reference measurements .....	4-55
Ranges.....	4-56
Relative offset .....	4-58
Calculations that you can apply to measurements .....	4-60
Filtering measurement data.....	4-63
Limit testing and binning .....	4-66
Line cycle synchronization .....	4-69
Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy.....	4-69
DMM resistance measurement methods.....	4-71
Low-level voltage measurement considerations.....	4-74
Thermoelectric potentials .....	4-77
Cable effects on dry-circuit ohms .....	4-79
Order of operations .....	4-83
Configuration lists.....	4-84
Autocalibration .....	4-98
Saving front-panel settings into a macro script.....	4-102
Saving setups.....	4-103
Using the event log .....	4-108
Resets.....	4-110

## Test connections

---

### **WARNING**

To prevent electric shock, test connections must be configured such that the user cannot come in contact with test leads or any device under test (DUT) that is in contact with the conductors. It is good practice to disconnect power before connecting DUTs. Safe installation requires proper shields, barriers, and grounding to prevent contact with test leads.

---

---

## **⚠ WARNING**

There is no internal connection between protective earth (safety ground) and the LO terminals of the DMM7510. Therefore, hazardous voltages (more than 30  $V_{RMS}$ ) can appear on LO terminals. This can occur when the instrument is operating in any mode. To prevent hazardous voltage from appearing on the LO terminals, connect the LO terminal to protective earth (safety ground) if your application allows it. You can connect the LO terminal to the chassis ground terminal on the front panel or the chassis ground screw terminal on the rear panel. Note that the front-panel terminals are isolated from the rear-panel terminals. Therefore, if you are using the front-panel terminals, ground to the front-panel LO terminal. If using the rear-panel terminals, ground to the rear panel LO terminal. Failure to follow these guidelines can result in injury, death, or instrument damage.

Be aware that hazardous voltages can appear on the LO terminals even if the terminals are not presently selected. The TERMINALS switch selects the active terminals for the measurement. It does not disconnect the terminals.

The maximum input voltage between INPUT HI and INPUT LO is 1000 V DC and 1000 V AC. Exceeding this value may create a shock hazard.

The maximum common-mode voltage (the voltage between INPUT LO and chassis ground) is 500  $V_{PEAK}$ . Exceeding this value may cause a breakdown in insulation that can create a shock hazard.

---

## **NOTE**

On some sensitive or easily damaged devices under test (DUTs), the instrument power-up and power-down sequence can apply transient signals to the DUT that may affect or damage it. When testing this type of DUT, do not make final connections to it until the instrument has completed its power-up sequence and is in a known operating state. When testing this type of DUT, disconnect it from the instrument before turning the instrument off.

To prevent any human contact with a live conductor, connections to the DUT must be fully insulated and the final connections to the DUT must only use safety-rated safety jack socket connectors that do not allow bodily contact.

---

## Basic connections

You can make test connections to the DMM7510 from the front or rear panel of the instrument.

You can access the INPUT HI, INPUT LO, SENSE LO, and SENSE HI connections from the front or rear panel of the instrument. The connections are banana jacks.

The front and rear panels of the instrument show the maximum allowable voltage differentials between terminals.

The maximum common-mode voltage is the voltage between INPUT LO and ground. You must limit the current from an external common-mode voltage source. You can use protective impedance or a fuse to limit the current.

***When making or breaking connections, follow these guidelines:***

- Power off the DMM7510 and all other instruments.
- Disconnect any devices that may deliver energy.
- Make connections to the device under test through a test fixture or other safe enclosure.
- Make sure the DMM7510 is properly connected to protective earth (safety ground).
- If the test fixture is conductive, make sure the test fixture is properly connected to protective earth (safety ground).
- Make sure the test fixture provides proper protection.
- Properly make interlock connections between the DMM7510, the test fixture, and any other instruments.
- Make sure to follow all warnings and cautions and to take adequate safety precautions for each set of connections.
- Properly terminate any triaxial cables. All unterminated cable ends must be in a safe enclosure.
- See [Two-wire local sense connections](#) (on page 4-18) and [Four-wire remote sense connections](#) (on page 4-19) for examples of connections.

---

## NOTE

For test applications that exceed 300 V you should use shielded cables. Unshielded cables may interfere with the touchscreen display.

---



## Front- or rear-panel test connections

You can use either the front-panel or the rear-panel terminals to make connections to the device under test (DUT). The instrument must be set to use either the front or the rear terminals.

---

### NOTE

You cannot make some connections to the front-panel terminals and some to the rear-panel terminals for the same test setup. All connections for the same test must be made to either the front-panel or the rear-panel terminals.

---

### WARNING

**Be aware that hazardous voltages can appear on the LO terminals even if the terminals are not presently selected. The TERMINALS switch selects the active terminals for the measurement. It does not disconnect the terminals.**

---

## Determining whether to use front or rear terminals

Both front and rear terminals are banana-jack connectors to the device under test.

The rear terminals allow for current up to 10 A. The front-panel terminals allow for current up to 3 A.

Otherwise, you can make your DUT connections from either the front or rear panel based on convenience. For example, the front connections may work better for benchtop applications that require frequent connection changes. The rear connections may work better for rack applications with fewer changes.

## Setting the instrument to use the front or rear terminals

The selection to use the front or rear terminals must be made using the front-panel switch. There are no remote commands that can be used to set the terminals.

### *Using the front panel:*

Press the **TERMINALS** switch.

When F is lit, the instrument reads from the front-panel terminals. When R is lit, the instrument reads from the rear-panel terminals.

## Measurement overview

This section describes the connections and basics of making the measurements for each function.

### NOTE

The measurement overview presented here assumes that the measurement method is set to Continuous Measurement (the default). Select the Measurement Method indicator to change the measurement method to Continuous, if necessary.

Figure 54: Measurement method indicator



## Measurement capabilities

The DMM7510 can make the following measurements:

- DC voltage measurements from 10 nV to 1000 V
- AC true root-mean-square (RMS) voltage measurements from 0.1  $\mu$ V to 700 V
- DC current measurements from 1 pA to 10 A
- AC current measurements from 1 nA to 10 A
- 2-wire resistance measurements from 0.1  $\mu\Omega$  to 1 G $\Omega$
- 4-wire resistance measurements from 0.1  $\mu\Omega$  to 1 G $\Omega$
- Continuity measurements from 100 m $\Omega$  to 1 k $\Omega$
- Frequency measurements up to a minimum of 1 MHz on voltage signals from 100 mV to 700 V
- Period measurements up to a minimum of 1 MHz on voltage signals from 100 mV to 700 V
- Diode measurements from 1  $\mu$ V to 10 V
- 3-wire and 4-wire RTD measurements from -200  $^{\circ}$ C to 850  $^{\circ}$ C
- Thermistor measurements from -80  $^{\circ}$ C to 150  $^{\circ}$ C

- Capacitance measurements from 0.1 pF to 1000 µF
- $V_{\text{INPUT}}$  and  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$  measurements from 10 nV to 1000 V; the  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$  measurements are only available on the 100 mV, 1 V, and 10 V ranges
- Digitize voltage measurements from 10 µV to 1000 V
- Digitize current measurements from 1 nA to 10 A

## Warmup time

After the DMM7510 is turned on, it must be allowed to warm up for at least 90 minutes to allow the internal temperature to stabilize. If the instrument has been exposed to extreme temperatures, allow extra stabilization time.

## High-energy circuit safety precautions

To optimize safety when measuring voltage in high-energy distribution circuits, read and see the directions in the following warning.

---

### WARNING

**Dangerous arcs of an explosive nature in a high-energy circuit can cause severe personal injury or death. If the DMM7510 is connected to a high-energy circuit when set to a current range or low resistance range, the circuit is virtually shorted. Dangerous arcing can result even when the DMM7510 is set to a voltage range if the minimum voltage spacing is reduced in the external connections.**

**The front and rear terminals of the instrument are rated for connection to circuits rated Measurement Category II up to 300 V, as described in International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standard IEC 60664. This range must not be exceeded. Do not connect the instrument terminals to CAT III or CAT IV circuits. Connection of the instrument terminals to circuits higher than CAT II can cause damage to the equipment and severe personal injury.**

---

When making measurements in high-energy circuits, use test leads that meet the following requirements:

- Test leads should be fully insulated.
- Only use test leads that can be connected to the circuit (for example, alligator clips and spade lugs) for hands-off measurements.
- Do not use test leads that decrease voltage spacing. These diminish arc protection and create a hazardous condition.

## Power circuit test procedure

### *When testing power circuits:*

1. Turn off power to the circuit using the installed connect-disconnect device. For example, remove the device's power cord or turn off the power switch.
2. Attach the test leads to the circuit under test. Use appropriate safety rated test leads for this application. If over 42 V, use double-insulated test leads or add an additional insulation barrier for the operator.
3. Set the DMM7510 to the proper function and range.
4. Power the circuit using the installed connect-disconnect device and make measurements without disconnecting the multimeter.
5. Remove power from the circuit using the installed connect-disconnect device.
6. Disconnect the test leads from the circuit under test.

## DC voltage measurements

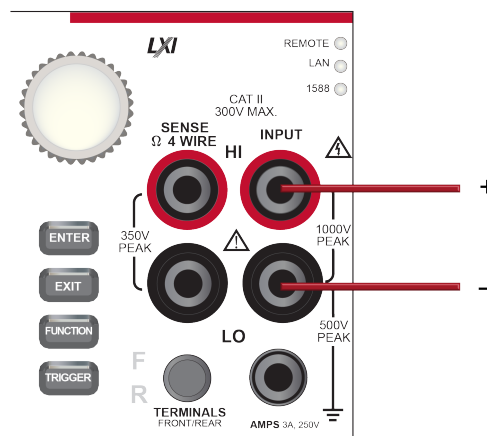
This section describes how you can set up DC voltage measurements.

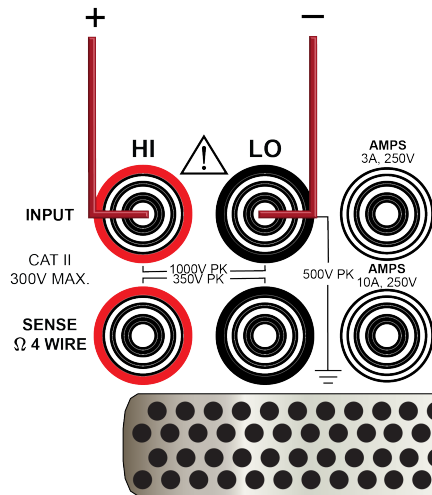
### CAUTION

**Inputs:** Do not apply more than 1000 VDC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.

## DC voltage measure connections

Figure 55: Front-panel connections: DC voltage measurement



**Figure 56: Rear-panel connections: DC voltage measurement**

## Measure DC voltage using the front panel

*To make a DC voltage measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [DC voltage measure connections](#) (on page 4-7).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **DC Voltage**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for DC voltage measurements

See [DC voltage measure settings](#) (on page 3-21) for the settings that are available when you are making DC voltage measurements.

## Show voltage readings in decibels

You can show DC or AC voltage in decibels (dB), which compresses a large range of measurements into a much smaller scope. The relationship between dB and voltage is defined by the following equation:

$$\text{dB} = 20 \log \left| \frac{V_{\text{in}}}{V_{\text{ref}}} \right|$$

Where:

- $V_{\text{in}}$  is the DC or AC input signal
- $V_{\text{ref}}$  is the specified voltage reference level

If a relative offset value is in effect when dB is selected, the value is converted to dB, and then relative offset is applied to the dB value. If relative offset is applied after dB has been selected, dB has relative offset applied to it.

---

## NOTE

The largest negative value of dB is  $-180$  dB. This accommodates a ratio of  $V_{in} = 1 \mu\text{V}$  and  $V_{ref} = 1000 \text{ V}$ .

---

## Show voltage readings in decibel-milliwatts (dBm)

Decibel-milliwatts (dBm) is used to express an absolute value of power.

To calculate dBm, use the formula:

$$\text{dBm} = 10 \log \frac{(V_{IN})^2}{R_{REF} \cdot 1 \text{ mW}}$$

Where:

- $V_{IN}$  is the voltage in
- $R_{REF}$  is the reference impedance

## DC voltage input impedance

You can set the input impedance for the DC voltage and digitize voltage functions to automatic (AUTO) or  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$  for all ranges.

Automatic input impedance provides the lowest measure noise with the highest isolation on the device under test (DUT). When automatic input impedance is selected, the  $100 \text{ mV}$  to  $10 \text{ V}$  voltage ranges have more than  $10 \text{ G}\Omega$  input impedance. For the  $100 \text{ V}$  and  $1000 \text{ V}$  ranges, a  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$  input divider is placed across the HI and LO input terminals.

When the input impedance is set to  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$ , the  $100 \text{ mV}$  to  $1000 \text{ V}$  ranges have a  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$  input divider across the HI and LO input terminals. The  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$  impedance provides stable measurements when the terminals are open (approximately  $100 \mu\text{V}$  at 1 PLC).

Choosing automatic input impedance is a balance between achieving low DC voltage noise on the  $100 \text{ mV}$  and  $1 \text{ V}$  ranges and optimizing measurement noise due to charge injection. The DMM7510 is optimized for low noise and charge injection when the DUT has less than  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$  input resistance. When the DUT input impedance is more than  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$ , selecting an input impedance of  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$  optimizes the measurement for lowest noise on the  $100 \text{ mV}$  and  $1 \text{ V}$  ranges. You can achieve short-term low noise and low charge injection on the  $100 \text{ mV}$  and  $1 \text{ V}$  ranges with autozero off. For the  $10 \text{ V}$  to  $1000 \text{ V}$  ranges, both input impedance settings achieve low charge injection.

When you enable the 10 M $\Omega$  input divider, the measurement INPUT HI is connected to INPUT LO. When the input divider is enabled, some external devices (such as high-voltage probes) must be terminated to a 10 M $\Omega$  load.

***To set input impedance from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Select **Settings**.
3. Select the **Input Impedance** setting.

***To set input impedance using SCPI commands:***

Refer to [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:INPutimpedance](#) (on page 11-77).

***Setting input impedance using TSP commands:***

For the DC voltage function, refer to [dmm.measure.inputimpedance](#) (on page 13-162).

For the digitize voltage function, refer to [dmm.digitize.inputimpedance](#) (on page 13-99).

## AC voltage measurements

This section describes how you can set up AC voltage measurements from the front panel.

---

### CAUTION

**Do not apply more than 750 VAC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.**

---

---

### NOTE

If your application has high voltage, high frequency input signals, you may also need to shield the source to prevent problems with the DMM7510 display. Refer to [Shielding](#) (on page 4-76) for more information.

---

## AC voltage measure connections

Figure 57: Front-panel connections: AC voltage measurement

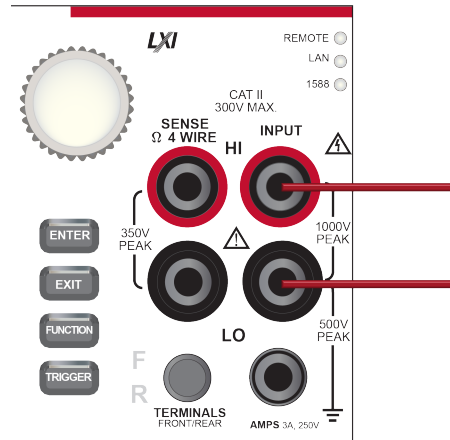
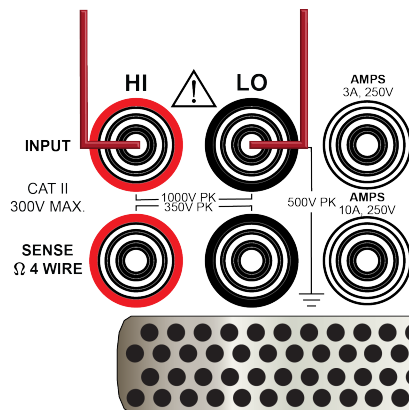


Figure 58: Rear-panel connections: AC voltage measurement



## Measure AC voltage using the front panel

*To make an AC voltage measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [AC voltage measure connections](#) (on page 4-11).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **AC Voltage**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.



## Settings available for AC voltage measurements

See [AC voltage measure settings](#) (on page 3-22) for settings that are available when you are making AC voltage measurements.

## DC current measurements

This section describes how you can set up DC current measurements from the front panel.

### **⚠ WARNING**

To prevent electric shock, never make or break connections while power is present in the test circuit.

## DC current measure connections

Figure 59: Front-panel connections: DC current measurement (3 A or less)

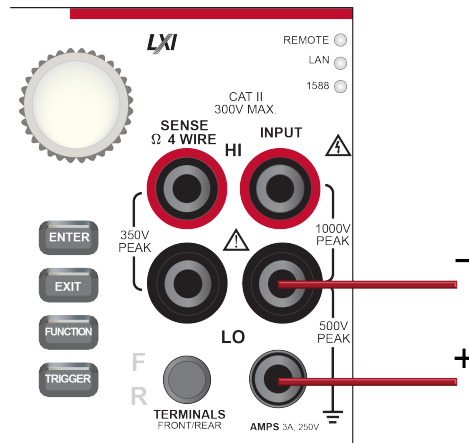
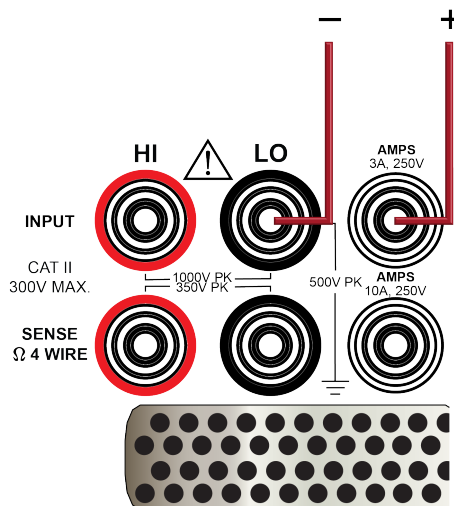
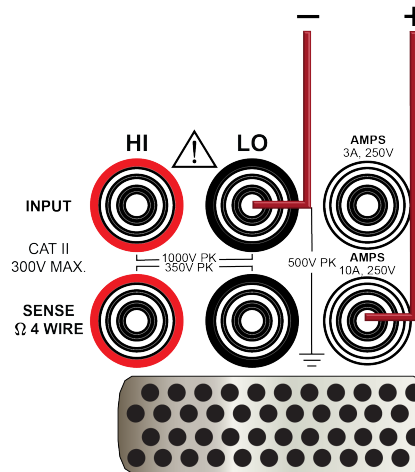


Figure 60: Rear-panel connections: DC current measurement (3 A or less)



**Figure 61: Rear-panel connections: DC current measurement (10 A or less)**

## Measure DC current from the front panel

*To make a DC current measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [DC current measure connections](#) (on page 4-12).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **DC Current**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

### NOTE

When the TERMINALS switch is set to REAR and autorange is enabled, autoranging is limited to ranges up to 3 A. The 10 A range is not included in the autorange algorithm.

## Settings available for DC current measurements

See [DC current measure settings](#) (on page 3-22) for settings that are available when you are making DC current measurements.

## AC current measurements

This section describes how you can set up AC current measurements from the front panel.

### **⚠ WARNING**

To prevent electric shock, never make or break connections while power is present in the test circuit.

## AC current measure connections

Figure 62: Front-panel connections: AC current measurement (3 A or less)

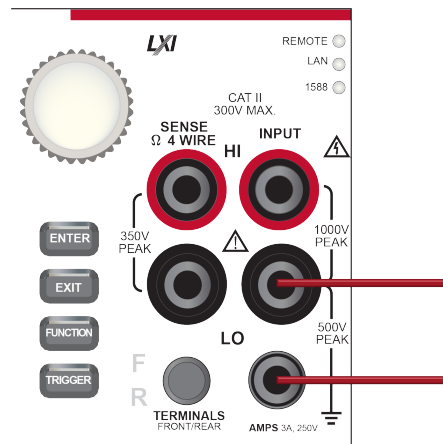
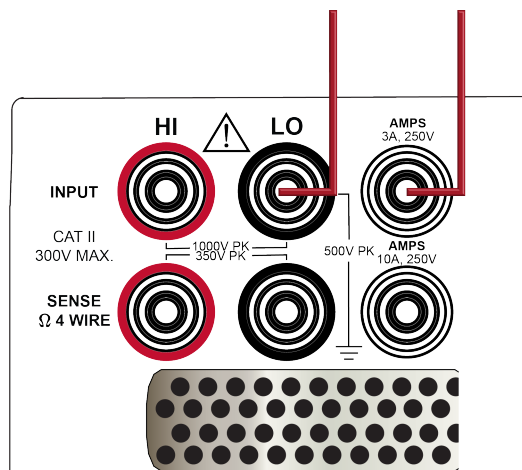
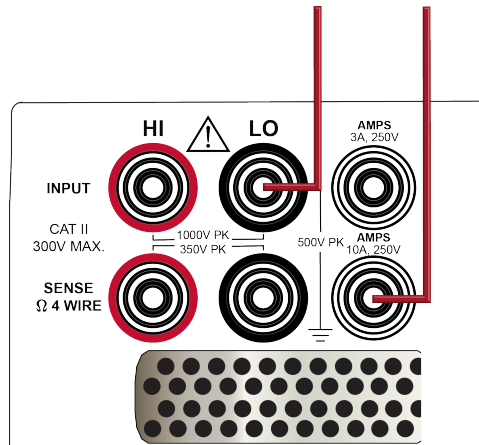


Figure 63: Rear-panel connections: AC current measurement (3 A or less)



**Figure 64: Rear-panel connections: AC current measurement (greater than 3 A)**

## Measure AC current using the front panel

*To make an AC current measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [AC current measure connections](#) (on page 4-14).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **AC Current**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

### NOTE

When the TERMINALS switch is set to REAR and autorange is enabled, autoranging is limited to ranges up to 3 A. The 10 A range is not included in the autorange algorithm.

## Settings available for AC current measurements

See [AC current measure settings](#) (on page 3-23) for settings that are available when you are making AC current measurements.

## Resistance measurements

You can make 2-wire or 4-wire resistance measurements with the DMM7510.

For resistances more than 10 k $\Omega$ , the two-wire method is typically used for measurements. For resistances less than 10 k $\Omega$ , use the 4-wire measurement method to cancel the effect of test-lead resistance.

---

### CAUTION

**Do not apply more than 1000 VDC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.**

---

For high-resistance measurements in a high-humidity environment, use Teflon™ insulated cables to minimize errors due to cable leakage.

## Two-wire compared to four-wire measurements

You can use 2-wire or 4-wire measurement techniques with the DMM7510.

You should use 4-wire, or remote sense, measurement techniques for the following conditions:

- Low-impedance applications
- When measuring resistance that is less than 10 k $\Omega$

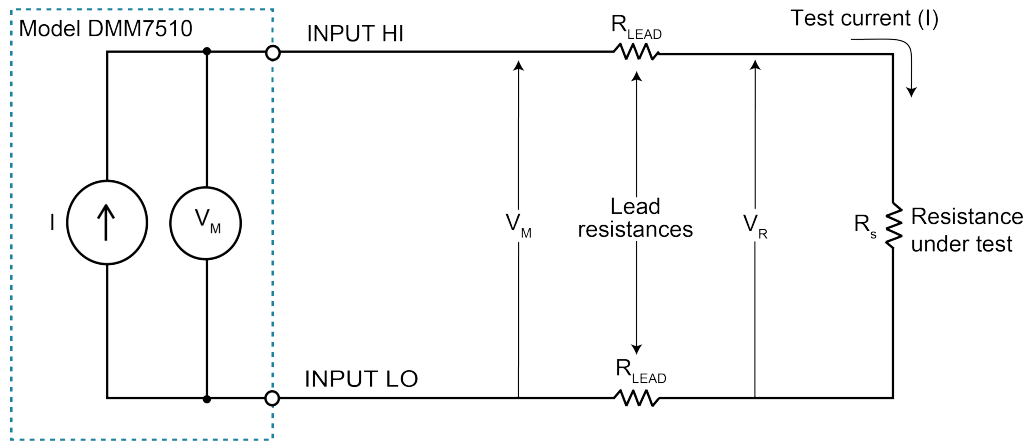
Use 4-wire connections when you are concerned about voltage drops because of lead or contact resistance that could affect measurement accuracy. This can occur on low-impedance devices when you are measuring through a relay switch card.

You can use the 2-wire, or local sense, measurement technique when the voltage drop due to the 2-wire test current and cable lead resistance is minimal compared to the resistance of the device under test.

## Accuracy of 2-wire resistance measurements

The 2-wire sensing method has the advantage of requiring only two test leads and provides faster reading rates. However, as shown in the following figure, the total lead resistance is added to the measurement. This can seriously affect the accuracy of 2-wire resistance measurements, particularly with low resistance values.

**Figure 65: Two-wire resistance sensing for a high-impedance DUT**



$$\text{Measured resistance} = \frac{V_M}{I} = R_s + (2 \times R_{LEAD})$$

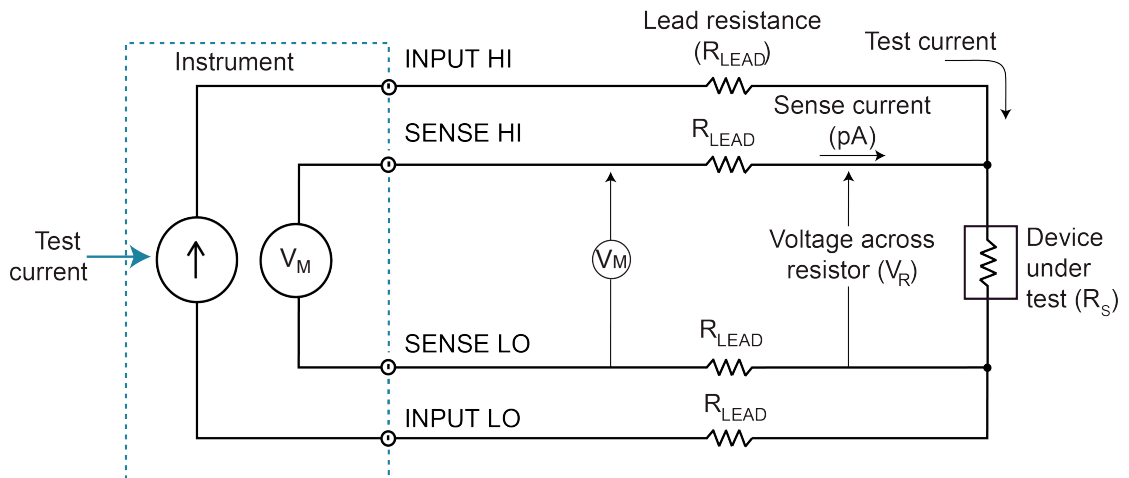
$$\text{Actual resistance} = \frac{V_R}{I} = R_s$$

I = Test current  
 V<sub>M</sub> = Voltage measured  
 V<sub>R</sub> = Voltage across resistor

**Minimizing the effect of lead resistance with 4-wire testing**

The 4-wire sensing method, shown in the following figure, minimizes or eliminates the effects of lead resistance. The effects of lead resistance are minimized by measuring the voltage across the resistor under test with a second set of test leads. The current through the sense leads is negligible, and the measured voltage is essentially the same as the voltage across the resistor under test. The voltage-sensing leads should be connected as close to the resistor under test as possible to avoid including the resistance of the test leads in the measurement.

**Figure 66: DMM7510 4-wire resistance sensing**



Sense current is negligible, therefore  $V_M = V_R$

Measure resistance is  $\frac{V_M}{I} = \frac{V_R}{I} = R_s$

## Open lead detection

When 4-wire measurements are made, erratic readings can occur if the Sense HI, Sense LO, or both terminals are open. This can be caused by broken test leads.

To prevent erratic readings from open leads, you can enable the open lead detector feature. When open lead detection is enabled and the range is 1  $\Omega$  to 1 M $\Omega$  ranges, the instrument pulses a 1 ms negative current on the Sense HI and Sense LO terminals. If the signal at either terminal is less than  $-10$  mV, the display reads `Overflow $\Omega$` . If the signal is more than  $-10$  mV, the current pulse is automatically shut off, and the 4-wire measurement continues. For the 10 M $\Omega$  to 1 G $\Omega$  ranges, only the Sense LO terminal is pulsed with a negative current, which minimizes settling time and device-under-test noise.

When open lead detection is enabled, there is minimal impact on reading rates and an increase in measurement reliability and integrity. Open lead detection reduces the reading rate by 2 ms while Sense HI and Sense LO are measured. For measurements made through long capacitive cables or switch cards, the open lead detection pulse current can increase settling time and decrease accuracies, especially for the 10 k $\Omega$  to 1 M $\Omega$  ranges.

## Two-wire local sense connections

Two-wire connections are shown in the following figures.

**Figure 67: Two-wire DUT connections to the rear panel**

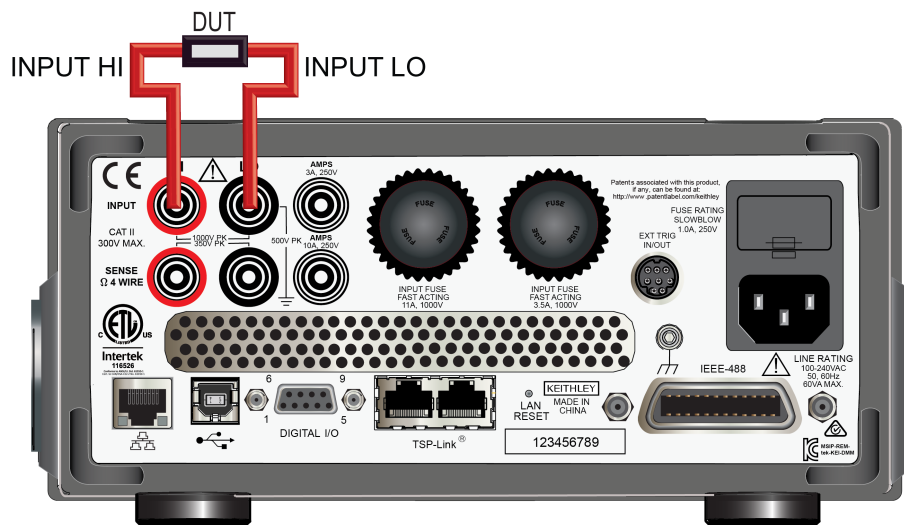
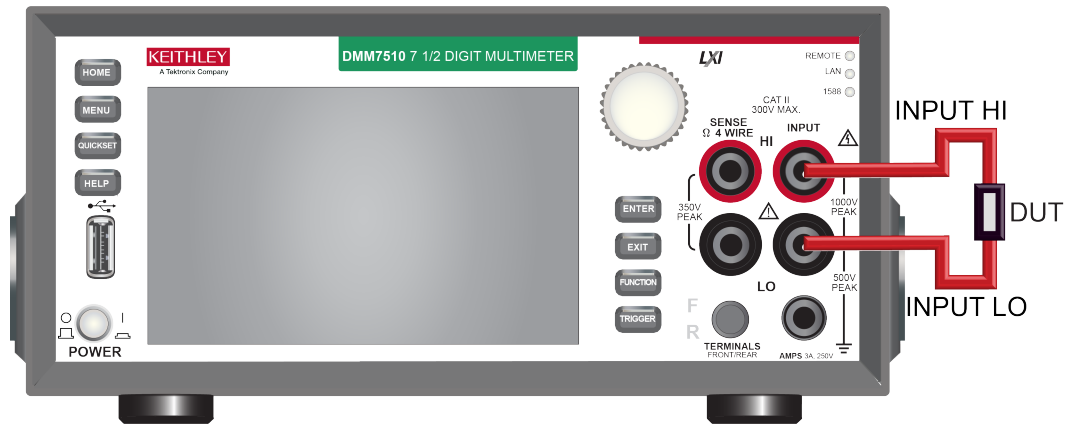


Figure 68: Two-wire DUT connections to the front panel



### Four-wire remote sense connections

Using 4-wire remote sense connections provides the most accurate low-resistance measurement accuracy. Specified accuracies for instrument measurement capabilities are only guaranteed when you use 4-wire remote sensing.

## NOTE

Always connect the sense lines as close as possible to the device under test.

Figure 69: DMM7510 rear-panel 4-wire remote sense connections

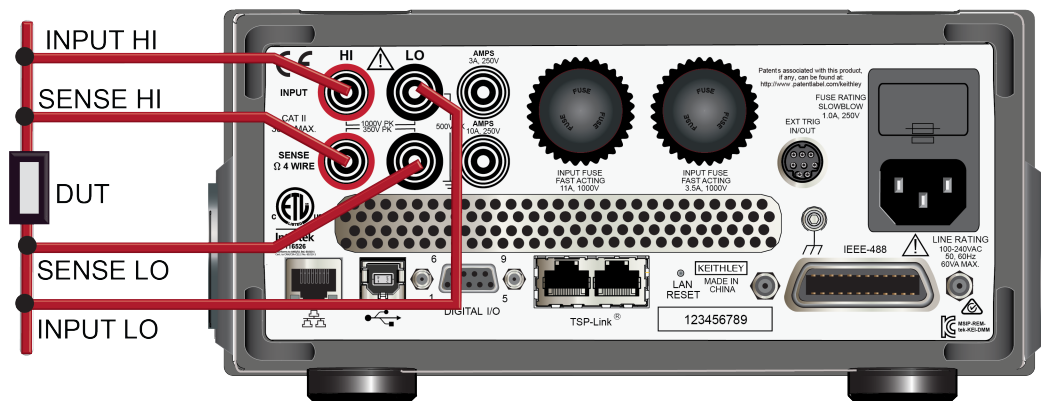
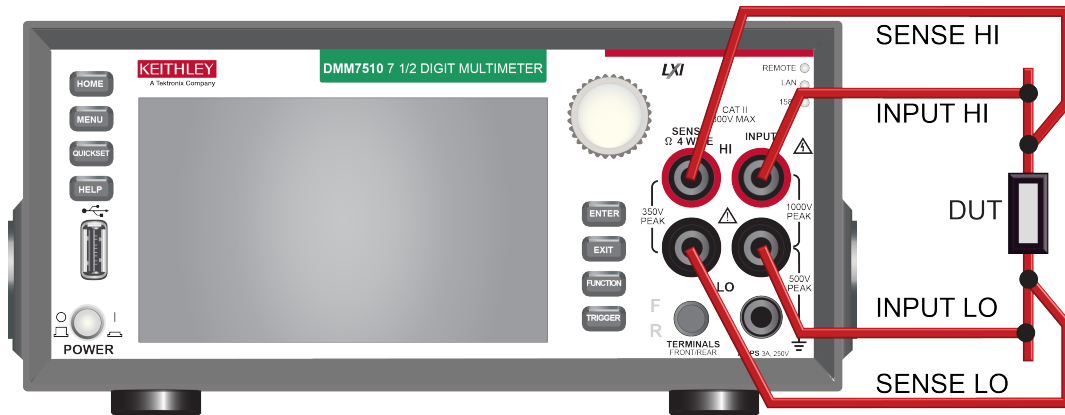




Figure 70: DMM7510 front-panel 4-wire remote sense connections



## 2-wire resistance measure connections

Figure 71: Front-panel connections: 2-wire resistance measurement

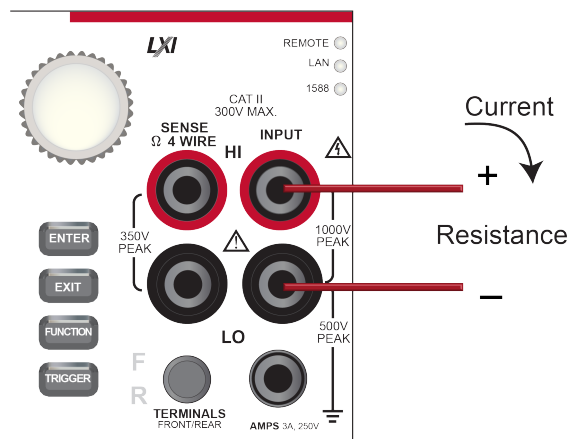
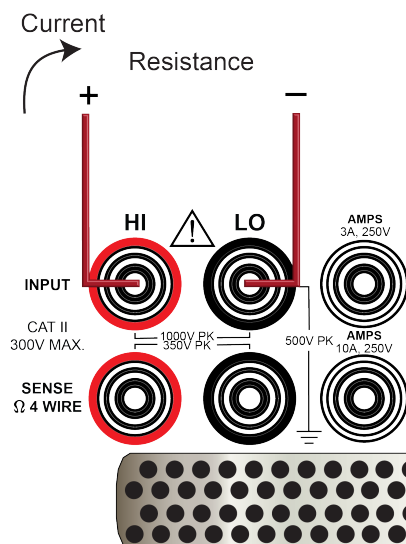


Figure 72: Rear-panel connections: 2-wire resistance measurement



## Measure 2-wire resistance using the front panel

*To make a 2-wire resistance measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [2-wire resistance measure connections](#) (on page 4-20).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **2W Res.**
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

## Settings available for 2-wire resistance measurements

See [2-wire resistance measure settings](#) (on page 3-23) for settings that are available when you are making 2-wire resistance measurements.

## 4-wire resistance measure connections

Figure 73: Front-panel connections: 4-wire resistance measurement

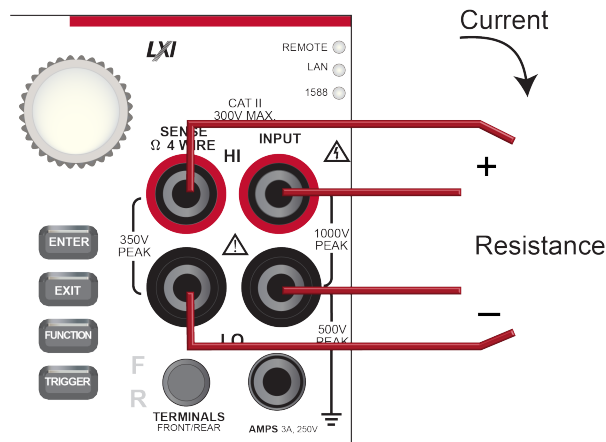
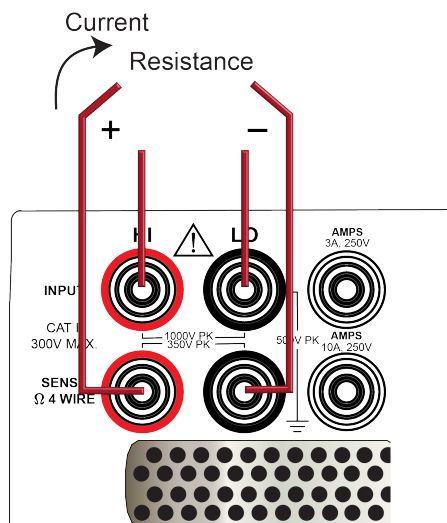


Figure 74: Rear-panel connections: 4-wire resistance measurement



## Measure 4-wire resistance using the front panel

*To make a 4-wire resistance measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [4-wire resistance measure connections](#) (on page 4-21).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **4W Res.**
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for 4-wire resistance measurements

See [4-wire resistance measure settings](#) (on page 3-24) for settings that are available when you are making 4-wire resistance measurements.

## Offset-compensated ohms

The voltage offsets caused by the presence of thermoelectric EMFs ( $V_{EMF}$ ) can adversely affect resistance measurement accuracy. To overcome these offset voltages, you can use offset-compensated ohms.

For 4-wire resistance measurements, when offset compensation is enabled, the measure range is limited to a maximum of 100 k $\Omega$ . Offset compensation is automatically enabled when dry circuit is enabled. When Auto is selected, the instrument automatically turns offset compensation on or off as appropriate for the selected range.

For 2-wire resistance measurements, offset compensation is always set to off.

For temperature measurements, offset compensation is only available when the transducer type is set to an RTD option.

See [Offset-compensated ohm calculations](#) (on page 4-22) for additional detail on calculating offset-compensated ohms.

## Offset-compensated ohm calculations

---

### NOTE

Instrument operations, including offset-compensated ohms, are performed on the input signal in a sequential manner.

---

For a normal resistance measurement, the DMM7510 sources a current ( $I$ ) and measures the voltage ( $V$ ). The resistance ( $R$ ) is then calculated as ( $R = V/I$ ) and the reading is displayed.

For offset-compensated ohms, two measurements are performed: One normal resistance measurement and one measurement using the lowest current source setting.

The offset-compensated ohms reading is then calculated as follows:

$$\text{Offset-compensated } \Omega = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I}$$

where:

$$\Delta V = V_2 - V_1$$

$$\Delta I = I_2 - I_1$$

- $V_1$  is the voltage measurement with the current source at its normal level.
- $V_2$  is the voltage measurement using the lowest current source setting.
- $I_1$  is the current measurement with the source set to a specific level.
- $I_2$  is the current measurement with the source set to zero.

This 2-point measurement process and reading calculation eliminates the resistance contributed by the presence of  $V_{EMF}$ .

## Dry circuit ohms

Standard resistance measurements have open-circuit voltage levels from 6.4 V to 14.7 V, depending on the selected range. Dry circuit ohms limits open-circuit voltage to between 20 mV and 27 mV. This allows you to perform resistance measurements that require low open-circuit voltage, such as power and low-glitch resistance measurements.

You can use dry circuit ohms for ranges up to 10 k $\Omega$  (maximum resistance of 2.4 k $\Omega$ ) for the four-wire resistance function.

You can use offset-compensated ohms used with dry circuit ohms to cancel the effect of thermoelectric EMFs. When dry circuit is enabled, offset compensation is automatically set to on.

## Measuring contact resistance (oxide film build-up)

The ideal resistance between switch connectors or relay contacts is 0  $\Omega$ . However, an oxide film may be present on the switch or relay contacts. This oxide film could add resistance on the order of several hundred milliohms. Also, this oxide film changes the contact resistance over time and with changes in the environmental conditions (such as temperature and humidity).

Typically, the four-wire ohm function of the DMM7510 or a standard DMM is used to measure low resistance. However, if standard resistance measurements are performed, the relatively high open-circuit voltage may puncture the oxide film, and render the test meaningless.

Dry circuit ohms limit voltage to 25 mV to minimize any physical and electrical changes in a measured contact junction. This low open-circuit voltage will not puncture the film, and will therefore provide a resistance measurement that includes the resistance of the oxide film.

Oxide films may also build up in connections on a semiconductor wafer. To accurately measure the resistance introduced by the oxide film, dry circuit ohms should be used to prevent oxide film puncture.

## Enabling or disabling dry circuit ohms

Dry circuit ohms is only available for the 4-wire resistance function.

When the dry circuit ohms feature is enabled, DRYCR is displayed to the right of the measurement on the front panel of the instrument.

With 4-wire measurement 1 to 100 k $\Omega$  ranges and dry circuit 1 to 10 k $\Omega$  ranges, thermal voltages in the test leads or device under test can create measure errors. To eliminate the thermal offset, offset compensation is automatically enabled when you enable dry circuit ohms.

When offset compensation is enabled, two measurement phases are made. The first is with the  $I_{off}$  test current, which is sourced from HI and LO and measured across the Sense HI and Sense LO terminals. The second measurement is measured across Sense HI and Sense LO with an  $I_{on}$  test current from HI and LO. The difference between the  $I_{on}$  and  $I_{off}$  measurements is applied as an offset to eliminate any thermal voltages.

---

## NOTE

When the dry circuit ohms attribute is enabled, the offset-compensated ohms attribute is automatically enabled (OCMP displayed to the right of the measurement). If you do not wish to use offset-compensated ohms, after setting dry circuit ohms, disable offset-compensated ohms.

---

### ***From the front panel:***

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
2. Select **4W Res.**
3. Press the **MENU** key.
4. Under Measure, select **Settings**.
5. Swipe to scroll down.
6. Set Dry Circuit to **ON** to enable or **OFF** to disable.
7. Press the **HOME** key to return to the measurement display.

### ***Using SCPI commands:***

Send the commands:

```
:SENSe:FUNCTion "FRES"  
:SENSe:FRES:DCIRcuit ON
```

### ***Using TSP commands:***

Send the commands:

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE  
dmm.measure.drycircuit = dmm.ON
```

## Measuring dry circuit ohms

Make sure you use four-wire connections to the device under test. Refer to [4-wire resistance measure connections](#) (on page 4-21).

---

### NOTE

Do not make connections to the device under test (DUT) until after the dry circuit ohms feature is set to on.

---

#### *To measure dry circuit ohms from the front panel:*

1. Enable dry circuit ohms. Refer to [Enabling or disabling dry circuit ohms](#) (on page 4-24).
2. Make 4-wire connections to the DUT.
3. Select the trigger method annunciator and select **Manual Trigger Mode**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key.
5. Observe the displayed reading. If the "Overflow" message is displayed, select a higher range until a normal reading is displayed, or select Auto to use autoranging. If you are selecting a manual range, use the lowest possible range for the best resolution.

---

### NOTE

As with other measure settings, the states of dry circuit ohms and offset-compensated ohms are saved with four-wire ohm function. If you select a different measurement function, then select four-wire ohms again, the previous on or off states of dry circuit ohms and offset-compensated ohms are restored.

---

## Continuity measurements

This section describes how you can set up continuity measurements from the front panel.

The DMM7510 can test continuity using the 2-wire 1 k $\Omega$  range with a user-selected threshold resistance level. When the measured circuit is below the set threshold level, the instrument displays the resistance readings. When the measured circuit is above the threshold level, the instrument displays the message OPEN.

The continuity function does not support relative offset. Use the [mx+b](#) (on page 4-60) calculation, with b as an offset, to compensate for cable resistance.

---

### NOTE

The reading rate for continuity is always set to 0.006 power line cycles.

---

## Continuity measure connections

Figure 75: Front-panel connections: Continuity measurement

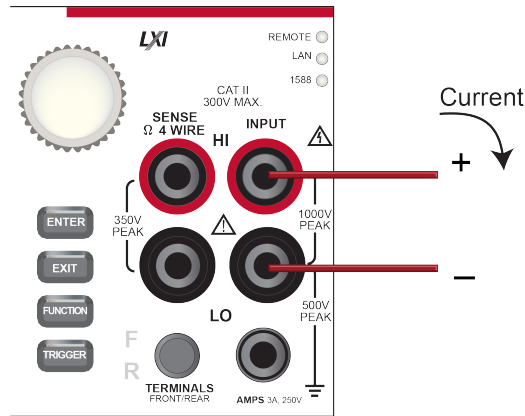
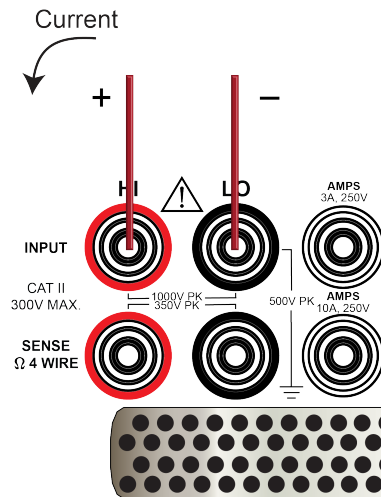


Figure 76: Rear-panel connections: Continuity measurement



## Measure continuity using the front panel

*To make a continuity measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Continuity measure connections](#) (on page 4-26).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **Continuity**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for continuity measurements

See [Continuity measure settings](#) (on page 3-24) for settings that are available when you are making continuity measurements.

## Frequency measurements

This section describes how you can set up frequency measurements from the front panel. Frequency measurements are only applicable to voltage signals.

Frequency and period support fixed and autorange threshold ranging, with a range of 100 mV to 750 V. Ranges are scaled to root-mean-square (RMS) sine wave voltages.

When autorange is selected, there are two measurement phases, measure AC voltage and measure frequency or period. When the AC voltage is measured, the amplitude is measured and the appropriate range is selected to ensure 11 percent to 110 percent signal scaling. In the second phase, the frequency or period is measured.

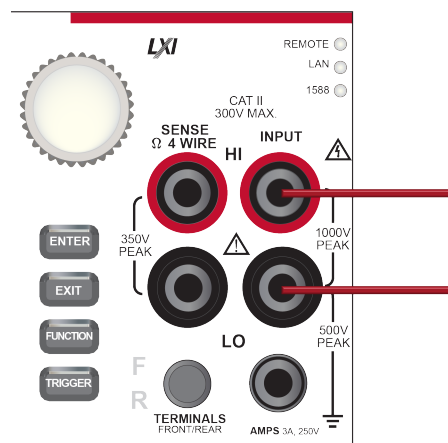
Frequency and period are specified for square wave inputs. The input signal must be more than 10 percent of the AC voltage range. If the input is less than 20 mV and measured on the 100 mV range, the frequency must be more than 10 Hz. For sine wave inputs, the input frequency must be more than 100 Hz.

### CAUTION

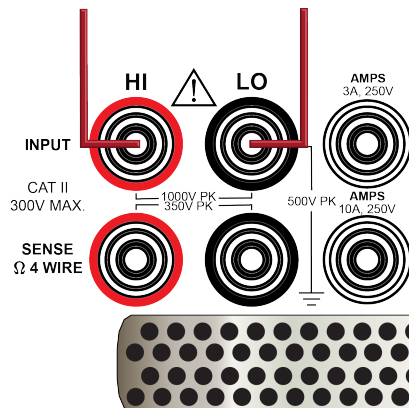
Do not apply more than 1000 VDC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.

## Frequency measure connections

Figure 77: Front-panel connections: Frequency measurement





**Figure 78: Rear-panel connections: Frequency measurement**

## Measure frequency using the front panel

*To make a frequency measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Frequency measure connections](#) (on page 4-27).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **Frequency**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for frequency measurements

See [Frequency measure settings](#) (on page 3-25) for settings that are available when you are making frequency measurements.

## Period measurements

This section describes how you can set up period measurements from the front panel.

Period measurements are only applicable to voltage signals.

---

### CAUTION

**Do not apply more than 1000 VDC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.**

---

## Period measure connections

Figure 79: Front-panel connections: Period measurement

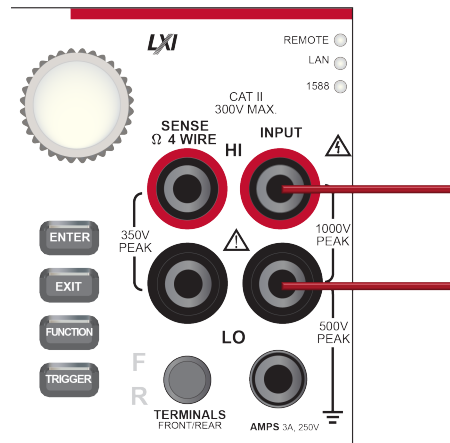
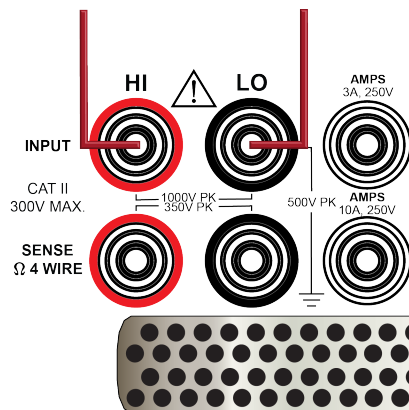


Figure 80: Rear-panel connections: Period measurement



## Measure the period using the front panel

*To make a period measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Period measure connections](#) (on page 4-29).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **Period**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for period measurements

See [Period measure settings](#) (on page 3-25) for settings that are available when you are making period measurements.

## Diode measurements

With a DMM7510, you can measure the forward voltage drop of general-purpose diodes and the Zener voltage of Zener diodes. You can measure the forward voltage drop of a diode on the 10 V range with a constant test current (bias level). You can select a bias level of 10  $\mu$ A, 100  $\mu$ A, 1 mA, or 10 mA.

### CAUTION

Do not apply more than 1000 VDC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.

## Diode measure connections

Figure 81: Front-panel connections: Diode measurement

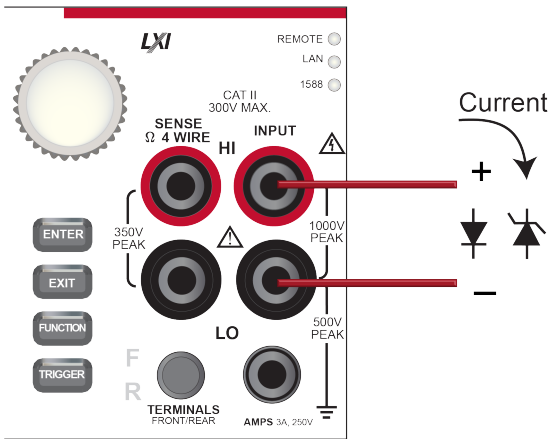
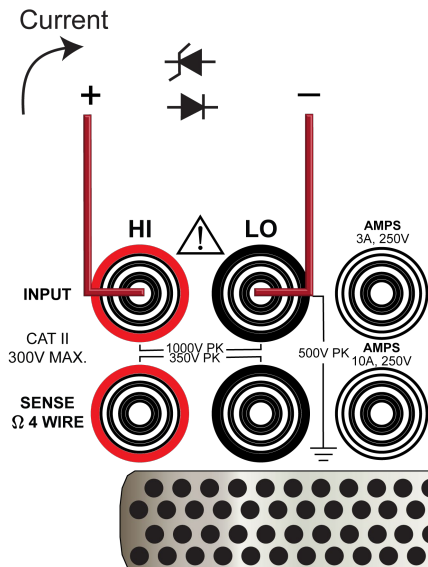


Figure 82: Rear-panel connections: Diode measurements



## Measure diode forward bias using the front panel

*To make a diode measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Diode measure connections](#) (on page 4-30).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **Diode**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for diode measurements

See [Diode measure settings](#) (on page 3-26) for settings that are available when you are making diode measurements.

## Temperature measurements

This section describes how to set up temperature measurements. You can measure temperature using various thermoelectric transducers, including thermocouples, thermistors, and resistance temperature detectors (RTDs).

## Temperature measure connections

Figure 83: 2-wire thermistor connections

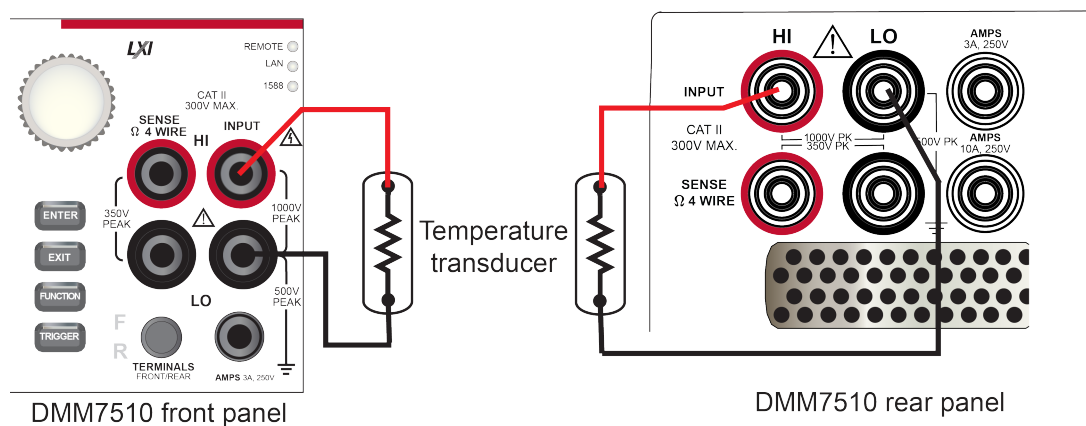
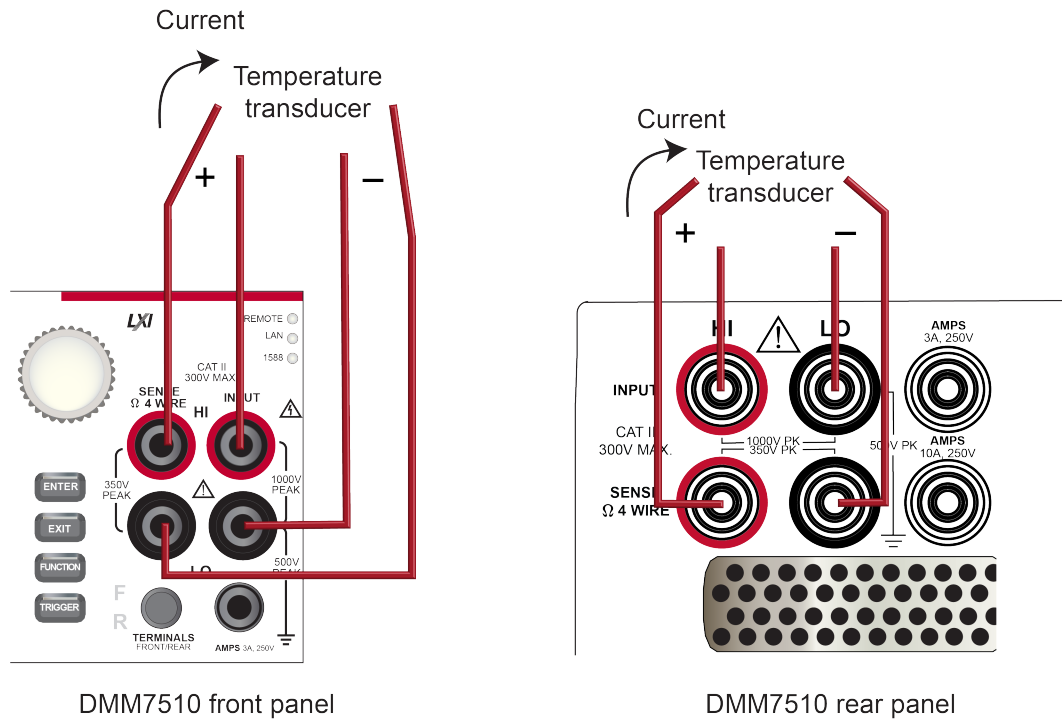


Figure 84: 4-wire RTD measurement



## Measure temperature using the front panel

*To make a temperature measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Temperature measure connections](#) (on page 4-31).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **Temperature**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Temperature transducer types

You can use thermocouples, thermistors, 3-wire RTDs, and 4-wire RTDs with the DMM7510.

For thermocouples, temperature measurement range depends on which type of thermocouple is being used. Thermocouple types B, E, J, K, N, R, S, and T are supported.

The thermistor types 2252 Ω, 5000 Ω, and 10,000 Ω are supported.

## NOTE

Curve-fitting constants are used in the equation to calculate thermistor temperature. The thermistor manufacturer's specified curve fitting may not be the same as the ones used by the DMM7510.

The DMM7510 supports the following RTD types:

- PT100
- D100
- F100
- PT385
- PT3916

You can also select the user type. When the user type is selected, you can define the alpha, beta, delta, and zero values of the RTD.

For 3-wire RTD measurements, the HI, LO, and SENSE LO input terminals are used to measure temperature. The SENSE LO terminal senses lead resistance and properly compensates the resistance measurement before converting to temperature. The accuracy for 3-wire RTD is within less than a 0.1  $\Omega$  lead resistance mismatch for INPUT HI and INPUT LO. Add 0.25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  per 0.1  $\Omega$  of HI-LO lead resistance mismatch.

For 4-wire RTD measurements, by default, the DMM7510 measures temperature with offset-compensated ohms and open lead detection enabled. This provides the most accurate and reliable method to measure the low resistance of the RTD. For faster RTD measurements when the most accurate measurements are not required, you can disable offset compensation and open lead detection for 3-wire and 4-wire RTD measurements.

## Settings available for temperature measurements

See [Temperature measure settings](#) (on page 3-26) for settings that are available when you are making temperature measurements.

## Capacitance measurements

With a DMM7510, you can measure capacitance.

The capacitance function sources a constant  $I_{\text{TEST}}$  current through the device under test (DUT) while measuring voltage (dV) in a fixed time interval (dt). The capacitance measurement is:

$$I_{\text{TEST}} * dt / dV$$

Capacitance measurements have two measurement phases: Discharge and charge. During the discharge phase, the DUT is connected through an internal 13 mA current source and discharged to approximately 0 V. In the charge phase, the  $I_{\text{TEST}}$  is sourced while measuring the voltage. If the voltage on the DUT exceeds 2.8 V  $\pm$ 10 percent, the  $I_{\text{TEST}}$  is halted and the voltage is held until the discharge phase. If the voltage is less than 2.8 V, the resultant capacitance measurement is calculated.

Capacitance supports 1 nF to 1 mF ranges. Each range measures from 0 percent to 120 percent full scale. Reading rates vary based on range and the percent of full scale.

The 13 mA discharge and  $I_{\text{TEST}}$  currents are protected to 1000 V.

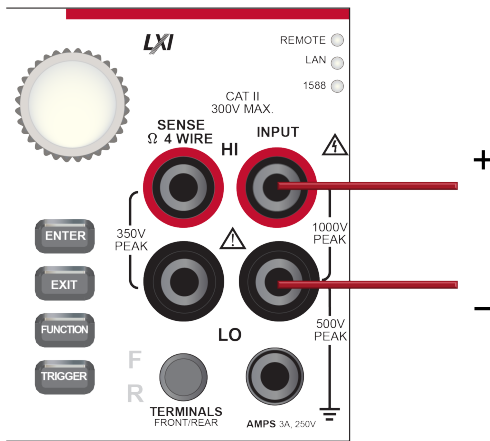
Capacitance has a fixed aperture time.

**CAUTION**

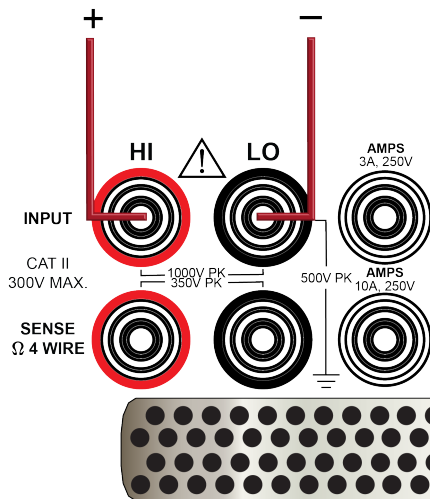
Do not apply more than 1000 VDC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.

**Capacitance measure connections**

**Figure 85: Front-panel connections: Capacitor measurement**



**Figure 86: Rear-panel connections: Capacitor measurement**



## Measure capacitance using the front panel

*To make a capacitance measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Capacitance measure connections](#) (on page 4-34).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **Capacitance**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for capacitance measurements

See [Capacitance measure settings](#) (on page 3-27) for settings that are available when you are making capacitance measurements.

## DC voltage ratio measurements

The DC voltage ratio function calculates the ratio between the measure input (numerator) and the reference voltage (denominator). This function can be useful when comparing one or more voltages to a single voltage. Only DC voltages can be compared.

The SENSE terminals are used as the reference voltage ( $V_s$ ). The SENSE terminals can measure DC volts in the 100 mV, 1 V, and 10 V ranges.

The INPUT terminals provide the voltage ( $V_i$ ) to be compared against the reference voltage. They can measure DC volts in the 100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, and 1000 V ranges.

The ratio is calculated as:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{V_{\text{input}} - V_{\text{input\_rel}}}{V_{\text{sense}} - V_{\text{sense\_rel}}}$$

---

### CAUTION

**SENSE HI and LO must be referenced to INPUT LO.**

---

SENSE HI must not exceed 125 percent, referenced to INPUT LO, of the selected sense range.

If you apply a relative offset value when using the DC voltage ratio function, the instrument removes the voltage on each terminal before the ratio calculation, which can result in unacceptable results. To set the behavior of relative offset with the DC voltage ratio function, use the SCPI command [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:METhod](#) (on page 11-87) or the TSP command [dmm.measure.rel.method](#) (on page 13-189). This setting is not available using the front panel.

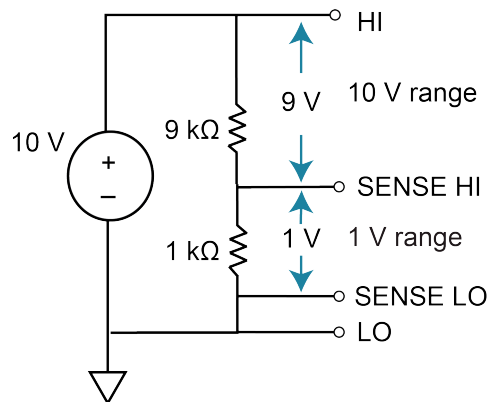


## NOTE

To access the extra value in the reading buffer, the reading buffer style must be set to full. The extra value is available through the front panel in the Reading Details, through the SCPI command `:TRACe:DATA?` (on page 11-142), and through the TSP command `bufferVar.extravalues` (on page 13-34), `bufferVar.extraformattedvalues` (on page 13-33), and `bufferVar.extravalueunits` (on page 13-36). Refer to [Creating buffers](#) (on page 5-4) for information on setting the reading buffer style to full.

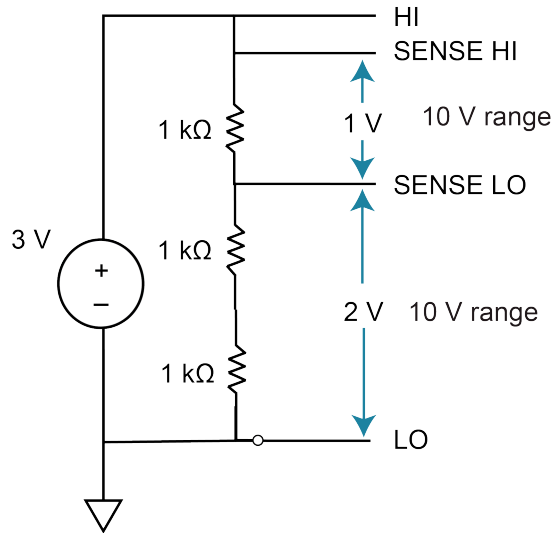
For example, if you have a 9 k $\Omega$ /1 k $\Omega$  resistive network, connect a 10 V source across the network. Connect measurement input HI and LO across the total 9 k $\Omega$ /1 k $\Omega$  resistive network and select the 10 V measure range. Connect Sense HI and LO across the 1 k $\Omega$  portion of the network and select the 100 mV range. The ratio measurement is approximately 10.00000.

**Figure 87: DCV ratio 9 k $\Omega$ /1 k $\Omega$  resistor network example**



Another example is a 1 k $\Omega$ /1 k $\Omega$ /1 k $\Omega$  resistor network. If 3 V is applied across the total three 1 k $\Omega$  resistors and  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$  is applied across the first 1 k $\Omega$  resistor, set  $V_{\text{INPUT}}$  to the 10 V range and  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$  to the 1 V range. The ratio measurement is approximately 3.00000. If  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$  is set to the 1 V range, the ratio displays *Overflow*, with SENSE HI and SENSE LO terminals exceeding the 125 percent maximum reference to the LO terminals. The SENSE HI to LO is 3 V and SENSE LO to LO is 2 V.

Figure 88: DCV ratio 1 kΩ/1 kΩ/1 kΩ resistor network



**CAUTION**

Do not apply more than 1000 VDC to the INPUT terminals or more than 350 V<sub>PEAK</sub> to the SENSE terminals. Failure to heed this caution may result in instrument damage.

**DC voltage ratio measure connections**

Figure 89: Front-panel connections: DC voltage ratio measurement

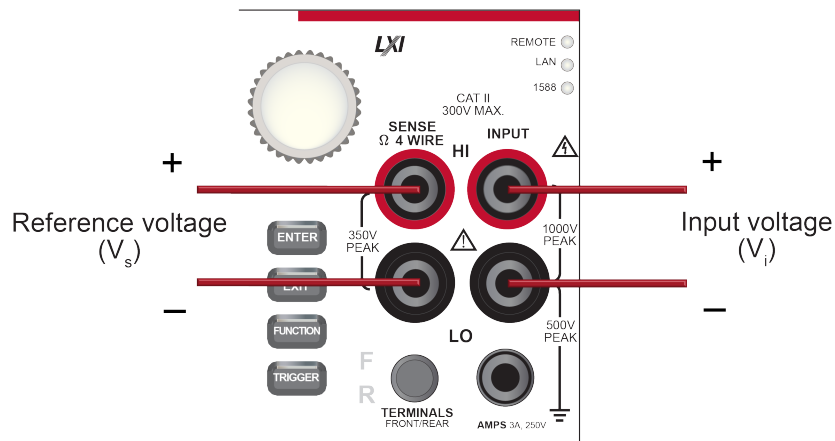
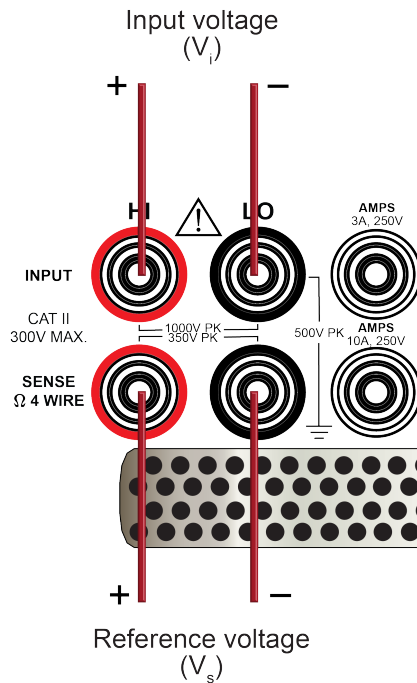


Figure 90: Rear-panel connections: DC voltage ratio measurement



## Measure DC voltage ratio using the front panel

*To make a DC voltage ratio measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [DC voltage ratio measure connections](#) (on page 4-37).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select **DCV Ratio**.
4. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for DC voltage ratio measurements

See [DC voltage ratio measure settings](#) (on page 3-28) for settings that are available when you are making DC voltage ratio measurements.

## Digitize functions

The DMM7510 digitize functions make fast, predictably spaced measurements. The speed, sensitivity, and bandwidth of the digitize functions allows you to make accurate voltage and current readings of fast signals, such as those associated with sensors, audio, medical devices, power line issues, and industrial processes. The digitize functions can provide 1,000,000 readings per second at 4½ digits. Digitize voltage and digitize current have separate internal signal paths that are optimized for fast response to signal changes.

The sample rate determines how often the readings are output by the digitize function. You can set it from 1000 to 1,000,000 readings per second.

The aperture determines the reading conversion time. This is when data is gathered to create the reading. You set the aperture time in 1  $\mu$ s intervals. If the aperture is more than 1  $\mu$ s, the consecutive 1  $\mu$ s readings are averaged to produce the reading.

The sample rate affects the available aperture settings. The maximum aperture is determined by 1/sample rate (rounded down to the nearest integer). The instrument automatically adjusts the aperture setting if the sample rate is changed to a rate that does not support the existing aperture setting. When this occurs, a warning message is generated that reports the new aperture setting.

The count is the number of times to make readings with the selected sample rate and aperture after a trigger is detected. In continuous mode, the instrument generates automatic triggers. In manual mode, a trigger is defined by pressing the TRIGGER key on the front panel. You can also set up other types of triggers. For more information on triggers, refer to [Triggering](#) (on page 7-17).

If you are using the TSP command language, the commands use a different syntax for measure and digitize commands. For example, the command to change the measure function range is:

```
dmm.measure.range = 100
```

The command to change the digitize range is:

```
dmm.digitize.range = 100
```

Digitize voltage and digitize current support the same ranges as DC voltage (100 mV to 1000 V) and DC current (10  $\mu$ A to 3 A with front panel connections; 10  $\mu$ A to 10 A with rear panel connections).

Digitize functions do not support autorange, autozero, or auto delay.

## Digitize voltage measurements

The digitize voltage function makes accurate, predictably spaced voltage measurements.

### CAUTION

Do not apply more than 1000 VDC between INPUT HI and LO. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.

## Digitize voltage measure connections

The connections for voltage measurements are shown in the following graphics.

Figure 91: Front-panel connections: Digitize voltage measurement

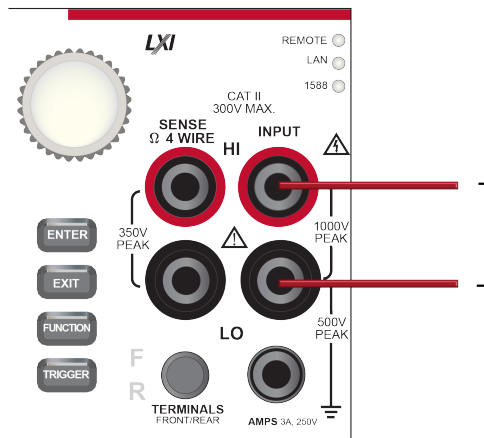
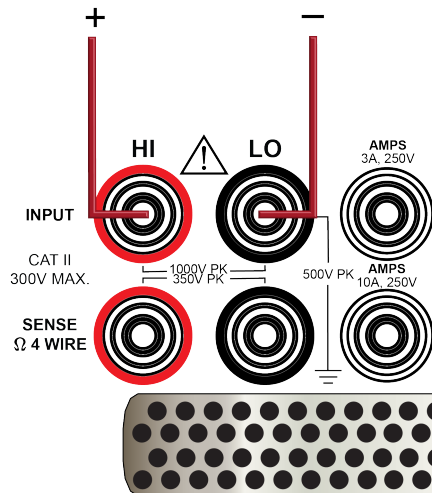


Figure 92: Rear-panel connections: Digitize voltage measurement



## Measure with digitize voltage using the front panel

*To make a digitize voltage measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Digitize voltage measure connections](#) (on page 4-40).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select the **Digitize Functions** tab.
4. Select **Digitize Voltage**.
5. Press the **MENU** key.
6. Under Measure, select **Settings**.
7. Select the settings for your application. For descriptions of the options, refer to [Digitize Voltage measure settings](#) (on page 3-28).
8. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements display on the front panel.

## Settings available for digitize voltage measurements

See [Digitize voltage measure settings](#) (on page 3-28) for settings that are available when you are digitizing voltage measurements.

## Digitize current measurements

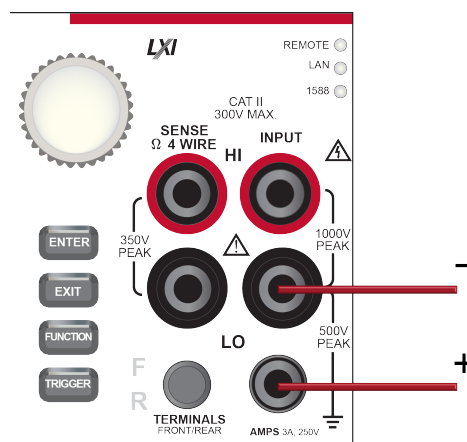
The digitize current function makes accurate, predictably spaced current measurements.

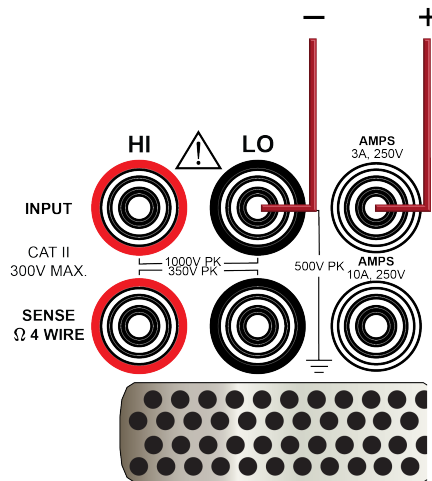
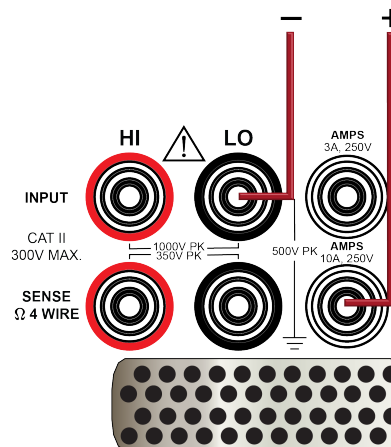
### CAUTION

Do not apply more than 250 V<sub>PEAK</sub> between INPUT LO and the AMPS input. Failure to observe this caution may result in instrument damage.

## Digitize current measure connections

Figure 93: Front-panel connections: Digitize current measurement



**Figure 94: Rear-panel connections: Digitize current measurement (current below 3 A)****Figure 95: Rear-panel connections: Digitize current measurement (current below 10 A)**

### Measure with digitize current using the front panel

*To make a digitize current measurement using the front panel:*

1. Make the connections as shown in [Digitize current measure connections](#) (on page 4-41).
2. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
3. Select the **Digitize Functions** tab.
4. Select **Digitize Current**.
5. Press the **MENU** key.
6. Under Measure, select **Settings**.
7. Select the settings for your application. For descriptions of the options, refer to [Digitize Current measure settings](#) (on page 3-29).
8. Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement.

The measurements start displaying on the front panel.

## Settings available for digitize current measurements

See [Digitize current measure settings](#) (on page 3-29) for settings that are available when you are digitizing current measurements.

## Digitizing aperture and sample rate

In most cases, you will get good results if you leave the aperture at the default setting of automatic. When Auto is selected, the instrument makes as many measurements as possible in the sample period. When it is set automatically, aperture is set to 1 million per second (rounded down to the nearest integer).

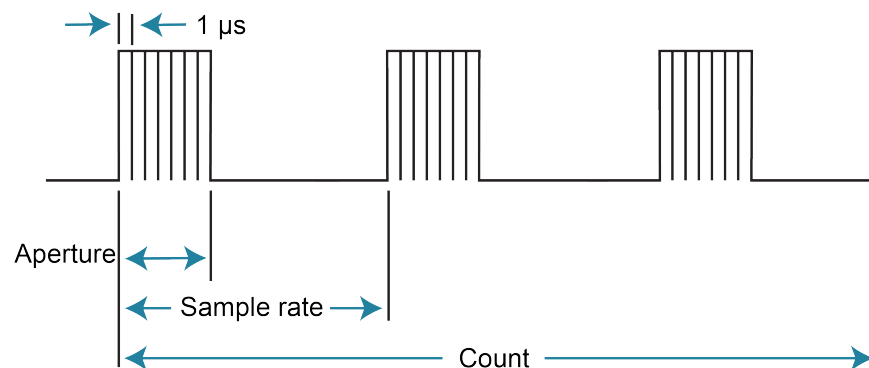
You may want to set a manual aperture if you need an aperture that contains higher than one discrete 1  $\mu$ s averaged reading.

Although the maximum sample rate is 1 million samples per second, the input filtering of the analog/digital (A/D) converter is set at a 3 dB corner point of slightly greater than 350 kHz to prevent aliasing. Therefore, a 350 kHz or higher voltage input is attenuated by a factor of 0.707. For dynamic signals, this attenuation could cause attenuated readings. Consult the specifications for detail.

Input frequencies above 500 kHz are occasionally prone to the signal processing problem of aliasing.

The following figure shows the relationship between the aperture, sample rate, and count.

**Figure 96: Digitize aperture, sample rate, and count**



For large count (more than 8,000,000) and sample rate values (more than 150,000), data may be lost. Adjust one of the values to a lower level.



## DC and AC coupling

When the function is set to digitize voltage, you can set the signal coupling mode to be DC or AC.

When DC coupling is selected, the instrument measures all AC and DC content of the input signal. Measure resolution is 1  $\mu$ V to 1000 V.

If input impedance is set to automatic, DC coupling provides the lowest measurement noise and highest isolation to measure loading, more than 10 G $\Omega$  for the 100 mV to 10 V ranges. The 100 V and 1000 V ranges terminate a 10 M $\Omega$  divider across HI and LO input terminals.

If input impedance is set to 10 M $\Omega$ , the 100 mV to 1000 V ranges are terminated with a 10 M $\Omega$  divider across the HI and LO input terminals. This provides stable readings with open input terminals (approximately 1 mV). The 100 V and 1000 V ranges have the best bandwidth (approximately 20 kHz). The 100 mV to 10 V ranges have consistent 600 kHz bandwidth with either input impedance setting.

When AC coupling is selected, the instrument only measures the AC content of the input signal. For AC coupling, the DMM7510 is optimized for all ranges with a consistent 600 kHz bandwidth.

AC coupling is terminated with an RC filter that can be set to fast or slow. Internally, R is fixed at 1.1 M $\Omega$  across the HI and LO terminals. This optimizes bandwidth and measure loading.

When the fast filter is selected, the DMM7510 is optimized to settle in 85 ms with AC waveforms that contain less than or equal to 3% DC content. You can achieve additional DC content up to 400 V, but additional settling time may be needed to achieve rated accuracies.

Fast AC coupling is recommended for signals that are more than or equal to 1 kHz.

When the slow filter is selected, the DMM7510 is optimized to settle in 850 ms with AC waveforms that contain less than or equal to 3% DC content. You can achieve additional DC content up to 400 V, but additional settling time may be needed to achieve rated accuracies.

Slow AC coupling is recommended for signals that are less than or equal to 3 Hz to 600 kHz.

You can properly amplitude-compensate the digitize voltage AC coupling readings by entering the frequency of the input signal. For example, to digitize a 2 V peak-to-peak signal at 3 Hz, set the AC coupling filter to slow and enter 3 Hz for the AC coupling frequency. This properly compensates the attenuation from a low frequency signal across the internal RC filter.

You can compensate the reading for both slow and fast AC coupling filters. The allowed frequencies are from 3 Hz to 1 MHz.

## Display results of two measure functions

The DMM7510 allows you to make and display two measurements from different functions. The measurements are displayed on the front panel and stored in the reading buffers.

The measurements from the secondary function are automatically saved to `defbuffer2`. If the active buffer is set to `defbuffer2`, you cannot select the Secondary Measure function. If you cannot select the measurement function, verify that the active buffer is set to `defbuffer1` or a user-defined buffer.

To access the dual measurement capability, swipe the lower half of the home screen to the SECONDARY swipe screen. This feature is only available from the front panel of the instrument when the instrument is set to the measurement method Continuous Measurement or Manual Trigger Mode.

The secondary measurement function can be used with the front or rear terminals. Both measurement functions must be using the same set of terminals.

The following measurements can be paired without impacting the specifications of either measurement. While you can use other combinations, you might not achieve specifications for both measurements at the same time. For each pair in the following table, either function can be the primary measurement.

Measurement function	Paired measurement function
DCV	ACV
DCV	DCV Ratio
DCV	Temperature (thermocouple only)
DCI	ACI
ACV	Frequency
ACV	Period
ACV	Frequency
ACI	Period
ACI	Frequency
Frequency	Period
2W Resistance	Capacitance
2W Resistance	Continuity
2W Resistance	Temperature (RTD or thermistor)
2W Resistance	4W Resistance
4W Resistance	Continuity
4W Resistance	Temperature (RTD or thermistor)

### NOTE

Depending on the selected functions, a relay may click when the instrument switches between the measurement types. Leaving secondary measurements on for extended periods may shorten the life of the relays.

## Making secondary measurements

When you are using the secondary measurements feature, any settings that you change from the front panel of the instrument affect the primary function (the function shown at the top of the Secondary swipe screen). To change settings for the secondary function (the function shown at the bottom of the Secondary swipe screen), you need to swap the functions. Select the **Swap Primary** button to switch the primary and secondary functions. Changes made for a particular measure function while in the primary function remain set for that measure function until specifically changed.

Measurements are stored in separate reading buffers. By default, the primary measurements are stored in `defbuffer1` and secondary measurements are stored in `defbuffer2`. For the primary measurement, you can change the reading buffer by selecting the buffer and making it active. Refer to [Using the front panel to select a reading buffer](#) (on page 5-15) for detail. You cannot change the reading buffer for the secondary measurement. If you change the active buffer, clear `defbuffer2` before triggering a new measurement. If you do not clear `defbuffer2`, it remains aligned with the previous active buffer, even if that buffer was deleted.

When graphing secondary measurements, the timestamp for the buffer that contains the data for the secondary measurement is tracked relative to the timestamp of the buffer that is storing the primary measurement. For example, if secondary measurements are enabled 5 seconds after the primary measurements, then plotting only the secondary buffer shows readings starting at 5 seconds.

If `defbuffer2` contains readings from previous measurements that were not aligned with the active buffer and a new secondary measurement is started, the time will not align with the buffer that contains the primary measurement data.

Secondary measurements are not available for use with the trigger model.

### ***To make secondary measurements:***

1. Make connections to the instrument appropriate to both types of measurements. Refer to [Measurement overview](#) (on page 4-5) for connection information.
2. Swipe to the **SECONDARY** swipe screen.
3. Set up the primary function as needed.
4. Hold the **TRIGGER** key for 2 seconds and select **Continuous Measurement** or **Manual Trigger Mode**.
5. Select **Second Function** to select the secondary function.
6. Select **Secondary Measure**.
7. If you selected Continuous Measurements, measurements for both functions begin. If you selected Manual Trigger Mode, measurements are made when you press the **TRIGGER** key.
8. If you need to change settings for the secondary function, select **Swap Primary**. Make the settings as needed, then select **Swap Primary** again.

## Displayed measurements

When you make measurements, the instrument may perform operations on the measured values that affect what you see on the display and the measurements that are stored in the buffer.

The operations that can affect the measurement display are:

- Filtering
- Relative offset
- Math operations
- Limit tests

If none of these operations is set, the value that is displayed on the front panel is the actual measurement reading.

If any one of these operations is set, the value that is displayed is the measurement reading with these operations applied. The operations are applied in the order shown above.

For example, if you made a measurement and had a relative offset and limit tests active, the measured value would have the relative offset applied, then have limit test results applied.

For additional detail on the order of operations, see [Order of operations](#) (on page 4-83).

## Using Quick Setups

The Quick Setup menu includes options that allow you to change the measure function and adjust the DMM7510 performance.

The measure functions available through the QuickSet menu include the same functions that are available through the front-panel **FUNCTION** key.

## Using the Performance slider

Use the Performance slider to adjust for performance (resolution versus speed).

When you adjust the Performance slider, the instrument changes settings based on where you position the slider. As you increase reading speed, you lower the amount of resolution. As you increase resolution, you decrease the speed. These settings take effect the next time measurements are made.

---

### NOTE

To see which settings are adjusted, you can set the Command setting of the Event Log to On. When command logging is on, each setting made by the Performance slider is listed as an Information event in the Event Log.

---

If the instrument is set to the DC voltage, DC current, digitize voltage, or digitize current function, changing the speed may change the function from the DC voltage or DC current function to the digitize voltage or digitize current function and vice versa.

When the temperature function is selected, the readings per second are shown as a range to accommodate the various transducer types.

## Making a measurement with the QuickSet functions

To use a Quick Setup, make connections, press the **QUICKSET** key and select a Quick Setup. You are prompted for the settings for that Quick Setup.

The Quick Setups include Voltage Waveform, Current Waveform, Interval Measure, and External Scan. Descriptions of the Quick Setups and brief information about the settings are provided in the following topics.

### Voltage Waveform Quick Setup

The **Voltage Waveform** Quick Setup helps you set up Digitize Voltage measurements and displays the results on the Graph screen. You are prompted to set the sample rate, sample count, and signal amplitude when you select the Voltage Waveform Quick Setup. The instrument is reset before these settings are applied.

The sample rate defines the precise acquisition rate at which the digitizing measurements are made.

The count sets the number of measurements to digitize when a measurement is requested.

The signal amplitude allows the instrument to select a fixed range that is large enough to measure your signal.

When the settings are complete, the Graph screen is displayed with the measure results.

### Current Waveform Quick Setup

The Current Waveform Quick Setup helps you set up Digitize Current measurements and displays the results on the Graph screen.

You are prompted to set the sample rate, count, and signal amplitude when you select the Current Waveform Quick Setup. The instrument is reset before these settings are applied. The instrument also verifies whether the front or rear terminals are selected. If the front terminals are selected, signal amplitude is limited to 3 A; if the rear terminal is selected, amplitude is limited to 10 A.

The sample rate defines the precise acquisition rate at which the digitizing measurements are made.

The count sets the number of measurements to digitize when a measurement is requested.

The signal amplitude allows the instrument to select a fixed range that is large enough to measure your signal.

When the settings are complete, the Graph screen is displayed with the measure results.

## Interval Measure Quick Setup

The Interval Measure Quick Setup helps you set up measurements that occur at precisely timed intervals. The settings you make depend on whether you are using a measure function or a digitize function.

When you run this Quick Setup for a measure function, the instrument:

- Is reset
- Prompts you to select a function
- Prompts you for the interval time
- Prompts you for the number of readings (count)
- Sets up the trigger timer and trigger model
- Initiates the trigger model
- Displays measurements on the home screen and stores them in `defbuffer1`

When you run this Quick Setup for a digitize function, the instrument:

- Is reset
- Prompts you for the interval (sample rate)
- Prompts you for the number of readings (count)
- Sets up a trigger model
- Initiates the trigger model
- Displays the measurements on the home screen and stores them in `defbuffer1`

## External Scan Quick Setup

The External Scan Quick Setup helps you set up the instrument to communicate with an external switch system.

This Quick Setup does not reset the instrument, so before running it, make sure all function settings are configured as needed for the measurements that will be made.

When you run this Quick Setup, the instrument:

- Clears the reading buffer
- Prompts you for the type of in and out lines (digital I/O or external I/O)
- Prompts you for the number of channels in a scan
- Prompts you for the number readings per channel
- Prompts you for the function that will be run for each channel

Using this information, the instrument sets up configuration lists and the I/O lines for use with the switch system.

A trigger out from the instrument notifies the switch system to control the scan channels.

A trigger in from the switch system indicates that the switch is ready and the instrument can make measurements.

## Store settings for functions regardless of active state

When you are using the front panel or TSP commands, changes to settings affect the function that is presently selected.

If you need to set up functions that are not selected, you can use the `dmm.measure.setattribute` command. This command applies settings to a specific function, whether or not the function is selected. If you are changing functions during a test and want to improve the speed of the test, this eliminates the time needed to change the settings for each function during the test.

For example, the following set of commands sets up the DC Current function. When you select the DC Current function, these settings are active immediately.

```
-- Active measure function is DC Voltage.
-- Configure DC Current settings without changing the active function.
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE, 35e-6)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DIGITS, dmm.DIGITS_5_5)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_NPLC, 0.5)
```

## Measurement methods

Triggers are signals that instruct the instrument to make a measurement. You can set the DMM7510 to use the following triggering measurement methods:

- **Continuous measurement:** The instrument is making measurements continuously.
- **Manual trigger mode:** Press the front-panel TRIGGER key to initiate a single measurement.
- **Trigger model:** The instrument makes measurements according to the settings of the trigger model. To select this method, a trigger model must be set up. Select Initiate Trigger Model to start the trigger model or Abort Trigger Model to stop a trigger model that is presently running.

## Continuous measurement triggering

When you select the continuous measurement method, the instrument makes measurements continuously.

The continuous measurement method is only available when you are controlling the instrument locally (through the front panel).

The instrument stores the readings in the active reading buffer. See [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1) for detail on the buffer options that are available.

If you press the front-panel TRIGGER key when the instrument is set to the continuous measurement method, measurements are not made. Instead, a dialog box is displayed that asks if you want to change the measurement method.

## Trigger key triggering

When you select the Manual Trigger Mode from the DMM7510 front-panel, the instrument only makes a measurement when you press the front-panel TRIGGER key.

The instrument stores the readings in the active reading buffer. See [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1) for detail on the buffer options that are available.

## Trigger model triggering

When you select the trigger model measurement method, the instrument uses a trigger model to control the sequence in which measurements occur. The DMM7510 trigger model is flexible, allowing you to control as much or as little as needed for your measurement application.

When you are remotely controlling the instrument, the trigger model measure method is automatically selected. In addition, you can view different buffers from the front panel, but the actual buffer that is used is defined by the remote commands.

For detail on the trigger model, see [Trigger model](#) (on page 7-44).

## Switching between measurement methods

The measurement methods that are available to you depend on how you are controlling the instrument.

If you are using the front panel to control the instrument, you can choose any of the measurement methods.

If you are using a remote interface to control the instrument, you can only use the trigger model measurement method. When you switch to a remote interface, the trigger model measurement method is automatically selected. If you switch from remote control to front-panel control, the trigger model measurement method remains selected.

If you are running a script, the instrument automatically switches to the trigger model measurement method.

### ***Using the front panel:***

1. Press the front-panel **TRIGGER** key for 2 seconds. A dialog box displays the available trigger methods. The presently selected method is highlighted.
2. Select the method you want to use.
3. If the instrument is in remote control, the instrument displays a confirmation dialog box. Select **Yes** to change to local control.



## Auto Delay

Auto Delay applies a wait period at the end of a function change, range change, and other measure-related settings. The delay allows cables or internal DMM circuitry to settle for best measurement accuracy. For the AC current and AC volts functions, the autodelay includes both the RMS filter and AC-coupling capacitor settling times.

- When autodelay is disabled, no wait time is applied.
- When autodelay is enabled, a measurement is not made until immediately after the autodelay period has expired. Depending on the length of the required delay, there may or may not be an impact on the first reading after a function or range change.

### **To set autodelay for the selected function from the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Settings**.
3. Set Auto Delay to **On** to include a delay or **Off** to remove the delay.

### **To set autodelay using SCPI commands:**

Refer to [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:DElay:AUTO?](#) (on page 11-74)

### **To set autodelay using TSP commands:**

Refer to [dmm.measure.autodelay](#) (on page 13-137)

## Voltage autodelay and autorange times

The following table provides times for autodelay and autorange for the DMM7510 voltage functions.

Function	Detector bandwidth	Range and delays					
		Range	100 mV	1 V	10 V	100 V	1000 V
DC volts	Not applicable	Range	100 mV	1 V	10 V	100 V	1000 V
		Autodelay	1 ms	1 ms	1 ms	5 ms	5 ms
		Autorange	10 ms	10 ms	10 ms	50 ms	50 ms
AC volts	Not applicable	Range	100 mV	1 V	10 V	100 V	700 V
		Autodelay	265 ms	265 ms	265 ms	265 ms	1 s
	3 or 30 Hz	Autorange	2.65 s	2.65 s	7.5 s	7.5 s	10 s
		Autodelay	50 ms	50 ms	50 ms	50 ms	250 ms
	300 Hz	Autodelay	50 ms	50 ms	50 ms	50 ms	250 ms
		Autorange	3.5 ms	3.5 s	850 ms	850 ms	2.5 s

## Current autodelay and autorange times

The following tables provide times for autodelay and autorange for the DMM7510 DMM current functions.

Function	Range and delays								
DC current	Range	10 $\mu$ A	100 $\mu$ A	1 mA	10 mA	100 mA	1 A	3 A	10 A
	Autodelay	13 ms	2 ms	2 ms	2 ms	2 ms	2 ms	2 ms	2 ms
	Autorange	130 ms	20 ms	20 ms	20 ms	20 ms	20 ms	20 ms	20 ms

Function	Detector bandwidth	Range and delays						
AC current	Not applicable	Range	1 mA	10 mA	100 mA	1 A	3 A	10 A
		Autodelay	265 ms	265 ms	265 ms	265 ms	300 ms	300 ms
	3 or 30 Hz	Autorange	2.65 s	2.65 s	2.65 s	2.65 s	3.0 s	3.0 s
		Autodelay	50 ms	50 ms	50 ms	50 ms	75 ms	75 ms
	300 Hz	Autorange	500 ms	500 ms	500 ms	500 ms	750 ms	750 ms

## Resistance autodelay and autorange times

The following tables provide times for autodelay and autorange for the DMM7510 DMM resistance functions.

For continuity, the range is 1 k $\Omega$  with an autodelay of 3 ms and auto range of 25 ms.

Function	Range and delays								
2-wire ohm and 4-wire ohm	Range	1 to 100 $\Omega$	1 k $\Omega$	10 k $\Omega$	100 k $\Omega$	1 M $\Omega$	10 M $\Omega$	100 M $\Omega$	1 G $\Omega$
	Autodelay	3 ms	3 ms	13 ms	25 ms	100 ms	250 ms	375 ms	375 ms
	Autorange	2.5 ms	25 ms	125 ms	250 ms	1 s	2.5 s	3.75 s	3.75 s

Function	Range and delays		
Dry circuit ohms	Range	1 to 10 $\Omega$	100 to 2 k $\Omega$
	Autodelay	3 ms	13 ms
	Autorange	2.5 ms	125 ms

## Frequency and period autodelay and autorange times

The following table provides times for autodelay and autorange for the DMM7510 DMM frequency and period functions.

Function	Ranges and delays					
Frequency and periods	Range	100 mV	1 V	10 V	100 V	700 V
	Autodelay	100 ms				
	Autorange	1 s				

## Temperature autodelay and autorange times

The following table provides times for autodelay and autorange for the DMM7510 DMM thermistor and RTD temperature functions.

When thermocouple is selected, the range is 100 mV, with an autodelay of 1 ms and an autorange of 10 ms.

Function	Range and delays				
Thermistor	Range	1 $\Omega$ to 100 $\Omega$	1 k $\Omega$	10 k $\Omega$	100 k $\Omega$
	Autodelay	3 ms	3 ms	13 ms	25 ms
	Autorange	25 ms	25 ms	125 ms	250 ms
3-Wire and 4-Wire RTD	Range	100 $\Omega$	1 k $\Omega$	10 k $\Omega$	100 k $\Omega$
	Autodelay	3 ms	3 ms	13 ms	25 ms
	Autorange	25 ms	25 ms	125 ms	250 ms

## Capacitance autodelay and autorange times

The following table provides times for autodelay and autorange for the DMM7510 DMM capacitance functions.

Function	Range and delays						
Capacitance	Range	1 nF	10 nF	100 nF	1 $\mu$ F	100 $\mu$ F	1 mF
	Autodelay	1 ms					
	Autorange	10 ms					

## Diode autodelay and autorange times

The autodelay time is 1 ms for all diode bias levels.

The autorange time is 10 ms.

## DCV ratio autodelay and autorange times

The settle time for the DCV ratio function is the same as the settle time for the larger of the two voltage ranges.

## Detector bandwidth

You can select the detector bandwidth for AC voltage and AC current measurements. You can select 3 Hz, 30 Hz, or 300 Hz.

When you select the 3 Hz bandwidth, the signal goes through an analog root-mean-square (RMS) converter. The output of the RMS converter goes to a fast (1 kHz) sampling analog-to-digital converter and the RMS value is calculated from 1200 digitized samples (1.2 seconds).

When you select the 30 Hz bandwidth is chosen, the same converter is used. However, only 120 samples (120 ms) are needed for an accurate calculation because the analog RMS converter has turned most of the signal to DC.

When you select the 300 Hz bandwidth, the output of the analog RMS converter (nearly pure DC at these frequencies) is measured at an integration rate of 16.6 ms (1 power line cycle). You can set the integration rate from 8.333  $\mu$ s to 0.25 ms (60 Hz) and 10  $\mu$ s to 0.24 ms (50 Hz).

To achieve the best accuracy for AC voltage and AC current measurements, use the bandwidth setting that best reflects the frequency of the input signal. For example, if the input signal is 40 Hz, a bandwidth setting of 30 should be used.

If the bandwidth is set to 3 Hz or 30 Hz, the autozero feature is always enabled and the integration unit is set to Sampling. In addition, the Sampling Time is displayed.

---

### NOTE

You can only adjust the NPLC or aperture for AC voltage and AC current measurements when the bandwidth for that function is set to 300 Hz.

---

## Automatic reference measurements

To ensure the accuracy of readings, the instrument must periodically get new measurements of its internal ground and voltage reference. The time interval between updates to these reference measurements is determined by the integration aperture that is being used for measurements. The DMM7510 uses separate reference and zero measurements for each aperture.

By default, the instrument automatically checks the reference measurements after every signal measurement. This can cause some measurements to take longer than normal.

This additional time can cause problems in test sequences in which measurement timing is critical. To avoid the time that is needed for the reference measurements, you can disable the automatic reference measurements.

When automatic reference measurements are turned off, the instrument may gradually drift out of specification. To prevent inaccurate readings, you can use autozero once to update the autozero information.

## Setting autozero

You can enable or disable automatic referencing. You can also request a one-time refresh of the reference values.

The reference setting is stored with the selected measure function.

### ***To set autozero using the front panel:***

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
2. Select the measure function.
3. Press the **MENU** key.
4. Under Measure, select **Settings**.
5. For Auto Zero, select **On** or **Off**.
6. If Off is selected, you can select the **Once** option to send a one-time refresh.
7. Select **HOME** to return to the operating display.

### ***To set autozero using SCPI commands, refer to the following commands:***

- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AZERo\[:STATe\]](#) (on page 11-65)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:AZERo:ONCE](#) (on page 11-106)

### ***To set autozero using TSP commands, refer to the following commands:***

- [dmm.measure.autozero.enable](#) (on page 13-139)
- [dmm.measure.autozero.once\(\)](#) (on page 13-140)

## Ranges

The measurement range determines the full-scale value of the measurement range for the selected measure function. The range also affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured.

You can allow the DMM7510 to choose the range automatically or you can select a specific range.

Autorange selects the best range in which to measure the applied signal. If the measurement reaches 105 percent of the present range, the instrument changes the measurement range to the next higher range. The measurement range is changed when a measurement is made. Autorange is not available for the digitize functions.

When you select a specific range, the instrument remains at the value you selected. This option is intended to eliminate the time that is required by the instrument to automatically search for a range. When selecting a measure range, to ensure the best accuracy and resolution, use the lowest range possible that does not cause an overflow event. Note that when you select a fixed range, overrange conditions can occur.

If you set a specific measure range for a function, autorange is turned off for that function and remains off until you re-enable it.

---

## NOTE

You need to set the measure function before setting the measure range. The range value is stored with the measure function.

---

## Selecting the automatic measurement range

### *Using the front panel:*

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key and select the function.
2. On the measure area of the home screen, select **Range**. The Measure Range dialog box is displayed.
3. Select **Auto**. The actual range is displayed to the left of the button.

### *Using a remote interface:*

- SCPI commands: Refer to [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RANGe:AUTO](#) (on page 11-82).
- TSP commands: Refer to [dmm.measure.autorange](#) (on page 13-138).

## Selecting a specific measure range

### *From the front panel:*

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key and select the measure function.
2. On the home screen, select **Range** in the measurement view area. The Measure Range dialog box is displayed.
3. Select the range. The selected value is displayed.

If the instrument displays an overflow message, select a higher range.

### *Using a remote interface:*

- SCPI commands: Refer to [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RANGe\[:UPPer\]](#) (on page 11-83).
- TSP commands: Refer to [dmm.measure.range](#) (on page 13-182).

## Relative offset

When making measurements, you may want to subtract an offset value from a measurement.

The relative offset feature subtracts a set value or a baseline reading from measurement readings. When you enable relative offset, all measurements are recorded as the difference between the actual measured value and the relative offset value. The formula to calculate the offset value is:

$$\text{Displayed value} = \text{Actual measured value} - \text{Relative offset value}$$

When a relative offset value is established for a measure function, the value is the same for all ranges for that measure function. For example, if 4 V is set as the relative offset value on the 100 V range, the relative offset value is also 4 V on the 1 V and 100 mV ranges.

On the front panel, when relative offset is enabled, the REL indicator to the right of the measured value is displayed.

A relative offset value is saved for each function. If you change the measure function, the relative offset value is changed to the setting for that measure function.

The relative offset is applied to the measurement before any math and limit test functions. For more information on the order in which operations are performed, see [Order of operations](#) (on page 4-83).

---

### NOTE

You can perform the equivalent of relative offset manually by using the [mx+b](#) (on page 4-60) math function. Set m to 1 and b to the value of the offset.

---

## Establishing a relative offset value

You can use the DMM7510 to automatically determine the relative offset, or you can assign a specific relative offset value.

### Automatically acquiring a relative offset value

When you automatically acquire a relative offset value, the DMM7510:

- Makes a new measurement.
- Stores the measurement as the new relative offset level.

Before acquiring the offset, apply the signal that you want to offset the measurement by.

**Using the front panel:**

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key and select the measure function.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Select **Calculations**.
4. For Rel, select **Acquire**. The relative offset value is displayed to the right.

When you select **Acquire** from the front panel, Rel is automatically set to On unless an overflow reading is detected.

---

**NOTE**

You can also enable or disable the relative offset feature through the SETTINGS swipe screen Rel option.

---

**Using a remote interface:**

- SCPI commands: Refer to [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:ACQuire](#) (on page 11-86) and [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:STATe](#) (on page 11-88).
- TSP commands: Refer to [dmm.measure.rel.acquire\(\)](#) (on page 13-186) and [dmm.measure.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-187).

## Setting a relative offset value

You can set a specific relative offset value using the front panel or remote commands.

**Using the front panel:**

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key and select the measure function.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Select **Calculations**.
4. For Rel, select **On**.
5. Select **Rel Value**.
6. Enter the value and select **OK**.

**Using SCPI commands, send the commands:**

```
:SENSe:FUNCTION "VOLTage"  
:SENSe:VOLTage:RELative <n>  
:SENSe:VOLTage:RELative:STATe ON
```

Where <n> is the amount of the offset.

To set the relative offset for another function, replace VOLTage with CURRent or RESistance. Refer to [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative](#) (on page 11-85) and [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:STATe](#) (on page 11-88) for additional information.



**Using TSP commands, send the commands:**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.rel.level = relValue
dmm.measure.rel.enable = dmm.ON
```

Where *relValue* is the relative offset value.

To set the relative offset for another function, replace `dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE` with `dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT` or `dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE`. Refer to [dmm.measure.rel.level](#) (on page 13-188) and [dmm.measure.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-187) for additional information.

## Calculations that you can apply to measurements

The DMM7510 allows you to apply the following math operations to the measurement:

- $mx+b$
- percent
- reciprocal ( $1/X$ )

Math calculations are applied to the input signal after relative offset and before limit tests. For more detail on the order of operations, see [Order of operations](#) (on page 4-83).

Math operations apply to the selected measure function. If you change the measure function, the math operation for that function becomes active.

---

### NOTE

Changing math functions does not clear the reading buffer, which can result in mixed units in the reading buffer. If you are graphing, this can cause ? to be displayed on the y-axis. Clear the reading buffer to remove the mixed units.

---

### $mx+b$

The  $mx+b$  math operation lets you manipulate normal display readings ( $x$ ) mathematically based on the following calculation:

$$mx + b = Y$$

Where:

- **m** is a user-defined constant for the scale factor
- **x** is the measurement reading (if you are using a relative offset, this is the measurement with relative offset applied)
- **b** is a user-defined constant for the offset factor
- **Y** is the displayed result

When the  $mx+b$  math operation is active, the unit of measure for the front-panel readings is **X** and the MATH indicator is displayed to the right of the measurement. You cannot change this units designator.

## Set the relative offset using mX+b

You can use the mX+b function to manually establish a relative offset value. To do this, set the scale factor (m) to 1 and set the offset (b) to the offset value. Each subsequent reading will be the difference between the actual input and the offset value.

## Percent

The percent math function displays measurements as percent deviation from a specified reference constant. The percent calculation is:

$$\text{Percent} = \left( \frac{\text{input} - \text{reference}}{\text{reference}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- **Percent** = The result
- **Input** = The measurement (if relative offset is being used, this is the relative offset value)
- **Reference** = The user-specified constant

The result of the percent calculation is positive when the input is more than the reference. The result is negative when the input is less than the reference.

When the percent operation is active, the unit of measure for the front-panel readings is % and the MATH indicator is displayed to the right of the measurement. You cannot change the unit designator.

## Reciprocal (1/X)

You can set math operation to reciprocal to display the reciprocal of a reading.

The reciprocal is 1/X, where X is the reading. If relative offset is on, the 1/X calculation uses the input signal with the relative offset applied.

### Example:

Assume the normal displayed reading is 002.5000 Ω. The reciprocal of resistance is conductance. When the reciprocal math function is enabled, the following conductance reading is displayed:

0.400000

When the reciprocal math operation is active, the unit of measure for the front-panel readings is 1/x and the MATH indicator is displayed to the right of the measurement. You cannot change this units designator.

## Setting mx+b math operations

### *From the front panel:*

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key and select the measure function.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Measure, select **Calculations**.
4. For Math, select **On**.
5. Select **Settings**.
6. For Math Format, select **mx+b**.
7. For m(Scalar), set the **m** value.
8. For b(Offset), set the **b** value.
9. Select **OK**.
10. Press the **HOME** key to view the measurement with the mx+b math format applied.

### *Using a remote interface:*

- SCPI commands: Refer to [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:FORMat](#) (on page 11-27), [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor](#) (on page 11-30), and [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor](#) (on page 11-29).
- TSP commands: Refer to [dmm.measure.math.format](#) (on page 13-173), [dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor](#) (on page 13-176), and [dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor](#) (on page 13-174).

## Setting percent math operations

### *From the front panel:*

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key and select the measure function.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Measure, select **Calculations**.
4. Set Math to **On**.
5. Select **Settings**.
6. For Math Format, select **Percent**.
7. For Zero Reference, select the percent reference.
8. Select **OK**.
9. Press the **HOME** key to view the measurement with the percent math format applied.

### *Using a remote interface:*

- SCPI commands: Refer to [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:FORMat](#) (on page 11-27) and [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:PERCent](#) (on page 11-31).
- TSP commands: Refer to [dmm.measure.math.format](#) (on page 13-173) and [dmm.measure.math.percent](#) (on page 13-177).

## Setting reciprocal math operations

### *From the front panel:*

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key and select the measure function.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Measure, select **Calculations**.
4. For Math, select **On**.
5. Select **Settings**.
6. For Math Format, select **Reciprocal**
7. Select **OK**.
8. Press the **HOME** key to view the measurement with the reciprocal math format applied.

### *Using a remote interface:*

- SCPI commands: Refer to [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:FORMat](#) (on page 11-27).
- TSP commands: Refer to [dmm.measure.math.format](#) (on page 13-173).

## Switching math on the SETTINGS swipe screen

Once you set the math operations settings for a measure function, you can turn the math function on or off on the SETTINGS swipe screen.

### *From the front panel:*

1. Select **HOME**.
2. On the SETTINGS swipe screen, select or clear **Math** to enable or disable the selected math operation.
3. To change other math settings, select the calculations settings icon on the right side of the settings swipe screen to open the CALCULATION SETTINGS screen.

## Filtering measurement data

Filters allow you to produce one averaged sample from a number of measurements. In situations where you have noise levels that fluctuate above and below the measured signal, this can help you produce more accurate measurements. Filters are not available for digitize functions.

The DMM7510 filter options are repeating average and moving average.

The repeating average filter produces slower results than the moving average filter, but produces more stable results. For either method, the greater the number of measurements that are averaged, the slower the averaged sample rate, but the lower the noise error. Trade-offs between speed and noise are normally required to tailor the instrumentation to your measurement application.

The moving average filter adds measurements to the stack continuously on a first-in, first-out basis. As each measurement is made, the oldest measurement is removed from the stack. A new averaged sample is produced using the new measurement and the data that is now in the stack. When the moving average filter is first selected, the stack is empty. When the first measurement is made, it is copied into all the stack locations to fill the stack. A true average is not produced until the stack is filled with new measurements.

If you create test algorithms and you are using the averaging filters, make sure the algorithms clear the filter memory stacks at appropriate times to avoid averaging an inappropriate set of measurements.

When the filter is turned on, the filter is applied before any relative offset, math, or limit operations. Once the relative offset is applied, the next filtered reading has the relative offset applied before it is reported to the instrument. This means that when you use relative offset, the next reading may not be zero.

For example, if the filter size is set to 10, ten internal measurements are stored. Once the tenth measurement is made, the display or remote interface updates and returns the average of the ten readings.

For additional information about the order in which math, filters, offsets, and limits are applied, see [Order of operations](#) (on page 4-83).

## Repeating average filter

When the repeating average filter is selected, a set of measurements are made. These measurements are stored in a measurement stack and averaged together to produce the averaged sample. Once the averaged sample is produced, the stack is flushed, and the next set of data is used to produce the next averaged sample. This type of filter is the slowest, since the stack must be completely filled before an averaged sample can be produced.

## Moving average filter

When the moving average filter is selected, the measurements are added to the stack continuously on a first-in, first-out basis. As each measurement is made, the oldest measurement is removed from the stack. A new averaged sample is produced using the new measurement and the data that is now in the stack.

Note that when the moving average filter is first selected, the stack is empty. When the first measurement is made, it is copied into all the stack locations to fill the stack. A true average is not produced until the stack is filled with new measurements.

For example, if the filter size is four, the first measurement is copied to all four stack locations. Therefore,  $(\text{Reading1} + \text{Reading1} + \text{Reading1} + \text{Reading1})/4$ . The display and remote interface update after the first reading. With each additional measurement, the average updates:

$(\text{Reading2} + \text{Reading1} + \text{Reading1} + \text{Reading1})/4$

$(\text{Reading3} + \text{Reading2} + \text{Reading1} + \text{Reading1})/4$

$(\text{Reading4} + \text{Reading3} + \text{Reading2} + \text{Reading1})/4$

## Filter window

The filter window sets the window for the averaging filter that is used for measurements for the selected function.

The noise window allows a faster response time to large signal step changes. A reading that is outside the plus or minus noise window fills the filter stack immediately.

If the noise does not exceed the selected percentage of range, the reading is based on an average of reading conversions, which is the normal averaging filter. If the noise does exceed the selected percentage, the reading is a single reading conversion, and new averaging starts from this point.

## Setting up the averaging filter

### *Using the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Calculations**.
3. For Filter, select **On** to enable filtering.
4. Select **Settings**.
5. For the Filter Type, select **Moving** or **Repeat**.
6. For the Filter Count, enter the number of measurements to be made for each averaged measurement sample.
7. For the Filter Window, select a value.
8. Select **OK**.
9. Select **HOME** to return to the home screen to view the measurements with the filter applied.

---

## NOTE

Once the filter is set up, you can enable and disable the filter from the SETTINGS swipe screen. When filtering is enabled, the FILT indicator on the home screen is lit.

---

### *Using SCPI commands:*

To set the averaging filters using SCPI commands, refer to the following command descriptions:

[\[:SENSe1\]:<function>:AVERage:COUNT](#) (on page 11-61)

[\[:SENSe1\]:<function>:AVERage:STATe](#) (on page 11-62)

[\[:SENSe1\]:<function>:AVERage:TCONtrol](#) (on page 11-63)

[\[:SENSe1\]:<function>:AVERage:WINDow](#) (on page 11-64)

**Using TSP commands:**

To set the averaging filters using TSP commands, refer to the following command descriptions:

[dmm.measure.filter.count](#) (on page 13-155)

[dmm.measure.filter.enable](#) (on page 13-156)

[dmm.measure.filter.type](#) (on page 13-157)

[dmm.measure.filter.window](#) (on page 13-158)

## Limit testing and binning

The DMM7510 can be set up for limit testing and binning. It can perform simple benchtop limit testing using the front panel or sophisticated limit and binning operations using the trigger model and digital I/O to control external component-handling devices.

Some typical forms of limit testing include:

- Simple pass-or-fail testing.
- Resistor grading: Inspect multiple limits until the first failure is received.
- Resistor sorting: Inspect multiple limits until the first pass is received.

For binning applications, you use limit testing to determine placement of tested parts. To set up the instrument to place the part in the correct bin, you do the following steps:

- Determine and record a bin number for later use.
- Output a digital bit pattern to physically place the tested device in a bin.
- If multiple tests are performed on the same part, determine when the part should be binned:
  - Bin the part as soon as it fails a test.
  - Bin the part after all parameters are measured; bin according to the first failure or a combination of failures.

Limit testing allows you to set high and low limit values. When the reading falls outside these limits, the instrument displays L1FAIL or L2FAIL. The low limit must be set to the low value and the high limit must be set to the high value to prevent an automatic limit-fail.

The limit values are stored in volatile memory.

Limits are tested after any selected filter, relative offset, and math functions have been applied to the measurement.

The DMM7510 provides two binning trigger-model templates to assist with setup, one for grading and one for sorting. Refer to [Trigger-model templates](#) (on page 7-62).

## Limit testing using the front-panel interface

You can do pass or fail limit testing through the front panel. When limit testing and a test fails, the limit (1 or 2) that failed is shown on the home screen.

---

### NOTE

The low value must be less than the high value. If it is not, an automatic limit fail will occur.

---

#### *Using the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Calculations**.
3. Set Limit 1 or Limit 2 to **On**.
4. Select **Settings**.
5. The Auto Clear setting automatically clears the limit fail indicator when a new passing measurement is made. To turn this feature off, select **Off**.
6. Set the **Low Value**. If the measurement is below the Low Value, the limit failure indicator is displayed.
7. Set the **High Value**. If the measurement is above the High Value, the limit failure indicator is displayed.
8. The Audible setting determines if a beeper sounds when a measurement passes or fails. Set as needed.
9. Select **HOME**.
10. Make a measurement. L1PASS is displayed if the measurement is in the limits; L1FAIL is displayed if the measurement is not in the limits.

An example of using limit testing to check resistors is described in the following topic.

## Front-panel limit test to check resistors

This example is set up to test a box of  $100\ \Omega \pm 1$  percent and  $100\ \Omega \pm 10$  percent resistors that you need to separate manually. You can change values as needed to adapt the test to your needs.

#### *To set up the test:*

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
2. Select **4W Res**.
3. Press the **MENU** key.
4. Under Measure, select **Calculations**.
5. Set Limit 1 and Limit 2 to **On**.
6. Select **Settings** for Limit 1.
7. Set the High Value to **110  $\Omega$** .



8. Set the Low Value to **90 Ω**.
9. Select **OK**.
10. Select **Settings** for Limit 2.
11. Set the High Value to **101 Ω**.
12. Set the Low Value to **99 Ω**.
13. Select **OK**.

**Run the test:**

1. Press the **HOME** key.
2. Use 4-wire connections to connect the first resistor to the instrument.
3. Verify that the instrument is set to Continuous Measurement. If necessary, hold the **TRIGGER** key for 2 s and select **Continuous Measurement**.
4. Observe the measurements. If the resistor is inside the limits set for Limit 1, L1PASS is displayed. If the resistor is not within the limits, L1FAIL is displayed. If the resistor is in the limits set for Limit 2, L2PASS is displayed. If the resistor is not within the limits, L2FAIL is displayed. An example of a test that passed the L1 test but failed the L2 test is shown below.

**Figure 97: Limit test pass and fail indicators**



## Line cycle synchronization

Using line synchronization helps increase common-mode and normal-mode noise rejection. When line cycle synchronization is enabled, measurements are initiated at the first positive-going zero crossing of the power line cycle after the trigger.

Line cycle synchronization only applies to the following functions: Voltage, current, temperature, continuity, resistance, and DC voltage ratio.

You can enable line synchronization for NPLC measurements, which increases the normal-mode rejection ratio (NMRR) and common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR).

## Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy

You can adjust the amount of time that the input signal is measured. Adjustments to the amount of time affect the usable measurement resolution, the amount of reading noise, and the reading rate of the instrument.

---

### NOTE

This topic discusses aperture for the measure functions. For information regarding aperture for the digitize functions, refer to [Digitize functions](#) (on page 4-39).

---

Depending on the function, you can set the time as an aperture or number of power line cycles (NPLCs).

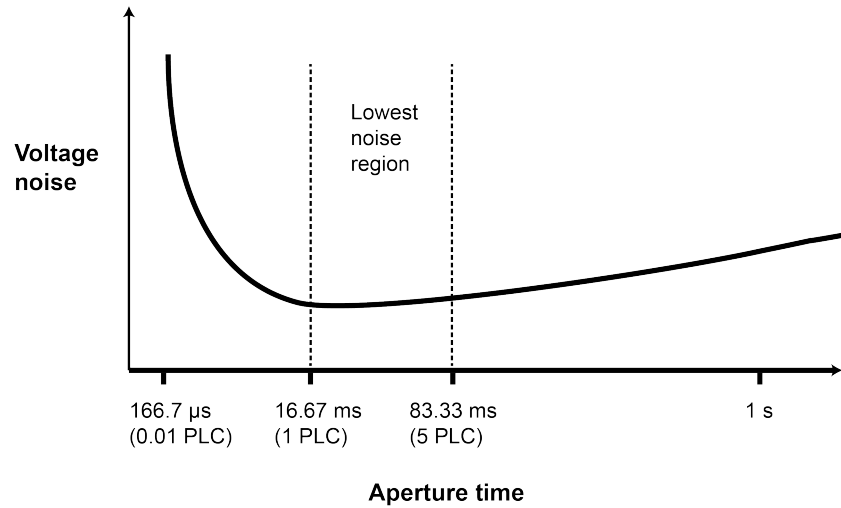
When you set the time as an aperture, you set it as a number of seconds.

When you set the time in relation to NPLCs, you set it as the number of power line cycles that should occur during the measurement. Each power line cycle for 60 Hz is 16.67 ms (1/60); for 50 Hz or 400 Hz, it is 20 ms (1/50).

The shortest amount of time or lowest NPLC value results in the fastest reading rate but increases the reading noise and decreases the number of usable digits.

The longest amount of time or highest NPLC value provides the lowest reading noise and more usable digits, but has the slowest reading rate.

The DMM7510 has a nonlinear shape for its speed versus noise characteristics. The DMM7510 is optimized for the 1 PLC to 5 PLC reading rate. At these rates (lowest noise region in graph), the DMM7510 will make corrections for its own internal drift and will still be fast enough to settle a step response of less than 100 ms.

**Figure 98: Speed compared to noise characteristics**

When using NPLCs to adjust the rate, frequency and period cannot be set. However, when using aperture to adjust the rate, aperture can be set for both frequency and period.

## NOTE

The DMM7510 uses internal references to calculate an accurate and stable reading. When the NPLC setting is changed, each reference is automatically updated to the new NPLC setting before a reading is generated. Therefore, frequent NPLC setting changes can result in slower measurement speed.

This setting also affects the normal mode rejection ratio (NMRR) and common mode rejection ratio (CMRR). Normal mode noise is the noise signal between the HI and LO terminals; common-mode noise is the noise signal between LO and chassis ground. See the DMM7510 specification for NMRR and CMRR values at different PLC settings.

If you change the aperture or NPLCs, you may want to adjust the displayed digits to reflect the change in usable digits. Refer to [Setting the number of displayed digits](#) (on page 3-48).

For functions that can accept either an aperture or an NPLC value, changing the value of one changes the value for the other. For example, if you set an aperture of 0.035, then set an NPLC value of 2, the aperture value is changed to 0.033333333.

**To set NPLC using the front panel:**

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
2. Select the measure function.
3. Press the **MENU** key.
4. Under Measure, select **Settings**.
5. Select **Integration Unit**. If the function allows both NPLC or aperture settings, the Integration Rate dialog box is displayed. Otherwise, a number pad is displayed.
6. If the Integration Unit dialog box is displayed, set the Unit to be **NPLC** or **Aperture**.
7. For NPLC or Aperture, enter the value.
8. Select **OK**.

## DMM resistance measurement methods

The method that the DMM7510 uses to measure resistance depends on the resistance range. For resistance ranges from 1  $\Omega$  to 1 M $\Omega$ , the DMM7510 uses the constant-current method to measure resistance. For resistance ranges 10 M $\Omega$  and 100 M $\Omega$ , the ratiometric method is used.

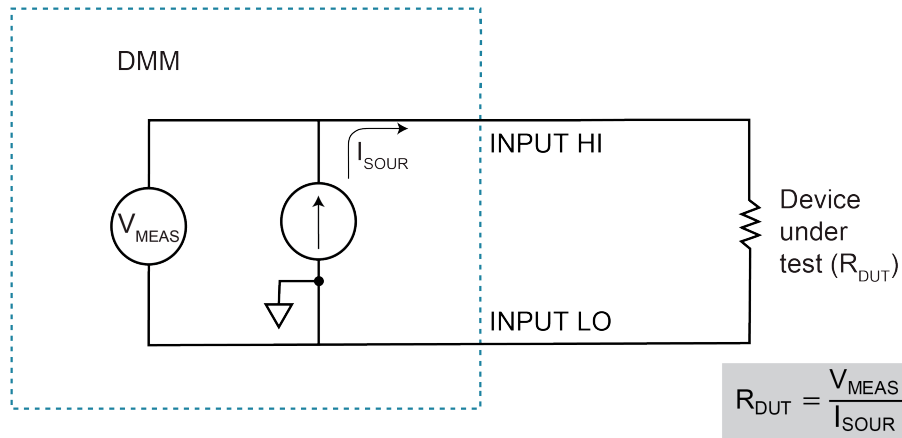
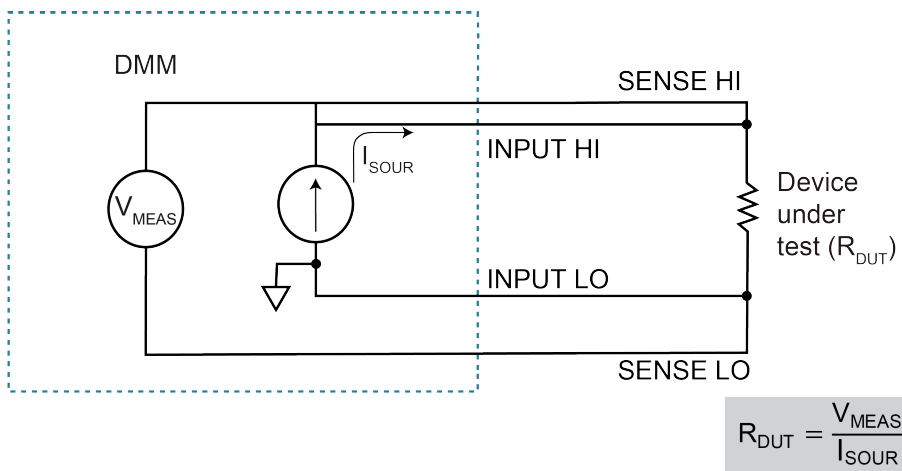
When the constant-current method is used, the DMM7510 sources a constant current ( $I$ ) to the device under test and measures the voltage ( $V$ ). Resistance ( $R$ ) is then calculated and displayed using the known current and measured voltage ( $R = V/I$ ).

When the ratiometric method is used, test current is generated by a 6.9 V reference through a 10 M $\Omega$  reference resistance ( $R_{REF}$ ).

### Constant-current source method

For the 1  $\Omega$  to 1 M $\Omega$  ranges, the DMM7510 uses the constant-current method to measure resistance. The DMM7510 sources a constant current ( $I_{SOUR}$ ) to the device under test (DUT) and measures the voltage ( $V_{MEAS}$ ). Resistance ( $R_{DUT}$ ) is then calculated and displayed using the known current and measured voltage.

Simplified schematics of the constant-current method are shown in the following figures. The test current sourced to the DUT depends on the selected measurement range. For example, for the 100  $\Omega$  range, the test current is 1 mA. Because the voltmeter of the DMM7510 has high input impedance (>10 G $\Omega$ ), virtually all the test current (1 mA) flows through the DUT. For a DUT that is  $\leq 1$  k $\Omega$ , 4-wire ohms measurements should be used, as shown in the next figure. Because the voltage is measured at the DUT, voltage drop in the test leads is eliminated (this voltage could be significant when measuring a low-ohm DUT).

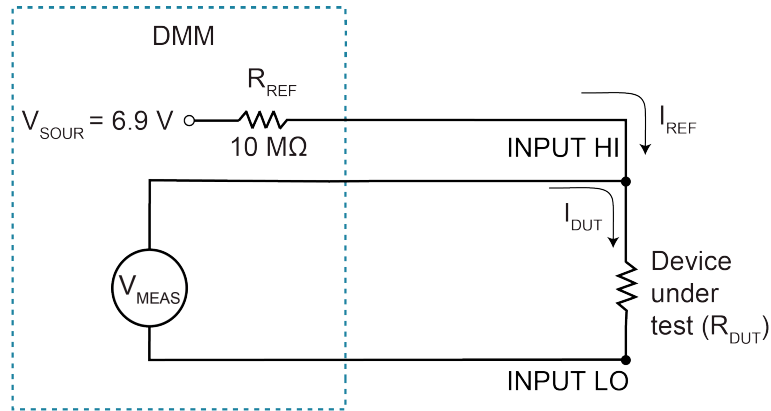
**Figure 99: Two-wire constant-current source method****Figure 100: Four-wire constant-current source method**

## Ratiometric method

For the 10 M $\Omega$  through 1 G $\Omega$  ranges, the ratiometric method is used to measure resistance. Test current for this method is generated by a 6.9 V voltage source through a 10 M $\Omega$  reference resistance ( $R_{REF}$ ), as shown in the figure below.

Basic circuit theory dictates that  $I_{REF}$  is equal to the  $I_{DUT}$ . Because the voltmeter of the DMM7510 ( $V_{MEAS}$ ) has high input impedance (>10 G $\Omega$ ), current through the voltmeter branch is insignificant and can be discounted. Therefore, as shown in the following figures,  $I_{REF} = I_{DUT}$ .

**Figure 101: 2-wire ratiometric resistance measurement method schematic**



$$I_{REF} = I_{DUT}$$

$$\frac{V_{SOUR} - V_{MEAS}}{R_{REF}} = \frac{V_{MEAS}}{R_{DUT}}$$

$$R_{DUT} = \frac{V_{MEAS}}{V_{SOUR} - V_{MEAS}} \times R_{REF}$$

For  $R_{DUT}$  of approximately 0 ohms

$$I_{REF} = \frac{V_{SOUR}}{R_{REF}}$$

$$R_{DUT} \approx 10 \text{ ohms}$$

$$I_{REF} = \frac{V_{SOUR}}{R_{REF} + R_{DUT}}$$

$$I_{REF} = \frac{V_{SOUR}}{2R_{REF}}$$

Because  $I = V/R$ , Equation 1 is modified using the  $V/R$  equivalents in place of  $I_{REF}$  and  $I_{DUT}$ . Therefore:

$$I_{SOUR} = (V_{MEAS} / R_{REF}) + (V_{MEAS} / R_{DUT})$$

**NOTE**

$V_{MEAS}$  is measured by the DMM7510. With  $V_{MEAS}$ ,  $I_{SOUR}$ ,  $R_{REF}$  known, the DMM7510 calculates the resistance of the DUT and displays the result.  $R_{REF}$  is learned during calibration and  $V_{SOUR}$  is routinely self-calibrated when autozero is enabled.

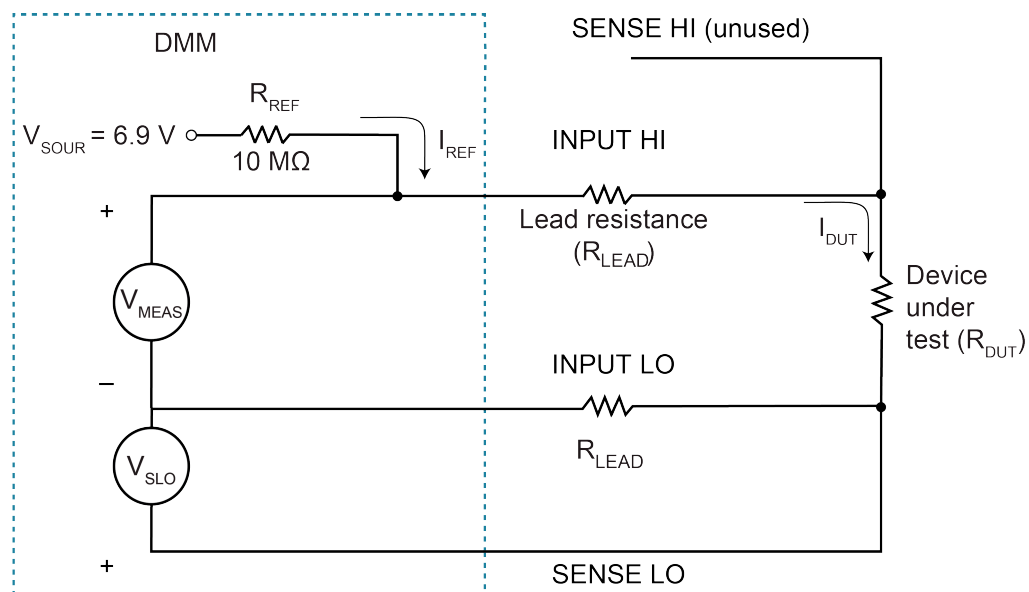
As shown, the 4-wire ohm function can also be used to measure ohms for the 10 MΩ and 100 MΩ ranges. To minimize the effects of charge injection when autozero is enabled, the 10 MΩ to 100 MΩ is actually a 3-wire ohm measurement. SENSE HI is not used (it can be left open). The measurement method is similar to the ratiometric method for 2-wire ohms, but it performs an extra voltage measurement ( $V_{LEAD}$ ) to compensate for voltage drop in the input test leads.

## NOTE

$V_{MEAS}$  includes the voltage drops of the input test leads (Input HI and Input LO). Therefore, the actual voltage drop across the DUT is  $V_{MEAS}$  minus the two voltage drops in the test leads. Because matched inputs are used, the voltage drop is  $2 \times V_{LEAD}$ . Therefore:

$$V_{DUT} = V_{MEAS} - 2(V_{LEAD})$$

**Figure 102: 4-wire ratiometric resistance measurement method**



## Low-level voltage measurement considerations

Low-level voltage measurements can be adversely affected by noise or other unwanted signals that can make it difficult to get accurate voltage readings. Some of the phenomena that can cause unwanted noise include thermoelectric effects (thermocouple action), source resistance noise, magnetic fields, and radio frequency interference. The following paragraphs discuss the most important of these effects and ways to minimize them.

## NOTE

For comprehensive information on low-level measurements, see the *Low Level Measurements Handbook*, which is available from Keithley Instruments.

## Magnetic fields

When a conductor loop cuts through magnetic lines of force, a very small current is generated. This phenomenon can cause unwanted signals to occur in the test leads of a test system. If the conductor has sufficient length or cross-sectional area, even weak magnetic fields can create signals that affect low-level measurements.

To reduce these effects:

- Reduce the lengths of the connecting cables.
- Minimize the exposed circuit area.
- Change the orientation of the leads or cables.
- Minimize cable loop area or introduce cable twisting

In extreme cases, you may require magnetic shielding. Special metal with high permeability at low flux densities (such as mu metal) is effective at reducing these effects.

Even when the conductor is stationary, you may have problems with magnetically-induced signals. Fields can be produced by sources such as the AC power line voltage. Large inductors, such as power transformers, can generate substantial magnetic fields. Keep the DMM7510 voltage source and connecting cables away from these potential noise sources.

## Radio frequency interference

Radio frequency interference (RFI) is a general term used to describe electromagnetic interference over a wide range of frequencies across the spectrum. RFI creates problems at low signal levels, but it can also affect measurements at high levels if the fields are of sufficient magnitude.

RFI can be caused by steady-state sources, such as radio or TV signals, or some types of electronic equipment, such as microprocessors and high-speed digital circuits. It can also result from impulse sources, as in the case of arcing in high-voltage environments. The effect on the measurement can be considerable if enough of the unwanted signal is present.

You can minimize RFI in several ways:

- Keep the DMM7510 voltage source and signal leads away from RFI sources.
- Shield the instrument, signal leads, sources, and other measuring instruments.
- In extreme cases, a specially constructed screen room may be required to sufficiently attenuate the RFI signal.

In some situations, the DMM7510 digital filter may help to reduce RFI effects, but additional external filtering may be required. Filtering may have detrimental effects, such as increased settling time on the signal.



## Shielding

AC voltages that are extremely large compared with the DC signal to be measured may produce an erroneous output. To minimize AC interference, the circuit should be shielded, with the shield connected to the DMM7510 input low (particularly for low-level sources). Improper shielding can cause the DMM7510 to behave in one or more of the following ways:

- Unexpected offset voltages
- Inconsistent readings between ranges
- Sudden shifts in readings
- Higher overall noise in the measurements

To minimize pick-up, keep the voltage source and the DMM7510 away from strong AC magnetic sources. The voltage induced due to magnetic flux is proportional to the area of the loop formed by the input leads. Minimize the loop area of the input leads and connect each signal at only one point. You may also need to provide shielding if you have high voltage, high frequency input signals. These types of signal can cause problems with the DMM7510 display.

To minimize noise, you may need a closed metal shield that surrounds the source. This shield should be connected to input LO in most cases. In some situations, you may get better noise performance with the shield connected to chassis ground.

Connect the safety shield to a known safety earth ground using #18 AWG or higher wire.

**Figure 103: DMM7510 front-panel noise shield connections**

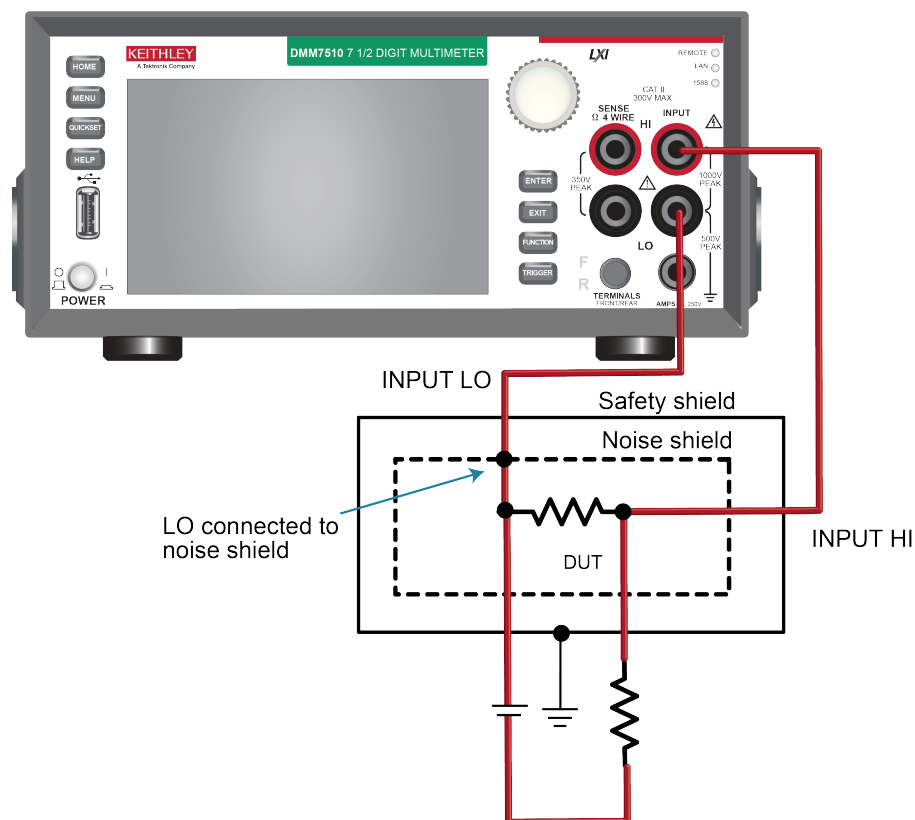
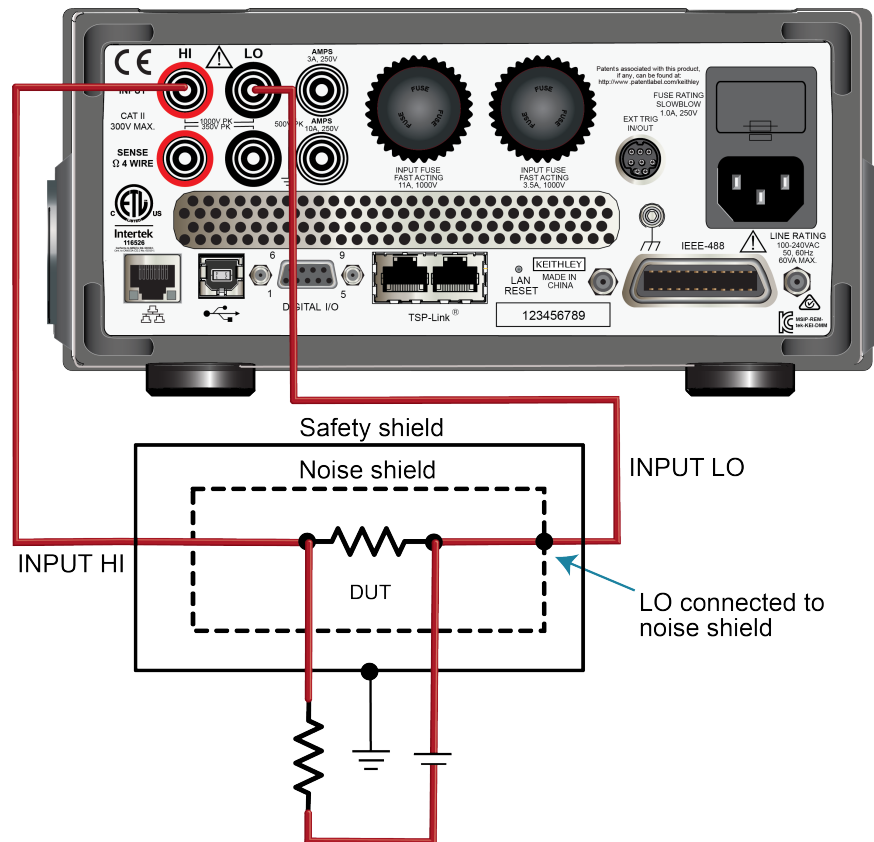


Figure 104: DMM7510 rear-panel noise shield connections



## ⚠ WARNING

**INPUT and SENSE LO are not internally connected to the chassis and cannot be allowed to float above chassis ground more than the values shown on the front panel. Failure to follow this guideline can result in injury, death, or instrument damage.**

## Thermoelectric potentials

Thermoelectric potentials, or thermoelectric EMFs, are the most common source of errors in low-voltage measurements. These small electric potentials are generated when different parts of the circuit are at different temperatures and when conductors made of dissimilar metals are joined.

Thermoelectric EMFs can cause the following conditions:

- Instability or zero offset is much higher than expected.
- The reading is sensitive to and responds to temperature changes. This effect can be demonstrated by touching the circuit, by placing a heat source near the circuit, or by a regular pattern of instability (for example, corresponding to changes in sunlight or the activation of heating and air conditioning systems).

The following paragraphs discuss how thermoelectric potentials are generated and ways to minimize their effects.

## Thermoelectric coefficients

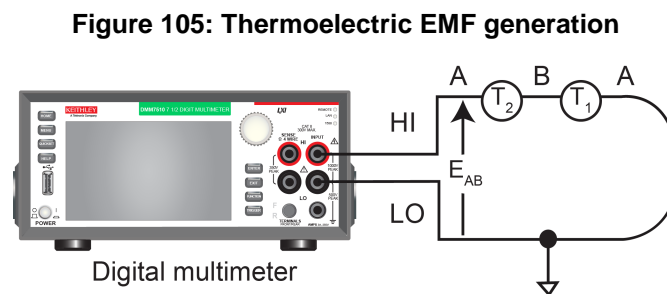
The table below shows the magnitude of thermoelectric EMFs that are generated for different materials.

Material thermoelectric coefficients	
Material	Thermoelectric potential
Copper-to-copper	0.2 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Copper-to-silver	0.3 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Copper-to-gold	0.3 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Copper-to-cadmium/tin	0.3 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Copper-to-lead/tin	1 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ to 3 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Copper-to-Kovar®	40 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ to 75 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Copper-to-silicon	400 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Copper-to-copper oxide	1000 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$

## Thermoelectric EMF generation

The figure below shows how thermoelectric EMFs are generated.

The test leads are made of material A, while the source under test is material B. The temperatures between the junctions are shown as  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .



To calculate the thermoelectric EMFs that are generated:

$$E_{AB} = Q_{AB} (T_1 - T_2)$$

where:

- $E_{AB}$  is the generated thermoelectric EMF
- $Q_{AB}$  is the thermoelectric coefficient of material A with respect to material B ( $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ )
- $T_1$  is the temperature of the B junction ( $^\circ\text{C}$  or K)
- $T_2$  is the temperature of the A junction ( $^\circ\text{C}$  or K)

A typical test setup has several copper-to-copper junctions. Each junction can have a thermoelectric coefficient as high as  $0.2 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ . Since the two materials frequently have a several degree temperature differential, thermoelectric EMFs of several microvolts can be generated even if reasonable precautions are taken.

## Minimizing thermoelectric EMFs

To minimize thermoelectric EMF generation:

- Construct circuits that use the same material for all conductors. For example, connections made by crimping copper sleeves or lugs on copper wires result in copper-to-copper junctions, which generate minimal thermoelectric EMFs.
- Keep connections clean and free of oxides.
- Use low-thermoelectric cables and connections.
- Keep the two materials forming the junction at the same temperature.
- Keep the two junctions close together.
- Allow test equipment to warm up and reach thermal equilibrium in a constant ambient temperature.
- Keep all junctions away from air currents; in some cases, it may be necessary to thermally insulate sensitive junctions to minimize temperature variations.
- When making a copper-to-copper connection, apply sufficient pressure to ensure the connection is gas tight to prevent future oxidation.
- In some cases, you may need to connect the two thermal junctions together with good thermal contact to a common heat sink. Unfortunately, most good electrical insulators are poor heat conductors. In cases where low thermal conductivity may be a problem, you can use special insulators that combine high electrical insulating properties with high thermal conductivity. Some examples of these materials include hard anodized aluminum, sapphire, and diamond.

## Using relative offset to minimize thermoelectric EMFs

Some systems may still have residual thermoelectric offsets after following the guidelines in [Minimizing thermoelectric EMFs](#) (on page 4-79). If the offsets are relatively constant, you can use the relative offset feature in the DMM7510 to cancel them. Refer to [Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58).

## Cable effects on dry-circuit ohms

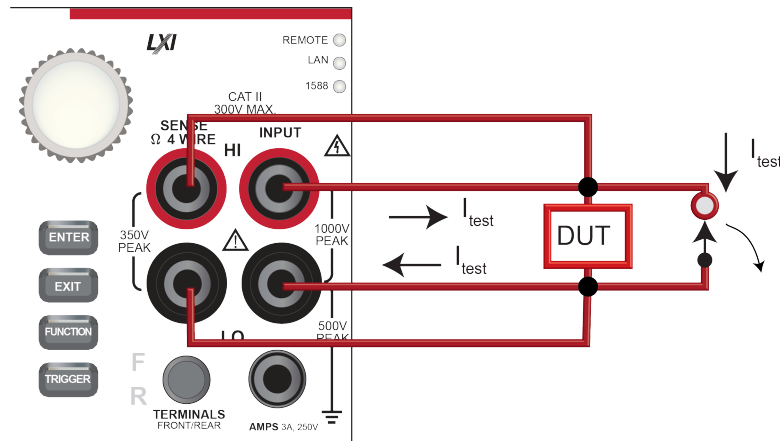
Dry-circuit resistance applications include measurements where the voltage applied across the device under test DUT is limited to 20 mV to 30 mV. The limited voltage is an important parameter when measuring resistance of metal oxides on connectors, relays, or switch device contacts during environmental HALT and HASS testing.

The DMM7510 properly conditions the internal  $I_{\text{TEST}}$  current and voltage clamping signals to maintain less than 30 mV across the DUT.

## Cable effects

A voltage this small can easily be generated during handling and connecting of the DUT. Therefore, you may need to protect the DUT during handling. One method for protecting the DUT is to short the DUT during handling, and then remove the short before testing.

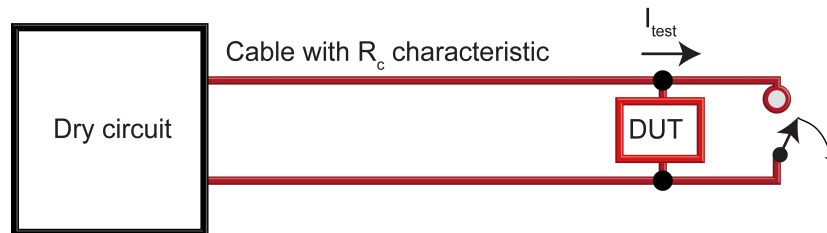
**Figure 106: DMM7510 shorted during handling**



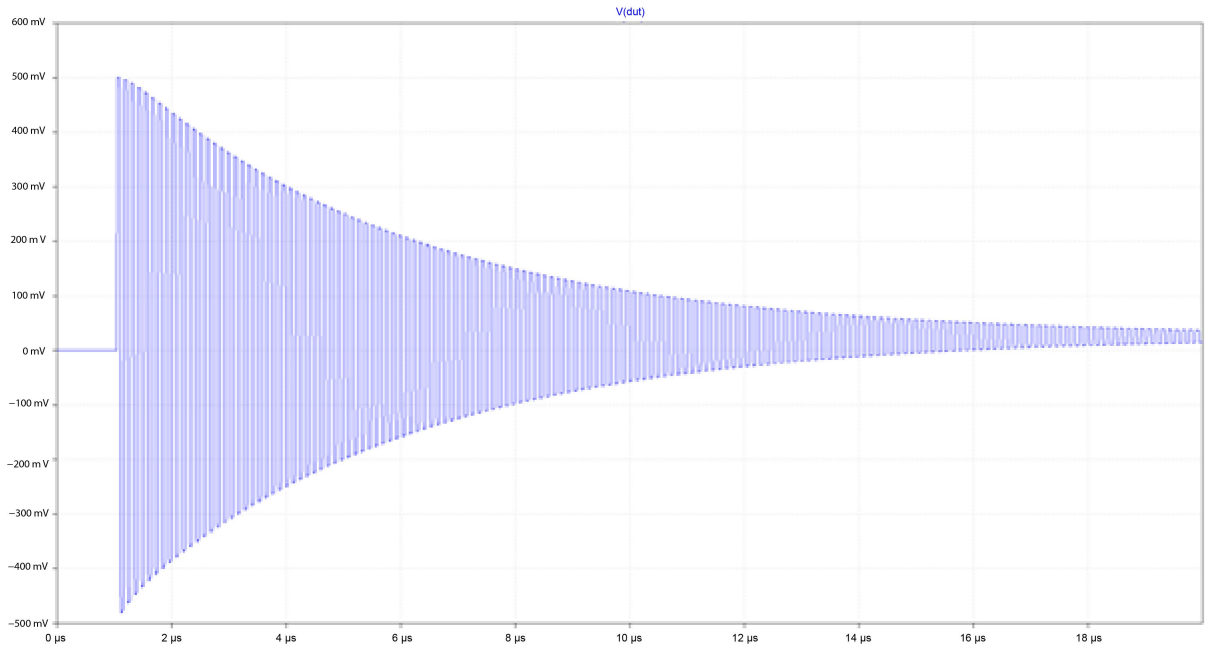
As long as the dry circuit limits the voltage between HI and LO, this should be a good solution. However, when the short is in place, there is test current flowing through the cable that connects the HI and LO of the DMM to the DUT. When the short is removed, the energy stored in this cable can force a voltage across the DUT that far exceeds the 20 mV to 30 mV limitation.

If the HI and LO connection is modeled as a transmission line, when the short is opened, the maximum voltage across the DUT is  $V_{dut} = I_{test}R_c$ . If  $I_{test}$  is 10 mA and  $R_c$  is 50 ohms,  $V_{dut}$  is 0.5 V, which is more than 30 times the limit. The voltage on the DUT oscillates as the signal bounces back and forth in the cable until losses absorb the energy, as shown in the simulation plot below. The second plot shows the voltage between HI and LO during the same simulation.

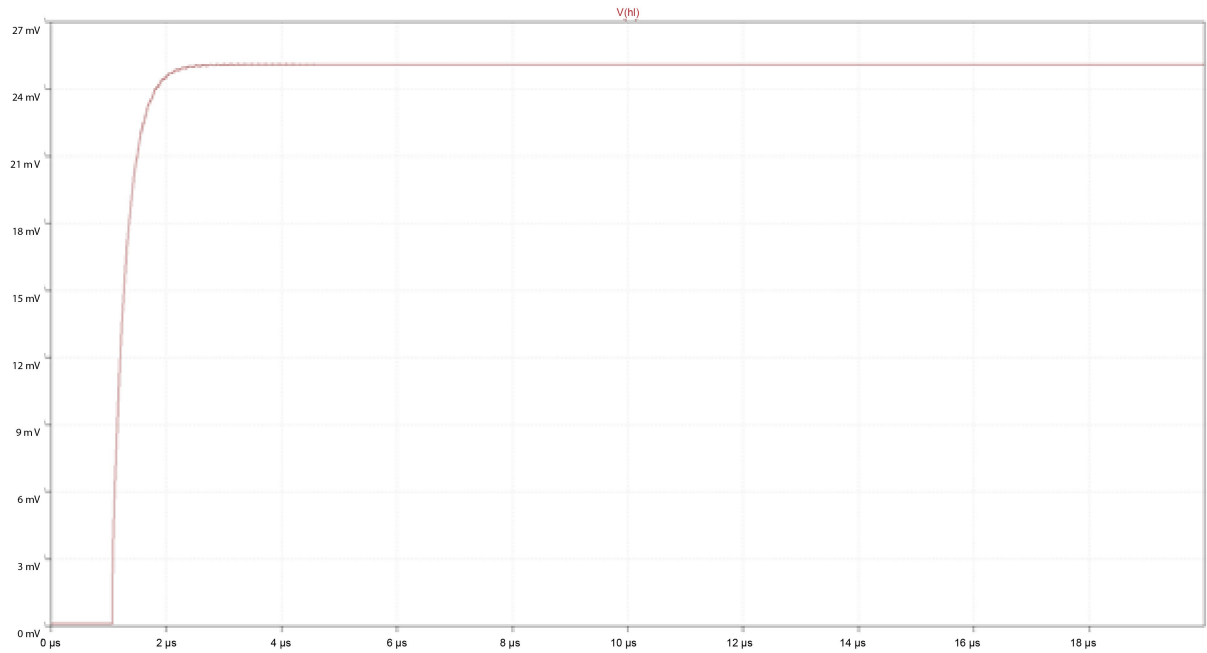
**Figure 107: HI and LO modeled as a transmission line**



**Figure 108: Voltage oscillation**



**Figure 109: Voltage between HI and LO**

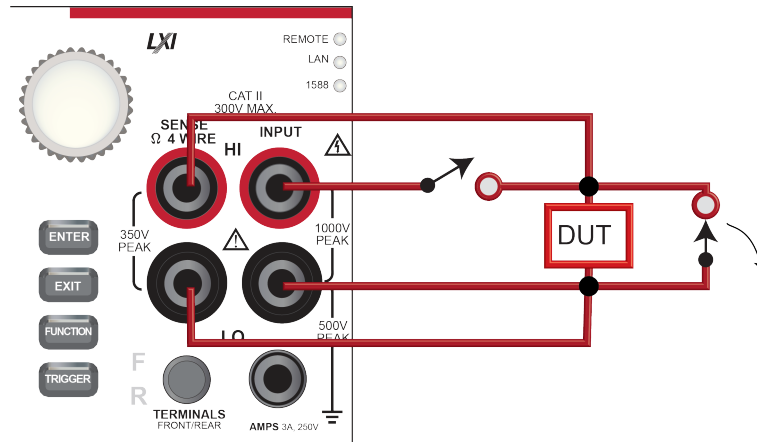


## Solutions

Possible solutions to address cable effects:

- Add a second switch to engage the test current after the short is removed, as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 110: Cable effects solution**



- Set the DMM to a higher dry-circuit ohms range as the 10 k $\Omega$  range with 5  $\mu$ A of  $I_{TEST}$  current. The cable effects are directly reduced with reduced  $I_{TEST}$  current.
- For the cable that connects HI and LO to the DUT, choose a cable with a very low characteristic impedance so that the maximum DUT voltage is small.
- Terminate the end of the cable with an RC snubber that is less than 1  $\Omega$  in series with a parallel 10  $\mu$ F and 1 M $\Omega$ , which maintains low voltage and a single damped response.

## NOTE

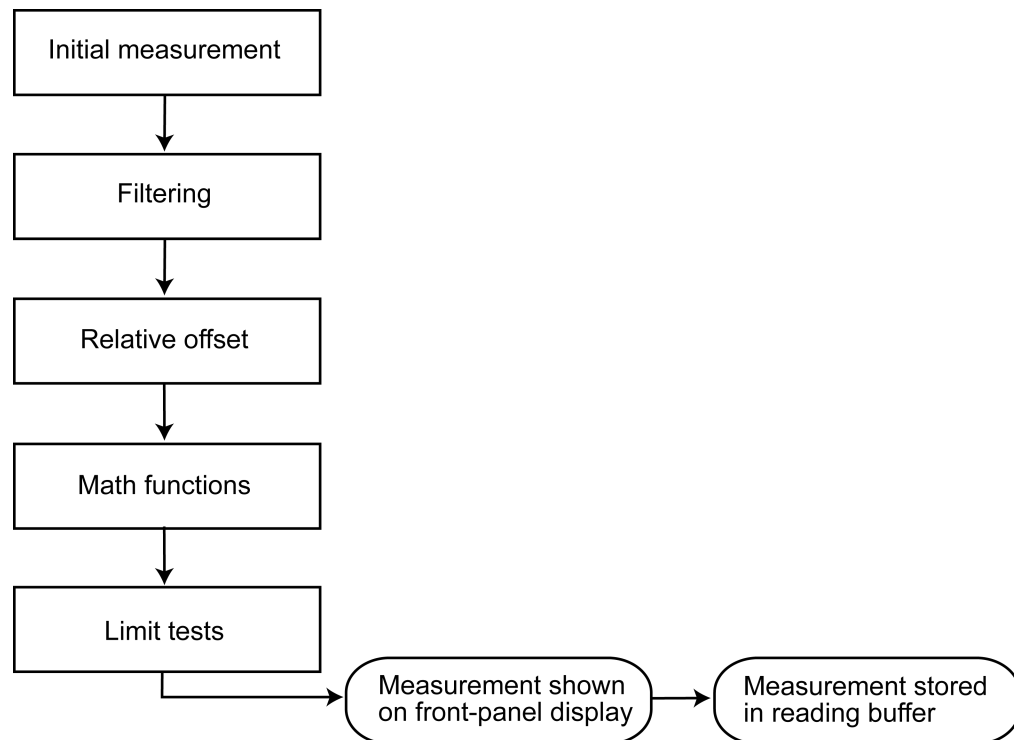
With offset compensation enabled and reading triggering halted, the idle test current of all dry-circuit ranges is less than or equal to 10  $\mu$ A. When the DMM7510 is in either of these setups, the shorting switch across the DUT can be safely opened with minimal cable energy storage issues.

## Order of operations

The measurements have filtering, relative offset values, math operations, and limit testing applied to them in a predetermined order. The measurements that are displayed on the front panel and stored in the reading buffers represent the measurements with any selected operations applied to them.

These operations are applied to the measurement as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 111: DMM7510 order of operations**



For more information on these operations, see the following topics:

- [Filtering measurement data](#) (on page 4-63)
- [Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58)
- [Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)
- [Limit testing and binning](#) (on page 4-66)



## Configuration lists

A configuration list is a list of stored settings for the measure or digitize function. You can restore these settings to change the function and its settings that are used by the instrument.

Configuration lists allow you to store the function settings of the instrument and then return the instrument to those settings as needed.

You can recall configuration lists from the front panel, using remote commands, or as part of a trigger model.

Configuration lists contain the function setting and the settings for the function, such as the NPLC, display digits, and math settings.

## Configuration indexes

A configuration index contains a copy of all instrument measure settings at a specific point. Configuration lists are typically made up of multiple indexes.

You can store a maximum of 300,000 indexes.

The first time you store a configuration index, the instrument stores the settings in configuration index 1. Subsequent indexes are numbered sequentially. You can use the index number to identify a specific configuration index and perform operations on it, such as when using the ConfigList trigger-model template.

The settings that are stored in configuration list indexes are listed in [Settings stored in a measure configuration index](#) (on page 4-93) and [Digitize settings stored in a measure configuration list index](#) (on page 4-96).

## Working with configuration lists and indexes

To create a configuration index, you need to:

- Create the configuration list
- Configure the instrument with the settings that you want to store in a configuration index
- Store the settings into a configuration index in the specified configuration list

After you store configuration indexes to a configuration list, you can do the following operations:

- Recall a configuration index and restore the instrument to the stored settings
- View the contents of a configuration index
- Delete a configuration index
- Delete the entire configuration list

You can work with configuration lists from the front panel or by using remote commands.

## Create a configuration list

This example creates a configuration list named `MyMeasList`.

### *To use the front panel to create a measure configuration list:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Config Lists**. The MEASURE CONFIGURATION LISTS screen is displayed.
3. Select **Create New**. If a list already exists, choose **Select** and choose **Create New**. The keypad is displayed.
4. Enter a name for the configuration list you are creating. For this example, enter `MyMeasList`.
5. Select the **OK** button on the displayed keyboard. The MEASURE CONFIGURATION LISTS screen is displayed.

### *To use SCPI commands to create a measure configuration list:*

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate "MyMeasList"
```

### *To use TSP commands to create a measure configuration list:*

```
dmm.measure.configlist.create("MyMeasList")
```

## Store settings into a configuration list index

This section describes how to store instrument settings to an index in a configuration list.

A configuration index contains a copy of the instrument or measure settings for a function at a specific time. You can store up to 300,000 indexes.

The following examples make settings on the instrument and stores them in configuration list `MyMeasList`.

## Store settings using the front panel

*To configure the instrument and store the settings into indexes:*

1. Press the **FUNCTION** key.
2. Select **DC Current**.
3. Press the **MENU** key.
4. Under Measure, select **Settings**. The MEASURE SETTINGS menu is displayed.
5. Set the Range to **10 mA**.
6. Set NPLC to **1.00**.
7. Press the **MENU** key.
8. Under Measure, select **Config Lists**. The MEASURE CONFIGURATION LISTS screen is displayed.
9. Select **MyMeasList**.
10. Select **Add Settings**. The configuration index is displayed on the list.
11. Press the **MENU** key.
12. Under Measure, select **Settings**. The MEASURE SETTINGS menu is displayed.
13. Change NPLC to **2**.
14. Press the **MENU** key.
15. Under Measure, select **Config Lists**.
16. Select **Add Settings**. The configuration index is displayed on the list with the differences from the first index. If there are no differences, "No change" is displayed for that index.

## Store settings using SCPI commands

This example:

- Creates the measure configuration list `MyMeasList`.
- Sets the measure function to DC voltage.
- Sets the measure range to 100 V.
- Stores the settings to the configuration list `MyMeasList`.
- Sets the measure function to DC current.
- Sets the measure range to 100 mA.
- Stores the settings to the configuration list `MyMeasList`.

**Send the following SCPI commands:**

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate "MyMeasList"  
:FUNction "VOLTage"  
:SENSe:VOLTage:RANGe 100  
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:STORe "MyMeasList"  
:FUNction "CURRent"  
:SENSe:CURRent:RANGe 0.1  
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:STORe "MyMeasList"
```

**Store settings for the active function using TSP commands**

This example:

- Creates the measure configuration list `MyMeasList`.
- Sets the measure function to DC voltage.
- Sets the measure range to 100 V.
- Stores the settings to the configuration list `MyMeasList`.
- Sets the measure function to DC current.
- Sets the measure range to 100 mA.
- Stores the settings to the configuration list `MyMeasList`.

**Send the following TSP commands:**

```
dmm.measure.configlist.create("MyMeasList")  
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE  
dmm.measure.range = 100  
dmm.measure.configlist.store("MyMeasList")  
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT  
dmm.measure.range = 0.1  
dmm.measure.configlist.store("MyMeasList")
```

## Store settings for a function that is not active using TSP commands

You can set up a function that is not active and store it in a configuration list using the `dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc()` command and the `dmm.measure.setattribute` command. You can retrieve the settings for a function using the `dmm.measure.getattribute` command.

The store function command stores the settings for a specific function into a configuration list. The configuration list must be created before you use the store function command. Refer to [dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc\(\)](#) (on page 13-148) for detail on using the command.

The set attribute command sets a single attribute for the specified function. For details of the command and listings of the parameters that can be set, refer to [dmm.measure.setattribute\(\)](#) (on page 13-196).

The following example demonstrates how to use the store function and set attribute commands. This example:

- Creates the measure configuration list `MyMeasList`.
- Sets the measure range to 100 V for the DC voltage function.
- Stores the settings to the configuration list `MyMeasList`.
- Sets the measure range to 100 mA for the DC current function
- Stores the settings to the configuration list `MyMeasList`.

### *Send the following TSP commands:*

```
dmm.measure.configlist.create("MyMeasList")
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE, 100)
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc("MyMeasList", dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE, 0.1)
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc("MyMeasList", dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT)
```

## Recall a configuration index

You can recall the settings stored in a specific configuration index in a configuration list.

This example recalls configuration index 2 from `MyMeasList`.

### *Using the front panel to recall a configuration index:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Config Lists**. The MEASURE CONFIGURATION LISTS screen is displayed.
3. Choose **Select**. A menu of available configuration lists is displayed.
4. Select **MyMeasList**. The configuration indexes in the list display.
5. Select the second configuration index.
6. Select **Recall Index**.

**Using SCPI commands:**

To recall index 2 from a measure configuration list:

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:RECall "MyMeasList", 2
```

**Using TSP commands:**

To recall index 2 from a measure configuration list:

```
dmm.measure.configlist.recall("MyMeasList", 2)
```

## View configuration list contents

You can display or print the contents of a specific configuration index. The contents that are returned include all the active settings that the instrument saved when you stored the configuration index.

The following examples demonstrate how to view configuration index 2 from MyMeasList.

### View configuration list contents using the front panel

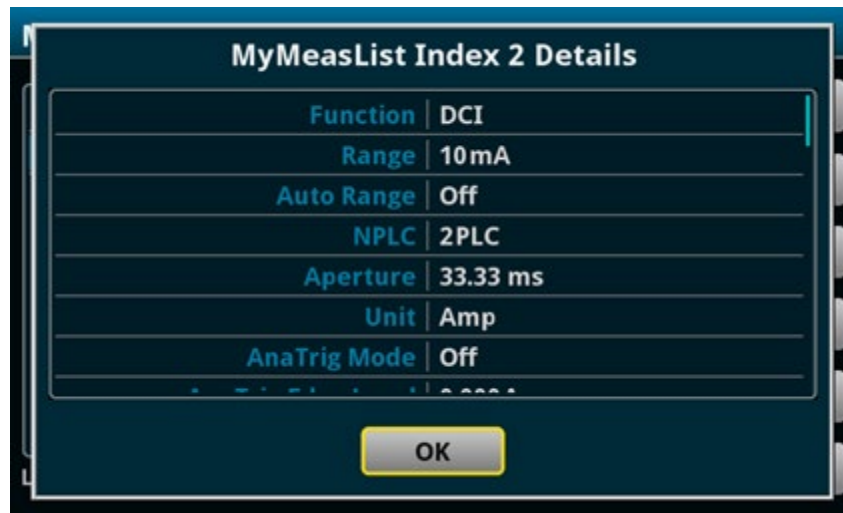
Use the following procedure to view configuration index 2 from MyMeasList.

You can use the Jump to Index option to go to an index in the list.

**Use the front panel to view the contents of a measure configuration list:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under **Measure**, select **Config Lists**. The MEASURE CONFIGURATION LISTS screen is displayed.
3. Select **MyMeasList**. The configuration indexes are displayed.
4. Select the second configuration index.
5. Select **Index Details**. The stored settings are displayed. You can scroll in the dialog box to view additional settings.

Figure 112: Measure configuration list index



6. When you are finished, select **OK**.

#### **Using SCPI commands:**

The SCPI configuration list query command returns a list of TSP commands that could be used to set the parameters stored in the specified configuration index.

To view a list of commands in configuration index 2 in a measure configuration list named MyMeasList, send the command:

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERy? "MyMeasList", 2
```

#### **Using TSP commands:**

The TSP configuration list query commands return a list of TSP commands that set the settings stored in the specified configuration index.

To print a list of commands in configuration index 2 in a measure configuration list named MyMeasList, send the command:

```
print(dmm.measure.configlist.query("MyMeasList", 2))
```

## Delete a configuration index or list

You can delete individual configuration indexes from a configuration list using the front panel or remote commands.

When a configuration list index is deleted, the following indexes are renumbered so that the indexes are numbered sequentially.

---

### NOTE

You cannot delete configuration lists from the front panel.

---

#### *Use the front panel to delete a measure configuration index:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Config Lists**. The MEASURE CONFIGURATION LISTS screen is displayed.
3. Select **MyMeasList**. The configuration indexes are displayed.
4. Select the index.
5. Select **Remove Index**.

#### *To use SCPI commands to delete index 2 from a measure configuration list named MyMeasList:*

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:DELeTe "MyMeasList", 2
```

#### *To use SCPI commands to delete a measure configuration list named MyMeasList:*

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:DELeTe "MyMeasList"
```

#### *To use TSP commands to delete index 2 from a measure configuration list named MyMeasList:*

```
dmm.measure.configlist.delete("MyMeasList", 2)
```

#### *To use TSP commands to delete a measure configuration list named MyMeasList:*

```
dmm.measure.configlist.delete("MyMeasList")
```

## Overwrite an existing index

When you are using the front panel, you can overwrite an existing index by selecting the index before selecting **Add Settings**. You are prompted to either overwrite the existing index or append the index to the end of the list.

When you are using remote commands, you can overwrite an existing index by specifying the existing index number in the index parameter of the command.



## List the available configuration lists

You can view the names of the configuration lists stored on the instrument.

### ***From the front panel:***

On the MEASURE CONFIGURATION LIST screen, choose **Select** to display the list of configuration lists.

### ***Using SCPI commands:***

To receive the name of one measure configuration list stored on the instrument, use the following command.

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:CATalog?
```

Each time this command executes, the name of one defined configuration is returned. To get all defined configuration lists, send this command until it returns an empty string. After the command returns an empty string, it wraps around and starts returning names again. If only an empty string is returned, no configuration lists exist.

### ***Using TSP commands:***

To receive the name of one measure configuration list stored on the instrument, use the following command.

```
print(dmm.measure.configlist.catalog())
```

Each time this command executes, the name of one defined configuration is returned. To get all defined configuration lists, send this command until it returns `nil`. After the command returns `nil`, it wraps around and starts returning names again. If only `nil` is returned, no configuration lists exist.

## Determine the number of indexes in a configuration list

You can view the number of configuration indexes that are in a configuration list.

### ***Use the front panel to view the number of indexes in a measure configuration list:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under **Measure**, select **Config Lists**. The MEASURE CONFIGURATION LISTS screen is displayed.
3. Select a measure configuration list.

The number of indexes is displayed below the index list. To go to a specific index, you can use the Jump to Index option.

**Using SCPI commands:**

To view the number of configuration indexes in a measure configuration list named `MyMeasList`, send the following command:

```
:SENSe:CONFIguration:LIST:SIZE? "MyMeasList"
```

**Using TSP commands:**

To view the number of configuration indexes in a measure configuration list named `MyMeasList`, send the following command:

```
dmm.measure.configlist.size("MyMeasList")
```

## Save a configuration list

Configuration lists are removed when you turn the instrument off and turn it on again or if you reset the instrument.

To save a configuration list, create a configuration script. A configuration script saves the settings of the instrument, including all configuration lists. You can do this using any of the following:

- Front panel option Menu > Save Setup.
- SCPI command `*SAV`
- TSP command `createconfigscript()`

See [Saving setups](#) (on page 4-103) for additional information.

## Settings stored in a measure configuration index

The following measure settings can be stored in a configuration index.

Function settings:

- Analog Trigger Mode
- Analog Trigger Edge Level
- Analog Trigger Edge Slope
- Analog Trigger Window Direction
- Analog Trigger Window High Boundary
- Analog Trigger Window Low Boundary
- Analog Trigger Pulse High Frequency Rejection
- Analog Trigger Pulse Level
- Analog Trigger Pulse Width
- Analog Trigger Pulse Condition

- Analog Trigger Pulse Polarity
- Aperture
- Auto Delay
- Auto Zero
- Autorange
- Bias Level
- Count
- dBm Reference
- Decibel Reference
- Detector Bandwidth
- Display Digits
- Dry Circuit
- Function
- Input Impedance
- Line Sync
- NPLC
- Offset Compensation
- Range
- Open Lead Detector
- RTD - Four-Wire
- RTD - Three-Wire
- RTD Alpha
- RTD Beta
- RTD Delta
- RTD Zero
- Reference Junction
- Sense Autorange
- Sense Range
- Simulated Reference Junction
- Threshold Autorange
- Threshold Level
- Threshold Range
- Thermistor

- Thermocouple
- Transducer
- Unit
- User Delays 1 to 5

Filter settings:

- Enable
- Count
- Type
- Window

Limit 1 and Limit 2 settings:

- Enable
- Audible
- Auto Clear
- High Value
- Low Value

Math settings:

- Enable
- Format
- b(Offset)
- m(Scalar)
- Percent

Relative offset settings:

- Enable
- Level
- Method (DC Ratio function)

## Digitize settings stored in a measure configuration list index

The following digitize settings are stored in a configuration index.

- Digitize Function
- AC Coupling Filter
- AC Coupling Frequency
- Analog Trigger Mode
- Analog Trigger Edge Level
- Analog Trigger Edge Slope
- Analog Trigger Window Direction
- Analog Trigger Window High Boundary
- Analog Trigger Window Low Boundary
- Aperture
- Count
- dBm Reference
- Decibel Reference
- Display Digits
- Input Impedance
- Analog Trigger Pulse High Frequency Rejection
- Analog Trigger Pulse Level
- Analog Trigger Pulse Width
- Analog Trigger Pulse Condition
- Analog Trigger Pulse Polarity
- Range
- Sample Rate
- Signal Coupling
- Unit
- User Delays 1 to 5

Limit 1 and Limit 2 settings:

- Enable
- Audible
- Auto Clear
- High Value
- Low Value

Math settings:

- Enable
- Format
- b(Offset)
- m(Scalar)
- Percent

Relative offset settings:

- Enable
- Level

## Remote commands for configuration list operations

You can use the following remote commands to create and maintain configuration lists.

Action	SCPI command
	TSP command
Create a configuration list	<a href="#">[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate</a> (on page 11-107) <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.create()</a> (on page 13-143)
Restore the settings in a configuration list to the instrument	<a href="#">[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:RECall</a> (on page 11-110) <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.recall()</a> (on page 13-146)
View the contents of a configuration list index as TSP commands	<a href="#">[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERy?</a> (on page 11-109) <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.query()</a> (on page 13-145)
Delete a configuration list or an index in a configuration list	<a href="#">[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:DELeTe</a> (on page 11-108) <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.delete()</a> (on page 13-144)
View available configuration lists	<a href="#">[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:CATalog?</a> (on page 11-106) <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.catalog()</a> (on page 13-143)
Determine the number of configuration indexes in a configuration list	<a href="#">[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:SIZE?</a> (on page 11-111) <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.size()</a> (on page 13-147)
Save a configuration list	<a href="#">[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:STORe</a> (on page 11-111) <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.store()</a> (on page 13-147)
Store settings for a function into a configuration list regardless of the active state of the function	No SCPI version <a href="#">dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc()</a> (on page 13-148)
Set up functions regardless of the active state of the function so they can be saved using <code>dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc()</code>	No SCPI version <a href="#">dmm.measure.setattribute()</a> (on page 13-196)

## Autocalibration

Autocalibration removes measurement errors that are caused by the performance drift on the components used in this DMM as a result of temperature and time. Autocalibration improves short-term accuracy of the DMM7510. However, you must still perform regular full calibration adjustment with metrology equipment to maintain overall accuracy. To maintain accuracy, run autocalibration when the instrument temperature changes by more than  $\pm 5$  °C or one week has elapsed since the last autocalibration. To check the temperature difference, you can view the temperature change on the Calibration menu. You can also use remote commands to retrieve the temperature difference.

The instrument regularly monitors the internal temperature for the voltage, current, 2-wire resistance, 4-wire resistance, diode, temperature, and DC voltage ratio function when autozero is enabled. Temperature checking begins after the warm-up time completes. If you are using digitize functions, periodically check the temperature drift by using the front-panel calibration screen or use remote commands to check the autocalibration temperature drift. If there is a more than  $\pm 5$  °C difference between this temperature and the temperature when the last autocalibration was run, the instrument generates an event in the event log and a warning message.

The autocalibration constants are stored through a power cycle. You do not need to run autocalibration if the power has been cycled.

You can run autocalibration with input cables connected. At the start of the autocalibration process, the front terminals are monitored. If more than 30 V DC or 1 V AC is detected on the front-panel inputs, autocalibration is not run and an event message is displayed.

Autocalibration also monitors the temperature at the start and end of autocalibration. If the start and end temperature differs by more than  $\pm 1$  °C, the autocalibration values are not stored and a warning message is generated.

## Running autocalibration

After the instrument has completed its warm-up period, you can run autocalibration as needed using the front panel or over a remote interface. Autocalibration takes about six minutes to run. During autocalibration, you cannot use the instrument.

A status message is displayed on the front panel of the instrument while autocalibration is running. At completion, a status message is generated.

---

### CAUTION

**To prevent instrument damage, verify that no test voltages are connected to the input terminals when performing autocalibration.**

**Do not cycle power during the autocalibration routine. Doing so could affect the accuracy of the instrument.**

---

**To prepare for autocalibration:**

1. Disable voltage sources on any test cables that are connected to the front-panel or rear-panel terminals.
2. Place the DMM7510 in a temperature-stable location.
3. Turn on instrument power and allow the instrument to warm up for at least 90 minutes. When the instrument has completed the warm-up period, a message is displayed and an information event is generated in the event log.

**To run autocalibration from the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Calibration**.
3. Select **Start ACAL**. A prompt is displayed.
4. Select **Yes**. A progress bar is displayed while the calibration runs.

After the autocalibration is complete, the information on the Calibration screen is updated.

**To run autocalibration using SCPI commands, send:**

```
ACAL:RUN
```

**To run autocalibration using TSP commands, send:**

```
acal.run()
```

## NOTE

Once autocalibration has started, you cannot stop it. After completion, however, you can use remote commands to revert to the previous autocalibration settings. Refer to [acal.revert\(\)](#) (on page 13-11).

## Scheduling autocalibration

You can set up your instrument to run autocalibration automatically. You can also set up the instrument to prompt you to run autocalibration at regular intervals. To determine the best schedule for your application, see the DMM7510 specifications for detail on the accuracy with and without autocalibration.

Autocalibration does not start until all actions that are active on the instrument are complete. When the scheduled time occurs, the autocalibration run command is placed in the command queue and will be executed after any previously sent commands or actions have executed. For example, if a trigger model is running when autocalibration is scheduled to run, autocalibration does not start until the trigger model stops.

If there is a command or action that is waiting a long time for an event, the autocalibration will not run until the event occurs, the action is aborted, or the instrument power is cycled.



If the scheduled time for autocalibration occurs before the warm-up period completes, the instrument will not start autocalibration. The instrument waits until the warmup period is complete before starting a scheduled autocalibration. A message is displayed when warmup is complete and autocalibration is going to run.

If the instrument is powered off when an autocalibration was scheduled, autocalibration is run as soon as the warmup period is complete when the instrument is powered on.

You can run autocalibration manually even if a scheduled autocalibration is set.

When autocalibration is scheduled to run at a scheduled interval, but it runs at a time other than the scheduled interval, subsequent scheduled intervals are adjusted according to the actual autocalibration start time.

***From the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Calibration**.
3. Select **Scheduling Action**. To have the instrument:
  - Prompt you to run autocalibration: Select **Notify**.
  - Run autocalibration at a specific time: Select **Run**.
  - To stop scheduling: Select **None**. If you select None, you do not need to make additional settings.
4. Select **Scheduling Interval**.
5. Select the interval.
6. Select **Scheduled Time** to select the time when the autocalibration will run or when you will be prompted to run it.

To review the next schedule time and date, see the information listed next to Next Run.

***Using SCPI commands:***

Refer to [:ACAL:SCchedule](#) (on page 11-18).

***Using TSP commands:***

Refer to [acal.schedule\(\)](#) (on page 13-13).

## Reviewing calibration information

The Calibration screen displays information about the last autocalibration and factory calibrations that were run and the present status. For detail on this screen, refer to [System Calibration menu](#) (on page 3-45).

For autocalibration, you can also access this information from the commands in the SCPI [ACAL subsystem](#) (on page 11-14) or the TSP `acal.*` commands.

## Monitoring internal temperature

You can monitor the temperature difference between the actual internal temperature and the temperature when autocalibration ran through the front panel or by using remote commands. With remote commands, you can also check the present internal temperature and the internal temperature when autocalibration was last run. Temperature is returned in Celsius (°C).

The internal temperature is not updated on the Calibration screen until the warmup period is complete. The remote commands always return the present temperature.

### ***From the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Calibration**.
3. The Temperature Difference is displayed.

### ***Using SCPI commands:***

For the present internal temperature, send:

```
:SYSTem:TEMPerature:INTernal?
```

For the temperature difference, send:

```
:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:DIFFerence?
```

For the temperature when autocalibration was last run, send:

```
:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:INTernal?
```

### ***Using TSP commands:***

For the present internal temperature, send:

```
print(localnode.internaltemp)
```

For the temperature difference, send:

```
print(acal.lastrun.tempdiff)
```

For the temperature when autocalibration was last run, send:

```
print(acal.lastrun.internaltemp)
```

## Saving front-panel settings into a macro script

You can save some settings made through the front panel into a macro script that you can run later.

The settings that are saved include any settings made through:

- Measure menu: Settings, Calculations, Config Lists, Reading Buffers, and QuickSet (except the Performance slider, which cannot be used when recording a macro)
- Trigger menu: Templates and Configure
- Graph Trigger tab
- System Communication
- Time and date
- Autocalibration schedule options

---

### NOTE

Only settings are stored; no front-panel only options or key presses are stored.

---

It also saves the reading format, interface access, and system reset settings.

Macro scripts are limited to 10 kB for each script.

## Recording a macro script

### *To record a macro script:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Scripts, select **Record**.
3. Select the **Start Macro** button.
4. Make the settings that you want to record.
5. Press the **MENU** key.
6. Under Scripts, select **Record**.
7. Select the **Stop Macro** button. The Macro Script Name dialog box is displayed.
8. Enter a name for the script.
9. Select the **OK** button.

---

### NOTE

You can also stop or cancel recording from the home screen. Select the Recording indicator in the indicator bar.

---

After you create a macro script, you can use the other Scripts menu options to run and manage scripts. Refer to [Scripts menu](#) (on page 3-40) for information on the options.

## Running a macro script

You can run a macro script from the front panel or from a remote interface.

### **To run a macro script from the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Scripts, select **Run**.
3. Select the macro script to run.
4. Select **Run Selected**.

### **Using SCPI commands:**

```
SCrIpT:RUN "scriptName"
```

Where *scriptName* is the name of the macro script to run.

### **Using TSP commands:**

```
scriptVar.run()
```

Where *scriptVar* is the name of the macro script to run.

## Front-panel macro recording limitations

When you are recording a macro script from the front panel, the settings you make are recorded at the speed at which you make them. However, when the macro you created is run, it runs at remote command processing speed. This can be a problem when working with trigger models and other features that require time to finish processing before remaining commands can process.

For example, if you record a macro that includes a trigger model that you initiate followed by other settings changes or additional trigger initiate actions, an error message is generated. This is because the trigger model takes time to complete, but the macro recording from the front panel does not add `waitcomplete()` commands or other delay settings to the script that allow the trigger model to finish before processing the other commands.

## Saving setups

You can save the present settings and any configuration lists that you have defined for the DMM7510 to internal memory or an external USB flash drive.

After the settings are saved, you can recall the settings. You can also set them to be the default settings when the instrument is powered on.

If you are using TSP commands, saved setups are scripts and can be added, modified, and deleted like any other script. See [Introduction to TSP operation](#) (on page 12-1) for additional information about working with scripts.

---

## NOTE

Settings made on the Graph and Histogram tabs are not saved as part of a saved setup. To record graph settings, you can press HOME and ENTER to save an image of the settings with the screen capture feature. Refer to [Save screen captures to a USB flash drive](#) (on page 3-52) for additional information.

---

## Save a user setup to internal memory

### *From the front panel:*

1. Configure the DMM7510 to the settings that you want to save.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Scripts, select **Save Setup**.
4. Select **Create**. A keyboard is displayed.
5. Use the keyboard to enter the name of the script.
6. Select the **OK** button on the displayed keyboard. The script is added to internal memory.

### *Using SCPI commands:*

1. Configure the instrument to the settings that you want to save.
2. Send the command:  
`*SAV <n>`  
Where <n> is an integer from 0 to 4.

---

## NOTE

In the front-panel script menus, the setups saved with the \*SAV command have the name `Setup0x`, where `x` is the value you set for <n>.

---

### *Using TSP commands:*

1. Configure the instrument to the settings that you want to save.
2. Send the command:  
`createconfigscript("setupName")`  
Where `setupName` is the name of the setup script that is created.

## Save a user setup to a USB flash drive

### NOTE

You cannot save to the flash drive using SCPI commands.

#### **From the front panel:**

1. Save the user setup to internal memory, as described in [Save a user setup to internal memory](#) (on page 4-104).
2. Insert the USB flash drive into the USB port on the front panel.
3. Press the **MENU** key.
4. Under Scripts, select **Manage**. The MANAGE SCRIPTS window is displayed.
5. In the Internal Scripts list, select the script you want to copy to the USB flash drive.
6. Select **>**. The file is transferred to the USB flash drive, and the corresponding file name is displayed in the USB Scripts box.

#### **Using TSP commands:**

1. Save the user setup to internal memory, as described in [Save a user setup to internal memory](#) (on page 4-104).
2. Insert the USB flash drive into the USB port on the front panel.
3. Send the command:

```
setupName.save("/usb1/USBSetupName")
```

Where *setupName* is the name of the user setup and *USBSetupName* is the name of the file on the USB flash drive. You can use the same name for *setupName* and *USBSetupName*.

## Copy a user setup

#### **To copy a user setup from an external USB flash drive to the instrument from the front panel:**

1. Insert the USB flash drive into the USB port on the front panel.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Scripts, select **Manage**. The MANAGE SCRIPTS window is displayed.
4. In the USB Scripts list, select the script you want to copy from the USB flash drive.
5. Select **<**. The file is transferred to the instrument, and the corresponding file name is displayed in the Internal Scripts box.

## Delete a user setup

**To remove a user setup from internal memory or the USB flash drive from the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Scripts, select **Manage**. The MANAGE SCRIPTS window is displayed.
3. Under Internal Scripts or USB Scripts, select the name of the script.
4. Select **Delete**. A confirmation message is displayed.
5. Select **OK**.

**To delete a user setup from internal memory using SCPI commands:**

You must overwrite an existing setup with the new setup. See [Save a user setup to internal memory](#) (on page 4-104).

**To delete a user setup from internal memory using TSP commands, send the command:**

```
script.delete("setupName")
```

Where *setupName* is the name of the script that will be deleted.

## Recall a user setup

You can recall setups from internal nonvolatile memory or a USB flash drive. When you recall a setup, you run a script that restores the instrument to the settings that are saved in that script.

**To recall a saved setup from the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Scripts, select **Run**.
3. In the Available Scripts list, select the script you want to recall. USB scripts have the prefix `usb1/`.
4. Select **Run Selected**.

**To recall a user setup from internal memory using SCPI commands, send the command:**

```
*RCL <n>
```

Where `<n>` is an integer from 0 to 4 that represents the saved script.

**To recall a saved setup using TSP commands, send the command:**

```
setupName()
```

Where *setupName* is the name of the script that contains the setup that was saved with `createconfigscript()`.

## Define the setup used when power is turned on

You can select a configuration to be used when power is turned on.

### *From the front panel:*

1. Set the instrument to the settings that you want it to have each time the power is turned on.
2. Press the **MENU** key to open the main menu. Under Scripts, select **Save Setup**.
3. Select **Create**. A keyboard is displayed.
4. Enter the name of the new script, and then select **ENTER** on the keyboard to save it. The instrument saves all present system settings to the script and displays a confirmation message.
5. Select **OK**.
6. Press the **EXIT** key to return to the main menu.
7. Under Scripts, select **Run**. The RUN SCRIPTS window opens.
8. Select the script you created.
9. Select **Copy to Power Up**.
10. Select **OK** on the confirmation message.

### *Using a SCPI command, send the command:*

```
:SYSTem:POSetup <name>
```

Where <name> is:

- RST: Use the \*RST defaults.
- SAV0: Use the setup stored at memory location 0
- SAV1: Use the setup stored at memory location 1
- SAV2: Use the setup stored at memory location 2
- SAV3: Use the setup stored at memory location 3
- SAV4: Use the setup stored at memory location 4

### *Using a TSP command:*

Save the script that you want to use as the power-on default to be `autoexec`. For example, to save the commands that are presently in the instrument to be the power-on defaults, send the command:

```
createconfigscript("autoexec")
```

---

## NOTE

If an `autoexec` script already exists, you must delete it by sending the `script.delete("autoexec")` command. Performing a system reset does not delete the `autoexec` script.

---



## Using the event log

The event log records events, which can be errors, warnings, and information reported by the instrument. Through the Event Log menu, you can view these events. You can also specify which events are shown in the event log, which ones are logged, and which ones generate popup messages.

### Information provided for each event log entry

Each event log entry includes the following information:

- The date and time when the event occurred in 24-hour time format (MM/DD HH:MM)
- The code number of the event; if you are using a remote interface, you can use this number with the status model to map events to bits in the event registers
- The type of event (separate icons for informational, error, or warning)
- The description of the event

#### *To access an event log listing from the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Event Log**.
3. Select the **System Events** tab. A list of events is displayed.
4. If the events fill the page, you can scroll down to see additional events.
5. To view additional detail about an event, select the event. A dialog box with additional detail is displayed.

### Event log settings

You can set which events you can see in the instrument event log, and which events cause a status message indicator to be displayed on the front panel of the instrument. You can also choose whether or not to log all commands the instrument receives in the event log, which can be useful for troubleshooting problems. You can save the contents of the event log to a USB flash drive. You can clear the event log.

#### *To access event log settings from the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Event Log**.
3. Select the **Log Settings** tab. A list of settings is displayed.
4. Make the settings as needed.

The options available on this tab are described in the table below.

Settings tab settings	Description
<b>Show Warning</b>	Turns the display of warnings on or off. If you turn this off, the instrument continues to record warnings and display warning popup messages, but does not display them on the System Events tab.
<b>Show Information</b>	Turns the display of information messages on or off. If you turn this off, the instrument continues to record information messages and display popup messages, but does not display them on the System Events tab.
<b>Log Warning</b>	Turns the logging of warnings on or off. If this is turned off, the instrument does not log or display popups for warning messages.
<b>Log Information</b>	Turns the logging of information messages on or off. If this is turned off, the instrument does not log or display popups for information messages.
<b>Log Command</b>	Turns the logging of commands on or off. When logging is turned on, the instrument records the commands that are sent to the instrument. It records commands sent from any interface (the front panel or a remote interface).
<b>Popups</b>	Turns the display of popups on or off. Options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Errors: Turn off the display of error popups.</li> <li>▪ Errors and Warnings: Turn off the display of error and warning popups.</li> <li>▪ None: Turn off the display of all popups.</li> </ul>
<b>Reset Popups</b>	Restores the popups setting to show errors and warnings.
<b>Save to USB</b>	Saves the event log to a CSV file on the USB flash drive. The file name is <code>eventlog.csv</code> .
<b>Clear Log</b>	Clears all entries from the event log.

## Effects of errors on scripts

Most errors will not abort a running script. The only time a script is aborted is when a Lua run-time (event code -286, "TSP runtime error") is detected. Run-time events are caused by actions such as trying to index into a variable that is not a table.

Syntax errors (event code -285, "Program syntax") in a script or command will prevent execution of the script or command.

## Resets

There are several types of resets in the DMM7510.

In general, the terms "reset," "instrument reset," and "system reset" refer to the reset that is performed when you send the `*RST` or `reset()` command, or when you select MENU > System > Info/Manage > System Reset from the front panel. It resets most commands to their default values. Refer to the command descriptions for specifics on which commands are reset by system reset and the default values.

The instrument also responds to other types of resets. These resets include:

- **DMM reset:** This reset is only available if you are using the TSP command set. The `dmm.reset()` function resets any commands that begin with `dmm.` to their default values. Refer to [dmm.reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-215).
- **Password reset:** This resets the instrument password to its default value. You can reset the password by pressing the MENU key, selecting Info/Manage (under System), and selecting Password Reset. When you do this, the password returns to the default setting. Refer to [Instrument access](#) (on page 2-34).
- **Digital line reset:** This resets digital I/O line values to their factory defaults if you are using the TSP command set. If you are using SCPI, the lines are reset when the system is reset.
- **LAN reset:** This resets the LAN settings and the instrument password to the system default values. To do this reset, insert a straightened paper clip into hole below LAN RESET on the rear panel. For the location of LAN RESET, refer to [Rear panel overview](#) (on page 3-3).
- **Status preset:** This resets all bits in the status model. If you are using the SCPI command set, refer to [:STATus:PRESet](#) (on page 11-121). If you are using the TSP command set, refer to [status.preset\(\)](#) (on page 13-265).
- **Trigger blender reset:** This reset is only available if you are using the TSP command set. Resets some of the trigger blender settings to their factory defaults. Refer to [trigger.blender\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-276).
- **Trigger timer reset:** This reset is only available if you are using the TSP command set. Resets trigger timer settings to their default values. Refer to [trigger.timer\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-344).
- **TSP-Link line reset:** This reset is only applicable if you are using TSP-Link. Resets some of the TSP-Link trigger attributes to their defaults. Refer to [tsplink.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-359).
- **TSP-Net reset:** This reset is only applicable if you are using TSP-NET. Disconnects all TSP-Net sessions. Refer to [tspnet.reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-369).

## Reset the instrument

You can reset many of the instrument settings to their default values. Default values are listed in the command descriptions.

The reading buffer is reset to defbuffer1 when the instrument is reset. Configuration lists are removed when a system reset occurs.

---

### NOTE

If you are connected to a TSP-Link system, resetting the instrument resets all TSP-Link-enabled instruments on the TSP-Link system. If you are using TSP commands and you want to reset only the local instrument, send `localnode.reset()` instead of `reset()`.

---

### NOTE

Reset restores swipe screens to the factory defaults and removes any user-created swipe screens.

---

#### ***Using the front panel:***

1. Press **MENU**.
2. Under System, select **Info/Manage**.
3. Select **System Reset**.

The commands are reset and a confirmation message is displayed.

#### ***Using SCPI commands, send the command:***

```
*RST
```

#### ***Using TSP commands, send the command:***

```
reset()
```

---

## Reading buffers

### In this section:

Introduction to reading buffers.....	5-1
Getting started with buffers .....	5-2
Remote buffer operation .....	5-24
Apply mathematical expressions to reading buffer data.....	5-31
Using buffers across TSP-Link nodes .....	5-32

## Introduction to reading buffers

Reading buffers capture measurements, ranges, and instrument status. The DMM7510 has two default reading buffers. You can also create user-defined reading buffers.

Reading buffers provide statistics, including average, minimum, maximum, and standard deviation. If you use SCPI commands over the remote interface, peak-to-peak statistics are also available.

When you create a reading buffer, that buffer becomes the active buffer until you choose a different buffer.

You can perform the following operations on reading buffers from the front panel or a remote interface:

- Configure, store, and recall reading buffers.
- View reading buffer content.
- Choose to store readings in a default reading buffer or the user-defined reading buffers.
- Save reading buffer content to a USB flash drive.
- Set reading buffers to fill once or fill continuously.
- Change the capacity of reading buffers.
- Delete user-defined reading buffers. You cannot delete `defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`.
- Clear reading buffers.
- Clear the default reading buffers and delete the user-defined reading buffers by turning the instrument off or sending an instrument reset command.

## Getting started with buffers

The following sections provide you with information to help you start using reading buffers. The [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24) section provides additional information about accessing the reading buffers with remote commands.

### Types of reading buffers

There are two default buffers, `defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`.

If you do not select a specific buffer, all readings are stored in `defbuffer1`. If you want to store readings in `defbuffer2`, you need to select it.

If you want to store readings in a user-defined buffer, you need to create the buffer. The user-defined buffer is automatically set to be the active buffer. New readings are stored in the active buffer.

For information about writable reading buffers, see [Writable reading buffers](#) (on page 5-29).

### Effects of reset and power cycle on buffers

The instrument clears the default buffers when a reset command is sent or when the power is turned off and then turned on again.

The instrument deletes all user-defined buffers when a reset command is sent or when the power is turned off and then turned on again.

The active buffer is cleared when the function is changed using the front panel.

### Buffer fill status

There are several ways to view buffer fill status from the front panel.

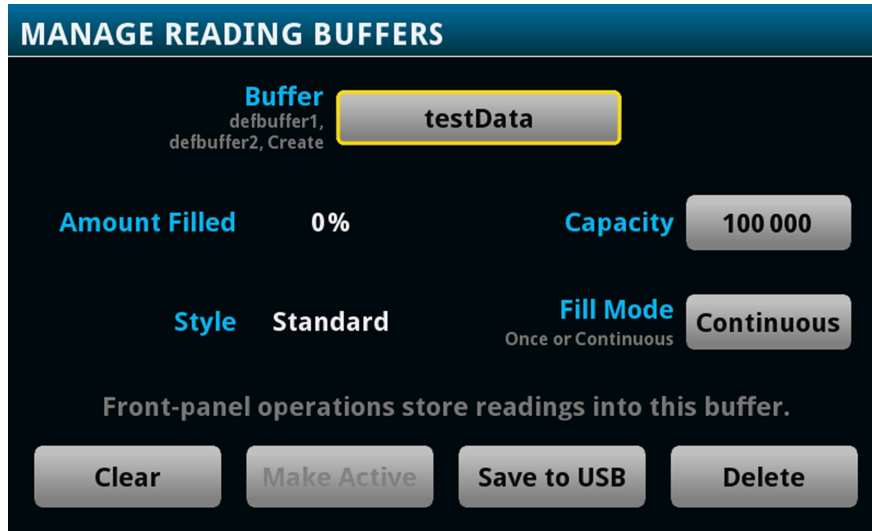
As shown in the following figure, the active buffer indicator on the home screen displays buffer fill status and the [STATISTICS swipe screen](#) (on page 3-17) displays buffer statistics. Refer to [Active buffer indicator](#) (on page 3-11) for more information on the indicator. To view the STATISTICS swipe screen, swipe the bottom of the screen.

Figure 113: STATISTICS swipe screen



The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window displays buffer fill status as the Amount Filled, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 114: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window



The System Events tab on the [System Event Log menu](#) (on page 3-43) displays the following buffer events:

- Event code 4915, "Attempting to store past the capacity of reading buffer," which occurs when a buffer that is set to fill once is full.
- Event code 4917, "The fill status of defbuffer1 is 0% filled" or "The fill status of defbuffer2 is 0% filled" if a default buffer is at 0% capacity.
- Event code 4918, "Reading buffer defbuffer1 is 100% filled" or "Reading buffer defbuffer2 is 100% filled" if a default buffer is at 100% capacity.

Figure 115: System Events tab

System Events		Log Settings	
Time	Code	Description	
04/13 17:27	4917		Reading buffer defbuffer1 is 0% filled
04/13 17:27	4917		Reading buffer defbuffer2 is 0% filled
04/13 17:51	4915		Attempting to store past capacity of reading buffer

---

## NOTE

Reading buffer status is only reported if the log state is set to on. Refer to the SCPI command description [:TRACe:LOG:STATe](#) (on page 11-145) or TSP command description [bufferVar.logstate](#) (on page 13-40) for detail on setting the log state for a buffer.

---

## Timestamps

The measurements in the reading buffers contain timestamps. Readings start at the first entry in the empty reading buffer. Readings are then taken sequentially until the end of the buffer is reached. If the buffer fill mode is continuous, readings wrap to the first entry and overwrite the older data. The relative time is taken from the first reading made after a buffer is cleared.

For a buffer that fills once, the first entry starts at index 1 with the timestamp in absolute time. For continuous buffers, the lowest timestamp is after the last entry. For example, if you take 150 readings into a buffer with a capacity of 100, the last reading is at entry 50 and the earliest reading is at 51.

The buffer style you select when creating a buffer affects the resolution of the timestamp. For the Compact buffer style, the timestamp is a 1  $\mu$ s accuracy relative timestamp with a one-hour time span before the timestamp starts over. For Standard and Full buffer styles, the timestamp is absolute; full date and time is recorded.

## Creating buffers

To create a new user-defined reading buffer, you need to provide a name, capacity, and style for the new buffer.

User-defined buffer names must start with an alphabetic character. The names cannot contain any periods or the underscore ( `_` ) character. The name can be up to 31 characters long. If you create a reading buffer that has the same name as an existing user-defined buffer, the existing buffer is overwritten by the new buffer. Any data in the existing buffer is lost.

You cannot assign reading buffers the name `defbuffer1` or `defbuffer2`. In addition, the buffer name must not already exist as a global variable, a local variable, table, or array.



When you create a buffer, you set a buffer style. The buffer style controls the amount of information that is saved with each reading in the reading buffer. Buffer styles are:

- **Compact:** Store readings with reduced accuracy (6.5 digits) with no formatting information, 1  $\mu$ s accurate timestamp. Once you store the first reading in a compact buffer, you cannot change certain measurement settings, including range, display digits, and units; you must clear the buffer first.
- **Standard:** Store readings with full accuracy with formatting.
- **Full:** Store the same information as standard, plus additional information, such as the ratio component of a DCV ratio measurement.
- **Writable:** Manually write external data to a reading buffer. For more information, see [Writable reading buffers](#) (on page 5-29). You cannot select this buffer style from the front panel; you must use remote commands.
- **Full Writable:** Manually write external data to a reading buffer with two values per buffer index. You cannot select this buffer style from the front panel; you must use remote commands.

---

## NOTE

You can only select the style of the reading buffer when you first create the buffer. Not all remote commands are compatible with the compact, writable, and full writable buffer styles. Check the Details section of the command descriptions before using them with any of these buffer styles.

---

There is no fixed limit on the number of user-defined reading buffers you can create. However, you are limited by available memory in the instrument.

When you create a reading buffer, it becomes the active buffer. If you create two reading buffers, the last one you created becomes the active buffer.

The following topics provide information about using the front panel to create buffers and introduce how to use remote commands to create buffers.

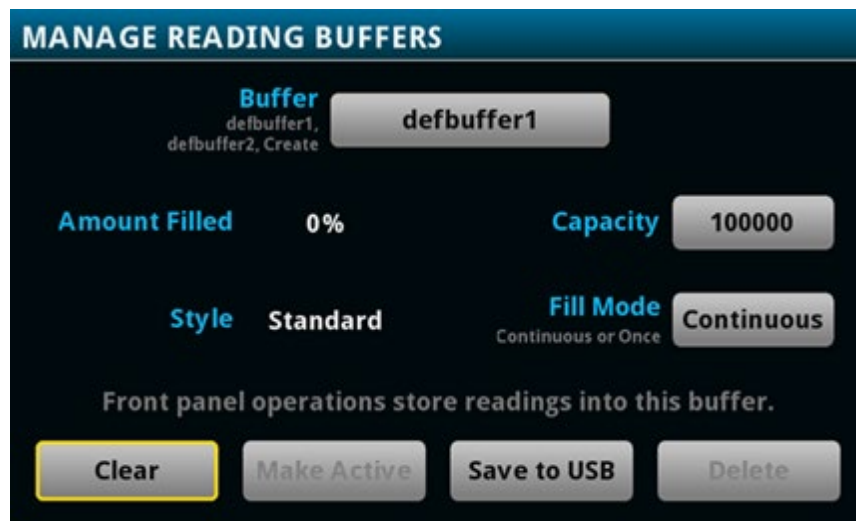
For additional information about using remote commands for buffer operations, see the following sections of this manual:

- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- SCPI commands, see [TRACe subsystem](#) (on page 11-138)
- TSP commands, see [TSP commands](#) (on page 13-8)

**To use the front panel to create a reading buffer:**

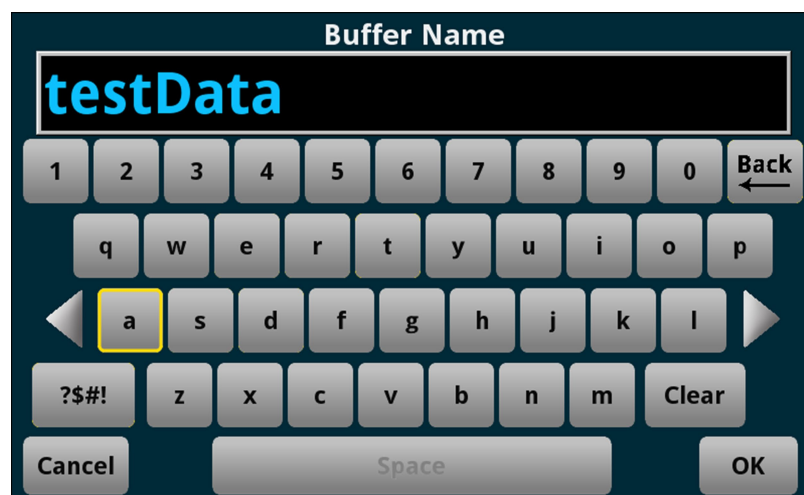
1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Reading Buffers**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.

**Figure 116: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window**



3. Select **Buffer**.
4. Select **Create New**. A keyboard is displayed.
5. Enter a name for the buffer you are creating. The following figure uses the name `testData`.

**Figure 117: Buffer Name keyboard**



6. Select the **OK** button on the displayed keyboard.

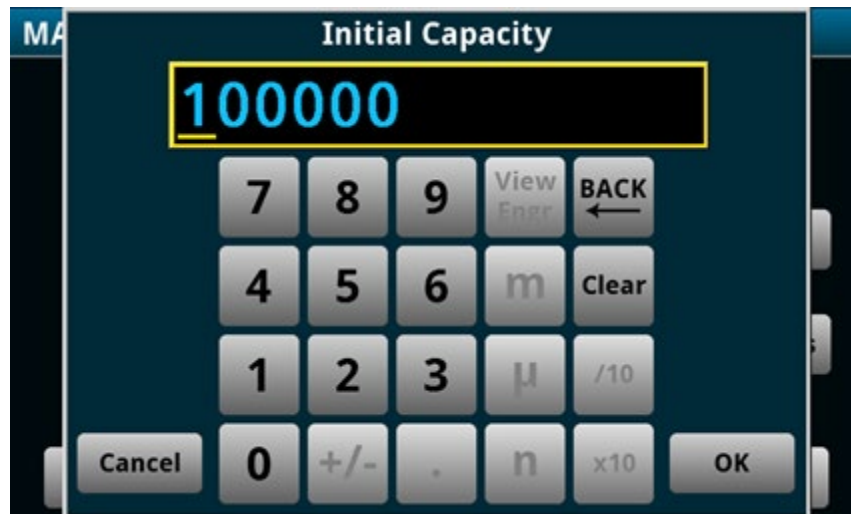
7. The Style dialog box is displayed. You can select:
  - **Standard:** Store readings with full accuracy with formatting.
  - **Compact:** Store readings with reduced accuracy (6.5 digits) with no formatting information, 1  $\mu$ s accurate timestamp. Once you store the first reading in a compact buffer, you cannot change certain measurement settings, including range, display digits, and units; you must clear the buffer first.
  - **Full:** Store the same information as standard, plus additional information, such as the ratio component of a DCV ratio measurement.

Figure 118: Select the buffer style



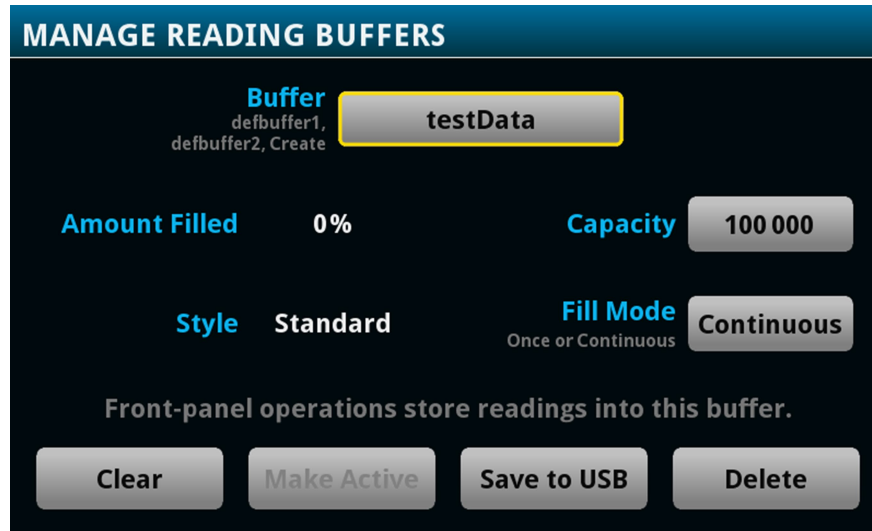
8. The Initial Capacity window is displayed. Enter the number of readings that the buffer will hold. To set the capacity to the maximum buffer size, based on the available memory of the instrument, enter 0.

Figure 119: Initial Capacity window



9. Select **OK**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed, showing the buffer you just created.

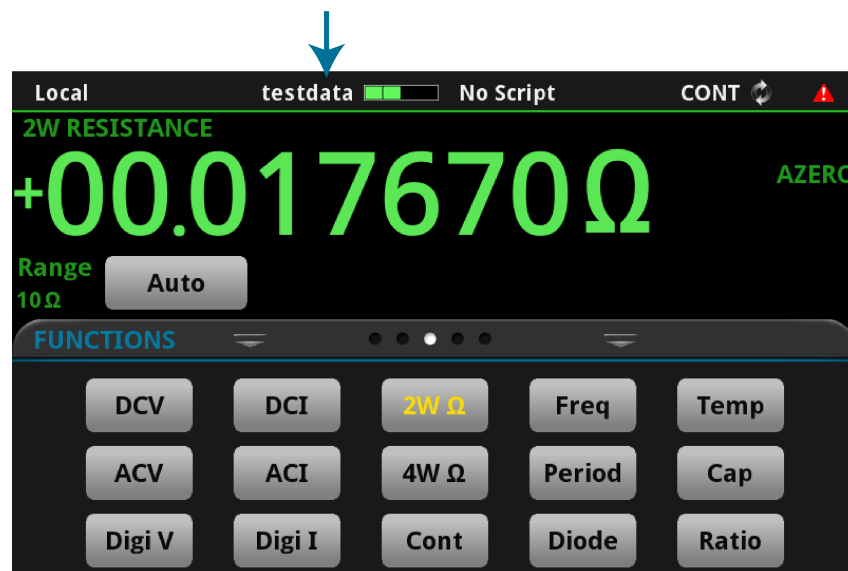
Figure 120: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window



10. Press the **HOME** key to return to the home screen.

After you create a new reading buffer, the new reading buffer becomes the active buffer.

Figure 121: Active buffer



---

## NOTE

You can select the reading buffer indicator to open a menu of available buffers. Select a buffer name in the list to make it the active reading buffer. The name of the new active reading buffer is updated in the indicator bar. The green bar next to the buffer name indicates how full the buffer is. To create a new buffer, select Create New from the reading buffer indicator.

---

### ***To use SCPI commands to create a reading buffer:***

To create a full reading buffer named `testData` with a capacity of 200 readings, send the following command:

```
TRACe:MAKE "testData", 200, FULL
```

### ***To use TSP commands to create a reading buffer:***

To create a full reading buffer named `testData` with a capacity of 200 readings, send the following command:

```
testData = buffer.make(200, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
```

## Setting reading buffer options

You can specify the settings for the reading buffers. The settings you can select include:

- **Buffer capacity:** The amount of data the buffer holds
- **Fill mode:** How the incoming data is managed as the buffer fills

## Setting reading buffer capacity

The capacity of a reading buffer determines how many readings that buffer holds. You can change the capacity of reading buffers.

---

## NOTE

Readings and statistics that are stored in the reading buffer are deleted when you change the capacity of a buffer.

---

For user-defined buffers, you assign a capacity when you create the reading buffer. For default buffers (`defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`), the initial buffer size is 100,000 readings. If you specify 0 for the size of the buffer, the instrument assigns the largest buffer size possible based on the available memory.

The buffer style you choose when you create the reading buffer affects the capacity of the reading buffer. For example, the compact buffer style stores more readings with lower resolution and less reading information than a standard or full buffer. For more information about buffer styles and their capacities, see [Creating buffers](#) (on page 5-4).

The available capacity for reading buffers is affected by other operations of the instrument. Factors that can affect buffer capacity include:

- Other reading buffers. The total capacity of the reading buffers in the instrument affects the space that can be allocated to a new buffer.
- Scripts that are loaded onto the instrument.
- Applications that are loaded onto the instrument.
- Configuration lists.
- Scripts that are actively running.
- Variables that reside in the run-time environment.
- The TriggerFlow® trigger model.
- USB drives that contain files that use a lot of memory, such as image files.
- TSP-Link nodes.

---

## CAUTION

**The DMM7510 notifies you when the system runs out of memory. If the instrument encounters memory allocation errors (errors that specifically state “Out of Memory”), the state of the instrument cannot be guaranteed. After attempting to save any important data, turn off power to the instrument and turn it back on to reset the runtime environment and return the instrument to a known state. Unsaved scripts and reading buffers will be lost.**

---

To maximize the memory available for reading buffers:

- Delete user-defined buffers that you are not using. If you power cycle the instrument, all user-defined buffers in the instrument are deleted.
- If you are not using the default buffers, set them to the minimum capacity of 10.
- Remove the USB flash drive from the USB port.
- Reduce the number of scripts. Refer to [Working with scripts](#) (on page 12-5) for information on managing scripts.
- Reduce the number of configuration lists or the number of indices stored in configuration lists. Refer to [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84) for information on managing configuration lists.
- Reduce the number of TSP-Link nodes.
- Delete unneeded global variables from the run-time environment by setting them to `nil`.
- Adjust the `collectgarbage()` settings in Lua. See [Lua memory management](#) (on page 12-27) for more information.
- Review scripts to improve their memory usage. In particular, you can see memory gains by changing string concatenation lines into a Lua table of string entries. You can then use the `table.concat()` function to create the final string concatenation.

For additional information on memory use by the instrument, refer to [Memory considerations for the run-time environment](#) (on page 12-40).

The overall capacity of all buffers stored in the instrument can be up to 7,500,000 readings for standard reading buffers and 20,000,000 for compact reading buffers.

The maximum capacity for a reading buffer that is set to the Full style is less than one set to the Standard style. Full style buffers store more data for each reading.

The following topics describe how to set the reading buffer capacity.

### **Using the front panel to set buffer capacity:**

---

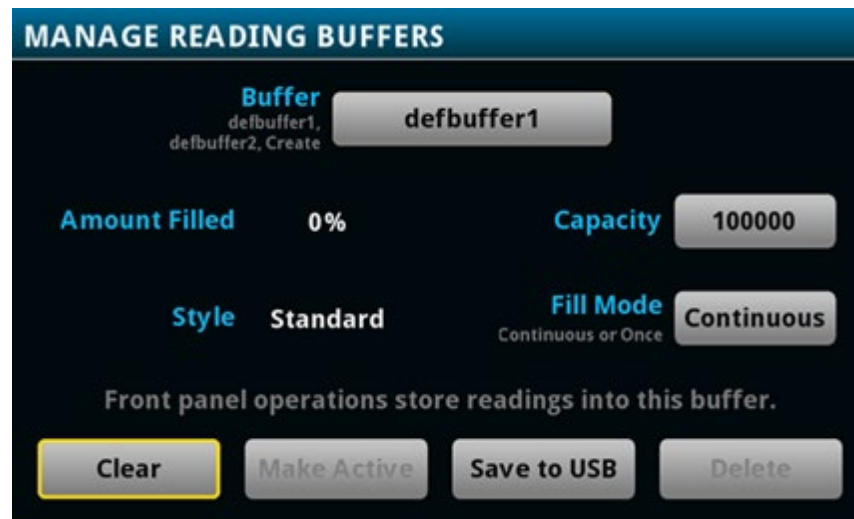
## NOTE

When you resize a reading buffer, data in the buffer is cleared.

---

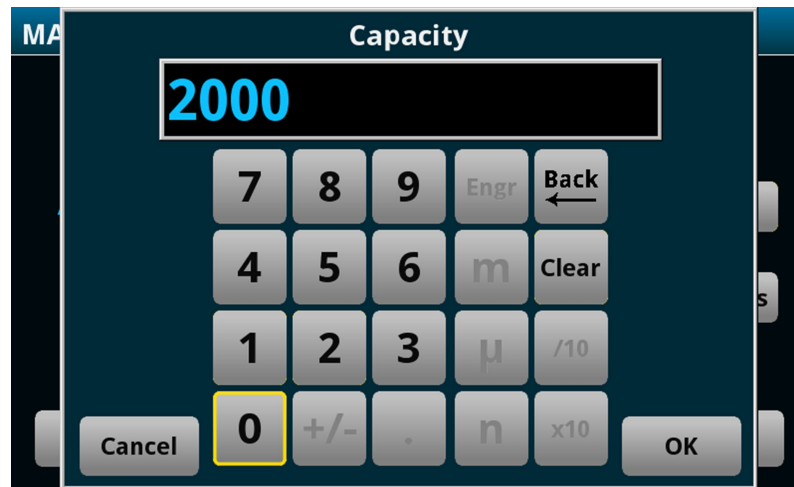
1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Reading Buffers**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.

**Figure 122: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window**



3. Select a reading buffer from the list. For example, select `testData`. The settings for `testData` are displayed.
4. Select **Capacity** and enter the new size for the buffer.

Figure 123: Buffer Capacity number pad



5. Select **OK**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.
6. Press the **HOME** key to return to the home screen.

#### ***Using SCPI commands to set buffer capacity:***

To set the `testData` reading buffer to hold 300 readings, send the following command:

```
TRACe:POINTs 300, "testData"
```

#### ***Using TSP commands to set buffer capacity:***

To set the `testData` reading buffer to hold 300 readings, send the following command:

```
testData.capacity = 300
```

## Setting the fill mode

The fill mode setting for the reading buffer controls how the incoming data is managed as the buffer fills. You can set the read buffer to:

- **Fill once:** The buffer stops accepting data once it fills to capacity. When the buffer reaches capacity, no more readings are made and event code 4915, "Attempting to store past capacity of reading buffer," is displayed.
- **Fill continuously:** Data fills the buffer normally until the end of the buffer is reached. When the end is reached, the data returns to the beginning of the buffer and overwrites the oldest reading. This is a traditional circular buffer. In this case, the buffer never technically fills.



## NOTE

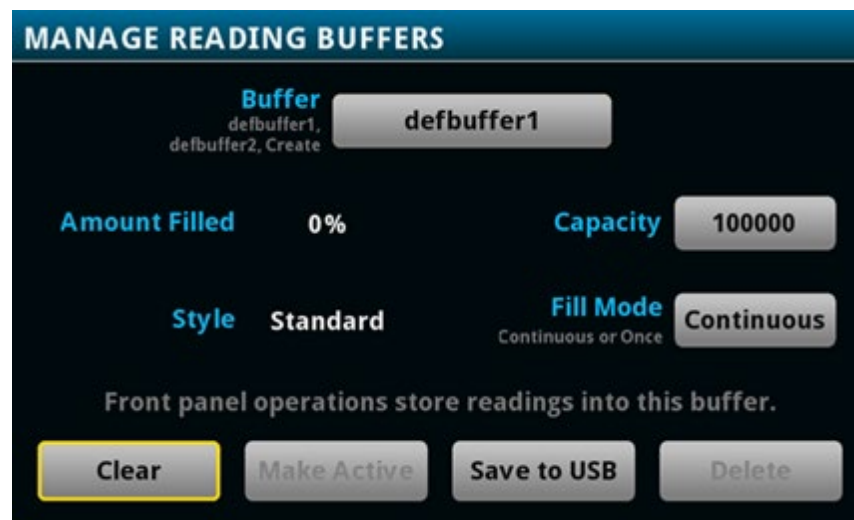
When readings are made using a high sample rate and stored into a continuous reading buffer with a capacity of less than 10,000 readings, the instrument may not be able to fully process the incoming data before it is overwritten with new data. This can result in gaps in graph traces and the loss of statistics and histogram information. To prevent these problems, increase the buffer capacity or reduce the sample rate. If you are measuring with a measure count of more than 1 into a continuous buffer, size your buffer two or more times greater than the measure count to allow graphing and other system operations to work more efficiently.

The following topics describe how to set the reading buffer fill mode.

### **Using the front panel to set fill mode:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Reading Buffers**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.

**Figure 124: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window**



3. Select a reading buffer from the list. For example, select `testData`. The settings for `testData` are displayed.
4. Select the **Fill Mode** option.
5. Press the **HOME** key to return to the home screen.

### **Using SCPI commands to set the buffer fill mode:**

To set the `testData` reading buffer fill mode to continuous, send the following command:

```
TRACe:FILL:MODE CONT, "testData"
```

To set the `defbuffer1` reading buffer fill mode to fill once, send the following command:

```
TRACe:FILL:MODE ONCE, "defbuffer1"
```

To get the fill mode that is set, send the following command:

```
TRACe:FILL:MODE? "defbuffer1"
```

Where a return of `ONCE` indicates the buffer is set to fill once and a return of `CONT` indicates the buffer is set to fill continuously.

### ***Using TSP commands to set a buffer fill mode:***

To set the `testData` reading buffer fill mode to continuous, send the following command:

```
testData.fillmode = buffer.FILL_CONTINUOUS
```

To set the `defbuffer1` reading buffer fill mode to fill once, send the following command:

```
defbuffer1.fillmode = buffer.FILL_ONCE
```

To print the `defbuffer1` fill mode setting, send the following command:

```
print(defbuffer1.fillmode)
```

Where a return of 0 indicates the buffer is set to fill once and a return of 1 indicates the buffer is set to fill continuously.

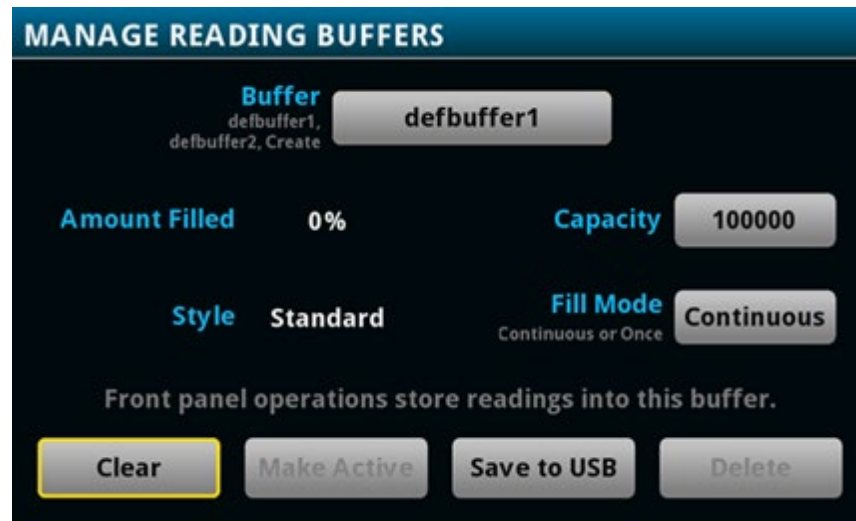
## **Selecting a buffer**

The default reading buffer is `defbuffer1`. You can also use a different buffer (`defbuffer2` or a user-defined reading buffer).

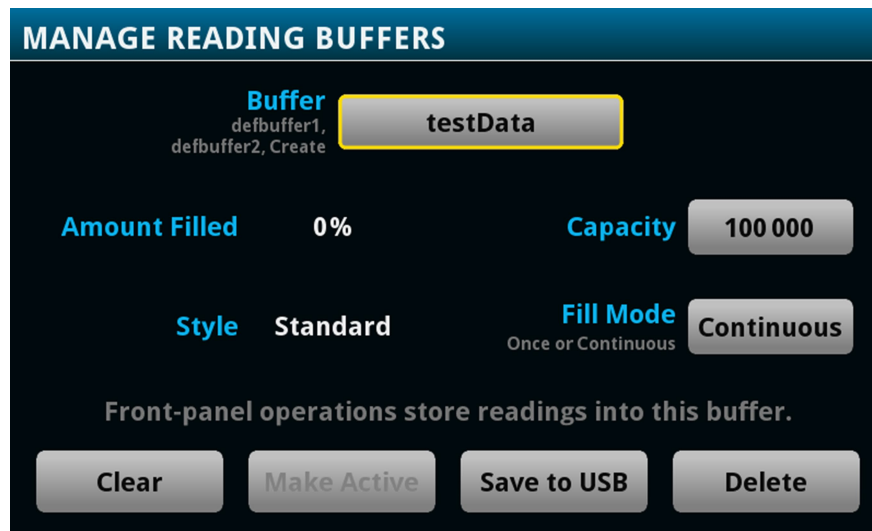
When you use remote commands to create buffers, the buffers are available to the system and can be used with any command that takes a buffer parameter. A newly created buffer automatically becomes the active buffer. If the active buffer is deleted, `defbuffer1` becomes the active buffer.

**Using the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Reading Buffers**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.

**Figure 125: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window**

3. Select a reading buffer from the list. In the example below, testData is selected.

**Figure 126: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window**

4. Select the **Make Active** button. The "Are you sure" dialog box is displayed.
5. Select **Yes**.

You can also select reading buffers from the active buffer indicator on the home screen. Refer to [Active buffer indicator](#) (on page 3-11) for information about using the indicator to select buffers.

**Using SCPI commands to select a reading buffer:**

To make a measurement and store the readings in a specific reading buffer, send the command:

```
:READ? "<bufferName>"
```

If you do not specify a buffer name, readings are stored in `defbuffer1`.

An alternative to sending the `:READ? "<bufferName>"` command is to send the command:

```
:TRACe:TRIGger "<bufferName>"
```

The `:TRACe:TRIGger` command stores readings in the specified reading buffer. If no buffer is specified for the parameter, `defbuffer1` is used. To see the readings stored in the buffer after using this command, use the `:FETCh?` command to see the last reading stored in the buffer or the `:TRACe:DATA?` command to see multiple readings from the buffer.

---

## NOTE

To specify a user-defined reading buffer, you must create the buffer first.

---

To select current as the measurement function, measure current, and return the readings in the `testData` reading buffer, send the following commands:

```
:SENSe:FUNCTion "CURRent"  
:READ? "testData"
```

To measure current and store the readings in the `defbuffer2` reading buffer, send the following command:

```
:MEASure:CURRent? "defbuffer2"
```

To measure voltage and store the readings in the `defbuffer2` reading buffer, send the following command:

```
:MEASure:VOLTage? "defbuffer2"
```

To measure current and return the relative time and a reading, send the following command:

```
:MEASure:CURRent? "testData", REL, READ
```

Buffer storage is consistent whenever readings are taken. Parameters such as `REL` and `READ` only affect what is included in the response. If you do not include parameters, the command only returns the reading.

**Using TSP commands to select a reading buffer:**

To make a measurement and store the readings in a specific reading buffer, use the `dmm.measure.read(bufferName)` function. If you do not specify a buffer when you use the `dmm.measure.read()` function, readings are stored in `defbuffer1`.

To measure DC voltage and store the readings in the `voltMeasBuffer` reading buffer, send the commands:

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.read(voltMeasBuffer)
```

To measure voltage, store the readings in `voltMeasBuffer`, and print the last reading in the buffer, send the command:

```
print(dmm.measure.read(voltMeasBuffer))
```

To measure DC current, store the readings in `defbuffer1`, and print the last reading in the buffer, send the commands:

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
print(dmm.measure.read())
```

## Viewing and saving buffer content

You can view the content of buffers from the front panel.

You can also save the contents of the reading buffer to a USB flash drive. The stored file can be loaded directly into Microsoft® Excel® or another tool. The file contains all the information the instrument records about each data point in the reading buffer. When you save the buffer data, you may indicate a starting or ending point to save only a portion of the data. If you do not specify a starting and ending point, the entire buffer data is saved. You may also specify how you want the time saved with the time format parameter.

Using remote commands, you can append the contents of a reading buffer to a file that is already on the USB flash drive. When you append data, you can specify the starting and ending point in the buffer to save only a portion of the data.

All readings are saved in the comma-separated value (.csv) file format. This format stores tabular data (numbers and text) in plain-text form. You can import the CSV file into a spreadsheet.

---

### NOTE

The header rows in the CSV file are not fixed. They may change as buffers are enhanced or when additional information is needed.

---

Export files are limited to 500 MB. When data exceeds 500 MB, another file is created with `_n` added to the file name, where `n` starts at 1 and is incremented for each additional file.

You can view data from the reading buffers through the front panel using the Reading Table. The Reading Table displays the following information:

- **Index:** The sequential number of the reading.
- **Time:** The data and time of the reading.
- **Reading:** The data that was measured.
- **Extra:** Only displayed for buffers that are set to Full. The extra value that is stored with a reading, such as the ratio component of a DCV ratio measurement.

If you select a data point, additional detail about that data point is displayed, including the function, math, and limits.

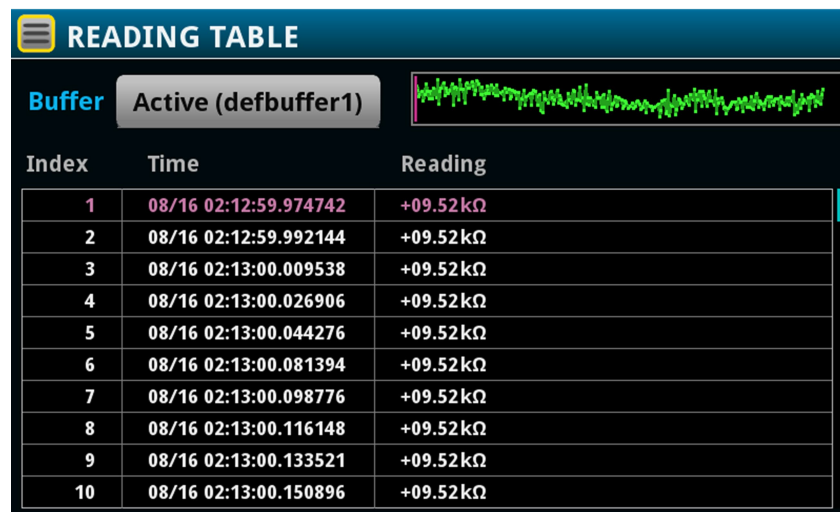
To jump to a specific spot in the data, select the menu in the upper left and select **Jump to Index**. The selected data point is displayed at the top of the reading table.

To save the data, select the menu in the upper left and select **Save to USB**. For information on the options, refer to [Options when saving buffer data to a USB flash drive](#) (on page 5-20).

**Using the front panel to view the contents of a reading buffer:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under **Views**, select **Reading Table**. Data for the active reading buffer is displayed.

Figure 127: Reading table

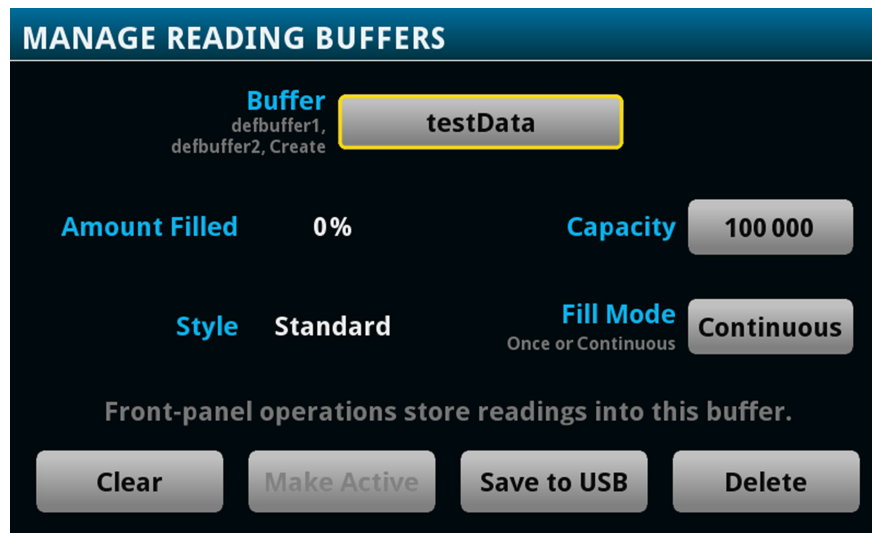


Index	Time	Reading
1	08/16 02:12:59.974742	+09.52 kΩ
2	08/16 02:12:59.992144	+09.52 kΩ
3	08/16 02:13:00.009538	+09.52 kΩ
4	08/16 02:13:00.026906	+09.52 kΩ
5	08/16 02:13:00.044276	+09.52 kΩ
6	08/16 02:13:00.081394	+09.52 kΩ
7	08/16 02:13:00.098776	+09.52 kΩ
8	08/16 02:13:00.116148	+09.52 kΩ
9	08/16 02:13:00.133521	+09.52 kΩ
10	08/16 02:13:00.150896	+09.52 kΩ

3. To display data for a different reading buffer, select the new buffer.
4. To view details for a specific data point, swipe the table up or down and select the data point to view the Reading Details. If there are many data points, select an area on the reading preview graph in the upper right corner of the screen to get closer to the data you want, and then scroll to the data point. You can also select the menu and select **Jump to Index** to go to a specific point.
5. Press the **HOME** key to return to the home screen.

**Using the front panel to save buffer content to files:**

1. Insert a USB flash drive into the USB port.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Measure, select **Reading Buffers**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.
4. Select the reading buffer that you want to save. For example, select `testData`.

**Figure 128: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window**

5. Select **Save To USB**. The File Content dialog box is displayed. For information on the options, see [Options when saving buffer data to a USB flash drive](#) (on page 5-20).
6. To change the file name, select **Change**. A keyboard is displayed.
7. Enter the name of the file in which to save the readings.

**NOTE**

You only need to enter the name of the file you want to save. It is not necessary to enter the file extension. All files are saved as CSV files.

8. Select **OK** on the keyboard.
9. Select **OK** to save the file. When the MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed again, the file is saved.
10. Press the **HOME** key to return to the home screen.

**NOTE**

You can also save buffer data from the READING TABLE window. Select the menu in the upper left of the READING TABLE window and select **Save to USB**.

## Options when saving buffer data to a USB flash drive

The options available when you save buffer data to a flash drive are described in the following table.

Setting	Description
<b>Extra Value</b>	Available for buffers set to the Full or Writable style. Include extra values, such as the ratio component of a DCV ratio measurement, in the saved file.
<b>File Layout</b>	<b>Set to Rdg Row:</b> Readings are displayed in rows.
<b>Filename</b>	By default, the file name is the same as the buffer name, followed by the date and time when the file was saved. The date and time is in the format <code>mmdd_hhmmss</code> . To save the file with a different name, select <b>Change</b> . The date and time is not included if you change the file name.
<b>Reading Format</b>	Include the unit, range digits, and display digit settings in the saved file.
<b>Status</b>	Include math, limits, and terminal settings in the saved file.
<b>Time Format</b>	Sets the time format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Absolute:</b> Each timestamp provides the time and date that the reading was made or the number of seconds from the first buffer reading that the reading was made.</li> <li>▪ <b>None:</b> No timestamp.</li> <li>▪ <b>Parts:</b> Timestamps contain dates, hours, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds according to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).</li> <li>▪ <b>Raw:</b> Timestamps display the absolute time in seconds.</li> <li>▪ <b>Relative:</b> Timestamps are oriented to a timer with the first buffer reading timestamped at 0.000000 seconds. Each following timestamp is then based on the presently selected format.</li> </ul>

## Using the front panel to store readings in the selected buffer

Before you store readings, make sure the correct reading buffer is selected. See [Selecting a buffer](#) (on page 5-14) for more information.

---

### NOTE

Each time a reading buffer is created, the instrument automatically selects the newly created buffer as the active buffer.

---

To store a reading from the front panel, make a measurement. The buffer-fill indicators light up to indicate that the buffer is filling. Depending on the size of the buffer, the lit indicator may be difficult to observe. When all four indicators are lit, the buffer is completely filled. All the indicators will not be lit if the number of readings stored is less than the selected buffer capacity.

To stop storing readings in a buffer when you are making continuous readings, select the measurement method indicator and select Manual Trigger Mode. You can press and hold the TRIGGER key for about 3 seconds to display the measurement method options.



---

## NOTE

Stored readings are lost when the instrument is turned off or reset. Stored readings are also lost when you resize a reading buffer.

---

### **Using SCPI commands to save or append buffer content to files:**

Before using any of these commands, insert a USB flash drive into the USB port.

To save readings and formatted timestamps from the default buffer to a file named `myData.csv` on a USB flash drive, send the following command:

```
TRACe:SAVE "/usb1/myData.csv", "defbuffer1"
```

To save readings and formatted timestamps from a reading buffer named `testData` to a file named `myData.csv` on a USB flash drive, send the following command:

```
TRACe:SAVE "/usb1/myData.csv", "testData"
```

To append readings and formatted timestamps from a reading buffer named `testData` to a file named `myData.csv` on a USB flash drive, send the following command:

```
TRACe:SAVE:APPend "/usb1/myData.csv", "testData"
```

To append readings and formatted timestamps from a reading buffer named `testData` from index 6 to index 10 in file named `myData.csv` on a USB flash drive, send the following command:

```
TRACe:SAVE:APPend "/usb1/myData.csv", "testData", FORM, 6, 10
```

### **Using TSP commands to save or append buffer content to files:**

Before using any of these commands, insert a USB flash drive into the USB port.

To save readings from the default buffer to a file named `myData.csv` on a USB flash drive, send the following command:

```
buffer.save(defbuffer1, "/usb1/myData.csv")
```

To save readings from a reading buffer named `testData` to a file named `myData.csv` on a USB flash drive, send the following command:

```
buffer.save(testData, "/usb1/myData.csv")
```

To append readings from a reading buffer named `testData` with default time information to a file named `myData.csv` on the USB flash drive, send the following command:

```
buffer.saveappend(testData, "/usb1/myData.csv")
```

## Clearing buffers

You can clear all readings and statistics from buffers.

If you reset or power down the instrument, data is cleared from all buffers and user-defined reading buffers are removed.

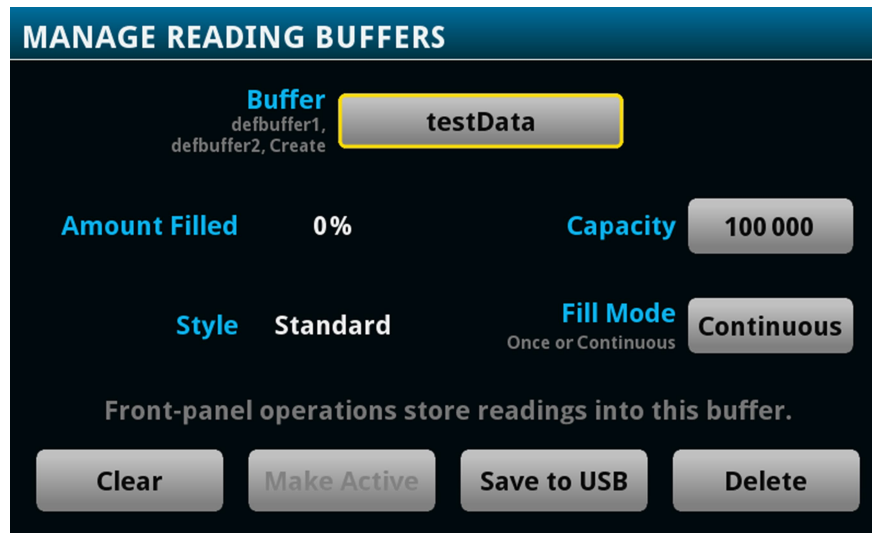
The following topics provide additional information about using the front panel and remote commands to clear buffers.

In addition to the following steps, to clear the active buffer, you can press the **MENU** key and **EXIT** key simultaneously. You can also go to the Statistics swipe screen and select **Clear Active Buffer**.

### *Using the front-panel Reading Buffers menu to clear a reading buffer:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Reading Buffers**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.
3. Select a reading buffer from the list. For example, select `testData`.

**Figure 129: MANAGE READING BUFFERS window**



4. Select **Clear** to clear the buffer.
5. A confirmation message is displayed. Select **Yes**.
6. Press the **HOME** key to return to the home screen.

### *Using SCPI commands to clear a buffer:*

To clear a user-defined buffer named `testData`, send the following command:

```
TRACe:CLEAr "testData"
```

**Using TSP commands to clear a buffer:**

To clear a user-defined buffer named `testData`, send the following command:

```
testData.clear()
```

## Deleting buffers

If you want to save the readings in a buffer before deleting the buffer, save the buffer to a USB flash drive. See [Viewing and saving buffer content](#) (on page 5-17) for details.

You cannot delete the default buffers `defbuffer1` or `defbuffer2`. However, the data in the default buffers is lost when the instrument is reset or the power is turned off.

**Using the front panel to delete a reading buffer:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Measure, select **Reading Buffers**. The MANAGE READING BUFFERS window is displayed.
3. Select **Buffer**.
4. Select the buffer to be deleted.
5. Select **Delete** to delete the buffer.
6. When the "Are you sure you want to delete testData" prompt is displayed, select **Yes**.

**Using SCPI commands:**

To delete a user-defined buffer named `testData`, send the following command:

```
:TRACe:DELeTe "testData"
```

**Using TSP commands:**

To delete a user-defined buffer named `testData`, send the following command:

```
buffer.delete(testData)
```

---

## NOTE

Do not set the buffer name to `nil` to delete it. To cleanly delete the buffer from the instrument, use the `buffer.delete()` command.

---

## Remote buffer operation

You can control the DMM7510 buffers through a remote interface using SCPI or TSP remote commands.

This section provides a summary of some of the remote commands available to control and access data stored in buffers; however, this section does not describe all of the available commands. See the following sections for command descriptions:

- For information about SCPI commands, see the [SCPI command reference](#) (on page 11-1)
- For information about TSP commands, see the [TSP command reference](#) (on page 13-1)

## Storing data in buffers

### Using SCPI commands:

The table below lists the SCPI commands that you use for data storage.

Command	Description
:TRACe:ACTual?	This command contains the number of readings in the specified buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:ACTual?</a> (on page 11-138) for more information.
:TRACe:ACTual:END?	This command returns the last index in a reading buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:ACTual:END?</a> (on page 11-139) for more information.
:TRACe:ACTual:START?	This command returns the starting index in a reading buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:ACTual:START?</a> (on page 11-140) for more information.
:TRACe:CLEar	This command clears all readings and statistics from the specified buffer. See <a href="#">Clearing buffers</a> (on page 5-22) for more information. Also see <a href="#">:TRACe:CLEar</a> (on page 11-141).
:TRACe:DELeTe	This command deletes a buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:DELeTe</a> (on page 11-144) for more information.
:TRACe:FILL:MODE	This command determines if a reading buffer is filled continuously or is filled once and stops. See <a href="#">:TRACe:FILL:MODE</a> (on page 11-144) for information.
:TRACe:LOG:STATe	This command indicates whether the reading buffer should log informational events. See <a href="#">:TRACe:LOG:STATe</a> (on page 11-145) for more information.
:TRACe:MAKE	This command creates a user-defined reading buffer. You cannot use this command on the default buffers. See <a href="#">Creating buffers</a> (on page 5-4) for more information. Also see <a href="#">:TRACe:MAKE</a> (on page 11-146).
:TRACe:POINTs	This command reads the number of readings a buffer can store. This allows you to change the number of readings the buffer can store. See <a href="#">:TRACe:POINTs</a> (on page 11-150) for more information.
:TRACe:SAVE	This command saves data from the specified reading buffer to a USB flash drive. See <a href="#">:TRACe:SAVE</a> (on page 11-151) for more information.
:TRACe:SAVE:APPend	This command appends data from the reading buffer to a file on the USB flash drive. See <a href="#">:TRACe:SAVE:APPend</a> (on page 11-152) for information.
:TRACe:STATistics:CLEar	This command clears the statistical information associated with the specified buffer. This command does not clear the readings.
:TRACe:WRITe:FORMat	For use with writable buffers only; this function sets the units and number of digits that are written into the reading buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:WRITe:FORMat</a> (on page 11-161) for more information.
:TRACe:WRITe:READIng	For use with writable buffers only; this function writes the data you specify into a reading buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:WRITe:READIng</a> (on page 11-163) for more information.

**Using TSP commands:****CAUTION**

Once you create a reading buffer using TSP commands, if you use that buffer name for another buffer or variable, you can no longer access the original buffer.

The table below lists the TSP commands that you use for data storage.

Command	Description
<code>buffer.clearstats()</code>	This function clears all statistics from the specified buffer. This function does not clear the readings. See <a href="#">buffer.clearstats()</a> (on page 13-15) for more information.
<code>buffer.delete()</code>	This function deletes a user-defined reading buffer. See <a href="#">buffer.delete()</a> (on page 13-16) for more information.
<code>buffer.make()</code>	This function creates a user-defined reading buffer. You cannot use this command on the default buffers. See <a href="#">Creating buffers</a> (on page 5-4) for more information. Also see <a href="#">buffer.make()</a> (on page 13-19).
<code>buffer.save()</code>	This function saves data from the specified reading buffer to a USB flash drive. See <a href="#">buffer.save()</a> (on page 13-23) for more information.
<code>buffer.saveappend()</code>	This function appends data from the reading buffer to a file on the USB flash drive. See <a href="#">buffer.saveappend()</a> (on page 13-25) for more information.
<code>buffer.write.format()</code>	For use with writable buffers only; this function sets the units and number of digits that are written into the reading buffer. See <a href="#">buffer.write.format()</a> (on page 13-51) for more information.
<code>buffer.write.reading()</code>	For use with writable buffers only; this function writes the data you specify into a reading buffer. See <a href="#">buffer.write.reading()</a> (on page 13-53) for more information.
<code>bufferVar.capacity</code>	This attribute reads the number of readings a buffer can store. This allows you to change the number of readings the buffer can store. See <a href="#">bufferVar.capacity</a> (on page 13-28) for more information.
<code>bufferVar.clear()</code>	This function clears all readings and statistics from the specified buffer. See <a href="#">Clearing buffers</a> (on page 5-22) and <a href="#">bufferVar.clear()</a> (on page 13-30) for more information.
<code>bufferVar.fillmode</code>	This attribute determines if a reading buffer is filled continuously or is filled once and stops. See <a href="#">bufferVar.fillmode</a> (on page 13-37) for information.
<code>bufferVar.logstate</code>	This attribute indicates whether the reading buffer should log informational events. See <a href="#">bufferVar.logstate</a> (on page 13-40) for more information.
<code>bufferVar.n</code>	This attribute contains the number of readings in the specified reading buffer. See <a href="#">bufferVar.n</a> (on page 13-41) for more information.
<code>bufferVar.endindex</code>	This attribute returns the last index in a reading buffer. See <a href="#">bufferVar.endindex</a> (on page 13-32) for more information.
<code>bufferVar.startindex</code>	This attribute returns the starting index in a reading buffer. See <a href="#">bufferVar.startindex</a> (on page 13-45) for more information.

## Accessing the data in buffers

### *Using SCPI commands:*

To access a buffer, include the buffer name in the respective command. For example, the following commands:

- Create a buffer named `testData` to store 100 readings
- Set the instrument to make five readings for all measurement requests
- Make the readings and store them in the buffer
- Return five readings (including the measurement and relative time) from the user-defined buffer named `testData`

```
TRAC:MAKE "testData", 100
SENS:COUN 5
TRAC:TRIG "testData"
TRAC:DATA? 1, 5, "testData", READ, REL
```

### *Using TSP commands:*

A reading buffer is based on a Lua table. When you use TSP commands, the measurements themselves are accessed by ordinary array notation. If `rb` is a reading buffer, the first measurement is accessed as `rb[1]`, the ninth measurement as `rb[9]`, and so on. The additional information in the table is accessed as additional members of the table.

To access a buffer, include the buffer name in the respective command. For example, the following commands:

- Create a buffer named `testData` to store 100 readings
- Set the instrument to make five readings for all measurement requests
- Make the readings and store them in the buffer
- Return five readings (including the measurement and relative time) from the user-defined buffer named `testData`

```
-- Create a buffer named testData to store 100 readings.
testData = buffer.make(100)
-- Set the instrument to make 5 readings and store them in the buffer.
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 5, 0, testData)
-- Make the readings
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
-- Read the 5 readings and print them including the measurement
-- and relative time for each reading.
printbuffer(1, 5, testData.readings, testData.relativestamps)
```

## Buffer read-only attributes

Use buffer read-only attributes to access the information contained in an existing buffer.

### Using SCPI commands:

The following commands are available for each reading buffer.

Attribute	Description
:TRACe:ACTual?	This command returns the number of readings in the specified buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:ACTual?</a> (on page 11-138) for more information.
:TRACe:ACTual:END?	This command returns the last index in a reading buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:ACTual:END?</a> (on page 11-139) for more information.
:TRACe:ACTual:START?	This command returns the starting index in a reading buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:ACTual:START?</a> (on page 11-140) for more information.
:TRACe:DATA?	This command returns the readings stored in a specified reading buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:DATA?</a> (on page 11-142) for more information.
:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?	This command returns average of all readings added to the buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?</a> (on page 11-154) for more information.
:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?	This command returns the maximum reading value added to the buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?</a> (on page 11-155) for information.
:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?	This command returns the minimum reading value added to the buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?</a> (on page 11-156) for more information.
:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?	This command returns the peak-to-peak value of all readings added to the buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?</a> (on page 11-157) for more information.
:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?	This command returns the standard deviation of all readings added to the buffer. See <a href="#">:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?</a> (on page 11-157) for more information.

### Using TSP commands:

See [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253) for a list of available attributes.

## Reading buffer time and date values

Time and date values are represented as a number of UTC seconds since 12:00 a.m. Jan. 1, 1970.

Use the following TSP commands to return values in the following formats:

- Hours and minutes: [bufferVar.times](#) (on page 13-47)
- UTC seconds: [bufferVar.seconds](#) (on page 13-44)
- Month-day-year format, or to access the timestamp table: [bufferVar.dates](#) (on page 13-31)

For example, to return the hours and minutes of the readings in `defbuffer1`, send the command:

```
printbuffer(1, 5, defbuffer1.times)
```

The return is similar to:

```
20:30:16, 20:30:16, 20:30:16, 20:30:16, 20:30:16
```

## Reading buffer for . . . do loops

The following TSP examples illustrate the use of `for . . . do` loops when recalling data from a reading buffer called `mybuffer`. The following code may be sent as one command line or as part of a script. Example outputs follow the line of code. Also see the [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253) command.

This example loop uses the `printbuffer()` command to show the reading, units, and relative timestamps for all readings stored in the reading buffer. The information for each reading (reading, units, and relative timestamps) is shown on a single line with the elements comma-delimited.

```
for x = 1, mybuffer.n do
  printbuffer(x, x, mybuffer, mybuffer.units, mybuffer.relativetimestamps)
end
```

### **Example comma-delimited output of above code:**

```
-1.5794739960384e-09, Amp DC, 0
-1.5190692453926e-11, Amp DC, 0.411046134
-2.9570144943758e-11, Amp DC, 0.819675745
-2.9361919146043e-11, Amp DC, 1.228263492
-3.0666566508408e-11, Amp DC, 1.636753752
-4.0868204653766e-11, Amp DC, 2.034403917
```

The following loop uses the `print` command instead of the `printbuffer` command. This loop shows the same information described in the previous example (reading, units, and relative timestamps for all readings stored in the buffer). However, because the `print()` command is used instead of `printbuffer()`, each line is tab-delimited (rather than comma-delimited) to produce a columnar output, as shown below:

```
for x = 1, mybuffer.n do
  print(mybuffer.readings[x], mybuffer.units[x], mybuffer.relativetimestamps[x])
end
```

### **Example columnar-delimited output of above code:**

```
-1.5794739960384e-09 Amp DC      0
-1.5190692453926e-11 Amp DC      0.411046134
-2.9570144943758e-11 Amp DC      0.819675745
-2.9361919146043e-11 Amp DC      1.228263492
-3.0666566508408e-11 Amp DC      1.636753752
-4.0868204653766e-11 Amp DC      2.034403917
```



## Writable reading buffers

Writable reading buffers allow you to add external data manually to a user-defined buffer on the DMM7510.

You can create a writable buffer by specifying the writable or full writable style when you create the buffer over a remote interface using SCPI or TSP commands. You cannot create a writable buffer from the DMM7510 front panel.

---

### NOTE

Be aware that when you create a writable buffer, it immediately becomes the active buffer. If you try to save readings from the instrument to the writable buffer, errors occur.

---

If you switch to front-panel control to make readings after selecting or creating a writable buffer, be sure that you select a buffer that is not of the writable style to be the active buffer before you try to store readings. Writable buffers are for manual entry of user-supplied data only and do not store readings measured by the instrument.

To populate a writable reading buffer, you set the format of the units and the unit values for each buffer index using the following commands:

- SCPI: [:TRACe:WRITe:FORMat](#) (on page 11-161) and [:TRACe:WRITe:READIng](#) (on page 11-163)
- TSP: [buffer.write.format\(\)](#) (on page 13-51) and [buffer.write.reading\(\)](#) (on page 13-53)

After you have populated a writable buffer, you can view the data on your computer from the DMM7510 virtual front panel or on the front-panel graph screen.

The following example resets the instrument and creates a writable buffer named `writBuffer`. The units for the data are set to Watts and number of display digits to 3½. The example then loads ten lines of data, two with timestamp data and a status marker (256) that shows the data is the first reading in a group, into the buffer.

#### **Using SCPI commands:**

```
*RST
TRAC:MAKE "writBuffer", 10, WRIT
TRACe:WRIT:FORM "writBuffer", WATT, 3
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 1, 0, 0, 256
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 2
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 3
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 4
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 5
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 1, 10, 0, 256
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 2
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 3
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 4
TRACe:WRITe:READIng "writBuffer", 5
```

The following example resets the instrument and creates a writable buffer named `writBuffer`. The units for the data are set to Watts and number of display digits to 3½. The example then loads ten lines of data, two with timestamp data and a status marker (`buffer.STAT_START_GROUP`) that shows the data is the first reading in a group, into the buffer.

**Using TSP commands:**

```
reset()
writBuffer = buffer.make(100, buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE)
buffer.write.format(writBuffer, buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 1, 0, 0, buffer.STAT_START_GROUP)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 2)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 3)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 4)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 5)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 1, 10, 0, buffer.STAT_START_GROUP)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 2)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 3)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 4)
buffer.write.reading(writBuffer, 5)
```

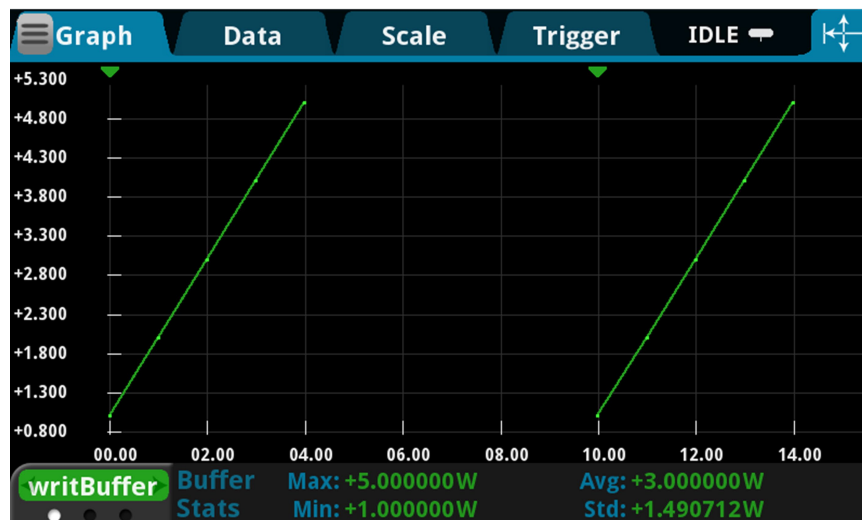
**To view the data in the writable buffer on the front-panel graph screen:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Views, select **Graph**. By default, time is plotted on the x-axis.
3. Select the **Scale** tab.
4. Set the x-axis method to **Show All Readings**.
5. Select the **Graph** tab.

You can compare the external data to data in another buffer by adding an additional trace to the graph. For more information about graphing data, see [Graphing](#) (on page 6-1).

The graph from the example looks similar to the following figure.

**Figure 130: Graph with data from a writable buffer with start group markers**



## Apply mathematical expressions to reading buffer data

You can apply a mathematical expression to a reading as it is stored in the reading buffer. The result of the expression is then calculated and stored in the Extra column of the reading buffer.

You must use remote commands to set up the expressions, but you can view results from the front panel using the reading table and the graph.

To use mathematical expressions, you must use a reading buffer that is set to the style `FULL`. You cannot use expressions with the default reading buffers (`defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`).

### Mathematical expressions for buffer math

The expressions you can apply to readings are listed in the following table. In the formulas:

- $r$  = present reading
- $a$  = previous reading
- $t$  = timestamp of the reading
- $c$  = constant

Expression	SCPI parameter TSP parameter	Formula
No math applied	NONE <code>buffer.EXPR_NONE</code>	Not applicable
Add	ADD <code>buffer.EXPR_ADD</code>	$r + a$
Average	AVERAge <code>buffer.EXPR_AVERAGE</code>	$\frac{(r+a)}{2}$
Divide	DIVide <code>buffer.EXPR_DIVIDE</code>	$\frac{r}{a}$
Exponent	EXPonent <code>buffer.EXPR_EXPONENT</code>	$10^r$
Log10	LOG10 <code>buffer.EXPR_LOG10</code>	$\log_{10} r$
Multiply	MULTiPLY <code>buffer.EXPR_MULTIPLY</code>	$r * a$
Polynomial	POLY <code>buffer.EXPR_POLY</code>	$c0 + c1 \cdot r + c2 \cdot r^2 + c3 \cdot r^3 + c4 \cdot r^4 + c5 \cdot r^5$
Power	POWER <code>buffer.EXPR_POWER</code>	$r^c$
Rate of change	RATE <code>buffer.EXPR_RATE</code>	$\frac{(r-r_1)}{(t - t_1)}$
Reciprocal	RECiprocal <code>buffer.EXPR_RECIPROCAL</code>	$\frac{1}{r}$
Square root	SQRoot <code>buffer.EXPR_SQROOT</code>	$\sqrt{r}$
Subtract	SUBtract <code>buffer.EXPR_SUBTRACT</code>	$r - a$

## Set up buffer math using SCPI commands

The SCPI command for setting buffer math is:

[:TRACe:MATH](#) (on page 11-148)

## Set up buffer math using TSP commands

The TSP command for setting buffer math is:

[buffer.math\(\)](#) (on page 13-21)

## Using buffers across TSP-Link nodes

After connecting two TSP-Link® enabled instruments, you can access buffers over the TSP-Link network.

For local node access to default and custom buffers, you do not need a TSP-Link node number.

For custom buffers on a remote node, you specify the node number when you create the buffer. After the buffer is created, the buffer name is handled as a local variable, so you do not need the node number to refer to the buffer. You can only use that buffer on the remote node on which it was created.

To use the default buffers on a remote node, you need to use the node number in the command to store readings in the default buffer. You also need the node number to access the default buffer data on a remote node.

The following script illustrates how and when you need to include a node reference to access default and custom buffers when the instrument is part of a TSP-Link network.

```
tsplink.initialize()
reset()
-- Access defbuffer1 on the local node.
dmm.measure.read(defbuffer1)
-- Access defbuffer1 on a remote node.
node[9].dmm.measure.read(node[9].defbuffer1)

-- Access a custom buffer on the local node.
myBuffer = buffer.make(100)
dmm.measure.read(myBuffer)
-- Access a custom buffer on a remote node.
myRemoteBufferOnNode9 = node[9].buffer.make(100)
node[9].dmm.measure.read(myRemoteBufferOnNode9)

-- It is illegal to reference the custom buffer on a different node.
-- For example, node[8].dmm.measure.read(myRemoteBufferOnNode9) generates an error.
```

**In this section:**

Introduction .....	6-1
About the graph screens .....	6-1
How to work with the graph .....	6-3
Use the Graph swipe bar .....	6-4
Change the data that is graphed .....	6-6
Add, remove, and clear traces .....	6-6
Active buffer .....	6-7
Change the display of data.....	6-7
Change the scale of the graph .....	6-8
Set up triggers.....	6-9
About the Histogram screen.....	6-13

## Introduction

The graphing features of the DMM7510 allow you to view your measurement data on the front panel of the instrument. The instrument graphs up to twenty traces in an X-Y graph or in a histogram. Each trace represents the data from a reading buffer. You can access each graph individually.

You can manipulate the graph to view minimums and maximums, view averages, determine deltas, and view the values of specific data points. You can also set up triggers and initiate data collection from the graph and histogram screens.

## About the graph screens

When you start the instrument, the instrument graphs data from the default reading buffer, defbuffer1. You can change the reading buffer as needed. You can view the graph from either the Graph swipe screen or the Graph screen.

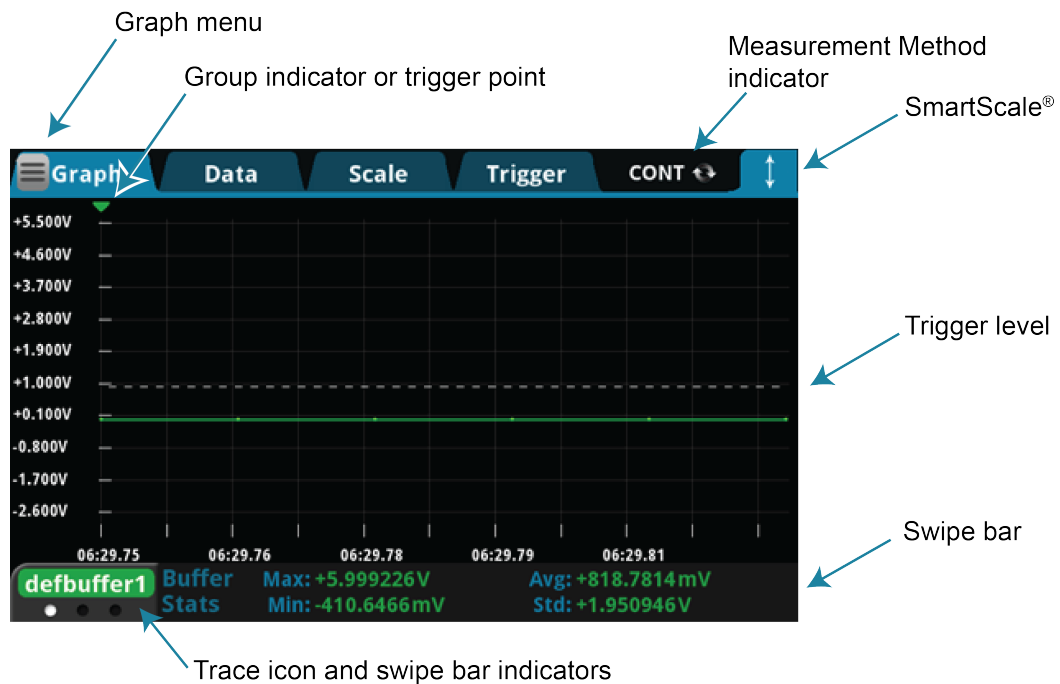
The Graph swipe screen is available from the home screen and displays a smaller version of the full graph. It allows you to see both the data on the home screen and a graph of the information. It does not allow you to zoom in on data or view data at a specific point. To view the graph on the Graph swipe screen, swipe the bottom of the home screen until the graph is displayed. An example of the Graph swipe screen is shown in the following figure.

Figure 131: Home screen with the GRAPH swipe screen displayed



You can open the full graph by selecting the graph icon on the right side of the Graph swipe screen header. You can also open it from the main menu. To open it from the main menu, under Views, select Graph. An example of the full graph is shown in the following figure.

Figure 132: DMM7510 Graph tab



Use the measurement method indicator in the upper right corner of the screen to select the measurement method. Refer to [Measurement method indicator](#) (on page 3-12) and [Setting up triggers](#) (on page 6-9) for details.

The SmartScale® feature in the upper right allows you to quickly return to automatic scaling. Automatic scaling is turned off if you change the graph by dragging or using pinch to zoom. When the SmartScale feature is on, the instrument keeps the latest data displayed and determines the best way to scale that data based on the data and the instrument configuration (such as the measure count).

The swipe bar at the bottom of the graph displays different types of information about the content of the graph. You can display swipe bars for the scale, buffer statistics, and cursors. The dots below the trace icon show how many swipe bars are available. Refer to [Use the Graph swipe bar](#) (on page 6-4) for detail on the swipe bar options.

If you are using an analog trigger, the trigger level shows the edge, pulse, or window levels or boundaries. You can adjust the level or boundary on the graph to change the value.

If the count is set to more than one, the group indicator shows the point at which one count ends and another begins. The group indicator does not necessarily mark the location of a trigger event. System latency and programmed delays may cause the first measurement of a group to be displaced in time from its associated trigger event.

The Graph menu in the upper left corner of the screen allows you to manipulate how the data is displayed and tracked on the Graph tab.

- **Optimize for Digitizer:** Sets scale values that are optimized for high-speed measurements.
- **Optimize for Measure:** Sets scale values that are optimized for precision measurements.
- **Analog Edge Trigger:** Sets the trigger source event to be an analog trigger with the waveform set to Analog Edge.

## How to work with the graph

The Graph tab displays data in an x-y graph. In most cases, the graph shows the timestamp on the x-axis and the measurements on the y-axis. The Graph tab displays the data as it is added to the selected reading buffer.

The timestamps are displayed on the x-axis. When data is coming in quickly, the first timestamp displays the first few digits in orange. Other timestamps show two orange dots (..) in place of those values.

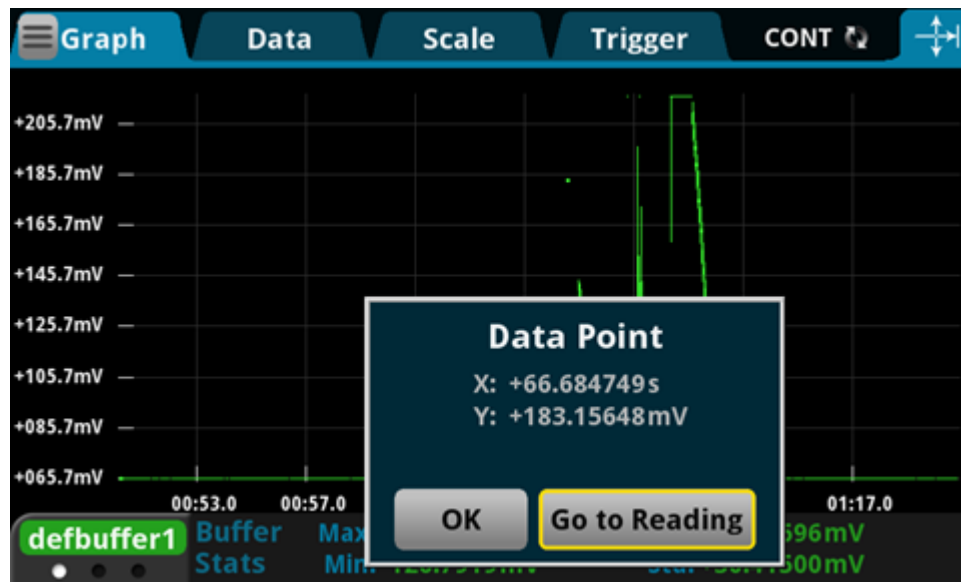
If the y-axis displays a question mark (?), there are multiple units of measure in the reading buffer. Clear the buffer to clear the inconsistent units.

The name of the trace at the bottom left indicates the source of the graph data. If more than one reading is selected as a trace, you can switch between the traces using the trace icon on the lower left. Select the left side of the icon to display the previous trace. Select the right side to display the next trace. Only traces that contain data are displayed.

You can pinch to zoom in the graph. You can also drag the graph to the left or right. When you adjust the view, the SmartScale® feature is turned off. To turn SmartScale on again, select the icon in the upper right of the Graph tab. When SmartScale is on, the instrument determines the best way to scale data based on the data and the instrument configuration (such as the measure count).

You can zoom to display a specific data point. When you select the data point, the Data Point dialog box is displayed with the x and y values of that point. You can also select Go to Reading, which opens the Reading Table screen with that data point selected.

Figure 133: Data point selected on the graph



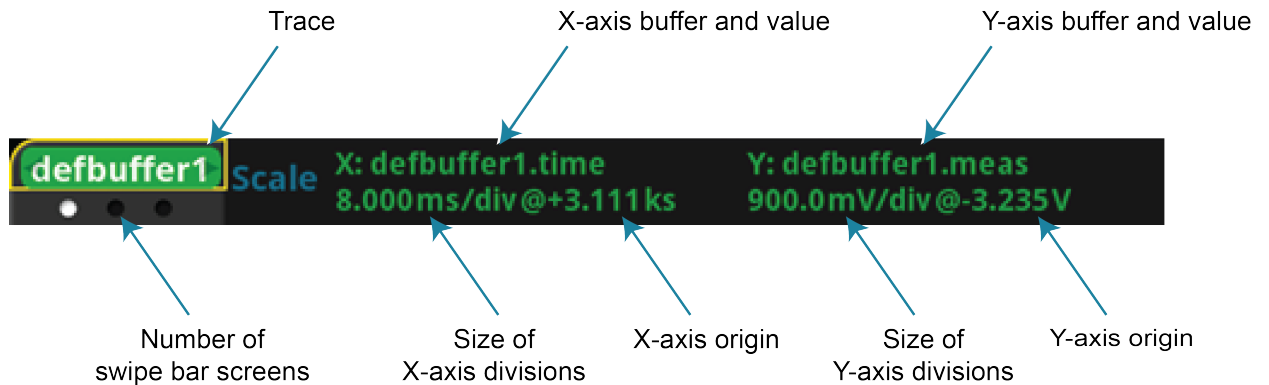
## Use the Graph swipe bar

You can swipe the bottom of the Graph tab to display different types of information about the content of the graph. You can display swipe bars for the scale, buffer statistics, and cursors. The dots below the trace icon show how many swipe bars are available.

The Scale swipe bar displays the buffer data that is used for the x and y axes. It also displays the origin value of each axis and the size of the divisions for each axis in the present view.



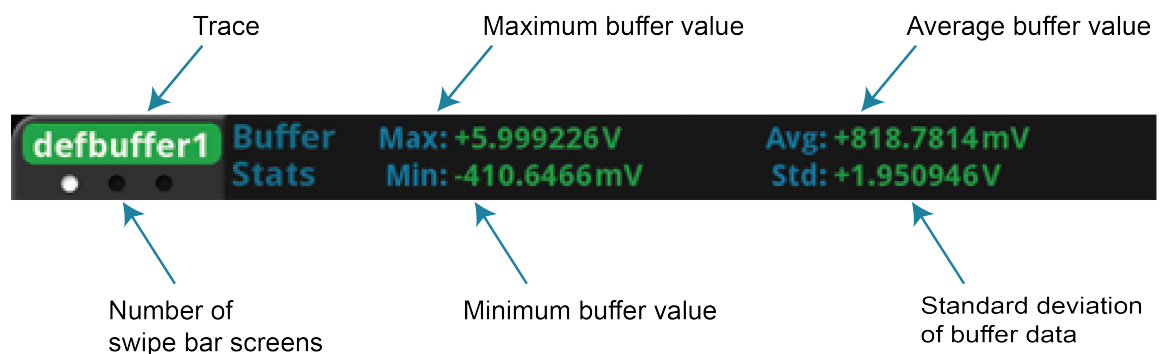
**Figure 134: Scale swipe bar**



The Buffer Stats swipe bar displays statistics for the readings in the selected trace. If vertical cursors are displayed, the statistics reflect the value within the cursors. You can move the cursors to change the reported statistics. The statistics are:

- **Max:** Maximum value.
- **Min:** Minimum value.
- **Avg:** Average of the values.
- **Std:** Standard deviation for the buffer.
- **Pk2Pk:** Shown instead of standard deviation if vertical cursors are selected. The deviation between the peak-to-peak values.

**Figure 135: Buffer Stats swipe bar**

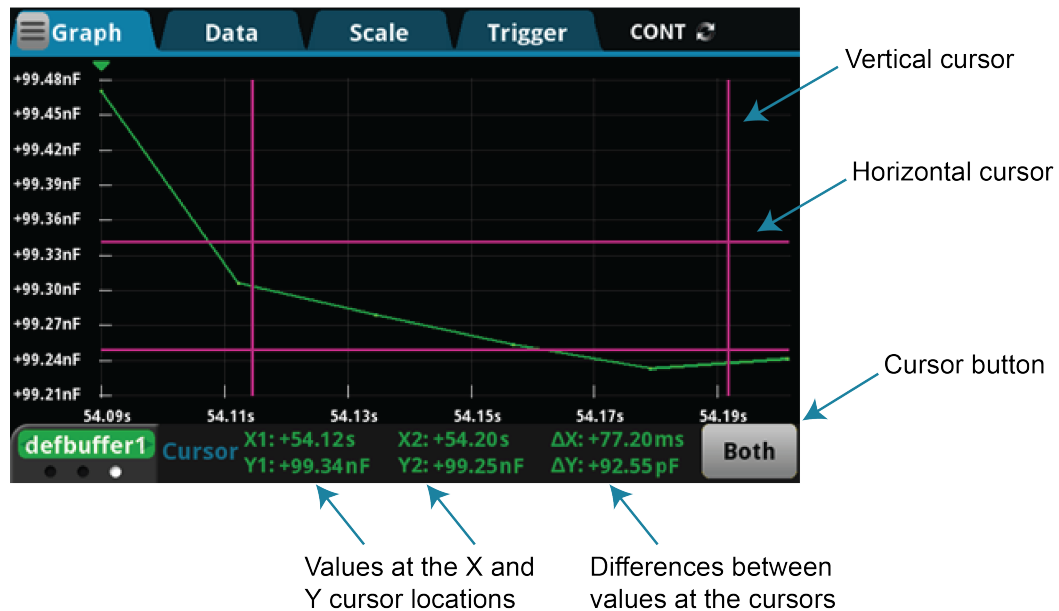


If the buffer type is set to full and contains extra values, such as when the function is set to DCV Ratio, the statistics are shown as Not Applicable.

The Cursor swipe bar allows you to display cursors on the graph. If the cursors are displayed, the swipe bar also displays the value at each cursor and the differences between the values at the cursors. You can display vertical, horizontal, or both cursors.

When cursors are displayed, you can drag them to change their positions. You can also move the graph behind the cursors. To move the graph, select a portion of the graph that is not near a cursor and drag. Note that you cannot use the navigation control to change cursor position.

Figure 136: Cursor swipe bar



When cursors are enabled, they are displayed for all traces.

## Change the data that is graphed

You can change the data that is displayed on the Data tab of the Graph view. On the Data tab, you can:

- Add, remove, and clear traces
- Change how data is displayed

When you change the traces assigned to the histogram, it also changes the traces assigned to the graph. Conversely, changing the traces for the graph changes the traces assigned to the histogram.

## Add, remove, and clear traces

The graph plots data from reading buffers, which are set up on the Data tab as traces. The data from each buffer is shown as a separate trace on the Graph tab. You can select up to 20 traces. The selected traces are shown in the Traces list on the Data tab.

To add a trace, select Add. If the reading buffer does not contain additional data, the buffer is added to the Traces list.

If the reading buffer contains extra data, you are prompted to select which buffer element to graph. Select Measure to plot the measurement values or Extra to plot the extra values. Extra values are available when the buffer type is set to Full or Full Writable.

If you have 20 traces in the list, Add is not available. You must remove a trace before you can add another one.

Colors are automatically assigned to the traces and cannot be changed.

To remove a trace, select the trace and select Remove. The trace is removed from the graph. The data in the buffer is not affected.

To remove data from a reading buffer, select the reading buffer from the Traces list and select Clear Buffer. To clear data from the active buffer, you can press the MENU and EXIT keys simultaneously.

## Active buffer

The active buffer contains the data that is displayed on the home screen and where readings are stored when Continuous Measurement is selected or a manual trigger is generated.

When an active buffer is selected on the Data tab, that trace tracks the active buffer instead of a specific buffer. If the active buffer changes, the data that is displayed changes to match the new active buffer.

To remove the active buffer from the list of traces, select it and select Remove Trace. This does not affect the active buffer that is selected on the home screen. To restore the active buffer to the list of traces, select Add and select the trace labeled Active.

## Change the display of data

You can set the drawing style and the graph type of the graph on the Data tab of the Graph screens.

The drawing style determines how data is represented when there are many data points. You can select Line, Marker, or Both.

When Line is selected, the data points are connected with solid lines. When Marker is selected, the individual data points are shown with no connecting lines. When Both is selected, the individual data points are shown, and the points are connected with solid lines.

The Graph Type sets the data to be plotted on the x-axis for all traces. You can select Scatter or Time. Scatter is only available if the buffer style is set to Full. All traces must be based on buffers that are set to full in order to select Scatter.

## Change the scale of the graph

The Scale tab contains settings that allow you to fine-tune the display of data on the Graph tab. You can select automatic scaling or specific values for the x and y axes.

For both axes, you can select the SmartScale® feature. When the SmartScale feature is selected, the instrument scales the graph automatically, determining the best scaling and tracking method based on the data, reading groups, number of traces, and instrument configuration. The scale is set to show the most relevant portion of the data that is in the selected reading buffer.

For the x-axis, you can also set the Method to one of the following options:

- **Show New Readings:** The graph always displays the latest data on a fixed scale.
- **Show Group of Readings:** The graph displays a group of readings. A group is automatically created when the measure or digitize count is set to more than 1.
- **Show All Readings:** All data in the buffer is displayed on the graph.

If you are graphing one trace, you can set the y-axis to one of the following methods:

- **Autoscale Always:** Continuously scales the y-axis of the trace so it fits the height of the screen.
- **Autoscale Once:** Scales the y-axis of the trace once.

If you are graphing more than one trace, you can set the Y-Axis Method to one of the following options:

- **Independent Autoscale:** Scales the y-axis of the trace so it fits the height of the screen.
- **Swim Lanes:** Scales the y-axis of the traces in equal, non-overlapping portions of the height of the screen.
- **Shared Autoscale:** Scales the y-axis so that the minimum and the maximum are shared across all traces. Accommodates the minimum and maximum of all traces.

You can also set the automatic scaling method to off for either axis. When automatic scaling is off, you can manually set the scale and the minimum position. For the y-axis, you can set the scale for each trace. Use the Trace button above the Scale and Minimum Position options to select the trace. Information specific to the selected trace is shown in the same color as the trace.

Scale sets the reading value scale for each division. To select a scale, chose Up or Down until the scale you want to set is displayed, then select the value. The scale changes to show the new value.

Minimum Position sets the first value that is visible on the graph for the selected trace.

The Y-Axis Scale Format determines if the graph is linear or logarithmic. Select Linear to increase the step size in even increments. Select Log to increase the step size exponentially.

## Set up triggers

The Source Event option on the Trigger tab lets you define the trigger events and attributes that initiate system measurements.

When you set up triggers through the Trigger tab, the instrument defines the LoopUntilEvent trigger-model template with the trigger settings. The active reading buffer is used as the buffer for the trigger model. If a trigger model exists, it is replaced by the new settings.

To use the configured source event for triggered measurements, you need to change the measurement method from Continuous to Initiate Trigger Model. You can do this while on the Trigger tab. Select the measurement method indicator (to the right of the Trigger tab) and select Initiate Trigger Model.

When you set up the source event, settings are applied as you select the options for the selected source event. The settings are retained and displayed when you return to the Trigger tab.

## Types of triggers

You can set triggers to be generated from the:

- **Digital Input Line:** The trigger occurs when a pulse is detected from the digital input line.
- **TSP-Link Input:** The trigger occurs on a falling, rising, or either edge of the TSP-Link input.
- **Display TRIGGER Key:** The trigger occurs when you press the TRIGGER key.
- **External Trigger In:** The trigger occurs when an external pulse is detected. The external pulse can come from a digital input line, TSP-Link input line, or the rear-panel external input line.
- **Waveform:** Select an analog edge, pulse, or window to trigger. Analog triggers are only available for the DC voltage, DC current, digitize voltage, and digitize current functions.

Select None to clear the setup for the source event trigger.

---

### NOTE

This section describes in general how to set up triggering. It does not describe details on the trigger sources.

- For detail on the digital I/O, refer to [Digital I/O](#) (on page 7-1).
  - For detail on the External I/O, refer to [External I/O](#) (on page 7-15).
  - For detail on TSP-Link, refer to [TSP-Link System Expansion Interface](#) (on page 8-1).
  - For detail on waveforms, refer to [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18).
-

## Trigger settings

For all triggers, you can set the delay, position, and trigger clear options. Some of the triggers have additional settings. All the settings are described in the following text.

### Source Event

The Source Event selects the type of trigger.

When you select the source event, you may be prompted for additional information:

- When you select the Digital Input Line, you are prompted for the input line that generates the trigger (1 to 6).
- When you select TSP-Link Input, you are prompted for the TSP-Link input line that generates the trigger (1 to 3).
- When you select Waveform, you are prompted to select Analog Edge, Analog Pulse, or Analog Window. Refer to [Waveform](#) (on page 6-11) for more information on the analog options.

To change the line or waveform, select the source event again.

### Settings

The Settings icon is available when the source is set to External Trigger In, Digital Input Line, or TSP-Link Input. Select the icon to set the type of edge that generates a trigger. You can set rising, falling, or either.

### Delay

The Delay is the length of time that occurs before the measurement occurs after detecting the selected source event trigger. You can select from 167 ns to 10 ks. Select 0 to set no delay.

### Position

The position marks the location in the reading buffer where the trigger will occur. The position is set as a percentage of the buffer capacity. The buffer captures measurements until a trigger occurs. When the trigger occurs, the buffer retains the percentage of readings specified by the position, then captures remaining readings until 100 percent of the buffer is filled.

### Trigger Clear

Trigger Clear determines if triggers are cleared before the wait period for the trigger begins. The wait period is set in the trigger model as the wait block.

If you set Trigger Clear to Never, the trigger model clears triggers for the wait block when the trigger model is initiated. The instrument begins making measurements as soon as the trigger model reaches the wait block if it detected the event after being initiated and before reaching the wait block. If the trigger was not detected, the trigger model waits to detect the event before making measurements.

If you set Trigger Clear to Enter, any triggers that occurred after the trigger model was initiated and before reaching wait block are cleared. The source event trigger must occur after reaching the wait block before measurements will begin.

All triggers are cleared when the trigger model begins. Trigger Clear only affects triggers that occur after the trigger model is initiated. Triggers are also cleared when the trigger model exits the Wait block.

## Waveform

When the analog waveform is set as the source event, there are several additional settings that are available. Analog waveforms are available for the DC current, DC voltage, digitize current, or digitize voltage functions.

---

### NOTE

If the function is DC current or DC voltage, before setting up the waveform, set the measure range to a value (it cannot be set to Auto) and set Auto Zero to Off. Select the **MENU** key, then select **Settings** to change the settings.

---

You can select one of the following waveforms:

- Edge: The trigger event occurs when the signal crosses a certain level.
- Pulse: The trigger event occurs when the pulse width is at either the minimum or maximum pulse width in seconds. The value of pulse condition determines whether this value is interpreted as the minimum or maximum pulse width.
- Window: The trigger event occurs when the signal enters or exits a window that is defined by low and high signal levels.

---

### NOTE

If you have a fast cyclic signal, the trigger may occur before the instrument can gather enough pretrigger data. If this occurs, you see less pretrigger data than expected. However, the correct amount of post-trigger data is collected.

---

For additional detail on waveforms, refer to [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18).

## Edge settings

When you set Waveform to Edge, you can set the level and the slope in addition to the delay, position, and trigger clear settings.

Level is the signal level that generates the trigger event. The level can be set to any value within the selected measurement range.

The Slope defines if the instrument watches for a rising or falling edge. When Rising is selected, the trigger event is generated when the analog signal trends from below the analog signal level to above the level. When Falling is selected, the trigger event is generated when the signal trends from above to below the level.

## Pulse settings

When you set Waveform to Pulse, you can set the level, width, condition, and polarity in addition to the delay, position, and trigger clear settings.

The level defines the pulse level that generates an analog trigger event.

The width defines the threshold value for the pulse width. The accuracy is typically  $\pm 1 \mu\text{s}$ .

The condition defines if the pulse must be greater than or less than the incoming pulse must have a duration greater than or less than the threshold pulse width before an analog trigger is generated.

The polarity determines if the trigger occurs when the pulse is above the defined signal level or below the defined signal level.

When the analog pulse waveform is selected, this sets the pulse width in seconds. This option sets either the minimum or maximum pulse width that generates a trigger event. The value of pulse condition determines whether this value is interpreted as the minimum or maximum pulse width.

## Window settings

When you set Waveform to Window, you can set boundaries for the window and the direction in addition to the delay, position, and trigger clear settings.

The window is defined by two levels. The Low Boundary is the lower boundary of the analog trigger window. The High Boundary is the upper boundary of the analog trigger window. The high boundary must be higher than the low boundary.

The Direction determines if the trigger occurs when the signal enters or exits the window. Select Entering if the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters the window. Select Leaving if the analog trigger occurs when the signal exits the window.

## High Frequency Rejection

High frequency rejection is available when the analog edge or pulse waveform is selected and allows you to enable or disable high frequency rejection.

You can use high frequency rejection to minimize false triggering around the set analog trigger level. False triggering may occur with low frequency signals that are noisy, DC, or have low amplitude and slew rate during the peaks of input sine waves less than 250 Hz. High frequency rejection avoids false triggers by requiring that the trigger event to be sustained for at least 64  $\mu\text{s}$ . This behavior is similar to a low-pass filter effect with a 4 kHz 3 dB bandwidth.

When high frequency rejection is on, 64  $\mu\text{s}$  of additional trigger latency is incurred. You may also need to adjust the trigger levels to ensure that the trigger condition is satisfied for at least 64  $\mu\text{s}$ .



## Graph measurement using triggers

*To set up triggers to occur when a trigger occurs:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. In the View menu, select **Graph**.
3. Select the **Trigger** tab.
4. Set the **Source Event**.
5. Make other settings as needed.
6. Select the **measurement method** indicator at the upper right of the screen and select **Initiate Trigger Model**.
7. To start the measurements, generate the trigger event.
8. Select the **Graph** tab to view the readings.

## About the Histogram screen

The Histogram tab graphs readings as a bar graph of the data distribution into bins. To view the histogram, select the **MENU** key, then select **Histogram**.

An example of the histogram screen is shown in the following figure.

When you start the instrument, the instrument bins data from the default reading buffer defbuffer1. You can change the reading buffer as needed.

The measurement method indicator in the upper right of the screen selects the measurement method. Refer to [Measurement method indicator](#) (on page 3-12) and [Set up triggers](#) (on page 6-9) for details.

## How to work with the Histogram

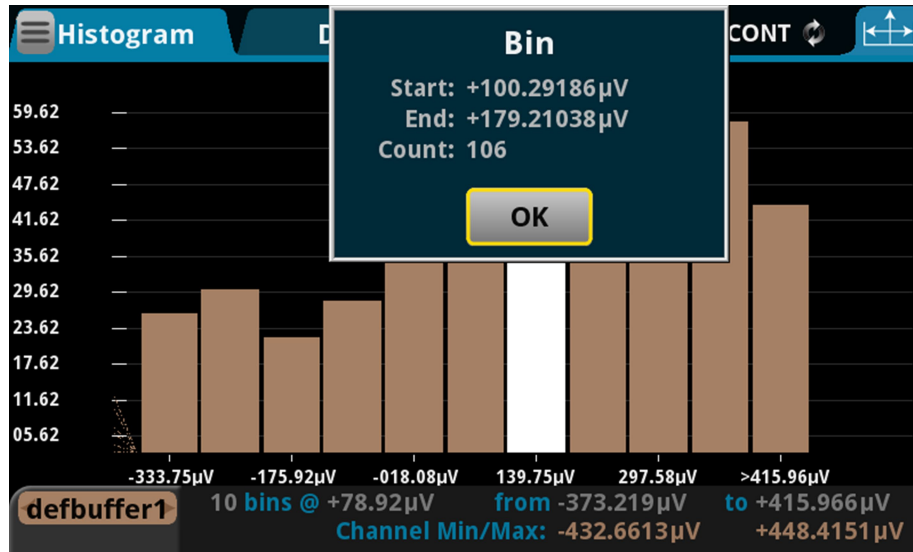
The Histogram tab groups data into bins as it is added to the reading buffer for the selected trace. The range for each bin is shown on the x-axis. The number of readings is shown on the y-axis.

The trace icon at the bottom left indicates the source of the graph data. If more than one reading buffer is selected as a trace, you can switch between the traces using the trace icon. Select the left side of the icon to display the previous trace. Select the right side to display the next trace. Only traces that contain data are displayed.

You can pinch to zoom into or out of data on the histogram. You can also swipe the histogram to the left or right. When you adjust the view, the SmartScale® feature is turned off. To turn SmartScale on again, select the icon in the upper right of the Graph tab. When SmartScale is on, the instrument determines the best way to scale data based on the data and the instrument configuration.

You can select a bin to display the detail for that bin. When you select a bin, the Bin dialog box is displayed with the Start and End values of the bin and the number of measurements within that range.

Figure 137: Histogram Bin dialog box



If the top of a bin has a brighter color rectangle, there is additional data in the bin that is off the screen.

The histogram legend displays information about that data, including the number of bins and the total data range. It also displays the minimum and maximum values of the data in the buffer.

## Change the data that is binned

You can change the data that is displayed on the Data tab of the Graph view. On the Data tab, you can add, remove, and clear traces.

### NOTE

When you change the traces assigned to the graph, it also changes the traces assigned to the histogram. Conversely, changing the traces for the histogram changes the traces assigned to the graph.

## Add, remove, and clear traces

The histogram plots data from reading buffers, which are set up on the Data tab. The data from each buffer is shown as a separate trace on the Histogram tab. You can select up to 20 traces. The selected traces are shown in the Traces list in the Data tab.

To add a trace, select Add and select the buffer. The buffer is added to the Traces list.

If you have 20 traces in the list, Add is not available. You must remove a trace before you can add another one.

Colors are automatically assigned to the traces and cannot be changed.

To remove a trace, select the trace and select Remove. The trace is removed from the graph. The data in the buffer is not affected.

To remove data from a reading buffer, select the reading buffer from the Traces list and select Clear Buffer. To clear the active buffer, you can press the MENU and EXIT keys simultaneously.

## Active buffer

The active buffer contains the data that is displayed on the home screen and where readings are stored when Continuous Measurement is selected or a manual trigger is generated.

When an active buffer is selected on the Data tab, that trace tracks the active buffer instead of a specific buffer. If the active buffer changes, the data that is displayed changes to match the new active buffer.

To remove the active buffer from the list of traces, select it and select Remove Trace. This does not affect the active buffer that is selected on the home screen. To restore the active buffer to the list of traces, select Add and select the trace labeled Active.

## Change the scale of the histogram

The Scale tab contains settings that allow you to fine-tune the display of data on the Histogram tab. You can select automatic scaling or specific values for the bins and boundaries.

The SmartScale® feature scales the histogram automatically. The instrument determines the best way to bin the data.

The Auto Bin option redistributes the data evenly in the bins based on the present minimum and maximum boundaries.

The Fit option adjusts the y-axis scale so that that tops of all bins are visible.

You can also set the automatic scaling method off. When automatic scaling is off, you manually set the minimum and maximum boundaries. The Maximum Boundary is the highest value of the data that is binned in the histogram. Data that is above this level is binned in the high outlier bin. The Minimum Boundary is the lowest value of the data that is binned in the histogram. Data that is below this level is binned in the low outlier bin.

The Number of Bins determines how many bins the data are sorted into. The histogram creates two outlier bins in addition to the bins you define. These bins are used to collect data that is below or above the defined minimum and maximum boundaries.

**In this section:**

Digital I/O .....	7-1
External I/O .....	7-15
Triggering .....	7-17
Trigger model .....	7-44

## Digital I/O

The DMM7510 digital I/O port provides six independently configurable digital input/output lines.

You can use these lines for digital control by writing a bit pattern to the digital I/O lines. Digital control is used for applications such as providing binning codes to a component handler. Digital control uses the state of the line to determine the action to take.

You can also use these lines for triggering by using the transition of the line state to initiate an action. The instrument can generate output trigger pulses and detect input trigger pulses. Triggering is used for applications such as synchronizing the operations of a measurement instrument with the operations of other instruments.

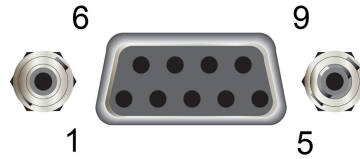
You cannot configure or directly control the digital I/O lines from the front panel. To configure and control any of the six digital input/output lines, you need to send commands to the DMM7510 over a remote interface. You can use either the SCPI or TSP command set.

See [Remote communications interfaces](#) (on page 2-8) for information about setting up a remote interface and choosing a command set.

## Digital I/O connector and pinouts

The digital I/O port uses a standard female DB-9 connector, located on the rear panel of the DMM7510. You can connect to the DMM7510 digital I/O using a standard male DB-9 connector. The port provides a connection point to each of the six digital I/O lines and other connections, as shown in the following table.

Figure 138: DMM7510 digital I/O port



DMM7510 digital I/O port pinouts

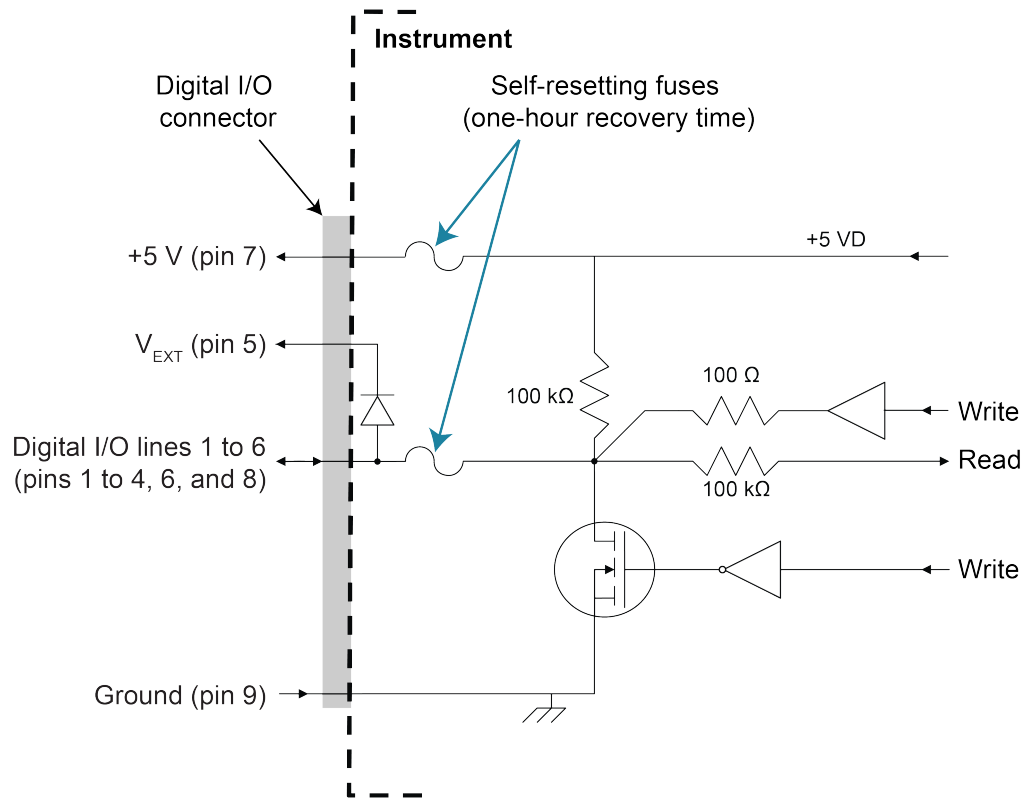
Pin	Description
1	I/O line #1
2	I/O line #2
3	I/O line #3
4	I/O line #4
5	V <sub>ext</sub> line (relay flyback diode protection; maximum 33 V)
6	I/O line #5
7	+5 V line. Use this pin to drive external logic circuitry. Maximum current output is 500 mA. This line is protected by a self-resetting fuse (one-hour recovery time).
8	I/O line #6
9	Ground

## Digital I/O port configuration

The following figure shows the basic configuration of the digital I/O port.

To set a line high (nominally +5 V), write a 1 to it; to set a line low (nominally 0 V), write a 0 to it. To allow an external device to control the state of the line, the line must be set to input mode or open-drain mode. An attached device must be able to sink at least 50  $\mu$ A from each I/O line.

Figure 139: Digital I/O port configuration



**NOTE**

For additional details about the digital output, see the DMM7510 specifications (available at the [Keithley Instruments support website \(tek.com/support\)](http://tek.com/support)).

**Vext line**

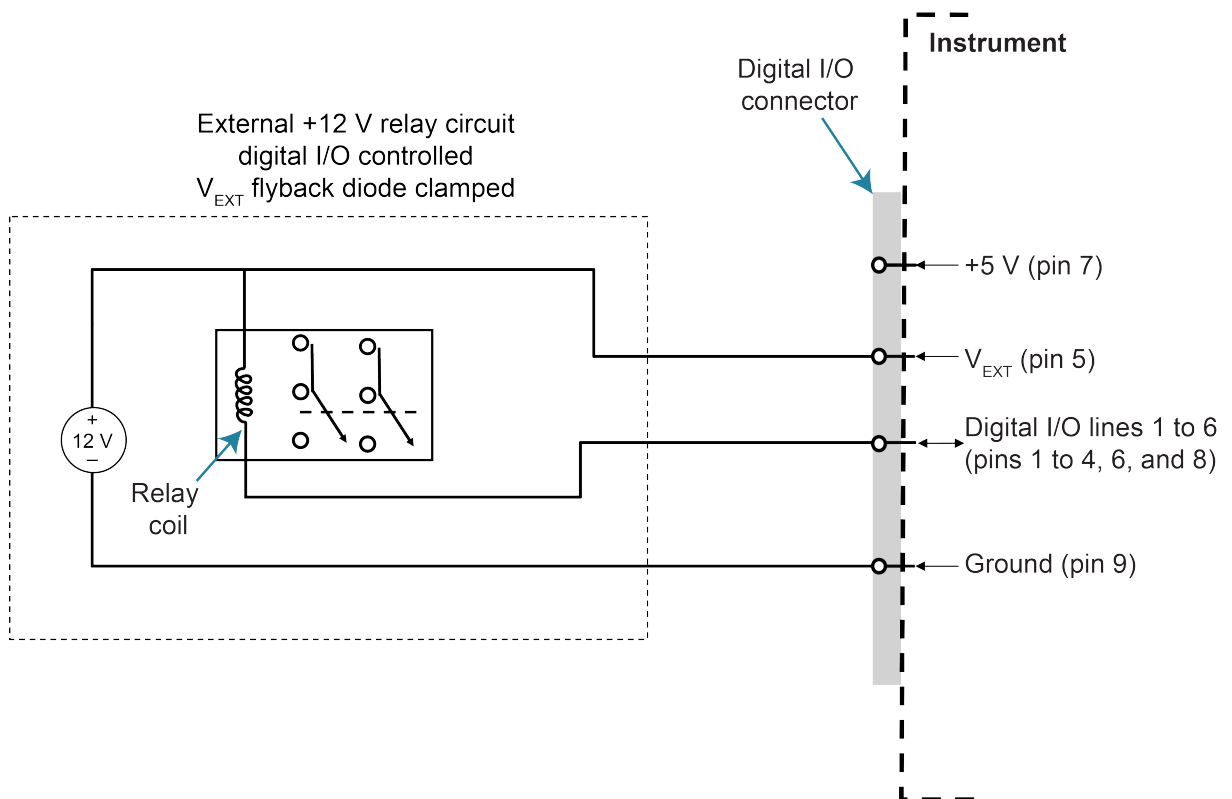
The digital I/O port provides a line ( $V_{ext}$ ) with a flyback diode clamp that you can use when controlling inductive circuitry such as relay coils or low-power solenoids. You can use the built-in 5 V supply or an external voltage supply for these types of applications. The externally supplied voltage can be up to +33 V.

**CAUTION**

**Do not apply more than 50 mA (maximum current) or exceed +33 V (maximum voltage) on the digital I/O lines. Applying current or voltage exceeding these limits may damage the instrument.**

Refer to the following figure for a simplified schematic of a sample control circuit for a relay. You can externally power a different device by replacing the relay coil with the other device. The relay is actuated by configuring the corresponding digital output line. Most of these types of applications use an active-low (set the bit to 0) to turn the relay on (ON = 0 V). In the low state (0 V), the output transistor sinks current through the external device. In the high state, the output transistor is off (transistor switch is open). This interrupts current flow through the external device.

**Figure 140: Digital I/O Vext (example external circuit)**



## +5 V line

The digital I/O port provides a +5 V output. You can use this line to drive external circuitry. The maximum current output for this line is 500 mA. A self-resetting fuse with a one-hour recovery time protects this line.

If you are using this supply to drive a relay, it should be connected to the  $V_{ext}$  line so that the relay is protected by the flyback diode clamp.

## Digital I/O lines

You can place each digital I/O line into one of the following modes:

- Digital open-drain, output, or input
- Trigger open-drain, output, or input
- Trigger synchronous master or acceptor

---

### NOTE

When you configure the digital I/O lines for triggering applications, configure the output lines before the input lines. This prevents possible false input trigger detection in certain situations.

---

## Digital control modes

If you are setting a line for digital control, you can set the line to be open-drain, output, or input, as described in the following topics.

### Open-drain

When you place a line in open-drain mode, the line is configured to be an open-drain signal with a 100 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor. This makes the line compatible with other instruments that use open-drain digital I/O lines, such as other Keithley Instruments products that only support open-drain for its digital I/O. In this mode, the line can serve as an input, an output, or both. You can read from the line or write to it. When a digital I/O line is used as an input in open-drain mode, you must write a 1 to the line to enable it to detect logic levels that are generated from external sources.

### Output

When you place a line in output mode, you can set the line as logic high (+5 V) or as logic low (0 V). The default level is logic low (0 V). When the instrument is in output mode, the line is actively driven high or low. Unlike the input or open-drain modes, it will not respond to externally generated logic levels.

When you read the line, it shows the present output status and an event message is generated.

### Input

The input mode is similar to the open-drain mode, except that a line in this mode is intended to be used strictly as an input. When you place a line in input mode, the instrument automatically writes a 1 to the line to enable it to detect externally generated logic levels.

You can read an input line, but you cannot write to it. You also cannot change the logic level while the line is in input mode. If you attempt to change the logic level of a line that is in input mode, an event message is generated.



## Trigger control modes

You can use the trigger control modes to synchronize instrument operation with the operation of other instruments. These modes either detect or generate transitions in the state of the line, from high to low (falling edge) or from low to high (rising edge). The input edge detection setting of the instrument determines which type of transition is detected as an input trigger. Output triggers are typically generated in the form of a pulse. The type of transition that occurs on the leading edge of the pulse is determined by an output logic setting. The duration of the pulse is determined by a pulse width setting.

You can use the trigger control modes with interactive triggering or with the trigger model. For more information about the trigger modes and triggering, refer to [Triggering](#) (on page 7-17).

## Open-drain

When you set the instrument to trigger mode and place a line in open-drain mode, the line is configured to be an open-drain signal with a 100 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor. This makes the line compatible with other instruments that use open-drain trigger signals, such as other Keithley Instruments products that only support open-drain for its digital I/O. In this mode, you can use the line to detect input triggers or generate output triggers, or both. To use this mode successfully, you must carefully configure the input edge and output logic settings because both of these affect the initial state of the trigger line. It is recommended that you reset the line before selecting and configuring this mode.

### ***To use the line only as a trigger input:***

1. Reset the line.
2. Set the input trigger edge detection type to falling, rising, or either.

The command that sets the detection type automatically sets the line high. This enables the line to respond to and detect externally generated triggers.

Do not set the output trigger logic type to positive after setting the edge detection type. This sets the line low, which will prevent the line from operating correctly as a trigger input.

### ***To use the line only as a trigger output:***

1. Reset the line.
2. Set the output trigger logic type to negative (falling edge) or positive (rising edge).

When you set the logic type to negative, the instrument automatically sets the line high. Setting the logic type to positive automatically sets the line low.

Do not set the input trigger edge detection type after setting the positive logic type. This will set the line high, which will prevent the line from operating correctly as a trigger output.

***To use the line as both a trigger input and a trigger output (falling edge triggers only):***

1. Reset the line.
2. Set the output trigger logic type to negative (falling edge).
3. Set the input trigger edge detection type to falling, rising, or either.

You can use these settings for triggering applications that use Keithley Instrument products featuring Trigger Link.

**Output**

When you place a line in output mode, it is automatically set high or low depending on the output logic setting. Use the negative logic setting when you want to generate a falling edge trigger. Use the positive logic setting when you want to generate a rising edge trigger. You cannot detect incoming triggers on a line configured as a trigger output.

**Input**

When you place a line in input mode, it is automatically set high to allow it to respond to and detect externally generated triggers. Depending on the input edge detection setting, the line can detect falling-edge triggers, rising-edge triggers, or both.

The line cannot generate an output trigger if it is set to the trigger input mode.

**Synchronous triggering**

The synchronous triggering modes allow you to:

- Implement bidirectional triggering on a single trigger line
- Start operations on one or more external instruments using a single trigger line
- Wait for all instruments to complete all triggered actions

To coordinate non-Keithley instrumentation with synchronous triggering, the non-Keithley instrument must have a trigger mode that is similar to the synchronous acceptor or synchronous master trigger mode.

To use synchronous triggering, configure the triggering master to synchronous master trigger mode or the non-Keithley equivalent. Configure all other instruments in the test system to the synchronous acceptor trigger mode or equivalent.

### Synchronous master

Use the synchronous master trigger mode with the synchronous acceptor mode or its non-Keithley equivalent.

Configure only one instrument as a synchronous master. Configure all other instruments that are connected to the synchronization line as synchronous acceptors.

When a digital I/O line is set to the synchronous master mode, it generates falling edge output triggers and detects rising edge input triggers on the same trigger line.

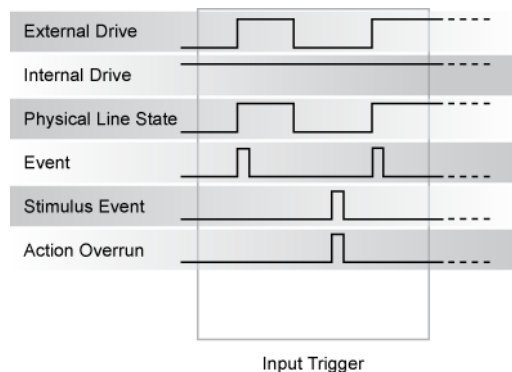
Instruments that are configured as synchronous acceptors detect the falling-edge trigger and begin their triggered actions. At the same time, they latch the line low and hold it in that state until their triggered actions complete. Each instrument configured as an acceptor releases the line upon completion of its triggered actions.

When all instruments have released the line, the line changes state and generates a rising edge trigger. This trigger is detected by the synchronous master, which then performs its next triggered action.

#### Input characteristics:

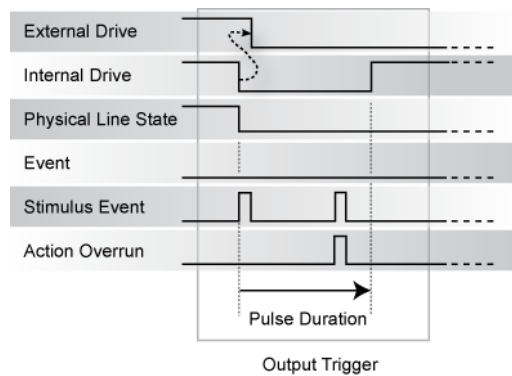
- All rising edges are input triggers.
- When all external drives release the physical line, the rising edge is detected as an input trigger.
- A rising edge is not detected until all external drives release the line and the line floats high.

**Figure 141: Synchronous master input trigger**



**Output characteristics:**

- In addition to trigger events from other trigger objects, the TSP commands `trigger.digout[N].assert()` and `trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert()` generate a low pulse that is similar to the falling-edge trigger mode.
- An action overrun occurs if the physical line state is low when a stimulus event occurs.

**Figure 142: Synchronous master output trigger****Synchronous acceptor**

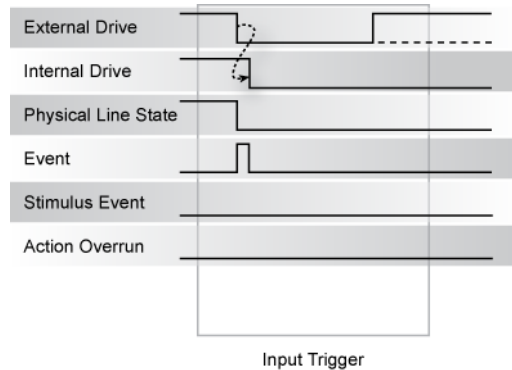
Use the synchronous acceptor trigger mode with the synchronous master mode or its non-Keithley equivalent.

Only one instrument should be configured as a synchronous master. All other instruments connected to the synchronization line must be configured as synchronous acceptor or equivalent.

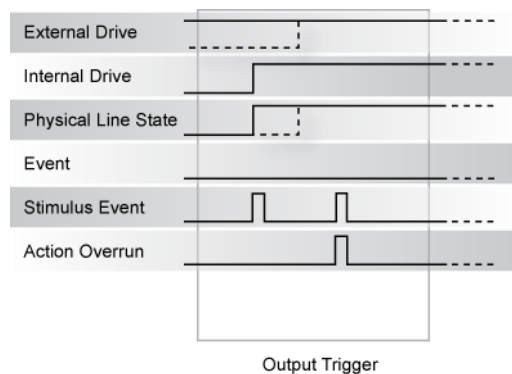
A line that is set to the synchronous acceptor mode detects falling edge input triggers and generates rising edge output triggers on the same trigger line. When a line that is configured as synchronous acceptor detects the falling edge trigger, it latches the line low and holds it in that state until all triggered actions for that instrument are complete. When the triggered actions are complete, the synchronous acceptor line releases the line. When all connected instruments have released the line, the line changes state and generates a rising edge trigger.

**Input characteristics:**

- The falling edge is detected as the external drive pulses the line low, and the internal drive latches the line low.

**Figure 143: Synchronous acceptor input trigger****Output characteristics:**

- In addition to trigger events from other trigger objects, the TSP commands `trigger.digout[N].assert()` and `trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert()` also trigger events.
- The physical line state does not change until all drives (internal and external) release the line.
- Action overruns occur if the internal drive is not latched low and a source event is received.

**Figure 144: Synchronous acceptor output trigger**

## Remote digital I/O commands

Commands for both SCPI and TSP are summarized in the following table. You can use the digital I/O port to do the following actions:

- Perform basic steady-state digital I/O operations, such as reading and writing to individual I/O lines or reading and writing to the entire port
- Trigger the instrument when external trigger pulses are applied to the digital I/O port
- Provide trigger pulses to external devices

SCPI command TSP command	Description
<a href="#">:DIGital:LINE&lt;n&gt;:MODE</a> (on page 11-33) <a href="#">digio.line[N].mode</a> (on page 13-61)	This command sets the mode of the digital I/O line to be a digital line, trigger line, or synchronous line and sets the line to be input, output, or open-drain.
A line reset is not available in SCPI; however, the line is reset when a global reset (*RST) is sent <a href="#">digio.line[N].reset()</a> (on page 13-62)	This command resets digital I/O line values to their factory defaults.
<a href="#">:DIGital:LINE&lt;n&gt;:STATe</a> (on page 11-35) <a href="#">digio.line[N].state</a> (on page 13-64)	This command sets a digital I/O line high or low when the line is set for digital control and returns the state on the digital I/O lines.
<a href="#">:DIGital:READ?</a> (on page 11-36) <a href="#">digio.readport()</a> (on page 13-64)	This command reads the digital I/O port. All six lines must be configured as digital control lines. If not, this command generates an error.
<a href="#">:DIGital:WRITe &lt;n&gt;</a> (on page 11-36) <a href="#">digio.writeport()</a> (on page 13-65)	This command writes to all digital I/O lines. All six lines must be configured as digital control lines. If not, this command generates an error.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:IN:CLEar</a> (on page 11-192) <a href="#">trigger.digin[N].clear()</a> (on page 13-280)	This command clears the trigger event on a digital input line.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:IN:EDGE</a> (on page 11-192) <a href="#">trigger.digin[N].edge</a> (on page 13-281)	This command sets the edge used by the trigger event detector on the given trigger line.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:IN:OVERrun?</a> (on page 11-193) <a href="#">trigger.digin[N].overrun</a> (on page 13-282)	This command returns the event detector overrun status.
Not available in SCPI <a href="#">trigger.digin[N].wait()</a> (on page 13-283)	This command waits for a trigger.
Not available in SCPI <a href="#">trigger.digout[N].assert()</a> (on page 13-283)	This command asserts a trigger pulse on one of the digital I/O lines.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:OUT:LOGic</a> (on page 11-194) <a href="#">trigger.digout[N].logic</a> (on page 13-284)	This command sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to positive or negative for the specified line.

SCPI command TSP command	Description
<a href="#">:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:OUT:PULSEwidth</a> (on page 11-194)	This command describes the length of time that the trigger line is asserted for output triggers.
<a href="#">trigger.digout[N].pulsewidth</a> (on page 13-285)	
Not available in SCPI	This command releases an indefinite length or latched trigger.
<a href="#">trigger.digout[N].release()</a> (on page 13-285)	
<a href="#">:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:OUT:STIMulus</a> (on page 11-195)	This command selects the event that causes a trigger to be asserted on the digital output line.
<a href="#">trigger.digout[N].stimulus</a> (on page 13-286)	

## NOTE

To use the trigger model as a stimulus to a digital I/O line, you can use the trigger model Notify block. For information on the Notify block, see [Notify block](#) (on page 7-52).

## Digital I/O bit weighting

Bit weighting for the digital I/O lines is shown in the following table. Line 1 is the least significant bit.

Line #	Bit	Pin	Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary
1	B1	1	1	0x01	000001
2	B2	2	2	0x02	000010
3	B3	3	4	0x04	000100
4	B4	4	8	0x08	001000
5	B5	6	16	0x10	010000
6	B6	8	32	0x20	100000

## Digital I/O programming examples

These examples provide typical methods you can use to work with the digital I/O port.

### Outputting a bit pattern

The programming examples below illustrate how to output the bit pattern 110101 at the digital I/O port. Line 1 (bit 1) is the least significant bit.

**Using SCPI commands to configure all six lines as digital outputs:**

```
:DIGital:LINE1:MODE DIGital, OUT
:DIGital:LINE2:MODE DIGital, OUT
:DIGital:LINE3:MODE DIGital, OUT
:DIGital:LINE4:MODE DIGital, OUT
:DIGital:LINE5:MODE DIGital, OUT
:DIGital:LINE6:MODE DIGital, OUT
```

**Using SCPI commands to set the state of each line individually:**

```
:DIGital:LINE6:STATe 1
:DIGital:LINE5:STATe 1
:DIGital:LINE4:STATe 0
:DIGital:LINE3:STATe 1
:DIGital:LINE2:STATe 0
:DIGital:LINE1:STATe 1
```

**Using SCPI commands to set all six lines at once by writing the decimal equivalent of the bit pattern to the port:**

```
:DIGital:WRITE 53
```

**Using TSP commands to configure all six lines as digital outputs:**

```
-- Send for loop as a single chunk or include in a script.
for i = 1, 6 do
    digio.line[i].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_OUT
end
```

**Using TSP commands to set the state of each line individually:**

```
digio.line[1].state = digio.STATE_HIGH
digio.line[2].state = digio.STATE_LOW
digio.line[3].state = digio.STATE_HIGH
-- You can use 0 instead of digio.STATE_LOW.
digio.line[4].state = 0
-- You can use 1 instead of digio.STATE_HIGH.
digio.line[5].state = 1
digio.line[6].state = 1
```

**Using TSP commands to set all six lines at once by writing the decimal equivalent of the bit pattern to the port:**

```
-- You can write binary, decimal or hexadecimal values, as shown below.
-- Use binary value.
digio.writeport(0b110101)
-- Use decimal value.
digio.writeport(53)
-- Use hexadecimal value.
digio.writeport(0x35)
```

## Reading a bit pattern

The programming examples below illustrate how to read part or all of a bit pattern that has been applied to the digital I/O port by an external instrument. The binary pattern is 111111 (63 decimal). Line 1 (bit 1) is the least significant bit.



**Using SCPI commands:**

Configure all six lines as digital inputs:

```
DIGital:LINE1:MODE DIGital, IN
DIGital:LINE2:MODE DIGital, IN
DIGital:LINE3:MODE DIGital, IN
DIGital:LINE4:MODE DIGital, IN
DIGital:LINE5:MODE DIGital, IN
DIGital:LINE6:MODE DIGital, IN
```

Read the state of Line 2:

```
DIGital:LINE2:STATE?
```

Value returned is 1.

Read the state of Line 3:

```
DIGital:LINE3:STATE?
```

Value returned is 1.

Read the value applied to the entire port:

```
DIGital:READ?
```

Value returned is 63, which is the decimal equivalent of the binary bit pattern.

**Using TSP commands:**

```
-- Configure all six digital I/O lines as digital inputs.
-- You can also use a for loop.
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN
digio.line[2].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN
digio.line[3].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN
digio.line[4].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN
digio.line[5].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN
digio.line[6].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN
-- Read and then print the state of Line 2 (bit 2).
b2 = digio.line[2].state
print(b2)
```

The value returned is `digio.STATE_HIGH`.

```
-- Print the state of Line 3 (bit 3).
print(digio.line[3].state)
```

The value returned is `digio.STATE_HIGH`.

```
-- Read and then print the value applied to the entire port.
port = digio.readport()
print(port)
```

The value returned is 63, which is the decimal equivalent of the binary bit pattern.

## External I/O

You can use the external I/O (EXT TRIG IN/OUT) terminal on the rear panel of the DMM7510 to initiate an action on the instrument or on another instrument.

The external I/O connector is a TTL-compatible input/output line with a 0 to 5 V logic signal. You can use this line for triggering by using the transition of the line state to initiate an action. The instrument can generate output trigger pulses and detect input trigger pulses on this line.

Triggering is used for applications such as synchronizing the operations of the DMM7510 with the operations of other instruments.

## Setting up the external I/O

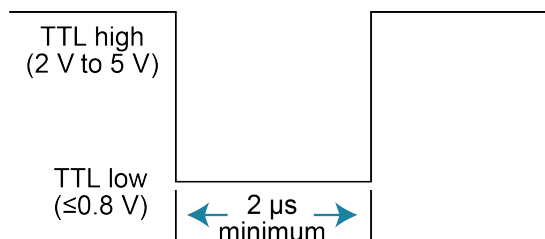
You cannot configure or directly control the external I/O lines from the front panel. To configure and control them, you need to send commands to the DMM7510 over a remote interface. You can use either the SCPI or TSP command set. See [Remote communications interfaces](#) (on page 2-8) for information about setting up a remote interface and choosing a command set.

The options to set up the external I/O are stimulus, edge, and logic.

The stimulus selects the event that causes a trigger to be asserted on the external output line. You can use any of the standard trigger events with the external I/O. See [Trigger events](#) (on page 7-70) for a list of the available trigger events.

The edge sets the type of edge that is detected as an input on the external trigger in line. You can set the DMM7510 to detect trigger inputs on the falling edge, rising edge, or either edge. When falling edge is selected, the input is detected when the line state transitions from high to low. When rising edge is selected, the input is detected when the line state transitions from low to high. The following figure shows the electrical and timing specifications for pulse detection of external trigger in.

**Figure 145: External trigger in pulse specifications**



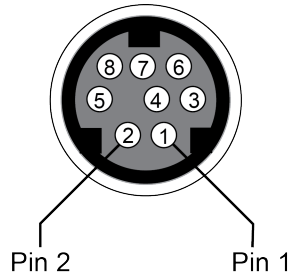
The logic type determines if the output asserts a TTL-high pulse or a TTL-low pulse for the trigger.

You can use the external I/O lines with interactive triggering or with the trigger model. For more information about the trigger modes and triggering, refer to [Triggering](#) (on page 7-17).

## External trigger I/O pinouts

The EXT TRIG IN/OUT pinouts are shown in the following figure and table.

Figure 146: EXT TRIG I/O pinout diagram



Pin	Description
1	EXT TRIG OUT
2	EXT TRIG IN
3	Unused
4	Unused
5	Unused
6	Unused
7	Signal ground
8	Signal ground

## Remote external I/O commands

Commands for both SCPI and TSP are summarized in the following table.

SCPI command TSP command	Description
A line reset is not available in SCPI; however, the line is reset when a global reset (*RST) is sent <a href="#">trigger.ext.reset()</a> (on page 13-287)	This command resets the edge, logic, and stimulus values for the external in/out line to their default values.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:EXTErnal:IN:CLEAr</a> (on page 11-196) <a href="#">trigger.extin.clear()</a> (on page 13-288)	This command clears the trigger event on the external in line.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:EXTErnal:IN:EDGE</a> (on page 11-197) <a href="#">trigger.extin.edge</a> (on page 13-289)	This command sets the type of edge that is detected as an input on the external trigger in line.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:EXTErnal:IN:OVERrun?</a> (on page 11-198) <a href="#">trigger.extin.overrun</a> (on page 13-289)	This command returns the event detector overrun status.
Not available in SCPI <a href="#">trigger.extin.wait()</a> (on page 13-290)	This command waits for an input trigger.
Not available in SCPI <a href="#">trigger.extout.assert()</a> (on page 13-291)	This command asserts a trigger on the external I/O line.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:EXTErnal:OUT:LOGic</a> (on page 11-198) <a href="#">trigger.extout.logic</a> (on page 13-291)	This command sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to positive or negative for the external I/O out line.
<a href="#">:TRIGger:EXTErnal:OUT:STIMulus</a> (on page 11-199) <a href="#">trigger.extout.stimulus</a> (on page 13-292)	This command selects the event that causes a trigger to be asserted on the external output line.

---

## NOTE

To use the trigger model as a stimulus to the external I/O line, you can use the trigger model Notify block. For information, see [Notify block](#) (on page 7-52).

---

## Triggering

Triggering allows you to start and synchronize measure actions on one or more instruments with a trigger event or a combination of trigger events that you set. This section describes some of the options available for triggering, including command interface triggering, timers, analog trigger, and event blenders.

### Command interface triggering

A command interface trigger occurs when:

- A GPIB GET command is detected (GPIB only)
- A VXI-11 device\_trigger method is invoked (VXI-11 only)
- A USBTMC trigger message is received (USB only)
- A \*TRG message is received

To use a command interface trigger event as an input stimulus for another trigger object, set the stimulus as TSP event `trigger.EVENT_COMMAND` or the SCPI event `COMMAND`. To ensure that trigger commands that are issued over the command interface are processed in the correct order, the instrument does not generate a trigger event until:

- The trigger command is executed
- TSP only: `trigger.wait()` retrieves the trigger command from the command queue before it would normally be executed

Command interface triggering does not generate action overruns. The triggers are processed in the order that they are received in the DMM7510 command queue. The DMM7510 only processes incoming commands when no commands are running. Unprocessed input triggers can cause an overflow in the command queue. It is important to make sure a script processes triggers while it is running.

---

## NOTE

If you are using a test script using TSP, the command queue can fill up with trigger entries if over 50 \*TRG messages are received while a test script is running, even if the script is processing triggers. You can avoid this by using the [localnode.prompts4882](#) (on page 13-245) attribute, and by using `trigger.wait()` calls that remove the \*TRG messages from the command queue. If the command queue fills with too many trigger entries, messages such as `abort` are not processed.

---

## Triggering using hardware lines

You can use the digital I/O lines, external I/O, and TSP-Link® synchronization lines to synchronize the operations of the DMM7510 with those of external instruments. You can use these lines to synchronize the DMM7510 with other TSP-enabled instruments, including other DMM7510 instruments. You must use the digital I/O lines or external I/O line to synchronize the DMM7510 with other Keithley products or other non-Keithley products.

The lines are configured and controlled similarly. See [Digital I/O](#) (on page 7-1), [TSP-Link System Expansion Interface](#) (on page 8-1), and [External I/O](#) (on page 7-15) for more information about connections and configuration and control of the lines.

## Analog triggering overview

You can use input signals for triggering when you are measuring current or voltage using the DC measure or digitize functions. The instrument compares the signals before they are processed into measurements to the settings that you define. The trigger occurs when the signal satisfies the specified conditions. Triggers generated by these comparisons are called analog triggers. You can use analog triggers to trigger instrument action in the same ways that you use other trigger types.

Analog triggers should be set after other instrument settings. For example, before you set up analog triggers, select the measurement function, turn autozero off, and select a specific range.

## Analog trigger mode

To set up an analog trigger, you need to define the analog trigger mode. The mode defines how the instrument processes the signal that generates the trigger event. The available modes are edge, pulse, and window.

When edge is selected, the trigger event occurs when the signal crosses a level that you define. You also specify if the trigger occurs on the rising or falling edge of the signal.

The pulse and window modes are typically used to spot signal anomalies.

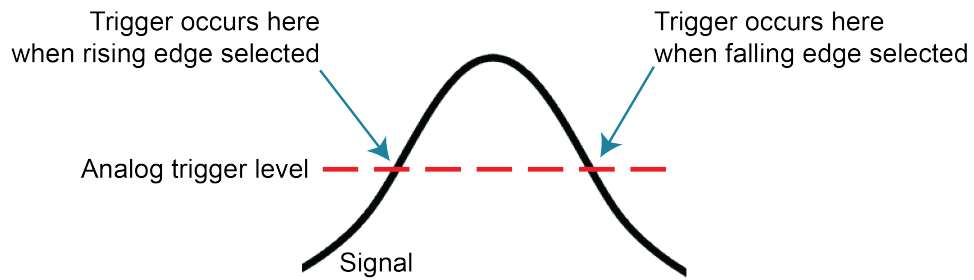
When pulse is selected, the trigger event occurs when a pulse satisfies the amplitude, polarity, and pulse width requirements that you specify.

When window is selected, the trigger event occurs when the signal enters or exits a window that is defined by low and high signal levels.

### Edge mode

Edge triggers occur when you cross a defined signal level. When you select the edge trigger mode, you also need to set the trigger level and the slope (rising or falling). Refer to the following figure for an example signal.

**Figure 147: Edge analog trigger mode**



### Pulse mode

Pulse triggers occur when two complementary signal edges cross the trigger level and meet the polarity and timing constraints that you specify.

When you set up pulse mode, you define the level, width, condition, and polarity.

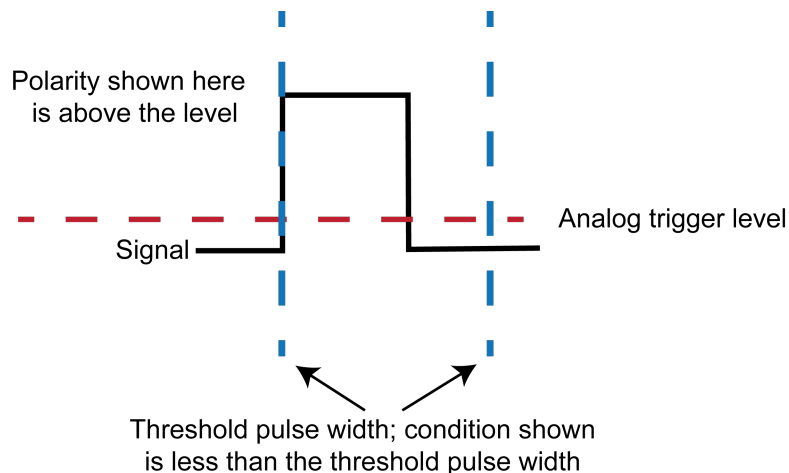
The level defines the pulse level that generates an analog trigger event.

The width defines the threshold value for the pulse width. The accuracy is typically  $\pm 1\mu\text{s}$ .

The condition defines whether the incoming pulse must have a duration greater than or less than the threshold pulse width.

The polarity determines if the trigger should occur when the pulse occurs above or below the trigger level.

**Figure 148: Pulse analog trigger mode**

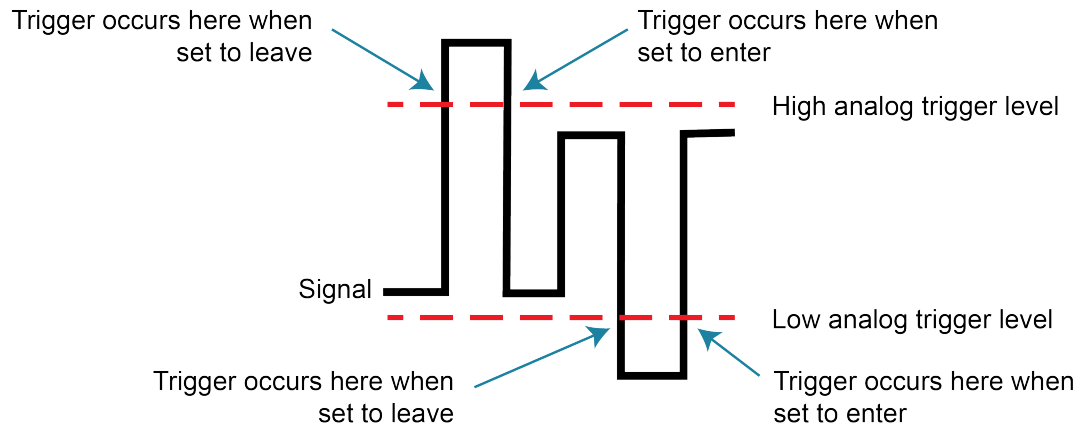


## Window mode

Window triggers occur when a signal enters or leaves a defined signal window.

When you set up window mode, you define the high and low analog trigger levels. You also define whether the trigger should occur when the signal enters or leaves the window.

**Figure 149: Window analog trigger mode**



## High frequency rejection

You can enable high frequency rejection for any analog trigger mode. False triggering around the set analog trigger level may occur with low frequency signals that are noisy, DC, or have low amplitude and slew rate during the peaks of input sine waves less than 250 Hz. High-frequency rejection avoids false triggers by requiring the trigger event to be sustained for at least 64  $\mu$ s. This behavior is similar to a low pass filter effect with a 4 kHz 3 dB bandwidth.

When high frequency rejection is on, 64  $\mu$ s of additional trigger latency is incurred. You may also need to adjust the trigger levels to ensure that the trigger condition is satisfied for at least 64  $\mu$ s.

## Analog triggering example with digitize function

This example shows how to set up the analog trigger for a digitize function. The trigger is used to pulse external trigger out..

When the script runs, it opens the Graph tab on the front panel. To view the data, open the Scale tab and set X-Axis Method to Show Group of Readings.

## Analog trigger example — front panel

*An example of how to use the analog trigger options from the front panel:*

1. Select the **FUNCTION** key and select **Digitize Functions**, then **Digitize Voltage**.
2. Select the **HOME** key.
3. Swipe to the **Settings** screen.
4. Set the Sample Rate to **100000**.
5. Select **Set Up Trigger**.
6. Set the Source Event to **Waveform**.
7. Select **Analog Edge**.
8. Set the Position to **25%**.
9. Set the level to **0.5V**.
10. Select the **Graph** tab.
11. Press the **TRIGGER** key.

## Analog trigger example — SCPI

This code resets the instrument, and sets it to measure digitize volts on the 10 V range. Sample rate is set to 100,000 samples per second on the fastest aperture. DC coupling and input impedance are selected. The digitize count is set to make 1000 readings for each trigger condition.

The buffer size is set to 100,000 readings.

The analog trigger is set to edge with a rising slope and level of 0.5 V. High frequency rejection is disabled to allow triggering on a fast edge.

Configures the instrument to run the digitize function every time the analog trigger conditions are met and push external trigger pulses out that are synchronized with the analog trigger.

Opens the graph screen.

```
*RST
:SENSe:DIgItize:FUNCTion "VOLT"
:RANGe:DIgItize:VOLTagE 10
:SENSe:DIgItize:VOLTagE:SRATe 100000
:SENSe:DIgItize:VOLTagE:APERTure 1e-6
:SENSe:DIgItize:VOLTagE:COUPLing DC
:SENSe:DIgItize:VOLTagE:INPutimpedance AUTO
:SENSe:DIgItize:COUNt 1000
:TRACe:POINts 100000, "defbuffer1"
:DIg:VOLt:ATR:MODE EDGE
:DIg:VOLt:ATR:EDGE:SLOP RIS
:DIg:VOLt:ATR:EDGE:LEV 0.5
:DIg:VOLt:ATR:HFR OFF
:SENSe:TRIGger:DIgItize:STIMulus ATRigger
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:LOGic POSitive
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:STIMulus ATRigger
:DISPlay:SCREen SWIPE_GRAPH
```



## Analog trigger example — TSP

```

reset()
-- Select digitize volts function
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
-- Set the range to 10 V
dmm.digitize.range = 10
-- Set the sample rate to 100,000 samples per second
dmm.digitize.samplerate = 100000
-- Fastest aperture (set to 0 for AUTO)
dmm.digitize.aperture = 1e-6
-- Set coupling to DC to measure both AC and DC signal components
dmm.digitize.coupling.type = dmm.COUPLING_DC
-- Set input impedance to automatic
dmm.digitize.inputimpedance = dmm.IMPEDANCE_AUTO
-- Set count to 1000 readings per trigger condition
dmm.digitize.count = 1000
-- Set the buffer size to 100,000
defbuffer1.capacity = 100000
-- Set analog trigger mode to edge with a rising slope and level of 0.5 V
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_RISING
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = 0.5

-- Disable high frequency rejection to allow triggering on a fast edge
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = dmm.OFF

-- Digitize readings every time the analog trigger conditions are met
dmm.trigger.digitize.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER

-- Push external trigger pulses out synchronized with the analog trigger
trigger.ext.reset()
trigger.extout.logic = trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE
trigger.extout.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER

-- Alternate: Push external trigger pulses out an I/O synced with the analog trigger
-- digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
-- trigger.digout[1].logic = trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE
-- trigger.digout[1].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
-- trigger.digout[1].pulsewidth = 10e-6

-- Open the graph screen
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_GRAPH)

```

## Analog trigger voltage verification

You must perform analog trigger voltage verification through a remote interface (USB, LAN, or GPIB) using the TSP command language.

Use the following values to verify the performance of the DMM7510. Actual values depend on the published specifications.

Analog trigger verifications are not included in the Customer Calibration Data Report.

## Set up to verify the analog trigger measure DC voltage

To check DC voltage accuracy of the analog trigger feature, you will:

- Apply accurate voltages from the calibrator to the DMM7510 front-panel terminals.
- Verify that the displayed readings fall within specified limits.

Use the values in the following tables to verify the performance of the DMM7510. Actual values depend on the published specifications.

### **⚠ WARNING**

The maximum input voltage between INPUT HI and INPUT LO is 1000 V DC and 1000 V AC. Exceeding this value may create a shock hazard.

The maximum common-mode voltage (the voltage between INPUT LO and chassis ground) is 500 V<sub>PEAK</sub>. Exceeding this value may cause a breakdown in insulation that can create a shock hazard.

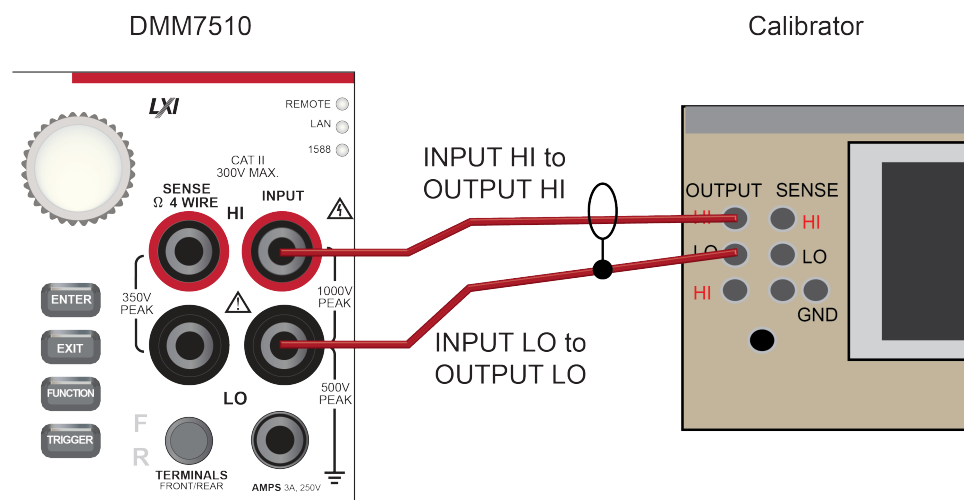
### NOTE

Use shielded low-thermal connections when testing the 100 mV and 1 V ranges to avoid errors caused by noise or thermal effects. Connect the shield to the output LO terminal of the calibrator.

#### To verify the analog trigger DC voltage:

1. Connect the DMM7510 HI and LO INPUT connectors to the calibrator as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 150: Connections for digitize voltage verification 100 mV to 1000 V ranges**



2. Enable the calibrator output to 100 Hz sine wave with a peak level of 100% of the DMM7510 measure range. For example, if the DMM7510 is set to the 10 V range, set the calibrator amplitude to 7.07 V<sub>RMS</sub>.
3. Verify 1% accuracy for each range, 100 mV to 1000 V, rising and falling analog edge triggering, as listed in the verify analog trigger voltage tables. Verify accuracies on the User screen on the DMM7510 front panel. Use the remote commands in the following for verification.

```
-- *****
-- **** Setup for measure DCV ****
-- **** Rising edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.inputimpedance = dmm.IMPEDANCE_AUTO
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.autodelay = dmm.DELAY_OFF
dmm.measure.nplc = 0.0005
dmm.measure.range = 100e-3
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_RISING
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = dmm.OFF
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = 50e-3
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[1].pulsewidth = 30E-6
trigger.digout[1].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
-- *****
-- **** Falling Edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = -50e-3
-- *****
-- **** For Measure Functions ****
-- **** Trigger Model setup and ****
-- **** start of triggering ****
-- *****
samp_count=10
buf=buffer.make(samp_count)
trigger.model.setblock(1,trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, buf)
trigger.model.setblock(2,trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER)
trigger.model.setblock(3,trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, buf, samp_count)
trigger.model.initiate()
-- *****
-- **** Display 1st Reading from Buffer ****
-- *****
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Analogtrigger")
num7 = buf.readings[1]
str7 = string.format('%3.4e', num7)
display.settext(display.TEXT2, str7) print(num7)
```

## Set up to verify the analog trigger digitize DC voltage, DC coupling

Use the connections described in [Set up to verify the analog trigger measure DC voltage](#) (on page 7-23).

### **To verify analog trigger digitize voltage with DC coupling accuracy:**

1. Enable the calibrator output to 100 Hz sine wave with a peak level of 100% of the DMM7510 measure range. For example, if the DMM7510 is set to the 10 V range, set calibrator amplitude to  $7.07 V_{RMS}$ .
2. Verify DC-coupled 1% accuracy for each range, 100 mV to 1000 V, rising and falling analog edge triggering, as listed in the "Verify the analog trigger voltage" tables. Verify accuracies on the User screen on the DMM7510 front panel. Use the remote commands in the following for verification.

```
-- *****
-- **** Setup for Digitize DCV ****
-- *****
-- *****
-- **** Digitize DCV DC Coupling ****
-- **** Rising Edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.aperture = 1e-6
dmm.digitize.samplerate = 1e6
dmm.digitize.coupling.type = dmm.COUPLING_DC
dmm.digitize.inputimpedance = dmm.IMPEDANCE_AUTO
dmm.digitize.range = 100e-3
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_RISING
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = dmm.OFF
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = 50e-3
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[1].pulsewidth = 30E-6
trigger.digout[1].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
-- *****
-- **** Falling Edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = -50e-3
```

## Set up to verify the analog trigger digitize DC voltage, AC coupling

Use the connections described in [Set up to verify the analog trigger digitize DC voltage, DC coupling](#) (on page 7-25).

### **To verify analog trigger digitize voltage with AC coupling accuracy:**

1. Enable the calibrator output to 100 Hz sine wave with a peak level of 100% of the DMM7510 digitize range. For example, if the DMM7510 is set to the 10 V range, set the calibrator amplitude to  $7.07 V_{RMS}$ .
2. Verify AC-coupled 1.5% accuracy for each range, 100 mV to 1000 V, rising and falling analog edge triggering, as listed in the following "Verify the analog trigger voltage" tables. Verify accuracies on the User screen on the DMM7510 front panel. Use the remote commands in the following for verification.

```
-- *****
-- **** Digitize DCV AC Coupling ****
-- **** Slow AC Filter ****
-- *****
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.coupling.type = dmm.COUPLING_AC -- dmm.COUPLING_DC
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter = dmm.AC_FILTER_SLOW
-- Set input freq AC coupling amplitude compensation.
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency = 1e2
dmm.digitize.aperture = 1e-6
dmm.digitize.samplerate = 1e6
dmm.digitize.range = 100e-3
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = dmm.OFF
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = -50e-3
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[1].pulsewidth = 30E-6
trigger.digout[1].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
-- *****
-- **** Fast AC Filter ****
-- *****
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter = dmm.AC_FILTER_FAST
-- *****
-- **** For Digitize Functions ****
-- **** Trigger Model setup and ****
-- **** start of Triggering ****
-- *****
samp_count = 1e3
buf = buffer.make(samp_count)
trigger.model.setblock(1,trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, buf)
trigger.model.setblock(2,trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER)
trigger.model.setblock(3,trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, buf, samp_count)
trigger.model.initiate()
```

```
-- *****
-- **** Display 1st Reading from Buffer ****
-- *****
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Analogtrigger")
local num = buf.readings[1]
display.settext(display.TEXT2, string.format("%3.4e", num))
print(num)
```

**Verify the analog trigger voltage 100 mV range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale rising	0.05	0.0490	0.0510
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale falling	-0.05	-0.0510	-0.0490
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale rising	0.05	0.0485	0.0515
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale falling	-0.05	-0.0515	-0.0485

**Verify the analog trigger voltage 1 V range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale rising	0.5	0.4900	0.5100
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale falling	-0.5	-0.5100	-0.4900
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale rising	0.5	0.4850	0.5150
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale falling	-0.5	-0.5150	-0.4850

**Verify the analog trigger voltage 10 V range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale rising	5	4.900	5.100
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale falling	-5	-5.100	-4.900
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale rising	5	4.850	5.150
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale falling	-5	-5.150	-4.850

### Verify the analog trigger voltage 100 V range

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale rising	50	49.00	51.00
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale falling	-50	-51.00	-49.00
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale rising	50	48.50	51.50
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale falling	-50	-51.50	-48.50

### Verify the analog trigger voltage 1000 V range

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale rising	500	490.0	510.0
Measure or Digitize DC-coupled 50% scale falling	-500	-510.0	-490.0
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale rising	500	485.0	515.0
Digitize AC-coupled 50% scale falling	-500	-515.0	-485.0

### Analog trigger current verification

You must perform analog trigger current verification through a remote interface (USB, LAN, or GPIB) using the TSP command language.

To check analog trigger AC current accuracy, you will:

- Apply accurate current to the DMM7510 front-panel terminals
- Verify that the displayed readings fall within specified limits

Use the values in the following tables to verify the performance of the DMM7510. Actual values depend on the published specifications.

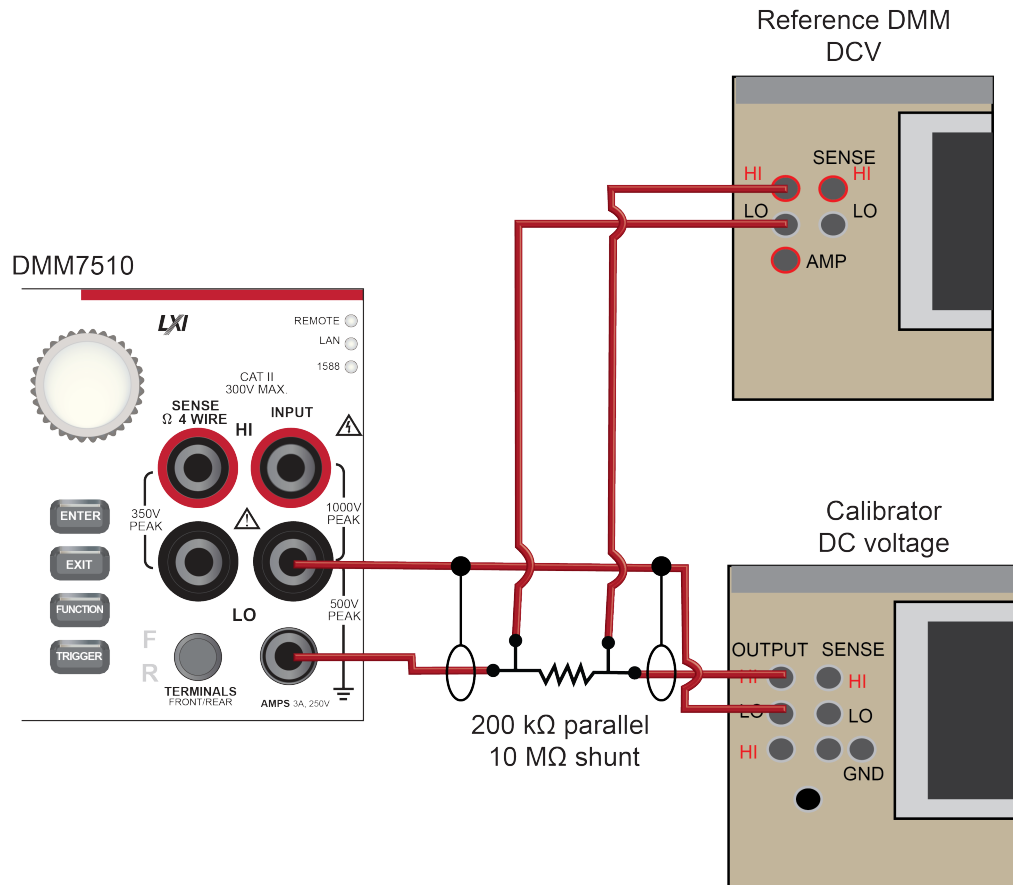
### Verify the analog trigger DC current 10 $\mu$ A and 100 $\mu$ A ranges

**To verify the analog trigger current 10  $\mu$ A and 100  $\mu$ A ranges:**

1. Connect the DMM7510 to the calibrator as shown in the following figures.
2. Set the calibrator output to 100 Hz sine wave with a peak level of 100% of the DMM7510 measure range. For example, if the DMM7510 is set to the 10  $\mu$ A range, set the calibrator amplitude to 1.39355  $V_{RMS}$  across the 190 k $\Omega$  || 10 M $\Omega$  shunt. For the 100  $\mu$ A range, set the calibrator amplitude to 13.8719  $V_{RMS}$ .

3. Source AC voltage through the shunt resistor, creating currents as listed in the following tables.
4. Follow the example commands provided in [Example code for verifying analog trigger current performance](#) (on page 7-34) for each range. Set the level to 50% of the selected range.

**Figure 151: 10 µA and 100 µA range verification connections**



**Verify the analog trigger current 10 µA range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	5.0000E-6	4.90E-6	5.10E-6
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-5.0000E-6	-5.10E-6	-4.90E-6

**Verify the analog trigger current 100 µA range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	5.0000E-5	4.90E-5	5.10E-5
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-5.0000E-5	-5.10E-5	-4.90E-5

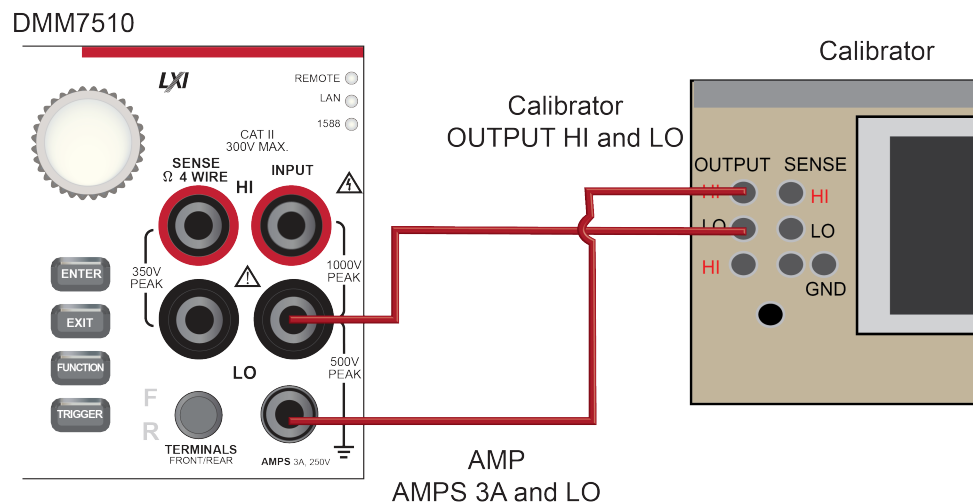


## Verify the analog trigger DC current and digitize current 10 $\mu$ A to 3 A ranges

### To verify analog trigger current accuracy:

1. Connect the DMM7510 to the calibrator as shown in the following figure.
2. Digitize current function only: On the DMM7510, press the **FUNCTION** key, select the **Digitize Functions** tab, and select **Digitize Current**.
3. Measure function only: Set the Level to **50%** of the selected range. For example, if the measure range is 100 mA, set the analog level to 50 mA using the remote command:  
`dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = 50e-3`
4. Measure function only: Set the frequency to 100 Hz.
5. Verify DC current and Digitize Current for rising and falling analog-edge triggering as follows:
  - 1  $\mu$ A to 1 A to 1% of range accuracy
  - 3 A to 3% of range
6. Follow the example commands provided in [Example code for verifying analog trigger current performance](#) (on page 7-34) for each range.

**Figure 152: 10  $\mu$ A to 3 A verification connections**



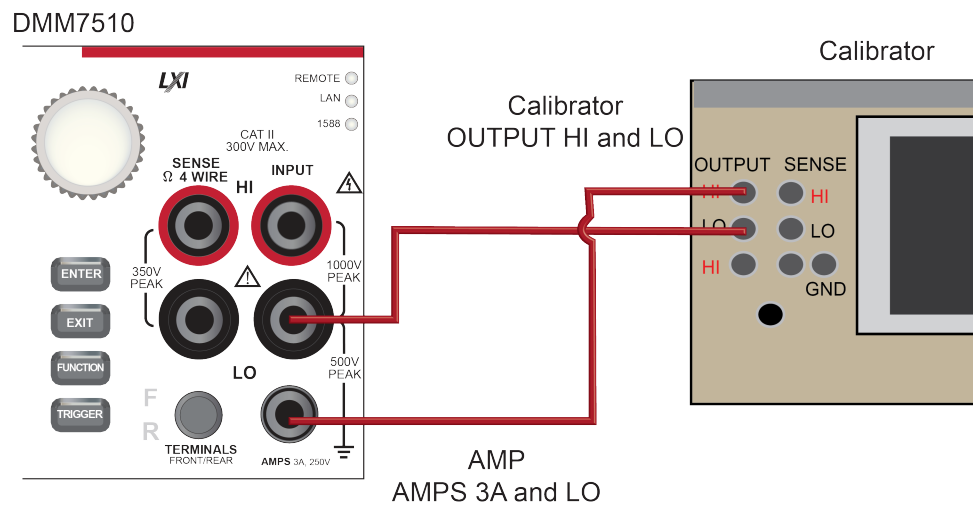
7. Set the calibrator output to 100 Hz sine wave with a peak level of 100% of the DMM7510 measure range. For example, if the DMM7510 is set to the 1 mA range, set the calibrator amplitude to 707  $\mu$ A<sub>RMS</sub>. For the 3 A range, set calibrator amplitude to 2 A<sub>RMS</sub>.
8. Source AC currents as listed in the following tables.

### Verify the analog trigger DC current 1 mA to 3 A ranges

**To verify analog trigger current accuracy, 1 mA to 3 A ranges:**

1. Connect the DMM7510 to the calibrator as shown in the following figure.
2. Verify DC current and Digitize Current for rising and falling analog-edge triggering as follows:
  - 1 mA to 1 A to 1% of range accuracy
  - 3 A to 3% of range
3. Follow the example commands provided in [Example code for verifying analog trigger current performance](#) (on page 7-34) for each range. Set the level to 50% of the selected range.

**Figure 153: 10 µA to 3 A verification connections**



4. Set the calibrator output to 100 Hz sine wave with a peak level of 100% of the DMM7510 measure range. For example, if the DMM7510 is set to the 1 mA range, set the calibrator amplitude to 707 µA<sub>RMS</sub>. For the 3 A range, set calibrator amplitude to 2 A<sub>RMS</sub>.
5. Source AC currents as listed in the following tables.

### Verify the analog trigger current 1 mA range

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	5.0000E-4	4.90E-4	5.10E-4
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-5.0000E-4	-5.10E-4	-4.90E-4

**Verify the analog trigger current 10 mA range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	5.0000E-3	4.90E-3	5.10E-3
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-5.0000E-3	-5.10E-3	-4.90E-3

**Verify the analog trigger current 100 mA range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	-4.9500E-3	4.90E-2	5.10E-2
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-5.0000E-2	-5.10E-2	-5.00E-2

**Verify the analog trigger current 1 A range**

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	5.0000E-1	4.90E-1	5.10E-1
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-5.0000E-1	-5.10E-1	-4.90E-1

**Verify the analog trigger current 3 A range**

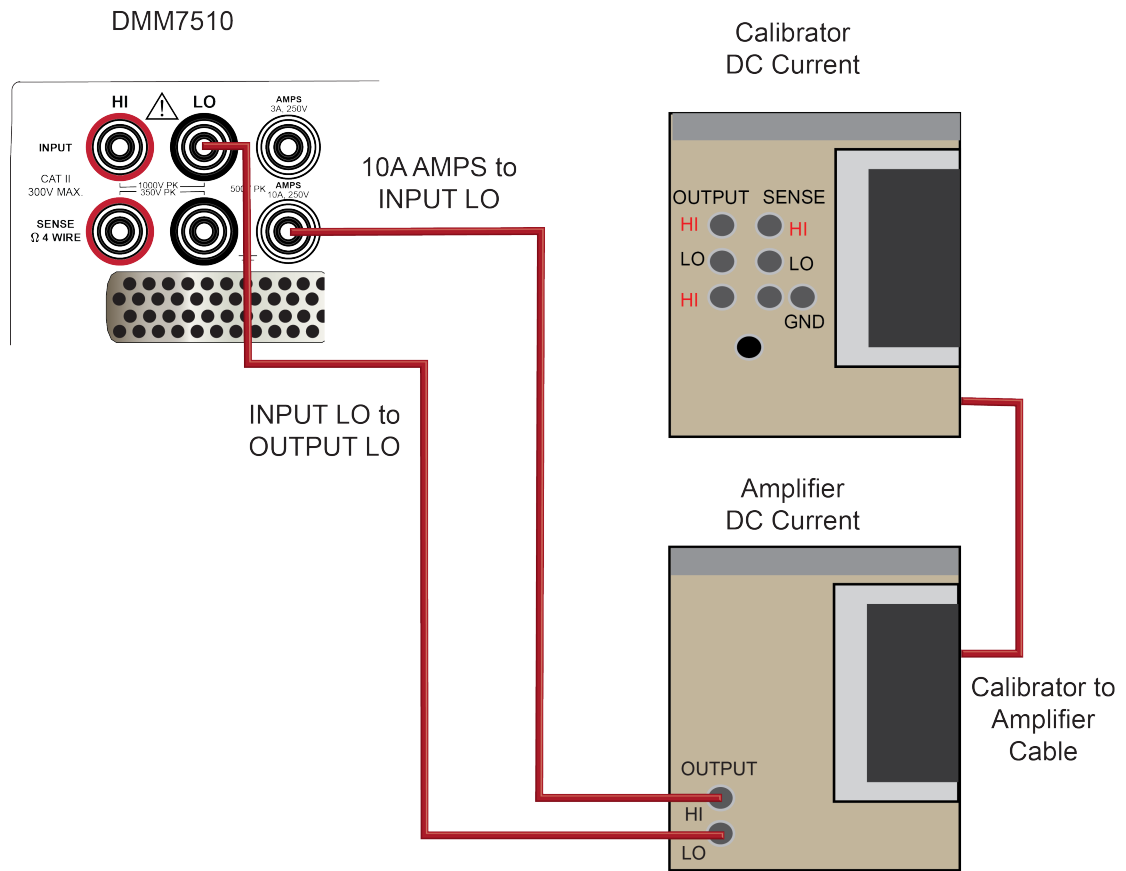
Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	1.5000E+00	1.410E+00	1.590E+00
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-1.5000E+00	-1.590E+00	-1.410E+00

### Verify the analog trigger DC current 10 A range

**To verify analog trigger current accuracy:**

1. Connect the DMM7510 to the calibrator as shown in the following figure.
2. Set the frequency the calibrator output frequency to 100 Hz and 7.07 A<sub>RMS</sub>.
3. Verify DC current to 3% accuracy for rising and falling analog edge triggering.

**Figure 154: 10 A verification connections**



### CAUTION

Ensure that the gauge of the cabling is sufficient to handle 10 A.

### Verify the analog trigger current 10 A range

Description	Verification point	Lower limit	Upper limit
Measure or Digitize 50% scale rising	5.0000E+00	4.70E+00	5.30E+00
Measure or Digitize 50% scale falling	-5.0000E+00	-5.30E+00	-4.70E+00

## Example code for verifying analog trigger current performance

The following example code sets the functions and other settings for the verification of both the DC current and digitize current. It also sets up the trigger model, retrieves the data, and displays the first reading on the front panel of the instrument.

```
-- *****
-- **** Setup for measure DC current ****
-- **** Rising edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.autodelay = dmm.DELAY_OFF
dmm.measure.nplc = 0.0005
dmm.measure.range = 3
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_RISING
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = dmm.OFF
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = 1.5
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[1].pulsewidth = 30E-6
trigger.digout[1].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
-- *****
-- **** Falling Edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = -1.50
-- *****
-- **** For Measure Functions ****
-- **** Trigger model setup and ****
-- **** start of triggering ****
-- *****
samp_count = 10
buf=buffer.make(samp_count)
trigger.model.setblock(1,trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, buf)
trigger.model.setblock(2,trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER)
trigger.model.setblock(3,trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, buf, samp_count)
trigger.model.initiate()

-- *****
-- **** Display 1st reading from buffer ****
-- *****
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Analogtrigger")
local num = buf.readings[1]
display.settext(display.TEXT2, string.format("%3.4e", num))
print(num)
```

```

-- *****
-- **** Setup for Digitize DC current ****
-- *****
-- *****
-- **** Rising edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.aperture = 1e-6
dmm.digitize.samplerate = 1e6
dmm.digitize.range = 3
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_RISING
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = dmm.OFF
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = 1.50
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[1].pulsewidth = 30E-6
trigger.digout[1].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
-- *****
-- **** Falling edge slope ****
-- *****
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = -1.50
-- *****
-- **** For digitize functions ****
-- **** Trigger model setup and ****
-- **** start of triggering ****
-- *****
samp_count = 1e3
buf=buffer.make(samp_count)
trigger.model.setblock(1,trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, buf)
trigger.model.setblock(2,trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER)
trigger.model.setblock(3,trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, buf, samp_count)
trigger.model.initiate()

-- *****
-- **** Display first reading from buffer ****
-- *****
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Analog trigger")
local num = buf.readings[1]
display.settext(display.TEXT2, string.format("%3.4e", num))
print(num)

```

## LAN triggering overview

You can send and receive triggers over the LAN interface. The DMM7510 supports LAN extensions for instrumentation (LXI). It has eight LAN triggers that generate and respond to LXI trigger packets.

### Understanding hardware value and pseudo line state

LAN triggering and hardware synchronization are similar, except that LAN triggering uses LXI trigger packets instead of hardware signals. A bit in the LXI trigger packet called the hardware value simulates the state of a hardware trigger line. The DMM7510 stores the hardware value as the pseudo-line state. Only the state of the last LXI trigger packet that was sent or received is stored.

The stateless event flag is a bit in the LXI trigger packet that indicates if the hardware value should be ignored. If it is set, the DMM7510 ignores the hardware value of the packet and generates a trigger event. The DMM7510 always sets the stateless flag for outgoing LXI trigger packets. If the stateless event flag is not set, the hardware value indicates the state of the signal.

The instrument interprets changes in the hardware value of consecutive LXI trigger packets as edge transitions. Edge transitions generate trigger events. If the hardware value does not change between successive LXI trigger packets, the DMM7510 assumes an edge transition was missed and generates a trigger event. The following table shows edge detection in LAN triggering.

#### LXI trigger edge detection

Stateless event flag	Hardware value	Pseudo-line state	Falling edge	Rising edge
0	0	0	Detected	Detected
0	1	0	-	Detected
0	0	1	Detected	-
0	1	1	Detected	Detected
1	-	-	Detected	Detected

You can set the LAN trigger edge detection method in incoming LXI trigger packets. The edge that is selected also determines the hardware value in outgoing LXI trigger packets. The following table lists the LAN trigger edges.

Trigger mode	Input detected	Output generated
Either edge	Either	Negative
Falling edge	Falling	Negative
Rising edge	Rising	Positive

LAN trigger objects generate LXI trigger events, which are LAN0 to LAN7 (zero based). To specify the LAN trigger event in a command, use `LAN $N$` , where  $N$  is 1 to 8. `LAN1` corresponds to LXI trigger event LAN0 and `LAN8` corresponds to LXI trigger event LAN7. To specify the LAN trigger event in a command, see [Trigger events](#) (on page 7-70).

## Generate LXI trigger packets

You can configure the DMM7510 to output an LXI trigger packet to other LXI instruments.

### To generate LXI trigger packets:

1. Call the SCPI `:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNeCT:STATe` command or TSP `trigger.lanout[N].connect()` function.
2. Select the event that triggers the outgoing LXI trigger packet by assigning the specific event to the LAN stimulus input using the SCPI `:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:STIMulus` command or TSP `trigger.lanout[N].stimulus` attribute.

Make sure to use the same LXI domain on both the DMM7510 instrument and the other instrument. If the DMM7510 has a different LXI domain from the instrument at the other end of the trigger connection, the LXI trigger packets are ignored by both instruments.

## Trigger timers

You can assign trigger timers in trigger model wait, branch on event, and notify blocks. If you are using remote commands, you can set the trigger timers to be the stimulus for the EXTERNAL TRIGGER OUT, LAN, blender, or TSP-Link output.

The DMM7510 has four independent timers.

You can set the count, delay, and time when the trigger occurs for the trigger timers. You need to set these parameters before you enable the trigger timers.

## Count

The count sets the number of events to generate each time the timer generates a trigger event. Each event is separated by the trigger timer delay.

If the count is set to a number greater than 1, the timer automatically starts the next trigger timer delay at the expiration of the previous delay.

Set the count to zero (0) to cause the timer to generate trigger events indefinitely.

If you use the trigger timer with a trigger model, make sure the count value is the same or more than any count values expected in the trigger model.

If you are using remote commands, the delay is set by the SCPI `:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:DELay` or TSP `trigger.timer[N].delay` command. The count is set using the SCPI command `:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:COUNT` or the TSP command `trigger.timer[N].count`.



## Timer delays

You can set up the timers to perform delays. A delay is the period after the timer is triggered and before the timer generates a trigger event. All delay values are specified in seconds.

Delay lists, which are only available using remote TSP commands, allow the timer to sequence through an array of delay values. Delay lists allow the timer to use a different interval each time it performs a delay. Each time the timer generates a trigger event, it uses the next delay in the list. The timer repeats the delay list after all the elements in the delay list have been used.

If you use the trigger timer with a trigger model, make sure the trigger timer delay is set so that the readings are paced correctly.

### **Using SCPI commands:**

To set up a 50 µs trigger timer delay for timer 2, send the command:

```
TRIGger:TIMer2:DElay 50E-6
```

### **Using TSP commands:**

To set up a 50 µs trigger timer delay for timer 2, send the command:

```
trigger.timer[2].delay = 50e-6
```

To set up a delay list for timer 3 for delays of 2, 10, 15, and 7 s, send the command:

```
trigger.timer[3].delaylist = {2, 10, 15, 7}
```

## Define when to generate a timer event

You can specify if the trigger timer starts when an event occurs or at a specific time.

On the front panel, the timer Start Condition option sets when the timer will start. If you select Trigger Event, the trigger timer starts when the event defined in Stimulus occurs. If you select Specific Date and Time, you can select the date and time when the trigger occurs.

If you are using remote comments, you can specify when timer events are generated using the SCPI :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:START:GENerate or TSP `trigger.timer[N].start.generate` command. When this is set to on, a trigger event is generated immediately when the timer is triggered.

When it is set to off, a trigger event is generated when the timer elapses.

You can watch for a stimulus before starting the timer by using the SCPI :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:START:STIMulus command or `trigger.timer[N].start.stimulus` command.

The following example resets trigger timer 4 (TSP only), then sets it to a 0.5 s delay, a stimulus of notify 5, to occur when the timer delay elapses, and a count of 20, and enables the timer.

### SCPI example

```
TRIG:TIM4:DEL 0.5
TRIG:TIM4:STAR:STIM NOTIfy5
TRIG:TIM4:STAR:GEN ON OFF
TRIG:TIM4:COUN 20
TRIG:TIM4:STAT ON
```

### TSP example

```
trigger.timer[4].reset()
trigger.timer[4].delay = 0.5
trigger.timer[4].start.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY5
trigger.timer[4].start.generate = trigger.OFF
trigger.timer[4].count = 20
trigger.timer[4].enable = trigger.ON
```

You can also set a time when the timer will start using the seconds and fractional seconds commands. (SCPI commands :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:SEConds and :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:FRActional; TSP commands `trigger.timer[N].start.seconds` and `trigger.timer[N].start.fractionalseconds`.) When you specify a time, the timer starts immediately if the time has passed.

## Timer action overruns

The timer receives an action overrun when it generates a trigger event while a timer delay is still in progress. Use the status model to monitor for the occurrence of action overruns. For details, see the [Status model](#) (on page 15-1).

## Using trigger timers with timing blocks

For precise timing or if you need to synchronize timing with other execution blocks or events, you can use the trigger timer commands with trigger model wait blocks and notify blocks. You can use the trigger timer commands to add small precise delays or to start measurements or to overcome variable measurement delays. The DMM7510 has 1 to 4 independent timers.

For example, you can use a trigger timer to control the delay between non-sequential blocks. After creating a trigger timer, you can insert a notify block to start the timer at a specific point in the trigger model. You could then add a wait block to wait for the timer to expire.

Another example is a measure/digitize block that takes a variable amount of time. To ensure a precise time between measurements, you can create a trigger timer and define it to be a fixed interval that is longer than the longest possible measurement. Then you can set up the trigger model to include:

- A notify block that starts the trigger timer
- A measure/digitize block that makes a measurement
- A wait block that waits for the timer to expire
- A branch counter block that iterates some number of times

---

## NOTE

Some attributes of trigger timers should not be used with the trigger model. Attributes you should not set are:

- Count value of 0 (resulting in generation of trigger events indefinitely)
  - Delay lists
- 

## Remote trigger timer commands

SCPI trigger timer commands:

- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:CLEar](#) (on page 11-219)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:COUNT](#) (on page 11-220)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:DELay](#) (on page 11-221)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:START:FRACTIONal](#) (on page 11-222)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:START:GENerate](#) (on page 11-222)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:START:OVERrun?](#) (on page 11-223)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:START:SECONds](#) (on page 11-223)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:START:STIMulus](#) (on page 11-224)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STATe](#) (on page 11-225)

TSP trigger timer commands:

- [trigger.timer\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-340)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].count](#) (on page 13-340)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].delay](#) (on page 13-342)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].delaylist](#) (on page 13-342)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].enable](#) (on page 13-343)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-344)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.fractionalseconds](#) (on page 13-345)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.generate](#) (on page 13-345)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.overrun](#) (on page 13-346)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.seconds](#) (on page 13-347)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.stimulus](#) (on page 13-347)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].wait\(\)](#) (on page 13-349)

## Event blenders

The ability to combine trigger events is called event blending. You can use an event blender to wait for up to four input trigger events to occur before responding with an output event.

You set the event blender operation using remote commands. You cannot set them up through the front panel.

You can program up to two event blenders for the DMM7510.

### Event blender operations

You can use event blenders to perform logical AND or logical OR operations on trigger events. For example, trigger events can be triggered when either a manual trigger or external input trigger is detected.

When AND operation is selected, the event blender generates an event when an event is detected on all the assigned stimulus inputs.

When OR operation is selected, the event blender generates an event when an event is detected on any one of the four stimulus inputs.

#### **Using SCPI commands:**

Send the command `:TRIGger:BLENDER<n>:MODE`.

Set the command to OR or AND.

#### **Using TSP commands:**

Send the command `trigger.blender[N].orenable`.

Setting the command to `true` enables OR operation; setting it to `false` enables AND operation.

## Assigning blender trigger events

Each event blender has four stimulus inputs. You can assign a different trigger event to each stimulus input.

You set the blender stimulus events using remote commands. See the command descriptions for the list of events that you can assign.

### **Using SCPI commands:**

Send the command `:TRIGger:BLENDER<n>:STIMulus<m>`.

### **Using TSP commands:**

Send the command `trigger.blender[N].stimulus[M]`.

## Trigger blender action overruns

The event blenders can generate action overruns.

When the event blender operation is set to AND, overruns occur when a second event on any of its inputs is detected before an output event is generated.

When the operation is set to OR, overruns occur when two events are detected simultaneously.

Use the status model to monitor for the occurrence of action overruns. For details, see the [Status model](#) (on page 15-1).

## Interactive triggering

Interactive triggering is only available if you are using the TSP command set.

If you need more control of triggering than you can get using a trigger model, you can use interactive triggering to enable your system to generate and detect trigger events anywhere in the test flow.

Interactive triggering is typically used in the context of TSP script operation. For example, interactive triggering can be used when you need to implement conditional branching to other test setups based on recent measurements.

All the DMM7510 trigger objects have built-in event detectors that monitor for trigger events. The event detector only monitors events generated by that object. They cannot be configured to monitor events generated by any other trigger object.

You can use the `wait()` function of the trigger object to cause the instrument to suspend command execution until a trigger event occurs or until the specified timeout period elapses. For example, use `trigger.blender[N].wait(timeout)` to suspend command execution until an event blender generates an event, where *N* is the specific event blender and *timeout* is the timeout period. After executing the `wait()` function, the event detector of the trigger object is cleared.

The following programming example illustrates how to suspend command execution while waiting for various events to occur:

```
-- Wait up to 60 seconds for timer 1 to complete its delay.
trigger.timer[1].wait(60)
-- Wait up to 30 seconds for input trigger to digital I/O line 5.
trigger.digin[5].wait(30)
```

You can use some trigger objects to generate output triggers on demand. These trigger objects are the external I/O line, digital I/O lines, the TSP-Link synchronization lines, and the LAN.

The programming example below generates output triggers using the assert function of the trigger object.

```
-- Generate a 20 us pulse on digital I/O line 3.
digio.line[3].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[3].pulsewidth = 20e-6
trigger.digout[3].assert()
-- Generate a rising edge trigger on TSP-Link sync line 1.
tsplink.line[1].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN
trigger.tsplinkin[1].edge = trigger.EDGE_RISING
trigger.tsplinkout[1].logic = trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE
trigger.tsplinkout[1].assert()
-- Generate a LAN trigger on LAN pseudo line 6.
-- Note that connection parameters and commands that
-- establish a connection are not shown.
trigger.lanout[6].assert()
```

Use the release function to allow the hardware line to output another external trigger when the pulse width is set to 0.

Setting the pulse width to 0 results in an indefinite length pulse when the assert function is used to output an external trigger. When an indefinite length pulse is used, the release function must be used to release the line before another external trigger can be output.

The release function can also be used to release latched input triggers when the hardware line mode is set to synchronous. In synchronous mode, the receipt of a falling edge trigger latches the line low. The release function releases this line high in preparation for another input trigger.

The programming example below illustrates how to output an indefinite external trigger.

```
-- Set digio line 1 to output an indefinite external trigger.
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[1].logic = trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE
trigger.digout[1].pulsewidth = 0
trigger.digout[1].assert()
-- Release digio line 1.
trigger.digout[1].release()
-- Output another external trigger.
trigger.digout[1].assert()
```

For information about hardware lines, see [Digital I/O lines](#) (on page 7-5) , [External I/O](#) (on page 7-15), and [Triggering using TSP-Link trigger lines](#) (on page 8-6).

The programming example below checks and responds to detector overruns.

```
testOver = trigger.digin[4].overrun
if testOver == true then
  print("Digital I/O overrun occurred.")
end
```

## Trigger model

The trigger model controls the sequence in which measure actions occur. The DMM7510 trigger model is flexible, allowing you to control as much or as little as needed for your measurement application.

When you are setting up a trigger model, you can choose the following options:

- Wait for an event to occur before making another measurement
- Notify other equipment and timers that an event has occurred
- Wait for another piece of equipment to signal completion
- Use measure configuration lists to apply different measure settings dynamically during trigger model operation
- Specify delays between events and measurements
- Store measurements into a given buffer until an event occurs, then switch to another buffer
- Conditionally take actions based on whether the measurement falls within set limits

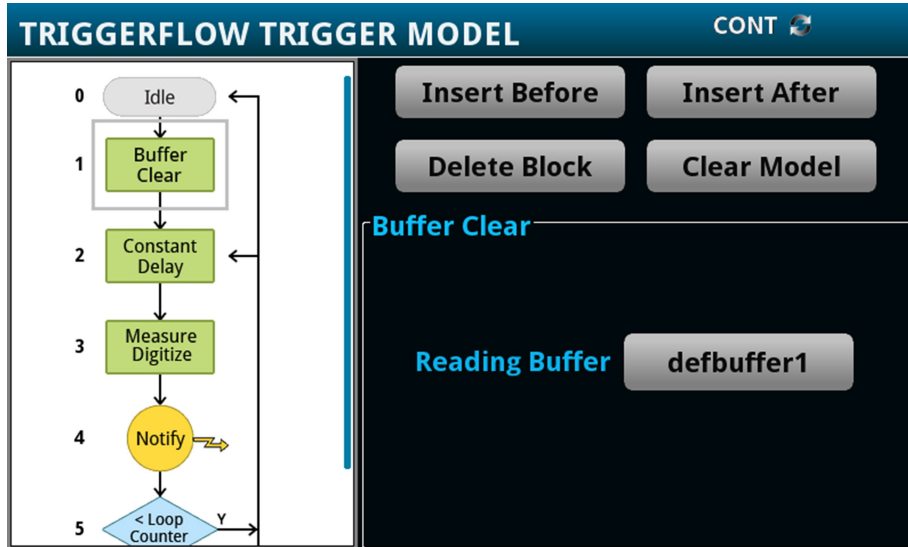
Additional options are detailed in the following sections.

The DMM7510 includes trigger-model templates to allow you to quickly implement a trigger model. You can also set up your own trigger models.

## TriggerFlow Trigger Model

The TriggerFlow® Trigger Model diagram on the front panel provides an interactive visual flowchart of the trigger model. An example of the TriggerFlow diagram when the SimpleLoop trigger template is selected is shown in the following figure.

Figure 155: TriggerFlow Trigger Model screen



You can swipe the TriggerFlow diagram to view the entire trigger model. You can also insert, delete, and adjust settings for the blocks in the trigger model. Block numbers and branching paths are automatically adjusted when you insert or delete blocks.

To insert a block, select a block in the TriggerFlow diagram. Select Insert Before to insert a block immediately above the selected block. Select Insert After to insert a block immediately below the selected block.

To delete block, select a block the TriggerFlow diagram and select Delete Block.

To remove all blocks from the TriggerFlow diagram, select Clear Model.

To change the settings for a trigger block, select the block. The settings that are available for that block are displayed on the right side of the screen. Refer to the descriptions of the blocks in the [Trigger model blocks](#) (on page 7-46) for detail on the options that are available for each block.



## Trigger-model blocks

Each trigger model consists of blocks that can be combined to create the trigger model. The blocks can be combined from the front panel or by sending remote commands. You can connect a maximum of 63 blocks as needed to control the instrument.

You can combine trigger-model blocks as you would construct a flowchart diagram. Trigger models are created using these fundamental blocks:

- **Wait:** Waits for an event to occur before the flow continues
- **Action:** Starts an action in the instrument, such as making a measurement or clearing a buffer
- **Notify:** Notifies other equipment or timers that an event has occurred
- **Branch:** Branches when a condition has been satisfied

Each type of block is described in the following topics.

### Wait block

The wait block causes the trigger model to stop and wait for an event or set of events to occur before continuing. You can specify up to three events for each wait block.

The event can occur before the trigger model reaches the wait block. If the event occurs after the trigger model starts but before the trigger model reaches the wait block, the trigger model records the event. By default, when the trigger model reaches the wait block, it executes the wait block without waiting for the event to happen again (the clear parameter is set to never).

The instrument clears the memory of the recorded event when the trigger model exits the wait block. It also clears the recorded trigger event when the clear parameter is set to enter.

All items in the list are subject to the same action — you cannot combine AND and OR logic in a single wait block.

When you select the Wait block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Clear</b>	To clear previously detected trigger events when entering the wait block, select Enter. To immediately act on any previously detected triggers and not clear them, select Never.
<b>Event 1</b>	An event that must occur before the trigger block will continue.
<b>Event 2</b>	Optional. An event that must occur before the trigger block will continue.
<b>Event 3</b>	Optional. An event that must occur before the trigger block will continue.
<b>Event Logic</b>	Optional. Determines if all the defined events must occur or if at least one of the events must occur. Select AND if all the defined events must occur. Select OR if at least one of the events must occur.

The event can be any of the events described in the following table.

Event	Description
<b>Analog Trigger</b>	Use the analog trigger.
<b>Blender</b>	Wait for the events set by an event blender.
<b>Command</b>	A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>
<b>Digital Input</b>	Line edge detected on a digital input line. When you select this option, you select the digital input to monitor. After selecting the digital input line, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).
<b>Display TRIGGER Key</b>	Front-panel TRIGGER key press.
<b>External Trigger In</b>	Use a pulse from the external trigger. When you select this option, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).
<b>LAN Input Trigger</b>	An LXI trigger packet is received on the LAN trigger object. When you select this option, you select the LAN trigger to monitor. After you select the line, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).
<b>None</b>	No trigger event.
<b>Timer</b>	A trigger timer expired. When you select this option, you select the timer to monitor. After selecting the timer, choose Settings to define the timer. Refer to <a href="#">Trigger timers</a> (on page 7-37) for detail on the options. For a timer to expire, you must start it. One method to start the timer in the Trigger Model is to include a Notify block before this block. Set the Notify block to use the same timer.
<b>TSP-Link Input</b>	Line edge detected on a TSP-Link synchronization line. When you select this option, you select the TSP-Link line to monitor. After selecting the TSP-Link line, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).

If you need to set up the trigger model to wait for an event under some conditions but not others, you can use a branch block. For information, see [Branching blocks](#) (on page 7-54).

## Action blocks

The action blocks start an action in the instrument, such as making a measurement or clearing a buffer.

## Measure/Digitize block

This block triggers measurements based on the measure function that is selected when the trigger model is initiated. When trigger model execution reaches this block:

1. The instrument begins triggering measurements.
2. The trigger model execution waits for the measurement to be made.
3. The instrument processes the reading and places it into the specified reading buffer.

If you are defining a user-defined reading buffer, you must create it before you define this block.

When you set the count to a finite value, trigger model execution does not proceed until all operations are complete.

If you set the count to infinite, the trigger model executes subsequent blocks when the measurement is made; the triggering of measurements continues in the background until the trigger model execution reaches another measure/digitize block or until the trigger model ends. To use infinite, there must be a block after the measure/digitize block in the trigger model, such as a wait block. If there is no subsequent block, the trigger model stops, which stops measurements.

When you set the count to auto, the trigger model uses the count value that is active for the selected function instead of a specific value. You can use this with configuration lists to change the count value each time a measure/digitize block is encountered.

When the function is set to digitize, there is a 2  $\mu\text{s}$  delay after the block makes the last measurement in the count. For example, if there are two readings at a sample rate of 20,000 samples per second (50  $\mu\text{s}$  apart) with an aperture of 1  $\mu\text{s}$  with a delay of 100  $\mu\text{s}$ , the delay starts at 51  $\mu\text{s}$ . The first reading occurs at 0  $\mu\text{s}$  and the second starts at 50  $\mu\text{s}$ , but it is completed at 51  $\mu\text{s}$  because the aperture is only 1  $\mu\text{s}$ . If the aperture is set to Auto, the first reading is at 0  $\mu\text{s}$ , the second starts at 50  $\mu\text{s}$ , and the delay starts at 100  $\mu\text{s}$ .

A trigger model that digitizes measurements may appear to hang in the wait block because it is making many measurements in one block.

---

## NOTE

Earlier firmware versions of the DMM7510 had separate measure and digitize blocks. If you have code that is using those blocks, they work in this version of the DMM7510 firmware. The digitize block cannot be used to digitize measurements on an instrument that does not have the digitize feature.

---

Firmware versions of the DMM7510 before version 1.7.0 had a separate measure and digitize block. If you have code that is using that block, it works in this version of the DMM7510 firmware.

---

## NOTE

If you bring in code that uses a measure or digitize block and does not define the count, the count is set to 1.

---

When you select the Measure/Digitize block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Count</b>	Specifies the number of readings to make before moving to the next block in the trigger model. You can select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A specific number</li> <li>▪ Infinite: Run continuously until stopped.</li> <li>▪ Stop Infinite: Stop the infinite setting.</li> <li>▪ Auto: Use the measure count setting that is active for the function for the trigger model block.</li> </ul>
<b>Reading Buffer</b>	The name of the buffer where the readings are stored.

### Constant delay block

When trigger model execution reaches a delay block, it stops normal measurement and trigger model operation for the time set by the delay. Background measurements continue to be made, and if any previously executed block started infinite measurements, they also continue to be made.

This delay waits for the delay time to elapse before proceeding to the next block in the trigger model.

If other delays have been set, this delay is in addition to the other delays.

When you select the Constant Delay block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
<b>Delay</b>	The amount of time to delay in seconds.

### Dynamic delay block

When trigger model execution reaches a dynamic delay block, it stops normal measurement and trigger model operation for the time set by the delay. Background measurements continue to be made.

Each measure function can have up to five unique user delay times (M1 to M5). Digitize user delays are handled as measure user delays, so you can have a total of five measure and digitize user delays. The delay time is set by the user-delay command, which is only available over a remote interface. If you are using SCPI, the user delay command is [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:DELay:USER<n>](#) (on page 11-75). If you are using TSP, it is [dmm.measure.userdelay\[N\]](#) (on page 13-214).

This delay can be different for every index in a configuration list. This makes it possible to have a delay that changes as a configuration list progresses.

When you select the Dynamic Delay block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
<b>User Delay</b>	The user delay to recall.

## Buffer clear block

When trigger model execution reaches the buffer clear trigger block, the instrument empties the specified reading buffer. The specified buffer can be the default buffer or a buffer that you defined.

For more information about reading buffers, refer to [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1).

When you select the buffer clear block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
Reading Buffer	The name of the buffer to clear.

## Config list next block

The config list next block recalls the settings at the next index of a configuration list.

When trigger model execution reaches a configuration recall next block, the settings at the next index in the specified configuration list are restored.

The first time the trigger model encounters this block for a specific configuration list, the first index is recalled. Each subsequent time this block is encountered, the settings at the next index in the configuration list are recalled and take effect before the next step executes. When the last index in the list is reached, it returns to the first index.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block.

When you select the Config List Next block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
Config List	The name of the configuration list from which to recall the next index.

## Config list prev block

The Config List Prev block defines a trigger model block that recalls the settings stored at the previous index in a configuration list.

The configuration list previous index trigger block type recalls the previous index in a configuration list. It configures the settings of the instrument based on the settings at that index. The trigger model executes the settings at that index before the next block is executed.

The first time the trigger model encounters this block, the last index in the configuration list is recalled. Each subsequent time trigger model execution reaches a configuration list previous block for this configuration list, it goes backward one index. When the first index in the list is reached, it goes to the last index in the configuration list.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block.

When you select the config list prev block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
Config List	The name of the configuration list from which to recall the previous index.

## Config list recall block

When the trigger model reaches a configuration recall block, the settings in the specified configuration list are recalled.

You can restore a specific set of configuration settings in the configuration list by defining the index.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block. If the configuration list changes, verify that the trigger model count is still accurate.

When you select the Config List Recall block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Config List</b>	The name of the configuration list to recall the index from.
<b>Recall Index</b>	The index to recall.

## Digital input/output block

The digital I/O block defines a trigger model block that sets the lines on the digital I/O port high or low.

To set the lines on the digital I/O port high or low, you can send an output line bit pattern. The pattern can be specified as an integer value, or, if you are using the TSP command set, a six-bit binary or hexadecimal. The least significant bit maps to digital I/O line 1 and the most significant bit maps to digital I/O line 6.

The bit mask defines the bits in the pattern that are driven high or low. A binary 1 in the bit mask indicates that the corresponding I/O line should be driven according to the bit pattern. To drive all lines, specify all ones (63). If the bit for a line in the bit pattern is set to 1, the line is driven high. If the bit is set to 0 in the bit pattern, the line is driven low.

For this block to work as expected, make sure you configure the trigger type and line state of the digital line for use with the trigger model (use the digital line mode command). The digital line settings are only available through remote commands.

When you select the digital I/O block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Out Line Mask</b>	Sets the output line bit mask (0 to 63).
<b>Out Line Pattern</b>	Sets the value that specifies the output line bit pattern (0 to 63).

## Log event block

This block allows you to log an event in the event log when trigger model execution reaches this block. You can also force the trigger model to abort with this block. When the trigger model executes the block, the defined event is logged. If the abort option is selected, the trigger model is also aborted immediately.

You can define the type of event (information, warning, abort model, or error). All events generated by this block are logged in the event log. Warning and error events are also displayed in a popup on the front-panel display.

Note that using this block too often in a trigger model could overflow the event log. It may also take away from the time needed to process more critical trigger model blocks.

When you select the Log Event block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Event Type</b>	The event number or type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Abort Model: Stop the trigger model and log a warning message</li> <li>▪ Information <i>N</i>: Logs an information message in the event log</li> <li>▪ Warning <i>N</i>: Logs a warning in the event log</li> <li>▪ Error <i>N</i>: Logs an error in the event log</li> </ul> Where <i>N</i> is 1 to 4; you can define up to four of each type.
<b>Message</b>	A message that you define.

## Reset Branch Count

This block creates a block in the trigger model that resets a branch counter to 0.

When you select the Reset Branch Count block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
<b>Counter Block</b>	Enter a number from 1 to 63.

## Notify block

When trigger model execution reaches a notify block, the instrument generates a trigger event and immediately continues to the next block.

Other commands can reference the event that the notify block generates. This assigns a stimulus somewhere else in the system. For example, you can use the notify event as the stimulus of a hardware trigger line, such as a digital I/O line.

**Setting up the notify block using the front panel:**

When you set up the notify blocks using the front panel, you select the line or timer to notify. You also set specifics regarding the line. The stimulus and logic for input and output lines are set up automatically. The notify event number is also set automatically and is displayed at the bottom of the Notify definition screen.

When the trigger model executes a notify block, the instrument generates the SCPI event NOTify<n> or TSP event `trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN`. You can assign this event to a command that takes an event. For example, if you want a notify block to trigger a digital I/O line, insert a notify block into the trigger model, assign it a notify event and then connect it to the stimulus of the digital I/O line that you want to drive with the notify event.

If you define a LAN trigger from the front panel, you are asked if you want to initiate the LAN connection. You must initiate the connection to use the LAN triggers.

**Setting up the notify block using remote commands:**

When you set up the notify block using remote commands, you define the notify event number. You need to set up the lines that use the notify event as a stimulus as separate commands.

In the following example, you define trigger model block 5 to be the notify 2 event. You can then assign the notify 2 event to be the stimulus for digital output line 3. To do this, send the following commands in SCPI:

```
:TRIG:BLOC:NOT 5, 2
:TRIG:DIG3:OUT:STIMulus NOTify2
```

In TSP, send the commands:

```
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY, trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY2)
trigger.digout[3].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY2
```

If digital I/O line 3 is connected to another instrument, this causes the trigger execution to wait for the other instrument to indicate that it is ready.

**Front panel options**

When you select the Notify block from the front panel, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Notify</b>	The line or timer that is notified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Digital Output Line: Select the digital output event (line 1 through line 6)</li> <li>■ TSP-Link Output Line: Select the TSP-Link output event (line 1 through 3)</li> <li>■ Timer: Select the timer event (timer 1 through 4)</li> <li>■ External Trigger Out: Generates a signal through the external trigger out terminal on the DMM7510 rear panel.</li> <li>■ LAN Output: Select the LAN output line (line 1 to 8)</li> </ul>
<b>Settings</b>	The available settings depend on the Notify selection. For the digital, TSP-Link, external trigger, and LAN output lines, select the pulse logic (negative or positive).



## Branching blocks

A branch block goes to a trigger block other than the sequential execution block. For example, if you need to set up the trigger model to wait for an event under some conditions but not others, you can use a branch block to define when the wait block is enabled. You can use the Branch Once block to create a bypass and skip the wait block the first time the trigger model runs. This makes it possible to avoid deadlock when multiple instruments are being synchronized and each one is waiting for notification from the other one to start the trigger model.

## Loop Counter block

When trigger model execution reaches a loop counter block, it goes to a specified block until the count value is reached. When the counter exceeds the count value, trigger model execution ignores the branch, continues to the next block in the sequence, and resets the counter.

The counter is reset to 0 when the trigger model starts. It is incremented each time trigger model execution reaches the counter block.

If you are using remote commands, you can query the counter. The counter is incremented immediately before the branch compares the actual counter value to the set counter value. Therefore, the counter is at 0 until the first comparison. When the trigger model reaches the set counter value, branching stops and the counter value is one greater than the setting.

When you select the Loop Counter block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
Branch to Block	The block number to execute when the counter is less than the Target Count value.
Target Count	The number of times to repeat.

## Constant Limit block

The Branch Constant Limit block defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if a measurement meets preset criteria.

The measurement block must be a measurement block that occurs in the trigger model before the branch-on-constant-limits block. The last measurement from a measurement block is used.

If the limit A is more than the limit B, the instrument automatically swaps the values so that the lesser value is used as the lower limit.

You can use this block to create a binning application by having the block branch to a digital I/O block, followed by a branch always block. Multiple tests can be chained together by repeating this.

---

## NOTE

To use limits that vary programmatically, use the branch-on-dynamic-limits block.

---

When you select the constant limit block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Branch to Block</b>	The block number to execute when the measurement meets the defined criteria.
<b>High Limit</b>	The upper limit that the measurement is compared against. If the type is set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inside: The high limit that the measurement is compared against</li> <li>▪ Above: The measurement must be above this value</li> <li>▪ Below: This value is ignored</li> <li>▪ Outside: The high limit that the measurement is compared against</li> </ul>
<b>Limit Type</b>	How the limits are compared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inside: The measurement is inside the values set by limits A and B; limit A must be the low value and Limit B must be the high value</li> <li>▪ Above: The measurement is above the value set by limit B; limit A must be set, but is ignored when this type is selected</li> <li>▪ Below: The measurement is below the value set by limit A; limit B must be set, but is ignored when this type is selected</li> <li>▪ Outside: The measurement is outside the values set by limits A and B; limit A must be the low value and Limit B must be the high value</li> </ul>
<b>Low Limit</b>	The lower limit that the measurement is compared against. If the type is set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inside: The low limit that the measurement is compared against</li> <li>▪ Above: This value is ignored</li> <li>▪ Below: The measurement must be below this value</li> <li>▪ Outside: The low limit that the measurement is compared against</li> </ul>
<b>Measure/Digitize Block</b>	The block number of the block that makes the reading to be compared; from the front panel, you can set this to Previous to use the previous measure/digitize block.

## NOTE

When you select a Limit Type of Inside or Outside, two buttons display below the Limit Type button. The button on the left is the Low Limit and the button on the right is the High Limit.

### Dynamic Limit block

The branch-on-dynamic-limits block defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block in the trigger model if a measurement meets user-defined criteria.

When you define this block, you set:

- The type of limit (above, below, inside, or outside the limit values)
- The limit number (you can have 1 or 2 limits)
- The block to go to if the measurement meets the criteria
- The block that makes the measurement that is compared to the limits; the last measurement from that block is used

There are two user-defined limits: limit 1 and limit 2. Both include their own high and low values, which are set using the front-panel Calculations limit settings or through commands. The results of these limit tests are recorded in the reading buffer that accompanies each stored reading.

Limit values are stored in the measure configuration list, so you can use a configuration list to step through different limit values.

The measure/digitize block must occur in the trigger model before the branch-on-dynamic-limits block. If no block is defined, the measurement from the previous measure/digitize block is used. If no previous measure/digitize block exists, an error is reported.

When you select the dynamic limit block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Branch to Block</b>	The block number to execute when the measurement meets the defined criteria.
<b>Limit Number</b>	The limit that is used for this block, 1 or 2.
<b>Limit Type</b>	How the limits are compared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inside: The measurement is within the limits</li> <li>▪ Above: The measurement is above the high limit</li> <li>▪ Below: The measurement is below the low limit</li> <li>▪ Outside: The measurement is outside the limits</li> </ul>
<b>Measure/Digitize Block</b>	The block number of the block that makes the reading to be compared; from the front panel, you can set this to Previous to use the previous measure/digitize block.

## Once block

When the trigger model reaches a branch-once block, it goes to a specified block the first time it is encountered in the trigger model. If it is encountered again, the trigger model ignores the block and continues in the normal sequence.

You can use this block to create a bypass. For example, you might place a branch-once block before a wait block to skip the wait block on the first pass of the trigger model.

The once block is reset when the trigger model reaches the idle state. Therefore, the branch-once block will always execute the first time the trigger model encounters this block.

When you select the Once block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
<b>Branch to Block</b>	The block number to execute the first time the trigger model reaches the once block.

## Once excluded block

The branch-once-excluded block is ignored the first time the trigger model encounters it. After the first encounter, the trigger model goes to the specified branching block.

The branch-once-excluded block is reset when the trigger model starts or is placed in idle.

When you select the once excluded block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
<b>Branch to Block</b>	The block number to execute after the first time the trigger model reaches the once excluded block.

## Delta block

The branch on delta block defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if the difference of two measurements meets preset criteria.

This block calculates the difference between the last two measurements from a measure/digitize block. It subtracts the most recent measurement from the previous measurement.

The difference between the measurements is compared to the target difference. If the difference is less than the target difference, the trigger model goes to the specified branching block. If the difference is more than the target difference, the trigger model proceeds to the next block in the trigger block sequence.

If you do not define the measure/digitize block, it will compare measurements of a measure/digitize block that precedes the branch delta block. For example, if you have a measure/digitize block, a wait block, another measure/digitize block, another wait block, and then the branch delta block, the delta block compares the measurements from the second measure/digitize block. If a preceding measure/digitize block does not exist, an error occurs.

When you select the delta block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Branch to Block</b>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the difference between the measurements is less than or equal to the Target Delta.
<b>Measure/Digitize Block</b>	The block number of the measure/digitize block that makes the measurements to be compared; if this is 0 or undefined, the trigger model uses the previous measure/digitize block.
<b>Target Delta</b>	The value against which the block compares the difference between the measurements.

## On event block

The branch-on-event block branches to a specified block when a specified trigger event occurs. If the trigger event has not yet occurred when trigger model execution reaches the branch-on-event block, the trigger model continues to execute the blocks in the normal sequence. After the trigger event occurs, the next time trigger model execution reaches the branch-on-event block, it goes to the branching block.

Trigger events are reset when the trigger model is at the start block, so only events that occur after you start trigger model execution are detected by the branch-on-event block. The event is also reset after trigger model execution completes the branching block.

When you select the branch-on-event block, the following options are available.

Setting	Description
<b>Branch to Block</b>	The block number to execute when the specified event occurs.
<b>Event</b>	The event that causes this block to branch.

The event can be any of the events described in the following table.

Event	Description
<b>Analog Trigger</b>	Use the analog trigger.
<b>Blender</b>	Wait for the events set by an event blender.
<b>Command</b>	A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>
<b>Digital Input</b>	Line edge detected on a digital input line. When you select this option, you select the digital input to monitor. After selecting the digital input line, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).
<b>Display TRIGGER Key</b>	Front-panel TRIGGER key press.
<b>External Trigger In</b>	Use a pulse from the external trigger. When you select this option, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).
<b>LAN Input Trigger</b>	An LXI trigger packet is received on the LAN trigger object. When you select this option, you select the LAN trigger to monitor. After you select the line, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).
<b>None</b>	No trigger event.
<b>Timer</b>	A trigger timer expired. When you select this option, you select the timer to monitor. After selecting the timer, choose Settings to define the timer. Refer to <a href="#">Trigger timers</a> (on page 7-37) for detail on the options. For a timer to expire, you must start it. One method to start the timer in the trigger model is to include a notify block before this block. Set the notify block to use the same timer.
<b>TSP-Link Input</b>	Line edge detected on a TSP-Link synchronization line. When you select this option, you select the TSP-Link line to monitor. After selecting the TSP-Link line, choose Settings to select the type of edge (falling, rising, or either).

For information on trigger events, see [Using trigger events to start actions in the trigger model](#) (on page 7-69).

## Always block

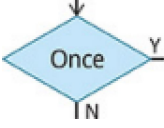
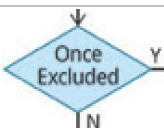
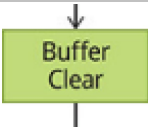
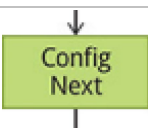
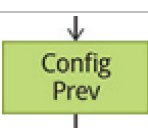


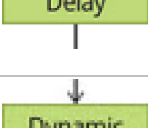
When the trigger model reaches a branch-always block, it goes to the block that you specified.

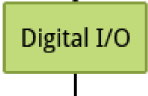


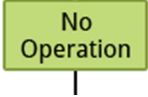


When you select the always block, the following option is available.

Setting	Description
<b>Branch to Block</b>	The block number to execute when the trigger model reaches the always block.

## Trigger block summary

Front-panel icon	SCPI command TSP command	Block description
Not applicable	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?</a> (on page 11-184)  <a href="#">trigger.model.getblocklist()</a> (on page 13-302)	This returns the settings for all trigger model blocks
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ALWays</a> (on page 11-169)  <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ALWAYS</a> (on page 13-317)	This defines a trigger model block that always goes to a specific block
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter</a> (on page 11-169)  <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER</a> (on page 13-318)	This defines a trigger model block that branches to a specified block a specified number of times
Not applicable	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:COUNt?</a> (on page 11-170)  <a href="#">trigger.model.getbranchcount()</a> (on page 13-303)	This returns the count value of the trigger model counter block
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:RESet</a> (on page 11-171)  <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_RESET_BRANCH_COUNT</a> (on page 13-336)	This creates a block in the trigger model that resets a branch counter to 0
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:DELTA</a> (on page 11-172)  <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_DELTA</a> (on page 13-319)	This defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if the difference of two measurements meets preset criteria
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:EVENT</a> (on page 11-173)  <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ON_EVENT</a> (on page 13-323)	This branches to a specified block when a specified trigger event occurs
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:CONStant</a> (on page 11-174)  <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_CONSTANT</a> (on page 13-320)	This defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if a measurement meets preset criteria
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:DYNamic</a> (on page 11-175)  <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_DYNAMIC</a> (on page 13-322)	This defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block in the trigger model if a measurement meets user-defined criteria

Front-panel icon	SCPI command TSP command	Block description
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANCh:ONCE</a> (on page 11-177) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE</a> (on page 13-325)	This causes the trigger model to branch to a specified building block the first time it is encountered in the trigger model
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANCh:ONCE:EXCLUded</a> (on page 11-177) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE_EXCLUDED</a> (on page 13-325)	This causes the trigger model to go to a specified building block every time the trigger model encounters it, except for the first time
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:BUFFer:CLEar</a> (on page 11-178) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR</a> (on page 13-326)	This defines a trigger model block that clears the reading buffer
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFIg:NEXt</a> (on page 11-179) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_NEXT</a> (on page 13-327)	This recalls the settings at the next index of a configuration list
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFIg:PREVious</a> (on page 11-179) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_PREV</a> (on page 13-327)	This defines a trigger model block that recalls the settings stored at the previous index in a configuration list
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFIg:RECaLL</a> (on page 11-180) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_RECALL</a> (on page 13-328)	This recalls the system settings that are stored in a configuration list
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:DELAy:CONStant</a> (on page 11-181) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT</a> (on page 13-329)	This adds a constant delay to the execution of a trigger model
	<a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:DELAy:DYNamic</a> (on page 11-182) <a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_DYNAMIC</a> (on page 13-329)	This adds a user delay to the execution of the trigger model

Front-panel icon	SCPI command TSP command	Block description
	<p><a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:DIGital:IO</a> (on page 11-183)</p> <p><a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_DIGITAL_IO</a> (on page 13-330)</p>	<p>This trigger model block that sets the lines on the digital I/O port high or low</p>
	<p><a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:LOG:EVENT</a> (on page 11-184)</p> <p><a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_LOG_EVENT</a> (on page 13-331)</p>	<p>This allows you to log an event in the event log when the trigger model is running</p>
	<p><a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:MDIGitize</a> (on page 11-185)</p> <p><a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE</a> (on page 13-332)</p>	<p>This defines a trigger block that makes or digitizes a measurement, depending on the active function</p>
	<p><a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOP</a> (on page 11-187)</p> <p><a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_NOP</a> (on page 13-335)</p>	<p>This creates a placeholder that performs no action in the trigger model; available only using remote commands</p>
	<p><a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOTify</a> (on page 11-188)</p> <p><a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY</a> (on page 13-335)</p>	<p>This defines a trigger model block that generates a trigger event and immediately continues to the next block</p>
	<p><a href="#">:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT</a> (on page 11-189)</p> <p><a href="#">trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_WAIT</a> (on page 13-337)</p>	<p>This defines a trigger model block that waits for an event before allowing the trigger model to continue</p>



## Trigger-model templates

The DMM7510 includes trigger-model templates for common applications. You can use these templates without changing them, or you can modify them to meet the needs of your application.

The trigger-model templates include:

- **Empty:** Clears the present trigger model.
- **ConfigList:** Creates a trigger model that loads a configuration list. At each configuration list index, a measurement is made. The list is iterated until every index in the configuration list has been loaded.
- **LogicTrigger:** Creates a trigger model that waits on an input line, delays, makes a measurement, and sends out a trigger on the output line a specified number of times.
- **SimpleLoop:** Creates a trigger model that makes a specified number of readings. A count parameter defines the number of readings.
- **DurationLoop:** Creates a trigger model that makes continuous measurements for a specified amount of time.
- **LoopUntilEvent:** Creates a trigger model that makes continuous measurements until a specified event occurs.
- **GradeBinning:** Creates a trigger model that successively measures components and compares their readings to high or low limits to grade components.
- **SortBinning:** Creates a trigger model that successively measures components and compares their readings to high or low limits to sort components.
- **Keithley2001:** Creates a multi-layer trigger model with parameters for bypass, count, and delay.

---

### NOTE

Settings for the GradeBinning and SortBinning templates are shared. If you switch between these two templates, be aware that settings are retained.

---

## Preparations for using a trigger-model template

Before starting the trigger model, you need to set up your instrument for testing, including the measure or digitize settings and configuration lists.

When you load a trigger-model template, the instrument overwrites any existing trigger models.

---

### NOTE

If you select Templates and only the Empty trigger model appears, select Empty to see the full list of template options.

---

## Using a trigger-model template to develop a trigger model

The DMM7510 includes trigger-model templates that you can use as a starting point for developing your trigger model.

After modifying a trigger-model template, you can save it in a saved setup for future use. See [Saving setups](#) (on page 4-103) for information on how to save a configuration.

The trigger model is changed to the selected template when you change a setting, press the HOME key, or press the MENU key.

### **Using the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Trigger, select **Templates**. The TRIGGER MODEL TEMPLATES screen is displayed.

---

## NOTE

If you use a trigger-model template, but then customize it using options on the Trigger Configure menu, **Custom** is displayed.

- 
3. Use **Templates** to select the trigger-model template.
  4. Change the settings for the template as needed.
  5. Select **MENU**.
  6. Under Trigger, choose **Configure**. The blocks for the trigger-model template are displayed.
  7. Modify the blocks as needed. See [Assembling trigger-model blocks](#) (on page 7-64).
  8. When the blocks are set up, select **HOME**.
  9. Select the measurement method indicator and choose **Manual Trigger Model**. This sets the TRIGGER key to initiate the trigger model. See [Measurement method indicator](#) (on page 3-12) for additional information.
  10. Press the **TRIGGER** key to initiate the trigger model.

### **Using SCPI commands:**

See the descriptions of the TRIGger:LOAD commands for details on the options available for each trigger-model template.

- [:TRIGger:LOAD "ConfigList"](#) (on page 11-205)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "DurationLoop"](#) (on page 11-206)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "Empty"](#) (on page 11-207)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning"](#) (on page 11-208)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "Keithley2001"](#) (on page 11-210)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger"](#) (on page 11-211)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent"](#) (on page 11-213)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "SimpleLoop"](#) (on page 11-215)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning"](#) (on page 11-216)

**Using TSP commands:**

See the descriptions of the `trigger.model.load()` command for details on the options available for each trigger-model template.

- [trigger.model.load\(\) — ConfigList](#) (on page 13-304)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — DurationLoop](#) (on page 13-305)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — Empty](#) (on page 13-306)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — GradeBinning](#) (on page 13-307)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — Keithley2001](#) (on page 13-308)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — LogicTrigger](#) (on page 13-310)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — LoopUntilEvent](#) (on page 13-311)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — SimpleLoop](#) (on page 13-313)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — SortBinning](#) (on page 13-314)

## Assembling trigger-model blocks

This section describes the basic concepts you need to understand to assemble trigger-model blocks.

### Sequencing trigger-model blocks

You can set up trigger-model blocks from the front panel or by using remote commands.

Trigger-model blocks must be sequenced in order; you cannot skip numbers. When the trigger model completes the last block in the trigger model, the trigger model returns to the idle state. Idle is considered to be execution block 0. Branching to block 0 effectively stops the trigger model.

As the trigger model reaches each block, the action defined by that block is started and completed before the trigger model moves to the next block. Blocks do not overlap.

The trigger model steps through the blocks in sequential order. You can set up branching blocks to allow nonsequential actions to occur. See [Branching blocks](#) (on page 7-54) for detail on how to use the branching blocks.

If you skip block numbers, when you initiate the trigger model, the trigger model generates an event message that reports the missing block. You can view and delete the missing blocks on the front-panel TriggerFlow® screen. If you delete them using the front-panel options, the remaining blocks are resequenced.

You can have up to 63 blocks in a trigger model.

## Working with the trigger model

You can change existing trigger-model blocks through the front panel or by sending a remote command. The blocks are redefined with the new parameters.

When you define the trigger model using remote commands, you can send blocks in any order. For example, you can define block 5 before defining blocks 1 to 4. However, you cannot run a trigger model with undefined blocks.

If you skipped a block, you can use the no operation block to define a block that will not affect the trigger model and save the effort of resequencing the other blocks. The no operation block is available through the remote commands only (SCPI command `:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOP` (on page 11-187) or TSP command `trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK_NOP` (on page 13-335)).

## Determining the structure of the existing trigger model

You can retrieve the existing trigger model structure from the front panel or by using remote commands.

### **Using the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Trigger, select **Configure**. The trigger model is displayed.
3. If the trigger model is longer than one screen, swipe the TriggerFlow diagram to scroll up or down.
4. To view the settings for a block, select the block. The settings are displayed on the right.
5. For a description of a setting, press and hold the button and press the **HELP** key.

For additional information on the blocks, refer to the block descriptions under [Trigger model blocks](#) (on page 7-46).

### **Using SCPI commands:**

To retrieve the settings for all trigger model blocks, send the command:

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?
```

### **Using TSP commands:**

To check the settings for a block, send the command:

```
print(trigger.model.getblocklist())
```

---

## NOTE

To retrieve the TSP code for trigger model blocks that are entered through the front panel, change the Event Log "Command" setting to On. Refer to [Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108) for additional information.

---

## Improving the performance of a trigger model

To improve the performance of a trigger model:

- Reduce the number of blocks to less than 15.
- Do not use multiple reading buffers.
- Use four or fewer delay blocks.
- Use four or fewer measure/digitize blocks.
- Do not have multiple blocks waiting on the same event.
- Verify that constant delay blocks are set to less than 254 ms.
- Limit use of configuration list blocks.

## Action overruns

An action overrun occurs when a trigger object receives a trigger event and is not ready to act on it. The action overruns of all trigger objects are reported in a command for the associated trigger object. See the appropriate sections on each trigger object for further details on conditions under which an object generates an action overrun.

Some examples of action overruns include the following:

- `trigger.blender[N].overrun`
- `trigger.digin[N].overrun`
- `trigger.extin.overrun`
- `trigger.lanin[N].overrun`
- `trigger.timer[N].overrun`
- `trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun`

## Running the trigger model

You can run the trigger model from the front panel or by using remote commands.

When you run the trigger model, the existing instrument settings are used for any actions unless you assigned configuration lists to the trigger model.

Trigger-model operation is an overlapped process. This means that you can run other commands while a trigger model is running if they do not conflict with trigger-model operation. For example, you can print the buffer contents, but you cannot change the measure function.

The initiate command is the overlapped command that starts the process. The command interface is available immediately after the instrument executes the initiate command so that other commands can be executed while the trigger model is running.

If you change from remote to local control, the trigger model measurement method remains selected until you change it. To change the measurement method, see [Switching between measurement methods](#) (on page 4-51).

If you change from remote to local control or from local to remote control while a trigger model is running, the trigger model is aborted.

## Starting the trigger model

### *Using the front panel:*

1. Press the front-panel **TRIGGER** key for 2 s. A dialog box displays the available trigger methods. The presently selected method is highlighted.
2. Select **Initiate Trigger Model**.
3. If the instrument is controlled remotely, a confirmation screen is displayed. Select **Yes** to change to front-panel control and start the trigger model.

### *Using SCPI commands:*

Send the command:

```
:INITiate
```

### *Using TSP commands:*

Send the command:

```
trigger.model.initiate()
```

## Aborting the trigger model

You can stop the trigger model while it is in progress. When you stop the trigger model, all trigger model commands on the instrument are terminated.

### *Using the front panel:*

Press the **TRIGGER** key for two seconds and select **Abort Trigger Model**.

### *Using SCPI commands:*

Send the command:

```
:ABORT
```

### *Using TSP commands:*

Send the command:

```
trigger.model.abort()
```

## Pausing and resuming the trigger model

You can pause the trigger model while it is in progress by using the pause command. To restart the trigger model after pausing, use the resume command.

### Using SCPI commands:

To pause, send the command:

```
:TRIGger:PAUSE
```

To restart, send the command:

```
:TRIGger:RESume
```

### Using TSP commands:

To pause, send the command:

```
trigger.model.pause()
```

To restart, send the command:

```
trigger.model.resume()
```

## Checking the state of the trigger model

The trigger model can be in one of several states. The state is shown in the indicator bar on the home screen of the instrument. You can also check the status using remote commands.

The following table describes the trigger model states. This table also describes the indicator that is shown on the front panel and the feedback you get from the remote interface.

Front-panel indicator	SCPI remote command feedback	TSP remote command feedback	Description
<b>N/A</b>	ABORTED	trigger.STATE_ABORTED	The trigger model was stopped before it completed
<b>CONT</b>	Not available through remote interface	Not available through remote interface	Instrument is not using the trigger model; it is making measurements continuously
<b>IDLE</b>	IDLE or EMPTY	trigger.STATE_IDLE or trigger.STATE_EMPTY	Trigger model is stopped, or no blocks are defined
<b>INACT</b>	INACTIVE	trigger.STATE_INACTIVE	Instrument encountered system settings that do not yield a reading
<b>MAN</b>	Not available through remote interface	Not available through remote interface	Instrument is not using trigger model; makes measurements when you press the front-panel TRIGGER key
<b>RUN</b>	RUNNING	trigger.STATE_RUNNING	Trigger model is running
<b>WAIT</b>	WAITING	trigger.STATE_WAITING	The trigger model has been in the wait block for more than 100 ms

**Using the front panel**

The state of the trigger model is indicated on the status bar with the indicators shown in the previous table.

**Using SCPI commands:**

Send the command:

```
:TRIGger:STATe?
```

The return shows the state and the block that was last executed.

**Using TSP commands:**

Send the command:

```
print(trigger.model.state())
```

The return shows the state and the block that was last executed.

## Using trigger events to start actions in the trigger model

You can set up trigger blocks to respond to trigger events. Trigger events are signals that can be generated by the instrument or by other system components.

Sources of the trigger event signals can be:

- Front-panel TRIGGER key
- Notify trigger blocks
- Branch-on-event trigger blocks
- Command-interface triggers
- Digital I/O lines
- TSP-Link synchronization lines
- LAN triggers
- Analog triggers
- External I/O triggers
- Event blenders, which combine other trigger events
- Trigger timers

For information about the options that are not specific to the trigger model, see [Triggering](#) (on page 7-17).



## Trigger events

To use trigger events, you need to specify the event constant. The tables below show the constants for the trigger events in the system. You can use these events with instrument features such as trigger timers, trigger blocks, digital I/O lines, and external I/O lines.

### Trigger events - SCPI command set

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATRIgger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDer<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	COMMand
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGIo<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

### Trigger events - TSP command set

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

### Using the TRIGGER key to generate an event

You can use the front-panel TRIGGER key to generate a trigger event.

For example, if you set a wait block to advance when the TRIGGER key is pressed, the trigger model will reach the wait block. If the TRIGGER key has already been pressed, the trigger model execution will continue. If the TRIGGER key has not been pressed, the trigger model execution is halted until the TRIGGER key is pressed.

To set a trigger block to respond to the front-panel key press:

- **From the front panel:** Set the event to be Display TRIGGER Key
- **Using SCPI:** Set the event to `DISPlay`
- **Using TSP:** Set the event to `trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY`

There are no action overruns for front-panel TRIGGER key events.

## Respond to an event with a wait block

The wait building block causes the trigger model to stop and wait for an event or set of events to occur before continuing. You can specify up to three events for each wait block. The wait block can use any of the system trigger events. See [Trigger events](#) (on page 7-70).

To continue the trigger model, it must receive the trigger event that is defined for the wait block.

## Using the branch-on-event trigger blocks

The branch-on-event block goes to a branching block after a specified trigger event occurs. If the trigger event has not yet occurred when the trigger model reaches the branch-on-event block, the trigger model continues to execute the blocks in the normal sequence. After the trigger event occurs, the next time the trigger model reaches the branch-on-event block, it goes to the branching block.

If you set the branch event to none, an error is generated when you run the trigger model.

If you are using a timer, it must be started before it can expire. One method to start the timer in the trigger model is to include a Notify block before the On Event block. Set the Notify block to use the same timer as the On Event block.

The branch-on-event block can use any of the system trigger events. See [Trigger events](#) (on page 7-70).

---

## TSP-Link and TSP-Net

### In this section:

TSP-Link System Expansion Interface.....	8-1
TSP-Net .....	8-13

## TSP-Link System Expansion Interface

Keithley Instruments TSP-Link® is a high-speed trigger synchronization and communication bus that test system builders can use to connect multiple instruments in a master and subordinate configuration. Once connected, all the instruments that are equipped with TSP-Link in a system can be programmed and operated under the control of the master instrument or instruments. This allows the instruments to run tests more quickly because they can be decoupled from frequent computer interaction. The test system can have multiple master and subordinate groups, which can be used to handle multi-device testing in parallel. Combining TSP-Link with a flexible programmable trigger model ensures speed.

Using TSP-Link, multiple instruments are connected and can be used as if they are part of the same physical unit for simultaneous multi-channel testing. The test system can be expanded to include up to 32 TSP-Link-enabled instruments.

TSP-Link functionality is only available when using the instrument front panel or the TSP commands to control the instrument. It is not available if you are using SCPI commands.

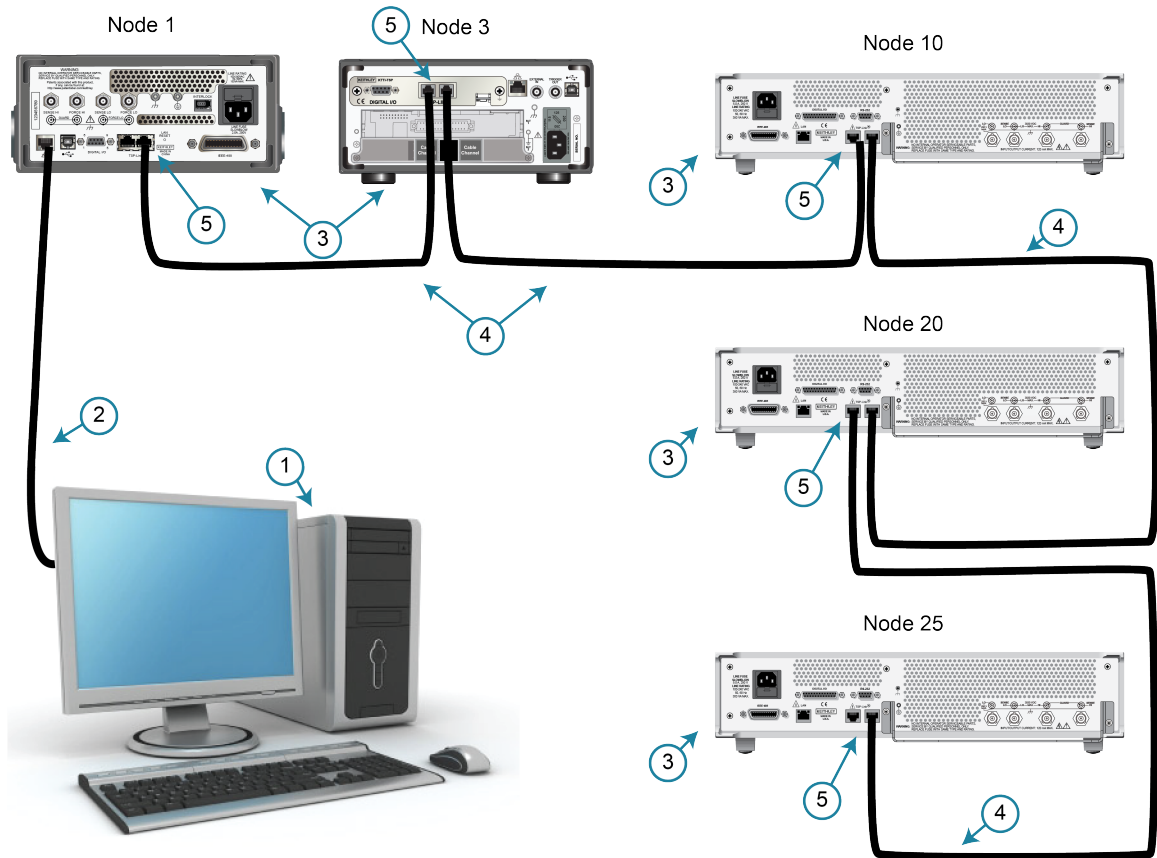
## TSP-Link connections

The DMM7510 has three synchronization lines that are built into the TSP-Link connection. If you are using a TSP-Link network, you do not have to modify any connections.

Example connections for a TSP-Link system are shown in the following figure.

The TSP-Link connectors are on the rear panel of the instruments. All the instruments in the system are connected in a sequence (daisy-chained) using LAN crossover cables.

**Figure 156: TSP-Link connections**



Item	Description	Notes
1	Controller	Optional. A computer is not needed for stand-alone systems.
2	Communication connection	Optional. Connection from controller to the master node through GPIB, LAN, or USB. Details about these computer communication connections are described in <a href="#">Remote communications interfaces</a> (on page 2-8).
3	Nodes	You can have up to 32 nodes on the TSP-Link system. Each node must have a unique node number from 1 to 63.
4	LAN crossover cable	Type 5e category or higher; 3 meters (9.8 feet) maximum between nodes.
5	TSP-Link connections	Each instrument has two TSP-Link connectors. You can make the connection to either TSP-Link connection.

## TSP-Link nodes

Each instrument or enclosure attached to the TSP-Link expansion interface is called a node. Each node must be identified with a unique node number. This identification is called a TSP-Link node number.

An individual node is accessed as `node[N]`, where  $N$  is the node number assigned to the node. You can access all TSP-accessible remote commands as elements of the specific node. The following attributes are examples of items you can access:

- `node[N].model`: The product model number of the node.
- `node[N].version`: The product version of the node.
- `node[N].serialno`: The product serial number of the node.

## Assigning node numbers

Each DMM7510 instrument is initially assigned as node 2. You can assign node numbers from 1 to 63. However, the system can only include 32 physical nodes.

The node number for each instrument is stored in its nonvolatile memory and remains in storage when the instrument is turned off.

You can assign a node number to an instrument using the front panel or by using a remote command.

### ***To assign a node number using the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Communication**. The SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS window opens.
3. Select the **TSP-Link** tab.
4. Next to Node, set the TSP-Link address for this instrument.

### ***To assign a node number using a remote command:***

Set the `tsplink.node` attribute of the instrument:

```
tsplink.node = N
```

Where  $N = 1$  to 63

To determine the node number of an instrument, you can read the `tsplink.node` attribute by sending the following command:

```
print(tsplink.node)
```

The above `print` command outputs the node number. For example, if the node number is 1, a 1 is displayed.

## Master and subordinates

In a TSP-Link® system, one of the nodes (instruments) is the master node and the other nodes are the subordinate nodes. The master node in a TSP-Link® system can control the other nodes (subordinates) in the system.

A TSP-Link system can be stand-alone or computer-based.

In a stand-alone system, scripts are loaded into the instruments. You can run a script from the front panel of any instrument (node) connected to the system. When a script is run, all nodes in the system go into remote operation. When the script is finished running, all the nodes in the system return to local operation, and the master/subordinate relationship between nodes is dissolved.

In a computer-based system, you can use a computer and a remote interface to communicate with a single node in the system. This node becomes the interface to the entire system. When a command is sent through this node, all nodes go into remote operation. The node that receives the command becomes the master and can control all other nodes, which become its subordinates. In a computer-based system, the master/subordinate relationship between nodes can only be dissolved by performing an abort operation. For more information about remote interfaces, see [Remote communications interfaces](#) (on page 2-8).

---

### NOTE

When linking with earlier models of Keithley instruments such as the Model 2600B, make sure to use the DMM7510 as the master node and the earlier instruments as subordinates.

---

## Initializing the TSP-Link system

The TSP-Link® system must be initialized after configuration changes. You need to initialize the system after you:

- Turn off power or reboot any instrument in the system
- Change node numbers on any instrument in the system
- Rearrange or disconnect the TSP-Link cable connections between instruments

If initialization is not successful, you can check the event log for error messages that indicate the problem. Some typical problems include:

- Two or more instruments in the system have the same node number
- There are no other instruments connected to the instrument performing the initialization
- One or more of the instruments in the system is turned off
- The actual number of nodes is less than the expected number

**From the front panel:**

1. Power on all instruments connected to the TSP-Link network.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under System, select **Communication**. The SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS window opens.
4. Select the **TSP-Link** tab.
5. Select **Initialize**.

**Using TSP commands:**

To initialize the TSP-Link system, send the command:

```
tsplink.initialize()
```

To check the state of the TSP-Link system, send the command:

```
print(tsplink.state)
```

If initialization was successful, `online` is returned. If initialization was not successful, `offline` is returned.

## Sending commands to TSP-Link nodes

You can send remote commands to any instrument on the TSP-Link system by adding `node[N]` to the beginning of the remote command, where  $N$  is the node number.

For example, to sound the beeper on node 10, you would send the command:

```
node[10].beeper.beep(2, 2400)
```

To send a command to the master, you can interact with it as if it were a single instrument.

## Using the `reset()` command

Most TSP-Link® system operations target a single node in the system, but the `reset()` command affects the system as a whole by resetting all nodes to their default settings:

```
-- Reset all nodes in a TSP-Link system to their default state.  
reset()
```

---

### NOTE

Using the `reset()` command in a TSP-Link network differs from using the [tsplink.initialize\(\)](#) (on page 13-357) command. The `tsplink.initialize()` command reinitializes the TSP-Link network and turns off the output of any TSP-linked instrument. It may change the state of individual nodes in the system.

---



Use `node[N].reset()` or `localnode.reset()` to reset only one of the nodes. The other nodes are not affected. The following programming example shows this type of reset operation with code that is run on node 1.

```
-- Reset node 1 only.  
node[1].reset()  
-- Reset the node you are connected to (in this case, node 1).  
localnode.reset()  
-- Reset node 4 only.  
node[4].reset()
```

## Terminating scripts on the TSP-Link system

You can terminate a script that is executing on a TSP-Link system.

To terminate an executing script and return all nodes to local control, send the following command:

```
abort
```

This dissolves the master/subordinate relationships between nodes.

From the front panel, you can abort a script by pressing the TRIGGER key for a few seconds and selecting **Abort Trigger Model** from the dialog box that is displayed.

## Triggering using TSP-Link trigger lines

The DMM7510 has three trigger lines that you can use for triggering, digital I/O, and to synchronize multiple instruments on a TSP-Link® network.

### Using TSP-Link trigger lines for digital I/O

Each trigger line is an open-drain signal. When using the TSP-Link® trigger lines for digital I/O, any node that sets the programmed line state to zero (0) causes all nodes to read 0 from the line state. This occurs regardless of the programmed line state of any other node. Refer to the table in the [Digital I/O bit weighting](#) (on page 7-12) topic for digital bit weight values.

### Transferring data

You cannot transfer data to the master in real time at high speeds. Bus errors will occur if these types of data transfers occur.

To avoid the bus errors, transfer data after the measurement acquisition completes. To avoid accidentally configuring a real time transfer, specify the node prefix when entering the buffer to store measurements. A subordinate should store high speed digitizer data in `node[N].buffername` instead of `buffername` when executing scripts on the master. If the `node[N]` prefix is missing, it attempts to store data in the buffer of the master node, which requires measurements to be transferred at acquisition speeds and overruns the bus.

## Running simultaneous test scripts

Running test scripts simultaneously improves functional testing, provides higher throughput, and expands system flexibility. You can use TSP-Link and TSP scripting to run simultaneous test scripts. You can also manage the resources that are allocated to test scripts that are running simultaneously.

In addition, you can use the data queue to do real-time communication between nodes on the TSP-Link system.

To run test scripts simultaneously, you can set up your TSP-Link network in one of the following configurations:

- Multiple TSP-Link networks
- Single TSP-Link network with groups

## Using groups to manage nodes on a TSP-Link system

TSP-Link groups allow each group to run a different test script simultaneously. This method requires one TSP-Link network and a single remote connection to the computer that is connected to the master node.

A group can consist of one or more nodes. You must assign group numbers to each node using remote commands. If you do not assign a node to a group, it defaults to group 0, which will always be grouped with the master node (regardless of the group to which the master node is assigned).

The following table shows an example of the functions of groups on a single TSP-Link network. Each group in this example runs a different test script than the other groups, which allows the system to run multiple tests simultaneously.

**TSP-Link network group functions**

Group number	Group members	Present function
0	Master node 1	Initiates and runs a test script on node 2 Initiates and runs a test script on node 6 In addition, the master node can execute scripts and process run commands
1	Group leader node 2	Runs the test script initiated by the master node Initiates remote operations on node 3 through node 5
	Node 3 through node 5	Performs remote operations initiated by node 2
2	Group leader node 6	Runs the test script initiated by the master node Initiates remote operations on node 7 through node <i>n</i>
	Node 7 through node <i>n</i>	Performs remote operations initiated by node 6

## Master node overview

You can assign the master node to any group. You can also include other nodes in the group that includes the master. Note that any nodes that are set to group 0 are automatically included in the group that contains the master node, regardless of the group that is assigned to the master node.

The master node is always the node that coordinates activity on the TSP-Link network.

The master node:

- Is the only node that can use the `execute()` command on a remote node
- Cannot initiate remote operations on any node in a remote group if any node in that remote group is performing an overlapped operation (a command that continues to operate after the command that initiated it has finished running)
- Can execute the `waitcomplete()` command to wait for the group to which the master node belongs; to wait for another group; or to wait for all nodes on the TSP-Link network to complete overlapped operations (overlapped commands allow the execution of subsequent commands while device operations of the overlapped command are still in progress)

## Group leader overview

Each group has a dynamic group leader. The last node in a group that performs any operation initiated by the master node is the group leader.

The group leader:

- Performs operations initiated by the master node
- Initiates remote operations on any node with the same group number
- Cannot initiate remote operations on any node with a different group number
- Can use the `waitcomplete()` command without a parameter to wait for all overlapped operations running on nodes in the same group

## Assigning groups

Group numbers can range from zero (0) to 64. The default group number is 0. You can change the group number at any time. You can also add or remove a node to or from a group at any time.

Each time the power for a node is turned off, the group number for that node changes to 0.

The following example code dynamically assigns a node to a group:

```
-- Assign node 3 to group 1.  
node[3].tsplink.group = 1
```

## Running test scripts and programs on remote nodes

You can send the `execute()` command from the master node to initiate a test script and Lua code on a remote node. The `execute()` command places the remote node in the overlapped operation state. As a test script runs on the remote node, the master node continues to process other commands simultaneously.

Use the following code to send the `execute()` command for a remote node. The *N* parameter represents the node number that runs the test script (replace *N* with the node number).

### To set the global variable "setpoint" on node N to 2.5:

```
node[N].execute("setpoint = 2.5")
```

The following code demonstrates how to run a test script that is defined on the local node. For this example, `scriptVar` is defined on the local node, which is the node that initiates the code to run on the remote node. The local node must be the master node.

### To run scriptVar on node N:

```
node[N].execute(scriptVar.source)
```

The programming example below demonstrates how to run a test script that is defined on a remote node. For this example, `scriptVar` is defined on the remote node.

### To run a script defined on the remote node:

```
node[N].execute("scriptVar()")
```

It is recommended that you copy large scripts to a remote node to improve system performance.

## Coordinating overlapped operations in remote groups

All overlapped operations on all nodes in a group must have completed before the master node can send a command to the group. If you send a command to a node in a remote group when an overlapped operation is running on any node in that group, errors will occur.

You can execute the `waitcomplete()` command on the master node or group leader to wait for overlapped operations. The action of `waitcomplete()` depends on the parameters specified.

If you want to wait for completion of overlapped operations for:

- **All nodes in the local group:** Use `waitcomplete()` without a parameter from the master node or group leader.
- **A specific group:** Use `waitcomplete(N)` with a group number as the parameter from the master node. This option is not available for group leaders.
- **All nodes in the system:** Use `waitcomplete(0)` from the master node. This option is not available for group leaders.

For additional information, refer to [waitcomplete\(\)](#) (on page 13-379).

The following code shows two examples of using the `waitcomplete()` command from the master node:

```
-- Wait for each node in group N to complete all overlapped operations.  
waitcomplete(N)  
-- Wait for all groups on the TSP-Link network to complete overlapped operations.  
waitcomplete(0)
```

A group leader can issue the `waitcomplete()` command to wait for the local group to complete all overlapped operations.

The following code is an example of how to use the `waitcomplete()` command from a group leader:

```
-- Wait for all nodes in the local group to complete all overlapped operations.  
waitcomplete()
```

## Using the data queue for real-time communication

Nodes that are running test scripts at the same time can store data in the data queue for real-time communication. Each instrument has an internal data queue that uses the first-in, first-out (FIFO) structure to store data. You can use the data queue to post numeric values, strings, and tables.

Use the data queue commands to:

- Share data between test scripts running in parallel
- Access data from a remote group or a local node on a TSP-Link® network at any time

You cannot access the reading buffers or global variables from any node in a remote group while a node in that group is performing an overlapped operation. However, you can use the data queue to retrieve data from any node in a group that is performing an overlapped operation. In addition, the master node and the group leaders can use the data queue to coordinate activities.

Tables in the data queue consume one entry. When a node stores a table in the data queue, a copy of the data in the table is made. When the data is retrieved from the data queue, a new table is created on the node that is retrieving the data. The new table contains a separate copy of the data in the original table, with no references to the original table or any subtables.

You can access data from the data queue even if a remote group or a node has overlapped operations in process. See the `dataqueue` commands in the [TSP command reference](#) (on page 13-1) for more information.

## Remote TSP-Link commands

Commands that control and access the TSP-Link® synchronization port are summarized in the following table. See the [TSP command reference](#) (on page 13-1) for complete details on these commands.

Use the commands in the following table to perform basic steady-state digital I/O operations; for example, you can program the DMM7510 to read and write to a specific TSP-Link synchronization line or to the entire port.

### TSP-Link commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkin[N].clear()</a> (on page 13-349)	Clears the event detector for a trigger
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkin[N].edge</a> (on page 13-350)	Indicates which trigger edge controls the trigger event detector for a trigger line
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun</a> (on page 13-351)	Indicates if the event detector ignored an event while in the detected state
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkin[N].wait()</a> (on page 13-351)	Waits for a trigger
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert()</a> (on page 13-352)	Simulates the occurrence of the trigger and generates the corresponding trigger event
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkout[N].logic</a> (on page 13-353)	Defines the trigger output with output logic for a trigger line
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkout[N].pulsewidth</a> (on page 13-353)	Sets the length of time that the trigger line is asserted for output triggers
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkout[N].release()</a> (on page 13-354)	Releases a latched trigger on the given TSP-Link trigger line
<a href="#">trigger.tsplinkout[N].stimulus</a> (on page 13-355)	Specifies the event that causes the synchronization line to assert a trigger
<a href="#">tsplink.group</a> (on page 13-357)	The group number of the TSP-Link node
<a href="#">tsplink.initialize()</a> (on page 13-357)	Initializes all instruments and enclosures in the TSP-Link system
<a href="#">tsplink.line[N].mode</a> (on page 13-358)	Defines the trigger operation of a TSP-Link line as digital in or out or trigger in or out
<a href="#">tsplink.line[N].reset()</a> (on page 13-359)	Resets some of the TSP-Link trigger attributes to their defaults
<a href="#">tsplink.line[N].state</a> (on page 13-360)	Reads or writes the digital state of a TSP-Link synchronization line
<a href="#">tsplink.master</a> (on page 13-361)	Reads the node number assigned to the master node
<a href="#">tsplink.node</a> (on page 13-361)	Defines the node number
<a href="#">tsplink.readport()</a> (on page 13-362)	Reads the TSP-Link synchronization lines as a digital I/O port
<a href="#">tsplink.state</a> (on page 13-362)	Describes the TSP-Link online state
<a href="#">tsplink.writeport()</a> (on page 13-363)	Writes to all TSP-Link synchronization lines as a digital I/O port

## TSP-Link synchronization programming example

The programming example below illustrates how to set bit B1 of the TSP-Link digital I/O port high, and then read the entire port value:

```
tsplink.line[1].mode = tsplink.MODE_DIGITAL_OPEN_DRAIN
-- Set bit B1 high.
tsplink.line[1].state = 1
-- Read I/O port.
data = tsplink.readport()
print(data)
```

The output would be similar to:

```
7
```

To read bit B1 only:

```
-- To read bit B1 only
data = tsplink.line[1].state
print(data)
```

The output would be similar to:

```
tsplink.STATE_HIGH
```

## Using DMM7510 TSP-Link commands with other TSP-Link products

If you are connecting the DMM7510 in a system with other TSP-Link products, be aware that some of the TSP-Link commands may be different.

Commands that are the same in all TSP-Link products:

- `tsplink.group`
- `tsplink.master`
- `tsplink.node`
- `tsplink.readport()`
- `tsplink.state`
- `tsplink.writeport()`

DMM7510 TSP-Link command	Replaces this command in other TSP-Link products
<code>trigger.tsplinkin[N].clear()</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].clear()</code>
<code>trigger.tsplinkin[N].edge</code> <code>trigger.tsplinkout[N].logic</code> <code>tsplink.line[N].mode</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].mode</code>
<code>trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].overrun</code>
<code>trigger.tsplinkin[N].wait()</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].wait()</code>
<code>trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert()</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].assert()</code>
<code>trigger.tsplinkout[N].pulsewidth</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].pulsewidth</code>

DMM7510 TSP-Link command	Replaces this command in other TSP-Link products
<code>trigger.tsplinkout[N].release()</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].release()</code>
<code>trigger.tsplinkout[N].stimulus</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].stimulus</code>
<code>tsplink.initialize()</code>	<code>tsplink.reset()</code>
<code>tsplink.line[N].reset()</code>	<code>tsplink.trigger[N].reset()</code>
<code>tsplink.line[N].state</code>	<code>tsplink.readbit()</code> <code>tsplink.writebit()</code>
Not applicable	<code>tsplink.writeprotect</code>

## TSP-Net

TSP-Net provides a simple socket-like programming interface to Test Script Processor (TSP) enabled instruments. Using the TSP-Net library, the DMM7510 can control ethernet-enabled devices directly through its LAN port. This enables the DMM7510 to communicate directly with a device that is that is not TSP-enabled without the use of a controlling computer.

Using TSP-Net library methods, you can transfer string data to and from a remote instrument, transfer and format data into Lua variables, and clear input buffers. The TSP-Net library is only accessible using commands from a remote command interface when you are using the TSP command language.

While you can use TSP-Net commands to communicate with any ethernet-enabled instrument, specific TSP-Net commands exist for TSP-enabled instruments to allow for support of features unique to the TSP scripting engine. These features include script downloads, reading buffer access, wait completion, and handling of TSP scripting engine prompts.

Using TSP-Net commands with TSP-enabled instruments, a DMM7510 can download a script to another TSP-enabled instrument and have both instruments run scripts independently. The DMM7510 can read the data from the remote instrument and either manipulate the data or send the data to a different remote instrument on the LAN.

You can use TSP-Net to connect to a computer; you can use a script on the instrument to transfer data directly to your computer hard drive.

With TSP-Net, you can simultaneously connect to a maximum of 32 devices using standard TCP/IP networking techniques through the LAN port of the DMM7510.

## Using TSP-Net with any ethernet-enabled instrument

### NOTE

Refer to [TSP command reference](#) (on page 13-1) for details about the commands presented in this section.

The DMM7510 LAN port is auto-sensing (Auto-MDIX), so you can use either a LAN crossover cable or a LAN straight-through cable to connect directly from the DMM7510 to an ethernet device or to a hub.



**To set up communication to a remote ethernet-enabled instrument that is TSP® enabled:**

1. Send the following command to configure TSP-Net to send an abort command when a connection to a TSP instrument is established:

```
tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect = 1
```

If the scripts are allowed to run, the connection is made, but the remote instrument may be busy.

2. Send the command:

```
connectionID = tspnet.connect(ipAddress)
```

Where:

- *connectionID* is the connection ID that will be used as a handle in all other TSP-Net function calls.
- *ipAddress* is the IP address, entered as a string, of the remote instrument.

See [tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364) for additional detail.

**To set up communication to a remote ethernet-enabled device that is not TSP enabled:**

Send the command:

```
connectionID = tspnet.connect(ipAddress, portNumber, initString)
```

Where:

- *connectionID* is the connection ID that will be used as a handle in all other `tspnet` function calls.
- *ipAddress* is the IP address, entered as a string, of the remote device.
- *portNumber* is the port number of the remote device.
- *initString* is the initialization string that is to be sent to *ipAddress*.

See [tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364) for additional detail.

**To communicate to a remote ethernet device from the DMM7510:**

1. Connect to the remote device using one of the above procedures. If the DMM7510 cannot make a connection to the remote device, it generates a timeout event. Use `tspnet.timeout` to set the timeout value. The default timeout value is 20 s.
2. Use `tspnet.write()` or `tspnet.execute()` to send strings to a remote device. If you use:
  - `tspnet.write()`: Strings are sent to the device exactly as indicated, and you must supply any needed termination characters.
  - `tspnet.execute()`: The DMM7510 appends termination characters to all strings that are sent. Use `tspnet.termination()` to specify the termination character.
3. To retrieve responses from the remote instrument, use `tspnet.read()`. The DMM7510 suspends operation until the remote device responds or a timeout event is generated. To check if data is available from the remote instrument, use `tspnet.readavailable()`.
4. Disconnect from the remote device using the `tspnet.disconnect()` function. Terminate all remote connections using `tspnet.reset()`.

## Example script

The following example demonstrates how to connect to a remote device that is not TSP® enabled, and send and receive data from this device:

```
-- Set tspnet timeout to 5 s.
tspnet.timeout = 5
-- Establish connection to another device with IP address 192.168.1.51
-- at port 1394.
id_instr = tspnet.connect("192.168.1.51", 1394, "*rst\r\n")
-- Print the device ID from connect string.
print("ID is: ", id_instr)
-- Set the termination character to CRLF. You must do this
-- for each connection after the connection has been made.
tspnet.termination(id_instr, tspnet.TERM_CRLF)
-- Send the command string to the connected device.
tspnet.write(id_instr, "login admin\r\n")
-- Read the data available, then print it.
tspnet.write(id_instr, "*idn?\r\n")
print("instrument write/read returns: ", tspnet.read(id_instr))
-- Disconnect all existing TSP-Net sessions.
tspnet.reset()
```

This example produces a return such as:

```
ID is:      1
instrument write/read returns:      SUCCESS: Logged in
instrument write/read returns:      KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS,MODEL
                                     DMM7510,04089762,1.6.3d
```

## Remote instrument events

If the DMM7510 is connected to a TSP-enabled instrument through TSP-Net, all events that occur on the remote instrument are transferred to the event log of the DMM7510. The DMM7510 indicates events from the remote instrument by prefacing these events with “Remote Error.” For example, if the remote instrument generates event code 4909, “Reading buffer not found within device,” the DMM7510 generates the string “Remote Error: (4909) Reading buffer not found within device.”

## TSP-Net instrument commands: General device control

The following instrument commands provide general device control:

- [tspnet.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-363)
- [tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)
- [tspnet.disconnect\(\)](#) (on page 13-365)
- [tspnet.execute\(\)](#) (on page 13-366)
- [tspnet.idn\(\)](#) (on page 13-367)
- [tspnet.read\(\)](#) (on page 13-367)
- [tspnet.readavailable\(\)](#) (on page 13-368)
- [tspnet.reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-369)
- [tspnet.termination\(\)](#) (on page 13-369)
- [tspnet.timeout](#) (on page 13-370)
- [tspnet.write\(\)](#) (on page 13-374)

## TSP-Net instrument commands: TSP-enabled device control

The following instrument commands provide TSP-enabled device control:

[tspnet.tsp.abort\(\)](#) (on page 13-371)

[tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect](#) (on page 13-372)

[tspnet.tsp.rhtablecopy\(\)](#) (on page 13-373)

[tspnet.tsp.runscript\(\)](#) (on page 13-374)

### Example: Using tspnet commands

```
function telnetConnect(ipAddress, userName, password)
    -- Connect through Telnet to a computer.
    id = tspnet.connect(ipAddress, 23, "")
    -- Read the title and login prompt from the computer.
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%n")))
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%s")))
    -- Send the login name.
    tspnet.write(id, userName .. "\r\n")
    -- Read the login echo and password prompt from the computer.
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%s")))
    -- Send the password information.
    tspnet.write(id, password .. "\r\n")
    -- Read the telnet banner from the computer.
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%n")))
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%n")))
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%n")))
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%n")))
end

function test_tspnet()
    tspnet.reset()
    -- Connect to a computer using Telnet.
    telnetConnect("192.0.2.1", "my_username", "my_password")
    -- Read the prompt back from the computer.
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%n")))
    -- Change directory and read the prompt back from the computer.
    tspnet.write(id, "cd c:\\\r\n")
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%s")))
    -- Make a directory and read the prompt back from the computer.
    tspnet.write(id, "mkdir TEST_TSP\r\n")
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%s")))
    -- Change to the newly created directory.
    tspnet.write(id, "cd c:\\\TEST_TSP\r\n")
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%s")))
    -- if you have data print it to the file.
    -- 11.2 is an example of data collected.
    cmd = "echo " .. string.format("%g", 11.2) .. " >> datafile.dat\r\n"
    tspnet.write(id, cmd)
    print(string.format("from computer--> (%s)", tspnet.read(id, "%s")))
    tspnet.disconnect(id)
end
test_tspnet()
```

**In this section:**

Introduction .....	9-1
Line fuse replacement.....	9-1
Input fuse replacement.....	9-2
Lithium battery.....	9-3
Front-panel display.....	9-3
Upgrading the firmware.....	9-5

## Introduction

The information in this section describes routine maintenance of the instrument that the operator can perform.

## Line fuse replacement

A fuse on the DMM7510 rear panel protects the power line input of the instrument. Follow the below instructions to replace the fuse. You do not need to return your instrument for service if the fuse is damaged.

---

** WARNING**

**Disconnect the line cord at the rear panel and remove all test leads connected to the instrument before replacing a line fuse. Failure to do so could expose the operator to hazardous voltages that could result in personal injury or death.**

**Use only the correct fuse type. Failure to do so could result in injury, death, or instrument damage.**

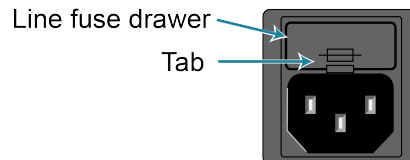
---

Use a 5 x 20 mm slow-blow fuse rated at 250 V, 1 A.

To replace the fuse, you will need a small, flat-bladed screwdriver.

**Complete the following steps to replace the line fuse:**

1. Power off the instrument.
2. Remove all test leads connected to the instrument.
3. Remove the line cord.
4. Locate the fuse drawer, which is above the AC receptacle, as shown in the figure below.

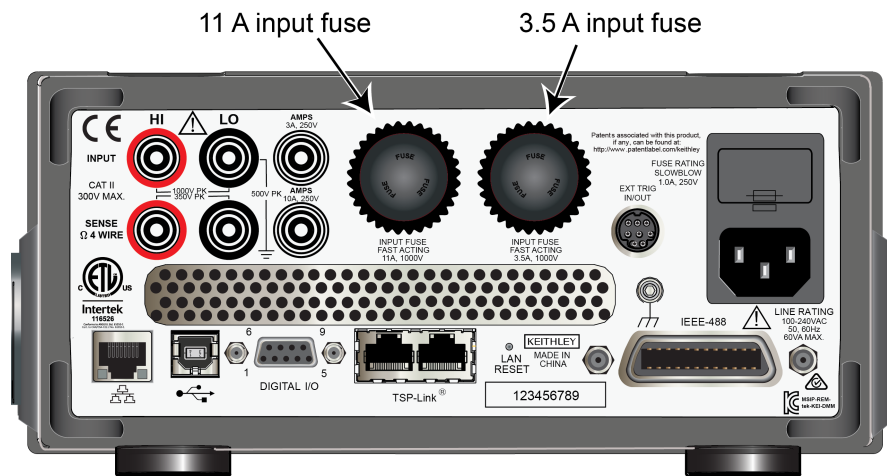
**Figure 157: DMM7510 line fuse**

5. Use the screwdriver to lift the tab from the fuse drawer.
6. Slide the fuse drawer out. The fuse drawer does not pull completely out of the power module.
7. Snap the fuse out of the drawer.
8. Replace the fuse.
9. Push the fuse drawer back into the module.

If a fuse continues to become damaged, a circuit malfunction exists and must be corrected. Return the instrument to Keithley Instruments for repair.

## Input fuse replacement

The input line from the AMPS connectors on the front and rear panels is protected by two fuses on the rear panel.

**Figure 158: DMM7510 rear-panel current-input fuse location**

**⚠ WARNING**

Make sure the instrument is disconnected from the power line and other equipment before checking or replacing a current-input fuse. Failure to disconnect all power may expose you to hazardous voltages, that, if contacted, could cause personal injury or death. Use appropriate safety precautions when working with hazardous voltages.

**CAUTION**

For continued protection against fire or instrument damage, only replace fuse with the type and rating listed. If the instrument repeatedly damages fuses, locate and correct the cause of the problem before replacing the fuse.

**To replace a current-input fuse:**

1. Turn off the power to the instrument.
2. Disconnect the power line and test leads.
3. From the rear panel, gently push in the AMPS fuse holder and rotate it one-quarter turn counter-clockwise.
4. Remove the fuse, and replace it with the same type (see table below).
5. Install the new fuse by reversing the procedure above.

Manufacturer and part number	Rating	Length
DMM7510-FUSE-3A	3.5 A, 1000 VAC/VDC fast blow	10 mm x 38 mm (0.394" x 1.5")
DMM7510-FUSE-10A	11 A, 1000 VAC/VDC fast blow	10.3 mm x 38 mm (0.406" x 1.5")

**NOTE**

If the fuse continues to become damaged, a circuit malfunction exists and must be corrected. Return the instrument to Keithley Instruments for repair.

## Lithium battery

The DMM7510 contains a CR2032 cell (LiMnO<sub>2</sub>) battery. Perchlorate material may require special handling. See [Hazardous waste - perchlorate \(dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate\)](https://dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate).

This battery is not replaceable by the user.

## Front-panel display

Do not use sharp metal objects, such as tweezers or screwdrivers, or pointed objects, such as pens or pencils, to touch the touchscreen. It is strongly recommended that you use only fingers to operate the instrument. Use of clean-room gloves to operate the touchscreen is supported.

## Cleaning the front-panel display

If you need to clean the front-panel LCD touchscreen display, use a soft dry cloth.

---

### CAUTION

Do not use liquids to clean the display.

---

## Abnormal display operation

If the display area is pushed hard during operation, you may see abnormal display operation. To restore normal operation, turn the instrument off and then back on.

## Removing ghost images or contrast irregularities

If the display has been operating for a long time with the same display patterns, the display patterns may remain on the screen as ghost images and a slight contrast irregularity may appear. Note that if this occurs, it does not adversely affect the performance reliability of the display.

To regain normal operation, stop using the front-panel display for some time. You can turn off the front-panel display while continuing operation using remote commands and the virtual front panel.

### *To turn off the front-panel display using a SCPI command:*

Send the command:

```
DISPlay:LIgHt:STATe OFF
```

### *To turn off the front-panel display using a TSP command:*

Send the command:

```
display.lightstate = display.STATE_LCD_OFF
```

## Upgrading the firmware

To upgrade the DMM7510 firmware, you load an upgrade file into the instrument. You can load the file from the front-panel USB port using either a remote interface or the front panel of the instrument. If you are using Test Script Builder (TSB), you can upgrade the firmware from TSB using a file saved to the computer on which TSB is running.

The firmware file must be in the root subdirectory of the flash drive and must be the only firmware file in that location.

During the upgrade process, the instrument verifies that the version you are loading is newer than what is on the instrument. If the version is older or at the same revision level, no changes are made.

If you want to return to a previous version or reload the present version of the firmware, select **Downgrade to Older**. This forces the instrument to load the firmware regardless of the version.

The upgrade process normally takes about five minutes.

Upgrade files are available on [tek.com/keithley](http://tek.com/keithley).

---

### CAUTION

**Disconnect the input terminals before you upgrade or downgrade.**

**Do not remove power from the DMM7510 or remove the USB flash drive while an upgrade or downgrade is in progress. Wait until the instrument completes the procedure and shows the opening display.**

**Do not initialize or reset TSP-Link before starting the upgrade.**

**Before starting the upgrade, turn the instrument power off, wait a few seconds, then turn the instrument power on.**

---

## From the front panel

---

### CAUTION

**Do not turn off power or remove the USB flash drive until the upgrade process is complete.**

---

---

### NOTE

The firmware file must be in the root subdirectory of the flash drive and must be the only firmware file in that location. You can upgrade or downgrade the firmware from the front panel or from the virtual front panel. Refer to [Using the DMM7510 virtual front panel](#) (on page 2-30) for information.

---



**From the front panel:**

1. Copy the firmware file (.upg file) to a USB flash drive.
2. Verify that the firmware file is in the root subdirectory of the flash drive and that it is the only firmware file in that location.
3. Disconnect any terminals that are attached to the instrument.
4. Turn the instrument power off. Wait a few seconds.
5. Turn the instrument power on.
6. Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the front panel of the instrument.
7. From the instrument front panel, press the **MENU** key.
8. Under System, select **Info/Manage**.
9. Choose an upgrade option:
  - To upgrade to a newer version of firmware, select **Upgrade to New**.
  - To return to a previous version of firmware, select **Downgrade to Older**.
10. If the instrument is controlled remotely, a message is displayed. Select **Yes** to continue.
11. When the upgrade is complete, reboot the instrument.

A message is displayed while the upgrade is in progress.

## Using TSP

---

### CAUTION

**Do not turn off power or remove the USB flash drive until the upgrade process is complete.**

---

**Using TSP over a remote interface:**

1. Copy the firmware upgrade file to a USB flash drive.
2. Verify that the upgrade file is in the root subdirectory of the flash drive and that it is the only firmware file in that location.
3. Disconnect the input and output terminals that are attached to the instrument.
4. Turn the instrument power off. Wait a few seconds.
5. Turn the instrument power on.
6. Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the front panel of the instrument.
7. To upgrade to a newer version of firmware, send:  
`upgrade.unit()`
8. To return to a previous version of firmware, send:  
`upgrade.previous()`
9. After completion of the upgrade, reboot the instrument.

A message is displayed on the front panel of the instrument while the upgrade is in progress. In addition, the LEDs in the upper right of the front panel blink while the upgrade is in process.

## Using SCPI

There are no SCPI commands that you can use to upgrade the firmware. To upgrade the firmware, you must either use the front panel, virtual front panel, or switch the command set to TSP.

To use the front panel to upgrade the firmware, see [From the front panel](#) (on page 9-5).

---

### CAUTION

**Do not turn off power or remove the USB flash drive until the upgrade process is complete.**

---

***If you need to upgrade the firmware from a remote interface and you are using a SCPI command set:***

1. Copy the firmware upgrade file to a USB flash drive.
2. Verify that the upgrade file is in the root subdirectory of the flash drive and that it is the only firmware file in that location.
3. Disconnect the input and output terminals that are attached to the instrument.
4. Power on the instrument.
5. Change the command set to TSP by sending the command:  
\*LANG TSP
6. Turn the instrument off and then turn it on again.
7. Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the front panel of the instrument.
8. To upgrade to a newer version of firmware, send:  
upgrade.unit()
9. To return to a previous version of firmware, send:  
upgrade.previous()
10. After completion of the upgrade, turn the instrument off and then turn it on again.
11. To return to the SCPI command set, send the command:  
\*LANG SCPI
12. Turn the instrument off and then turn it on again.

A message is displayed on the front panel of the instrument while the upgrade is in process. In addition, the LEDs in the upper right of the front panel blink while the upgrade is in process.

## Using TSB

### CAUTION

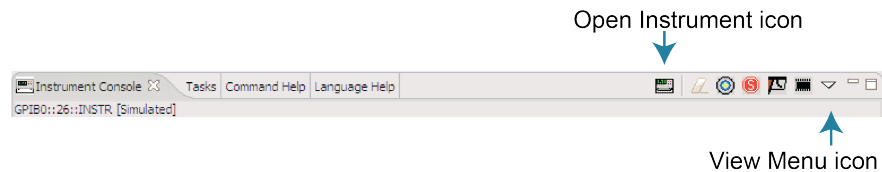
Do not turn off power or remove the USB flash drive until the upgrade process is complete.

You can use Test Script Builder (TSB) to upgrade the firmware of your instrument.

#### **To upgrade the firmware using Test Script Builder:**

1. Disconnect the input and output terminals that are attached to the instrument.
2. Turn the instrument power off. Wait a few seconds.
3. Turn the instrument power on.
4. Start Test Script Builder.
5. On the Instrument Console toolbar, select the **Open Instrument** icon.

**Figure 159: TSB Instrument Console toolbar**



6. Select your communication interface from the Select Instrument dialog box. See [Connecting an instrument in TSB](#) (on page 12-34) for details on opening communications.
7. On the Instrument Console toolbar, choose the View Menu icon. Select **Instrument**, then select **Flash**.
8. From the Select a Firmware Image File dialog box, use the browser to select the file name of the new firmware or enter the path and file name.
9. If you are upgrading the firmware, replace the existing firmware with a newer version of firmware.
10. If you are downgrading the firmware, replace the existing firmware with an older version of firmware or repair the same version.
11. Select **OK**. A Progress Information bar is displayed on the instrument during the update. In addition, the LEDs in the upper right of the front panel blink while the upgrade is in process.
12. Wait until the instrument indicates that the firmware upgrade is complete (TSB may indicate that the upgrade is complete before it is finalized on the instrument).
13. Reboot the instrument.

---

## Introduction to SCPI commands

### In this section:

Introduction to SCPI .....	10-1
SCPI command programming notes .....	10-3

## Introduction to SCPI

The Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI) standard is a syntax and set of commands that is used to control test and measurement devices.

The following information describes some basic SCPI command information and how SCPI is used with the DMM7510 and presented in the DMM7510 documentation.

This section also contains general information about using SCPI.

## Command execution rules

Command execution rules are as follows:

- Commands execute in the order that they are presented in the command message.
- An invalid command generates an event message and is not executed.
- Valid commands that precede an invalid command in a command message are executed.
- Valid commands that follow an invalid command in a command message are ignored.

## Command messages

A command message is made up of one or more command words sent by the controller to the instrument.

SCPI commands contain several command words that are structured to create command messages. The command words are separated by colons (:). For example, to configure an ethernet connection, the command words are:

```
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure
```

Many commands have query options. If there is a query option, it is created by adding a question mark (?) to the command. For example, to query the present ethernet settings, send:

```
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure?
```

Commands often take parameters. Parameters follow the command words and a space. For example, to set the instrument to automatically detect the ethernet settings, send:

```
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure "AUTO"
```

SCPI can also use common commands, which consist of an asterisk (\*) followed by three or four letters. For example, you can reset the instrument by sending the following command:

```
*RST
```

The examples above show commands that are sent individually. You can also group command messages when you send them to the instrument. To group a set of commands, separate them with semicolons and include a colon before each command (unless it starts with an \*).

For example, to reset the instrument, enable relative offset for the current function, and set a relative offset of 0.5 for the current function, send the command:

```
*RST; :SENSe:CURRent:REL:STAT ON; :SENSe:CURRent:RELative 0.5
```

If commands are not combined, the colon (:) at the beginning of a command is optional. For example, the following commands are equivalent:

```
:SENSe:CURRent:REL:STAT ON  
SENSe:CURRent:REL:STAT ON
```

If the next command in a multiple command message is on the same path, you do not need to send the colon or the path to reset the path parsing of the command. For example, the following examples for returning the system time and system version are equivalent:

```
:SYST:TIME?; :SYST:VERSION?  
:SYST:TIME?;VERSION?
```

Both return:

```
1569191196;1996.0
```

You can also do multiple queries in a single command message with or without resetting the path. For example, to query for the current relative offset and state, you can send:

```
:SENSe:CURRent:RELative?; :SENSe:CURRent:REL:STAT?
```

You can also send:

```
SENSe:CURRent:RELative?; rel:STAT?
```

Each new command message resets the parser path as if it was sent with the leading colon. The output for both queries is:

```
0.5;1
```

A command string sent to the instrument must terminate with a <new line> character. The IEEE-488.2 EOI (end-or-identify) message is interpreted as a <new line> character and can be used to terminate a command string in place of a <new line> character. A <carriage return> followed by a <new line> is also accepted. Command string termination will always reset the current SCPI command path to the root level.

## SCPI command programming notes

This section contains general information about using Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI).

### SCPI command formatting

This section describes the formatting that this manual uses when discussing SCPI commands.

#### SCPI command short and long forms

This documentation shows SCPI commands with both uppercase and lowercase letters. The uppercase letters are the required elements of a command. The lowercase letters are optional. However, if you choose to include the letters that are shown in lowercase letters, you must include all of them.

When you send a command to the instrument, letter case is not important — you can mix uppercase and lowercase letters in program messages.

For example, you can send the command `SENSE:COUNT?` in any of the following formats:

```
SENSE:COUNT?
sense:count?
SENS:COUN?
Sens:Coun?
```

#### Optional command words

If a command word is enclosed in brackets ([ ]), the command word is optional. Do not include the brackets if you send the optional command word to the instrument.

For example, you can send the command `:SYSTEM:BEEP[IMMEDIATE] <n1>, <n2>` in any of the following formats:

```
:SYSTEM:BEEP:IMMEDIATE 500, 1
:SYSTEM:BEEP 500, 1
:SYST:BEEP:IMMEDIATE 500, 1
:SYST:BEEP 500, 1
```

## MINimum, MAXimum, and DEFault

You can use `MINimum`, `MAXimum`, or `DEFault` instead of a parameter for some commands.

For example, you can set the parameter for the command `[ :SENSe[1] ]:RESistance:NPLCycles` to the minimum, maximum, or default value. To set NPLC to the minimum value, you can send either of these commands:

```
:SENSe1:RESistance:NPLCycles MINimum
:SENS:RES:NPLC MIN
```

## Queries

SCPI queries have a question mark (?) after the command. You can use the query to determine the present value of the parameters of the command or to get information from the instrument.

For example, to determine what the present setting for NPLC is, you can send:

```
:SENSe1:RESistance:NPLCycles?
```

This query returns the present setting.

If the command has `MINimum`, `MAXimum`, and `DEFault` options, you can use the query command to determine what the minimum, maximum, and default values are. In these queries, the ? is placed before the `MINimum`, `MAXimum`, or `DEFault` parameter. For example, to determine the default value for NPLC, you can send:

```
:SENSe1:RESistance:NPLCycles? DEFault
```

If you send two query commands without reading the response from the first, and then attempt to read the second response, you may receive some data from the first response followed by the complete second response. To avoid this, do not send a query command without reading the response. When you cannot avoid this situation, send a device clear before sending the second query command.

When you query a Boolean option, the instrument returns a 0 or 1, even if you sent `OFF` or `ON` when you originally sent the command.

## SCPI parameters

The parameters of the SCPI commands are shown in angle brackets (< >). For example:

```
:SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate] <frequency>, <duration>
```

The type of information that you can use to replace `<frequency>` and `<duration>` is defined in the Usage section of the command description. For this example, the Usage is:

<code>&lt;frequency&gt;</code>	The frequency of the beep (20 Hz to 8000 Hz)
<code>&lt;duration&gt;</code>	The amount of time to play the tone (0.001 s to 100 s)

For this example, you can generate an audible sound by sending:

```
:SYSTem:BEEPer 500, 1
```

Note that you do not include the angle brackets when sending the command.

## Sending strings

If you are sending a string, it must begin and end with matching quotes (either single quotes or double quotes). If you want to include a quote character as part of the string, type it twice with no characters in between.

## Using the SCPI command reference

The SCPI command reference contains detailed descriptions of each of the SCPI commands that you can use to control your instrument. Each command description is broken into several standard subsections. The figure below shows an example of a command description.

**Figure 160: SCPI command description example**

---

**:EXAMple:COMManD:STATe**

This command is an example of a typical SCPI command that turns an instrument feature on or off.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	1 (ON)

**Usage**

```
:EXAMple:COMManD:STATe <state>
:EXAMple:COMManD:STATe?
```

<state>	Disable the example feature: 0 or OFF Enable the example feature: 1 or ON
---------	--

**Details**

This command is an example of a typical SCPI command that enables or disables a feature.

**Example**

```
:EXAMple:COMManD:STATe ON
```

Turn the example feature on.

**Also see**

[:EXAMple:COMManD:UNIT](#) (on page 6-100)

---

Each command listing is divided into five subsections that contain information about the command:

- Command name and summary table
- Usage
- Details
- Example
- Also see

The content of each of these subsections is described in the following topics.



## Command name and summary table

Each instrument command description starts with the command name, followed by a table with relevant information for each command. Definitions for the numbered items below are listed following the figure.

**Figure 161: SCPI command name and summary table**

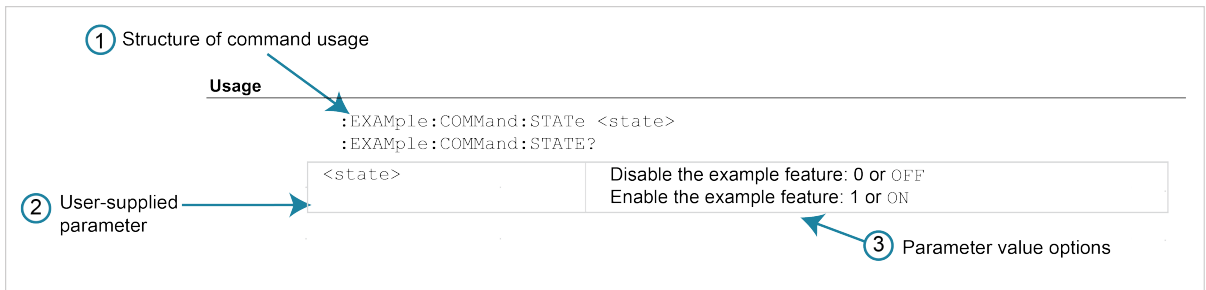
Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	1 (ON)

- 1 Instrument command name.** Signals the beginning of the command description and is followed by a brief description of what the command does.
- 2 Type of command.** Options are:
  - **Command only.** There is a command but no query option for this command.
  - **Command and query.** The command has both a command and query form.
  - **Query only.** This command is a query.
- 3 Affected by.** Commands or actions that have a direct effect on the instrument command.
  - **Recall settings.** If you send \*RCL to recall the system settings, this setting is changed to the saved value.
  - **Instrument reset.** When you reset the instrument, this command is reset to its default value. Reset can be done from the front panel or when you send \*RST.
  - **Power cycle.** When you power cycle the instrument, this command is reset to its default value.
  - **Measure configuration list.** If you recall a measure configuration list, this setting changes to the stored setting.
- 4 Where saved.** Indicates where the command settings reside once they are used on an instrument. Options include:
  - **Not saved.** Command is not saved and must be sent each time you use it.
  - **Nonvolatile memory.** The command is stored in a storage area in the instrument where information is saved even when the instrument is turned off.
  - **Save settings.** This command is saved when you send the \*SAV command.
  - **Measure configuration list.** This command is stored in measure configuration lists.
- 5 Default value:** Lists the default value for the command. The parameter values are defined in the Usage or Details sections of the command description.

## Command usage

The Usage section of the remote command listing shows how to properly structure the command. Each line in the Usage section is a separate variation of the command usage; all possible command usage options are shown here.

**Figure 162: SCPI command description usage identification**



1. **Structure of command usage:** Shows how the parts of the command should be organized.
2. **User-supplied parameters:** Indicated by angle brackets (< >).

## NOTE

Some commands have optional parameters. Optional parameters are presented on separate lines in the Usage section, presented in the required order with each valid permutation of optional parameters. For example:

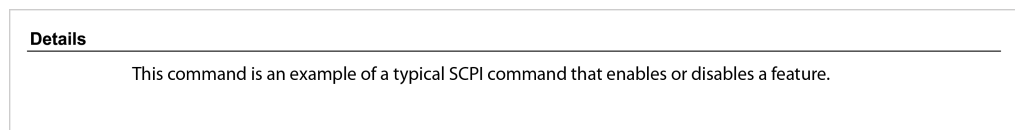
```
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure AUTO
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure MANual, IPaddress
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure MANual, IPaddress, NETmask
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure MANual, IPaddress, NETmask, GATeway
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure?
```

3. **Parameter value options:** Descriptions of the options that are available for the parameter.

## Command details

This section lists additional information you need to know to successfully use the command.

**Figure 163: Details section of command listing**



## Example section

The Example section of the command description shows some simple examples of how the command can be used.

**Figure 164: SCPI command description code examples**

Example	
<p>① Working code example →</p>	<pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;">:EXAMple:COMMand:STATe ON</pre> <p style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Turn the example feature on.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">↑ ② Description of what code does</p>

1. Example code that you can copy from this table and paste into your own application. Examples are generally shown using the short forms of the commands.
2. Description of the code and what it does. This may also contain the output of the code.

## Related commands list

The **Also see** section of the remote command description provides links to commands that are related to the command that is being described.

**Figure 165: SCPI related commands list example**

Also see
<a href="#">:EXAMple:UNIT[:IMMEDIATE] (on page 6-99)</a>

---

## SCPI command reference

### In this section:

:FETCh?	11-1
:MEASure?	11-3
:MEASure:DIGitize?	11-6
:READ?	11-8
:READ:DIGitize?	11-10
*RCL	11-12
*SAV	11-13
ACAL subsystem	11-14
CALCulate subsystem	11-20
DIGital subsystem	11-33
DISPlay subsystem	11-37
FORMat subsystem	11-43
ROUte subsystem	11-46
SCRipt subsystem	11-46
SENSe1 subsystem	11-47
STATus subsystem	11-118
SYSTEM subsystem	11-124
TRACe subsystem	11-138
TRIGger subsystem	11-165

---

## :FETCh?

This command requests the latest reading from a reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:FETCh?
:FETCh? "<bufferName>"
:FETCh? "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
```

<bufferName>	The name of the buffer where the reading is stored; if nothing is specified, defbuffer1 is used
<bufferElements>	See <b>Details</b> ; default is READING

### Details

This command requests the last available reading from a reading buffer. If you send this command more than once and there are no new readings, the returned values are the same. If the reading buffer is empty, an error is returned.

## NOTE

To change the number of digits returned in a remote command reading, use the `:FORMat:ASCIi:PRECision` command.

You can send `:FETCh?` while a trigger model is running.

When specifying buffer elements, you can:

- Specify buffer elements in any order.
- Include up to 13 elements in a single list. You can repeat elements as long as the number of elements in the list is less than 13.
- Use a comma to delineate multiple elements for a data point.

The options for `<bufferElements>` are described in the following table.

Option	Description
DATE	The date when the data point was measured; the buffer style must be set to the style standard or full to use this option
EXTRa	Returns an additional value (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement); the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAFORMatted	Returns the measurement and the unit of measure of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAUNIT	Returns the units of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
FORMatted	The measured value as it appears on the front panel
FRACTIONal	The fractional seconds when the data point was measured
READing	The measurement reading
RELative	The relative time when the data point was measured
SECONds	The seconds in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) format when the data point was measured
STATus	The status information associated with the measurement; see the "Buffer status bits for sense measurements" table below
TIME	The time when the data point was measured
TSTamp	The timestamp when the data point was measured
UNIT	The unit of measure of the measurement

The output of `:FETCh?` is affected by the data format selected by `:FORMat[:DATA]`. If you set `FORMat[:DATA]` to `REAL` or `SREAL`, you will have fewer options for buffer elements. The only buffer elements available are `READing`, `RELative`, and `EXTRa`. If you request a buffer element that is not permitted for the selected data format, the instrument generates the error 1133, "Parameter 4, Syntax error, expected valid name parameters."

The `STATus` buffer element returns status values for the readings in the buffer. The status values are integers that encode the status value. Refer to the following table for values.

**Buffer status bits for sense measurements**

Bit (hex)	Name	Decimal	Description
0x0001	STAT_QUESTIONABLE	1	Measure status questionable
0x0006	STAT_ORIGIN	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
0x0008	STAT_TERMINAL	8	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0
0x0010	STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	16	Measure status limit 2 low
0x0020	STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	32	Measure status limit 2 high
0x0040	STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	64	Measure status limit 1 low
0x0080	STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	128	Measure status limit 1 high
0x0100	STAT_START_GROUP	256	First reading in a group

**Example**

FETCh? "defbuffer1", DATE, READ	Retrieve the date and measurement value for the most recent data captured in defbuffer1. Example output: 03/21/2019, -1.375422E-11
---------------------------------	--

**Also see**

- [:FORMat\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-45)
- [:INITiate\[:IMMediate\]](#) (on page 11-165)
- [:MEASure?](#) (on page 11-3)
- [:MEASure:DIGitize?](#) (on page 11-6)
- [:READ?](#) (on page 11-8)
- [:READ:DIGitize?](#) (on page 11-10)
- [:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)
- [:TRACe:TRIGger](#) (on page 11-158)
- [:TRACe:TRIGger:DIGitize](#) (on page 11-159)

## :MEASure?

This command makes measurements, places them in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```

:MEASure?
:MEASure:<function>?
:MEASure:<function>? "<bufferName>"
:MEASure:<function>? "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
:MEASure? "<bufferName>"
:MEASure? "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
    
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<bufferName>	The name of the buffer where the reading is stored; if nothing is specified, defbuffer1 is used
<bufferElements>	See <b>Details</b>

## Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

## Details

This command makes a measurement using the specified function and stores the reading in a reading buffer.

If you do not define the function parameter, the instrument uses the presently selected measure function. If a digitize function is presently selected, an error is generated.

This query makes the number of readings specified by [:SENSE[1]]:COUNT. When you use a reading buffer with a command or action that makes multiple readings, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command.

If you define a specific reading buffer, the reading buffer must exist before you make the measurement.

To get multiple readings, use the :TRACe:DATA? command.

Sending this command changes the measurement function to the one specified by <function>. This function remains selected after the measurement is complete.

:MEASure? performs the same function as READ?.

:MEASure:<function>? performs the same function as sending :SENSe:FUNction, then READ?.

## NOTE

To change the number of digits returned in a remote command reading, use the :FORMat:AScii:PRECision command.

When specifying buffer elements, you can:

- Specify buffer elements in any order.
- Include up to 13 elements in a single list. You can repeat elements as long as the number of elements in the list is less than 13.
- Use a comma to delineate multiple elements for a data point.

The options for <bufferElements> are described in the following table.

Option	Description
DATE	The date when the data point was measured; the buffer style must be set to the style standard or full to use this option
EXTRa	Returns an additional value (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement); the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAFORMatted	Returns the measurement and the unit of measure of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAUNIT	Returns the units of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
FORMatted	The measured value as it appears on the front panel
FRACTIONal	The fractional seconds when the data point was measured
READing	The measurement reading
RELative	The relative time when the data point was measured
SECONDS	The seconds in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) format when the data point was measured
STATUS	The status information associated with the measurement; see the "Buffer status bits for sense measurements" table below
TIME	The time when the data point was measured
TSTamp	The timestamp when the data point was measured
UNIT	The unit of measure of the measurement

The output of :MEASure? is affected by the data format selected by :FORMat[:DATA]. If you set FORMat[:DATA] to REAL or SREAL, you will have fewer options for buffer elements. The only buffer elements available are READing, RELative, and EXTRa. If you request a buffer element that is not permitted for the selected data format, the instrument generates the error 1133, "Parameter 4, Syntax error, expected valid name parameters."

The STATUS buffer element returns status values for the readings in the buffer. The status values are integers that encode the status value. Refer to the following table for values.

#### Buffer status bits for sense measurements

Bit (hex)	Name	Decimal	Description
0x0001	STAT_QUESTIONABLE	1	Measure status questionable
0x0006	STAT_ORIGIN	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
0x0008	STAT_TERMINAL	8	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0
0x0010	STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	16	Measure status limit 2 low
0x0020	STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	32	Measure status limit 2 high
0x0040	STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	64	Measure status limit 1 low
0x0080	STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	128	Measure status limit 1 high
0x0100	STAT_START_GROUP	256	First reading in a group



**Example**

```
TRACe:MAKE "voltMeasBuffer", 10000
MEAS:VOLT? "voltMeasBuffer", FORM, DATE, READ
```

Create a buffer named `voltMeasBuffer`. Make a voltage measurement and store it in the buffer `voltMeasBuffer` and return the formatted reading, the date, and the reading elements from the buffer.

Example output:

```
-00.0024 mV,05/16/2018,-2.384862E-06
```

**Also see**

[:FORMat\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-45)

[:READ?](#) (on page 11-8)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:FUNctIon\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-115)

[:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)

**:MEASure:DIGitize?**

This command makes a digitize measurement, places it in a reading buffer, and returns the reading.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:MEASure:DIGitize?
:MEASure:DIGitize:<function>?
:MEASure:DIGitize:<function>? "<bufferName>"
:MEASure:DIGitize:<function>? "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
:MEASure:DIGitize? "<bufferName>"
:MEASure:DIGitize? "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
```

<function>	The function to use for the measurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Voltage: <code>VOLTage</code></li> <li>■ Current: <code>CURRent</code></li> </ul> If no function is defined, the presently selected one is used
<bufferName>	The name of the buffer where the reading is stored; if nothing is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
<bufferElements>	See <b>Details</b>

**Details**

This command makes a digitize measurement using the specified function and stores the reading in a reading buffer. Sending this command changes the measurement function to the one specified by `<function>`. This function remains selected after the measurement is complete.

If you do not define the function parameter, the instrument uses the presently selected function. If a digitize function is presently selected, an error is generated.

When you use a reading buffer with a command or action that makes multiple readings, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command.

If you define a specific reading buffer, the reading buffer must exist before you make the measurement.

To get multiple readings, use the `:TRACe:DATA?` command.

`:MEASure:DIGitize?` performs the same function as `READ:DIGitize?`.

`:MEASure:DIGitize:<function>?` performs the same function as sending `:SENSe:DIGitize:FUNCTION "<function>"`, then `READ?`.

When specifying buffer elements, you can:

- Specify buffer elements in any order.
- Include up to 13 elements in a single list. You can repeat elements as long as the number of elements in the list is less than 13.
- Use a comma to delineate multiple elements for a data point.

The options for `<bufferElements>` are described in the following table.

Option	Description
DATE	The date when the data point was measured; the buffer style must be set to the style standard or full to use this option
EXTRa	Returns an additional value (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement); the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAFORMatted	Returns the measurement and the unit of measure of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAUNIT	Returns the units of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
FORMatted	The measured value as it appears on the front panel
FRACTIONal	The fractional seconds when the data point was measured
READing	The measurement reading
RELative	The relative time when the data point was measured
SECONds	The seconds in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) format when the data point was measured
STATus	The status information associated with the measurement; see the "Buffer status bits for sense measurements" table below
TIME	The time when the data point was measured
TSTamp	The timestamp when the data point was measured
UNIT	The unit of measure of the measurement

The output of `:MEASure:DIGitize?` is affected by the data format selected by `:FORMat[:DATA]`. If you set `FORMat[:DATA]` to `REAL` or `SREAL`, you will have fewer options for buffer elements. The only buffer elements available are `READing`, `RELative`, and `EXTRa`. If you request a buffer element that is not permitted for the selected data format, the instrument generates the error 1133, "Parameter 4, Syntax error, expected valid name parameters."

The `STATus` buffer element returns status values for the readings in the buffer. The status values are integers that encode the status value. Refer to the following table for values.

**Buffer status bits for sense measurements**

Bit (hex)	Name	Decimal	Description
0x0001	STAT_QUESTIONABLE	1	Measure status questionable
0x0006	STAT_ORIGIN	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
0x0008	STAT_TERMINAL	8	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0
0x0010	STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	16	Measure status limit 2 low
0x0020	STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	32	Measure status limit 2 high
0x0040	STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	64	Measure status limit 1 low
0x0080	STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	128	Measure status limit 1 high
0x0100	STAT_START_GROUP	256	First reading in a group

**Example**

```
TRACe:MAKE "voltDigitizeBuffer", 10000
MEAS:DIG:VOLT? "voltDigitizeBuffer", FORM, DATE, READ
```

Create a buffer named `voltMeasBuffer`. Make a digitize voltage reading and store it in the buffer `voltMeasBuffer` and return the formatted reading, the date, and the reading elements from the buffer.

Example output:

```
-00.0024 mV,05/16/2018,-2.384862E-06
```

**Also see**

[:READ:DIGitize?](#) (on page 11-10)

[:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)

**:READ?**

This command makes measurements, places them in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:READ?
:READ? "<bufferName>"
:READ? "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
```

<bufferName>	The name of the buffer where the reading is stored; if nothing is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
<bufferElements>	See <b>Details</b> ; if nothing is specified, <code>READING</code> is used

**Details**

This query makes the number of readings specified by `[ :SENSe[1] ] :COUNT`. If multiple readings are made, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command. To get multiple readings, use the `:TRACe:DATA?` command.

**NOTE**

To change the number of digits returned in a remote command reading, use the `:FORMat:ASCIi:PRECision` command.

If you define a specific reading buffer, the reading buffer must exist before you make the measurement.

When specifying buffer elements, you can:

- Specify buffer elements in any order.
- Include up to 13 elements in a single list. You can repeat elements as long as the number of elements in the list is less than 13.
- Use a comma to delineate multiple elements for a data point.

The options for <bufferElements> are described in the following table.

Option	Description
DATE	The date when the data point was measured; the buffer style must be set to the style standard or full to use this option
EXTRa	Returns an additional value (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement); the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAFORMatted	Returns the measurement and the unit of measure of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAUNIT	Returns the units of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
FORMatted	The measured value as it appears on the front panel
FRACTional	The fractional seconds when the data point was measured
READing	The measurement reading
RELative	The relative time when the data point was measured
SECONDS	The seconds in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) format when the data point was measured
STATus	The status information associated with the measurement; see the "Buffer status bits for sense measurements" table below
TIME	The time when the data point was measured
TSTamp	The timestamp when the data point was measured
UNIT	The unit of measure of the measurement

The output of :READ? is affected by the data format selected by :FORMat[:DATA]. If you set FORMat[:DATA] to REAL or SREAL, you will have fewer options for buffer elements. The only buffer elements available are READing, RELative, and EXTRa. If you request a buffer element that is not permitted for the selected data format, the instrument generates the error 1133, "Parameter 4, Syntax error, expected valid name parameters."

The STATus buffer element returns status values for the readings in the buffer. The status values are integers that encode the status value. Refer to the following table for values.

**Buffer status bits for sense measurements**

Bit (hex)	Name	Decimal	Description
0x0001	STAT_QUESTIONABLE	1	Measure status questionable
0x0006	STAT_ORIGIN	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
0x0008	STAT_TERMINAL	8	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0
0x0010	STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	16	Measure status limit 2 low
0x0020	STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	32	Measure status limit 2 high
0x0040	STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	64	Measure status limit 1 low
0x0080	STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	128	Measure status limit 1 high
0x0100	STAT_START_GROUP	256	First reading in a group

**Example**

```
:TRACe:MAKE "voltMeasBuffer", 10000
:SENSe:FUNCTion "VOLtAge"
:COUN 10
:READ? "voltMeasBuffer", FORM, DATE, READ
:TRAC:DATA? 1, 10, "voltMeasBuffer"
```

Create a buffer named `voltMeasBuffer`.

Set the measurement function to voltage.

Set the count to 10.

Make the measurements and store them in the buffer `voltMeasBuffer`. Return the last reading as displayed on the front panel with the date, along with the unformatted reading.

Return all 10 readings from the reading buffer.

Example output is:

```
-000.06580 mV,10/14/2018,-6.580474E-05
-1.322940E-05,-7.876178E-05,-7.798489E-05,-7.201674E-05,-9.442933E-05,-7.653603E-0
6,-7.916663E-05,-8.177242E-05,-6.187183E-05,-6.580474E-05
```

**Also see**

[:FETCh?](#) (on page 11-1)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:COUNT](#) (on page 11-112)

[:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)

[:TRACe:TRIGger](#) (on page 11-158)

**:READ:DIgitize?**

This command makes a digitize measurement, places it in a reading buffer, and returns the latest reading.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:READ:DIgitize?
:READ:DIgitize? "<bufferName>"
:READ:DIgitize? "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
```

<bufferName>	The name of the buffer where the reading is stored; if nothing is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
<bufferElements>	See <b>Details</b> ; if nothing is specified, <code>READing</code> is used

## Details

You must set the instrument to a digitize function before sending this command.

This query makes the number of readings specified by [:SENSE[1]]:DIGitize:COUNT. If multiple readings are made, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command. To get multiple readings, use the :TRACe:DATA? command.

When specifying buffer elements, you can:

- Specify buffer elements in any order.
- Include up to 13 elements in a single list. You can repeat elements as long as the number of elements in the list is less than 13.
- Use a comma to delineate multiple elements for a data point.

The options for <bufferElements> are described in the following table.

Option	Description
DATE	The date when the data point was measured; the buffer style must be set to the style standard or full to use this option
EXTRa	Returns an additional value (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement); the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAFORMatted	Returns the measurement and the unit of measure of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAUNIT	Returns the units of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
FORMatted	The measured value as it appears on the front panel
FRACTIONal	The fractional seconds when the data point was measured
READing	The measurement reading
RELative	The relative time when the data point was measured
SECOnds	The seconds in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) format when the data point was measured
STATus	The status information associated with the measurement; see the "Buffer status bits for sense measurements" table below
TIME	The time when the data point was measured
TSTamp	The timestamp when the data point was measured
UNIT	The unit of measure of the measurement

The output of :READ:DIG? is affected by the data format selected by :FORMat[:DATA]. If you set FORMat[:DATA] to REAL or SREAL, you will have fewer options for buffer elements. The only buffer elements available are READing, RELative, and EXTRa. If you request a buffer element that is not permitted for the selected data format, the instrument generates the error 1133, "Parameter 4, Syntax error, expected valid name parameters."

The `STATUS` buffer element returns status values for the readings in the buffer. The status values are integers that encode the status value. Refer to the following table for values.

#### Buffer status bits for sense measurements

Bit (hex)	Name	Decimal	Description
0x0001	STAT_QUESTIONABLE	1	Measure status questionable
0x0006	STAT_ORIGIN	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
0x0008	STAT_TERMINAL	8	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0
0x0010	STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	16	Measure status limit 2 low
0x0020	STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	32	Measure status limit 2 high
0x0040	STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	64	Measure status limit 1 low
0x0080	STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	128	Measure status limit 1 high
0x0100	STAT_START_GROUP	256	First reading in a group

#### Example

```
*RST
:TRACe:MAKE "voltDigBuffer", 10000
:DIG:FUNC "VOLTage"
:SENS:DIG:COUN 100
:READ:DIG? "voltDigBuffer", FORM, DATE, READ
:TRAC:DATA? 95, 100, "voltDigBuffer"
```

Create a buffer named `voltDigBuffer`. Make a digitize measurement, store it in the buffer `voltDigBuffer`, and return the formatted readings, date, and reading buffer elements for the last reading stored in `voltDigBuffer`, then return readings 95 to 100.

Example output is:

```
+04.963 V,09/26/2018,4.962954E+00
4.961211E+00,4.961695E+00,4.961889E+00,4.961985E+00,4.962276E+00,4.962954E+00
```

#### Also see

[:FETCh?](#) (on page 11-1)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:DIGitize:COUNt](#) (on page 11-113)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:DIGitize:FUNCTion\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-114)  
[:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)  
[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)  
[:TRACe:TRIGger:DIGitize](#) (on page 11-159)

## \*RCL

This command returns the instrument to the setup that was saved with the `*SAV` command.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
*RCL <n>
```

<n>	An integer from 0 to 4 that represents the saved setup
-----	--

## Details

Restores the state of the instrument from a copy of user-saved settings that are stored in setup memory. The settings are saved using the `*SAV` command.

If you view the user-saved settings from the front panel of the instrument, these are stored as scripts named `Setup0<n>`.

## Example

<code>*RCL 3</code>	Restores the settings stored in memory location 3.
---------------------	--

## Also see

[Saving setups](#) (on page 4-103)

[\\*SAV](#) (on page 11-13)

# \*SAV

This command saves the present instrument settings as a user-saved setup.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

## Usage

`*SAV <n>`

<code>&lt;n&gt;</code>	An integer from 0 to 4
------------------------	------------------------

## Details

Save the present instrument settings as a user-saved setup. You can restore the settings with the `*RCL` command.

Most commands that are affected by `*RST` can be saved with the `*SAV` command.

You can save up to five user-saved setups. Any settings that had been stored previously as `<n>` are overwritten.

If you view the user-saved setups from the front panel of the instrument, they are stored as scripts named `Setup0<n>`.

## NOTE

Settings made on the Graph and Histogram tabs are not saved as part of a saved setup. To record graph settings, you can press HOME and ENTER to save an image of the settings with the screen capture feature. Refer to [Save screen captures to a USB flash drive](#) (on page 3-52) for information.

## Example

<code>*SAV 2</code>	Saves the instrument settings in memory location 2.
---------------------	---

## Also see

[Saving setups](#) (on page 4-103)

[\\*RCL](#) (on page 11-12)



## ACAL subsystem

Autocalibration removes measurement errors that are caused by the performance drift on the components used in this DMM as a result of temperature and time.

---

### :ACAL:COUNT?

This command returns the number of times autocalibration has been run.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
:ACAL:COUNT?
```

#### Details

The number of times that autocalibration has been run since the last factory calibration. The count restarts at 1 after a factory calibration.

#### Example

:ACAL:COUNT?	Returns the number of times autocalibration has been run. Example output: 15
--------------	--

#### Also see

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

[:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)

---

### :ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:INTernal?

This command returns the internal temperature of the instrument when autocalibration was run.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:INTernal?
```

#### Details

The temperature is displayed in Celsius (°C).

The instrument updates the internal temperature value when the instrument refreshes autozero. If autozero is set to off or if autozero is not available for the selected function (such as capacitance, continuity, frequency, or period), the internal temperature value is not updated.

**Example**

ACAL:LAST:TEMP:INT?	Returns the internal temperature of the instrument when autocalibration was last run. Example output: 63.167084
---------------------	---

**Also see**

- [:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)
- [Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

---

## :ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:DIFFerence?

This command returns the difference between the internal temperature and the temperature when autocalibration was last run.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:DIFFerence?

**Details**

The temperature is displayed in Celsius (°C).

The instrument updates the internal temperature value when the instrument refreshes autozero. If autozero is set to off or if autozero is not available for the selected function (such as capacitance, continuity, frequency, or period), the internal temperature value is not updated.

**Example**

ACAL:LAST:TEMP:DIFF?	Returns the difference between the temperature of the instrument when autocalibration was last run and the present internal temperature. Example output: 4.5678
----------------------	---

**Also see**

- [:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:INTernal?](#) (on page 11-14)
- [:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)
- [Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

## :ACAL:LASTrun:TIME?

This command returns the date and time when autocalibration was last run.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:ACAL:LASTrun:TIME?
```

### Details

The date and time is returned in the format:

```
MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN
```

Where:

- MM/DD/YYYY is the month, date, and year
- HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN is the hour, minute, second, and fractional second

### Example

```
ACAL:LAST:TIME?
```

Returns the date and time when autocalibration was last run.

Example output:

```
08/11/2014 16:30:26.745369595
```

### Also see

[:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)

## :ACAL:NEXTrun:TIME?

This command returns the date and time when the next autocalibration is scheduled to be run.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:ACAL:NEXTrun:TIME?
```

### Details

The date and time is returned in the format:

```
MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN
```

Where:

- MM/DD/YYYY is the month, date, and year
- HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN is the hour, minute, second, and fractional second

**Example**

ACAL: NEXT: TIME?	Returns date and time when the next autocalibration is scheduled to be run. Example output: 05/29/2014 17:11:17.000000000
-------------------	---

**Also see**

- [:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)
- [:ACAL:SHedule](#) (on page 11-18)

---

## :ACAL:REVert

This command returns autocalibration constants to the previous constants.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

**Usage**

:ACAL:REVert

**Details**

This command reverts the present set of autocalibration constants to the previous set of autocalibration constants.

The last run time and internal temperature are reverted to the previous values. The autocalibration count is reset to 1.

**Example**

ACAL:REV	Autocalibration values are reverted to the previous set of autocalibration constants.
----------	---

**Also see**

- [:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)

---

## :ACAL:RUN

This command immediately runs autocalibration and stores the constants.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

**Usage**

:ACAL:RUN

**Details**

During autocalibration, a progress message is displayed on the front panel, all necessary autocalibration steps are completed, calibration constants are updated, and autocalibration last run information is updated. At completion, an event message is generated.

If you have set up autocalibration to run at a scheduled interval, when you send the run command, the instrument adjusts the next scheduled autocalibration to be the next interval. For example, if autocalibration is scheduled to run every 7 days, but you run autocalibration on day 3, the next autocalibration will run 7 days after day 3.

When an autocalibration command is received, the instrument runs the autocalibration to completion before executing the next command.

### Example

```
ACAL:RUN
```

```
Autocalibration starts running.
```

### Also see

[:ACAL:SCchedule](#) (on page 11-18)

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

## :ACAL:SCchedule

This command sets how often autocalibration occurs or prompts you to run it.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall setup	Nonvolatile memory Saved setup	Run every 8 hours starting at midnight

### Usage

```
:ACAL:SCchedule <action>
:ACAL:SCchedule <action>, <interval>
:ACAL:SCchedule <action>, <interval>, <hour>
:ACAL:SCchedule NOTIFY
:ACAL:SCchedule NONE
:ACAL:SCchedule?
```

<action>	<p>Determines when and if the instrument automatically runs autocalibration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To run autocalibration at the scheduled time: RUN</li> <li>■ To notify you that the autocalibration needs to be run at the scheduled time: NOTIFY</li> <li>■ To turn off scheduling: NONE; no other parameters are needed if none is selected</li> </ul>
<interval>	<p>Determines how often autocalibration should be run or notification should occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Every 8 hours: HOUR8</li> <li>■ Every 16 hours: HOUR16</li> <li>■ Every day: DAY1</li> <li>■ Every 7 days: DAY7</li> <li>■ Every 14 days: DAY14</li> <li>■ Every 30 days (default): DAY30</li> <li>■ Every 90 days: DAY90</li> </ul>
<hour>	<p>Specify when the autocalibration should occur; specify in 24-hour time format (0 to 23; default is 0); not available for the 8-hour or 16-hour interval</p>

---

## Details

---

Autocalibration does not start until all actions that are active on the instrument are complete. When the scheduled time occurs, the autocalibration run command is placed in the command queue and will be executed after any previously sent commands or actions have executed. For example, if a trigger model is running when autocalibration is scheduled to run, autocalibration does not start until the trigger model stops.

If there is a command or action that is waiting a long time for an event, the autocalibration will not run until the event occurs, the action is aborted, or the instrument power is cycled.

If the scheduled time for autocalibration occurs before the warm-up period completes, the instrument will not start autocalibration. The instrument waits until the warmup period is complete before starting a scheduled autocalibration. A message is displayed when warmup is complete and autocalibration is going to run.

If the instrument is powered off when an autocalibration was scheduled, autocalibration is run as soon as the warmup period is complete when the instrument is powered on.

You can run autocalibration manually even if a scheduled autocalibration is set.

When autocalibration is scheduled to run at a scheduled interval, but it runs at a time other than the scheduled interval, subsequent scheduled intervals are adjusted according to the actual autocalibration start time.

---

## Example

---

```
ACAL: SCH RUN, DAY1, 8
ACAL: SCH?
```

```
Sets autocalibration to run every day at 8 am and
query to verify the settings.
Output:
RUN; DAY1; 8
```

---

## Also see

---

[:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)

## CALCulate subsystem

The commands in this subsystem configure and control the math and limit operations.

### :CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:AUDible

This command determines if the instrument beeper sounds when a limit test passes or fails.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	Continuity: PASS Other functions: NONE

#### Usage

```
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:AUDible <state>
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:AUDible?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<Y>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<state>	When the beeper sounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Never: NONE</li> <li>▪ On test failure: FAIL</li> <li>▪ On test pass: PASS</li> </ul>

#### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTInuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

#### Details

The tone and length of beeper cannot be adjusted.

#### Example

<pre>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLE:AUTO OFF :CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:AUD FAIL :CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:LOW 0.25 :CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:UPP 2.5 :CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:STAT ON :READ? :CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:FAIL? :CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLE</pre>	<p>Set limit autoclear off.</p> <p>Enable the beeper for limit 1 when a voltage measurement exceeds the limit.</p> <p>Set lower limit 1 for voltage to 0.25 V.</p> <p>Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.</p> <p>Enable limit 1 testing for voltage.</p> <p>Make a reading; the limit is checked and results display on the front panel.</p> <p>Return the test results; example output if the test fails on the low limit:</p> <pre>LOW</pre> <p>Clear the test results.</p>
---	---

#### Also see

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:STATe](#) (on page 11-25)

## :CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar:AUTO

This command indicates if the test result for limit Y should be cleared automatically or not.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	ON (1)

### Usage

```
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar:AUTO <state>
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar:AUTO?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<Y>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<state>	The auto clear setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: OFF or 0</li> <li>▪ Enable: ON or 1</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

When auto clear is set to on, limit conditions are cleared automatically after each measurement. If you are making a series of measurements, the instrument shows the limit test result of the last measurement for the pass or fail indication for the limit.

If you want to know if any of a series of measurements failed the limit, set the auto clear setting to off. When this is set to off, a failed indication is not cleared automatically. It remains set until it is cleared with the clear command.

The auto clear setting affects both the high and low limits.

### Example

:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLEAR:AUTO ON	Set limit autoclear on.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:AUD FAIL	Enable the beeper for limit 1 when a voltage measurement exceeds the limit.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:LOW 0.25	Set lower limit 1 for voltage to 0.25 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:UPP 2.5	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:STAT ON	Enable limit 1 testing for voltage.
:READ?	Make a reading; the limit is checked and results display on the front panel.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:FAIL?	Return the test results; example output if the test fails on the low limit: LOW
	The test results are automatically cleared.

### Also see

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar:IMMEDIATE](#) (on page 11-22)



## :CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar[:IMMediate]

This command clears the results of the limit test defined by *Y*.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar[:IMMediate]
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<Y>	Limit number: 1 or 2

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Use this command to clear the test results of limit *Y* when the limit auto clear option is turned off. Both the high and low test results are cleared.

To avoid the need to manually clear the test results for a limit, turn the auto clear option on.

### Example

:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLEAR:AUTO OFF	Set limit autoclear off.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:AUD FAIL	Enable the beeper for limit 1 when a voltage measurement exceeds the limit.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:LOW 0.25	Set lower limit 1 for voltage to 0.25 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:UPP 2.5	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:STAT ON	Enable limit 1 testing for voltage.
:READ?	Make a reading; the limit is checked and results display on the front panel.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:FAIL?	Return the test results; example output if the test fails on the low limit:
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLEAR	LOW Clear the test results.

### Also see

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEar:AUTO](#) (on page 11-21)

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-24)

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-26)

## :CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:FAIL?

This command queries the results of a limit test.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:FAIL?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<Y>	Limit number: 1 or 2

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command queries the result of a limit test for the selected measurement function.

The response message indicates if the limit test passed or how it failed (on the high or low limit).

If autoclear is set to off, reading the results of a limit test does not clear the fail indication of the test. To clear a failure, send the clear command. To automatically clear the results, set auto clear on.

If auto clear is set to on and you are making a series of measurements, the last measurement limit determines the fail indication for the limit. If auto clear is turned off, the results return a test fail if any of one of the readings failed.

To use this attribute, you must set the limit state to on.

The results of the limit test for limit *Y*:

- NONE: Test passed; the measurement is between the upper and lower limits
- HIGH: Test failed; the measurement exceeded the upper limit
- LOW: Test failed; the measurement exceeded the lower limit
- BOTH: Test failed; the measurement exceeded both limits

**Example**

<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLEAR:AUTO OFF</code>	Set limit autoclear off.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:AUD FAIL</code>	Enable the beeper for limit 1 when a voltage measurement exceeds the limit.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:LOW 0.25</code>	Set lower limit 1 for voltage to 0.25 V.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:UPP 2.5</code>	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:STAT ON</code>	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
<code>:READ?</code>	Enable limit 1 testing for voltage.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:FAIL?</code>	Make a reading; the limit is checked and results display on the front panel.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLEAR</code>	Return the test results; example output if the test fails on the low limit: LOW Clear the test results.

**Also see**

- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEAr:AUTO](#) (on page 11-21)
- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEAr:IMMediate](#) (on page 11-22)
- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:STATe](#) (on page 11-25)
- [Limit testing and binning](#) (on page 4-66)

**:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer[:DATA]**

This command specifies the lower limit for limit tests.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	-1 for most functions; see <b>Details</b>

**Usage**

```
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer[:DATA] <n>
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer[:DATA] <DEF|MIN|MAX>
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer[:DATA]?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<Y>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<n>	The low limit value of limit Y (-1E+12 to 1E+12)
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

This command sets the lower limit for the limit Y test for the selected measure function. When limit Y testing is enabled, this causes a fail indication to occur when the measurement value is less than this value.

Default is 0.3 for limit 1 when the diode function is selected. The default for limit 2 for the diode function is -1.

**Example**

:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLE:AUTO OFF	Set limit autoclear off.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:AUD FAIL	Enable the beeper for limit 1 when a voltage measurement exceeds the limit.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:LOW 0.25	Set lower limit 1 for voltage to 0.25 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:UPP 2.5	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:STAT ON	Enable limit 1 testing for voltage.
:READ?	Make a reading; the limit is checked and results display on the front panel.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:FAIL?	Return the test results; example output if the test fails on the low limit:
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLE	LOW Clear the test results.

**Also see**

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPerj:DATA](#) (on page 11-26)

**:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:STATe**

This command enables or disables a limit test on the measurement from the selected measure function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	OFF (0)

**Usage**

```
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:STATe <state>
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:STATe?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<Y>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<state>	Disable the limit test: OFF or 0 Enable the limit test: ON or 1

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

## Details

This command enables or disables a limit test for the selected measurement function. When this attribute is enabled, the limit  $Y$  testing occurs on each measurement made by the instrument. Limit  $Y$  testing compares the measurements to the high-limit and low-limit values. If a measurement falls outside these limits, the test fails.

## Example

<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLEAR:AUTO OFF</code>	Set limit autoclear off.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:AUD FAIL</code>	Enable the beeper for limit 1 when a voltage measurement exceeds the limit.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:LOW 0.25</code>	Set lower limit 1 for voltage to 0.25 V.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:UPP 2.5</code>	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:STAT ON</code>	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
<code>:READ?</code>	Enable limit 1 testing for voltage.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:FAIL?</code>	Make a reading; the limit is checked and results display on the front panel.
<code>:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLEAR</code>	Return the test results; example output if the test fails on the low limit: LOW Clear the test results.

## Also see

- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEAr:AUTO](#) (on page 11-21)
- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:CLEAr\[:IMMEdiate\]](#) (on page 11-22)
- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:FAIL?](#) (on page 11-23)
- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-24)
- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-26)

## :CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer[:DATA]

This command specifies the upper limit for a limit test.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1 for most functions; see <b>Details</b>

## Usage

```
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer[:DATA] <value>
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer[:DATA] <DEF|MIN|MAX>
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer[:DATA]?
:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer[:DATA]? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<Y>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<value>	The value of the upper limit (-1e+12 to 1e+12) or DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTInuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

This command sets the high limit for the limit Y test for the selected measurement function. When limit Y testing is enabled, the instrument generates a fail indication when the measurement value is more than this value.

Default is 0.8 for limit 1 when the diode function is selected; 10 when the continuity function is selected. The default for limit 2 for the diode and continuity functions is 1.

**Example**

:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLE:AUTO OFF	Set limit autoclear off.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:AUD FAIL	Enable the beeper for limit 1 when a voltage measurement exceeds the limit.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:LOW 0.25	Set lower limit 1 for voltage to 0.25 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:UPP 2.5	Set upper limit 1 for voltage to 2.5 V.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:STAT ON	Enable limit 1 testing for voltage.
:READ?	Make a reading; the limit is checked and results display on the front panel.
:CALC2:VOLT:LIMIT1:FAIL?	Return the test results; example output if the test fails on the low limit: LOW
:CALC2:VOLT:LIM1:CLE	Clear the test results.

**Also see**

- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-24)
- [:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:STATe](#) (on page 11-25)

**:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:FORMat**

This command specifies which math operation is performed on measurements when math operations are enabled.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	PERC

**Usage**

```
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:FORMat <operation>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:FORMat?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<operation>	The name of the math operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>y = mx+b: MXB</li> <li>Percent: PERCent</li> <li>Reciprocal: RECiprocal</li> </ul>

## Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

## Details

This specifies which math operation is performed on measurements for the selected measurement function.

You can choose one of the following math operations:

- **y = mx+b**: Manipulate normal display readings by adjusting the m and b factors.
- **Percent**: Displays measurements as the percentage of deviation from a specified reference constant.
- **Reciprocal**: The reciprocal math operation displays measurement values as reciprocals. The displayed value is  $1/X$ , where  $X$  is the measurement value (if relative offset is being used, this is the measured value with relative offset applied).

Math calculations are applied to the input signal after relative offset and before limit tests.

## Example

<pre>:CALC:VOLT:MATH:FORM MXB :CALC:VOLT:MATH:MMF 0.80 :CALC:VOLT:MATH:MBF 50 :CALC:VOLT:MATH:STAT ON</pre>	<p>Set the math function for voltage measurements to mx+b. Set the scale factor for voltage measurements to 0.80. Set the offset factor to 50. Enable the math function.</p>
---	--

## Also see

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)  
[:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor](#) (on page 11-29)  
[:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor](#) (on page 11-30)  
[:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:PERCent](#) (on page 11-31)  
[:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:STATe](#) (on page 11-32)

## :CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor

This command specifies the offset, b, for the  $y = mx + b$  operation.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor <n>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor <DEF|MIN|MAX>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor?
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The offset for the $y = mx + b$ operation; the valid range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTInuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This attribute specifies the offset (b) for an  $mx + b$  operation.

The  $mx + b$  math operation lets you manipulate normal display readings (x) mathematically based on the calculation:

$$y = mx + b$$

Where:

- y is the displayed result
- m is a user-defined constant for the scale factor
- x is the measurement reading (if you are using a relative offset, this is the measurement with relative offset applied)
- b is the user-defined constant for the offset factor

### Example

:CALC:VOLT:MATH:FORM MXB	Set the math function for voltage measurements to $mx+b$ .
:CALC:VOLT:MATH:MMF 0.80	Set the scale factor for voltage measurements to 0.80.
:CALC:VOLT:MATH:MBF 50	Set the offset factor to 50.
:CALC:VOLT:MATH:STAT ON	Enable the math function.

### Also see

- [Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)
- [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:FORMat](#) (on page 11-27)
- [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor](#) (on page 11-30)
- [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:STATe](#) (on page 11-32)



## :CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor

This command specifies the scale factor,  $m$ , for the  $y = mx + b$  math operation.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor <value>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor <DEF|MIN|MAX>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor?
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:MMFactor? <MIN|MAX|DEF>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<value>	The scale factor; the valid range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$
<MIN MAX DEF>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command sets the scale factor ( $m$ ) for an  $mx + b$  operation for the selected measurement function.

The  $mx + b$  math operation lets you manipulate normal display readings ( $x$ ) mathematically according to the following calculation:

$$y = mx + b$$

Where:

- $y$  is the displayed result
- $m$  is a user-defined constant for the scale factor
- $x$  is the measurement reading (if you are using a relative offset, this is the measurement with relative offset applied)
- $b$  is the user-defined constant for the offset factor

### Example

:CALC:VOLT:MATH:FORM MXB :CALC:VOLT:MATH:MMF 0.80 :CALC:VOLT:MATH:MBF 50 :CALC:VOLT:MATH:STAT ON	Set the math function for voltage measurements to $mx+b$ . Set the scale factor for voltage measurements to 0.80. Set the offset factor to 50. Enable the math function.
---	---

**Also see**

- [Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)
- [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:FORMat](#) (on page 11-27)
- [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:MBFactor](#) (on page 11-29)
- [:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:STATe](#) (on page 11-32)

## :CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:PERCent

This command specifies the reference constant that is used when math operations are set to percent.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1

**Usage**

```
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:PERCent <value>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:PERCent <DEF|MIN|MAX>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:PERCent?
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:PERCent? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<value>	The reference used when the math operation is set to percent; the range is -1e12 to +1e12
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

This is the constant that is used when the math operation is set to percent.

The percent math function displays measurements as percent deviation from a specified reference constant. The percent calculation is:

$$\text{Percent} = \left( \frac{\text{input} - \text{reference}}{\text{reference}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- *Percent* is the result
- *Input* is the measurement (if relative offset is being used, this is the relative offset value)
- *Reference* is the user-specified constant

**Example**

<pre> CALC:VOLT:MATH:FORM PERC CALC:VOLT:MATH:PERC 50 CALC:VOLT:MATH:STAT ON </pre>	Set the math operations for voltage to percent. Set the percentage value to 50. Enable math operations.
---	---

**Also see**

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)  
[:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:FORMat](#) (on page 11-27)  
[:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:STATe](#) (on page 11-32)

**:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:STATe**

This command enables or disables math operation.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	OFF (0)

**Usage**

```

:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:STATe <n>
:CALCulate[1]:<function>:MATH:STATe?

```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	Disable math operations: OFF or 0 Enable math operations: ON or 1

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

When this command is set to on, the math operation specified by the math format command is performed before completing a measurement.

**Example**

<pre> :CALC:VOLT:MATH:FORM MXB :CALC:VOLT:MATH:MMF 0.80 :CALC:VOLT:MATH:MBF 50 :CALC:VOLT:MATH:STAT ON </pre>	Set the math function for voltage measurements to mx+b. Set the scale factor for voltage measurements to 0.80. Set the offset factor to 50. Enable the math function.
---	--

**Also see**

[:CALCulate\[1\]:<function>:MATH:FORMat](#) (on page 11-27)  
[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)

## DIGital subsystem

The commands in the DIGital subsystem control the digital I/O lines.

### :DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE

This command sets the mode of the digital I/O line to be a digital line, trigger line, or synchronous line and sets the line to be input, output, or open-drain.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	DIG, IN

#### Usage

```
:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE <lineType>, <lineDirection>
:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE?
```

<n>	The digital I/O line: 1 to 6
<lineType>	Sets the digital line control type; the options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allow direct digital control of the line: DIGital</li> <li>▪ Configure for trigger control: TRIGger</li> <li>▪ Configure as a synchronous master or acceptor: SYNChronous</li> </ul>
<lineDirection>	Sets the line direction; the options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Input: IN</li> <li>▪ Output: OUT</li> <li>▪ Open drain: OPENdrain</li> <li>▪ Master: MASTer</li> <li>▪ Acceptor: ACCEptor</li> </ul> See <b>Details</b> for valid combinations with line type.

#### Details

You can specify the line type and line direction parameters to configure each digital I/O line into one of the following modes:

- Digital open-drain, output, or input
- Trigger open-drain, output, or input
- Trigger synchronous master or synchronous acceptor

A digital line allows direct control of the digital I/O lines by writing a bit pattern to the lines. A trigger line uses the digital I/O lines to detect triggers.

Set `<lineDirection>` to one of the values shown in the following table.

Value	Description
IN	<p>If the type is digital control, this automatically detects externally generated logic levels. You can read an input line, but you cannot write to it.</p> <p>If the type is trigger control, the line automatically responds to and detects externally generated triggers. It detects falling-edge, rising-edge, or either-edge triggers as input. This mode uses the edge setting specified by <code>:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:IN:EDGE</code>.</p>
OUT	<p>If the type is digital control, you can set the line as logic high (+5 V) or as logic low (0 V). The default level is logic low (0 V). When the instrument is in output mode, the line is actively driven high or low.</p> <p>If the type is trigger control, it is automatically set high or low depending on the output logic setting. Use the negative logic setting when you want to generate a falling edge trigger and use the positive logic setting when you want to generate a rising edge trigger.</p>
OPENdrain	<p>Configures the line to be an open-drain signal. This makes the line compatible with other instruments that use open-drain digital I/O lines or trigger signals, such as other Keithley Instruments products.</p> <p>If the type is digital control, the line can serve as an input, an output, or both. You can read from the line or write to it. When a digital I/O line is used as an input in open-drain mode, you must write a 1 to it.</p> <p>If the type is trigger control, you can use the line to detect input triggers or generate output triggers. This mode uses the edge setting specified by <code>:TRIGger:DIGital&lt;n&gt;:IN:EDGE</code>.</p>
ACcEptor	<p>Only available with the <code>SYNChronous</code> trigger type. This value detects a falling-edge trigger as an input trigger and automatically latches and drives the trigger line low. Asserting the output trigger releases the latched line.</p>
MASTer	<p>Only available with the <code>SYNChronous</code> trigger type. This value detects a rising-edge trigger as an input. It asserts a TTL-low pulse for output.</p>

### Example

<code>:DIG:LINE1:MODE DIG, OUT</code>	Set digital I/O line 1 as a digital output line.
---------------------------------------	--

### Also see

[Digital I/O lines](#) (on page 7-5)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

[:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:EDGE](#) (on page 11-192)

## :DIGital:LINE<n>:STATE

This command sets a digital I/O line high or low when the line is set for digital control and returns the state on the digital I/O lines.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Not applicable	See <a href="#">Details</a>

### Usage

```
:DIGital:LINE<n>:STATe <state>
:DIGital:LINE<n>:STATe?
```

<n>	The digital I/O line: 1 to 6
<state>	Clear the bit (bit low): 0 Set the bit (bit high): 1

### Details

When the line mode for a digital I/O line is set to digital output (:DIG:LINE<n>:MODE DIG, OUT), you can set the line high or low using the <state> parameter. When the line mode is set to digital input (:DIG:LINE<n>:MODE DIG, IN), you can query the state of the digital input line.

When a reset occurs, the digital line state can be read as high because the digital line is reset to a digital input. A digital input floats high if nothing is connected to the digital line.

This returns the integer equivalent values of the binary states on all six digital I/O lines.

Set the state to zero (0) to clear the bit; set the state to one (1) to set the bit.

### Example 1

```
:DIG:LINE1:MODE DIG, OUT
:DIG:LINE1:STAT 1
```

Set digital I/O line 1 as a digital output line.  
Sets line 1 (bit B1) of the digital I/O port high.

### Example 2

```
:DIG:LINE1:MODE DIG, IN
:DIG:LINE1:STAT?
```

Set digital I/O line 1 as a digital input line.  
Query the state of line 1 on the digital I/O port.  
Output: 1

### Also see

- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-33)
- [:DIGital:READ?](#) (on page 11-36)
- [:DIGital:WRITe <n>](#) (on page 11-36)
- [:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:EDGE](#) (on page 11-192)

## :DIGital:READ?

This command reads the digital I/O port.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:DIGital:READ?
```

### Details

The binary equivalent of the returned value indicates the value of the input lines on the digital I/O port. The least significant bit (bit B1) of the binary number corresponds to digital I/O line 1; bit B6 corresponds to digital I/O line 6.

For example, a returned value of 42 has a binary equivalent of 101010, which indicates that lines 2, 4, 6 are high (1), and the other lines are low (0).

An instrument reset does not affect the present states of the digital I/O lines.

All six lines must be configured as digital control lines. If not, this command generates an error.

### Example

```
:DIG:READ?
```

Assume lines 2, 4, and 6 are set high when the I/O port is read.  
Output:  
42  
This is binary 101010

### Also see

[Digital I/O bit weighting](#) (on page 7-12)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

## :DIGital:WRITE <n>

This command writes to all digital I/O lines.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:DIGital:WRITE <n>
```

```
<n>
```

The value to write to the port (0 to 63)

### Details

This function writes to the digital I/O port by setting the binary state of each digital line from an integer equivalent value.

The binary representation of the value indicates the output pattern to be written to the I/O port. For example, a value of 63 has a binary equivalent of 111111 (all lines are set high); a *data* value of 42 has a binary equivalent of 101010 (lines 2, 4, and 6 are set high, and the other three lines are set low).

An instrument reset does not affect the present states of the digital I/O lines.

All six lines must be configured as digital control lines. If not, this command generates an error.

### Example

```
:DIG:WRIT 63
```

Sets digital I/O lines 1 through 6 high (binary 111111).

### Also see

[Digital I/O bit weighting](#) (on page 7-12)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

## DISPlay subsystem

This subsystem contains commands that control the front-panel display.

### :DISPlay:BUFFer:ACTive

This command determines which buffer is used for measurements that are displayed on the front panel.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	defbuffer1

### Usage

```
:DISPlay:BUFFer:ACTive "<bufferName>"
:DISPlay:BUFFer:ACTive?
```

```
<bufferName>      The name of the buffer to make active
```

### Details

The buffer defined by this command is used to store measurements data and is shown in the reading buffer indicator on the home screen of the instrument.

### Example

```
:DISP:BUFF:ACT "buffer2"
```

Set the front panel to use `buffer2` as the active reading buffer.

### Also see

None



## :DISPlay:CLEar

This command clears the text from the front-panel USER swipe screen.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:DISPlay:CLEar
```

### Example

<pre>DISP:CLE DISP:SCR SWIPE_USER DISP:USER1:TEXT "Batch A122" DISP:USER2:TEXT "Test running"</pre>	<p>Clear the USER swipe screen.            Display the USER swipe screen.            Set the first line to read "Batch A122" and the second line to display "Test running".</p>
---	---

### Also see

[:DISPlay:USER<n>:TEXT\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-42)

## :DISPlay:<function>:DIGits

This command determines the number of digits that are displayed for measurements on the front panel.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	See <b>Functions and defaults</b>

### Usage

```
:DISPlay:<function>:DIGits <value>
:DISPlay:<function>:DIGits <DEF|MIN|MAX>
:DISPlay:<function>:DIGits?
:DISPlay:<function>:DIGits? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<value>	Display digits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7.5: 7 (not available for digitize functions)</li> <li>▪ 6.5: 6</li> <li>▪ 5.5: 5</li> <li>▪ 4.5: 4</li> <li>▪ 3.5: 3</li> </ul>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

**Functions and defaults**

Function	Def	Function	Def	Function	Def	Function	Def
VOLTage[:DC]	7	TEMPerature	3	RESistance	7	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio	7
VOLTage:AC	6	CONTinuity	4	FRESistance	7	DIGitize:VOLTage	4
CURRent[:DC]	7	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	6	DIODE	7	DIGitize:CURRent	4
CURRent:AC	6	PERiod[:VOLTage]	6	CAPacitance	4		

**Details**

This command affects how the reading for a measurement is displayed on the front panel of the instrument. It does not affect the number of digits returned in a remote command reading. It also does not affect the accuracy or speed of measurements.

The display digits setting is saved with the function setting, so if you use another function, then return to the function for which you set display digits, the display digits setting you set previously is retained.

The change in digits occurs the next time a measurement is made.

To change the number of digits returned in a remote command reading, use `:FORMat:ASCIi:PRECision`.

**NOTE**

The digits for the temperature, continuity, frequency, period, and capacitance functions are always set to the default values and cannot be changed.

**Example**

```
:DISP:CURR:DIG 5
```

Set the front panel to display current measurements with 5½ digits.

**Also see**

[:FORMat:ASCIi:PRECision](#) (on page 11-43)

**:DISPlay:LIGHt:STATe**

This command sets the light output level of the front-panel display.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Power cycle	Not applicable	ON50

**Usage**

```
:DISPlay:LIGHt:STATe <brightness>
:DISPlay:LIGHt:STATe?
```

<brightness>	<p>The brightness of the display:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Full brightness: ON100</li> <li>▪ 75% brightness: ON75</li> <li>▪ 50% brightness: ON50</li> <li>▪ 25% brightness: ON25</li> <li>▪ Display off: OFF</li> <li>▪ Display and all indicators off: BLACKout</li> </ul>
--------------	--

## Details

This command changes the light output of the front panel when a test requires different instrument illumination levels.

The change in illumination is temporary. The normal backlight settings are restored after a power cycle. You can use this to reset a display that is already dimmed by the front-panel Backlight Dimmer.

## NOTE

Screen life is affected by how long the screen is on at full brightness. The higher the brightness setting and the longer the screen is bright, the shorter the screen life.

## Example

```
DISP:LIGH:STAT ON50
```

Set the display brightness to 50%.

## Also see

[Adjust the backlight brightness and dimmer](#) (on page 3-7)

## :DISPlay:READing:FORMat

This command determines the format that is used to display measurement readings on the front-panel display of the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	PREF

## Usage

```
:DISPlay:READing:FORMat <format>
```

```
:DISPlay:READing:FORMat?
```

```
<format>
```

Use exponent format: EXPonent

Add a prefix to the units symbol, such as k, m, or  $\mu$ : PREFix

## Details

This setting persists through \*RST and power cycles.

When Prefix is selected, prefixes are added to the units symbol, such as k (kilo) or m (milli). When Exponent is selected, exponents are used instead of prefixes. When the prefix option is selected, very large or very small numbers may be displayed with exponents.

## Example

```
DISP:READ:FORM EXP
```

Change front-panel display to show readings in exponential format.

## Also see

[Setting the display format](#) (on page 3-49)

## :DISPlay:SCReen

This command changes which front-panel screen is displayed.

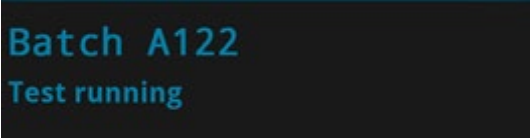
Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:DISPlay:SCReen <screenName>
```

<screenName>	The screen to display:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Home screen: HOME</li> <li>■ Home screen with large readings: HOME_LARGE_reading</li> <li>■ Reading table: READING_table</li> <li>■ Graph screen (opens last selected tab): GRAPH</li> <li>■ Histogram screen: HISTogram</li> <li>■ FUNCTIONS swipe screen: SWIPE_FUNCtions</li> <li>■ GRAPH swipe screen: SWIPE_GRAPH</li> <li>■ SECONDARY swipe screen: SWIPE_SECondary</li> <li>■ SETTINGS swipe screen: SWIPE_SETTings</li> <li>■ STATISTICS swipe screen: SWIPE_STATistics</li> <li>■ USER swipe screen: SWIPE_USER</li> <li>■ Open a screen that uses minimal CPU resources: PROCessing</li> </ul>

### Example

<pre>DISP:CLE DISP:USER1:TEXT "Batch A122" DISP:USER2:TEXT "Test running" DISP:SCR SWIPE_USER</pre>	<p>Clear the USER swipe screen.  Set the first line of the USER swipe screen to read "Batch A122" and the second line to display "Test running".  Display the USER swipe screen.</p> 
---	---

### Also see

None

## :DISPlay:USER<n>:TEXT[:DATA]

This command defines the text that is displayed on the front-panel USER swipe screen.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Power cycle Instrument reset	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:DISPlay:USER<n>:TEXT[:DATA] "<textMessage>"
```

<n>	The line of the USER swipe screen on which to display text: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Top line: 1</li> <li>■ Bottom line: 2</li> </ul>
<textMessage>	String that contains the message; up to 20 characters for USER1 and 32 characters for USER2

### Details

This command defines text messages for the USER swipe screen.

If you enter too many characters, the instrument displays a warning event and shortens the message to fit.

When the instrument is reset, the user test is removed and the USER swipe screen is hidden until another message is defined.

### Example

DISP:CLE DISP:SCR SWIPE_USER DISP:USER1:TEXT "Batch A122" DISP:USER2:TEXT "Test running"	Clear the USER swipe screen Display the USER swipe screen. Set the first line to read "Batch A122" and the second line to display "Test running".
---	---

### Also see

[:DISPlay:SCReen](#) (on page 11-41)

## FORMat subsystem

The commands for this subsystem select the data format that is used to transfer instrument readings over the remote interface.

### :FORMat:ASCii:PRECision

This command sets the precision (number of digits) for all numbers returned in the ASCII format.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	0

#### Usage

```
:FORMat:ASCii:PRECision <value>
:FORMat:ASCii:PRECision <DEF|MIN|MAX>
:FORMat:ASCii:PRECision?
:FORMat:ASCii:PRECision? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<value>	The precision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Automatic: 0</li> <li>▪ Specific value: 1 to 16</li> </ul>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

#### Details

This attribute specifies the precision (number of digits) for queries.

Note that the precision is the number of significant digits. There is always one digit to the left of the decimal point; be sure to include this digit when setting the precision.

#### Example

:FORM:ASC:PREC 10	Set a precision of 10 digits. An example of the output is: -6.999999881E-01
-------------------	--

#### Also see

[:FORMat:DATA](#) (on page 11-45)

## :FORMat:BORDER

This command sets the byte order for the IEEE Std 754 binary formats.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	SWAP

### Usage

```
:FORMat:BORDER <name>
:FORMat:BORDER?
```

<name>

The binary byte order:

- Normal byte order: NORMal
- Reverse byte order for binary formats: SWAPped

### Details

This attribute selects the byte order in which data is written.

The SWAPped byte order must be used when transmitting binary data to a computer with a Microsoft Windows operating system.

The ASCII data format can only be sent in the normal byte order. If the ASCII format is selected, the SWAPped selection is ignored.

When you select NORMal byte order, the data format for each element is sent as follows:

```
Byte 1 Byte 2 Byte 3 Byte 4
```

(Single precision)

When you select SWAPped, the data format for each element is sent as follows:

```
Byte 4 Byte 3 Byte 2 Byte 1
```

(Single precision)

The #0 header is not affected by this command. The header is always sent at the beginning of the data string for each measurement conversion.

### Example

```
FORM:BORD NORM
```

Use the normal byte order.

### Also see

[:FORMat:DATA](#) (on page 11-45)

## :FORMat[:DATA]

This command selects the data format that is used when transferring readings over the remote interface.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	ASC

### Usage

```
:FORMat[:DATA] <type>
:FORMat[:DATA]?
```

<code>&lt;type&gt;</code>	The data format, which can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ASCII format: <code>ASCIi</code></li> <li>▪ IEEE Std. 754 double-precision format: <code>REAL</code></li> <li>▪ IEEE Std. 754 single-precision format: <code>SREa1</code></li> </ul>
---------------------------	---

### Details

This command affects the output of `READ?`, `FETCh?`, `MEASure:<function>?`, and `TRACe:DATA?` queries over a remote interface. All other queries are returned in the ASCII format.

### NOTE

The DMM7510 only responds to input commands using the ASCII format, regardless of the data format that is selected for output strings.

The IEEE Std 754 binary formats use four bytes for single-precision values and eight bytes for double-precision values.

When data is written with any of the binary formats, the response message starts with #0 and ends with a new line. When data is written with the ASCII format, elements are separated with a comma and space.

If you set this to `REAL` or `SREAL`, you have fewer options for buffer elements with the `TRACe:DATA?`, `READ?`, `MEASURE:<function>?`, and `FETCh?` commands. The only buffer elements available are `READing`, `RELative`, and `EXTRa`. If you request a buffer element that is not available, you see the event code 1133, "Parameter 4, Syntax error, expected valid name parameter."

### Example

<code>FORM REAL</code>	Set the format to double-precision format.
------------------------	--

### Also see

[:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)



## ROUTE subsystem

The ROUTe subsystem selects which set of input and output terminals to enable (front panel or rear panel).

---

### :ROUTE:TERMinals?

This command describes which set of input and output terminals the instrument is using.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
:ROUTE:TERMinals?
```

#### Details

You must use the front-panel TERMINALS button to change which set of terminals the instrument reads.

This query returns the set of input and output terminals that the instrument is using. If the instrument is using the front-panel terminals, the return is:

```
FRON
```

If the instrument is using the rear-panel terminals, the return is:

```
REAR
```

#### Example

```
:ROUT:TERM?
```

```
Query to verify which terminals are used.
Output if the rear terminals are used:
REAR
```

#### Also see

None

## SCRipt subsystem

The SCRipt subsystem controls macro or instrument setup scripts. For additional information on macro scripts, refer to [Saving front-panel settings into a macro script](#) (on page 4-102).

## :SCrIpt:RUN

This command runs a script.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
SCrIpt:RUN "<scriptName>"
```

<scriptName>	The name of the script
--------------	------------------------

### Details

The script must be available in the instrument to be used by this command.

### Example

SCR:RUN "bufferCreate"	Runs a script named bufferCreate.
------------------------	-----------------------------------

### Also see

- [Saving front-panel settings into a macro script](#) (on page 4-102)
- [Scripts menu](#) (on page 3-40)

## SENSe1 subsystem

The SENSe1 subsystem commands configure and control the measurement functions of the instrument.

Many of these commands are set for a specific function. For example, you can program a range setting for each function. The settings are saved with that function.

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:APERTure

This command determines the aperture setting for the selected function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	See <b>Details</b>

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:APERTure <n>  
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:APERTure <DEF|MIN|MAX>  
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:APERTure?  
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:APERTure? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The time of the aperture; see <b>Details</b>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

## Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTInuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

## Details

Function	Default value	Range
Voltage (AC and DC)	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 $\mu$ s to 0.25 s 10 $\mu$ s to 0.24 s
Current (AC and DC)	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 $\mu$ s to 0.25 s 10 $\mu$ s to 0.24 s
Resistance (2-wire and 4-wire)	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 $\mu$ s to 0.25 s 10 $\mu$ s to 0.24 s
Diode	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 $\mu$ s to 0.25 s 10 $\mu$ s to 0.24 s
Temperature	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 $\mu$ s to 0.25 s 10 $\mu$ s to 0.24 s
Frequency and Period	10 ms	10 ms to 273 ms
Voltage ratio	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 $\mu$ s to 0.25 s 10 $\mu$ s to 0.24 s
Digitize (voltage and current)	AUTO	1 $\mu$ s to 1 ms set in 1 $\mu$ s increments

The functionality of aperture depends on whether you are using a measure function or a digitize function.

### Aperture for a measure function

If you are using a measure function, the aperture sets the amount of time the ADC takes when making a measurement, which is the integration period for the selected measurement function. The integration period is specified in seconds. In general, a short integration period provides a fast reading rate, while a long integration period provides better accuracy. The selected integration period is a compromise between speed and accuracy.

During the integration period, if an external trigger with a count of 1 is sent, the trigger is ignored. If the count is set to more than 1, the first reading is initialized by this trigger. Subsequent readings occur as rapidly as the instrument can make them. If a trigger occurs during the group measurement, the trigger is latched and another group of measurements with the same count will be triggered after the current group completes.

You can also set the integration rate by setting the number of power-line cycles (NPLCs). Changing the NPLC value changes the aperture time and changing the aperture time changes the NPLC value.

To calculate the aperture based on the NPLC value, use the following formula.

$$\text{Aperture} = \frac{\text{NPLC}}{f}$$

where:

- Aperture is the integration rate in seconds for each integration
- NPLC is the number of power-line cycles for each integration
- f is the power-line frequency

If you set the NPLCs, the aperture setting changes to reflect that value. If you set the aperture, the NPLC setting is changed.

For the AC voltage and AC current functions, if the detector bandwidth setting is set to 3 Hz or 30 Hz, the aperture value is fixed and cannot be changed.

If line synchronization is enabled, the integration period does not start until the beginning of the next power-line cycle. For example, if a reading is triggered at the positive peak of a power-line cycle, the integration period does not start until that power-line cycle is completed. The integration period starts when the positive-going sine wave crosses 0 volts.

To see the line frequency that is automatically detected by the instrument, use the `:SYSTEM:LFrequency?` command.

### Aperture for a digitize function

If you are using a digitize function, the aperture is the actual acquisition time of the instrument on the signal. The aperture can be set to automatic or to a specific value in 1 µs intervals. If the value is not specified in microseconds, the value is rounded down to the nearest microsecond resolution. When automatic is selected, the aperture setting is set to the maximum value possible for the selected sample rate.

The aperture must be less than the reciprocal of the sample rate. The minimum aperture is 1 µs when the maximum sampling rate is 1,000,000 samples per second.

Set the sample rate before changing the aperture.

The maximum aperture available is 1 divided by the sample rate. The aperture cannot be set to more than this value. You select automatic by sending `AUTO`.

### Example

```
DIG:FUNC "CURR"
DIG:CURR:SRATE 1000000
DIG:CURR:APER AUTO
DIG:COUN 10
MEAS:DIG?
```

Set the digitize function to measure current. Set the sample rate to 1,000,000, with a count of 10, and automatic aperture. Make a digitize measurement.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:NPLCycles](#) (on page 11-78)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:SRATe](#) (on page 11-95)

[:SYSTEM:LFrequency?](#) (on page 11-134)

## **[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:LEVel**

This command defines the signal level that generates the analog trigger event for the edge trigger mode.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:LEVel <setting>
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:LEVel?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	The signal level that generates the trigger event

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to edge.

The edge level can be set to any value in the active measurement range. See the DMM7510 specifications for more information on the resolution and accuracy of the analog trigger.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE EDGE CURR:ATR:EDGE:LEV 2.5</pre>	<pre>Set measure function to DC current. Set range to 3 A. Disable autozero. Set the analog trigger mode to edge. Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A.</pre>
--	--

### Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:AZERof:STATe](#) (on page 11-65)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:RANGe:UPPeR](#) (on page 11-83)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:SLOPe

This command defines the slope of the analog trigger edge.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	RISing

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:SLOPe <setting>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:SLOPe?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	The direction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rising: RISing</li> <li>▪ Falling: FALLing</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to edge.

Rising causes an analog trigger event when the analog signal trends from below the analog signal level to above the level.

Falling causes an analog trigger event when the signal trends from above to below the level.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE EDGE CURR:ATR:EDGE:LEV 2.5 CURR:ATR:EDGE:SLOP RIS</pre>	<p>Set measure function to DC current.</p> <p>Set range to 3 A.</p> <p>Disable autozero.</p> <p>Set the analog trigger mode to edge.</p> <p>Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A.</p> <p>Set the analog trigger slope to rising.</p>
---	---

### Also see

- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:EDGE:LEVel](#) (on page 11-50)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)
- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

## [ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :ATRigger :HFReject

This command enables or disables high frequency rejection on analog trigger events.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	Measure functions: ON (1) Digitize functions: OFF (0)

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :ATRigger :HFReject <setting>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :ATRigger :HFReject?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	0 $\mu$ s: OFF or 0 64 $\mu$ s: ON or 1

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

False triggering around the set analog trigger level may occur with low frequency signals that are noisy, DC, or have low amplitude and slew rate during the peaks of input sine waves less than 250 Hz. High-frequency rejection avoids false triggers by requiring the trigger event to be sustained for at least 64  $\mu$ s. This behavior is similar to a low pass filter effect with a 4 kHz 3 dB bandwidth.

When high frequency rejection is on, 64  $\mu$ s of additional trigger latency is incurred. You may also need to adjust the trigger levels to ensure that the trigger condition is satisfied for at least 64  $\mu$ s.

### Example

VOLT:ATR:HFR ON	Turn high frequency rejection for the analog trigger to on when the measure function is set to DC voltage.
-----------------	--

### Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE

This command configures the type of signal behavior that can generate an analog trigger event.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	OFF

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE <setting>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Edge (signal crosses one level): EDGE</li> <li>▪ Pulse (two complementary edge events meet a specified time constraint): PULSe</li> <li>▪ Window (signal enters or exits a window defined by two levels): WINDow</li> <li>▪ No analog triggering: OFF</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

When edge is selected, the analog trigger occurs when the signal crosses a certain level. You also specify if the analog trigger occurs on the rising or falling edge of the signal.

When pulse is selected, the analog trigger occurs when a pulse passes through the specified level and meets the constraint that you set on its width. You also specify the polarity of the signal (above or below the trigger level).

When window is selected, the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters or exits the window defined by the low and high signal levels.

### Example

FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE EDGE CURR:ATR:EDGE:LEV 2.5 CURR:ATR:EDGE:SLOP RIS	Set measure function to DC current. Set range to 3 A. Disable autozero. Set the analog trigger mode to edge. Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A. Set the analog trigger slope to rising.
---	--

### Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)



## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:CONDition

This command defines if the pulse must be greater than or less than the incoming pulse must have a duration greater than or less than the threshold pulse width before an analog trigger is generated.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	GReater

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:CONDition <setting>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:CONDition?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The pulse width must be greater than the specified pulse width: GReater</li> <li>▪ The pulse width must be less than the specified pulse width: LESS</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

### Example

CURR:ATR:MODE PULSe CURR:ATR:PULSe:COND LESS	Set the analog trigger for the current function to pulse. Set the condition to less.
---	---

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:WIDTH](#) (on page 11-57)  
[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:LEVel

This command defines the pulse level that generates an analog trigger event.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:LEVel <value>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:LEVel?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<value>	The signal level

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE PULSE CURR:ATR:PULS:LEV 2.5</pre>	<p>Set measure function to DC current. Set range to 3 A. Disable autozero. Set the analog trigger mode to pulse. Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A.</p>
---	---

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)  
[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

## [ :SENSE[1]] :<function> :ATRigger :PULSe :POLarity

This command defines the polarity of the pulse that generates an analog trigger event.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	ABOVE

### Usage

```
[ :SENSE[1]] :<function> :ATRigger :PULSe :POLarity <setting>
[ :SENSE[1]] :<function> :ATRigger :PULSe :POLarity?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Above: ABOVE</li> <li>■ Below: BELow</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Only used when analog trigger mode is pulse.

Determines if the analog trigger occurs when the pulse is above the defined signal level or below the defined signal level.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE PULSE CURR:ATR:PULS:LEV 2.5 CURR:ATR:PULS:POL BEL</pre>	<pre>Set measure function to DC current. Set range to 3 A. Disable autozero. Set the analog trigger mode to pulse. Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A. Set the polarity to below.</pre>
---	--

### Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:LEVel](#) (on page 11-55)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:WIDTh

This command defines the threshold value for the pulse width.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1 ms

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:WIDTh <setting>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:WIDTh?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	The threshold value for the pulse width: 1 µs to 40 ms

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This option is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

This option sets either the minimum or maximum pulse width that generates an analog trigger event. The value of pulse condition determines whether this value is interpreted as the minimum or maximum pulse width.

### Example

FUNC "CURR"	Set measure function to DC current.
CURR:RANGE 3	Set range to 3 A.
CURR:AZER OFF	Disable autozero.
CURR:ATR:MODE PULSE	Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.
CURR:ATR:PULS:LEV 2.5	Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A.
CURR:ATR:PULS:POL BEL	Set the polarity to below.
CURR:ATR:PULS:WIDT 30e-6	Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 µs.

### Also see

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:CONDition](#) (on page 11-54)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:PULSe:LEVel](#) (on page 11-55)

## [[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:DIRection

This command defines if the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters or leaves the defined high and low analog signal level boundaries.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	ENTer

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:DIRection <setting>
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:DIRection?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<setting>	The direction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enter: ENTer</li> <li>▪ Leave: LEAVe</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE WINDOW CURR:ATR:WIND:LEV:HIGH 2.5 CURR:ATR:WIND:LEV:LOW 1 CURR:ATR:WIND:DIR LEAV</pre>	<p>Set measure function to DC current. Set range to 3 A. Disable autozero. Set the analog trigger mode to window. Set the analog trigger level for the low point of the window to 1.0 A and the high point for 2.5 A. Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window (signal below 1.0 A or above 2.5 A).</p>
--	---

### Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)  
[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:HIGH](#) (on page 11-59)  
[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:LOW](#) (on page 11-60)

## [[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:HIGH

This command defines the upper boundary of the analog trigger window.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	DC current and digitize current: 5e-6 DC voltage and digitize voltage: 0.05

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:HIGH <value>
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:HIGH?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<value>	The upper boundary of the window

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

The high level must be greater than the low level.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE WINDOW CURR:ATR:WIND:LEV:HIGH 2.5 CURR:ATR:WIND:LEV:LOW 1 CURR:ATR:WIND:DIR LEAV</pre>	<p>Set measure function to DC current.</p> <p>Set range to 3 A.</p> <p>Disable autozero.</p> <p>Set the analog trigger mode to window.</p> <p>Set the analog trigger level for the low point of the window to 1.0 A and the high point for 2.5 A.</p> <p>Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window (signal below 1.0 A or above 2.5 A).</p>
--	--

### Also see

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)
- [\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:DIRection](#) (on page 11-58)
- [\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:LOW](#) (on page 11-60)

## [[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:LOW

This command defines the lower boundary of the analog trigger window.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:LOW <value>
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:LOW?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<value>	The lower boundary of the window

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

The low level must be less than the high level.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "CURR" CURR:RANGE 3 CURR:AZER OFF CURR:ATR:MODE WINDOW CURR:ATR:WIND:LEV:HIGH 2.5 CURR:ATR:WIND:LEV:LOW 1 CURR:ATR:WIND:DIR LEAV</pre>	<p>Set measure function to DC current.</p> <p>Set range to 3 A.</p> <p>Disable autozero.</p> <p>Set the analog trigger mode to window.</p> <p>Set the analog trigger level for the low point of the window to 1.0 A and the high point for 2.5 A.</p> <p>Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window (signal below 1.0 A or above 2.5 A).</p>
--	--

### Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:MODE](#) (on page 11-53)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:DIRection](#) (on page 11-58)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:ATRigger:WINDow:LEVel:HIGH](#) (on page 11-59)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:COUNT

This command sets the number of measurements that are averaged when filtering is enabled.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	10

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:COUNT <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:COUNT <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:COUNT?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:COUNT? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The number of readings required for each filtered measurement (1 to 100)
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The filter count is the number of readings that are acquired and stored in the filter stack for the averaging calculation. When the filter count is larger, more filtering is done, and the data is less noisy.

### Example 1

CURR:AVER:COUNT 10 CURR:AVER:TCON MOV CURR:AVER ON	For current measurements, set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10. Enable the averaging filter.
--	---

### Example 2

RES:AVER:COUNT 10 RES:AVER:TCON MOV RES:AVER ON	For resistance measurements, set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10. Enable the averaging filter.
---	--

### Example 3

VOLT:AVER:COUNT 10 VOLT:AVER:TCON MOV VOLT:AVER ON	For voltage measurements, set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10. Enable the averaging filter.
--	---

### Also see

[Filtering measurement data](#) (on page 4-63)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AVERage:STATe](#) (on page 11-62)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AVERage:TCONtrol](#) (on page 11-63)



## [ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :AVERAge[:STATe]

This command enables or disables the averaging filter for measurements of the selected function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	OFF (0)

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :AVERAge[:STATe] <state>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :AVERAge[:STATe]?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	The filter status; set to one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable the averaging filter: OFF or 0</li> <li>▪ Enable the averaging filter: ON or 1</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command enables or disables the averaging filter. When this is enabled, the reading returned by the instrument is an averaged value, taken from multiple measurements. The settings of the filter count and filter type for the selected measure function determines how the reading is averaged.

### Example 1

```
CURR:AVER:COUNT 10
CURR:AVER:TCON MOV
CURR:AVER ON
```

Set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10.  
Enable the averaging filter.

### Example 2

```
RES:AVER:COUNT 10
RES:AVER:TCON MOV
RES:AVER ON
```

Set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10.  
Enable the averaging filter.

### Example 3

```
VOLT:AVER:COUNT 10
VOLT:AVER:TCON MOV
VOLT:AVER ON
```

Set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10.  
Enable the averaging filter.

### Also see

- [Filtering measurement data](#) (on page 4-63)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\] :<function> :AVERAge:COUNT](#) (on page 11-61)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\] :<function> :AVERAge:TCONtrol](#) (on page 11-63)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\] :<function> :AVERAge:WINDow](#) (on page 11-64)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:TCONtrol

This command sets the type of averaging filter that is used for the selected measure function when the measurement filter is enabled.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	REP

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:TCONtrol <type>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:TCONtrol?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<type>	The filter type to use when filtering is enabled; set to one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Repeating filter: REPeat</li> <li>▪ Moving filter: MOVing</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODe	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command selects the type of averaging filter: Repeating average or moving average.

When the repeating average filter is selected, a set of measurements are made. These measurements are stored in a measurement stack and averaged together to produce the averaged sample. Once the averaged sample is produced, the stack is flushed, and the next set of data is used to produce the next averaged sample. This type of filter is the slowest, since the stack must be completely filled before an averaged sample can be produced.

When the moving average filter is selected, the measurements are added to the stack continuously on a first-in, first-out basis. As each measurement is made, the oldest measurement is removed from the stack. A new averaged sample is produced using the new measurement and the data that is now in the stack.

## NOTE

When the moving average filter is first selected, the stack is empty. When the first measurement is made, it is copied into all the stack locations to fill the stack. A true average is not produced until the stack is filled with new measurements. The size of the stack is determined by the filter count setting.

The repeating average filter produces slower results but produces more stable results than the moving average filter. For either method, the greater the number of measurements that are averaged, the slower the averaged sample rate, but the lower the noise error. Trade-offs between speed and noise are normally required to tailor the instrumentation to your measurement application.

**Example 1**

```
CURR:AVER:COUNT 10
CURR:AVER:TCON MOV
CURR:AVER ON
```

Set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10.  
Enable the averaging filter.

**Example 2**

```
RES:AVER:COUNT 10
RES:AVER:TCON REP
RES:AVER ON
```

Set the averaging filter type to repeating average, with a filter count of 10.  
Enable the averaging filter.

**Also see**

[Filtering measurement data](#) (on page 4-63)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AVERage:COUNT](#) (on page 11-61)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AVERage:STATe](#) (on page 11-62)

**[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:WINDow**

This command sets the window for the averaging filter that is used for measurements for the selected function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0 (no filter)

**Usage**

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:WINDow <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:WINDow <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:WINDow?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AVERage:WINDow? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The filter window setting; the range is between 0 and 10 to indicate percent of range
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

This command selects the window size for the averaging filter.

The noise window allows a faster response time to large signal step changes. A reading that falls outside the plus or minus noise window fills the filter stack immediately.

If the noise does not exceed the selected percentage of range, the reading is based on an average of reading conversions — the normal averaging filter. If the noise does exceed the selected percentage, the reading is a single reading conversion, and new averaging starts from this point.

**Example**

```
CURR:AVER:COUNT 10
CURR:AVER:TCON MOV
CURR:AVER:WIND 5
CURR:AVER ON
```

Set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10 with a window of 5%.  
Enable the averaging filter.

**Also see**

- [Filtering measurement data](#) (on page 4-63)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AVERage:COUNt](#) (on page 11-61)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AVERage:STATel](#) (on page 11-62)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AVERage:TCONtrol](#) (on page 11-63)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AZERo[:STATe]

This command enables or disables automatic updates to the internal reference measurements (autozero) of the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	ON (1)

**Usage**

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AZERo[:STATe] <state>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AZERo[:STATe]?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	The status of autozero: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable autozero: OFF or 0</li> <li>▪ Enable autozero: ON or 1</li> </ul>

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

To ensure the accuracy of readings, the instrument must periodically get new measurements of its internal ground and voltage reference. The time interval between updates to these reference measurements is determined by the integration aperture that is being used for measurements. The DMM7510 uses separate reference and zero measurements for each aperture.

By default, the instrument automatically checks these reference measurements whenever a signal measurement is made.

The time to make the reference measurements is in addition to the normal measurement time. If timing is critical, you can disable autozero to avoid this time penalty.

When autozero is set to off, the instrument may gradually drift out of specification. To minimize the drift, you can send the once command to make a reference and zero measurement immediately before a test sequence.

For AC voltage and AC current measurements where the detector bandwidth is set to 3 Hz or 30 Hz, autozero is set on and cannot be changed.

### Example

```
VOLT:AZER OFF
```

Sets autozero off for voltage measurements.

### Also see

[Automatic reference measurements](#) (on page 4-55)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:AZERo:ONCE](#) (on page 11-106)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:ACTual?

This command returns the amount of current the instrument is sourcing when it makes measurements.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:ACTual?
```

```
<function>
```

The function to which the setting applies; see **Functions**

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Returns the bias level: 10  $\mu$ A, 100  $\mu$ A, 1 mA, or 10 mA.

Reads the actual amount of current that is sourced by the instrument when a measurement is made.

### Example

```
:FUNC "DIOD"
```

```
:DIOD:BIAS:ACTUAL?
```

Set the function to diode.

Query the actual bias level that is used; example output:

```
0.00100351
```

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:BIAS:LEVel](#) (on page 11-67)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:LEVel

This command selects the amount of current the instrument sources when it makes measurements.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1 mA

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:LEVel <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:LEVel <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:LEVel?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:BIAS:LEVel? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	Enter the value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 µA: 1e-5</li> <li>▪ 100 µA: 0.0001</li> <li>▪ 1 mA: 0.001</li> <li>▪ 10 mA: 0.01</li> </ul>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Selects the amount of current that is sourced by the instrument to make measurements.

### Example

DIOD:BIAS:LEVel 0.0001	For the diode functions, sets a bias level of 100 µA.
------------------------	---

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:BIAS:ACTual?](#) (on page 11-66)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling

This command determines if AC or DC signal coupling is used.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	DC

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling <type>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<type>	The type of coupling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AC</li> <li>■ DC</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command selects the type of input coupling that is used for the selected function.

When DC is selected, the instrument measures AC and DC components of the signal. When AC is selected, the instrument only measures the AC components of the signal.

If AC coupling is selected, you can change input impedance settings, but they do not take effect until DC coupling is selected.

### Example

```
DIG:VOLT:COUP AC
```

Set the digitize volt coupling to AC.

### Also see

- [DC and AC coupling](#) (on page 4-44)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FILTer](#) (on page 11-69)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FREQuency](#) (on page 11-70)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:INPutimpedance](#) (on page 11-77)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FILTer

This command selects the instrument settling time when coupling is set to AC.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	SLOW

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FILTer <type>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FILTer?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<type>	Type of AC coupling filter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Slow (800 ms): SLOW</li> <li>▪ Fast (80 ms): FAST</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This option is only used when digitize signal coupling is set to AC.

When the signal coupling is set to AC, there may still be some DC signal content that comes in with the AC signal. To allow this signal to settle out, you can set AC coupling filter to slow. When the filter is set to slow, the instrument adds an 800 ms delay before making measurements.

When the AC coupling filter is set to fast, the instrument adds an 80 ms delay before making measurements. Set the AC filter to fast for faster settling when measuring rapidly changing inputs. For most digitize voltage measurements, the 80 ms delay is enough time for the range to settle.

### Example

DIG:VOLT:COUP AC	Set the coupling type to AC.
DIG:VOLT:COUP:AC:FILT FAST	Set the filter to fast.

### Also see

[DC and AC coupling](#) (on page 4-44)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:COUPling](#) (on page 11-68)



## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:COUPling:AC:FREQuency

This command allows you to optimize the amplitude to compensate for signal loss across the coupling capacitor when AC coupling is selected.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1000

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AC:FREQuency <range>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:AC:FREQuency?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<range>	The frequency: 3 Hz to 1 MHz

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command is only used when the digitize coupling type is set to AC.

For example, if you are measuring a 50 Hz signal, you could set this to 50 Hz to compensate for voltage drop across the coupling capacitor.

### Example

DIG:VOLT:COUP AC	Set the coupling type to AC.
DIG:VOLT:COUP:AC:FILT FAST	Set the filter to fast.
DIG:VOLT:COUP:AC:FREQ 500	Set the frequency to 500 Hz.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:COUPling](#) (on page 11-68)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DB:REFerence

This command defines the decibel (dB) reference setting for the DMM in volts.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DB:REFerence <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DB:REFerence <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DB:REFerence?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DB:REFerence? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The decibel reference range: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DC voltage and digitize voltage: 1e-7 V to 1000 V</li> <li>▪ AC voltage: 1e-7 V to 700 V</li> </ul>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This value only applies when the unit setting for the function is set to decibels.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "VOLT" VOLT:UNIT DB VOLT:DB:REF 5</pre>	Sets the units to decibel and sets the dB reference to 5 for DC volts.
---	--

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:UNIT](#) (on page 11-105)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DBM:REference

This command defines the decibel-milliwatts (dBm) reference.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DBM:REference <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DBM:REference <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DBM:REference?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DBM:REference? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The decibel-milliwatts range (1 to 9999)
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This value only applied when the unit setting for the function is set to dBm.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "VOLT" VOLT:UNIT DBM VOLT:DBM:REF 80</pre>	Sets the units to dBm and sets the dBm reference to 80 Ω for DC volts.
--	--

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:UNIT](#) (on page 11-105)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DCIRcuit

This command enables or disables the dry circuit feature of the 4-wire resistance measure function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	OFF

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DCIRcuit <state>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DCIRcuit?
```

<function>	See <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Disable: 0 or OFF; available for all ranges Enable: 1 or ON; available for 1 Ω to 10 kΩ ranges

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Enabling dry circuit limits the open-circuit voltage to below 20 mV, which is often required with low-glitch measurements, such as measuring switch and relay contact resistance.

When dry circuit is enabled, offset compensation is automatically enabled.

### Example

FUNC "FRES" FRES:DCIR ON	Set the measure function to 4-wire resistance and enable dry circuit.
-----------------------------	---

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:OCOMpensated](#) (on page 11-80)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RANGe\[:UPPer\]](#) (on page 11-83)

## [[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:DElay:AUTO

This command enables or disables the automatic delay that occurs before each measurement.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	ON

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:DElay:AUTO <state>
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:DElay:AUTO?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Disable the auto delay: OFF Enable the auto delay: ON

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

When this is enabled, a delay is added after a range or function change to allow the instrument to settle.

### Example

```
CURR:DEL:AUTO OFF Turn off auto delay when DC current is measured.
```

### Also see

[\[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]\]:<function>:DElay:USER<n>](#) (on page 11-75)

## [ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :DELay :USER<n>

This command sets a user-defined delay that you can use in the trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list Function change	Save settings Measure configuration list	0 (0 s)

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :DELay :USER<n> <delayTime>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :DELay :USER<n> <DEF | MIN | MAX>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :DELay :USER<n>?
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :DELay :USER<n>? <DEF | MIN | MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The user delay to which this time applies (1 to 5)
<delayTime>	The delay (0 for no delay, or 167 ns to 10 ks)
<DEF   MIN   MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

To use this command in a trigger model, assign the delay to the dynamic delay block using the corresponding MEAS<n> parameter that matches the delay number specified here (see the Example below).

The delay is specific to the selected function.

### Example

```
:CURRent:DELay:USER1 0.2
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DELay:DYNamic 6, MEAS1
```

Set user delay 1 to 0.2 s for current measurements. Set trigger block 6 to be a dynamic delay that is set to user delay 1 for the function being measured.

### Also see

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:DELay:DYNamic](#) (on page 11-182)

## **[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:DETECTOR:BANDwidth**

This command selects the detector bandwidth for AC current and AC voltage measurements.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	30 (30 Hz)

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:DETECTOR:BANDwidth <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DETECTOR:BANDwidth <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DETECTOR:BANDwidth?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DETECTOR:BANDwidth? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	3 Hz, 30 Hz, or 300 Hz
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

You can set the detector bandwidth to improve measurement accuracy. Select the bandwidth that contains the lowest frequency component of the input signal. For example, if the lowest frequency component of your input signal is 40 Hz, use a bandwidth setting of 30 Hz.

If the bandwidth is set to 3 Hz or 30 Hz, the autozero feature is always enabled and the integration unit is set to Sampling. In addition, the Sampling Time is displayed.

### Example

FUNC "VOLT:AC"	Set the measure function to AC volts.
VOLT:AC:DET:BAND 30	Set the detector bandwidth for AC volts to 30 Hz.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:APERture](#) (on page 11-47)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AZERo\[:STATe\]](#) (on page 11-65)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:NPLCycles](#) (on page 11-78)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:AZERo:ONCE](#) (on page 11-106)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:INPutimpedance

This command determines when the 10 MΩ input divider is enabled.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	MOHM10

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:INPutimpedance <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:INPutimpedance?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	10 MΩ for all ranges: MOHM10 Automatic: AUTO

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Automatic input impedance provides the lowest measure noise with the highest isolation on the device under test (DUT). When automatic input impedance is selected, the 100 mV to 10 V voltage ranges have more than 10 GΩ input impedance. For the 100 V and 1000 V ranges, a 10 MΩ input divider is placed across the HI and LO input terminals.

When the input impedance is set to 10 MΩ, the 100 mV to 1000 V ranges have a 10 MΩ input divider across the HI and LO input terminals. The 10 MΩ impedance provides stable measurements when the terminals are open (approximately 100 μV at 1 PLC).

Choosing automatic input impedance is a balance between achieving low DC voltage noise on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges and optimizing measurement noise due to charge injection. The DMM7510 is optimized for low noise and charge injection when the DUT has less than 100 kΩ input resistance. When the DUT input impedance is more than 100 kΩ, selecting an input impedance of 10 MΩ optimizes the measurement for lowest noise on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges. You can achieve short-term low noise and low charge injection on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges with autozero off. For the 10 V to 1000 V ranges, both input impedance settings achieve low charge injection.

For the digitize voltage function, the input impedance setting is only available when coupling is set to DC.

### Example

```
:DIG:VOLT:INP AUTO
```

Set input impedance to be set automatically when the digitize voltage function is selected.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:COUPLing](#) (on page 11-68)



## [[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:LINE:SYNC

This command determines if line synchronization is used during the measurement.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0 (OFF)

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:LINE:SYNC <state>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:LINE:SYNC?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Disable: OFF or 0 Enable: ON or 1

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

When line synchronization is enabled, measurements are initiated at the first positive-going zero crossing of the power line cycle after the trigger.

### Example

```
CURR:LINE:SYNC ON Turn on line synchronization when DC current is measured.
```

### Also see

[Line cycle synchronization](#) (on page 4-69)

## [[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:NPLCycles

This command sets the time that the input signal is measured for the selected function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:NPLCycles <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:NPLCycles <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:NPLCycles?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:NPLCycles? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
------------	---

<n>	The number of power-line cycles for each measurement: 0.0005 to 15 (60 Hz) or 12 (50 Hz)
<DEF   MIN   MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, Or MAXimum value

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

This command sets the amount of time that the input signal is measured.

The amount of time is specified as the number of power line cycles (NPLCs). Each PLC for 60 Hz is 16.67 ms (1/60) and each PLC for 50 Hz is 20 ms (1/50). For 60 Hz, if you set the NPLC to 0.1, the measure time is 1.667 ms.

The shortest amount of time results in the fastest reading rate but increases the reading noise and decreases the number of usable digits.

The longest amount of time provides the lowest reading noise and more usable digits but has the slowest reading rate.

Settings between the fastest and slowest number of power line cycles are a compromise between speed and noise.

If you change the PLCs, you may want to adjust the displayed digits to reflect the change in usable digits.

**NOTE**

The measurement time can also be set as an aperture time. Changing the NPLC value changes the aperture time and changing the aperture time changes the NPLC value.

**Example 1**

CURR:NPLC 0.5	Sets the measurement time for current measurements to 0.0083 s (0.5/60).
---------------	--

**Example 2**

RES:NPLC 0.5	Sets the measurement time for resistance measurements to 0.0083 s (0.5/60).
--------------	---

**Example 3**

VOLT:NPLC 0.5	Sets the measurement time for voltage measurements to 0.0083 s (0.5/60).
---------------	--

**Also see**

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:APERture](#) (on page 11-47)

[Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy](#) (on page 4-69)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:OCOMpensated

This command determines if offset compensation is used.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	Temperature, 3- or 4-wire RTD: ON (1) 4-wire resistance: OFF (0)

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:OCOMpensated <state>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:OCOMpensated?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Set offset compensation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disabled: OFF or 0</li> <li>▪ Enabled: ON or 1 (for 4-wire resistance, not available for ranges more than 100 k<math>\Omega</math>)</li> <li>▪ Be set automatically for ranges where it is applicable: AUTO</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The voltage offsets caused by the presence of thermoelectric EMFs ( $V_{EMF}$ ) can adversely affect resistance measurement accuracy. To overcome these offset voltages, you can use offset-compensated ohms.

For 4-wire resistance measurements, when offset compensation is enabled, the measure range is limited to a maximum of 100 k $\Omega$ . Offset compensation is automatically enabled when dry circuit is enabled. When Auto is selected, the instrument automatically turns offset compensation on or off as appropriate for the selected range.

For 2-wire resistance measurements, offset compensation is always set to off.

For temperature measurements, offset compensation is only available when the transducer type is set to an RTD option.

**Example**

<pre>*RST :SENS:FUNC "FRES" :SENS:FRES:RANG 10e3 :FRES:OCOM ON :COUNT 5 :TRAC:TRIG "defbuffer1" :TRAC:DATA? 1, 5, "defbuffer1", READ</pre>	<p>Reset the instrument.</p> <p>Set the measurement function to 4-wire resistance and set the range to 10 kΩ.</p> <p>Turn offset-compensated ohms on.</p> <p>Set the measurement count to 5.</p> <p>Make measurements and store them in defbuffer1.</p> <p>Retrieve the measurement values for readings 1 to 5.</p>
--	---

**Also see**

[Offset-compensated ohms](#) (on page 4-22)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ODETector

This command determines if the detection of open leads is enabled or disabled.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	4W Res: OFF (0) Temperature: ON (1)

**Usage**

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ODETector <state>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:ODETector?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Disable: OFF or 0 Enable: ON or 1

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

For temperature measurements, this is only available when the transducer is set to a thermocouple or one of the RTDs.

Long lengths of thermocouple wire can have a large amount of capacitance, which is seen at the input of the DMM. If an intermittent open occurs in the thermocouple circuit, the capacitance can cause an erroneous on-scale reading. The open thermocouple detection circuit, when enabled, applies a 100 μA pulse of current to the thermocouple before the start of each temperature measurement.

**Example**

TEMP:TRAN TC	Set the transducer type to thermocouple.
TEMP:TC:TYPE K	Set the thermocouple type to K.
TEMP:UNIT CELS	Set the units to Celsius.
TEMP:ODET OFF	Turn open lead detection off.

**Also see**

None

**[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:RANGe:AUTO**

This command determines if the measurement range is set manually or automatically for the selected measure function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	ON (1)

**Usage**

```
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:RANGe:AUTO <state>
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:RANGe:AUTO?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Set the measurement range manually: OFF or 0 Set the measurement range automatically: ON or 1

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

Autorange selects the best range in which to measure the signal that is applied to the input terminals of the instrument. When autorange is enabled, the range increases at 120 percent of range. The range decreases occur when the reading is <10 percent of nominal range. For example, if you are on the 1 V range and autorange is enabled, the instrument autoranges up to the 10 V range when the measurement exceeds 1.2 V. It autoranges down to the 100 mV range when the measurement falls below 1 V.

This command determines how the range is selected.

When this command is set to off, you must set the range. If you do not set the range, the instrument remains at the range that was last selected by autorange.

When this command is set to on, the instrument automatically goes to the most sensitive range to perform the measurement.

If a range is manually selected through the front panel or a remote command, this command is automatically set to off.

## NOTE

When the TERMINALS switch is set to REAR and autorange is enabled, autoranging is limited to ranges up to 3 A. The 10 A range is not included in the autorange algorithm.

### Example

```
RES:RANG:AUTO ON
```

Set the range to be selected automatically for resistance measurements.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RANGe\[:UPPer\]](#) (on page 11-83)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RANGe[:UPPer]

This command determines the positive full-scale measure range.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RANGe[:UPPer] <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RANGe[:UPPer] <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RANGe[:UPPer]?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RANGe[:UPPer]? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value
<n>	See <b>Details</b>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

You can assign any real number using this command. The instrument selects the closest fixed range that is large enough to measure the entered number. For example, for current measurements, if you expect a reading of approximately 9 mA, set the range to 9 mA to select the 10 mA range. When you read this setting, you see the positive full-scale value of the measurement range that the instrument is presently using.

This command is primarily intended to eliminate the time that is required by the instrument to automatically search for a range.

When a range is fixed, any signal greater than the entered range generates an overrange condition. When an overrange condition occurs, the front panel displays "Overflow" and the remote interface returns  $9.9e+37$ .

## NOTE

When you set a value for the measurement range, the measurement autorange setting is automatically disabled for the selected measurement function (if supported by that function).

The range for measure functions defaults to autorange for all measure functions. If you switch from a fixed range to autorange, autorange is set to off. The range remains at the fixed range until a measurement is made, at which time the range is set to accommodate the new measurement.

The following table lists the ranges for each function.

If the measurement function is...	The available ranges are...
DC voltage	100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 1000 V
AC voltage	100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 700 V
DC current	10 $\mu$ A, 100 $\mu$ A, 1 mA, 10 mA, 100 mA, 1 A, 3 A 10 A available for rear terminals
AC current	1 mA, 10 mA, 100 mA, 1 A, 3 A 10 A available for rear terminals
2-wire resistance	10 $\Omega$ , 100 $\Omega$ , 1 k $\Omega$ , 10 k $\Omega$ , 100 k $\Omega$ , 1 M $\Omega$ , 10 M $\Omega$ , 100 M $\Omega$ , 1 G $\Omega$
4-wire resistance	1 $\Omega$ , 10 $\Omega$ , 100 $\Omega$ , 1 k $\Omega$ , 10 k $\Omega$ , 100 k $\Omega$ , 1 M $\Omega$ , 10 M $\Omega$ , 100 M $\Omega$ , 1 G $\Omega$
Continuity	1 k $\Omega$ (fixed)
Diode	10 V (fixed)
Capacitance	1 nF, 10 nF, 100 nF, 1 $\mu$ F, 10 $\mu$ F, 100 $\mu$ F, 1 mF
DC voltage ratio	100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 1000 V
Digitize voltage	100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 1000 V
Digitize current	10 $\mu$ A, 100 $\mu$ A, 1 mA, 10 mA, 100 mA, 1 A, 3 A 10 A available for rear terminals

### Example 1

```
:SENS:CURR:RANG 10E-6
```

Select the 10  $\mu$ A range.

### Example 2

```
:DIG:CURR:RANG 100e-6
```

Select the 100  $\mu$ A range.

### Example 3

```
:DIG:VOLT:RANG 100e-3
```

Select the 100 mV range.

### Also see

[Ranges](#) (on page 4-56)

[\[:SENSe1\]:<function>:RANGe:AUTO](#) (on page 11-82)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative

This command contains the relative offset value.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The relative offset value; see <b>Details</b>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command specifies the relative offset value that can be applied to new measurements. When relative offset is enabled, all subsequent measured readings are offset by the value that is set for this command.

You can set this value, or have the instrument acquire a value. If the instrument acquires the value, read this setting to return the value that was measured internally.

The ranges for the relative offset values for all functions are listed in the following table.

	Minimum	Maximum
<b>DC voltage</b>	-1000	1000
<b>AC voltage</b>	-700	700
<b>DC current (front terminals selected)</b>	-3	3
<b>DC current (rear terminals selected)</b>	-10	10
<b>AC current (front terminals selected)</b>	-3	3
<b>AC current (rear terminals selected)</b>	-10	10
<b>Resistance</b>	-1e+9	1e+9
<b>4-wire resistance</b>	-1e+9	1e+9
<b>Diode</b>	-10	10
<b>Capacitance</b>	-0.001	0.001
<b>Temperature</b>	-3310	3310



	Minimum	Maximum
Continuity	-1000	1000
Frequency	-1e+6	1e+6
Period	-1	1
DC voltage ratio - Method set to result	-1e+12	1e+12
DC voltage ratio - Method set to parts	-1000	1000
Digitize voltage	-1000	1000
Digitize current (front terminals selected)	-3	3
Digitize current (rear terminals selected)	-10	10

### Example

```
CURR:REL 0.5
CURR:REL:STAT ON
```

Set the relative offset for current measurements to 0.5. Enable relative offset.

### Also see

[Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:ACQuire](#) (on page 11-86)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:STATe](#) (on page 11-88)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:ACQuire

This command acquires a measurement and stores it as the relative offset value.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:ACQuire
```

<function>

The function to which the setting applies; see **Functions**

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTInuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command triggers the instrument to make a new measurement for the selected function. This measurement is then stored as the new relative offset level.

When you send this command, the instrument does not apply any math, limit test, or filter settings to the measurement, even if they are set. It is a measurement that is made as if these settings are disabled.

You must change to the function for which you want to acquire a value before sending this command.

The instrument must have relative offset enabled to use the acquired relative offset value.

After executing this command, you can use the [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative? command to return the last relative level value that was acquired or set.

**Example**

<pre>FUNC "RES" RES:REL:ACQ RES:REL? RES:REL:STAT ON</pre>	<p>Switch to resistance measurements. Acquire a relative offset value for resistance measurements.</p> <p>Query for the offset value.</p> <p>Turn relative offset on.</p> <p>Example output: -5.4017E-10</p>
--	--

**Also see**

- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative](#) (on page 11-85)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:STATe](#) (on page 11-88)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:METHod

This command determines if relative offset is applied to the measurements before calculating the DC voltage ratio value.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	PARTs

**Usage**

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:METHod <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:METHod?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	Apply relative offset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After calculating the DC voltage ratio value: RESult</li> <li>Before calculating the DC voltage ratio value: PARTs</li> </ul>

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

This command determines if relative offset is applied to the voltage measurements before the ratio calculation or if the relative offset is applied to the final calculated value.

When the parts method is selected, the individual readings each have the relative offset value applied before being used to calculate the measurement reading. The relative offset value is working with smaller ranges, so an error may occur. Reduce the relative offset value if you receive an error. When a relative offset value is acquired when the parts method is selected, the relative offset levels are made and applied to both input and sense.

A relative offset is applied to the sense value and then to the input value.

When the results method is selected, the individual readings do not have the relative offset value applied. The relative offset value is applied to the final calculation.

### Example

<code>:FUNC "VOLT:RAT"</code>	Set the measure function to DC voltage ratio.
<code>:VOLT:RAT:REL:METH PART</code>	Set the method to apply relative offset before generating the ratio.

### Also see

[Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:ACQuire](#) (on page 11-86)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:STATe](#) (on page 11-88)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:STATe

This command enables or disables the application of a relative offset value to the measurement.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	OFF (0)

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:STATe <state>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RELative:STATe?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Disable the relative offset: OFF or 0 Enable the relative offset: ON or 1

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

When relative measurements are enabled, all subsequent measured readings are offset by the relative offset value. You can enter a relative offset value or have the instrument acquire a relative offset value.

Each returned measured relative reading is the result of the following calculation:

$$\text{Displayed reading} = \text{Actual measured reading} - \text{Relative offset value}$$

### Example

<code>:SENS:FUNC "VOLT"</code>	Set the measurement function to volts with a relative offset of 5 V and enable the relative offset function.
<code>:SENS:VOLT:REL 5</code>	
<code>:SENSe:VOLT:REL:STATe ON</code>	

**Also see**

- [Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative](#) (on page 11-85)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RELative:ACQuire](#) (on page 11-86)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ALPHa

This command contains the alpha value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0.00385055

**Usage**

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ALPHa <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ALPHa <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ALPHa?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ALPHa? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	0 to 0.01
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

**Functions**

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

**Details**

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

**Example**

<pre>:FUNC "TEMP" :TEMP:TRANsducer TRTD :TEMP:RTD:THR USER :TEMP:RTD:ALPH 0.00385 :TEMP:RTD:ZERO 120</pre>	<p>Set the measure function to temperature.</p> <p>Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.</p> <p>Set the RTD type to User.</p> <p>Set the alpha RTD value to 0.00385.</p> <p>Set the zero RTD value to 120.</p>
--	---

**Also see**

- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:FOUR](#) (on page 11-92)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:THRee](#) (on page 11-93)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsducer](#) (on page 11-104)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:BETA

This command contains the beta value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0.10863

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:BETA <value>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:BETA <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:BETA?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:BETA? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<value>	0 to 1
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

### Example

:FUNC "TEMP"	Set the measure function to temperature.
:TEMP:TRANsducer TRTD	Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.
:TEMP:RTD:THR USER	Set the RTD type to User.
:TEMP:RTD:ALPH 0.005	Set the alpha RTD value to 0.005.
:TEMP:RTD:DELT 0.00385	Set the delta RTD value to 0.00385.
:TEMP:RTD:ZERO 120	Set the zero RTD value to 120.
:TEMP:RTD:BETA 0.3	Set the beta RTD value to 0.3.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:FOUR](#) (on page 11-92)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:THRee](#) (on page 11-93)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsducer](#) (on page 11-104)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:DELTA

This command contains the delta value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1.4999

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:DELTA <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:DELTA <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:DELTA?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:DELTA? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The delta value from 0 to 5
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

### Example

:FUNC "TEMP"	Set the measure function to temperature.
:TEMP:TRANsdUCer TRTD	Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.
:TEMP:RTD:THR USER	Set the RTD type to User.
:TEMP:RTD:ALPH 0.005	Set the alpha RTD value to 0.005.
:TEMP:RTD:DELT 0.00385	Set the delta RTD value to 0.00385.
:TEMP:RTD:ZERO 120	Set the zero RTD value to 120.

### Also see

- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:FOUR](#) (on page 11-92)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:THRee](#) (on page 11-93)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsdUCer](#) (on page 11-104)

## [ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :RTD :FOUR

This command contains the type of 4-wire RTD that is being used.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	PT100

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :RTD :FOUR <type>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :RTD :FOUR?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<type>	The type of 4-wire RTD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PT100: PT100</li> <li>▪ PT385: PT385</li> <li>▪ PT3916: PT3916</li> <li>▪ D100: D100</li> <li>▪ F100: F100</li> <li>▪ User-specified type: USER</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The transducer type must be set to temperature and the transducer must be set to 4-wire RTD before you can set the RTD type.

### Example

:FUNC "TEMP"	Set the measure function to temperature.
:TEMP:TRANsdUcer FRTD	Set the transducer type to 4-wire RTD.
:TEMP:RTD:FOUR PT3916	Set the RTD type to PT3916.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\] :<function> :TRANsdUcer](#) (on page 11-104)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:THRee

This command defines the type of three-wire RTD that is being used.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	PT100

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:THRee <type>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:THRee?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<type>	The type of three-wire RTD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PT100: PT100</li> <li>▪ PT385: PT385</li> <li>▪ PT3916: PT3916</li> <li>▪ D100: D100</li> <li>▪ F100: F100</li> <li>▪ User-specified type: USER</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTInuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The transducer type must be set to temperature and the transducer must be set to 3-wire RTD before you can set the RTD type.

### Example

<pre>:FUNC "TEMP" :TEMP:TRANsdncer TRTD :TEMP:RTD:THR PT3916</pre>	<p>Set the measure function to temperature. Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD. Set the RTD type to PT3916.</p>
--	--

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsdncer](#) (on page 11-104)  
[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)



## **[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:RTD:ZERO**

This command contains the zero value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	100

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:RTD:ZERO <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ZERO <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ZERO?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:RTD:ZERO? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The zero value of the RTD: 0 to 10000
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

### Example

<pre>:FUNC "TEMP" :TEMP:TRANsducer TRTD :TEMP:RTD:THR USER :TEMP:RTD:ALPH 0.00385 :TEMP:RTD:ZERO 120</pre>	<p>Set the measure function to temperature.</p> <p>Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.</p> <p>Set the RTD type to User.</p> <p>Set the alpha RTD value to 0.00385.</p> <p>Set the zero RTD value to 120.</p>
--	---

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:THRee](#) (on page 11-93)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsducer](#) (on page 11-104)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:SRATe

This command defines the precise acquisition rate at which the digitizing measurements are made.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1,000,000

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:SRATe <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:SRATe <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:SRATe?
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:SRATe? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	1,000 to 1,000,000 readings per second
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The sample rate determines how fast the DMM7510 acquires a digitized reading.

Set the sample rate before setting the aperture. If the aperture setting is too high for the selected sample rate, it is automatically adjusted to the highest aperture that can be used with the sample rate.

### Example

```
DIG:FUNC "CURR"
DIG:CURR:SRATE 1000000
DIG:CURR:APER AUTO
DIG:COUN 10
MEAS:DIG?
```

Set the digitize function to measure current. Set the sample rate to 1,000,000, with a count of 10, and automatic aperture. Make a digitize measurement.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:APERture](#) (on page 11-47)

## [[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:SENSe:RANGe:AUTO

This command determines if the sense range is set manually or automatically.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	ON (1)

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:SENSe:RANGe:AUTO <state>
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:SENSe:RANGe:AUTO?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	Disable autorange: OFF or 0 Enable autorange: ON or 1

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This selects whether the range for the denominator of the ratio is selected manually or automatically.

This command determines how the range is selected.

When this command is set to off, you must set the range. If you do not set the range, the instrument remains at the range that was last selected by autorange.

When this command is set to on, the instrument automatically goes to the most sensitive range to perform the measurement.

If a range is manually selected through the front panel or a remote command, this command is automatically set to off. Autorange selects the best range in which to measure the signal that is applied to the input terminals of the instrument. When autorange is enabled, the range increases at 120 percent of range. The range decreases occur when the reading is <10 percent of nominal range. For example, if you are on the 1 V range and autorange is enabled, the instrument autoranges up to the 10 V range when the measurement exceeds 1.2 V. It autoranges down to the 100 mV range when the measurement falls below 1 V.

### Example

```
FUNC "VOLT:RAT"
VOLT:RAT:SENS:RANG:AUTO OFF
```

Set autorange off for the voltage ratio function.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:SENSe:RANGe\[:UPPer\]](#) (on page 11-97)

## [ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :SENSe :RANGe [ :UPPer ]

This command determines the positive full-scale range for the sense measurement.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	10

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :SENSe :RANGe [ :UPPer ] <n>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :SENSe :RANGe [ :UPPer ] <DEF | MIN | MAX>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :SENSe :RANGe [ :UPPer ]?
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :SENSe :RANGe [ :UPPer ]? <DEF | MIN | MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	Range in volts: 0.1, 1, or 10
<DEF   MIN   MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage [ :DC ]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage [ :DC ] :RATio
VOLTage :AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize :VOLTage
CURRent [ :DC ]	DIODE	FREQuency [ :VOLTage ]	DIGitize :CURRent
CURRent :AC	CAPacitance	PERiod [ :VOLTage ]	

### Details

The full-scale input for the reference measurement in the denominator of the ratio. It affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Autorange is automatically set to off if a specific value is set.

When you assign a range value, the instrument is set on a fixed range that is large enough to measure the assigned value. The instrument selects the best range for measuring the maximum expected value. For example, if you expect a sense reading of approximately 9 V, set the range to 9 V to select the 10 V range.

This command is primarily intended to eliminate the time that is required by the instrument to select an automatic range.

Note that when you select a fixed range, an overflow condition can occur.

When you read this setting, you see the positive full-scale value of the sense range that the instrument is presently using.

### Example

```
:SENS :VOLT :RAT :SENS :RANG 10
```

Select the 10 V sense range for DC voltage range.

### Also see

[Ranges](#) (on page 4-56)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\] :<function> :SENSe :RANGe :AUTO](#) (on page 11-96)

## **[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:TCouple:RJUNction:SIMulated**

This command sets the simulated reference temperature of the thermocouple reference junction.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	Celsius: 23 Kelvin: 296.15 Fahrenheit: 73.4

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:TCouple:RJUNction:SIMulated <tempValue>
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:TCouple:RJUNction:SIMulated <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:TCouple:RJUNction:SIMulated?
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:TCouple:RJUNction:SIMulated? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<tempValue>	The temperature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Celsius: 0 to 65</li> <li>▪ Kelvin: 273.15 to 338.15</li> <li>▪ Fahrenheit: 32 to 149</li> </ul>
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This attribute applies to the temperature function when the transducer type is set to thermocouple and the reference junction is set to simulated. It allows you to set the simulated reference temperature value.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "TEMP" TEMP:TRAN TC TEMP:TC:TYPE K TEMP:UNIT CELS TEMP:TC:RJUN:SIM 30</pre>	Sets 30 °C as the simulated reference temperature for thermocouples.
---	--

### Also see

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:TCouple:TYPE](#) (on page 11-99)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsducer](#) (on page 11-104)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:UNIT](#) (on page 11-105)

[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:TCouple:TYPE

This command indicates the thermocouple type.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	K

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:TCouple:TYPE <identifier>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:TCouple:TYPE?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<identifier>	B, E, J, K, N, R, S, Or T

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command is only applicable when the transducer type is set to thermocouple.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "TEMP" TEMP:TRAN TC TEMP:TC:TYPE K TEMP:UNIT CELS TEMP:TC:RJUN:SIM 30</pre>	<p>Set the transducer type to thermocouple. Set the thermocouple type to K. Set the units to Celsius. Set the simulated reference temperature to 30.</p>
---	--

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TCouple:RJUNction:SIMulated](#) (on page 11-98)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsducer](#) (on page 11-104)

[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## **[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:THERmistor**

This command describes the type of thermistor.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	5000 (5000 $\Omega$ )

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:THERmistor <n>
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THERmistor?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The thermistor type in ohms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2252 <math>\Omega</math>: 2252</li> <li>■ 5000 <math>\Omega</math>: 5000</li> <li>■ 10000 <math>\Omega</math>: 10000</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command is only applicable when the transducer type is set to thermistor.

For the <n> parameter, only 2252, 5000, or 10000 are valid entries. If you enter 2200 or 2250, the DMM7510 accepts the entry but changes it to 2252. Other values cause an out of range error message.

### Example

<pre>FUNC "TEMP" TEMP:TRAN THER TEMP:THER 2252</pre>	<p>Set measurement function to temperature.</p> <p>Set the transducer type to thermistor.</p> <p>Set the thermistor type to 2252.</p>
--	---

### Also see

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:TRANsducer](#) (on page 11-104)  
[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## [:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:LEVel

This command determines the signal level where the instrument makes frequency or period measurements.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:LEVel <n>
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:LEVel <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:LEVel?
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:LEVel? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The level: -700 V to 700 V; dependent on range
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

You need to set an appropriate voltage trigger level in order for the frequency counter to operate properly. The frequency counter only counts cycles when the signal amplitude reaches the trigger level. For example, if you set the trigger level for 10 V, any cycles with peak amplitude less than 10 V are not counted.

You must select a specific threshold range (autorange must be set to off) before setting a level that is not zero.

### Example

:FUNC "FREQ"	Set the measure function to frequency.
:FREQ:THR:RANG 10	Set the threshold range to 10 V.
:FREQ:THR:LEV 5	Set the threshold level to 5 V.

### Also see

- [\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:THReshold:RANGe](#) (on page 11-102)
- [\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:THReshold:RANGe:AUTO](#) (on page 11-103)



## **[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGE**

This command indicates the expected input level of the voltage signal.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	10 (10 V)

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGE <n>
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGE <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGE?
[:SENSE[1]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGE? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<n>	The range: 0.1 to 700; instrument selects nearest valid range (100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 700 V)
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The range setting conditions the signal. The instrument automatically selects the most sensitive threshold range for the value you enter. For example, if you specify the expected input voltage to be 90 mV, the instrument automatically selects the 100 mV threshold range.

### Example

FUNC "FREQ" FREQ:THR:RANG 90	Set the threshold range for frequency to 90 V, which will select the 100 V range.
---------------------------------	---

### Also see

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:THReshold:LEVel](#) (on page 11-101)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:<function>:THReshold:RANGE:AUTO](#) (on page 11-103)

## [:SENSe[1]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGe:AUTO

This command determines if the threshold range is set manually or automatically.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	ON (1)

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGe:AUTO <state>
[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:THReshold:RANGe:AUTO?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<state>	The auto range setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: OFF or 0</li> <li>▪ Enable: ON or 1</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command determines how the range is selected.

When this command is set to off, you must set the range. If you do not set the range, the instrument remains at the range that was last selected by autorange.

When this command is set to on, the instrument uses the signal to determine the most sensitive range on which to perform the measurement. The instrument sets the range when a measurement is requested. To set the range, the instrument makes a measurement to determine the range before making the final measurement, which can result in slower reading times. Turn autorange off and set a specific range to increase measure time.

If a range is manually selected through the front panel or a remote command, this command is automatically set to off.

### Example

:FUNC "FREQ"	Set measure function to frequency.
:FREQ:THR:RANG:AUTO OFF	Disable the threshold autorange.
:FREQ:THR:RANG 10	Set the range to 10 V.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:THReshold:LEVel](#) (on page 11-101)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:THReshold:RANGe](#) (on page 11-102)

## **[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:TRANsducer**

This command sets the transducer type.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	TCouple

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:TRANsducer <type>
[[:SENSe[1]]]:<function>:TRANsducer?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<type>	The type of transducer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Thermocouple: TCouple</li> <li>■ Thermistor: THERmistor</li> <li>■ 3-wire RTD: TRTD</li> <li>■ 4-wire RTD: FRTD</li> </ul>

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTInuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The transducer type determines the type of temperature measurement that is made. Each transducer type has related settings that must also be set. For example, thermocouple measurements are only made if the type is set is set to thermocouple. You also need to set the thermocouple type when setting up a thermocouple. For the RTD transducer types, you also set the RTD type.

### Example

:FUNC "TEMP"	Set the measure function to temperature.
:TEMP:TRANsducer FRTD	Set the transducer type to 4-wire RTD.
:TEMP:RTD:FOUR PT3916	Set the RTD type to PT3916 for 4-wire RTDs.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:FOUR](#) (on page 11-92)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:RTD:THRee](#) (on page 11-93)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:TCouple:TYPE](#) (on page 11-99)  
[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:THERmistor](#) (on page 11-100)  
[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## [ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :UNIT

This command sets the units of measurement that are displayed on the front panel of the instrument and stored in the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	Voltage: VOLT Temperature: CELSIUS

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :UNIT <unitOfMeasure>
[ :SENSe[1]] :<function> :UNIT?
```

<function>	The function to which the setting applies; see <b>Functions</b>
<unitOfMeasure>	Digitize voltage, AC voltage, and DC voltage: VOLT, DB, or DBM Temperature: KELVIN, CELSIUS, or FAHRENHEIT

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

The change in measurement units is displayed when the next measurement is made. You can only change the units for the listed functions.

### Example 1

VOLT:UNIT DB	Changes the front-panel display and buffer readings for DC voltage measurements to be displayed in decibels.
--------------	--

### Also see

- [Show voltage readings in decibels](#) (on page 4-8)
- [Show voltage readings in decibel-milliwatts \(dBm\)](#) (on page 4-9)

## **[ :SENSe[1] ] :AZERo:ONCE**

This command causes the instrument to refresh the reference and zero measurements once.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1] ] :AZERo:ONCE
```

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

This command forces a refresh of the reference and zero measurements that are used for the present aperture setting for the selected function.

When autozero is set to off, the instrument may gradually drift out of specification. To minimize the drift, you can send the once command to make a reference and zero measurement immediately before a test sequence.

If the NPLC setting is less than 0.2 PLC, sending autozero once can result in delay of more than a second.

### Example

FUNC "VOLT" AZER:ONCE	Do a one-time refresh of the reference and zero measurements for the voltage function.
--------------------------	--

### Also see

[Automatic reference measurements](#) (on page 4-55)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:AZERo\[:STATe\]](#) (on page 11-65)

## **[ :SENSe[1] ] :CONFIguration:LIST:CATalog?**

This command returns the name of one measure configuration list that is stored on the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[ :SENSe[1] ] :CONFIguration:LIST:CATalog?
```

**Details**

You can use this command to retrieve the names of measure configuration lists that are stored in the instrument.

This command returns one name each time you send it. This command returns an empty string when there are no more names to return. If the command returns an empty string the first time you send it, no measure configuration lists have been created for the instrument.

**Example**

<code>CONF:LIST:CAT?</code>	Send this command to retrieve the name of one measure configuration list. To get all stored lists, send it again until it returns an empty string.
-----------------------------	--

**Also see**

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate](#) (on page 11-107)

## [:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate

This command creates an empty measure configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate "<name>"
```

<code>&lt;name&gt;</code>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
---------------------------	---

**Details**

This command creates an empty configuration list. To add configuration indexes to this list, you need to use the store command.

Configuration lists are not saved when the instrument is turned off. To save a configuration list, use a saved setup to store the instrument settings, which include defined configuration lists.

**Example**

<code>:SENS:CONF:LIST:CRE "MyMeasList"</code>
Creates a measure configuration list named <code>MyMeasList</code> .

**Also see**

- [\\*SAV](#) (on page 11-13)
- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:STORE](#) (on page 11-111)

## [:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:DELeTe

This command deletes a measure configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:DELeTe "<name>"
[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:DELeTe "<name>", <index>
```

<name>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<index>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the configuration list

### Details

Deletes a configuration list. If the index is not specified, the entire configuration list is deleted. If the index is specified, only the specified configuration index in the list is deleted.

When an index is deleted from a configuration list, the index numbers of the following indexes are shifted up by one. For example, if you have a configuration list with 10 indexes and you delete index 3, the index that was numbered 4 becomes index 3, and the all the following indexes are renumbered in sequence to index 9. Because of this, if you want to delete several nonconsecutive indexes in a configuration list, it is best to delete the higher numbered index first, then the next lower index, and so on. This also means that if you want to delete all the indexes in a configuration list, you must delete index 1 repeatedly until all indexes have been removed.

### Example

<code>:SENSe:CONF:LIST:DELeTe "myMeasList"</code>	Deletes a configuration list named myMeasList.
<code>:SENSe:CONF:LIST:DELeTe "myMeasList", 2</code>	Deletes configuration index 2 in a configuration list named myMeasList.

### Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate](#) (on page 11-107)

## **[[:SENSE[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERY?**

This command returns a list of TSP commands and parameter settings that are stored in the specified configuration index.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERY? "<name>", <index>
[:SENSE[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERY? "<name>", <index>, <fieldSeparator>
```

<name>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<index>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the configuration list
<fieldSeparator>	A separator for the data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comma (default): COMMa or 1</li> <li>▪ Semicolon: SEMicolon or 2</li> <li>▪ New line: NEWLine or 3</li> </ul>

### Details

This command recalls data for one configuration index.

### Example

```
:SENS:CONF:LIST:QUER? "MyMeasList", 2, NEWL
```

Returns the TSP commands and parameter settings that represent the settings in configuration index 2.

Example partial output:

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.unit = dmm.UNIT_VOLT
dmm.measure.range = 1
dmm.measure.autorange = dmm.ON
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.ON
```

### Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

[\[:SENSE\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate](#) (on page 11-107)

[\\*SAV](#) (on page 11-13)

[TSP command reference](#) (on page 13-1)



## **[[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:RECall**

This command recalls a configuration index in a measure configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:RECall "<name>"
[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:RECall "<name>", <index>
```

<name>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<index>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the measure configuration list

### Details

Use this command to recall the settings stored in a specific configuration index in a measure configuration list. If you do not specify an index when you send the command, it recalls the settings stored in the first configuration index in the specified measure configuration list.

If you recall an invalid index (for example, calling index 3 when there are only two indexes in the configuration list) or try to recall an index from an empty configuration list, event code 2790, "Configuration list, error, does not exist" is displayed.

Each index contains the settings for the selected function of that index. Settings for other functions are not affected when the configuration list index is recalled. A single index stores the settings associated with a single measure or digitize function. To see the settings that will be recalled with an index, use the [[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERy? command.

### Example

<code>:SENSe:CONF:LIST:RECall "MyMeasList", 5</code>	Recalls configuration index 5 in a configuration list named <code>MyMeasList</code> .
<code>:SENSe:CONF:LIST:RECall "MyMeasList"</code>	Because an index was not specified, this command recalls configuration index 1 from a configuration list named <code>MyMeasList</code> .

### Also see

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate](#) (on page 11-107)
- [\\*SAV](#) (on page 11-13)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:QUERy?](#) (on page 11-109)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:STORe](#) (on page 11-111)

## [:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:SIZE?

This command returns the size (number of configuration indexes) of a measure configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:SIZE? "<name>"
```

<name>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
--------	---

### Details

This command returns the size (number of configuration indexes) of a measure configuration list. The size of the list is equal to the number of configuration indexes in a configuration list.

### Example

:SENSe:CONF:LIST:SIZE? "MyMeasList"	Returns the number of configuration indexes in a measure configuration list named MyMeasList. Example output: 3
-------------------------------------	---

### Also see

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFIguration:LIST:CREate](#) (on page 11-107)
- [\\*SAV](#) (on page 11-13)

## [:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:STORE

This command stores the active measure or digitize settings into the named configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Saved settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:STORE "<name>"
[:SENSe[1]]:CONFIguration:LIST:STORE "<name>", <index>
```

<name>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<index>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the configuration list

### Details

Use this command to store the active measure or digitize settings to a configuration index in a configuration list. If the index parameter is not provided, the new settings are appended to the end of the list. The index only stores the active settings for a single active measure or digitize function.

A measure configuration list can store measure or digitize settings, but not at the same time. If the active function is a digitize function, digitize settings are saved. When the index is queried, digitize settings and their values are listed, but measure settings are listed as not being used. Similarly, if the active function is a measure function, measure settings are saved. When the index is queried, the measure settings and their values are listed, but the digitize settings are listed as not used.

Configuration lists are not saved when the instrument is turned off or reset. To save a configuration list, create a configuration script to save instrument settings, including any defined configuration lists.

### Example

<code>:SENS:CONF:LIST:STOR "MyConfigList"</code>	Stores the active settings of the instrument to the end of the configuration list named MyConfigList.
<code>:SENS:CONF:LIST:STOR "MyConfigList", 5</code>	Stores the active settings of the instrument to the configuration list named MyConfigList in configuration index 5.

### Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:CONFigure:LIST:CREate](#) (on page 11-107)

[\\*SAV](#) (on page 11-13)

## [:SENSe[1]]:COUNT

This command sets the number of measurements to make when a measurement is requested.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
[:SENSe[1]]:COUNT <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:COUNT <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:COUNT?
[:SENSe[1]]:COUNT? <DEF|MIN|MAX>
```

<n>	The number of measurements (1 to 1,000,000 or buffer capacity)
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Details

This command sets the number of measurements that are made when a measurement is requested. This command does not affect the trigger model.

This command sets the count for all measure functions.

If you set the count to a value that is larger than the capacity of the reading buffer and the buffer fill mode is set to continuous, the buffer wraps until the number of readings specified have occurred. The earliest readings in the count are overwritten. If the buffer is set to fill once, readings stop when the buffer is filled, even if the count is not complete.

## NOTE

To get better performance from the instrument, use the SimpleLoop trigger-model template instead of using the count command.

### Example

```

:SENS:FUNC "CURR"
:TRAC:CLEAR
:COUN 10
:MEAS?
:TRAC:DATA? 1, 10

```

Clear data from the reading buffer.  
Set the count to 10.  
Make ten measurements.  
Returns the last measurement.  
Example output:  
-5.693831E-05

Read all ten measurements.  
Example output:  
-7.681046E-05,-2.200288E-04,-9.086048E-05,-6.388056E-05,-7.212282E-05,-4.874761E-05,-4.741654E-04,-6.811028E-05,-5.110232E-05,-5.693831E-05

### Also see

- [:MEASure?](#) (on page 11-3)
- [:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)
- [:TRIGger:LOAD "SimpleLoop"](#) (on page 11-215)

## [:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:COUNT

This command sets the number of measurements to digitize when a measurement is requested.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	10,000

### Usage

```

[:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:COUNT <n>
[:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:COUNT <DEF|MIN|MAX>
[:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:COUNT?
[:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:COUNT? <DEF|MIN|MAX>

```

<n>	The number of measurements (1 to 55,000,000)
<DEF MIN MAX>	The DEFault, MINimum, or MAXimum value

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

## Details

The digitize function makes the number of readings set by this command in the time set by the sample rate. This command does not affect the trigger model. This command sets the count for all digitize functions.

## Example

```
DIG:FUNC "VOLTage"
DIG:COUN 10
MEAS:DIG?
```

Make ten digitize voltage measurements.

## Also see

[:MEASure:DIGitize?](#) (on page 11-6)

## [[:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:FUNction[:ON]]

This command selects which digitize function is active.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	NONE

## Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:FUNction[:ON] "<function>"
[:SENSe[1]]:DIGitize:FUNction[:ON]?
```

<function>

A string that contains the measurement function to make active:

- Current: CURREnt
- Voltage: VOLTage

## Details

Set this command to the type of measurement you want to digitize.

Reading this command returns the digitize function that is presently active.

If you send the query when a measurement function is selected, the query returns NONE. The none setting is automatically made if you select a function with [:SENSe[1]]:FUNction[:ON] or through the front panel.

## Example

```
DIG:FUNC "VOLTage"
```

Make the digitize voltage function the active function.

## Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:FUNction\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-115)

## [[:SENSe[1]]:FUNction[:ON]

This command selects the active measure function.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	VOLT:DC

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]:FUNction[:ON] "<function>"
[:SENSe[1]]:FUNction[:ON]?
```

<function>	A string that contains the measure function; see <b>Functions</b>
------------	---

### Functions

VOLTage[:DC]	RESistance	TEMPerature	VOLTage[:DC]:RATio
VOLTage:AC	FRESistance	CONTinuity	DIGitize:VOLTage
CURRent[:DC]	DIODE	FREQuency[:VOLTage]	DIGitize:CURRent
CURRent:AC	CAPacitance	PERiod[:VOLTage]	

### Details

Set this command to the type of measurement you want to make.

Reading this command returns the measure function that is presently active.

If you send this query when a digitize measurement function is selected, this returns NONE.

### Example

:FUNC "VOLTage"	Make the voltage measurement function the active function.
-----------------	--

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:DIGitize:FUNction\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-114)

## [[:SENSe[1]]:TRIGger:DIGitize:STIMulus

This command sets the instrument to digitize a measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NONE

### Usage

```
[[:SENSe[1]]:TRIGger:DIGitize:STIMulus <event>
[:SENSe[1]]:TRIGger:DIGitize:STIMulus?
```

<event>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>
---------	--

## Details

This command is intended to provide the lowest possible latency between a trigger event such as digital I/O and a reading. It forces the instrument to make a digitize measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event. Options for the trigger event parameter are listed in the following table.

A digitize function must be active before sending this command. The measurement is digitized for the active function. If a measure function is active, an error is generated.

Before using this command, set the active reading buffer. Readings are stored in the active reading buffer.

If the count is set to more than 1, the first reading is initialized by this trigger. Subsequent readings occur as rapidly as the instrument can make them. If a trigger occurs during the group measurement, the trigger is latched and another group of measurements with the same count will be triggered after the current group completes.

If the stimulus is set to none, this command has no effect on readings.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATRIgger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDER<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	COMMANd
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGIo<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMER<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

## Example

<pre>*RST :DIG:FUNC "VOLT" :TRIG:DIG:STIM DISP :DIG:COUN 10</pre>	<pre>Reset the instrument. Set the digitize function to voltage. Set the digitize trigger stimulus to be the front-panel TRIGGER key. Set the digitize count to 10. Press the TRIGGER key to generate 10 readings.</pre>
---	--

## Also see

[:READ:DIGitize?](#) (on page 11-10)

[\[:SENSel1\]:DIGitize:FUNCTION\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-114)

## [[:SENSE[1]]]:TRIGGER:MEASURE:STIMULUS

This command sets the instrument to make a measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NONE

### Usage

```
[[:SENSE[1]]]:TRIGGER:MEASURE:STIMULUS <event>
[[:SENSE[1]]]:TRIGGER:MEASURE:STIMULUS?
```

<event>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>
---------	--

### Details

This command is intended to provide the lowest possible latency between an event such as digital I/O and a reading. It forces the instrument to make a measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event. Options for the trigger event parameter are listed in the following table.

A measure function must be active before sending this command. The measurement is made for the active measure function. If a digitize function is active, an error is generated.

Before using this command, set the active reading buffer. Readings are stored in the active reading buffer.

If the count is set to more than 1, the first reading is initialized by this trigger. Subsequent readings occur as rapidly as the instrument can make them. If a trigger occurs during the group measurement, the trigger is latched and another group of measurements with the same count will be triggered after the current group completes.

If the stimulus is set to none, this command has no effect on readings.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATRigger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDER<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b> GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b> USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b> VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command device_trigger</li> </ul>	COMMAND
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGIO<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPLAY
External trigger in	EXTERNAL
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTIFY<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMER<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLINK<n>



**Example**

```
*RST
:FUNC "CURR"
:TRIG:MEAS:STIM DISP
:COUN 10
```

Reset the instrument.  
Set the function to DC current.  
Set the trigger stimulus to be the front-panel TRIGGER key.  
Set the count to 10.  
Press the TRIGGER key to generate 10 readings.

**Also see**

[:READ?](#) (on page 11-8)

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:FUNCTION\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-115)

## STATus subsystem

The STATus subsystem controls the status registers of the instrument. For additional information on the status model, see [Status model](#) (on page 15-1).

### :STATus:CLEAr

This function clears event registers.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:STATus:CLEAr
```

**Details**

This command clears the event registers of the Questionable Event and Operation Event Register set. It does not affect the Questionable Event Enable or Operation Event Enable registers.

**Example**

```
:STATus:CLEAr
```

Clear the bits in the registers.

**Also see**

[\\*CLS](#) (on page 14-2)

### :STATus:OPERation:CONDition?

This command reads the Operation Event Register of the status model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
```

**Details**

This command reads the contents of the Operation Condition Register, which is one of the Operation Event Registers.

For detail on interpreting the value of a register, see [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14).

**Example**

<code>:STAT:OPER:COND?</code>	Returns the contents of the Operation Condition Register.
-------------------------------	---

**Also see**

[Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

---

## **:STATus:OPERation:ENABLE**

This command sets or reads the contents of the Operation Event Enable Register of the status model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	STATus:PRESet	Not applicable	0

**Usage**

```
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <n>
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?
```

<code>&lt;n&gt;</code>	The status of the operation status register
------------------------	---

**Details**

This command sets or reads the contents of the Enable register of the Operation Event Register.

When one of these bits is set, when the corresponding bit in the Operation Event Register or Operation Condition Register is set, the OSB bit in the Status Byte Register is set.

When sending binary values, preface `<n>` with `#b`. When sending hexadecimal values, preface `<n>` with `#h`. No preface is needed when sending decimal values.

**Example**

<code>:STAT:OPER:ENAB #b0101000000000000</code>	Sets the 12 and 14 bits of the operation status enable register using a decimal value. You could also send the decimal value: <code>:STAT:OPER:ENAB 20480</code> Or the hexadecimal value: <code>:STAT:OPER:ENAB #h5000</code>
---	---

**Also see**

[Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

## :STATus:OPERation:MAP

This command allows you to map event numbers to bits in the Operation Event Registers.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:STATus:OPERation:MAP <bitNumber>, <setEvent>
:STATus:OPERation:MAP <bitNumber>, <setEvent>, <clearEvent>
:STATus:OPERation:MAP? <bitNumber>
```

<bitNumber>	The bit number that is mapped to an event (0 to 14)
<setEvent>	The number of the event that sets the bits in the condition and event registers; 0 if no mapping
<clearEvent>	The number of the event that clears the bit in the condition register; 0 if no mapping

### Details

You can map events to bits in the event registers with this command. This allows you to cause bits in the condition and event registers to be set or cleared when the specified events occur. You can use any valid event number as the event that sets or clears bits.

When a mapped event is programmed to set bits, the corresponding bits in both the condition register and event register are set when the event is detected.

When a mapped event is programmed to clear bits, the bit in the condition register is set to 0 when the event is detected.

If the event is set to zero (0), the bit is never set.

The query requests the mapped set event and mapped clear event status for a bit in the Operation Event Registers. When you query the mapping for a specific bit, the instrument returns the events that were mapped to set and clear that bit. Zero (0) indicates that the bits have not been set.

### Example

```
:STATus:OPERation:MAP 0, 4917, 4918
```

When event 4917 occurs (a default buffer is 0% filled), bit 0 is set in the condition register and the event register of the Operation Event Register. When event 4918 occurs (a default buffer is 100% filled), bit 0 in the condition register is cleared.

### Also see

[Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

[Programmable status register sets](#) (on page 15-4)

## :STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?

This command reads the Operation Event Register of the status model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?
```

### Details

This attribute reads the operation event register of the status model.

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

### Example

STAT:OPER?	Returns the contents of the Operation Event Register of the status model.
------------	---

### Also see

[Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

## :STATus:PRESet

This command resets all bits in the status model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:STATus:PRESet
```

### Details

This function clears the event registers and the enable registers for operation and questionable. It will not clear the Service Request Enable Register (\*SRE) to Standard Request Enable Register (\*ESE).

Preset does not affect the event queue.

The Standard Event Status Register is not affected by this command.

### Example

STAT:PRES	Resets the registers.
-----------	-----------------------

### Also see

[Status model](#) (on page 15-1)

## :STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?

This command reads the Questionable Condition Register of the status model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?
```

### Details

This command reads the contents of the Questionable Condition Register, which is one of the Questionable Event Registers.

For detail on interpreting the value of a register, see [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14).

### Example

```
:STAT:QUES:COND? Reads the Questionable Condition Register.
```

### Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

[Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14)

## :STATus:QUESTionable:ENABLE

This command sets or reads the contents of the questionable event enable register of the status model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	STATus:PRESet	Not applicable	0

### Usage

```
:STATus:QUESTionable:ENABLE <n>
:STATus:QUESTionable:ENABLE?
```

```
<n> The value of the register (0 to 65535)
```

### Details

This command sets or reads the contents of the Enable register of the Questionable Event Register.

When one of these bits is set, when the corresponding bit in the Questionable Event Register or Questionable Condition Register is set, the MSB and QSM bits in the Status Byte Register are set.

For detail on interpreting the value of a register, see [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14).

### Example

```
:STAT:QUES:ENAB 8
:STAT:QUES:ENAB? Enable bit 4, Limit 3 Fail, when the limit test 3 failure value is exceeded. Check to see that the value was set.
```

### Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

## :STATus:QUEStionable:MAP

This command queries mapped event numbers or maps event numbers to bits in the event registers.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Not applicable	0

### Usage

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:MAP <bitNumber>, <setEvent>
:STATus:QUEStionable:MAP <bitNumber>, <setEvent>, <clearEvent>
:STATus:QUEStionable:MAP? <bitNumber>
```

<bitNumber>	The bit number that is mapped to an event (0 to 14)
<setEvent>	The number of the event that sets the bits in the condition and event registers; 0 if no mapping
<clearEvent>	The number of the event that clears the bit in the condition register; 0 if no mapping

### Details

You can map events to bits in the event registers with this command. This allows you to cause bits in the condition and event registers to be set or cleared when the specified events occur. You can use any valid event number as the event that sets or clears bits.

When a mapped event is programmed to set bits, the corresponding bits in both the condition register and event register are set when the event is detected.

When a mapped event is programmed to clear bits, the bit in the condition register is set to 0 when the event is detected.

If the event is set to zero (0), the bit is never set.

When you query the mapping for a specific bit, the instrument returns the events that were mapped to set and clear that bit. Zero (0) indicates that the bits have not been set.

### Example

```
:STAT:QUES:MAP 0, 4917, 4918
```

When event 4917 occurs (a default buffer is 0% filled), bit 0 is set in the condition register and the event register of the Questionable Event Register. When event 4918 occurs (a default buffer is 100% filled), bit 0 in the condition register is cleared.

### Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

## :STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]?

This command reads the Questionable Event Register.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]?
```

## Details

This query reads the contents of the questionable status event register. After sending this command and addressing the instrument to talk, a value is sent to the computer. This value indicates which bits in the appropriate register are set.

The Questionable Register can be set to the numeric equivalent of the bit to set. To set more than one bit of the register, set the Questionable Register to the sum of their decimal weights. For example, to set bits B12 and B13, set the Questionable Register to 12,288 (which is the sum of 4,096 + 8,192).

## Example

```
:STAT:QUES?
```

Query the Questionable Register.

## Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

# SYSTEM subsystem

This subsystem contains commands that affect the overall operation of the instrument, such as passwords, beepers, communications, event logs, and time.

## :SYSTEM:ACCESS

This command contains the type of access users have to the instrument through different interfaces.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	FULL

## Usage

```
:SYSTEM:ACCESS <permissions>
:SYSTEM:ACCESS?
```

<permissions>	<p>The level of access that is allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Full access for all users from all interfaces: <code>FULL</code></li> <li>▪ Allows access by one remote interface at a time with login and logout required from other interfaces: <code>EXCLUSIVE</code></li> <li>▪ Allows access by one remote interface at a time with passwords required on all interfaces: <code>PROTECTED</code></li> <li>▪ Allows access by one interface at a time (including the front panel) with passwords required on all interfaces: <code>LOCKOUT</code></li> </ul>
---------------	---

## Details

When access is set to full, the instrument accepts commands from any interface with no login or password.

When access is set to exclusive, you must log out of one remote interface and log into another one to change interfaces. You do not need a password with this access.

Protected access is similar to exclusive access, except that you must enter a password when logging in.

When the access is set to locked out, a password is required to change interfaces, including the front-panel interface.

Under any access type, if a script is running on one remote interface when a command comes in from another remote interface, the command is ignored and the message "FAILURE: A script is running, use ABORT to stop it" is generated.

### Example

:SYST:ACC LOCK login admin logout	Set the instrument access to locked out. Log into the interface using the default password. Log out of the interface.
---	---

### Also see

[:SYSTem:PASSword:NEW](#) (on page 11-135)

## :SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]

This command generates an audible tone.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate] <frequency>, <duration>
```

<frequency>	The frequency of the beep (20 Hz to 8000 Hz)
<duration>	The amount of time to play the tone (0.001 s to 100 s)

### Details

You can use the beeper of the instrument to provide an audible signal at a specific frequency and time duration.

Using this function from a remote interface does not affect audible errors or key click settings that were made from the DMM7510 front panel.

### Example

:SYSTem:BEEPer 500, 1	Beep at 500 Hz for 1 s.
-----------------------	-------------------------

### Also see

None

## :SYSTem:CLEAr

This command clears the event log.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:CLEAr
```



## Details

This command removes all events from the event log, including entries in the front-panel event log.

## Also see

[:SYSTem:ERRor\[:NEXT\]?](#) (on page 11-127)

# :SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure

This command specifies the LAN configuration for the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Rear panel LAN reset	Nonvolatile memory	AUTO

## Usage

```
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure "AUTO"
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure "MANual,<IPaddress>"
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure "MANual,<IPaddress>,<NETmask>"
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure "MANual,<IPaddress>,<NETmask>,<GATeway>"
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure?
```

AUTO	Use automatically configured LAN settings (default)
MANual	Use manually configured LAN settings
<IPaddress>	LAN IP address; must be a string specifying the IP address in dotted decimal notation; required if the mode is set to manual (default "0.0.0.0")
<NETmask>	The LAN subnet mask; must be a string in dotted decimal notation (default "255.255.255.0")
<GATeway>	The LAN default gateway; must be a string in dotted decimal notation (default "0.0.0.0")

## Details

This command specifies how the LAN IP address and other LAN settings are assigned. If automatic configuration is selected, the instrument automatically determines the LAN information. When method is automatic, the instrument first attempts to configure the LAN settings using dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP). If DHCP fails, it tries dynamic link local addressing (DLLA). If DLLA fails, an error occurs.

If manual is selected, you must define the IP address. You can also assign a subnet mask, and default gateway. The IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway must be formatted in four groups of numbers, each separated by a decimal. If you do not specify a subnet mask or default gateway, the previous settings are used. When specifying multiple parameters, do not use spaces after the commas.

The query form of the command returns the present settings in the order shown here.

Automatic:

```
AUTO,<IPaddress>,<NETmask>,<GATeway>
```

Manual:

```
MANual,<IPaddress>,<NETmask>,<GATeway>
```

**Example**

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:CONF "MANUAL,192.168.0.1,255.255.240.0,192.168.0.3"
SYST:COMM:LAN:CONF?
```

Set the IP address to be set manually, with the IP address set to 192.168.0.1, the subnet mask to 255.255.240.0, and the gateway address to 192.168.0.3.

Query to verify the settings. The response to the query should be:  
 manual,192.168.0.1,255.255.240.0,192.168.0.3

**Also see**

[:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:MACAddress?](#) (on page 11-127)

**:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:MACAddress?**

This command queries the LAN media access control (MAC) address.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:MACAddress?
```

**Details**

The MAC address is a character string representing the MAC address of the instrument in hexadecimal notation. The string includes colons that separate the address octets.

**Example**

```
:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:MACAddress?
```

Returns the MAC address. For example, you might see:  
 08:00:11:00:00:57

**Also see**

[:SYSTem:COMMunication:LAN:CONFigure](#) (on page 11-126)

**:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?**

This command returns the oldest unread error message from the event log and removes it from the log.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?
```

**Details**

As error and status messages occur, they are placed in the event log. The event log is a first-in, first-out (FIFO) register that can hold up to 1000 messages.

This command returns the next entry from the event log.

This command does not affect the event log that is displayed on the front panel.

If there are no entries in the event log, the following message is returned:

```
0,"No error;0;0 0"
```

This command returns only error messages from the event log. To return information and warning messages, see `:SYSTEM:EVENTlog:NEXT?`.

Note that if you have used `:SYSTEM:ERROR[:NEXT]?` to check events, `:SYSTEM:EVENTlog:NEXT?` shows the next event item after the last error that was returned by `:SYSTEM:ERROR[:NEXT]?` You will not see warnings or information event log items that occurred before you used `:SYSTEM:ERROR[:NEXT]?`

### Example

```
SYST:ERR:NEXT?
```

Returns information on the next error in the event log. For example, if you sent a command without a parameter, the return is:  
-109,"Missing parameter;1;2017/05/06 12:57:04.484"

### Also see

[:SYSTEM:EVENTlog:NEXT?](#) (on page 11-130)

## :SYSTEM:ERROR:CODE[:NEXT]?

This command reads the oldest error code.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTEM:ERROR:CODE[:NEXT]?
```

### Details

This command returns the numeric code of the next error in the event log. The error is cleared from the queue after being read.

This command returns only error messages from the event log. To return information and warning messages, see `:SYSTEM:EVENTlog:NEXT?`

### Example

```
SYST:ERR:CODE?
```

Returns the error code of the next error in the event log. For example, if error -222, Parameter data out of range error, occurred, the output is:  
-222

### Also see

[:SYSTEM:EVENTlog:NEXT?](#) (on page 11-130)

## :SYSTem:ERRor:COUNT?

This command returns the number of errors in the event log.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:ERRor:COUNT?
```

### Details

This command does not return other types of events, such as information messages. To return other types of events, use `:SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT?`

This command does not clear the errors from the event log.

### Example

SYST:ERR:COUNT?	If there are five errors in the event log, the output is: 5
-----------------	--

### Also see

[:SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT?](#) (on page 11-129)

## :SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT?

This command returns the number of unread events in the event log.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT?
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT? <eventType>
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT? <eventType>, <eventType>
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:COUNT? <eventType>, <eventType>, <eventType>
```

<eventType>	Limits the list of event log entries to specific types; set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Returns the number of errors: <code>ERRor</code></li> <li>▪ Returns the number of warnings: <code>WARNing</code></li> <li>▪ Returns the number of informational messages: <code>INFormational</code></li> <li>▪ Returns all events: <code>ALL</code></li> </ul>
-------------	--

### Details

A count finds the number of unread events in the event log. You can specify the event types to return or return the count for all events.

This command reports the number of events that have occurred since the command was last sent or since the event log was last cleared.

**Example**

```
:SYST:EVEN:COUN? ERR
```

Displays the present number of errors in the instrument event log. If there are three errors in the event log, output is:  
3

**Also see**

[:SYSTem:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-125)

[:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT?](#) (on page 11-130)

[:SYSTem:EVENTlog:SAVE](#) (on page 11-132)

**:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT?**

This command returns the oldest unread event message from the event log.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT?
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT? <eventType>
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT? <eventType> , <eventType>
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT? <eventType> , <eventType> , <eventType>
```

<eventType>

Limits the event log entries that are returned to specific types; set to:

- Returns only the next error: `ERRor`
- Returns only the next warning: `WARNing`
- Returns only the next informational message: `INFormational`
- Returns any event: `ALL`

**Details**

When an event occurs on the instrument, it is placed in the event log. The `:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT?` command retrieves an unread event from the event log. Once an event is read, it can no longer be accessed remotely. However, it can be viewed on the front panel.

To read multiple commands, execute this command multiple times.

If there are no entries in the event log, the following is returned:

```
0,"No error;0;0 0"
```

If the event type is not defined, an event of any type is returned.

Note that if you have used `:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?` to check events, `:SYSTem:EVENTlog:NEXT?` shows the next event item after the last error that was returned by `:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?` You will not see warnings or information event log items that occurred before you used `:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?`

If the event type is not defined, an event of any type is returned.

The information that is returned is in the order:

<eventNumber>, <message>, <eventType>, <timeSeconds>, <timeNanoSeconds>

<eventNumber>	The event number
<message>	A description of the event
<eventType>	The type of event: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Error only: 1</li> <li>▪ Warning only: 2</li> <li>▪ Information only: 4</li> </ul>
<timeSeconds>	The seconds portion of the time when the event occurred
<timeNanoSeconds>	The fractional seconds portion of the time when the event occurred

**Example**

SYST:EVEN:NEXT?	Returns information on the next event in the event log. For example, if you sent a command without a parameter, the return is: -109,"Missing parameter;1;2017/05/06 12:55:33.648"
-----------------	--

**Also see**

[:SYSTem:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-125)

[:SYSTem:EVENTlog:SAVE](#) (on page 11-132)

## :SYSTem:EVENTlog:POST

This command allows you to post your own text to the event log.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:POST "<message>"
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:POST "<message>", <eventType>
```

<message>	A string that contains the message that will be associated with this event
<eventType>	The type of event that is generated; set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The error type: <code>ERRor</code></li> <li>▪ The warning type: <code>WARNing</code></li> <li>▪ The informational type: <code>INFormational</code> (default)</li> </ul>

**Details**

You can use this command to create your own event log entries and assign a severity level to them. This can be useful for debugging and status reporting.

From the front panel, you must set the Log Warnings and Log Information options on to have the custom warning and information events placed into the event log.

**Example**

*CLS SYST:EVEN:POST "my error", INF SYST:EVEN:NEXT?	Clear the event log. Post an error named <code>my error</code> . Output: 1003,"User: my error;4,1400469179,431599191"
---	--

**Also see**

[Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108)

**:SYSTem:EVENTlog:SAVE**

This command saves the event log to a file on a USB flash drive.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:SAVE "<filename>"
:SYSTem:EVENTlog:SAVE "<filename>", <eventType>
```

<filename>	A string that holds the name of the file to be saved
<eventType>	Limits the event log entries that are saved to specific types; set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ERROR: Saves only error entries</li> <li>▪ WARNing: Saves only warning entries</li> <li>▪ INFormational: Saves only informational entries</li> <li>▪ ALL: Saves all event log entries (default)</li> </ul>

**Details**

This command saves all event log entries to a USB flash drive.

If you do not define an event type, the instrument saves all event log entries.

The extension `.csv` is automatically added to the file name.

**Example**

```
SYST:EVEN:SAVE "/usb1/July_error_log", ERR
```

Saves the error events in the event log to a file on the USB flash drive named `July_error_log.csv`.

**Also see**

[:SYSTem:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-125)

## :SYSTem:FAN:LEVel

This command sets the speed of the instrument fan.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Power cycle	Not saved	NORMal

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:FAN:LEVel <fanLevel>
:SYSTem:FAN:LEVel?
```

<fanLevel>

The fan level:

- Normal fan operation: NORMal
- Quiet fan operation: QUIET

### Details

Use this command to lower the audible noise level of the instrument fan.

## NOTE

Quiet fan level speed control may increase internal temperature, which could compromise performance to specifications.

When you set the fan level to quiet:

- Audible noise decreases
- Specifications are only valid for 18 °C to 25 °C
- Additional thermal settling time may be required after changing input connections

Instrument performance can be improved with the use of autocalibration. Allow 90 minutes between changing fan level and running autocalibration.

### Example

```
:SYSTem:FAN:LEVel QUIET
```

Set the fan speed to the quiet level. The audible noise of the fan decreases.

### Also see

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

[:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)



## :SYSTem:GPIB:ADDRess

This command contains the GPIB address.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	16

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:GPIB:ADDRess <n>
:SYSTem:GPIB:ADDRess?
```

<n>	The GPIB address of the instrument (1 to 30)
-----	--

### Details

The address can be set to any address value from 1 to 30. However, the address must be unique in the system. It cannot conflict with an address that is assigned to another instrument or to the GPIB controller.

A new GPIB address takes effect when the command to change it is processed. If there are response messages in the output queue when this command is processed, they must be read at the new address.

If command messages are being queued (sent before this command has executed), the new settings may take effect in the middle of a subsequent command message, so care should be exercised when setting this attribute from the GPIB interface.

You should allow sufficient time for the command to be processed before attempting to communicate with the instrument again.

\*RST does not affect the GPIB address.

### Example

:SYSTem:GPIB:ADDRess 26 :SYSTem:GPIB:ADDRess?	Sets the GPIB address and reads the address. Output: 2.600000e+01
--	---

### Also see

[GPIB setup](#) (on page 2-10)

## :SYSTem:LFRrequency?

This query contains the power line frequency setting that is used for NPLC calculations.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:LFRrequency?
```

### Details

The instrument automatically detects the power line frequency when the instrument is powered on. Power line frequency can be 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

**Example**

:SYST:LFR?	Check the line frequency.
------------	---------------------------

**Also see**

None

---

## :SYSTem:PASSword:NEW

This command stores the instrument password.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Rear-panel LAN reset	Nonvolatile memory	admin

**Usage**

:SYSTem:PASSword:NEW "<password>"

<password>	A string that contains the instrument password (maximum 30 characters)
------------	--

**Details**

When the access to the instrument is set to protected or lockout, this is the password that is used to gain access.

If you forget the password, you can reset the password to the default:

1. On the front panel, press **MENU**.
2. Under System, select **Info/Manage**.
3. Select **Password Reset**.

You can also reset the password and the LAN settings from the rear panel by inserting a straightened paper clip into hole below LAN RESET.

**Example**

SYST:PASS:NEW "N3wpa55w0rd"	Change the password of the instrument to N3wpa55w0rd.
-----------------------------	---

**Also see**

[:SYSTem:ACCess](#) (on page 11-124)

## :SYSTem:POSetup

This command selects the defaults that are used when you power on the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	RST

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:POSetup <name>
:SYSTem:POSetup?
```

<name>	Which setup to restore when you power on the instrument:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Power on to *RST defaults: RST</li> <li>■ Stored setup 0: SAV0</li> <li>■ Stored setup 1: SAV1</li> <li>■ Stored setup 2: SAV2</li> <li>■ Stored setup 3: SAV3</li> <li>■ Stored setup 4: SAV4</li> </ul>

### Details

When you select `RST`, the instrument restores settings to their default values when the instrument is powered on.

When you select a `SAV` option, the settings in the selected saved setup are applied when the instrument is powered on. The settings are saved using the `*SAV` command.

### Example

```
SYST:POS SAV1
```

Set the instrument to restore the settings that are saved in the stored setup 1 when the instrument is powered on.

### Also see

[\\*SAV](#) (on page 11-13)

## :SYSTem:TEMPerature:INTernal?

This command returns the internal temperature of the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:TEMPerature:INTernal?
```

### Details

Returns the last recorded value of internal temperature of the instrument in Celsius (°C). The instrument checks internal temperature when it updates references when autozero is on. Internal temperature is not checked if autozero is set to off. It can also become stale when digitize measurements are used or when measurements take a long time.

If the temperature changes more than  $\pm 5$  °C, the instrument logs an event and displays a message on the front panel that recommends that you perform autocalibration.

### Example

<code>SYST:TEMP:INT?</code>	Returns the internal temperature of the instrument. Example output: 53.732574528
-----------------------------	--

### Also see

[:ACAL:LASTrun:TEMPerature:INTernal?](#) (on page 11-14)

[:ACAL:RUN](#) (on page 11-17)

## :SYSTem:TIME

This command sets the absolute time of the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	See <a href="#">Details</a>

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:TIME <year>, <month>, <day>, <hour>, <minute>, <second>
:SYSTem:TIME <hour>, <minute>, <second>
:SYSTem:TIME?
:SYSTem:TIME? 1
```

<year>	Year; must be more than 1970
<month>	Month (1 to 12)
<day>	Day (1 to 31)
<hour>	Hour in 24-hour time format (0 to 23)
<minute>	Minute (0 to 59)
<second>	Second (0 to 59)

### Details

When queried without a parameter, this command returns the present timestamp value in seconds since January 1, 1970 to the nearest second.

If you query with 1, this command returns the present timestamp in the format:

```
<weekday> <month> <day> <hour>:<minute>:<second> <year>
```

Where <weekday> is the day of the week.

Internally, the instrument bases time in UTC time. UTC time is specified as the number of seconds since Jan 1, 1970, UTC. You can use UTC time from a local time specification, or you can use UTC time from another source (for example, your computer).

### Example

<code>syst:time 2018, 2, 15, 11, 30, 30</code> <code>syst:time? 1</code>	Set the system time to February 15, 2018 at 11:30:30 and confirm setting. Output: Thu Feb 15 11:30:35 2018
---	--

### Also see

None

---

## :SYSTem:VERsion?

Query the present SCPI version.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:SYSTem:VERsion?
```

### Details

This query command returns the SCPI version.

### Example

```
SYSTem:VERsion?
```

Query the version. An example of a return is:  
1996.0

### Also see

None

## TRACe subsystem

The TRACe subsystem contains commands that control the reading buffers.

---

## :TRACe:ACTual?

This command contains the number of readings in the specified reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:ACTual?  
:TRACe:ACTual? "<bufferName>"
```

```
<bufferName>
```

A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (`defbuffer1` or `defbuffer2`) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, `defbuffer1` is used

### Details

This command returns the number of readings stored in the buffer.

**Example**

TRACe:MAKE "testData", 200 COUN 10 MEASure:CURRent? "testData"	Creates 200 element reading buffer named <code>testData</code> . Set the measurement count to 10. Set the measurement function to current. Make readings and store the readings in <code>testData</code> . Returns the tenth measurement reading after taking all ten readings.
:TRACe:ACTual?	Returns the number of readings in <code>defbuffer1</code> . Example output: 850
:TRACe:ACTual? "testData"	Returns the number of readings in the buffer <code>testData</code> . Example output: 10

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

## :TRACe:ACTual:END?

This command indicates the last index in a reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:ACTual:END?  
:TRACe:ACTual:END? "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
--------------	---

**Details**

Use this command to find the ending index in a reading buffer.

**Example**

TRACe:MAKE "test1", 100 COUNT 6 MEASure:CURRent? "test1" :TRACe:ACTual:START? "test1" ; END? "test1" MEASure:CURRent? "test1" :TRACe:ACTual:START? "test1" ; END? "test1"	Create a buffer named <code>test1</code> with a capacity of 100 readings. Set the measure count to 6. Make measurements and store them in buffer <code>test1</code> . Get the start index and end index of <code>test1</code> . Output: 1;6 Make six more measurements and store them in buffer <code>test1</code> . Get the start and end index of <code>test1</code> . Output: 1;12
--	--

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:ACTual:START?](#) (on page 11-140)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

**:TRACe:ACTual:START?**

This command indicates the starting index in a reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:ACTual:START?
:TRACe:ACTual:START? "<bufferName>"
```

<code>&lt;bufferName&gt;</code>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
---------------------------------	---

**Details**

Use this command to find the starting index in a reading buffer.

**Example**

```
TRACe:MAKE "test1", 100
COUNT 6
MEASure:CURRent? "test1"
:TRACe:ACTual:START? "test1" ; END? "test1"
```

Create a buffer named `test1` with a capacity of 100 readings.  
 Set the measure count to 6.  
 Make measurements and store them in buffer `test1`.  
 Get the start index and end index of `test1`.  
 Output: 1;6

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:ACTual:END?](#) (on page 11-139)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

## :TRACe:CLEAr

This command clears all readings and statistics from the specified buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:CLEAr
:TRACe:CLEAr "<bufferName>"
```

<code>&lt;bufferName&gt;</code>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
---------------------------------	---

### Example

<pre>TRACe:MAKE "testData", 200 MEASure:RESistance? "testData" TRACe:ACTual? "testData" TRACe:CLEAr "testData" TRACe:ACTual? "testData"</pre>	<p>Create user-defined buffer named <code>testData</code>.                  Make a measurement and store it in <code>testData</code> and return the last reading measured.                  Verify that there is data in <code>testData</code> buffer.                  Output:                  1                  Clear <code>testData</code> buffer.                  Verify that <code>testData</code> is empty.                  Output:                  0</p>
<pre>TRACe:CLEAr TRACe:CLEAr "defbuffer1" TRACe:CLEAr "defbuffer2"</pre>	<p>Clear the default buffer. This command clears <code>defbuffer1</code>.                  Clear <code>defbuffer1</code>. Specify default buffer by name.                  Clear <code>defbuffer2</code>. Specify default buffer by name.</p>

### Also see

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)



## :TRACe:DATA?

This command returns specified data elements from a specified reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:DATA? <startIndex>, <endIndex>
:TRACe:DATA? <startIndex>, <endIndex>, "<bufferName>"
:TRACe:DATA? <startIndex>, <endIndex>, "<bufferName>", <bufferElements>
```

<startIndex>	Beginning index of the buffer to return; must be 1 or greater
<endIndex>	Ending index of the buffer to return
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
<bufferElements>	A list of elements in the buffer to print; if nothing is specified, READING is used; see <b>Details</b> for the list of options for buffer elements; a maximum of 13 comma-delimited buffer elements may be specified

### Details

The output of :TRACe:DATA? is affected by the data format selected by :FORMat[:DATA]. If you set FORMat[:DATA] to REAL or SREAL, you will have fewer options for buffer elements. The only buffer elements available are READING, RELative, and EXTRA. If you request a buffer element that is not permitted for the selected data format, the instrument generates the error 1133, "Parameter 4, Syntax error, expected valid name parameters."

## NOTE

To change the number of digits returned in a remote command reading, use the :FORMat:AScii:PRECision command.

When specifying buffer elements, you can:

- Specify buffer elements in any order.
- Include up to 13 elements in a single list. You can repeat elements as long as the number of elements in the list is less than 13.
- Use a comma to delineate multiple elements for a data point.

The options for <bufferElements> are described in the following table.

Option	Description
DATE	The date when the data point was measured; the buffer style must be set to the style standard or full to use this option
EXTRA	Returns an additional value (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement); the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAFORMatted	Returns the measurement and the unit of measure of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option
EXTRAUNIT	Returns the units of additional values; the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option

Option	Description
FORMatted	The measured value as it appears on the front panel
FRACtional	The fractional seconds when the data point was measured
READing	The measurement reading
RELative	The relative time when the data point was measured
SEConds	The seconds in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) format when the data point was measured
STATus	The status information associated with the measurement; see the "Buffer status bits for sense measurements" table below
TIME	The time when the data point was measured
TSTamp	The timestamp when the data point was measured
UNIT	The unit of measure of the measurement

The STATus buffer element returns status values for the readings in the buffer. The status values are integers that encode the status value. Refer to the following table for values.

#### Buffer status bits for sense measurements

Bit (hex)	Name	Decimal	Description
0x0001	STAT_QUESTIONABLE	1	Measure status questionable
0x0006	STAT_ORIGIN	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
0x0008	STAT_TERMINAL	8	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0
0x0010	STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	16	Measure status limit 2 low
0x0020	STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	32	Measure status limit 2 high
0x0040	STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	64	Measure status limit 1 low
0x0080	STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	128	Measure status limit 1 high
0x0100	STAT_START_GROUP	256	First reading in a group

#### Example

```
TRAC:MAKE "buf100", 100
TRIGGER:LOAD "SimpleLoop", 5, 0, "buf100"
INIT
*WAI
TRAC:DATA? 1, 5, "buf100", READ, REL
TRAC:DATA? 1, 5, "buf100", REL
TRAC:DATA? 1, 3, "buf100"
```

Create a buffer called `buf100` with a maximum size of 100.

Set the instrument to configure the trigger model to loop, taking five readings with no delay, and store the readings in the `buf100` reading buffer.

Initiate the trigger model and wait for the trigger model to complete. The trigger model makes five readings and stores them in `buf100`.

Read five data points and include the reading and relative time for each data point.

Output:

```
5.043029E-05,0.000000,5.016920E-05,0.020199,5.047250E-05,0.040201,5.001598E-05,
0.079671,5.053504E-05,0.099205
```

Read five data points and include relative time for each data point.

Output:

```
0,0.020199,0.040201,0.079671,0.099205
```

Returns the first three reading values from `buf100` reading buffer.

Output:

```
5.043029E-05,5.016920E-05,5.047250E-05
```

**Also see**

[:FORMat\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-45)  
[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)  
[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)  
[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

**:TRACe:DELeTe**

This command deletes a user-defined reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:DELeTe "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that contains the name of the user-defined reading buffer to delete
--------------	--

**Details**

You cannot delete the default reading buffers, defbuffer1 and defbuffer2.

**Example**

TRAC:DEL "testData"	Delete the testData buffer.
---------------------	-----------------------------

**Also see**

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)  
[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)  
[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

**:TRACe:FILL:MODE**

This command determines if a reading buffer is filled continuously or is filled once and stops.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	defbuffer1: CONT defbuffer2: CONT User-defined buffers: ONCE

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:FILL:MODE <fillType>  

:TRACe:FILL:MODE <fillType>, "<bufferName>"  

:TRACe:FILL:MODE?  

:TRACe:FILL:MODE? "<bufferName>"
```

<fillType>	Fill the buffer continuously: CONTinuous Fill the buffer, then stop: ONCE
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used

**Details**

When a reading buffer is set to fill once, no data is overwritten in the buffer. When the buffer is filled, no more data is stored in that buffer and new readings are discarded.

When a reading buffer is set to fill continuously, the oldest data is overwritten by the newest data after the buffer fills.

When you change the fill mode of a buffer, any data in the buffer is cleared.

**Example**

<pre>TRACe:MAKE "testData", 100  TRACe:FILL:MODE? "testData" TRACe:FILL:MODE CONT, "testData" TRACe:FILL:MODE? "testData"  TRACe:FILL:MODE?</pre>	<p>Create a user-defined reading buffer named <code>testData</code> with a capacity of 100 measurements.</p> <p>Query the fill mode setting for <code>testData</code>.</p> <p>Output: ONCE</p> <p>Set <code>testData</code> fill mode to continuous.</p> <p>Query the fill mode setting for <code>testData</code>.</p> <p>Output: CONT</p> <p>Query the fill mode setting for <code>defbuffer1</code>.</p> <p>Output: CONT</p>
---	--

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)
- [:TRACe:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-141)

**:TRACe:LOG:STATE**

This command indicates if information events are logged when the specified reading buffer is at 0% or 100% filled.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	defbuffer1: ON (1) defbuffer2: ON (1) User-created buffer: OFF (0)

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:LOG:STATE <logState>
:TRACe:LOG:STATE <logState>, "<bufferName>"
:TRACe:LOG:STATE?
:TRACe:LOG:STATE? "<bufferName>"
```

<logState>	Do not log information events: OFF or 0 Log information events: ON or 1
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used

## Details

If this is set to on, when the reading buffer is cleared (0% filled) or full (100% filled), an event is logged in the event log. If this is set to off, reading buffer status is not reported in the event log.

## Example

TRACe:LOG:STATE?	Query the log state of defbuffer1. Output: 1 Indicates that the log state is on.
------------------	---

## Also see

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)  
[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)  
[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)  
[Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108)

# :TRACe:MAKE

This command creates a user-defined reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

## Usage

```
:TRACe:MAKE "<bufferName>", <bufferSize>
:TRACe:MAKE "<bufferName>", <bufferSize>, <bufferStyle>
```

<bufferName>	A user-supplied string that indicates the name of the buffer
<bufferSize>	A number that indicates the maximum number of readings that can be stored in <bufferName>; minimum is 10; set to 0 to maximize the buffer size (see <b>Details</b> )
<bufferStyle>	The type of reading buffer to create: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Store readings with reduced accuracy (6.5 digits) with no formatting information, 1 µs accurate timestamp: COMPact</li> <li>■ Store readings with full accuracy with formatting: STANdard (default)</li> <li>■ Store the same information as standard, plus additional information, such as the ratio component of a DCV ratio measurement: FULL</li> <li>■ Store external reading buffer data: WRITable</li> <li>■ Store external reading buffer data with two reading values: FULLWRITable</li> </ul>

## Details

The buffer name for a user-defined reading buffer cannot be defbuffer1 or defbuffer2. In addition, the buffer name must not already exist as a global variable, a local variable, table, or array.

If you create a reading buffer that has the same name as an existing user-defined buffer, the event message 1115, "Parameter error: TRACe:MAKE cannot take an existing reading buffer name" is generated.

When you create a reading buffer, it becomes the active buffer. If you create two reading buffers, the last one you create becomes the active buffer.

If you select 0, the instrument creates the largest reading buffer possible based on the available memory when the buffer is created.

The default fill mode of a user-defined buffer is once. You can change it to continuous later.

Once the buffer style is selected, it cannot be changed.

Once you store the first reading in a compact buffer, you cannot change certain measurement settings, including range, display digits, and units; you must clear the buffer first.

Not all remote commands are compatible with the compact, writable, and full writable buffer styles. Check the Details section of the command descriptions before using them with any of these buffer styles.

Writable reading buffers are used to bring external data into the instrument. You cannot assign them to collect data from the instrument.

You can change the buffer capacity for an existing buffer through the front panel or by using the `:TRACe:POINts` command.

### Example 1

<code>TRACe:MAKE "capTrace", 200, WRITable</code>	Create a 200-element writable reading buffer named <code>capTrace</code> .
---	--

### Example 2

<code>TRACe:MAKE "bufferVolts", 100</code> <code>TRACe:POINts? "bufferVolts"</code>	Create a buffer named <code>bufferVolts</code> to store 100 readings. Query the size of <code>bufferVolts</code> . Output: 100
<code>TRACe:DELeTe "bufferVolts"</code> <code>TRACe:MAKE "bufferVolts", 1000</code> <code>TRACe:POINts?</code>	Delete the buffer named <code>bufferVolts</code> . Make a new buffer named <code>bufferVolts</code> to store 1000 readings. Query the size of <code>bufferVolts</code> again to verify it can store 1000 readings. Output: 1000

### Example 3

<code>TRACe:POINts 5000, "bufferVolts"</code> <code>TRACe:POINts?</code>	Resize an existing buffer named <code>bufferVolts</code> to store 5000 readings. Query the size of <code>bufferVolts</code> to verify it can store 5000 readings. Output: 5000
---	---

### Also see

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)  
[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)  
[:TRACe:FILL:MODE](#) (on page 11-144)  
[:TRACe:POINts](#) (on page 11-150)  
[:TRACe:WRITe:FORMat](#) (on page 11-161)  
[:TRACe:WRITe:READIng](#) (on page 11-163)

## :TRACe:MATH

This command allows you to run a mathematical expression on a measurement. The expression is applied when the measurement is placed in the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Instrument reset Power cycle	Not saved	NONE

### Usage

```
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, ADD
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, AVERage
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, DIVide
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, EXPonent
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, LOG10
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, MULTiPLY
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, NONE
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, POLY, <constant0>, <constant1>, <constant2>,
    <constant3>, <constant4>, <constant5>
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, POWer, <constant0>
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, RATE
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, RECiprocal
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, SQRoot
:TRACe:MATH "<bufferName>", <units>, SUBtract
```

<bufferName>	String that contains the name of the reading buffer; must be set to the style FULL	
<units>	The units to be applied to the value generated by the expression:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DC current: AMP</li> <li>■ AC current: AMPAC</li> <li>■ Celsius: CELSIus</li> <li>■ Custom unit 1: CUSTOM1</li> <li>■ Custom unit 2: CUSTOM2</li> <li>■ Custom unit 3: CUSTOM3</li> <li>■ DAC (voltage): DAC</li> <li>■ Decibel-milliwatts: DBM</li> <li>■ Decibels: DECibel</li> <li>■ Digital I/O: DIO</li> <li>■ Fahrenheit: FAHRenheit</li> <li>■ Capacitance: FARad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Frequency: HERTz</li> <li>■ Kelvin: KELVin</li> <li>■ No unit: NONE</li> <li>■ Resistance: OHM</li> <li>■ Percent: PERCent</li> <li>■ DC voltage ratio: RATIo</li> <li>■ Reciprocal: RECiprocal</li> <li>■ Period: SECONd</li> <li>■ Totalizer: TOT</li> <li>■ DC voltage: VOLT</li> <li>■ AC voltage: VOLTAC</li> <li>■ Power: WATT</li> </ul>
<constant0>	The constant to be used for c0 in the expression	
<constant1>	The constant to be used for c1 in the expression	
<constant2>	The constant to be used for c2 in the expression	
<constant3>	The constant to be used for c3 in the expression	
<constant4>	The constant to be used for c4 in the expression	
<constant5>	The constant to be used for c5 in the expression	

## Details

This command applies a mathematical expression to a reading as it is stored in the reading buffer. The result of the expression is then calculated and stored in the Extra column of the reading buffer.

You must use remote commands to set up the expressions, but you can view results from the front panel using the reading table and the graph.

To use mathematical expressions, you must use a reading buffer that is set to the style `FULL`. You cannot use expressions with the default reading buffers (`defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`).

The expressions you can apply to readings are listed in the following table. In the formulas:

- `r` = present reading
- `a` = previous reading
- `t` = timestamp of the reading
- `c` = constant

Expression	<expression>	Formula
No math applied	NONE	Not applicable
Add	ADD	$r + a$
Average	AVERage	$\frac{(r+a)}{2}$
Divide	DIVide	$\frac{r}{a}$
Exponent	EXponent	$10^r$
Log10	LOG10	$\log_{10} r$
Multiply	MULTiply	$r * a$
Polynomial	POLY	$c0 + c1 \cdot r + c2 \cdot r^2 + c3 \cdot r^3 + c4 \cdot r^4 + c5 \cdot r^5$
Power	POWer	$r^c$
Rate of change	RATE	$\frac{(r-r_{-1})}{(t - t_{-1})}$
Reciprocal	RECiprocal	$\frac{1}{r}$
Square Root	SQRoot	$\sqrt{r}$
Subtract	SUBtract	$r - a$



**Example**

```
*RST
TRAC:MAKE "expressions", 100, FULL
SENS:FUNC "VOLT"
TRACe:MATH "expressions", VOLT, ADD
COUN 10
READ? "expressions"
TRAC:DATA? 1, 10, "expressions", READ, EXTR
DISP:SCR READ
```

Instrument has terminals set to FRONT.

Reset the instrument.

Make a buffer named `expressions`, set to store 100 readings with a style of FULL.

Set the measure function to voltage.

Set up buffer math, using a unit of V, that adds the present and previous readings.

Make a reading and store it in the `expressions` buffer.

Read the data in buffer indexes 1 to 10, including the readings and the values generated by the expression.

Display the reading table on the front panel of the instrument.

**Also see**

[:TRACe:UNIT](#) (on page 11-159)

**:TRACe:POINTs**

This command sets the number of readings a buffer can store.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:POINTs <newSize>
:TRACe:POINTs <newSize>, "<bufferName>"
:TRACe:POINTs?
:TRACe:POINTs? "<bufferName>"
```

<newSize>	The new size for the buffer; set to 0 to maximize the buffer size (see <b>Details</b> )
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used

**Details**

This command allows you to change or view how many readings a buffer can store. Changing the size of a buffer will cause any existing data in the buffer to be lost.

If you select 0, the instrument creates the largest reading buffer possible based on the available memory when the buffer is created.

The overall capacity of all buffers stored in the instrument can be up to 7,500,000 readings for standard reading buffers and 20,000,000 for compact reading buffers.

For more information about buffer capacity, see [Setting reading buffer capacity](#) (on page 5-9).

**Example**

<pre>TRACe:MAKE "testData", 100 TRACe:POINts 300, "testData" TRACe:POINts? "testData"  TRACe:POINts?</pre>	<p>Create a user-defined reading buffer named <code>testData</code> with a capacity of 100 measurements.                  Change the buffer capacity to 300.                  Query the capacity of <code>testData</code>.                  Output:                  300</p> <p>Query the capacity of the default buffer.                  Output:                  10000</p>
--	---

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

## :TRACe:SAVE

This command saves data from the specified reading buffer to a USB flash drive.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:SAVE "<fileName>"
:TRACe:SAVE "<fileName>", "<bufferName>"
:TRACe:SAVE "<fileName>", "<bufferName>", <what>
:TRACe:SAVE "<fileName>", "<bufferName>", <what>, <start>, <end>
```

<fileName>	A string that indicates the name of the file on the USB flash drive in which to save the reading buffer
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
<what>	Defines which information is saved in the file on the USB flash drive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All information: <code>ALL</code></li> <li>▪ Dates, times, and fractional seconds are saved; the default value: <code>FORMat</code></li> <li>▪ Relative timestamps are saved: <code>RELative</code></li> <li>▪ Seconds and fractional seconds are saved: <code>RAW</code></li> <li>▪ Timestamps are saved: <code>STAMP</code></li> <li>▪ Standard set of data: <code>STANdard</code></li> <li>▪ Brief set of data (reading and relative timestamp only): <code>BRIEF</code></li> <li>▪ Extra data, such as the reading and unit from a DC voltage ratio measurement: <code>EXTRa</code></li> </ul>
<start>	Defines the starting point in the buffer to start saving data
<end>	Defines the ending point in the buffer to stop saving data

## Details

The file name must specify the full path (including /usb1/). If included, the file extension must be set to .csv. If no file extension is specified, .csv is added.

The DMM7510 does not check for existing files when you save. Verify that you are using a unique name to avoid overwriting any existing CSV files on the flash drive.

## Example

```
TRACe:MAKE "MyBuffer", 100
SENSe:COUNT 5
MEASure:CURRENT:DC? "MyBuffer"
TRACe:DATA? 1, 5, "MyBuffer", READ, REL
TRACe:SAVE "/usb1/myData.csv", "MyBuffer"
TRACe:SAVE "/usb1/myDataRel.csv", "MyBuffer", REL
```

Create a buffer called `MyBuffer` with a maximum size of 100.

Make five readings for each measurement request and return the data.

Make the measurements.

Read the reading and relative timestamp value for each point from 1 to 5.

Output:

```
-0.000000,0.000000,
  -0.000000,
  0.301759,-0.000000,0.579068,-0.000000,
  0.884302,-0.000000,1.157444
```

Save all reading and default time information from a buffer named `MyBuffer` to a file named `myData.csv` on the USB flash drive.

Save all readings and relative timestamps from `MyBuffer` to a file named `myDataRel.csv` on the USB flash drive.

## Also see

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

[:TRACe:SAVE:APPend](#) (on page 11-152)

# :TRACe:SAVE:APPend

This command appends data from the reading buffer to a file on the USB flash drive.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

## Usage

```
:TRACe:SAVE:APPend "<fileName>"
:TRACe:SAVE:APPend "<fileName>", "<bufferName>"
:TRACe:SAVE:APPend "<fileName>", "<bufferName>", <timeFormat>
:TRACe:SAVE:APPend "<fileName>", "<bufferName>", <timeFormat>, <start>, <end>
```

<fileName>	A string that indicates the name of the file on the USB flash drive in which to save the reading buffer
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used

<timeFormat>	<p>Indicates how date and time information from the buffer is saved in the file on the USB flash drive; the values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All information: <code>ALL</code></li> <li>▪ Dates, times, and fractional seconds are saved; the default value: <code>FORMAT</code></li> <li>▪ Relative timestamps are saved: <code>RELATIVE</code></li> <li>▪ Seconds and fractional seconds are saved: <code>RAW</code></li> <li>▪ Timestamps are saved: <code>STAMP</code></li> <li>▪ Standard set of data: <code>STANDARD</code></li> <li>▪ Brief set of data (reading and relative timestamp only): <code>BRIEF</code></li> <li>▪ Extra data, such as the reading and unit from a DC voltage ratio measurement: <code>EXTRA</code></li> </ul>
<start>	Defines the starting point in the buffer to start saving data
<end>	Defines the ending point in the buffer to stop saving data

### Details

If the file you specify does not exist on the USB flash drive, this command creates the file.

For options that save more than one item of time information, each item is comma-delimited. For example, the default format is date, time, and fractional seconds for each reading.

The file extension `.csv` is appended to the file name if necessary. Any file extension other than `.csv` generates an error.

The index column entry in the `.csv` file starts at 1 for each append operation.

### Example

```
TRACe:MAKE "testData", 100
SENSE:COUNT 5
MEASure:CURRENT:DC? "testData", READ, REL
TRACe:SAVE "/usb1/myData5.csv", "testData"
TRACe:CLEAr
MEASure:CURRENT:DC?
TRACe:SAVE:APPend "/usb1/myData5.csv", "defbuffer1"
MEASure:CURRENT:DC? "testData"
TRACe:SAVE:APPend "/usb1/myData5.csv", "testData", RAW, 6, 10
```

Create a buffer called `testData`.

Make 5 readings and return the fifth point, which will contain the reading and relative timestamp value. Store the buffer data in the `myData5.csv` file.

Clear `defbuffer1`.

Make 5 readings, store them in `defbuffer1`, and return the fifth reading.

Append all the readings stored in `defbuffer1` to the `myData5.csv` file.

Take 5 more readings, store them in `testData`, and return the fifth reading.

Append all the readings stored in positions 6 through 10 `testData` to the `myData5.csv` file using raw timestamps.

### Also see

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

## :TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?

This command returns the average of all readings in the buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?
:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge? "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
--------------	--

### Details

This command returns the average reading calculated from all the readings in the specified reading buffer.

When the reading buffer is configured to fill continuously and overwrite old data with new data, the buffer statistics include the data that was overwritten. To get statistics that do not include data that has been overwritten, define a large buffer size that will accommodate the number of readings you will make.

### Example

TRACe:STAT:AVERAge?	Returns the average reading for the readings in the default buffer defbuffer1.
TRACe:STAT:AVERAge? "testData"	Returns the average reading for the readings in the user-defined buffer testData.

### Also see

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?](#) (on page 11-156)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?](#) (on page 11-157)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?](#) (on page 11-157)

## :TRACe:STATistics:CLEar

This command clears the statistical information associated with the specified buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:STATistics:CLEar
:TRACe:STATistics:CLEar "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is defined, clears the statistics from defbuffer1
--------------	---

### Details

This command clears the statistics without clearing the readings.

### Example

TRACe:STATistics:CLEar	Clear all statistics in defbuffer1.
TRACe:STATistics:CLEar "testData"	Clears all statistics in a user-defined buffer named testData.

### Also see

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?](#) (on page 11-154)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?](#) (on page 11-156)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?](#) (on page 11-157)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?](#) (on page 11-157)

## :TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?

This command returns the maximum reading value in the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?
:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum? "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
--------------	--

**Example**

TRACe:STAT:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum reading value in the default buffer, defbuffer1.
TRACe:STAT:MAXimum? "testData"	Returns the maximum reading value in the user-defined buffer testData.

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?](#) (on page 11-154)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?](#) (on page 11-156)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?](#) (on page 11-157)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?](#) (on page 11-157)

**:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?**

This command returns the minimum reading value in the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?
:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum? "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
--------------	--

**Example**

TRACe:STAT:MINimum?	Returns the minimum reading value in the default buffer defbuffer1.
TRACe:STAT:MINimum? "testData"	Returns the minimum reading value in the user-defined buffer testData.

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?](#) (on page 11-154)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?](#) (on page 11-157)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?](#) (on page 11-157)

## :TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?

This command returns the peak-to-peak value of all readings in the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?
:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk? "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
--------------	--

### Example

TRACe:STAT:PK2Pk?	Returns the peak-to-peak reading value in the default buffer defbuffer1.
TRACe:STAT:PK2Pk? "testData"	Returns the peak-to-peak reading value in the user-defined buffer testData.

### Also see

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:AVERAge?](#) (on page 11-154)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?](#) (on page 11-156)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?](#) (on page 11-157)

## :TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?

This command returns the standard deviation of all readings in the buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev?
:TRACe:STATistics:STDDev? "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
--------------	--



**Example**

TRACe:STAT:STDDev?	Returns the standard deviation of the readings in the default buffer <code>defbuffer1</code> .
TRACe:STAT:STDDev? "testData"	Returns the standard deviation of the readings in the user-defined buffer <code>testData</code> .

**Also see**

- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MAXimum?](#) (on page 11-155)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:MINimum?](#) (on page 11-156)
- [:TRACe:STATistics:PK2Pk?](#) (on page 11-157)

## :TRACe:TRIGger

This command makes readings using the active measure function and stores them in a reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRACe:TRIGger
:TRACe:TRIGger "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used
--------------	---

**Details**

A measure function must be selected before sending this command.

This command makes the number of measurements that is set by the count command.

**Example**

TRACe:MAKE "MyBuffer", 100 COUN 5 TRACe:TRIG "MyBuffer" TRACe:DATA? 1, 5, "MyBuffer", rel	Create a buffer called <code>MyBuffer</code> with a maximum size of 100. Make readings and store them in <code>MyBuffer</code> . Recall the relative time when the data points were measured for the first five readings in the buffer. Example output: 0.000000,0.408402,0.816757,1.208823,1.617529
--	--

**Also see**

- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:COUNT](#) (on page 11-112)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:FUNCTION\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-115)
- [:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

## :TRACe:TRIGger:DIGitize

This command makes readings using the active digitize function and stores them in the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:TRIGger:DIGitize
:TRACe:TRIGger:DIGitize "<bufferName>"
```

<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
--------------	--

### Details

A digitize function must be selected before sending this command.

This command makes the number of digitize measurements that is set by the digitize count command.

### Example

DIG:FUNC "VOLTage" TRACe:MAKE "MyBuffer", 60000 TRACe:TRIG:DIG "MyBuffer" TRACe:TRIG:DIG "MyBuffer" TRACe:TRIG:DIG "MyBuffer" TRACe:TRIG:DIG "MyBuffer" TRACe:TRIG:DIG "MyBuffer" TRACe:DATA? 1, 5, "MyBuffer", rel	Make the digitize voltage measurement function the active function. Create a buffer called MyBuffer with a maximum size of 60000. Make readings and store them in MyBuffer. Recall the relative time when the data points were measured for the first five readings in the buffer. Example output: 0.000000,0.408402,0.816757,1.208823,1.617529
--	--

### Also see

- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:DIGitize:COUNT](#) (on page 11-113)
- [\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:DIGitize:FUNCTION\[:ON\]](#) (on page 11-114)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

## :TRACe:UNIT

This command allows you to create up to three custom units of measure for use in buffers.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Power cycle	Not saved	CUSTOM1: X CUSTOM2: Y CUSTOM3: Z

### Usage

```
:TRACe:UNIT CUSTOM<n>, "<unitOfMeasure>"
```

<n>	The number of the custom unit, 1, 2, or 3
<unitOfMeasure>	A string that defines the custom unit; up to three characters

## Details

---

You can use custom units of measures in buffer math and writable buffers.

If you specify more than two characters, the additional characters are ignored. Some characters are converted to other symbols:

- `u` is displayed as  $\mu$ .
- `dC` is displayed as  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- `dF` is displayed as  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ .
- `RA` is displayed as  $\text{V}/\text{V}$ .

This unit is reset when power is cycled. It is not affected by reset.

## Example

---

```
*RST
TRAC:MAKE "expressions", 100, FULL
SENS:FUNC "VOLT"
TRAC:UNIT CUSTOM1, "fb"
TRAC:MATH "expressions", CUSTOM1, ADD
COUN 10
READ? "expressions"
TRAC:DATA? 1, 10, "expressions", READ, EXTR
DISP:SCR READ
```

Instrument has terminals set to FRONT.

Reset the instrument.

Make a buffer named `expressions`, set to store 100 readings with a style of FULL.

Set the measure function to voltage.

Set the custom 1 buffer unit to `fb`.

Set up buffer math, using the custom 1 unit of measure, that adds the present and previous readings.

Set the instrument to make 10 measurements.

Make a reading and store it in the `expressions` buffer.

Read the data in buffer indexes 1 to 10, including the readings and the values generated by the expression.

Display the reading table on the front panel of the instrument.

## Also see

---

[:TRACe:MATH](#) (on page 11-148)

[:TRACe:WRITe:FORMat](#) (on page 11-161)

## :TRACe:WRITE:FORMat

This command sets the units and number of digits of the readings that are written into the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRACe:WRITE:FORMat "<bufferName>", <units>, <displayDigits>
:TRACe:WRITE:FORMat "<bufferName>", <units>, <displayDigits>, <extraUnits>
:TRACe:WRITE:FORMat "<bufferName>", <units>, <displayDigits>, <extraUnits>,
    <extraDigits>
```

<bufferName>	A user-supplied string that indicates the name of the buffer	
<units>	The units for the first measurement in the buffer index:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AMP</li> <li>■ AMP_AC</li> <li>■ AMPAC</li> <li>■ CELSiUs</li> <li>■ CUSTOM1 (user-defined unit)</li> <li>■ CUSTOM2 (user-defined unit)</li> <li>■ CUSTOM3 (user-defined unit)</li> <li>■ DAC</li> <li>■ DBM</li> <li>■ DECiBel</li> <li>■ DIO</li> <li>■ FAHREnheit</li> <li>■ FARad</li> <li>■ HERTz</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ KELVin</li> <li>■ NONE</li> <li>■ OHM</li> <li>■ PERCent</li> <li>■ RATio</li> <li>■ RECiprocal</li> <li>■ SECond</li> <li>■ TOT</li> <li>■ VOLT</li> <li>■ VOLT_AC</li> <li>■ VOLTAC</li> <li>■ WATT</li> <li>■ X</li> </ul>
<displayDigits>	The number of digits to use for the first value in the buffer index: 3 to 8	
<extraUnits>	The units for the second measurement in the buffer index; the selections are the same as <units>; if this parameter is not specified, the value for <units> is used; extra units are only valid for buffer style FULLWRITable	
<extraDigits>	The number of digits to use for the second measurement; the selections are the same as <displayDigits>; if this parameter is not specified, the value for <displayDigits> is used; extra digits are only valid for buffer style FULLWRITable	

### Details

This command is valid when the buffer style is writable or full writable. When the buffer style is set to full writable, you can include an extra value.

The format defines the units and the number of digits that are reported for the data. This command affects how the data is shown in the reading buffer and what is shown on the front-panel Home, Histogram, Reading Table, and Graph screens.

**Example 1**

```
:TRAC:MAKE "write2me", 1000, WRITable
:TRAC:WRIT:FORM "write2me", WATT, 4
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 1
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 2
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 3
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 4
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 5
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 6
:TRAC:DATA? 1, 6, "write2me", read, unit
```

Creates a 1000-point reading buffer named `write2me`. Style is writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 4-½ digit resolution.

Write six pieces of data into the buffer.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1.000000E+00,Watt DC,2.000000E+00,Watt DC,3.000000E+00,Watt DC,4.000000E+00,Watt
DC,5.000000E+00,Watt DC,6.000000E+00,Watt DC
```

**Example 2**

```
:TRAC:MAKE "write2me", 1000, FULLWRIT
:TRAC:WRIT:FORM "write2me", WATT, 4, WATT, 4
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 1, 7
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 2, 8
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 3, 9
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 4, 10
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 5, 11
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 6, 12
:TRAC:DATA? 1, 6, "write2me", read, unit, read, unit
```

Creates a 1000-point reading buffer named `write2me`. Style is full writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 4½ digit resolution for the first value and the second value in the buffer index.

Write 12 pieces of data into the buffer.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1.000000E+00,Watt DC,7.000000E+00,Watt DC,2.000000E+00,Watt DC,8.000000E+00,Watt
DC,3.000000E+00,Watt DC,9.000000E+00,Watt DC,4.000000E+00,Watt
DC,1.000000E+01,Watt DC,5.000000E+00,Watt DC,1.100000E+01,Watt
DC,6.000000E+00,Watt DC,1.200000E+01,Watt DC
```

**Also see**

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

[:TRACe:WRITe:READIng](#) (on page 11-163)

[Writable reading buffers](#) (on page 5-29)

## :TRACe:WRITE:READING

This command allows you to write readings into the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

For buffers that are set to the writable buffer style:

```
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>, <seconds>
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>, <seconds>, <fractionalSeconds>
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>, <seconds>, <fractionalSeconds>,
    <status>
```

For buffers that are set to the full writable buffer style:

```
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>, <extraValue>
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>, <extraValue>, <seconds>
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>, <extraValue>, <seconds>,
    <fractionalSeconds>
:TRACe:WRITE:READING "<bufferName>", <readingValue>, <extraValue>, <seconds>,
    <fractionalSeconds>, <status>
```

<bufferName>	A user-supplied string that indicates the name of the buffer
<readingValue>	The first value that is recorded in the buffer index
<extraValue>	A second value that is recorded in the buffer index (only valid for buffer style FULLWRITable)
<seconds>	An integer that represents the seconds
<fractionalSeconds>	The portion of time that represents the fractional seconds
<status>	Information about the reading; see <b>Details</b>

### Details

This command writes the data you specify into a reading buffer. The reading buffer must be set to the writable or full writable style, which is set when you make the buffer.

Data must be added in chronological order. If the time is not specified for a reading, it is set to one integer second after the last reading. As you write the data, the front-panel home screen updates and displays the reading you entered.

The <status> parameter provides additional information about the reading. The options are shown in the following table.

#### Buffer status bits for sense measurements

Bit (hex)	Decimal	Description
0x0001	1	Measure status questionable
0x0006	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
0x0008	8	Measure terminal; front is 1, rear is 0
0x0010	16	Measure status limit 2 low
0x0020	32	Measure status limit 2 high
0x0040	64	Measure status limit 1 low
0x0080	128	Measure status limit 1 high

**Buffer status bits for sense measurements**

Bit (hex)	Decimal	Description
0x0100	256	First reading in a group
0x0200	512	Relative offset
0x0400	1024	Scan

**Example 1**

```
:TRAC:MAKE "write2me", 1000, WRITable
:TRAC:WRIT:FORM "write2me", WATT, 4
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 1
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 2
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 3
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 4
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 5
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 6
:TRAC:DATA? 1, 6, "write2me", read, unit
```

Creates a 1000-point reading buffer named `write2me`. Style is writable.

Set the data format to show a unit of watts with 4½ digit resolution.

Write 6 pieces of data into the buffer.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1.000000E+00,Watt DC,2.000000E+00,Watt DC,3.000000E+00,Watt DC,4.000000E+00,Watt
DC,5.000000E+00,Watt DC,6.000000E+00,Watt DC
```

**Example 2**

```
:TRAC:MAKE "write2me", 1000, FULLWRIT
:TRAC:WRIT:FORM "write2me", WATT, 4, WATT, 4
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 1, 7
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 2, 8
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 3, 9
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 4, 10
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 5, 11
:TRAC:WRIT:READ "write2me", 6, 12
:TRAC:DATA? 1, 6, "write2me", read, unit, read, unit
```

Creates a 1000-point reading buffer named `write2me`. Style is full writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 4½ digit resolution for the first value and the second value in the buffer index.

Write 12 pieces of data into the buffer.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1.000000E+00,Watt DC,7.000000E+00,Watt DC,2.000000E+00,Watt DC,8.000000E+00,Watt
DC,3.000000E+00,Watt DC,9.000000E+00,Watt DC,4.000000E+00,Watt
DC,1.000000E+01,Watt DC,5.000000E+00,Watt DC,1.100000E+01,Watt
DC,6.000000E+00,Watt DC,1.200000E+01,Watt DC
```

**Also see**

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[:TRACe:DATA?](#) (on page 11-142)

[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

[:TRACe:WRITe:FORMat](#) (on page 11-161)

[Writable reading buffers](#) (on page 5-29)

## TRIGger subsystem

The commands in this subsystem configure and control the trigger operations, including the trigger model.

---

### :ABORt

This command stops all trigger model commands on the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
:ABORt
```

#### Details

When this command is received, the instrument stops the trigger model.

#### Also see

[Aborting the trigger model](#) (on page 7-67)

[Trigger model](#) (on page 7-44)

---

### :INITiate[:IMMediate]

This command starts the trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
:INITiate[:IMMediate]
```

#### Example

```
INIT
*WAI
```

Starts the trigger model and then waits until the commands are complete to accept new commands.

#### Also see

[:ABORt](#) (on page 11-165)

[:TRIGger:PAUSe](#) (on page 11-217)

[:TRIGger:RESume](#) (on page 11-218)

[Trigger model](#) (on page 7-44)



## :TRIGger:BLENDER<n>:CLEAr

This command clears the blender event detector and resets the overrun indicator of blender <n>.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLENDER<n>:CLEAr
```

<n>	The blender number (up to two)
-----	--------------------------------

### Details

This command sets the blender event detector to the undetected state and resets the overrun indicator of the event detector.

### Example

:TRIG:BLEN2:CLE	Clears the event detector for blender 2.
-----------------	--

### Also see

None

## :TRIGger:BLENDER<n>:MODE

This command selects whether the blender performs OR operations or AND operations.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger blender clear	Save settings	AND

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLENDER<n>:MODE <operation>
```

```
:TRIGger:BLENDER<n>:MODE?
```

<n>	The blender number (up to two)
-----	--------------------------------

<operation>	The type of operation:
-------------	------------------------

- OR
- AND

### Details

This command selects whether the blender waits for any one event (OR) or waits for all selected events (AND) before signaling an output event.

### Example

:DIG:LINE3:MODE TRIG, IN :DIG:LINE5:MODE TRIG, IN :TRIG:BLEN1:MODE OR :TRIG:BLEN1:STIM1 DIG3 :TRIG:BLEN1:STIM2 DIG5	Set digital I/O lines 3 and 5 as trigger in lines. Generate a trigger blender 1 event when a digital I/O trigger happens on line 3 or 5.
---	--

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:STIMulus<m>](#) (on page 11-167)

**:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:OVERrun?**

This command indicates whether or not an event was ignored because of the event detector state.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:OVERrun?
```

<n>	The blender number (up to two)
-----	--------------------------------

**Details**

Indicates if an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred. This is an indication of the state of the event detector that is built into the event blender itself.

This command does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other trigger object that is monitoring the event. It also is not an indication of an action overrun.

**Example**

:TRIG:BLEN1:OVER?	If an event was ignored, the output is 1. If an event was not ignored, the output is 0.
-------------------	--

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-166)

**:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:STIMulus<m>**

This command specifies the events that trigger the blender.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger blender clear	Save settings	NONE

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:STIMulus<m> <event>  
:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:STIMulus<m>?
```

<n>	The blender number (up to two)
<m>	The stimulus input number (1 to 4)
<event>	See <b>Details</b>

## Details

There are four stimulus inputs that can each select a different event.

Use none to disable the blender input.

The <event> parameter may be any of the trigger events shown in the following table.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATrigger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENder<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command device_trigger</li> </ul>	COMManD
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGio<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

## Example

```
:DIG:LINE3:MODE TRIG, IN
:DIG:LINE5:MODE TRIG, IN
:TRIG:BLen1:MODE OR
:TRIG:BLen1:STIM1 DIG3
:TRIG:BLen1:STIM2 DIG5
```

Set digital I/O lines 3 and 5 as trigger in lines. Generate a trigger blender 1 event when a digital I/O trigger happens on line 3 or 5.

## Also see

[:TRIGger:BLENder<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-166)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ALWays

This command defines a trigger model block that always goes to a specific block.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ALWays <blockNumber>, <branchToBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger-model block to execute when the trigger model reaches this block

### Details

When the trigger model reaches a branch-always building block, it goes to the building block set by <branchToBlock>.

### Example

```
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:ALW 9, 20
```

When the trigger model reaches block 9, it always branches to block 20.

### Also see

None

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter

This command defines a trigger model block that branches to a specified block a specified number of times.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter <blockNumber>, <targetCount>, <branchToBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<targetCount>	The number of times to repeat
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the counter is less than to the <targetCount> value

## Details

This command defines a trigger model building block that branches to another block using a counter to iterate a specified number of times.

Counters increment every time the trigger model reaches them until they are more than or equal to the count value. At that point, the trigger model continues to the next building block in the sequence.

If you are using remote commands, you can query the counter. The counter is incremented immediately before the branch compares the actual counter value to the set counter value. Therefore, the counter is at 0 until the first comparison. When the trigger model reaches the set counter value, branching stops and the counter value is one greater than the setting. Use `:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:COUNT?` to query the counter.

## Example

```
TRIG:LOAD "EMPTY"
TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 3, 5, 2
TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 4, 1
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 3, 2
```

Reset trigger model settings.  
Clear `defbuffer1` at the beginning of the trigger model.  
Loop and make five readings.  
Delay a second.  
Loop three more times back to block 2.  
At end of execution, 15 readings are stored in `defbuffer1`.

## Also see

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:COUNT?](#) (on page 11-170)

# :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:COUNT?

This command returns the count value of the trigger model counter block.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

## Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:COUNT? <blockNumber>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
---------------	--

## Details

This command returns the counter value. When the counter is active, this returns the present count. If the trigger model has started or is running but has not yet reached the counter block, this value is 0.

**Example**

```
*RST
TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2
TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 3, 0.1
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 4, 10, 2
INIT
TRIG:BLOCK:BRAN:COUN:COUN? 4
*WAI
```

Reset trigger model settings.  
 Clear defbuffer1 at the beginning of the trigger model.  
 Loop and make five readings.  
 Delay 0.1 s.  
 Loop ten more times back to block 2.  
 Send the count command to check the count that has been completed for block 4.  
 At end of execution, 10 readings are stored in defbuffer1.

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter](#) (on page 11-169)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:RESet

This command creates a block in the trigger model that resets a branch counter to 0.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:RESet <blockNumber>, <counter>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<counter>	The block number of the counter that is to be reset

**Details**

When the trigger model reaches the Counter Reset block, it resets the count of the specified Branch on Counter block to zero.

**Example**

```
TRIG:LOAD "EMPTY"
TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 3, 5, 2
TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 4, 1
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 3, 2
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN:RES 6, 3
```

Reset trigger model settings.  
 Clear defbuffer1 at the beginning of the trigger model.  
 Loop and make five readings.  
 Delay a second.  
 Loop three more times back to block 2.  
 Reset block 3 to 0.

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter](#) (on page 11-169)

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:COUNter:COUNt?](#) (on page 11-170)

**:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:DELTA**

This command defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if the difference of two measurements meets preset criteria.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:DELTA <blockNumber>, <targetDifference>, <branchToBlock>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:DELTA <blockNumber>, <targetDifference>, <branchToBlock>,
<measureDigitizeBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<targetDifference>	The value against which the block compares the difference between the measurements
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the difference between the measurements is less than or equal to the <targetDifference>
<measureDigitizeBlock>	The block number of the measure/digitize block that makes the measurements to be compared; if this is 0 or undefined, the trigger model uses the previous measure/digitize block

**Details**

This block calculates the difference between the last two measurements from a measure/digitize block. It subtracts the most recent measurement from the previous measurement.

The difference between the measurements is compared to the target difference. If the difference is less than the target difference, the trigger model goes to the specified branching block. If the difference is more than the target difference, the trigger model proceeds to the next block in the trigger block sequence.

If you do not define the measure/digitize block, it will compare measurements of a measure/digitize block that precedes the branch delta block. For example, if you have a measure/digitize block, a wait block, another measure/digitize block, another wait block, and then the branch delta block, the delta block compares the measurements from the second measure/digitize block. If a preceding measure/digitize block does not exist, an error occurs.

**Example**

```
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:DELTA 5, 0.5, 7, 4
```

Configure trigger block 5 to compare the differences between the measurements made in block 4. If the difference between them is less than 0.5, branch to block 7.

**Also see**

[Delta block](#) (on page 7-57)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:EVENT

This command branches to a specified block when a specified trigger event occurs.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:EVENT <blockNumber>, <event>, <branchToBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<event>	The event that must occur before the trigger model branches the specified block
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the specified event occurs

### Details

The branch-on-event block goes to a branching block after a specified trigger event occurs. If the trigger event has not yet occurred when the trigger model reaches the branch-on-event block, the trigger model continues to execute the blocks in the normal sequence. After the trigger event occurs, the next time the trigger model reaches the branch-on-event block, it goes to the branching block.

If you set the branch event to none, an error is generated when you run the trigger model.

If you are using a timer, it must be started before it can expire. One method to start the timer in the trigger model is to include a Notify block before the On Event block. Set the Notify block to use the same timer as the On Event block.

The following table shows the constants for the events.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATRIgger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDer<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command device_trigger</li> </ul>	COMMANd
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGIo<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE



Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

### Example

```
:TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:EVEN 6, DISP, 2
```

When the trigger model reaches this block, if the front-panel TRIGGER key has been pressed, the trigger model returns to block 2. If the TRIGGER key has not been pressed, the trigger model continues to block 7 (the next block in the trigger model).

### Also see

[On event block](#) (on page 7-57)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:CONStant

This command defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if a measurement meets preset criteria.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:CONStant <blockNumber>, <limitType>, <limitA>, <limitB>,
<branchToBlock>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:CONStant <blockNumber>, <limitType>, <limitA>, <limitB>,
<branchToBlock>, <measureDigitizeBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<limitType>	The type of limit (ABOVE, BELOW, INSIDE, or OUTSIDE)
<limitA>	The limit that the measurement is tested against; if <i>limitType</i> is set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ABOVE: This value is ignored</li> <li>▪ BELOW: The measurement must be below this value</li> <li>▪ INSIDE: The low limit that the measurement is compared against</li> <li>▪ OUTSIDE: The low limit that the measurement is compared against</li> </ul>
<limitB>	The upper limit that the measurement is tested against; if <i>limitType</i> is set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ABOVE: The measurement must be above this value</li> <li>▪ BELOW: This value is ignored</li> <li>▪ INSIDE: The high limit that the measurement is compared against</li> <li>▪ OUTSIDE: The high limit that the measurement is compared against</li> </ul>
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the measurement meets the defined criteria
<measureDigitizeBlock>	The block number of the measure/digitize block that makes the measurements to be compared; if this is 0 or undefined, the trigger model uses the previous measure/digitize block

**Details**

The branch-on-constant-limits block goes to a branching block if a measurement meets the criteria set by this command.

The type of limit can be:

- Above: The measurement is above the value set by limit B; limit A must be set, but is ignored when this type is selected
- Below: The measurement is below the value set by limit A; limit B must be set, but is ignored when this type is selected
- Inside: The measurement is inside the values set by limits A and B; limit A must be the low value and Limit B must be the high value
- Outside: The measurement is outside the values set by limits A and B; limit A must be the low value and Limit B must be the high value

The measurement block must be a measure/digitize block that occurs in the trigger model before the branch-on-constant-limits block. The last measurement from a measure/digitize block is used.

If the limit A is more than the limit B, the values are automatically swapped so that the lesser value is used as the lower limit.

**Example**

```
TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:CONStant 5, OUTside, 0.15, 0.65, 8
```

Configure trigger block 5 to check for measurements in the last measure/digitize block. If the measurements are outside of the 0.15 and 0.65 limits, branch to block 8.

**Also see**

[Constant Limit block](#) (on page 7-54)

**:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:DYNamic**

This command defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block in the trigger model if a measurement meets user-defined criteria.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:DYNamic <blockNumber>, <limitType>, <limitNumber>, <branchToBlock>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:LIMit:DYNamic <blockNumber>, <limitType>, <limitNumber>, <branchToBlock>, <measureDigitizeBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<limitType>	The type of limit (ABOVE, BELOW, INSIDE, or OUTSIDE)
<limitNumber>	The limit number (1 or 2)
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the limits are met
<measureDigitizeBlock>	The block number of the measure/digitize block that makes the measurements to be compared; if this is 0 or undefined, the trigger model uses the previous measure/digitize block

## Details

---

The branch-on-dynamic-limits block defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block in the trigger model if a measurement meets user-defined criteria.

When you define this block, you set:

- The type of limit (above, below, inside, or outside the limit values)
- The limit number (you can have 1 or 2 limits)
- The block to go to if the measurement meets the criteria
- The block that makes the measurement that is compared to the limits; the last measurement from that block is used

There are two user-defined limits: limit 1 and limit 2. Both include their own high and low values, which are set using the front-panel Calculations limit settings or through commands. The results of these limit tests are recorded in the reading buffer that accompanies each stored reading.

Limit values are stored in the measure configuration list, so you can use a configuration list to step through different limit values.

The measure/digitize block must occur in the trigger model before the branch-on-dynamic-limits block. If no block is defined, the measurement from the previous measure/digitize block is used. If no previous measure/digitize block exists, an error is reported.

## Example

---

```
CALC2:LIM1:STAT ON
CALC2:LIM1:LOW -5.17
CALC2:LIM1:UPP -4.23
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:LIM:DYN 9, IN, 1, 12, 7
```

Set the limits on with a low limit of -5.17 and a high limit of -4.23. Set trigger block 9 to test if the limit is inside those limits based on the measurement reading at block 7. If the measurement is within the limits, go to block 12.

## Also see

---

[Dynamic Limit block](#) (on page 7-55)

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:LOWer\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-24)

[:CALCulate2:<function>:LIMit<Y>:UPPer\[:DATA\]](#) (on page 11-26)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE

This command causes the trigger model to branch to a specified building block the first time it is encountered in the trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE <blockNumber>, <branchToBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the trigger model first encounters this block

### Details

The branch-once building block branches to a specified block the first time trigger model execution encounters the branch-once block. If it is encountered again, the trigger model ignores the block and continues in the normal sequence.

The once block is reset when trigger model execution reaches the idle state. Therefore, the branch-once block always executes the first time the trigger model execution encounters this block.

### Example

```
:TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:ONCE 2, 4
```

The first time the trigger model reaches block 2, the trigger model goes to block 4 instead of proceeding to the default sequence of block 3.

### Also see

[Once block](#) (on page 7-56)

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE:EXCLuded](#) (on page 11-177)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE:EXCLuded

This command causes the trigger model to go to a specified building block every time the trigger model encounters it, except for the first time.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE:EXCLuded <blockNumber>, <branchToBlock>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<branchToBlock>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the trigger model encounters this block after the first encounter

## Details

The branch-once-excluded block is ignored the first time the trigger model encounters it. After the first encounter, the trigger model goes to the specified branching block.

The branch-once-excluded block is reset when the trigger model starts or is placed in idle.

## Example

```
:TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:ONCE:EXCL 2, 4
```

When the trigger model reaches block 2 the first time, the trigger model goes to block 3. If the trigger model reaches this block again, the trigger model goes to block 4.

## Also see

[Once excluded block](#) (on page 7-57)

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:BRANch:ONCE](#) (on page 11-177)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:BUFFer:CLEar

This command defines a trigger model block that clears the reading buffer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

## Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BUFFer:CLEar <blockNumber>  
:TRIGger:BLOCK:BUFFer:CLEar <blockNumber>, "<bufferName>"
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<bufferName>	The name of the buffer, which must be an existing buffer; if no buffer is defined, defbuffer1 is used

## Details

When trigger model execution reaches the buffer clear trigger block, the instrument empties the specified reading buffer. The specified buffer can be the default buffer or a buffer that you defined.

## Example

```
TRIG:LOAD "EMPTY"  
TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLE 1  
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2  
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 3, 5, 2  
TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 4, 1  
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 3, 2
```

Reset trigger model settings.  
Clear defbuffer1 at the beginning of the trigger model.  
Loop and make 5 readings.  
Delay 1 s.  
Loop three more times back to block 2.  
At end of execution, 15 readings are stored in defbuffer1.

## Also see

[Buffer clear block](#) (on page 7-50)

[:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:NEXT

This command recalls the settings at the next index of a configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:NEXT <blockNumber>, "<configurationList>"
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<configurationList>	A string that defines the configuration list to recall

### Details

When trigger model execution reaches a configuration recall next block, the settings at the next index in the specified configuration list are restored.

The first time the trigger model encounters this block for a specific configuration list, the first index is recalled. Each subsequent time this block is encountered, the settings at the next index in the configuration list are recalled and take effect before the next step executes. When the last index in the list is reached, it returns to the first index.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block.

### Example

```
TRIG:BLOC:CONF:NEXT 12, "SETTINGS_LIST"
```

Set trigger block 12 to restore the settings from the next index that is stored in the configuration list `SETTINGS_LIST`.

### Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:PREVious

This command defines a trigger model block that recalls the settings stored at the previous index in a configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:PREVious <blockNumber>, "<configurationList>"
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<configurationList>	A string that defines the configuration list to recall

## Details

The Config List Prev block defines a trigger model block that recalls the settings stored at the previous index in a configuration list.

The configuration list previous index trigger block type recalls the previous index in a configuration list. It configures the settings of the instrument based on the settings at that index. The trigger model executes the settings at that index before the next block is executed.

The first time the trigger model encounters this block, the last index in the configuration list is recalled. Each subsequent time trigger model execution reaches a configuration list previous block for this configuration list, it goes backward one index. When the first index in the list is reached, it goes to the last index in the configuration list.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block.

## Example

```
TRIG:BLOC:CONF:PREV 14, "SETTINGS_LIST"
```

Set trigger block 14 to restore the settings from the previous index that is stored in the configuration list SETTINGS\_LIST.

## Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

# :TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:RECall

This command recalls the system settings that are stored in a configuration list.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

## Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:RECall <blockNumber>, "<configurationList>"
:TRIGger:BLOCK:CONFig:RECall <blockNumber>, "<configurationList>", <index>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<configurationList>	A string that defines the configuration list to recall
<index>	The index in the configuration list to recall; default is 1

## Details

When the trigger model reaches a configuration recall block, the settings in the specified configuration list are recalled.

You can restore a specific set of configuration settings in the configuration list by defining the index.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block. If the configuration list changes, verify that the trigger model count is still accurate.

## Example

```
TRIG:BLOCK:CONF:RECALL 1, "SETTINGS_LIST", 1
```

Recall the settings in index 1 of the SETTINGS\_LIST configuration list as block 1 of the trigger model.

**Also see**

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [\[:SENSe1\]:CONFigure:LIST:STORe](#) (on page 11-111)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:DElay:CONStant

This command adds a constant delay to the execution of a trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DElay:CONStant <blockNumber>, <time>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<time>	The amount of time to delay (167 ns to 10 ks; 0 for no delay)

**Details**

When trigger model execution reaches a delay block, it stops normal measurement and trigger model operation for the time set by the delay. Background measurements continue to be made, and if any previously executed block started infinite measurements, they also continue to be made.

This delay waits for the delay time to elapse before proceeding to the next block in the trigger model.

If other delays have been set, this delay is in addition to the other delays.

**Example**

TRIG:LOAD "EMPTY"	Reset trigger model settings.
TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1	Clear defbuffer1 at the beginning of the trigger model.
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2	Loop and make 5 readings.
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 3, 5, 2	Delay a second.
TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 4, 1	Loop three more times back to block 2.
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 3, 2	At end of execution, 15 readings are stored in defbuffer1.

**Also see**

None



## :TRIGger:BLOCK:DElay:DYNamic

This command adds a user delay to the execution of the trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DElay:DYNamic <blockNumber>, MEASure<n>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<n>	The number of the user delay; 1 to 5 set by[:SENSe[1]]:<function>:DElay:USER<n>

### Details

When trigger model execution reaches a dynamic delay block, it stops normal measurement and trigger model operation for the time set by the delay. Background measurements continue to be made.

Each measure function can have up to five unique user delay times (M1 to M5). Digitize user delays are handled as measure user delays, so you can have a total of five measure and digitize user delays. The delay time is set by the user-delay command, which is only available over a remote interface.

### Example

FUNC "VOLT"	Set function to DC voltage.
:VOLT:DEL:USER1 5	Set user delay 1 for DC voltage measurements to 5 s.
:TRIG:LOAD "EMPTY"	Clear the trigger model.
:TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1	Set trigger block 1 to clear the reading buffer.
:TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2	Set trigger block 2 to make or digitize a measurement.
:TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 3, 5, 2	Set trigger block 3 to loop and make or digitize five measurements.
:TRIG:BLOC:DEL:DYN 4, MEAS1	Set trigger block 4 to a dynamic delay, using user delay 1.
:TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 3, 2	Set trigger block 5 to loop three times.
:INIT	Start the trigger model.

### Also see

[\[:SENSe\[1\]\]:<function>:DElay:USER<n>](#) (on page 11-75)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:DIGital:IO

This command defines a trigger model block that sets the lines on the digital I/O port high or low.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DIGital:IO <blockNumber>, <bitPattern>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:DIGital:IO <blockNumber>, <bitPattern>, <bitMask>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<bitPattern>	Sets the value that specifies the output line bit pattern (0 to 63)
<bitMask>	Specifies the bit mask; if omitted, all lines are driven (0 to 63)

### Details

To set the lines on the digital I/O port high or low, you can send a bit pattern that is specified as an integer value. The least significant bit maps to digital I/O line 1 and the most significant bit maps to digital I/O line 6.

The bit mask defines the bits in the pattern that are driven high or low. A binary 1 in the bit mask indicates that the corresponding I/O line should be driven according to the bit pattern. To drive all lines, specify all ones (63) or omit this parameter. If the bit for a line in the bit pattern is set to 1, the line is driven high. If the bit is set to 0 in the bit pattern, the line is driven low.

For this block to work as expected, make sure you configure the trigger type and line state of the digital line for use with the trigger model (use the digital line mode command).

### Example

```
:DIGital:LINE3:MODE DIG,OUT
:DIGital:LINE4:MODE DIG,OUT
:DIGital:LINE5:MODE DIG,OUT
:DIGital:LINE6:MODE DIG,OUT
:TRIG:BLOC:DIG:IO 4, 20, 60
```

The first four lines of code configures digital I/O lines 3 through 6 as digital outputs. Trigger block 4 is then configured with a bit pattern of 20 (digital I/O lines 3 and 5 high). The optional bit mask is specified as 60 (lines 3 through 6), so both lines 3 and 5 are driven high.

### Also see

- [:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-33)
- [Digital I/O bit weighting](#) (on page 7-12)
- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?

This command returns the settings for all trigger model blocks.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?
```

### Details

This returns the settings for the trigger model.

### Example

```
:TRIG:BLOC:LIST?
```

Returns the settings for the trigger model. Example output is:

```
1) BUFFER_CLEAR          BUFFER: defbuffer1
2) DELAY_CONSTANT       DELAY: 0.001000000
3) MEASURE_DIGITIZE     BUFFER: defbuffer1 INITIAL MODE: MEAS INITIAL COUNT: 1
4) BRANCH_COUNTER      VALUE: 11 BRANCH_BLOCK: 2
```

### Also see

None

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:LOG:EVENT

This command allows you to log an event in the event log when the trigger model is running.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:LOG:EVENT <blockNumber>, <eventNumber>, "<message>"
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<eventNumber>	<p>The event number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ INFO&lt;n&gt;</li> <li>▪ WARNing&lt;n&gt;</li> <li>▪ ERRor&lt;n&gt;</li> </ul> <p>Where &lt;n&gt; is 1 to 4; you can define up to four of each type You can also set <code>ABORT</code>, which aborts the trigger model immediately and posts a warning event log message</p>
<message>	A string up to 31 characters

**Details**

This block allows you to log an event in the event log when trigger model execution reaches this block. You can also force the trigger model to abort with this block. When the trigger model executes the block, the defined event is logged. If the abort option is selected, the trigger model is also aborted immediately.

You can define the type of event (information, warning, abort model, or error). All events generated by this block are logged in the event log. Warning and error events are also displayed in a popup on the front-panel display.

Note that using this block too often in a trigger model could overflow the event log. It may also take away from the time needed to process more critical trigger model blocks.

**Example**

```
TRIGger:BLOCK:LOG:EVENT 9, INFO2, "Trigger model complete"
Set trigger-model block 9 to log an event when the trigger model completes.
```

**Also see**

None

**:TRIGger:BLOCK:MDIGitize**

This command defines a trigger block that makes or digitizes a measurement.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:MDIGitize <blockNumber>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:MDIGitize <blockNumber>, "<bufferName>"
:TRIGger:BLOCK:MDIGitize <blockNumber>, "<bufferName>", <count>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<bufferName>	The name of the buffer, which must be an existing buffer; if no buffer is defined, defbuffer1 is used
<count>	Specifies the number of readings to make before moving to the next block in the trigger model; set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A specific value (default is 1 if nothing set)</li> <li>▪ Infinite (run continuously until stopped): INF</li> <li>▪ Stop infinite to stop the count: 0</li> <li>▪ Use most recent count value (default): AUTO</li> </ul>

## Details

---

This block triggers measurements based on the measure function that is selected when the trigger model is initiated. When trigger model execution reaches this block:

1. The instrument begins triggering measurements.
2. The trigger model execution waits for the measurement to be made.
3. The instrument processes the reading and places it into the specified reading buffer.

If you are defining a user-defined reading buffer, you must create it before you define this block.

When you set the count to a finite value, trigger model execution does not proceed until all operations are complete.

If you set the count to infinite, the trigger model executes subsequent blocks when the measurement is made; the triggering of measurements continues in the background until the trigger model execution reaches another measure/digitize block or until the trigger model ends. To use infinite, there must be a block after the measure/digitize block in the trigger model, such as a wait block. If there is no subsequent block, the trigger model stops, which stops measurements.

When you set the count to auto, the trigger model uses the count value that is active for the selected function instead of a specific value. You can use this with configuration lists to change the count value each time a measure/digitize block is encountered.

Firmware versions of the DMM7510 before version 1.7.0 had a separate measure and digitize block. If you have code that is using that block, it works in this version of the DMM7510 firmware.

---

## NOTE

If you bring in code that uses a measure or digitize block and does not define the count, the count is set to 1. For example, `:TRIGger:BLOCK:MEASure 1, "defbuffer1"` changes to `:TRIGger:BLOCK:MDIGitize 1, "defbuffer1", 1`.

---

## Example 1

---

```
TRIG:LOAD "EMPTY"
TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1, "defbuffer2"
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2, "defbuffer2"
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 3, 5, 2
TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 4, 1
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 3, 2
INIT
*WAI
TRAC:ACT? "defbuffer2"
```

Reset trigger model settings.  
 Clear `defbuffer2` at the beginning of the trigger model.  
 Set the measurements to be stored in `defbuffer2`.  
 Loop and make five readings.  
 Delay 1 s.  
 Loop three more times back to block 2.  
 At end of execution, 15 readings are stored in `defbuffer2`.  
 Output:  
 15

**Example 2**

```
*RST
SENS:CONF:LIST:CRE "countactive"
COUN 2
SENSe:CONF:LIST:STOR "countactive"
COUN 10
SENSe:CONF:LIST:STOR "countactive"
COUN 3
SENSe:CONF:LIST:STOR "countactive"

TRIG:BLOC:CONF:NEXT 1, "countactive"
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2, "defbuffer1", AUTO
TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 3, 1
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 4, 3, 1

INIT
*WAI
TRAC:ACT? "defbuffer1"
```

Reset the instrument.  
 Set up a configuration list named `countactive`.  
 Set the measure count to 2. (If you are digitizing, replace `COUN` with `DIG:COUN`.)  
 Store the count in index 1.  
 Set the measure count to 10.  
 Store the count in index 2.  
 Set the measure count to 3.  
 Store the count in index 3.  
 Set up trigger-model block 1 to call the next index from the `countactive` configuration list.  
 Set block 2 to measure or digitize and store the readings in `defbuffer1` and to use the active count.  
 Set block 3 to add a delay of 1 s.  
 Set block 4 to iterate through the trigger model three times, returning to block 1.  
 Start the trigger model.  
 Output the number of readings. There should be 15 readings.

**Also see**

- [Measure/Digitize block](#) (on page 7-48)
- [:TRACe:MAKE](#) (on page 11-146)

**:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOP**

This command creates a placeholder that performs no action in the trigger model; available only using remote commands.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOP <blockNumber>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
---------------	--

## Details

If you remove a trigger model block, you can use this block as a placeholder for the block number so that you do not need to renumber the other blocks.

## Example

```
TRIG:BLOC:NOP 5
```

Set block number 5 to be a no operation block.

## Also see

None

# :TRIGger:BLOCK:NOTify

This command defines a trigger model block that generates a trigger event and immediately continues to the next block.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

## Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:NOTify <blockNumber>, <notifyID>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<notifyID>	The identification number of the notification; 1 to 8

## Details

When trigger model execution reaches a notify block, the instrument generates a trigger event and immediately continues to the next block.

Other commands can reference the event that the notify block generates. This assigns a stimulus somewhere else in the system. For example, you can use the notify event as the stimulus of a hardware trigger line, such as a digital I/O line.

When you call this event, you use the format `NOTIFY` followed by the notify identification number. For example, if you assign <notifyID> as 4, you would refer to it as `NOTIFY4` in the command that references it.

## Example

```
:TRIG:BLOC:NOT 5, 2
```

```
:TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:EVEN 6, NOTIFY2, 2
```

Define trigger-model block 5 to be the notify 2 event. Assign the notify 2 event to be the trigger for stimulus for the branch event for block 6.

## Also see

[Notify block](#) (on page 7-52)

## :TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT

This command defines a trigger model block that waits for an event before allowing the trigger model to continue.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT <blockNumber>, <event>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT <blockNumber>, <event>, <clear>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT <blockNumber>, <event>, <clear>, <logic>, <event>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT <blockNumber>, <event>, <clear>, <logic>, <event>, <event>
```

<blockNumber>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<event>	The event that must occur before the trigger block allows trigger execution to continue; see <b>Details</b> for event names
<clear>	To clear previously detected trigger events when entering the wait block: <b>ENTer</b> To immediately act on any previously detected triggers and not clear them (default): <b>NEVer</b>
<logic>	If each event must occur before the trigger model continues: <b>AND</b> If at least one of the events must occur before the trigger model continues: <b>OR</b>

### Details

You can use the wait block to synchronize measurements with other instruments and devices.

You can set the instrument to wait for the following events:

- Front-panel TRIGGER key press
- Notify (only available when using remote commands)
- Command interface trigger
- Digital input/output signals, such as DIGIO and TSP-Link
- LAN
- Blender
- Timer
- Analog trigger
- External in trigger

The event can occur before trigger model execution reaches the wait block. If the event occurs after trigger model execution starts but before the trigger model execution reaches the wait block, the trigger model records the event. By default, when trigger model execution reaches the wait block, it executes the wait block without waiting for the event to happen again (the clear parameter is set to never).



The instrument clears the memory of the recorded event when trigger model execution is at the start block and when the trigger model exits the wait block. It also clears the recorded trigger event when the clear parameter is set to enter.

All items in the list are subject to the same action; you cannot combine AND and OR logic in a single block.

You cannot leave the first event as no trigger. If the first event is not defined, the trigger model errors when you attempt to initiate it.

If you are using a timer, it must be started before it can expire. One method to start the timer in the trigger model is to include a notify block before the wait block. Set the notify block to use the same timer as the wait block.

The following usage has been deprecated; replace it with the usage above that includes the <clear> parameter.

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT <blockNumber>, <event>, <logic>, <event>
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT <blockNumber>, <event>, <logic>, <event>, <event>
```

The following table shows the constants for the events.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATrigger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDer<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command device_trigger</li> </ul>	COMMANd
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGIo<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

### Example 1

```
:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT 9, DISP
```

Set trigger model block 9 to wait for a user to press the TRIGGER key on the front panel before continuing and to act on a recorded TRIGGER key event that gets detected either before or after reaching block 9.

**Example 2**

<code>:TRIGger:BLOCK:WAIT 9, DISP, ENTer</code>	Set trigger model block 9 to wait for a user to press the TRIGGER key on the front panel before continuing and to act only on a recorded TRIGGER key event that gets detected when block 9 is reached.
---	--

**Also see**

[Wait block](#) (on page 7-46)

---

## :TRIGger:CONTInuous

This command determines the trigger mode setting after bootup.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Nonvolatile memory Save settings	AUTO

**Usage**

```
TRIGger:CONTInuous <setting>
TRIGger:CONTInuous?
```

<code>&lt;setting&gt;</code>	Do not start continuous measurements after bootup: OFF Start continuous measurements after bootup: AUTO Place the instrument into local control and start continuous measurements after bootup: REStart
------------------------------	---

**Details**

Conditions must be valid before continuous measurements can start.

When the restart parameter is selected, the instrument is placed in local mode, aborts any running scripts, and aborts any trigger models that are running. If the command is in a script, it is the last command that runs before the script is aborted. The restart parameter is not stored in nonvolatile memory, so it does not affect start up behavior.

The off and automatic parameters are stored in nonvolatile memory, so they affect start up behavior.

**Example**

<code>TRIG:CONT OFF</code>	When the instrument starts up, the Measurement Method is set to idle.
----------------------------	---

**Also see**

None

## :TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:CLEar

This command clears the trigger event on a digital input line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:CLEar
```

<n>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
-----	-----------------------------------

### Details

The event detector of a trigger enters the detected state when an event is detected. For the specified trigger line, this command clears the event detector, discards the history, and clears the overrun status (sets the overrun status to 0).

For this block to work as expected, make sure you configure the trigger type and line state of the digital line for use with the trigger model (use the digital line mode command).

### Example

:TRIG:DIG2:IN:CLE	Clears the trigger event detector on I/O line 2.
-------------------	--

### Also see

[:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-33)  
[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)  
[:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:OVERrun?](#) (on page 11-193)

## :TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:EDGE

This command sets the edge used by the trigger event detector on the given trigger line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	FALL

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:EDGE <detectedEdge>
```

```
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:EDGE?
```

<n>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
<detectedEdge>	The trigger edge value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Detect falling-edge triggers as inputs: FALLing</li> <li>▪ Detect rising-edge triggers as inputs: RISing</li> <li>▪ Detect either falling or rising-edge triggers as inputs: EITHer</li> </ul> See <b>Details</b> for descriptions of values

**Details**

This command sets the logic on which the trigger event detector and the output trigger generator operate on the specified trigger line.

To directly control the line state, set the mode of the line to digital and use the write command. When the digital line mode is set for open drain, the edge settings assert a TTL low-pulse.

**Trigger mode values**

Value	Description
FALLing	Detects falling-edge triggers as input when the line is configured as an input or open drain.
RISing	Detects rising-edge triggers as input when the line is configured as an open drain.
EITHer	Detects rising- or falling-edge triggers as input when the line is configured as an input or open drain.

**Example**

```
:DIG:LINE4:MODE TRIG,IN
:TRIG:DIG4:IN:EDGE RIS
```

Sets the input trigger mode for the digital I/O line 4 to detect rising-edge triggers as input.

**Also see**

- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-33)
- [:DIGital:WRITe <n>](#) (on page 11-36)
- [:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:CLEar](#) (on page 11-192)

## :TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:OVERrun?

This command returns the event detector overrun status.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:IN:OVERrun?
```

<n>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
-----	-----------------------------------

**Details**

This command returns the event detector overrun status as 0 (false) or 1 (true).

If this is 1, an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the line itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other detector that is monitoring the event.

**Example**

```
TRIG:DIG1:IN:OVER?
```

Returns 0 if no overruns have occurred or 1 if one or more overruns have occurred for I/O line 1.

**Also see**

- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-33)

## :TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:LOGic

This command sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to positive or negative for the specified line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NEG

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:LOGic <logicType>
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:LOGic?
```

<n>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
<logicType>	The output logic of the trigger generator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assert a TTL-high pulse for output: POSitive</li> <li>▪ Assert a TTL-low pulse for output: NEGative</li> </ul>

### Details

This command sets the trigger event generator to assert a TTL pulse for output logic. Positive is a high pulse; negative is a low pulse.

### Example

```
:DIG:LINE4:MODE TRIG, OUT
:TRIG:DIG4:OUT:LOG NEG
```

Sets line 4 mode to be a trigger output and sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to negative (asserts a low pulse).

### Also see

[:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-33)  
[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

## :TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:PULSewidth

This command describes the length of time that the trigger line is asserted for output triggers.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	10e-6 (10 µs)

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:PULSewidth <width>
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:PULSewidth?
```

<n>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
<width>	Pulse length (0 to 100 ks)

### Details

Setting the pulse width to zero (0) seconds asserts the trigger indefinitely.

**Example**

DIG:LINE1:MODE TRIG, OUT TRIG:DIG1:OUT:PULS 2	Set digital line 1 to trigger out. Set the pulse to 2 s.
--	---

**Also see**

- [:DIGital:LINE<n>:MODE](#) (on page 11-33)
- [:DIGital:WRITe <n>](#) (on page 11-36)
- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

## :TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:STIMulus

This command selects the event that causes a trigger to be asserted on the digital output line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NONE

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:STIMulus <event>
:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:STIMulus?
```

<n>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
<event>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>

**Details**

The digital trigger pulsewidth command determines how long the trigger is asserted.

The trigger stimulus for a digital I/O line can be set to one of the trigger events that are described in the following table.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATRigger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDer<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command device_trigger</li> </ul>	COMMANd
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGIo<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

**Example**

```
:TRIG:DIG2:OUT:STIMulus TIM3
```

Set the stimulus for output digital trigger line 2 to be the expiration of trigger timer 3.

**Also see**

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

[:DIGital:LINE<n>:STATe](#) (on page 11-35)

[:TRIGger:DIGital<n>:OUT:LOGic](#) (on page 11-194)

**:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:CLEar**

This command clears the trigger event on the external in line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:CLEar
```

**Details**

The event detector of a trigger enters the detected state when an event is detected. This command clears the event detector, discards the history, and clears the overrun status (sets the overrun status to false).

**Example**

```
:TRIG:EXT:IN:CLE
```

Clears the trigger event detector on I/O line 2.

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:OVERrun?](#) (on page 11-198)

## :TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:EDGE

This command sets the type of edge that is detected as an input on the external trigger in line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	FALL

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:EDGE <detectedEdge>
:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:EDGE?
```

<detectedEdge>

The trigger edge value:

- Detect falling-edge triggers as inputs: FALLing
- Detect rising-edge triggers as inputs: RISing
- Detect either falling or rising-edge triggers as inputs: EITHer

See **Details** for descriptions of values

### Details

The input state of the external I/O line is controlled by the type of edge specified by this command.

#### Trigger mode values

Value	Description
FALLing	Detects falling-edge triggers as input
RISing	Detects rising-edge triggers as input
EITHer	Detects rising- or falling-edge triggers as input

### Example

```
:TRIG:EXT:IN:EDGE RIS
```

Sets the external I/O input line to detect rising-edge triggers as inputs.

### Also see

[:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:LOGic](#) (on page 11-198)

[:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:STIMulus](#) (on page 11-199)



## :TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:OVERrun?

This command returns the event detector overrun status.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:EXTernal:IN:OVERrun?
```

### Details

This command returns the event detector overrun status as 0 (false) or 1 (true).

If this is 1, an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the line itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other detector that is monitoring the event.

### Example

```
TRIG:EXT:IN:OVER?
```

Returns 0 if no overruns have occurred or 1 if one or more overruns have occurred for the external input line.

### Also see

None

## :TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:LOGic

This command sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to positive or negative for the external I/O out line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NEG

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:LOGic <logicType>
```

```
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:LOGic?
```

```
<logicType>
```

The output logic of the trigger generator:

- Assert a TTL-high pulse for output: POSitive
- Assert a TTL-low pulse for output: NEGative

### Details

This command sets the trigger event generator to assert a TTL pulse for output logic. Positive is a high pulse; negative is a low pulse.

**Example**

<pre>*RST :TRIG:EXT:IN:CLE :TRIG:EXT:OUT:LOG NEG :TRIG:EXT:OUT:STIM EXT :TRIG:EXT:IN:EDGE FALL</pre>	<p>Reset the external I/O out line values to their defaults.                  Clear any event triggers on the external I/O in line.                  Set the output logic to negative (it asserts a low pulse).                  Set the stimulus to the external I/O input.                  Set the external input to detect a falling edge.</p>
--	--

**Also see**

None

## :TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:STIMulus

This command selects the event that causes a trigger to be asserted on the external output line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NONE

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:STIMulus <event>
:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:STIMulus?
```

<code>&lt;event&gt;</code>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>
----------------------------	--

**Details**

The trigger stimulus for the external output line can be set to one of the trigger events described in the following table.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATRigger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDER<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command device_trigger</li> </ul>	COMMAND
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGio<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

**Example**

```
:TRIG:EXT:OUT:STIM TIM3
```

Set the stimulus for the external output line to be the expiration of trigger timer 3.

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:EXTernal:OUT:LOGic](#) (on page 11-198)

**:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:CLEar**

This command clears the event detector for a LAN trigger.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:CLEar
```

```
<n>
```

The LAN event number (1 to 8) to clear

**Details**

The trigger event detector enters the detected state when an event is detected. This function clears a trigger event detector and discards the history of the trigger packet.

This function clears all overruns associated with this LAN trigger.

**Example**

```
:TRIG:LAN5:IN:CLE
```

Clears the event detector with LAN packet 5.

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:OVERrun?](#) (on page 11-201)

**:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:EDGE**

This command sets the trigger operation and detection mode of the specified LAN event.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	EITH

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:EDGE <mode>
```

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:EDGE?
```

```
<n>
```

The LAN event number (1 to 8)

```
<mode>
```

The trigger mode; see the **Details** for more information

**Details**

This command controls how the trigger event detector and the output trigger generator operate on the given trigger. These settings are intended to provide behavior similar to the digital I/O triggers.

LAN trigger mode values		
Mode	Trigger packets detected as input	LAN trigger packet generated for output with a...
EITHer	Rising or falling edge (positive or negative state)	negative state
FALLing	Falling edge (negative state)	negative state
RISing	Rising edge (positive state)	positive state

**Example**

```
:TRIG:LAN2:IN:EDGE FALL
```

Set the LAN trigger mode for event 2 to falling edge.

**Also see**

- [Digital I/O](#) (on page 7-1)
- [TSP-Link System Expansion Interface](#) (on page 8-1)

## :TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:OVERrun?

This command indicates the overrun status of the LAN event detector.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	LAN trigger clear	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:OVERrun?
```

<n> The LAN event number (1 to 8)

**Details**

This command indicates whether an event has been ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the synchronization line itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model, or in any other construct that is monitoring the event.

It also is not an indication of an output trigger overrun.

The trigger overrun state for the specified LAN packet is returned as 1 (true) or 0 (false).

**Example**

```
TRIG:LAN5:IN:OVER?
```

Checks the overrun status of a trigger on LAN5 and outputs the value, such as:  
0

**Also see**

- [:TRIGger:LAN<n>:IN:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-200)

## :TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNEct:STATe

This command prepares the event generator for outgoing trigger events.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNEct:STATe <state>
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNEct:STATe?
```

<n>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)
<state>	Do not send event messages: OFF or 0 Prepare to send event messages: ON or 1

### Details

When this is set to ON, the instrument prepares the event generator to send event messages. For TCP connections, this opens the TCP connection.

The event generator automatically disconnects when either the protocol or IP address for this event is changed.

When this is set to OFF, for TCP connections, this closes the TCP connection.

### Example

```
:TRIGger:LAN1:OUT:PROTOcol MULT
:TRIGger:LAN1:OUT:CONNEct:STATe ON
```

Set the protocol to multicast and prepare the event generator to send event messages.

### Also see

[:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:IP:ADDReSS](#) (on page 11-202)

[:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:PROTOcol](#) (on page 11-203)

## :TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:IP:ADDReSS

This command specifies the address (in dotted-decimal format) of UDP or TCP listeners.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	"0.0.0.0"

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:IP:ADDReSS "<address>"
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:IP:ADDReSS?
```

<n>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)
<address>	A string that represents the LAN address in dotted decimal notation

### Details

Sets the IP address for outgoing trigger events.

After you change this setting, you must send the connect command before outgoing messages can be sent.

**Example**

TRIG:LAN1:OUT:IP:ADDR "192.0.32.10"	Use IP address 192.0.32.10 to connect the LAN trigger.
-------------------------------------	--

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNect:STATe](#) (on page 11-202)

## :TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:LOGic

This command sets the logic on which the trigger event detector and the output trigger generator operate on the given trigger line.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NEG

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:LOGic <logicType>
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:LOGic?
```

<n>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)
<logicType>	The type of logic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ POSitive</li> <li>■ NEGative</li> </ul>

**Example**

TRIG:LAN1:OUT:LOG POS	Set the logic to positive.
-----------------------	----------------------------

**Also see**

None

## :TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:PROTOcol

This command sets the LAN protocol to use for sending trigger messages.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	TCP

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:PROTOcol <protocol>
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:PROTOcol?
```

<n>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)
<protocol>	The protocol to use for messages from the trigger: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ TCP</li> <li>■ UDP</li> <li>■ MULTicast</li> </ul>

## Details

The LAN trigger listens for trigger messages on all the supported protocols. However, it uses the designated protocol for sending outgoing messages.

After you change this setting, you must re-connect the LAN trigger event generator before you can send outgoing event messages.

When multicast is selected, the trigger IP address is ignored, and event messages are sent to the multicast address 224.0.23.159.

## Example

:TRIG:LAN1:OUT:PROT TCP	Set the LAN protocol for trigger messages to be TCP and re-connect the LAN trigger event generator.
:TRIG:LAN1:OUT:CONN:STAT	

## Also see

[:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNect:STATe](#) (on page 11-202)

[:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:IP:ADDResS](#) (on page 11-202)

# :TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:STIMulus

This command specifies events that cause this trigger to assert.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NONE

## Usage

```
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:STIMulus <LANevent>
:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:STIMulus?
```

<n>	A number specifying the trigger packet over the LAN for which to set or query the trigger source (1 to 8)
<LANevent>	The LAN event that causes this trigger to assert

## Details

This attribute specifies which event causes a LAN trigger packet to be sent for this trigger. Set the event to one of the existing trigger events, which are shown in the following table.

Setting this attribute to none disables automatic trigger generation.

If any events are detected before the trigger LAN connection is sent, the event is ignored, and the action overrun is set.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATRigger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDER<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command device_trigger</li> </ul>	COMMANd

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGio<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

**Example**

TRIG:LAN1:OUT:STIM TIM1	Set the timer 1 trigger event as the source for the LAN packet 1 trigger stimulus.
-------------------------	--

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:LAN<n>:OUT:CONNect:STATe](#) (on page 11-202)

## :TRIGger:LOAD "ConfigList"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration that uses measure configuration lists.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "ConfigList", "<measureConfigList>"
:TRIGger:LOAD "ConfigList", "<measureConfigList>", <delay>
:TRIGger:LOAD "ConfigList", "<measureConfigList>", <delay>, "<bufferName>"
```

<measureConfigList>	A string that contains the name of the measurement configuration list to use
<delay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used

**Details**

This trigger-model template incorporates a configuration list. You must set up the configuration lists before loading the trigger model. If the configuration lists change, you must resend this command.

You can also set a delay and change the reading buffer.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.



After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST? command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.

### Example

```
*RST
:SENS:CONF:LIST:CRE "MEASURE_LIST"
:SENS:CURR:RANG 1e-3
:SENSe:CONF:LIST:STOR "MEASURE_LIST"
:SENS:CURR:RANG 10e-3
:SENSe:CONF:LIST:STOR "MEASURE_LIST"
:SENS:CURR:RANG 100e-3
:SENSe:CONF:LIST:STOR "MEASURE_LIST"
:TRIG:LOAD "ConfigList", "MEASURE_LIST"
INIT
```

Set up a configuration list named MEASURE\_LIST.  
Load the configuration list trigger model, using this configuration list.  
Start the trigger model.

### Also see

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?](#) (on page 11-184)

## :TRIGger:LOAD "DurationLoop"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration that makes continuous measurements for a specified amount of time.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "DurationLoop", <duration>
:TRIGger:LOAD "DurationLoop", <duration>, <delay>
:TRIGger:LOAD "DurationLoop", <duration>, <delay>, "<readingBuffer>"
```

<duration>	The amount of time for which to make measurements (500 ns to 100 ks)
<delay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<readingBuffer>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used

### Details

When you load this trigger-model template, you can specify amount of time to make a measurement and the length of the delay before the measurement.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST? command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.

**Example**

<pre>*RST SENS:FUNC "CURR" TRIG:LOAD "DurationLoop", 10, 0.01 INIT</pre>	<p>Reset the instrument. Set the instrument to measure DC current. Load the DurationLoop trigger model to make measurements for 10 s with a 10 ms delay before each measurement. Start the trigger model.</p>
--	---

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?](#) (on page 11-184)

## :TRIGger:LOAD "Empty"

This command resets the trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "Empty"
```

**Details**

When you load this trigger-model template, any blocks that have been defined in the trigger model are cleared so the trigger model has no blocks defined.

**Example**

<pre>TRIG:LOAD "Empty" TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1 TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 2 TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 3, 5, 2 TRIG:BLOC:DEL:CONS 4, 1 TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 3, 2 TRAC:ACT? "defbuffer1"</pre>	<p>Reset trigger model settings. Clear defbuffer1 at the beginning of execution of the trigger model. Loop and take 5 readings. Delay 1 s. Loop three more times back to block 2. At the end of execution, 15 readings are stored in defbuffer1. Output: 15</p>
---	---

**Also see**

None

## :TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration that sets up a grading operation.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>, <limit4Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>, <limit4Low>, <limit4Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "GradeBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>, <limit4Low>, <limit4Pattern>, "<bufferName>"
```

<components>	The number of components to measure (1 to 268,435,455)
<startInLine>	The input line that starts the test; 5 for digital line 5, 6 for digital line 6, or 7 for external in; default is 5
<startDelay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<endDelay>	The delay time after the measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<limitxHigh>	x is limit 1, 2, 3, or 4; the upper limit that the measurement is compared against

<limitxLow>	x is 1, 2, 3, or 4; the lower limit that the measurement is compared against
<limit1Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 1; range 1 to 15; default is 1
<limit2Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 2; range 1 to 15; default is 2
<limit3Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 3; range 1 to 15; default is 4
<limit4Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 4; range 1 to 15; default is 8
<allPattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when all limits have passed; 1 to 15; default is 15
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used

### Details

---

This trigger-model template allows you to grade components and place them into up to four bins, based on the comparison to limits.

To set a limit as unused, set the high value for the limit to be less than the low limit.

All limit patterns and the pass pattern are sent on digital I/O lines 1 to 4, where 1 is the least significant bit.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?` command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.

### Example

---

For a detailed example, see the section in the *DMM7510 User's Manual* named "Grading and binning resistors."

### Also see

---

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?](#) (on page 11-184)

## :TRIGger:LOAD "Keithley2001"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration that emulates a Keithley Instruments 2001 trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "Keithley2001", <arm1Bypass>, <arm1Source>, <arm1Count>, <arm2Bypass>,
<arm2Source>, <arm2Count>, <arm2Delay>, <trigBypass>, <trigSource>, <trigCount>,
<trigDelay>
```

<arm1Bypass>	Bypass Arm 1: ON (1) Do not bypass Arm 1: OFF (0)
<arm1Source>	The event that triggers Arm 1; see <b>Details</b>
<arm1Count>	The number of times to repeat Arm 1
<arm2Bypass>	Bypass Arm 2: ON Do not bypass Arm 2: OFF
<arm2Source>	The event that triggers Arm 2; see <b>Details</b>
<arm2Count>	The number of times of times to repeat Arm 2
<arm2Delay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<trigBypass>	Bypass the trigger layer: ON Do not bypass the trigger layer: OFF
<trigSource>	The event that triggers the trigger layer; see <b>Details</b>
<trigCount>	The number of times to repeat the trigger layer
<trigDelay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay

### Details

If the trigger layer is not bypassed, the External In/Out terminal is asserted. The arm layers do not assert the terminal.

You can use this template to emulate other trigger models if you use only one of the arm layers. Set the other arm layers to a source of `NONE`, a count of `1` and a delay of `0`.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
No trigger (immediate)	<code>NONE</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press (manual trigger)	<code>DISPlay</code>
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>NOTify&lt;n&gt;</code>

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	COMManD
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGio<n>
External in trigger	EXTErnal

### Example

Refer to the application notes for the DMM7510 on the [Keithley Instruments website \(tek.com/keithley\)](http://www.keithley.com/keithley) for an example with additional detail about this command.

### Also see

None

## :TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration that sets up an external or digital trigger through the digital I/O.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", <digInLine>, <digOutLine>, <count>
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", <digInLine>, <digOutLine>, <count>, <clear>
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", <digInLine>, <digOutLine>, <count>, <clear>, <delay>
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", <digInLine>, <digOutLine>, <count>, <clear>, <delay>,
"<bufferName>"
```

<digInLine>	The digital input line (1 to 6) or external input line (7); also, the event that the trigger model will wait on in block 1
<digOutLine>	The digital output line (1 to 6) or external input line (7)
<count>	The number of measurements the instrument will make
<clear>	To clear previously detected trigger events when entering the wait block: ENTer To immediately act on any previously detected triggers and not clear them (default): NEVer
<delay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<bufferName>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or a user-defined buffer; default is defbuffer1

## Details

---

This trigger model waits for a digital input or external trigger input event to occur, makes a measurement, and issues a notify event. If a digital output line is selected, a notify event asserts a digital output line. A notify event asserts the external trigger output line regardless of the line settings. You can set the line to 7 to assert only the external trigger output line, or to another setting to assert both a digital output line and the external trigger output line.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?` command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.

This command replaces the `:TRIGger:LOAD "ExtDigTrigger"` command, which is deprecated.

In addition, the following usage is valid, but deprecated:

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", <digInLine>, <digOutLine>, <count>, <delay>  
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", <digInLine>, <digOutLine>, <count>, <delay>,  
  "<bufferName>"  
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", <digInLine>, <digOutLine>, <count>, <delay>,  
  "<bufferName>", <readingBlock>
```

## Example

---

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "LogicTrigger", 7, 2, 10, 0.001, "defbuffer1"
```

Set up the template to use the external trigger in line and wait for a pulse to trigger measurements. Pulse digital out line 2 when the measurement is complete. The external trigger output line is also pulsed. Make 10 measurements, with a delay of 1 ms before each measurement. Store the measurements in `defbuffer1`.

## Also see

---

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?](#) (on page 11-184)

[:TRIGger:DIgital<n>:OUT:LOGic](#) (on page 11-194)

## :TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration that makes continuous measurements until the specified event occurs.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent", <eventConstant>, <position>
:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent", <eventConstant>, <position>, <delay>
:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent", <eventConstant>, <position>, <delay>, "<bufferName>"
:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent", <eventConstant>, <position>, <clear>
:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent", <eventConstant>, <position>, <clear>, <delay>
:TRIGger:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent", <eventConstant>, <position>, <clear>, <delay>,
"<bufferName>"
```

<eventConstant>	The event that ends infinite triggering or readings set to occur before the trigger; see <b>Details</b>
<position>	The number of readings to make in relation to the size of the reading buffer; enter as a percentage (0% to 100%)
<clear>	To clear previously detected trigger events when entering the wait block (default): <code>ENTER</code> To immediately act on any previously detected triggers and not clear them: <code>NEVER</code>
<delay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used

### Details

The event constant is the event that ends infinite triggering or ends readings set to occur before the trigger and start post-trigger readings. The trigger model makes readings until it detects the event constant. After the event, it makes a finite number of readings, based on the setting of the trigger position.

The position marks the location in the reading buffer where the trigger will occur. The position is set as a percentage of the buffer capacity. The buffer captures measurements until a trigger occurs. When the trigger occurs, the buffer retains the percentage of readings specified by the position, then captures remaining readings until 100 percent of the buffer is filled. For example, if this is set to 75 for a reading buffer that holds 10,000 readings, the trigger model makes 2500 readings after it detects the source event. There are 7500 pre-trigger readings and 2500 post-trigger readings.

The instrument makes two sets of readings. The first set is made until the trigger event occurs. The second set is made after the trigger event occurs, up to the number of readings calculated by the position parameter.

You cannot have the event constant set at none when you run this trigger-model template.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

You can use the `TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?` command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.



Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPlay
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	COMManD
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGio<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDER<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMER<n>
Analog trigger	ATRigger
External in trigger	EXTernal

### Example

```
*RST
SENS:FUNC "CURR"
TRIG:LOAD "LoopUntilEvent", DISP, 25
INIT
```

Reset the instrument.  
Set the instrument to measure DC current.  
Set the LoopUntilEvent trigger model to make measurements until the front-panel TRIGGER key is pressed after starting the trigger model, then make measurements that constitute 75% of the reading buffer.  
Start the trigger model.

### Also see

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?](#) (on page 11-184)

## :TRIGger:LOAD "SimpleLoop"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "SimpleLoop", <count>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SimpleLoop", <count>, <delay>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SimpleLoop", <count>, <delay>, "<bufferName>"
```

<count>	The number of measurements the instrument will make
<delay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used

### Details

This command sets up a loop that sets a delay, makes a measurement, and then repeats the loop the number of times you define in the Count parameter.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen.

You can use the `TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?` command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.

### Example

```
*RST
SENS:FUNC "CURR"
SENS:CURR:RANG:AUTO ON
TRIG:LOAD "SimpleLoop", 10
INIT
*WAI
TRAC:DATA? 1, 10, "defbuffer1", READ, REL
```

Reset the instrument and set it to measure current with automatic range setting. Set a simple trigger loop with a count of 10. Start the trigger model. Postpone execution of subsequent commands until all previous commands are finished. Read data and return the reading and relative time.

### Also see

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?](#) (on page 11-184)

## :TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning"

This command loads a trigger-model template configuration that sets up a sorting operation.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	Not applicable

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>, <limit4Low>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>, <limit4Low>, <limit4Pattern>
:TRIGger:LOAD "SortBinning", <components>, <startInLine>, <startDelay>, <endDelay>,
  <limit1High>, <limit1Low>, <limit1Pattern>, <allPattern>, <limit2High>,
  <limit2Low>, <limit2Pattern>, <limit3High>, <limit3Low>, <limit3Pattern>,
  <limit4High>, <limit4Low>, <limit4Pattern>, "<bufferName>"
```

<components>	The number of components to measure
<startInLine>	The input line that starts the test; 5 for digital line 5, 6 for digital line 6, or 7 for external in; default is 5
<startDelay>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<endDelay>	The delay time after the measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<limitxHigh>	x is limit 1, 2, 3, or 4; the upper limit that the measurement is compared against

<limitxLow>	x is 1, 2, 3, or 4; the lower limit that the measurement is compared against
<limit1Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 1; range 1 to 15; default is 1
<limit2Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 2; range 1 to 15; default is 2
<limit3Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 3; range 1 to 15; default is 4
<limit4Pattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 4; range 1 to 15; default is 8
<allPattern>	The bit pattern that is sent when all limits have failed; 1 to 15; default is 15
<bufferName>	A string that indicates the reading buffer; the default buffers ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, <code>defbuffer1</code> is used

**Details**

This trigger-model template allows you to sort components and place them into up to four bins, based on the comparison to limits.

To set a limit as unused, set the high value for the limit to be less than the low limit.

All limit patterns and the all fail pattern are sent on digital I/O lines 1 to 4, where 1 is the least significant bit.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?` command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.

**Example**

For a detailed example, see the section in the *DMM7510 User's Manual* named "Grading and binning resistors."

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:BLOCK:LIST?](#) (on page 11-184)

---

## :TRIGger:PAUSE

This command pauses a running trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

`:TRIGger:PAUSE`

**Details**

This command pauses the trigger model.

To continue the trigger model, send the resume command.

**Example**

```
INIT
TRIG:PAUS
TRIG:RES
*WAI
```

Start a trigger model, then pause and resume it.

**Also see**

[:INITiate:IMMEDIATE](#) (on page 11-165)

[:TRIGger:RESume](#) (on page 11-218)

**:TRIGger:RESume**

This command continues a paused trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:RESume
```

**Details**

This command continues running the trigger model operation if the trigger model was paused.

**Example**

```
INIT
TRIG:PAUS
TRIG:RES
*WAI
```

Start a trigger model, then pause and resume it.

**Also see**

[:INITiate:IMMEDIATE](#) (on page 11-165)

[:TRIGger:PAUSE](#) (on page 11-217)

**:TRIGger:STATe?**

This command returns the present state of the trigger model.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:STATe?
```

**Details**

This command returns the state of the trigger model. The instrument checks the state of a started trigger model every 100 ms.

This command returns the trigger state and the block that the trigger model last executed.

The trigger model states are:

- **Idle:** The trigger model is stopped
- **Running:** The trigger model is running
- **Waiting:** The trigger model has been in the same wait block for more than 100 ms
- **Empty:** The trigger model is selected, but no blocks are defined
- **Paused:** The trigger model is paused
- **Building:** Blocks have been added
- **Failed:** The trigger model is stopped because of an error
- **Aborting:** The trigger model is stopping
- **Aborted:** The trigger model is stopped

**Example**

:TRIG:STAT?	An example output if the trigger model is inactive and ended at block 9 is: IDLE; IDLE; 9
-------------	--

**Also see**

None

---

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:CLEar

This command clears the timer event detector and overrun indicator for the specified trigger timer number.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:CLEar

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
-----	-------------------------------

**Details**

This command sets the timer event detector to the undetected state and resets the overrun indicator.

**Example**

:TRIG:TIM1:CLE	Clears trigger timer 1.
----------------	-------------------------

**Also see**

- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:COUNt](#) (on page 11-220)
- [:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:OVERrun?](#) (on page 11-223)

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:COUNT

This command sets the number of events to generate each time the timer generates a trigger event or is enabled as a timer or alarm.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	1

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:COUNT <count>
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:COUNT?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
<count>	The number of times to repeat the trigger (0 to 1,048,575)

### Details

If the count is set to a number greater than 1, the timer automatically starts the next trigger timer delay at the expiration of the previous delay.

Set the count to zero (0) to cause the timer to generate trigger events indefinitely.

If you use the trigger timer with a trigger model, make sure the count value is the same or more than any count values expected in the trigger model.

### Example 1

```
TRIG:TIM2:COUN 4
```

Set the number of events to generate for trigger timer 2 to four.

### Example 2

```
*RST
TRIG:TIM4:DEL 0.5
TRIG:TIM4:STAR:STIM NOT8
TRIG:TIM4:STAR:GEN OFF
TRIG:TIM4:COUN 20
TRIG:TIM4:STAT ON

TRIG:LOAD "Empty"
TRIG:BLOC:BUFF:CLEAR 1, "defbuffer1"
TRIG:BLOC:NOT 2, 8
TRIG:BLOC:WAIT 3, TIM4
TRIG:BLOC:MDIG 4
TRIG:BLOC:BRAN:COUN 5, 20, 3
INIT
*WAI
TRAC:ACT? "defbuffer1"
```

Set trigger timer 4 to have a 0.5 s delay.  
 Set the stimulus for trigger timer 4 to be the notify 8 event.  
 Set the trigger timer 4 stimulus to off.  
 Set the timer event to occur when the timer delay elapses.  
 Set the trigger timer 4 count to 20.  
 Enable trigger timer 4.

Clear the trigger model.  
 Set trigger-model block 1 to clear the buffer.  
 Set trigger-model block 2 to generate the notify 8 event.  
 Set trigger-model block 3 to wait for trigger timer 4 to occur.  
 Set trigger-model block 4 to make a reading and store it in default buffer 1.  
 Set trigger-model block 5 to repeat the trigger model 20 times, starting at block 3.  
 Start the trigger model.  
 Output the number of entries in default buffer 1.

Output:  
 20

**Also see**

[:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:CLEAr](#) (on page 11-219)  
[:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:DELay](#) (on page 11-221)

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:DELay

This command sets and reads the timer delay.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	1e-5 (10 μs)

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:DELay <interval>
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:DELay?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
<interval>	Delay interval (8 μs to 100 ks)

**Details**

A delay is the period after the timer is triggered and before the timer generates a trigger event. Each time the timer is triggered, it uses this delay period.

If you use the trigger timer with a trigger model, make sure the trigger timer delay is set so that the readings are paced correctly.

Reading this command returns the delay interval that will be used the next time the timer is triggered.

**Example**

TRIG:TIM2:DEL 50E-6	Set trigger timer 2 to delay for 50 μs.
---------------------	---

**Also see**

None



## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:FRActional

This command configures an alarm or a time in the future when the timer will start.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	0

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:FRActional <time>
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:FRActional?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
<time>	The time in fractional seconds (0 to <1 s)

### Details

This command configures the alarm of the timer.

When the timer is enabled, the timer starts immediately if the timer is configured for a start time in the past or if it is in the future.

### Example

```
TRIG:TIM1:STAR:SEC 60
TRIG:TIM1:STAR:FRAC 0.5
TRIG:TIM1:STAT ON
```

Set the timer for 60.5 s.  
Enable the trigger timer for timer 1.

### Also see

[:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:SEConds](#) (on page 11-223)  
[:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STATe](#) (on page 11-225)

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:GENerate

This command specifies when timer events are generated.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	0 (OFF)

### Usage

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:GENerate <state>
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:GENerate?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
<state>	Generate a timer event when the timer delay elapses: OFF or 0 Generate a timer event when the timer starts and when the delay elapses: ON or 1

### Details

When this is set to on, a trigger event is generated immediately when the timer is triggered.

When it is set to off, a trigger event is generated when the timer elapses. This generates the event TIMERN.

**Example**

```
TRIG:TIM3:STAR:GEN ON
```

Set trigger timer 3 to generate an event when the timer starts and when the timer delay elapses.

**Also see**

None

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:OVERrun?

This command indicates if an event was ignored because of the event detector state.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:OVERrun?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
-----	-------------------------------

**Details**

This command indicates if an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the timer itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other construct that is monitoring the delay completion event. It also is not an indication of a delay overrun.

This returns 0 if there is no overrun or 1 if there is an overrun.

**Example**

```
TRIG:TIM1:STAR:OVER?
```

Checks the overrun status on trigger timer 1.

**Also see**

None

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:SEConds

This command configures an alarm or a time in the future when the timer will start.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	0 (0 s)

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:SEConds <time>
```

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:SEConds?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
-----	-------------------------------

<time>	The time: 0 to 2,147,483,647 s
--------	--------------------------------

## Details

---

This command configures the alarm of the timer.

When the timer is enabled, the timer starts immediately if the timer is configured for a start time that has passed.

## Example

---

```
TRIG:TIM1:STAR:SEC 60
TRIG:TIM1:STAR:FRAC 0.5
TRIG:TIM1:STAT ON
```

Set the timer for 60.5 s.  
Enable the trigger timer for timer 1.

## Also see

---

[:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STATe](#) (on page 11-225)

---

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:STIMulus

This command describes the event that starts the trigger timer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	NONE

## Usage

---

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:STIMulus <event>
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STARt:STIMulus?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
<event>	The event that starts the trigger timer; see <b>Details</b>

## Details

---

Set the stimulus to any trigger event to start the timer when that event occurs.

Set the stimulus to none to disable event processing and use the timer as a timer or alarm based on the start time.

Trigger events are described in the table below.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	ATriGger
Trigger event blender <n> (up to two), which combines trigger events	BLENDer<n>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	COMMAnd
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <n> (1 to 6)	DIGio<n>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	DISPly
External trigger in	EXTernal
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <n> (1 to 8)	LAN<n>
No trigger event	NONE
Notify trigger block <n> (1 to 8); the trigger model generates a trigger event when it executes the notify block	NOTify<n>
Trigger timer <n> (1 to 4) expired	TIMer<n>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <n> (1 to 3)	TSPLink<n>

**Example**

<pre>*RST DIG:LINE1:MODE TRIG,IN DIG:LINE2:MODE TRIG,OUT TRIG:TIM1:DEL 35e-3 TRIG:TIM1:STAR:STIM DIG1 TRIG:DIG2:OUT:STIM TIM1</pre>	<p>Reset the instrument to default settings. Set digital I/O line 1 for use as a trigger input.</p> <p>Set digital I/O line 2 for use as a trigger output.</p> <p>Set timer 1 to delay 35 ms.</p> <p>Set timer 1 to start delaying once the digital I/O 1 event is detected.</p> <p>Set digital I/O line 2 to output a pulse once the timer 1 event is detected.</p>
---	--

**Also see**

None

## :TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STATE

This command enables the trigger timer.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Recall settings Instrument reset Power cycle	Save settings	OFF (0)

**Usage**

```
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STATE <state>
:TRIGger:TIMer<n>:STATE?
```

<n>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
<state>	Disable the trigger timer: OFF or 0 Enable the trigger timer: ON or 1

## Details

---

When this command is set to on, the timer performs the delay operation.

When this command is set to off, there is no timer on the delay operation.

You must enable a timer before it can use the delay settings or the alarm configuration. For expected results from the timer, it is best to disable the timer before changing a timer setting, such as delay or start seconds.

To use the timer as a simple delay or pulse generator with digital I/O lines, make sure the timer start time in seconds and fractional seconds is configured for a time in the past. To use the timer as an alarm, configure the timer start time in seconds and fractional seconds for the desired alarm time.

### Example 1

---

```
DIG:LINE3:MODE TRIG,OUT
TRIG:DIG3:OUT:STIM TIM2
SYSTEM:TIME?
TRIG:TIM2:START:SECONDS <current time> + 60
TRIG:TIM2:STAT ON
```

To configure timer 2 for an alarm to fire 1 minute from now and output a pulse on digital I/O line 3, query to get the current time. Add 60 s to that value and use that to configure the start seconds. Enable the timer.

### Example 2

---

```
*RST
DIG:LINE5:MODE TRIG,OUT
TRIG:DIG5:OUT:STIM TIM3
TRIG:TIM3:DEL 3e-3
TRIG:TIM3:COUNT 5
TRIG:TIM3:STAT ON
```

Configure timer 3 to generate five pulses on digital I/O line 5 that are 3 ms apart.

### Example 3

---

```
*RST
DIG:LINE3:MODE TRIG,IN
DIG:LINE5:MODE TRIG,OUT
TRIG:DIG5:OUT:STIM TIM3
TRIG:TIM3:DEL 3e-3
TRIG:TIM3:COUNT 5
TRIG:TIM3:START:STIM DIG3
TRIG:TIM3:STAT ON
```

Configure timer 3 to generate 5 pulses on digital I/O line 5 that are 3 ms apart when a digital input is detected on digital line 3.

### Also see

---

None

---

## Introduction to TSP commands

### In this section:

Introduction to TSP operation.....	12-1
Fundamentals of scripting for TSP .....	12-4
Fundamentals of programming for TSP .....	12-12
Test Script Builder (TSB).....	12-30
Memory considerations for the run-time environment .....	12-40

## Introduction to TSP operation

Instruments that are enabled for Test Script Processor (TSP®) operate like conventional instruments by responding to a sequence of commands sent by the controller. You can send individual commands to the TSP-enabled instrument the same way you would when using any other instrument.

Unlike conventional instruments, TSP-enabled instruments can execute automated test sequences independently, without an external controller. You can load a series of TSP commands into the instrument using a remote computer or the front-panel port with a USB flash drive. You can store these commands as a script that can be run later by sending a single command message to the instrument.

You do not have to choose between using conventional control or script control. You can combine these forms of instrument control in the way that works best for your test application.

## Controlling the instrument by sending individual command messages

The simplest method of controlling an instrument through the communication interface is to send it a message that contains remote commands. You can use a test program that resides on a computer (the controller) to sequence the actions of the instrument.

TSP commands can be function-based or attribute-based. Function-based commands are commands that control actions or activities. Attribute-based commands define characteristics of an instrument feature or operation.

Constants and enumerated types are commands that represent fixed values.

## Functions

Function-based commands control actions or activities. A function-based command performs an immediate action on the instrument.

Each function consists of a function name followed by a set of parentheses ( ). You should only include information in the parentheses if the function takes a parameter. If the function takes one or more parameters, they are placed between the parentheses and separated by commas.

### Example 1

```
beeper.beep(0.5, 2400)
delay(0.250)
beeper.beep(0.5, 2400)
```

Emit a double-beep at 2400 Hz. The sequence is 0.5 s on, 0.25 s off, 0.5 s on.

### Example 2

You can use the results of a function-based command directly or assign variables to the results for later access. The following code defines `x` and prints it.

```
x = math.abs(-100)
print(x)
```

Output:  
100

## Attributes

Attribute-based commands are commands that set the characteristics of an instrument feature or operation. For example, a characteristic of TSP-enabled instruments is the model number (`localnode.model`).

Attributes can be read-only, read-write, or write-only. They can be used as a parameter of a function or assigned to another variable.

To set the characteristics, attribute-based commands define a value. For many attributes, the value is in the form of a number, enumerated type, or a predefined constant.

### Example 1: Set an attribute using a number

```
testData = buffer.make(500)
testData.capacity = 600
```

Use a function to create a buffer named `testData` with a capacity of 500, then use the `bufferVar.capacity` attribute to change the capacity to 600.

### Example 2: Set an attribute using an enumerated type

```
display.lightstate = display.STATE_LCD_75
```

This attribute controls the brightness of the front-panel display and buttons. Setting this attribute to `display.STATE_LCD_75` sets the brightness of the display and buttons to 75% of full brightness.

### Example 3: Set an attribute using a constant

```
format.data = format.REAL64
```

Using the constant `REAL64` sets the print format to double precision floating point format.

## Reading an attribute

To read an attribute, you can use the attribute as the parameter of a function or assign it to another variable.

### Example 1: Read an attribute using a function

```
print(display.lightstate)
```

Reads the status of the light state by passing the attribute to the print function. If the display light state is set to 50%, the output is: `display.STATE_LCD_50`

### Example 2: Read an attribute using a variable

```
light = display.lightstate  
print(light)
```

This reads the light state by assigning the attribute to a variable named `light`. If the display light state is set to 25%, the output is: `display.STATE_LCD_25`

## Queries

Test Script Processor (TSP®) enabled instruments do not have inherent query commands. Like any other scripting environment, the `print()` and `printnumber()` commands generate output in the form of response messages. Each `print()` command creates one response message.

### Example

```
x = 10  
print(x)
```

Example of an output response message:  
10

Note that your output may be different if you set your ASCII precision setting to a different value.

## USB flash drive path

You can use the file commands to open and close directories and files, write data, or to read a file on an installed USB flash drive.

The root folder of the USB flash drive has the absolute path:

```
"/usb1/"
```



## Information on scripting and programming

If you need information about using scripts with your TSP-enabled instrument, see [Fundamentals of scripting for TSP](#) (on page 12-4).

If you need information about using the Lua programming language with the instrument, see [Fundamentals of programming for TSP](#) (on page 12-12).

## Fundamentals of scripting for TSP

---

### NOTE

Though it can improve your process to use scripts, you do not have to create scripts to use the instrument. Most of the examples in the documentation can be run by sending individual command messages. The next few sections of the documentation describe scripting and programming features of the instrument. You only need to review this information if you are using scripting and programming.

---

Scripting helps you combine commands into a block of code that the instrument can run. Scripts help you communicate with the instrument more efficiently.

Scripts offer several advantages compared to sending individual commands from the host controller (computer):

- Scripts are easier to save, refine, and implement than individual commands.
- The instrument performs more quickly and efficiently when it processes scripts than it does when it processes individual commands.
- You can incorporate features such as looping and branching into scripts.
- Scripts allow the controller to perform other tasks while the instrument is running a script, enabling some parallel operation.
- Scripts eliminate repeated data transfer times from the controller.

In the instrument, the Test Script Processor (TSP®) scripting engine processes and runs scripts.

This section describes how to create, load, modify, and run scripts.

### What is a script?

A script is a collection of instrument control commands and programming statements. Scripts that you create are referred to as **user scripts**.

Your scripts can be interactive. Interactive scripts display messages on the front panel of the instrument that prompt the operator to enter parameters.

## Run-time and nonvolatile memory storage of scripts

Scripts are loaded into the run-time environment of the instrument. From there, they can be stored in nonvolatile memory in the instrument.

The run-time environment is a collection of global variables, which include scripts, that the user has defined. A global variable can be used to store a value while the instrument is turned on. When you create a script, the instrument creates a global variable with the same name so that you can reference the script more conveniently. After scripts are loaded into the run-time environment, you can run and manage them from the front panel of the instrument or from a computer. Information in the run-time environment is lost when the instrument is turned off.

Nonvolatile memory is where information is stored even when the instrument is turned off. Save scripts to nonvolatile memory to save them even if the power is cycled. The scripts that are in nonvolatile memory are loaded into the run-time environment when the instrument is turned on.

Scripts are placed in the run-time environment at the following times:

- When they are run.
- When they are loaded over a remote command interface.
- When the instrument is turned on (if they are stored in nonvolatile memory).

For detail on the amount of available memory, see [Memory considerations for the run-time environment](#) (on page 12-40).

---

### NOTE

If you make changes to a script in the run-time environment, the changes are lost when the instrument is turned off. To save the changes, you must save them to nonvolatile memory. See [Saving a script to nonvolatile memory](#) (on page 12-8).

---

## What can be included in scripts?

Scripts can include combinations of Test Script Processor (TSP®) commands and Lua code. TSP commands instruct the instrument to do one thing and are described in the command reference (see [TSP commands](#) (on page 13-8)). Lua is a scripting language that is described in [Fundamentals of programming for TSP](#) (on page 12-12).

## Working with scripts

This section describes the basics of working with scripts.

You can create and manage scripts from the front panel or over a remote interface. Scripts can be saved in the instrument, on a computer, or on a USB flash drive.

## Tools for managing scripts

You can use any of the following tools to manage scripts:

- The front-panel menu options and USB flash drive. For information, refer to [Saving setups](#) (on page 4-103).
- Messages sent to the instrument. For information, see [Load a script by sending commands over a remote interface](#) (on page 12-7).
- Keithley Instruments Test Script Builder (TSB) software, which is available at [tek.com/keithley](http://tek.com/keithley). For more information, see [Creating a new TSP project](#) (on page 12-35).
- Your own development tool or program.
- The front-panel interface options in the Scripts menu. For information, refer to the following sections.

## Script rules

You can have as many scripts as needed in the instrument. The only limitation is the amount of memory available to the run-time environment.

When a script is loaded into the run-time environment, a global variable with the same name as the script is created to reference the script.

Important points regarding scripts:

- Each script must have a unique name.
- Script names must not contain spaces.
- Script names must be less than 256 characters.
- If you load a new script with the same name as an existing script, an error event message is generated. You must delete the existing script before you create a new script with the same name.
- If you revise a script and save it to the instrument with a new name, the previously loaded script remains in the instrument with the original name.
- You can save scripts to nonvolatile memory in the instrument. Saving a script to nonvolatile memory allows the instrument to be turned off without losing the script. See [Saving a script to nonvolatile memory](#) (on page 12-8).

## Loading a script into the instrument

You can load scripts from the front-panel display by copying them from a USB flash drive. You can also load them over a remote interface using `loadscript` commands.

If a script on a USB flash drive is named `autoinstall.tsp`, the script is automatically copied to the list of internal scripts when the drive is inserted into the instrument.

## Loading a script using a USB flash drive

After loading a script onto a USB flash drive, you can copy the script using options on the front-panel display.

### *To load a script using a USB flash drive:*

1. Insert the USB flash drive into the USB port on the front panel.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Scripts, select **Manage**. The MANAGE SCRIPTS window is displayed.
4. In the USB Scripts list, select the script you want to copy from the USB flash drive.
5. Select **<**. The file is transferred to the instrument, and the corresponding file name is displayed in the Internal Scripts box.

## Load a script by sending commands over a remote interface

To load a script over the remote interface, you can use the `loadscript` and `endscript` commands.

Normally, when the instrument receives a command, it runs the command immediately. When the instrument receives the `loadscript` command, the instrument starts collecting subsequent messages instead of running them immediately.

The `endscript` command tells the instrument to stop collecting messages. It then compiles the collection of messages into a script. The script is stored as a function. This script is loaded into the run-time environment — you need to save it to store it in the instrument.

### *To load a script:*

Send the `loadscript` command with a script name. This tells the instrument to start collecting messages for the function named `testInfo`:

```
loadscript testInfo
```

Send the commands for the script; this example displays text on the USER swipe screen when the script is run:

```
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Batch 233")  
display.settext(display.TEXT2, "Test Information")  
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
```

Send the command that tells the instrument that the script is complete:

```
endscript
```

Run the script by sending the script name followed by `()`:

```
testInfo()
```

The USER swipe screen on the front panel is displayed and shows the text "Batch 233 Test Information" when you run this script.

To save the script to nonvolatile memory, send the command:

```
testInfo.save()
```

**To load a script by sending commands:**

1. Send the command `loadscript scriptName`, where *scriptName* is the name of the script. The name must be a legal Lua variable name.
2. Send the commands that need to be included in the script.
3. Send the command `endscript`.
4. You can now run the script. Send the script name followed by `()`. For more information, see [Running scripts using a remote interface](#) (on page 12-8).

## Running scripts using the front-panel interface

**To run a script from the Scripts menu:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Scripts, select **Run**. The RUN SCRIPTS window is displayed.
3. From the Available Scripts list, select the script you want to run.
4. Select **Run Selected**.

**To run a script from the home screen:**

1. Press the **HOME** key.
2. Select the Script Indicator. The available scripts are displayed.
3. Select the script. A confirmation prompt is displayed.
4. Select **Yes** to run the script.

## Running scripts using a remote interface

You can run any script using `scriptVar.run()`. Replace *scriptVar* with the name of a script that is in nonvolatile or run-time memory.

## Saving a script to nonvolatile memory

You can save scripts to nonvolatile memory. To keep a script through a power cycle, you must save the script to nonvolatile memory.

**To save a script to nonvolatile memory:**

1. Create and load a script (see [Working with scripts](#) (on page 12-5)).
2. Send the command `scriptVar.save()`, where *scriptVar* is the name of the script.

**Example: Save a user script to nonvolatile memory**

```
test1.save()
```

Assume a script named `test1` has been loaded. `test1` is saved into nonvolatile memory.

## Saving a script to a USB flash drive

You can save scripts to a USB flash drive.

### **To save a script to an external USB flash drive:**

1. Load a script.
2. Insert a USB flash drive into the USB port on the front panel.
3. Send the command `scriptVar.save("/usb1/filename.tsp")`, where `scriptVar` is the variable referencing the script and `filename` is the name of the file.

## Rename a script

### **To rename a script in the runtime environment:**

1. Load the script into the runtime environment with a different name.
2. Delete the previous version of the script.

### **To rename a script in nonvolatile memory:**

Send the commands:

```
scriptVar = script.load(file)
scriptVar.save()
```

Where:

- `scriptVar` is the name of variable that references the script
- `file` is the path and file name of the script file to load

For example, to load a script named `test8` from the USB flash drive and save it to nonvolatile memory, send the commands:

```
test8 = script.load("/usb1/test8.tsp")
test8.save()
```

---

## NOTE

If the new name is the same as a name that is already used for a script, an event message is displayed, and the script is not saved.

---

## Retrieve a user script from the instrument

You can review user scripts that are in the nonvolatile memory of the instrument and retrieve them.

### **To see a list of scripts from the front-panel interface:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Scripts, select **Manage**. The MANAGE SCRIPTS window is displayed.

The scripts are listed in the Internal Scripts list. To see the contents of the script, you can copy them to a USB flash drive. You can read the scripts with a text editor. See [Saving a script to a USB flash drive](#) (on page 12-9).

To retrieve the content of a script, use `scriptVar.source`, where `scriptVar` is the name of the script you want to retrieve. For example, to retrieve a script named `contactTest`, you would send:

```
print(contactTest.source)
```

The command is returned as a single string. The `loadscript` and `endscript` keywords are not included.

## Deleting a user script using a remote interface

Deleting a user script deletes the script from the instrument.

### **To delete a script from the instrument:**

Send the command:

```
script.delete("name")
```

Where: `name` is the user-defined name of the script.

### **Example: Delete a user script**

```
script.delete("test8")
```

Delete a user script named `test8` from the instrument.

## Power up script

The power up script runs automatically when the instrument is powered on. To create a power up script, save a new script and name it `autoexec`. The `autoexec` script is automatically saved to nonvolatile memory. See [Saving a script to nonvolatile memory](#) (on page 12-8).

---

## NOTE

If an `autoexec` script already exists, you must delete it by sending the `script.delete("autoexec")` command. Performing a system reset does not delete the `autoexec` script.

---

**To set up the power up script from the front panel:**

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under Scripts, select **Run**.
3. Select **Copy to Power Up**. A dialog box confirms that the script was copied.
4. Select **OK**.

**To save the power up script using remote commands:**

Send the command:

```
autoexec.save( )
```

To delete the existing autoexec script, send the command:

```
script.delete("autoexec")
```

## Commands that cannot be used in scripts

You cannot use the following commands as variables in scripts:

---

### NOTE

There are some functions that resemble some of the strings below but are actually defined TSP functions. For example, [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253) is a function you can use in scripts. If you are uncertain, check the [TSP command reference](#) (on page 13-1) to verify that the string is part of a defined function.

---

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| ▪ abort              | ▪ login        |
| ▪ bit                | ▪ logout       |
| ▪ createconfigscript | ▪ node         |
| ▪ endflash           | ▪ opc          |
| ▪ endscript          | ▪ prevflash    |
| ▪ flash              | ▪ printbuffer  |
| ▪ fs                 | ▪ printnumber  |
| ▪ io                 | ▪ scpi         |
| ▪ loadscript         | ▪ table        |
| ▪ loadandruncscript  | ▪ waitcomplete |



Common commands that cannot be used in scripts are shown in the following table with equivalent commands that can be used.

#### Unavailable commands with TSP equivalents

Common commands	TSP equivalent commands
*CLS	<code>eventlog.clear()</code> <code>status.clear()</code>
*ESE	<code>status.standard.enable</code>
*ESE?	<code>print(status.standard.enable)</code>
*ESR?	<code>print(status.standard.event)</code>
*IDN?	<code>print(localnode.model)</code> <code>print(localnode.serialno)</code> <code>print(localnode.version)</code>
*LANG	No equivalent
*LANG?	No equivalent
*OPC	<code>opc()</code>
*OPC?	<code>waitcomplete()</code> <code>print([[1]])</code>
*RST	<code>reset()</code>
*SRE	<code>status.request_enable</code>
*SRE?	<code>print(status.request_enable)</code>
*STB?	<code>print(status.condition)</code>
*TRG	No equivalent
*TST?	<code>print([[0]])</code>
*WAI	<code>waitcomplete()</code>

## Fundamentals of programming for TSP

To conduct a test, a computer (controller) is programmed to send sequences of commands to an instrument. The controller orchestrates the actions of the instrumentation. The controller is typically programmed to request measurement results from the instrumentation and make test sequence decisions based on those measurements.

To take advantage of the advanced features of the instrument, you can add programming commands to your scripts. Programming commands control script execution and provide tools such as variables, functions, branching, and loop control.

The Test Script Processor (TSP®) scripting engine is a Lua interpreter. In TSP-enabled instruments, the Lua programming language has been extended with Keithley-specific instrument control commands.

### What is Lua?

Lua is a programming language that can be used with TSP-enabled instruments. Lua is an efficient language with simple syntax that is easy to learn.

Lua is also a scripting language, which means that scripts are compiled and run when they are sent to the instrument. You do not compile them before sending them to the instrument.

## Lua basics

This section contains the basics about the Lua programming language to allow you to start adding Lua programming commands to your scripts quickly.

For more information about Lua, see the [Lua website \(lua.org\)](http://lua.org). Another source of useful information is the [Lua users group \(lua-users.org\)](http://lua-users.org), created for and by users of Lua programming language.

## Comments

Comments start anywhere outside a string with a double hyphen (--). If the text immediately after a double hyphen (--) is anything other than double left brackets ([ [), the comment is a short comment, which continues only until the end of the line. If double left brackets ([ [) follow the double hyphen (-- [ [), it is a long comment, which continues until the corresponding double right brackets (] ]) close the comment. Long comments may continue for several lines and may contain nested [ [ . . . ] ] pairs. The table below shows how to use code comments.

### Using code comments

Type of comment	Comment delimiters	Usage	Example
Short comment	--	Use when the comment text fits on a single line.	-- Turn off the front-panel display. display.lightstate = display.STATE_LCD_OFF
Long comment	--[[ ]]	Use when the comment text is longer than one line.	--[[Display a menu with three menu items. If the second menu item is selected, the selection will be given the value Test2.]]

## Function and variable name restrictions

You cannot use Lua reserved words and top-level command names for function or variable names.

Variable names must contain at least three characters.

The following table lists some of the Lua reserved words. If you attempt to assign these, the event code -285, "TSP Syntax error at line x: unexpected symbol near '*word*' " is displayed, where *word* is the Lua reserved word.

Lua reserved words		
and	for	or
break	function	repeat
do	if	return
else	in	then
elseif	local	true
end	nil	until
false	not	while

## Values and variable types

In Lua, you use variables to store values in the run-time environment for later use.

Lua is a dynamically-typed language; the type of the variable is determined by the value that is assigned to the variable.

Variables in Lua are assumed to be global unless they are explicitly declared to be local. A global variable is accessible by all commands. Global variables do not exist until they have been assigned a value.

## Variable types

Variables can be one of the following types.

### Variable types and values

Variable type returned	Value	Notes
"nil"	not declared	The type of the value <code>nil</code> , whose main property is to be different from any other value; usually it represents the absence of a useful value.
"boolean"	true or false	Boolean is the type of the values <code>false</code> and <code>true</code> . In Lua, both <code>nil</code> and <code>false</code> make a condition <code>false</code> ; any other value makes it <code>true</code> .
"number"	number	All numbers are real numbers; there is no distinction between integers and floating-point numbers.
"string"	sequence of words or characters	
"function"	a block of code	Functions perform a task or compute and return values.
"table"	an array	New tables are created with <code>{ }</code> braces. For example, <code>{1, 2, 3.00e0}</code> .
"userdata"	variables	Allows arbitrary program data to be stored in Lua variables.
"thread"	line of execution	

To determine the type of a variable, you can call the `type()` function, as shown in the examples below.

## NOTE

The output you get from these examples may vary depending on the data format that is set.

### Example: Nil

```
x = nil
print(x, type(x))
```

```
nil    nil
```

**Example: Boolean**

<pre>y = false print(y, type(y))</pre>	<pre>false      boolean</pre>
--	-------------------------------

**Example: Hex constant**

You can enter hexadecimal values, but to return a hexadecimal value, you must create a function, as shown in this example. Note that hexadecimal values are handled as a number type.

<pre>hex = function (i) return "0x"..string.format("%X", i) end print(hex(0x54 0x55)) print(hex(0x54&amp;0x66))</pre>	<p>Set the format to return hexadecimal values, then OR two hexadecimal values and AND two hexadecimal values.</p> <p>Output: 0x55 0x44</p>
---	---

**Example: Binary constant**

Binary values are returned as floating point decimal values. Note that binary values are handled as a number type.

<pre>x = 0b0000000011111111 y = 0B1111111100000000 print(x, type(x)) print(y, type(y))</pre>	<pre>255 number 65280 number</pre>
--	------------------------------------

**Example: String and number**

<pre>x = "123" print(x, type(x))  x = x + 7 print(x, type(x))</pre>	<pre>123      string  Adding a number to x forces its type to number. 130      number</pre>
---	---

**Example: Function**

<pre>function add_two(first_value,   second_value)   return first_value + second_value end print(add_two(3, 4), type(add_two))</pre>	<pre>7      function</pre>
--	----------------------------

**Example: Table**

<pre>atable = {1, 2, 3, 4} print(atable, type(atable)) print(atable[1]) print(atable[4])</pre>	<p>Defines a table with four numeric elements.</p> <p>Note that the "table" value (shown here as a096cd30) will vary.</p> <pre>table: a096cd30      table 1 4</pre>
--	---

## Delete a global variable

To delete a global variable, assign `nil` to the global variable. This removes the global variable from the run-time environment.

## Operators

You can compare and manipulate Lua variables and constants using operators.

### Arithmetic operators

Operator	Description
+	addition
-	subtraction
*	multiplication
/	division
-	negation (for example, $c = -a$ )
^	exponentiation

### Relational operators

Operator	Description
<	less than
>	greater than
<=	less than or equal
>=	greater than or equal
~=	not equal
!=	not equal
==	equal

### Bitwise operators

Operator	Description
&	AND
	OR
^^	exclusive OR
<<	bitwise shift left
>>	bitwise shift right
!	logical NOT

## Logical and bitwise operators

The logical operators in Lua are `and`, `or`, and `not`. All logical operators consider both `false` and `nil` as false and anything else as true.

The operator `not` always returns `false` or `true`.

The conjunction operator `and` returns its first argument if the first argument is `false` or `nil`; otherwise, `and` returns its second argument. The disjunction operator `or` returns its first argument if this value is different from `nil` and `false`; otherwise, `or` returns its second argument. Both `and` and `or` use shortcut evaluation, that is, the second operand is evaluated only if necessary.

---

## NOTE

The example output you get may vary depending on the data format settings of the instrument.

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### Example 1

```
print(10 or eventlog.next())
print(nil or "a")
print(nil and 10)
print(false and eventlog.next())
print(false and nil)
print(false or nil)
print(10 and 20)
```

Output:

```
10
a
nil
false
false
nil
20
```

### Example 2

```
hex = function (i) return "0x"..string.format("%X", i) end
print(hex(0x54 | 0x55))
print(hex(0x54 & 0x66))
```

Set the format to return hexadecimal values, then `OR` two hexadecimal values and `AND` two hexadecimal values.

Output:

```
0x55
0x44
```

**Example 3**

```
hex = function (i) return "0x"..string.format("%X", i) end
a, b = 0b01010100, 0b01100110
print(hex(a), "&", hex(b), "=", hex(a & b))
```

Set the format to return hexadecimal values, define binary values for a and b, then AND a and b.  
**Output:**  
 0x54 & 0x66 = 0x44

**String concatenation**

**String operators**

Operator	Description
..	Concatenates two strings. If either argument is a number, it is coerced to a string (in a reasonable format) before concatenation.

**Example: Concatenation**

```
print(2 .. 3)
print("Hello " .. "World")
```

**Output:**  
 23  
 Hello World

**Operator precedence**

Operator precedence in Lua follows the order below (from higher to lower priority):

- ^ (exponentiation)
- not, - (unary), ! (logical NOT)
- \*, /, <<, >>
- +, -, &, |, ^^
- .. (concatenation)
- <, >, <=, >=, ~=, !=, ==
- and
- or

You can use parentheses to change the precedences in an expression. The concatenation ("..") and exponentiation ("^^") operators are right associative. All other binary operators are left associative. The examples below show equivalent expressions.

**Equivalent expressions**

<code>reading + offset &lt; testValue/2+0.5</code>	=	<code>(reading + offset) &lt; ((testValue/2)+0.5)</code>
<code>3+reading^2*4</code>	=	<code>3+((reading^2)*4)</code>
<code>Rdg &lt; maxRdg and lastRdg &lt;= expectedRdg</code>	=	<code>(Rdg &lt; maxRdg) and (lastRdg &lt;= expectedRdg)</code>
<code>-reading^2</code>	=	<code>-(reading^2)</code>
<code>reading^testAdjustment^2</code>	=	<code>reading^(testAdjustment^2)</code>

## Functions

With Lua, you can group commands and statements using the `function` keyword. Functions can take zero, one, or multiple parameters, and they return zero, one, or multiple values.

You can use functions to form expressions that calculate and return a value. Functions can also act as statements that execute specific tasks.

Functions are first-class values in Lua. That means that functions can be stored in variables, passed as arguments to other functions, and returned as results. They can also be stored in tables.

Note that when a function is defined, it is stored in the run-time environment. Like all data that is stored in the run-time environment, the function persists until it is removed from the run-time environment, is overwritten, or the instrument is turned off.

### Create functions using the function keyword

Functions are created with a message or in Lua code in either of the following forms:

```
function myFunction(parameterX) functionBody end
myFunction = function (parameterX) functionBody end
```

Where:

- *myFunction*: The name of the function.
- *parameterX*: Parameter names. To use multiple parameters, separate the names with commas.
- *functionBody*: The code that is executed when the function is called.

To execute a function, substitute appropriate values for *parameterX* and insert them into a message formatted as:

```
myFunction(valueForParameterX, valueForParameterY)
```

Where *valueForParameterX* and *valueForParameterY* represent the values to be passed to the function call for the given parameters.

## NOTE

The output you get from these examples may vary depending on the data format settings of the instrument.



**Example 1**

<pre>function add_two(first_value, second_value)   return first_value + second_value end print(add_two(3, 4))</pre>	<p>Creates a variable named <code>add_two</code> that has a variable type of function.</p> <p>Output: 7</p>
---	---

**Example 2**

<pre>add_three = function(first_value,   second_value, third_value)   return first_value + second_value +     third_value end print(add_three(3, 4, 5))</pre>	<p>Creates a variable named <code>add_three</code> that has a variable type of function.</p> <p>Output: 12</p>
---	--

**Example 3**

<pre>function sum_diff_ratio(first_value,   second_value)   psum = first_value + second_value   pdif = first_value - second_value   prat = first_value / second_value   return psum, pdif, prat end sum, diff, ratio = sum_diff_ratio(2, 3) print(sum) print(diff) print(ratio)</pre>	<p>Returns multiple parameters (sum, difference, and ratio of the two numbers passed to it).</p> <p>Output: 5 -1 0.666666666666667</p>
---	--

**Create functions using scripts**

You can use scripts to define functions. Scripts that define a function are like any other script: They do not cause any action to be performed on the instrument until they are executed. The global variable of the function does not exist until the script that created the function is executed.

A script can consist of one or more functions. Once a script has been run, the computer can call functions that are in the script directly.

For detail on creating functions, see [Fundamentals of scripting for TSP](#) (on page 12-4).

**Conditional branching**

Lua uses the `if`, `else`, `elseif`, `then`, and `end` keywords to do conditional branching.

Note that in Lua, `nil` and `false` are `false` and everything else is `true`. Zero (0) is `true` in Lua.

The syntax of a conditional block is as follows:

```
if expression then
  block
elseif expression then
  block
else
  block
end
```

Where:

- *expression* is Lua code that evaluates to either true or false
- *block* consists of one or more Lua statements

#### Example: If

```
if 0 then
  print("Zero is true!")
else
  print("Zero is false.")
end
```

Output:  
Zero is true!

#### Example: Comparison

```
x = 1
y = 2
if x and y then
  print("Both x and y are true")
end
```

Output:  
Both x and y are true

#### Example: If and else

```
x = 2
if not x then
  print("This is from the if block")
else
  print("This is from the else block")
end
```

Output:  
This is from the else block

### Example: Else and elseif

```
x = 1
y = 2
if x and y then
    print("'if' expression 2 was not false.")
end

if x or y then
    print("'if' expression 3 was not false.")
end

if not x then
    print("'if' expression 4 was not false.")
else
    print("'if' expression 4 was false.")
end

if x == 10 then
    print("x = 10")
elseif y > 2 then
    print("y > 2")
else
    print("x is not equal to 10, and y is not greater than 2.")
end
```

#### Output:

```
'if' expression 2 was not false.
'if' expression 3 was not false.
'if' expression 4 was false.
x is not equal to 10, and y is not greater than 2.
```

## Loop control

If you need to repeat code execution, you can use the Lua `while`, `repeat`, and `for` control structures. To exit a loop, you can use the `break` keyword.

### While loops

To use conditional expressions to determine whether to execute or end a loop, you use `while` loops. These loops are similar to [Conditional branching](#) (on page 12-20) statements.

```
while expression do
    block
end
```

Where:

- *expression* is Lua code that evaluates to either `true` or `false`
- *block* consists of one or more Lua statements

---

## NOTE

The output you get from this example may vary depending on the data format settings of the instrument.

---

**Example: While**

```
list = {
  "One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five", "Six"}
print("Count list elements on numeric index:")
element = 1
while list[element] do
  print(element, list[element])
  element = element + 1
end
```

This loop exits when `list[element] = nil`.

**Output:**

```
Count list elements on
  numeric index:
1  One
2  Two
3  Three
4  Four
5  Five
6  Six
```

**Repeat until loops**

To repeat a command, you use the `repeat ... until` statement. The body of a `repeat` statement always executes at least once. It stops repeating when the conditions of the `until` clause are met.

```
repeat
  block
until expression
```

Where:

- *block* consists of one or more Lua statements
- *expression* is Lua code that evaluates to either `true` or `false`

**NOTE**

The output you get from this example may vary depending on the data format settings of the instrument.

**Example: Repeat until**

```
list = {"One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five", "Six"}
print("Count elements in list using repeat:")
element = 1
repeat
  print(element, list[element])
  element = element + 1
until not list[element]
```

**Output:**

```
Count elements in list
  using repeat:
1  One
2  Two
3  Three
4  Four
5  Five
6  Six
```

## For loops

There are two variations of `for` statements supported in Lua: Numeric and generic.

---

### NOTE

In a `for` loop, the loop expressions are evaluated once, before the loop starts.

The output you get from these examples may vary depending on the data format settings of the instrument.

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#### Example: Numeric for

```
list = {"One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five", "Six"}
----- For loop -----
print("Counting from one to three:")
for element = 1, 3 do
    print(element, list[element])
end
print("Counting from one to four, in steps of two:")
for element = 1, 4, 2 do
    print(element, list[element])
end
```

The numeric `for` loop repeats a block of code while a control variable runs through an arithmetic progression.

##### Output:

```
Counting from one to three:
1   One
2   Two
3   Three
Counting from one to four, in steps of two:
1   One
3   Three
```

#### Example: Generic for

```
days = {"Sunday",
         "Monday",  "Tuesday",
         "Wednesday", "Thursday",
         "Friday",  "Saturday"}

for i, v in ipairs(days) do
    print(days[i], i, v)
end
```

The generic `for` statement works by using functions called iterators. On each iteration, the iterator function is called to produce a new value, stopping when this new value is nil.

##### Output:

```
Sunday    1    Sunday
Monday    2    Monday
Tuesday   3    Tuesday
Wednesday 4    Wednesday
Thursday  5    Thursday
Friday    6    Friday
Saturday  7    Saturday
```

## Break

The `break` statement can be used to terminate the execution of a `while`, `repeat`, or `for` loop, skipping to the next statement after the loop. A `break` ends the innermost enclosing loop.

Return and `break` statements can only be written as the last statement of a block. If it is necessary to return or `break` in the middle of a block, an explicit inner block can be used.

---

## NOTE

The output you get from these examples may vary depending on the data format settings of the instrument.

---

### Example: Break with while statement

```
local numTable = {5, 4, 3, 2, 1}
local k = table.getn(numTable)
local breakValue = 3
while k > 0 do
    if numTable[k] == breakValue then
        print("Going to break and k = ", k)
        break
    end
    k = k - 1
end
if k == 0 then
    print("Break value not found")
end
```

This example defines a break value (`breakValue`) so that the `break` statement is used to exit the `while` loop before the value of `k` reaches 0.

Output:

```
Going to break and k = 3
```

### Example: Break with while statement enclosed by comment delimiters

```
local numTable = {5, 4, 3, 2, 1}
local k = table.getn(numTable)
-- local breakValue = 3
while k > 0 do
    if numTable[k] == breakValue then
        print("Going to break and k = ", k)
        break
    end
    k = k - 1
end
if k == 0 then
    print("Break value not found")
end
```

This example defines a break value (`breakValue`), but the break value line is preceded by comment delimiters so that the break value is not assigned, and the code reaches the value 0 to exit the `while` loop.

Output:

```
Break value not found
```

**Example: Break with infinite loop**

```

a, b = 0, 1
while true do
  print(a, b)
  a, b = b, a + b
  if a > 500 then
    break
  end
end
end

```

This example uses a `break` statement that causes the while loop to exit if the value of `a` becomes greater than 500.

Output:

```

0      1
1      1
1      2
2      3
3      5
5      8
8      13
13     21
21     34
34     55
55     89
89     144
144    233
233    377
377    610

```

**Tables and arrays**

Lua makes extensive use of the data type table, which is a flexible array-like data type. Table indices start with 1. Tables can be indexed not only with numbers, but with any value except `nil`. Tables can be heterogeneous, which means that they can contain values of all types except `nil`.

Tables are the sole data structuring mechanism in Lua. They may be used to represent ordinary arrays, symbol tables, sets, records, graphs, trees, and so on. To represent records, Lua uses the field name as an index. The language supports this representation by providing `a.name` as an easier way to express `a["name"]`.

**NOTE**

The output you get from this example may vary depending on the data format settings of the instrument.

**Example: Loop array**

```

atable = {1, 2, 3, 4}
i = 1
while atable[i] do
  print(atable[i])
  i = i + 1
end

```

Defines a table with four numeric elements.

Loops through the array and prints each element.

The Boolean value of `atable[index]` evaluates to `true` if there is an element at that index. If there is no element at that index, `nil` is returned (`nil` is considered to be `false`).

Output:

```

1
2
3
4

```

## Standard libraries

In addition to the standard programming constructs described in this document, Lua includes standard libraries that contain useful functions for string manipulation, mathematics, and related functions. Test Script Processor (TSP®) scripting engine instruments also include instrument control extension libraries, which provide programming interfaces to the instrumentation that can be accessed by the TSP scripting engine. These libraries are automatically loaded when the TSP scripting engine starts and do not need to be managed by the programmer.

The following topics provide information on some of the basic Lua standard libraries. For additional information, see the [Lua website \(lua.org\)](http://lua.org).

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### NOTE

When referring to the Lua website, please be aware that the TSP scripting engine uses Lua 5.0.2.

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## Base library functions

### Base library functions

Function	Description
<code>collectgarbage()</code> <code>collectgarbage(<i>limit</i>)</code>	Sets the garbage-collection threshold to the given limit (in kilobytes) and checks it against the byte counter. If the new threshold is smaller than the byte counter, Lua immediately runs the garbage collector. If there is no limit parameter, it defaults to zero (0), which forces a garbage-collection cycle. See <a href="#">Lua memory management</a> (on page 12-27) for more information.
<code>gcinfo()</code>	Returns the number of kilobytes of dynamic memory that the Test Script Processor (TSP®) scripting engine is using and returns the present garbage collector threshold (also in kilobytes). See <a href="#">Lua memory management</a> (on page 12-27) for more information.
<code>tonumber(<i>x</i>)</code> <code>tonumber(<i>x</i>, <i>base</i>)</code>	Returns <i>x</i> converted to a number. If <i>x</i> is already a number, or a convertible string, the number is returned; otherwise, it returns <code>nil</code> .  An optional argument specifies the base to use when interpreting the numeral. The base may be any integer from 2 to 36, inclusive. In bases above 10, the letter <code>A</code> (in either upper or lower case) represents 10, <code>B</code> represents 11, and so forth, with <code>Z</code> representing 35. In base 10, the default, the number may have a decimal part, as well as an optional exponent. In other bases, only unsigned integers are accepted.
<code>tostring(<i>x</i>)</code>	Receives an argument of any type and converts it to a string in a reasonable format.
<code>type(<i>v</i>)</code>	Returns (as a string) the type of its only argument. The possible results of this function are "nil" (a string, not the value <code>nil</code> ), "number", "string", "boolean", "table", "function", "thread", and "userdata".

## Lua memory management

Lua automatically manages memory, which means you do not have to allocate memory for new objects and free it when the objects are no longer needed. Lua occasionally runs a garbage collector to collect all objects that are no longer accessible from Lua. All objects in Lua are subject to automatic management, including tables, variables, functions, threads, and strings.



Lua uses two numbers to control its garbage-collection cycles. One number counts how many bytes of dynamic memory Lua is using; the other is a threshold. When the number of bytes crosses the threshold, Lua runs the garbage collector, which reclaims the memory of all inaccessible objects. The byte counter is adjusted, and the threshold is reset to twice the new value of the byte counter.

## String library functions

This library provides generic functions for string manipulation, such as finding and extracting substrings. When indexing a string in Lua, the first character is at position 1 (not 0, as in ANSI C). Indices may be negative and are interpreted as indexing backward from the end of the string. Thus, the last character is at position  $-1$ , and so on.

### String library functions

Function	Description
<code>string.byte(s)</code> <code>string.byte(s, i)</code> <code>string.byte(s, i, j)</code>	Returns the internal numeric codes of the characters $s[i]$ , $s[i+1]$ , ..., $s[j]$ . The default value for $i$ is 1; the default value for $j$ is $i$ .
<code>string.char(...)</code>	Receives zero or more integers separated by commas. Returns a string with length equal to the number of arguments, in which each character has the internal numeric code equal to its corresponding argument.
<code>string.format(</code> <i>formatstring, ...)</i>	Returns a formatted version of its variable number of arguments following the description given in its first argument, which must be a string. The format string follows the same rules as the <code>printf</code> family of standard C functions. The only differences are that the modifiers <code>*</code> , <code>l</code> , <code>L</code> , <code>n</code> , <code>p</code> , and <code>h</code> are not supported and there is an extra option, <code>q</code> . The <code>q</code> option formats a string in a form suitable to be safely read back by the Lua interpreter; the string is written between double quotes, and all double quotes, newlines, embedded zeros, and backslashes in the string are correctly escaped when written. For example, the call: <code>string.format('%q', 'a string with "quotes" and \n new line')</code> will produce the string: <code>"a string with \"quotes\" and \n new line"</code> The options <code>c</code> , <code>d</code> , <code>E</code> , <code>e</code> , <code>f</code> , <code>g</code> , <code>G</code> , <code>i</code> , <code>o</code> , <code>u</code> , <code>X</code> , and <code>x</code> all expect a number as argument. <code>q</code> and <code>s</code> expect a string. This function does not accept string values containing embedded zeros, except as arguments to the <code>q</code> option.
<code>string.len(s)</code>	Receives a string and returns its length. The empty string "" has length 0. Embedded zeros are counted, so <code>"a\000bc\000"</code> has length 5.
<code>string.lower(s)</code>	Receives a string and returns a copy of this string with all uppercase letters changed to lowercase. All other characters are left unchanged.
<code>string.rep(s, n)</code>	Returns a string that is the concatenation of $n$ copies of the string $s$ .
<code>string.sub(s, i)</code> <code>string.sub(s, i, j)</code>	Returns the substring of $s$ that starts at $i$ and continues until $j$ ; $i$ and $j$ can be negative. If $j$ is absent, it is assumed to be equal to $-1$ (which is the same as the string length). In particular, the call <code>string.sub(s, 1, j)</code> returns a prefix of $s$ with length $j$ , and <code>string.sub(s, -i)</code> returns a suffix of $s$ with length $i$ .
<code>string.upper(s)</code>	Receives a string and returns a copy of this string with all lowercase letters changed to uppercase. All other characters are left unchanged.

## Math library functions

This library is an interface to most of the functions of the ANSI C math library. All trigonometric functions work in radians. The functions `math.deg()` and `math.rad()` convert between radians and degrees.

### Math library functions

Function	Description
<code>math.abs(x)</code>	Returns the absolute value of $x$ .
<code>math.acos(x)</code>	Returns the arc cosine of $x$ .
<code>math.asin(x)</code>	Returns the arc sine of $x$ .
<code>math.atan(x)</code>	Returns the arc tangent of $x$ .
<code>math.atan2(y, x)</code>	Returns the arc tangent of $y/x$ but uses the signs of both parameters to find the quadrant of the result (it also handles correctly the case of $x$ being zero).
<code>math.ceil(x)</code>	Returns the smallest integer larger than or equal to $x$ .
<code>math.cos(x)</code>	Returns the cosine of $x$ .
<code>math.deg(x)</code>	Returns the angle $x$ (given in radians) in degrees.
<code>math.exp(x)</code>	Returns the value $e^x$ .
<code>math.floor(x)</code>	Returns the largest integer smaller than or equal to $x$ .
<code>math.frexp(x)</code>	Returns $m$ and $e$ such that $x = m2^e$ , where $e$ is an integer and the absolute value of $m$ is in the range $[0.5, 1]$ (or zero when $x$ is zero).
<code>math.ldexp(m, e)</code>	Returns $m2^e$ ( $e$ should be an integer).
<code>math.log(x)</code>	Returns the natural logarithm of $x$ .
<code>math.log10(x)</code>	Returns the base-10 logarithm of $x$ .
<code>math.max(x, ...)</code>	Returns the maximum value among its arguments.
<code>math.min(x, ...)</code>	Returns the minimum value among its arguments.
<code>math.pi</code>	The value of $\pi$ (3.141592654).
<code>math.pow(x, y)</code>	Returns $x^y$ (you can also use the expression $x^y$ to compute this value).
<code>math.rad(x)</code>	Returns the angle $x$ (given in degrees) in radians.
<code>math.random()</code> <code>math.random(m)</code> <code>math.random(m, n)</code>	This function is an interface to the simple pseudorandom generator function <code>rand</code> provided by ANSI C. When called without arguments, returns a uniform pseudorandom real number in the range $[0, 1]$ . When called with an integer number $m$ , <code>math.random()</code> returns a uniform pseudorandom integer in the range $[1, m]$ . When called with two integer numbers $m$ and $n$ , <code>math.random()</code> returns a uniform pseudorandom integer in the range $[m, n]$ .
<code>math.randomseed(x)</code>	Sets $x$ as the seed for the pseudorandom generator: equal seeds produce equal sequences of numbers.
<code>math.sin(x)</code>	Returns the sine of $x$ .
<code>math.sqrt(x)</code>	Returns the square root of $x$ . (You can also use the expression $x^{0.5}$ to compute this value.)
<code>math.tan(x)</code>	Returns the tangent of $x$ .

## Test Script Builder (TSB)

Keithley Instruments Test Script Builder (TSB) is a software tool you can use to develop scripts for TSP-enabled instruments.

You must use the TSP command set to use Test Script Builder. Refer to [Determining the command set you will use](#) (on page 2-36) for information about the command sets and changing them.

### Installing the TSB software

The installation files for the Test Script Builder software are available at [tek.com/keithley](http://tek.com/keithley).

***To install the Test Script Builder (TSB) software:***

1. Close all programs.
2. Download the installer to your computer and double-click the .exe file to start the installation.
3. Follow the on-screen instructions.

### Installing the TSB add-in

When you install the Test Script Builder Software Suite, all available updates for TSB Add-in software are also installed. This includes any additional tools for the Test Script Builder (TSB) and model-specific examples and help files (see [Installing the TSB software](#) (on page 12-30)). If you have an existing version of TSB that does not have model-specific examples for an instrument you are using, you can download a separate add-in from the [Keithley Instruments support website \(tek.com/support\)](http://Keithley Instruments support website (tek.com/support)).

Before installing the TSB Add-in software, you must install the TSB software.

***To install the TSB Add-in software:***

1. Close all programs.
2. Download the Add-in to your computer and double-click it to start installation.
3. Follow the on-screen instructions.

## Using Test Script Builder (TSB)

Keithley Instruments Test Script Builder (TSB) is a software tool that simplifies building test scripts. You can use TSB to perform the following operations:

- Send remote commands and Lua statements
- Receive responses (data) from commands and scripts
- Upgrade instrument firmware
- Create, manage, and run user scripts
- Debug scripts
- Import factory scripts to view or edit and convert to user scripts

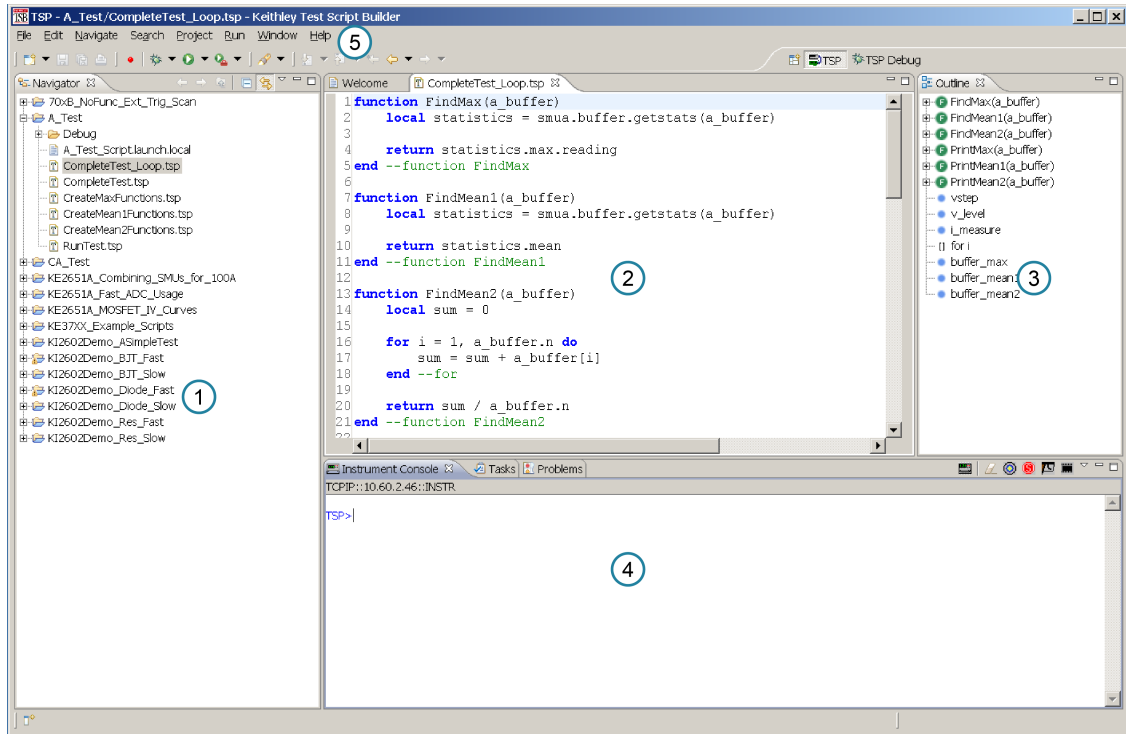
The Keithley Instruments Test Script Processor (TSP®) scripting engine is a Lua interpreter. In TSP-enabled instruments, the Lua programming language has been extended with Keithley-specific instrument control commands. For more information about using the Lua scripting language with Keithley TSP-enabled instruments, refer to the [Fundamentals of programming for TSP](#) (on page 12-12).

Keithley has created a collection of remote commands specifically for use with Keithley TSP-enabled instruments; for detailed information about those commands, refer to the "Command reference" section of the documentation for your specific instrument. You can build scripts from a combination of these commands and Lua programming statements. Scripts that you create are referred to as "user scripts." Also, some TSP-enabled instruments include built-in factory scripts.

The following figure shows an example of the Test Script Builder. As shown, the workspace is divided into these areas:

- Project navigator
- Script editor
- Outline view
- Programming interaction
- Help files

Figure 166: Example of the Test Script Builder workspace



Item	Description
1	Project navigator
2	Script editor; right-click to run the script that is displayed
3	Outline view
4	Programming interaction
5	Help; includes detailed information on using Test Script Builder

## Project navigator

The project navigator consists of project folders and the script files (.tsp) created for each project. Each project folder can have one or more script files.

To view the script files in a project folder, select the plus (+) symbol next to the project folder. To hide the folder contents, select the minus (–) symbol next to the project folder.

You can download a TSP project to the instrument and run it, or you can run it from the TSB interface.

## Script editor

The script editor is where you write, modify, and debug scripts.

To open and display a script file, double-click the file name in the project navigator. You can have multiple script files open in the script editor at the same time. Each open script file is displayed on a separate tab.

To display another script file that is already open, select the tab that contains the script in the script editor area.

## Outline view

The outline view allows you to navigate through the structure of the active script in the script editor. Double-clicking a variable name or icon causes the first instance of the variable in the active script to be highlighted.

This view shows:

- Names of local and global variables
- Functions referenced by the active script in the script editor
- Parameters
- Loop control variables
- Table variables
- Simple assignments to table fields

## Programming interaction

This part of the workspace is where you interact with the scripts that you are building in Test Script Builder (TSB). The actual contents of the programming interaction area of the workspace can vary.

You can send commands from the Instrument Console command line, retrieve data, view variables and errors, and view and set breakpoints when using the debug feature.

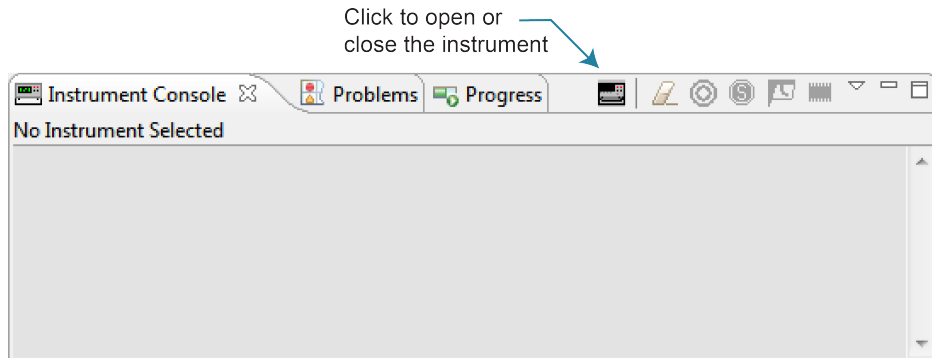
## Connecting an instrument in TSB

You must use the TSP command set with the Test Script Builder software. For information on changing the command set, refer to [Determining the command set you will use](#) (on page 2-36).

### To connect the Test Script Builder software to an instrument:

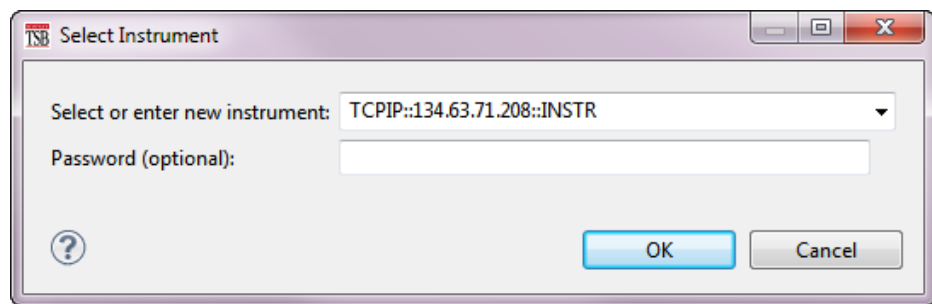
1. Select the **Open Instrument** icon in the script editor toolbar.

**Figure 167: Opening an instrument connection in TSB**



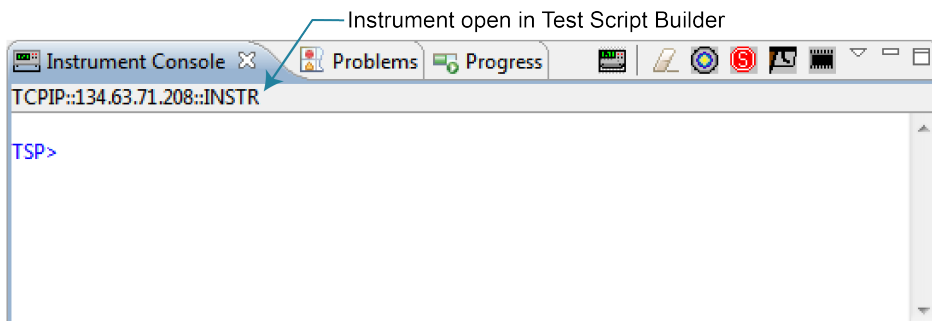
2. The Select Instrument dialog box opens. Select an existing instrument from the list or type the VISA resource ID of the instrument in the **Select or enter new instrument** box.
3. If needed, enter a password.

**Figure 168: Select Instrument dialog box**



4. Select **OK**. You briefly see the Opening Resource dialog box, and then the instrument is visible in the Instrument Console.

**Figure 169: Instrument connected in TSB**

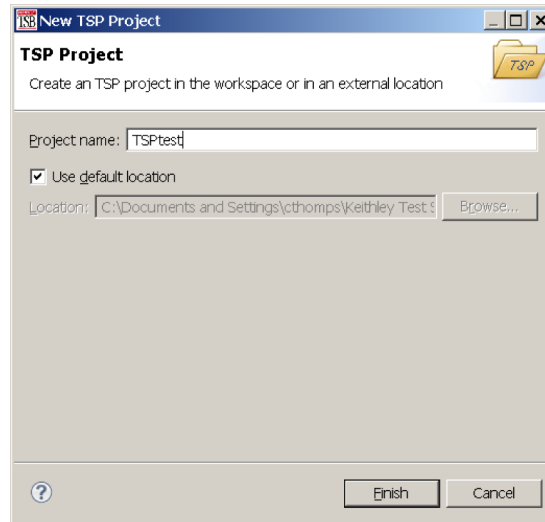


## Creating a new TSP project

*To create a new Test Script Processor (TSP®) project:*

1. On the **File** menu in the TSP perspective, select **New > TSP Project**. The New TSP Project dialog box opens.

Figure 170: New TSP Project dialog box



2. Type a name for your project in the **Project name** box.
3. Select the location to create the new project.
4. Select **Finish**. The new project appears in the list of projects in the project navigator, and a file named `main.tsp` is created in the project. You can rename the `.tsp` file.
5. If you do not want to build your project automatically when it is saved or run, from the **Project** menu, clear **Build Automatically**.

---

### NOTE

If you make changes to your project and do not build it before you run it, the Problems tab may not appear when problems are encountered.

---

## Adding a new TSP file to a project

*To add a new TSP file to a project:*

1. Select the **File** menu and select **New > TSP File**. The New TSP File dialog box opens.
2. Select the project folder where you want to save the file.
3. Enter a name in the **File name** box.
4. Select **Finish**.



## Running a script

You can run a script in the Test Script Builder (TSB) software using any of the following methods:

- Run a script that is open in the script editor area
- Run scripts that are listed in the Navigator area that are not currently open in the script editor window
- Run a collection of scripts by creating a run configuration (see [Creating a run configuration](#) (on page 12-36))

---

### NOTE

When you use any of the run controls to run a script, the area that has focus in the workspace is important. For example, if the Navigator area is active (the tab is shaded) when you select the **Run** icon, the script file that is highlighted in the Navigator area is run instead of the active script in the script editor area.

---

The following list describes the most commonly used controls to run scripts in TSB:

- Right-click in the script editor area and select **Run Editor Contents** to run the active script as it currently appears in the script editor
- Right-click in the script editor area and select **Run As > 1 TSP File** to run the last saved version of the active script in the script editor as a `.tsp` file
- Select an action from the **Run** menu at the top of the TSB software interface

## Creating a run configuration

A run configuration allows you to download multiple script files to an instrument and execute them as a single script.

### *To create a run configuration:*


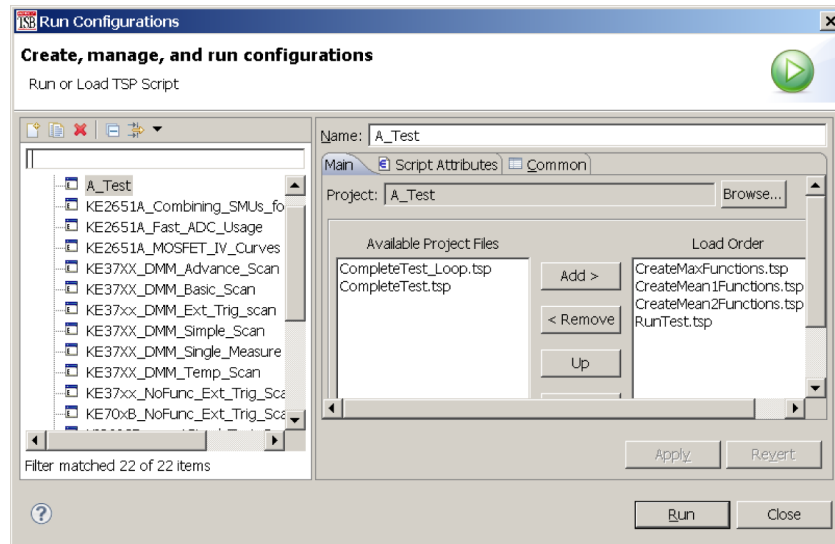
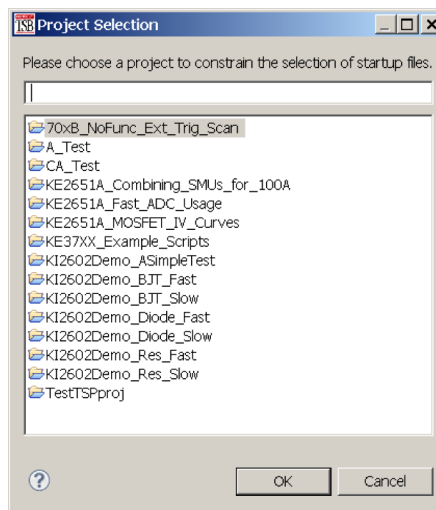
1. On the **Run** menu, select **Run Configurations**. The Run Configurations dialog box opens.
2. The left pane of the dialog box lists existing run and debug configurations. Select the script where the Run Configuration will be saved.
3. Select the **New launch configuration** icon  at the top left of the dialog box. By default, a new configuration is created with the name `New_configuration`.

Figure 171: Run Configurations dialog box



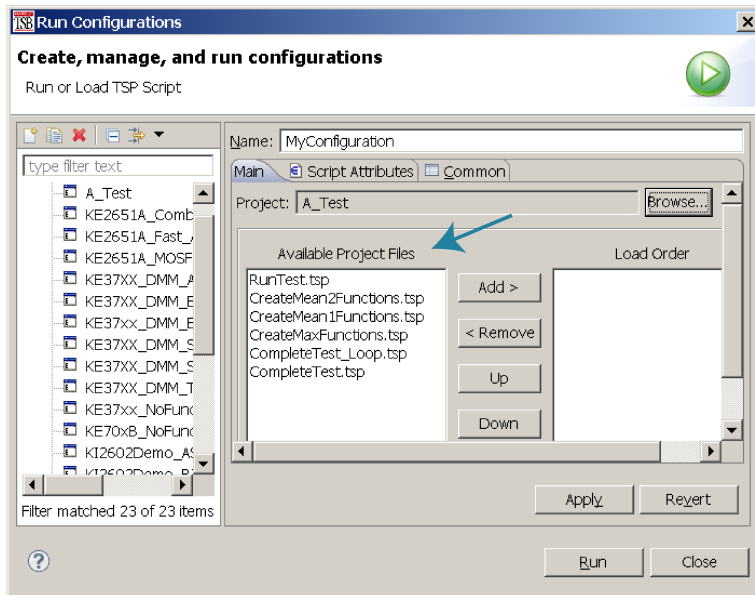
4. In the **Name** box, enter the name of your new run configuration.
5. Select the **Browse** button next the Project box.
6. Select a project from the list of available projects
7. Select **OK**.

Figure 172: Project Selection dialog box



The TSP files for the selected project are added to the Available Project Files list on the Main tab.

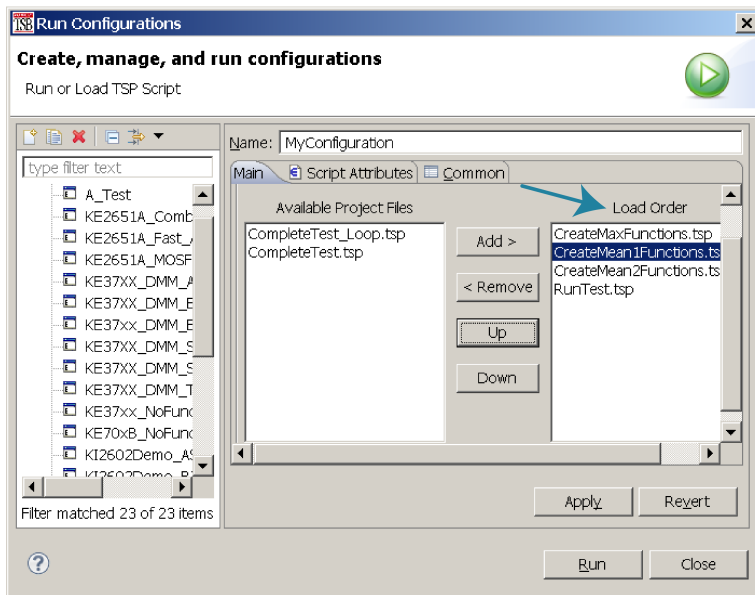
**Figure 173: Available files for selected project**



8. Select the files you want to add to the run configuration and select **Add** to add them to the Load Order list.

To change the load order of the TSP files, choose the files you want to move and select **Up** or **Down** until the files are in the correct order.

**Figure 174: Selected TSP files load order**

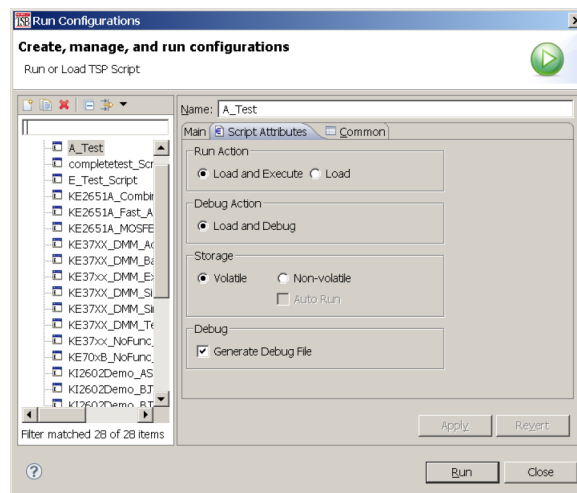


9. Select **Apply**.
10. Select the **Script Attributes** tab.

11. Select one of the following:

- **Load and Execute:** If you select this option, which is the default selection, the script automatically loads into the instrument's volatile memory (run-time environment) and executes when you select **Run**.
- **Load:** If you select this option, the script is loaded into the instrument's volatile memory when you select **Run** but is not executed until you manually run it. To manually run it from the command line in the Instrument Console, type `MyConfiguration.run()` (where `MyConfiguration` is the name of your configuration).

**Figure 175: Script Attributes tab**



12. In the Storage area of the Script Attributes tab, select **Volatile** or **Non-volatile**. For products that support autorun scripts, if you select Non-volatile, you can select **Auto Run** to have the script run automatically when the instrument is turned on.


Note that all scripts are initially stored in the volatile (runtime) memory of the instrument memory and are lost if you turn the instrument power off and then on again. If you want to keep the script on the instrument through a power cycle, select **Non-volatile** storage.

13. In the Debug area of the Script Attributes tab, you can select **Generate Debug File**.

When you select this option, a Debug subfolder is created in your test folder, and a file with a `.DBG` extension is created in that folder. Note that this is a feature of the Eclipse platform, and you will not use this file to debug your script. It contains all the scripts in your run configuration, so that you can see them together in the order in which they will load.

14. Select **Close** or **Run**. The run configuration is added to the run configurations list.

## NOTE

To run the last used run configuration, select the **Run** icon  in the main TSB toolbar. To run a different run configuration, right-click in the script editor area and select **Run As > Run Configurations**. Select a different run configuration, and then select **Run** in the Run Configurations dialog box.

## Memory considerations for the run-time environment

The DMM7510 reserves a large amount of memory for use with interactions with the front panel, commands, and test scripts. The amount of memory usage is affected by the following product features:

- Reading buffers (including local default and user-created reading buffers; if they are on a remote node, they only affect the remote node); refer to [Setting reading buffer capacity](#) (on page 5-9) for additional information.
- Scripts that are loaded onto the instrument.
- Applications that are loaded onto the instrument.
- Configuration lists.
- Scripts that are actively running.
- Variables that reside in the run-time environment.
- The TriggerFlow trigger model.
- USB drives that contain files that use a lot of memory, even if the files are not related to instrument operation.

The more a feature is used or the larger its definition, the more memory it consumes. For normal usage, reading buffers commonly reserve large amounts of memory. The amount of memory used depends on the number of readings and the buffer style.

---

### CAUTION

**The DMM7510 notifies you when the system runs out of memory. If the instrument encounters memory allocation errors (errors that specifically state “Out of Memory”), the state of the instrument cannot be guaranteed. After attempting to save any important data, turn off power to the instrument and turn it back on to reset the runtime environment and return the instrument to a known state. Unsaved scripts and reading buffers will be lost.**

---

If you encounter memory problems, examine the test script or SCPI commands that were being executed when the memory problems occurred. Take action to reduce the size of the elements that are consuming memory. If you are using TSP commands and scripting, also consider using the `collectgarbage()` command to clean up unused memory. For information on `collectgarbage()`, refer to [Base library functions](#) (on page 12-27).

The default size settings for the default reading buffers (`defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`) are large. If your application does not use these buffers, you can set them to the minimum of 10 readings to conserve space. For information on adjusting the buffer size, refer to [Setting reading buffer capacity](#) (on page 5-9).

The buffer style is set when you create a user-defined reading buffer. The buffer style cannot be changed after the buffer has been created, so to eliminate memory problems caused by the style, you may need to delete or adjust the capacity of the buffers. Refer to [Creating buffers](#) (on page 5-4) for information on the effects of styles.

---

## TSP command reference

### In this section:

TSP command programming notes.....	13-1
Using the TSP command reference .....	13-4
TSP commands.....	13-8

## TSP command programming notes

This section contains general information about using TSP commands.

### TSP syntax rules

This section provides rules that explain what you can and cannot do when entering TSP commands.

### Upper and lower case

Instrument commands are case sensitive.

Function and attribute names are in lowercase characters.

Parameters and attribute constants can use a combination of lowercase and uppercase characters. The correct case for a specific command is shown in its command description.

The following example shows the `beeper.beep()` function, where 2 is the duration in seconds and 2400 is the frequency. Note that the function is in lowercase characters:

```
beeper.beep(2, 2400)
```

The following command changes the display light state to be at level 50. Note that the attribute (`display.lightstate`) is lower case, but the constant (`display.STATE_LCD_50`) is a combination of lowercase and uppercase characters:

```
display.lightstate = display.STATE_LCD_50
```

## White space

You can send commands with or without white spaces.

For example, the following functions, which set the length and frequency of the instrument beeper, are equivalent:

```
beeper.beep(2,2400)
beeper.beep (2, 2400)
```

## Parameters for functions

All functions must have a set of parentheses ( ) immediately following the function. If there are parameters for the function, they are placed between the parentheses. The parentheses are required even when no parameters are specified.

The following example shows the `beeper.beep()` function, where 2 is the duration in seconds and 2400 is the frequency. Note that the parameters are inside the parentheses:

```
beeper.beep(2, 2400)
```

The command below resets commands to their default values (no parameters are needed):

```
reset()
```

## Multiple parameters

Multiple parameters must be separated by commas.

For example, the following commands set the beeper to emit a double-beep at 2400 Hz, with a beep sequence of 0.5 s on, a delay of 0.25 s, and then 0.5 s on:

```
beeper.beep(0.5, 2400)
delay(0.250)
beeper.beep(0.5, 2400)
```

## Time and date values

Time and date values are represented as the number of seconds since some base. The time bases are:

- **UTC 12:00 am Jan 1, 1970:** Some examples of UTC time are reading buffer timestamps, calibration adjustment and verification dates, and the value returned by `os.time()`.
- **Event:** Time referenced to an event, such as the first reading stored in a reading buffer.

## Local and remote control

The instrument can be controlled locally or remotely.

When the instrument is controlled locally, you operate the instrument using the front-panel controls. When it is controlled remotely, you operate the instrument through a controller (usually a computer). When the instrument is first powered on, it is controlled locally.

The type of control is displayed on the front panel. When the instrument is in local control, the REMOTE LED indicator in the upper right corner is off and the control indicator on the upper left of the screen shows Local.

When the instrument is in remote control, the front-panel REMOTE LED indicator is on and the control indicator at the top left of the screen shows the type of communication interface.

### Remote control

When the instrument is controlled remotely, the front-panel controls are disabled. You can still view information on the front-panel display and move between the screens using the keys and touchscreen controls. If you change a selection, however, you are prompted to switch control to local.

To switch to remote control:

- Send a command from the computer to the instrument.
- Open communications between the instrument and Test Script Builder.

### Local control

To change to local control, you can:

- Choose an option from the screens and try to change the value; select **Yes** on the dialog box that is displayed.
- Send the logout command from the computer.
- Turn the instrument off and on.



## Using the TSP command reference

The TSP command reference contains detailed descriptions of each of the TSP commands that you can use to control your instrument. Each command description is broken into subsections. The figure below shows an example of a command description.

**Figure 176: Example instrument command description**

<b>feature.enable</b>						
This command is an example of a typical TSP command that turns an instrument feature on or off.						
Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value		
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	feature.OFF		
<b>Usage</b>						
<pre>state = feature.enable feature.enable = state</pre> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><code>state</code></td> <td>Disable the example feature: <code>feature.OFF</code> Enable the example feature: <code>feature.ON</code></td> </tr> </table>					<code>state</code>	Disable the example feature: <code>feature.OFF</code> Enable the example feature: <code>feature.ON</code>
<code>state</code>	Disable the example feature: <code>feature.OFF</code> Enable the example feature: <code>feature.ON</code>					
<b>Details</b>						
This command is an example of a typical TSP command that enables or disables a feature.						
<b>Example</b>						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td><code>feature.enable = feature.ON</code></td> <td>Enables the example feature.</td> </tr> </table>					<code>feature.enable = feature.ON</code>	Enables the example feature.
<code>feature.enable = feature.ON</code>	Enables the example feature.					
<b>Also see</b>						
<a href="#">exampleUnit.enable</a> (on page 1-73)						

The subsections contain information about the command. The subsections are:

- Command name, brief description, and summary table
- Usage
- Details
- Example
- Also see

The content of each of these subsections is described in the following topics.

### Command name, brief description, and summary table

Each instrument command description starts with the command name, followed by a brief description and a table with information for each command. Descriptions of the numbered items in the figure below are provided below.

**Figure 177: TSP command name and summary table**

**feature.enable**  
 This command is an example of a typical TSP command that turns an instrument on or off.

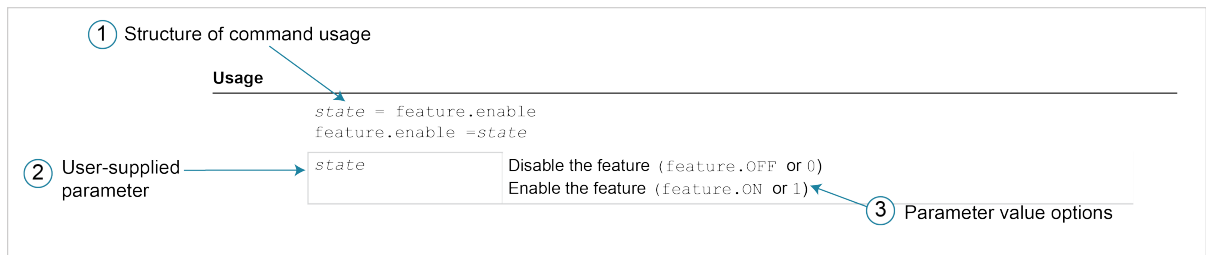
Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	feature.OFF

- 1 Instrument command name.** The beginning of the command description. It is followed by a brief description of what the command does.
- 2 Type of command.** Commands can be functions, attributes, or constants. If the command is an attribute, it can be read-only (R), read-write (RW), or write-only (W).
- 3 TSP-Link accessible.** Indicates whether or not the command can be accessed through a TSP-Link network (Yes or No).
- 4 Affected by.** This column lists commands or actions that can change the value of the command, including.
  - **Power cycle:** The command settings are not saved through a power cycle.
  - **Restore configuration:** If you restore a configuration script, this setting changes to the stored setting.
  - **Instrument reset:** When you reset the instrument, this command is reset to its default value. Reset can be done from the front panel or when you send `reset ( )` or `*RST`.
  - **Measure configuration list:** If you recall a measure configuration list, this setting changes to the setting stored in the list.
  - **Function:** This command changes value when the function is changed (for example, changing from a voltage measurement function to a current measurement function).
- 5 Where saved.** Indicates where the command settings reside once they are used on an instrument. Options include:
  - **Not saved:** Command is not saved and must be typed each time you use it.
  - **Nonvolatile memory:** The command is stored in a storage area in the instrument where information is saved even when the instrument is turned off.
  - **Configuration script:** Command is saved as part of the configuration script.
  - **Measure configuration list:** This command is stored in measure configuration lists.
- 6 Default value:** Lists the default value or constant for the command.

## Command usage

The Usage section of the remote command listing shows how to properly structure the command. Each line in the Usage section is a separate variation of the command usage. All possible command usage options are shown.

**Figure 178: TSP usage description**



- 1 Structure of command usage:** Shows how the parts of the command should be organized. If a parameter is shown to the left of the command, it is the return when you print the command. Information to the right is the parameters or other items you need to enter when setting the command.
- 2 User-supplied parameters:** Indicated by italics. For example, for the function `beeper.beep(duration, frequency)`, replace *duration* with the number of seconds and *frequency* with the frequency of the tone. Send `beeper.beep(2, 2400)` to generate a two-second, 2400 Hz tone.

Some commands have optional parameters. If there are optional parameters, they must be entered in the order presented in the Usage section. You cannot leave out any parameters that precede the optional parameter. Optional parameters are shown as separate lines in usage, presented in the required order with each valid permutation of the optional parameters.

For example:

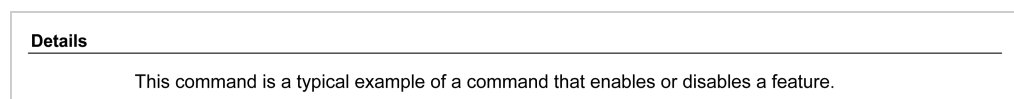
```
printbuffer(startIndex, endIndex, buffer1)
printbuffer(startIndex, endIndex, buffer1, buffer2)
```

- 3 Parameter value options:** Descriptions of the options that are available for the user-defined parameter.

## Command details

This section lists additional information you need to know to successfully use the remote command.

**Figure 179: TSP Details description**



## Example section

The Example section of the remote command description shows examples of how you can use the command.

**Figure 180: TSP example code**



- 1 Actual example code that you can copy from this table and paste into your own programming application.
- 2 Description of the code and what it does. This may also contain example output of the code.

## Related commands and information

The Also see section of the remote command description lists additional commands or sections that are related to the command.

**Figure 181: TSP Also see description**



## TSP commands

The TSP commands available for the instrument are listed in alphabetic order.

### acal.count

This attribute returns the number of times autocalibration has been run.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
value = acal.count
```

value	The number of times autocalibration has been run
-------	--

#### Details

The number of times that autocalibration has been run since the last factory calibration. The count restarts at 1 after a factory calibration.

#### Example

<pre>print(acal.count)</pre>	Returns the number of times autocalibration has been run. Example output: 15
------------------------------	--

#### Also see

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

[acal.run\(\)](#) (on page 13-12)

### acal.lastrun.internaltemp

This attribute returns the internal temperature of the instrument when autocalibration was run.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

#### Usage

```
temperature = acal.lastrun.internaltemp
```

temperature	The internal temperature
-------------	--------------------------

#### Details

The temperature is displayed in Celsius (°C).

The instrument updates the internal temperature value when the instrument refreshes autozero. If autozero is set to off or if autozero is not available for the selected function (such as capacitance, continuity, frequency, or period), the internal temperature value is not updated.

**Example**

```
print(acal.lastrun.internaltemp)
```

Returns the internal temperature of the instrument when autocalibration was last run.  
 Example output:  
 63.167084

**Also see**

- [`acal.lastrun.tempdiff`](#) (on page 13-9)
- [`acal.run\(\)`](#) (on page 13-12)

---

## acal.lastrun.tempdiff

This attribute returns the difference between the internal temperature and the temperature when autocalibration was last run.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
temperature = acal.lastrun.tempdiff
```

<code>temperature</code>	The internal temperature
--------------------------	--------------------------

**Details**

The temperature is displayed in Celsius (°C).

The instrument updates the internal temperature value when the instrument refreshes autozero. If autozero is set to off or if autozero is not available for the selected function (such as capacitance, continuity, frequency, or period), the internal temperature value is not updated.

**Example**

```
print(acal.lastrun.tempdiff)
```

Returns the difference between the temperature of the instrument when autocalibration was run and the present internal temperature.  
 Example output:  
 4.5678

**Also see**

- [`acal.lastrun.internaltemp`](#) (on page 13-8)
- [`acal.run\(\)`](#) (on page 13-12)

## acal.lastrun.time

This attribute returns the date and time when autocalibration was last run.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	Not applicable

### Usage

```
dateTime = acal.lastrun.time
```

<i>dateTime</i>	The date and time
-----------------	-------------------

### Details

The date and time is returned in the format:

MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN

Where:

- MM/DD/YYYY is the month, date, and year
- HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN is the hour, minute, second, and fractional second

### Example

<pre>print(acal.lastrun.time)</pre>	Returns the date and time when the autocalibration was last run. Example output: 08/11/2014 16:30:26.745369595
-------------------------------------	--

### Also see

[acal.run\(\)](#) (on page 13-12)

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

## acal.nextrun.time

This attribute returns the date and time when the next autocalibration is scheduled to be run.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
dateTime = acal.nextrun.time
```

<i>dateTime</i>	The date and time when autocalibration is scheduled to be run
-----------------	---

**Details**

The date and time is returned in the format:

MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN

Where:

- MM/DD/YYYY is the month, date, and year
- HH:MM:SS.NNNNNNNNNN is the hour, minute, second, and fractional second

**Example**

<code>print(acal.nextrun.time)</code>	Returns date and time when autocalibration is next scheduled to be run. Example output: 05/29/2014 17:11:17.000000000
---------------------------------------	---

**Also see**

- [Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)
- [`acal.run\(\)`](#) (on page 13-12)
- [`acal.schedule\(\)`](#) (on page 13-13)

---

## acal.revert()

This function returns autocalibration constants to the previous constants.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
acal.revert()
```

**Details**

This command reverts the present set of autocalibration constants to the previous set of autocalibration constants.

The last run time and internal temperature are reverted to the previous values. The autocalibration count is reset to 1.

**Example**

<code>acal.revert()</code>	Autocalibration values are reverted to the previous set of autocalibration constants.
----------------------------	---

**Also see**

- [`acal.run\(\)`](#) (on page 13-12)



## acal.run()

This function immediately runs autocalibration and stores the constants.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
acal.run()
```

### Details

During autocalibration, a progress message is displayed on the front panel, all necessary autocalibration steps are completed, calibration constants are updated, and autocalibration last run information is updated. At completion, an event message is generated.

If you have set up autocalibration to run at a scheduled interval, when you send the run command, the instrument adjusts the next scheduled autocalibration to be the next interval. For example, if autocalibration is scheduled to run every 7 days, but you run autocalibration on day 3, the next autocalibration will run 7 days after day 3.

When an autocalibration command is received, the instrument runs the autocalibration to completion before executing the next command.

### Example

```
acal.run()
```

Autocalibration starts running. When it is complete, an information message is generated in the event log.

### Also see

[acal.schedule\(\)](#) (on page 13-13)

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

[localnode.internaltemp](#) (on page 13-242)

## acal.schedule()

This function sets how often autocalibration occurs or prompts you to run it.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration	Nonvolatile memory Configuration script	Run every 8 hours starting at midnight

### Usage

```

action, interval, hour = acal.schedule()
acal.schedule()
acal.schedule(action)
acal.schedule(action, interval)
acal.schedule(action, interval, hour)
    
```

<i>action</i>	Determines when and if the instrument automatically runs autocalibration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To run autocalibration at a scheduled time: <code>acal.ACTION_RUN</code></li> <li>■ To notify you that the autocalibration needs to be run at the scheduled time: <code>acal.ACTION_NOTIFY</code></li> <li>■ To turn off scheduling: <code>acal.ACTION_NONE</code>; no other parameters are needed if none is selected</li> </ul>
<i>interval</i>	Determines how often autocalibration should be run or notification should occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Every 8 hours: <code>acal.INTERVAL_8HR</code></li> <li>■ Every 16 hours: <code>acal.INTERVAL_16HR</code></li> <li>■ Every day: <code>acal.INTERVAL_1DAY</code></li> <li>■ Every 7 days: <code>acal.INTERVAL_7DAY</code></li> <li>■ Every 14 days: <code>acal.INTERVAL_14DAY</code></li> <li>■ Every 30 days (default): <code>acal.INTERVAL_30DAY</code></li> <li>■ Every 90 days: <code>acal.INTERVAL_90DAY</code></li> </ul>
<i>hour</i>	Specify when the autocalibration should occur; specify in 24-hour time format (0 to 23; default is 0); not available for the 8-hour or 16-hour interval

### Details

Autocalibration does not start until all actions that are active on the instrument are complete. When the scheduled time occurs, the autocalibration run command is placed in the command queue and will be executed after any previously sent commands or actions have executed. For example, if a trigger model is running when autocalibration is scheduled to run, autocalibration does not start until the trigger model stops.

If there is a command or action that is waiting a long time for an event, the autocalibration will not run until the event occurs, the action is aborted, or the instrument power is cycled.

If the scheduled time for autocalibration occurs before the warm-up period completes, the instrument will not start autocalibration. The instrument waits until the warmup period is complete before starting a scheduled autocalibration. A message is displayed when warmup is complete and autocalibration is going to run.

If the instrument is powered off when an autocalibration was scheduled, autocalibration is run as soon as the warmup period is complete when the instrument is powered on.

You can run autocalibration manually even if a scheduled autocalibration is set.

When autocalibration is scheduled to run at a scheduled interval, but it runs at a time other than the scheduled interval, subsequent scheduled intervals are adjusted according to the actual autocalibration start time.

### Example

```
acal.schedule(acal.ACTION_RUN, acal.INTERVAL_1DAY, 8)
```

Sets autocalibration to run every day at 8 am.

### Also see

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

[acal.run\(\)](#) (on page 13-12)

## available()

This function checks for the presence of specific instrument functionality.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
presence = available(functionality)
```

<i>presence</i>	If the functionality is present, returns <code>true</code> ; if not, returns <code>false</code>
<i>functionality</i>	The functionality to check for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Digital I/O: <code>digio</code></li> <li>▪ GPIB communications: <code>gpib</code></li> <li>▪ TSP-Link: <code>tsplink</code></li> </ul>

### Example

```
print(available(gpib))
```

Returns `true` if GPIB communications are available. Returns `false` if GPIB communications are not available.

### Also see

None

## beeper.beep()

This function generates an audible tone.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
beeper.beep(duration, frequency)
```

<i>duration</i>	The amount of time to play the tone (0.001 s to 100 s)
<i>frequency</i>	The frequency of the beep (20 Hz to 8000 Hz)

### Details

You can use the beeper of the instrument to provide an audible signal at a specific frequency and time duration.

Using this function from a remote interface does not affect audible errors or key click settings that were made from the DMM7510 front panel.

### Example

<code>beeper.beep(2, 2400)</code>	Generates a 2 s, 2400 Hz tone.
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------

### Also see

None

## buffer.clearstats()

This function clears the statistical information associated with the specified buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
buffer.clearstats()  
buffer.clearstats(bufferVar)
```

<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer; defaults to <code>defbuffer1</code> if not specified
------------------	---

### Details

This command clears the statistics without clearing the readings.

### Example

<code>buffer.clearstats()</code>	Clears statistics for <code>defbuffer1</code> .
<code>buffer.clearstats(testData)</code>	Clears statistics for <code>testData</code> .

### Also see

[buffer.getstats\(\)](#) (on page 13-17)

## buffer.delete()

This function deletes a user-defined reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
buffer.delete(bufferName)
```

<i>bufferName</i>	The name of a user-defined reading buffer
-------------------	---

### Details

You cannot delete the default reading buffers, `defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`.

After deleting the buffer, call `collectgarbage()` to reclaim the memory the buffer was using.

### Example

```
buf400 = buffer.make(400)
dmm.measure.read(buf400)
printbuffer(1, buf400.n, buf400.relativestamps)
buffer.delete(buf400)
collectgarbage()
```

Create a 400-element reading buffer named `buf400`.

Make measurements and store the readings in `buf400`.

Print the relative timestamps for each reading in the buffer.

Example output, assuming five readings are stored in the buffer:

```
0, 0.412850017, 0.821640085, 1.230558058, 1.629523236
```

Delete `buf400`.

Use `collectgarbage()` to unallocate the buffer.

### Also see

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## buffer.getstats()

This function returns statistics from a specified reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
statsVar = buffer.getstats()
statsVar = buffer.getstats(bufferVar)
statsVar = buffer.getstats(bufferVar, absStartTime, absStartFractional, absEndTime,
    absEndFractional)
statsVar = buffer.getstats(bufferVar, relStartTime, relEndTime)
```

<i>statsVar</i>	A table that contains the entries for buffer statistics; see <b>Details</b> for information on the entries
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, this parameter defaults to <code>defbuffer1</code>
<i>absStartTime</i>	An integer that represents the absolute start time in seconds
<i>absStartFractional</i>	An integer that represents the portion of the absolute start time that is in fractional seconds
<i>absEndTime</i>	An integer that represents the absolute end time in seconds
<i>absEndFractional</i>	An integer that represents the portion of the absolute end time that is in fractional seconds
<i>relStartTime</i>	The start time in seconds relative to the start time of the data in the buffer
<i>relEndTime</i>	The end time in seconds relative to the start time of the data in the buffer

### Details

This function returns a table with statistical data about the data that was placed in the reading buffer.

The instrument automatically updates reading buffer statistics as data is added to the reading buffer.

When the reading buffer is configured to fill continuously and overwrite old data with new data, the buffer statistics include the data that was overwritten. To get statistics that do not include data that has been overwritten, define a large buffer size that will accommodate the number of readings you will make.

The table returned from this function provides statistics at the time the function is called. Although the instrument continues to update the statistics, the table that is returned is not updated. To get fresh statistics, call this function again.

The *statsVar* parameter contains the values described in the following table.

Attribute	When returned	Description
min	$n > 0$	A table that contains data about the minimum reading value that was added to the buffer; the table includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>reading</code>: The reading value</li> <li>▪ <code>timestamp</code>: The timestamp of the minimum data point in the buffer</li> <li>▪ <code>seconds</code>: The time in seconds</li> <li>▪ <code>fractionalseconds</code>: The time in fractional seconds</li> </ul>
mean	$n > 0$	The average of all readings added to the buffer
stddev	$n > 1$	The standard deviation of all readings that were added to the buffer
n	Always	The number of data points on which the statistics are based
max	$n > 0$	A table that contains data about the maximum reading value that was added to the buffer; the table includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>reading</code>: The reading value</li> <li>▪ <code>timestamp</code>: The timestamp of the maximum data point in the buffer</li> <li>▪ <code>seconds</code>: The time in seconds</li> <li>▪ <code>fractionalseconds</code>: The fractional seconds</li> </ul>

If *n* equals zero (0), all other values are *nil*. If *n* equals 1, *stddev* is *nil* because the standard deviation of a sample size of 1 is undefined.

Use the following command to get values from *statsVar*; a table with the following entries in it: *n*, *min*, *max*, *mean*, and *stddev*:

```
statsVar = buffer.getstats(bufferVar)
```

Use the following commands to print these entries:

```
print(statsVar.n)
print(statsVar.mean)
print(statsVar.stddev)
print(statsVar.min.reading)
print(statsVar.min.timestamp)
print(statsVar.min.seconds)
print(statsVar.min.fractionalseconds)
print(statsVar.max.reading)
print(statsVar.max.seconds)
print(statsVar.max.fractionalseconds)
print(statsVar.max.timestamp)
```

To print all the entries, send:

```
stats = buffer.getstats(defbuffer1)
print(stats)
```

**Example**

```

reset()
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 12, 0.001, defbuffer1)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
stats = buffer.getstats(defbuffer1)
print(stats)
    
```

Reset the instrument.  
 Set up the SimpleLoop trigger-model template to make 12 readings with a 0.001 s delay. Readings are stored in defbuffer1.  
 Start the trigger model.  
 Assign the name stats to the table.  
 Get statistics for the default reading buffer named defbuffer1.

Example output:

```

["min"]={["seconds"]=1561123956, ["fractionalseconds"]=0.010184587,
  ["timestamp"]=1561123956, ["reading"]=8.4974199416e-05},
["mean"]=0.000132948335, ["stddev"]=4.4270141937e-05,
["max"]={["seconds"]=1561123955, ["fractionalseconds"]=0.833083981,
  ["timestamp"]=1561123955.8, ["reading"]=0.0002192359033}, ["n"]=12
    
```

**Also see**

- [buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)
- [buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)
- [bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)
- [print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)
- [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)
- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

## buffer.make()

This function creates a user-defined reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```

bufferVar = buffer.make(bufferSize)
bufferVar = buffer.make(bufferSize, style)
    
```

<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the buffer
<i>bufferSize</i>	The maximum number of readings that can be stored in <i>bufferVar</i> ; minimum is 10; 0 to maximize buffer size (see <b>Details</b> )
<i>style</i>	The type of reading buffer to create: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Store readings with reduced accuracy (6.5 digits) with no formatting information, 1 µs accurate timestamp: <code>buffer.STYLE_COMPACT</code></li> <li>▪ Store readings with full accuracy with formatting: <code>buffer.STYLE_STANDARD</code> (default)</li> <li>▪ Store the same information as standard, plus additional information, such as the ratio component of a DCV ratio measurement: <code>buffer.STYLE_FULL</code></li> <li>▪ Store external reading buffer data: <code>buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE</code></li> <li>▪ Store external reading buffer data with two reading values: <code>buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE_FULL</code></li> </ul>



---

## Details

---

You cannot assign user-defined reading buffers the name `defbuffer1` or `defbuffer2`. In addition, the buffer name must not already exist as a global variable, a local variable, table, or array.

If you create a reading buffer that has the same name as an existing user-defined buffer, the existing buffer is overwritten by the new buffer. Any data in the existing buffer is lost.

When you create a reading buffer, it becomes the active buffer. If you create two reading buffers, the last one you create becomes the active buffer.

If you select 0, the instrument creates the largest reading buffer possible based on the available memory when the buffer is created.

The default fill mode of a user-defined buffer is once. You can change it to continuous later.

Once the buffer style is selected, it cannot be changed.

Once you store the first reading in a compact buffer, you cannot change certain measurement settings, including range, display digits, and units; you must clear the buffer first.

Not all remote commands are compatible with the compact, writable, and full writable buffer styles. Check the Details section of the command descriptions before using them with any of these buffer styles.

Writable reading buffers are used to bring external data into the instrument. You cannot assign them to collect data from the instrument.

You can change the buffer capacity for an existing buffer through the front panel or by using the `bufferVar.capacity` command.

---

## Example

---

```
capTest2 = buffer.make(200, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
```

Creates a 200-element reading buffer that stores readings with full accuracy named `capTest2`.

---

## Also see

---

[bufferVar.capacity](#) (on page 13-28)

[bufferVar.fillmode](#) (on page 13-37)

[buffer.write.format\(\)](#) (on page 13-51)

[buffer.write.reading\(\)](#) (on page 13-53)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

[Writable reading buffers](#) (on page 5-29)

## buffer.math()

This function allows you to run a mathematical expression on a measurement. The expression is applied when the measurement is placed in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_ADD)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_AVERAGE)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_DIVIDE)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_EXPONENT)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_LOG10)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_MULTIPLY)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_NONE)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_POLY, constant0, constant1, constant2,
    constant3, constant4, constant5)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_POWER, constant0)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_RATE)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_RECIPROCAL)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_SQROOT)
buffer.math(readingBuffer, unit, buffer.EXPR_SUBTRACT)
```

<i>readingBuffer</i>	The name of the reading buffer; the reading buffer selected must be set to the style FULL
<i>unit</i>	<p>The units to be applied to the value generated by the expression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DC current: <code>buffer.UNIT_AMP</code></li> <li>▪ AC current: <code>buffer.UNIT_AMP_AC</code></li> <li>▪ Celsius: <code>buffer.UNIT_CELSIUS</code></li> <li>▪ Custom unit 1 (defined by <code>buffer.unit()</code>): <code>buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM1</code></li> <li>▪ Custom unit 2 (defined by <code>buffer.unit()</code>): <code>buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM2</code></li> <li>▪ Custom unit 3 (defined by <code>buffer.unit()</code>): <code>buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM3</code></li> <li>▪ DAC (voltage): <code>buffer.UNIT_DAC</code></li> <li>▪ Decibel-milliwatts: <code>buffer.UNIT_DBM</code></li> <li>▪ Decibels: <code>buffer.UNIT_DECIBEL</code></li> <li>▪ Digital I/O: <code>buffer.UNIT_DIO</code></li> <li>▪ Fahrenheit: <code>buffer.UNIT_FAHRENHEIT</code></li> <li>▪ Capacitance: <code>buffer.UNIT_FARAD</code></li> <li>▪ Frequency: <code>buffer.UNIT_HERTZ</code></li> <li>▪ Kelvin: <code>buffer.UNIT_KELVIN</code></li> <li>▪ No unit: <code>buffer.UNIT_NONE</code></li> <li>▪ Resistance: <code>buffer.UNIT_OHM</code></li> <li>▪ Percent: <code>buffer.UNIT_PERCENT</code></li> <li>▪ DC voltage ratio: <code>buffer.UNIT_RATIO</code></li> <li>▪ Reciprocal: <code>buffer.UNIT_RECIPROCAL</code></li> <li>▪ Period: <code>buffer.UNIT_SECOND</code></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Totalizer: <code>buffer.UNIT_TOT</code></li> <li>▪ DC voltage: <code>buffer.UNIT_VOLT</code></li> <li>▪ AC voltage: <code>buffer.UNIT_VOLT_AC</code></li> <li>▪ Power: <code>buffer.UNIT_WATT</code></li> <li>▪ <code>buffer.UNIT_X</code></li> </ul>
<code>constant0</code>	The constant to be used for <code>c0</code> in the expression
<code>constant1</code>	The constant to be used for <code>c1</code> in the expression
<code>constant2</code>	The constant to be used for <code>c2</code> in the expression
<code>constant3</code>	The constant to be used for <code>c3</code> in the expression
<code>constant4</code>	The constant to be used for <code>c4</code> in the expression
<code>constant5</code>	The constant to be used for <code>c5</code> in the expression

### Details

This command applies a mathematical expression to a reading as it is stored in the reading buffer. The result of the expression is then calculated and stored in the Extra column of the reading buffer.

You must use remote commands to set up the expressions, but you can view results from the front panel using the reading table and the graph.

To use mathematical expressions, you must use a reading buffer that is set to the style `FULL`. You cannot use expressions with the default reading buffers (`defbuffer1` and `defbuffer2`).

The expressions you can apply to readings are listed in the following table. In the formulas:

- `r` = present reading
- `a` = previous reading
- `t` = timestamp of the reading
- `c` = constant

Expression	TSP parameter	Formula
Remove math expression	<code>buffer.EXPR_NONE</code>	Not applicable
Add	<code>buffer.EXPR_ADD</code>	$r + p$
Average	<code>buffer.EXPR_AVERAGE</code>	$\frac{(r+a)}{2}$
Divide	<code>buffer.EXPR_DIVIDE</code>	$\frac{r}{a}$
Exponent	<code>buffer.EXPR_EXPONENT</code>	$10^r$
Log10	<code>buffer.EXPR_LOG10</code>	$\log_{10} r$
Multiply	<code>buffer.EXPR_MULTIPLY</code>	$r * a$
Polynomial	<code>buffer.EXPR_POLY</code>	$c0 + c1 \cdot r + c2 \cdot r^2 + c3 \cdot r^3 + c4 \cdot r^4 + c5 \cdot r^5$
Power	<code>buffer.EXPR_POWER</code>	$r^c$
Rate of change	<code>buffer.EXPR_RATE</code>	$\frac{(r-r_1)}{(t - t_1)}$
Reciprocal	<code>buffer.EXPR_RECIPROCAL</code>	$\frac{1}{r}$
Square Root	<code>buffer.EXPR_SQROOT</code>	$\sqrt{r}$
Subtract	<code>buffer.EXPR_SUBTRACT</code>	$r - a$

**Example**

```

reset()
mathExp = buffer.make(200, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE

buffer.math(mathExp, buffer.UNIT_NONE, buffer.EXPR_MULTIPLY)
for x = 1, 3 do
    print("Reading: ", dmm.measure.read(mathExp))
end

display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_READING_TABLE)

print("Extra value reading 1: ", mathExp.extravalues[1])
print("Extra value reading 2: ", mathExp.extravalues[2])
print("Extra value reading 3: ", mathExp.extravalues[3])
    
```

Reset the instrument.  
 Make a buffer named `mathExp` set to hold 200 readings with a buffer style of FULL.  
 Set the measure function to DC voltage.  
 Set the buffer math expression to multiply readings against the previous readings.  
 Make three readings.  
 Display the reading table on the front panel of the instrument, where you can view the extra readings.  
 Print the extra values (the calculated values).  
 Example output:  
 Reading: 6.3863430578e-05  
 Reading: 6.7818055872e-05  
 Reading: 1.9871571784e-05  
 Extra value reading 1: 6.3863430578e-05  
 Extra value reading 2: 4.3310937031e-09  
 Extra value reading 3: 1.3476513655e-09

**Also see**

[buffer.unit\(\)](#) (on page 13-27)

**buffer.save()**

This function saves data from the specified reading buffer to a USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```

buffer.save(bufferVar, "fileName")
buffer.save(bufferVar, "fileName", what)
buffer.save(bufferVar, "fileName", what, start, end)
    
```

<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>fileName</i>	A string that indicates the name of the file on the USB flash drive in which to save the reading buffer
<i>what</i>	Defines which information is saved in the file on the USB flash drive: see <b>Details</b>
<i>start</i>	Defines the starting point in the buffer to start saving data
<i>end</i>	Defines the ending point in the buffer to stop saving data

## Details

The file name must specify the full path (including `/usb1/`). If included, the file extension must be set to `.csv`. If no file extension is specified, `.csv` is added.

Examples of valid destination file names:

```
buffer.save(MyBuffer, "/usb1/myData")
buffer.save(MyBuffer, "/usb1/myData.csv")
```

The DMM7510 does not check for existing files when you save. Verify that you are using a unique name to avoid overwriting any existing CSV files on the flash drive.

Option	Export includes
<code>buffer.COL_ALL</code>	All data
<code>buffer.COL_BRIEF</code>	Reading and relative time
<code>buffer.COL_DISPLAY_DIGITS</code>	The setting for the display digits
<code>buffer.COL_EXTRA</code>	Relative time and additional values if they exist (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement)
<code>buffer.COL_EXTRA_RANGE</code>	Extra value range digits
<code>buffer.COL_EXTRA_UNIT</code>	Extra value units
<code>buffer.COL_EXTRA_VALUE</code>	Extra value
<code>buffer.COL_INDEX</code>	Index into buffer
<code>buffer.COL_LIMITS</code>	The status of all limits
<code>buffer.COL_MATH</code>	Math enabled (F if math is not enabled; T if math is enabled) and relative time
<code>buffer.COL_ORIGIN</code>	Origin status
<code>buffer.COL_QUESTIONABLE</code>	Questionable status
<code>buffer.COL_RANGE_DIGITS</code>	Range digits
<code>buffer.COL_READING</code>	The measurement reading
<code>buffer.COL_STANDARD</code>	The relative time, reading, and source value
<code>buffer.COL_START</code>	Status of start group
<code>buffer.COL_STATUS</code>	The status information associated with the measurement; see the "Buffer status bits for sense measurements" table in <a href="#">bufferVar.statuses</a> (on page 13-46)
<code>buffer.COL_TERMINAL</code>	Terminal status
<code>buffer.COL_TIME_ABSOLUTE</code>	The time when the data point was measured as an absolute timestamp
<code>buffer.COL_TIME_PARTS</code>	Absolute time in multiple columns
<code>buffer.COL_TIME_RAW</code>	Absolute time in seconds
<code>buffer.COL_TIME_RELATIVE</code>	The relative time when the data point was measured in seconds
<code>buffer.COL_TIMESTAMP_READING</code>	The timestamp reading
<code>buffer.COL_UNIT</code>	The reading and the unit of measure

### Example 1

```
buffer.save(MyBuffer, "/usb1/myData.csv")
```

Save all reading and default time information from a buffer named `MyBuffer` to a file named `myData.csv` on the USB flash drive.

**Example 2**

```
buffer.save(MyBuffer, "/usb1/myDataRel.csv", buffer.SAVE_RELATIVE_TIME)
```

Save all readings and relative timestamps from MyBuffer to a file named myDataRel.csv on the USB flash drive.

**Example 3**

```
buffer.save(defbuffer1, "/usb1/defbuf1data", buffer.SAVE_RAW_TIME)
```

Save readings and raw time stamps from defbuffer1 to a file named defbuf1data on the USB flash drive.

**Also see**

- [buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)
- [buffer.saveappend\(\)](#) (on page 13-25)
- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## buffer.saveappend()

This function appends data from the reading buffer to a file on the USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
buffer.saveappend(bufferVar, "filename")
buffer.saveappend(bufferVar, "filename", timeFormat)
buffer.saveappend(bufferVar, "filename", timeFormat, start, end)
```

<i>bufferVar</i>	Indicates the reading buffer to use; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used
<i>fileName</i>	A string that indicates the name of the file on the USB flash drive in which to save the reading buffer
<i>timeFormat</i>	Indicates how date and time information from the buffer is saved in the file on the USB flash drive; the options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Save dates, times, and fractional seconds: <code>buffer.SAVE_FORMAT_TIME</code></li> <li>▪ Save relative timestamps: <code>buffer.SAVE_RELATIVE_TIME</code></li> <li>▪ Save seconds and fractional seconds: <code>buffer.SAVE_RAW_TIME</code></li> <li>▪ Save timestamps: <code>buffer.SAVE_TIMESTAMP_TIME</code></li> </ul>
<i>start</i>	Defines the starting point in the buffer to start saving data
<i>end</i>	Defines the ending point in the buffer to stop saving data

## Details

---

If the file you specify does not exist on the USB flash drive, this command creates the file.

For options that save more than one item of time information, each item is comma-delimited. For example, the default format is date, time, and fractional seconds for each reading.

The file extension `.csv` is appended to the file name if necessary. Any file extension other than `.csv` generates an error.

The index column entry in the `.csv` file starts at 1 for each append operation.

Examples of valid destination file names:

```
buffer.saveappend(bufferVar, "/usb1/myData")
buffer.saveappend(bufferVar, "/usb1/myData.csv")
```

Invalid destination file name examples:

```
buffer.saveappend(bufferVar, "/usb1/myData.")
```

— The period is not followed by `csv`.

```
buffer.saveappend(bufferVar, "/usb1/myData.txt")
```

— The only allowed extension is `.csv`. If `.csv` is not assigned, it is automatically added.

### Example 1

---

```
buffer.saveappend(MyBuffer, "/usb1/myData.csv")
```

Append reading and default time information from a buffer named `MyBuffer` to a file named `myData.csv` on the USB flash drive.

### Example 2

---

```
buffer.saveappend(MyBuffer, "/usb1/myDataRel.csv", buffer.SAVE_RELATIVE_TIME)
```

Append readings and relative timestamps from `MyBuffer` to a file named `myDataRel.csv` on the USB flash drive.

### Example 3

---

```
reset()
if file.usbdriveexists() == 1 then
    testDir = "TestData11"
    -- Create a directory on the USB drive for the data.
    file.mkdir(testDir)
    -- Build the full file and path.
    fileName = "/usb1/" .. testDir .. "/myTestData.csv"
    -- Open the file where the data will be stored.
    fileNumber = file.open(fileName, file.MODE_WRITE)
    -- Write the string data to a file.
    file.write(fileNumber, "Tested to Company Standard ABC.101\n")
    -- Write the header separator to a file.
    file.write(fileNumber,
        "=====\n")
    -- Write the string data to a file.
    file.write(fileNumber, "\t1. Connect HI/LO to respective DUT terminals.\n")
    file.write(fileNumber, "\t2. Set power supply to 5 VDC @ 1 A.\n")
    file.write(fileNumber, "\t3. Wait 30 minutes.\n")
    file.write(fileNumber, "\t4. Capture 100 readings and analyze data.\n\n\n")
```

```
-- Write buffering data to a file.
  file.flush(fileName)
-- Close the data file.
  file.close(fileName)
end
-- Fix the range to 10 V.
dmm.measure.range = 10.0
-- Set the measurement count to 100.
dmm.measure.count = 100
-- Set up reading buffers.
-- Ensure the default measurement buffer size matches the count.
defbuffer1.capacity = dmm.measure.count
dmm.measure.read()
buffer.saveappend(defbuffer1, fileName)
Write string data to a file with information about a test file.
```

### Also see

- [buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)
- [buffer.save\(\)](#) (on page 13-23)
- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## buffer.unit()

This function allows you to create up to three custom units of measure for use in buffers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
buffer.unit(buffer.UNIT_CUSTOMN, unitOfMeasure)
```

<i>N</i>	The number of the custom unit, 1, 2, or 3
<i>unitOfMeasure</i>	A string that defines the custom unit; up to three characters; defaults are x for custom unit 1, y for unit 2, and z for unit 3

### Details

You can use custom units of measures in buffer math and writable buffers.

If you specify more than two characters, the additional characters are ignored. Some characters are converted to other symbols:

- u is displayed as  $\mu$ .
- dC is displayed as  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- dF is displayed as  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ .
- RA is displayed as V/V.

This unit is reset when power is cycled. It is not affected by reset.



**Example**

```

reset()
mathExp = buffer.make(200, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
buffer.unit(buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM1, "fb")

buffer.math(mathExp, buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM1, buffer.EXPR_MULTIPLY)
for x = 1, 3 do
    print("Reading "..x..":", dmm.measure.read(mathExp))
end

display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_READING_TABLE)
for x = 1, 3 do
    print("Extra value reading "..x..":", mathExp.extravalues[x])
end

```

Instrument has terminals set to FRONT.

Reset the instrument.

Make a buffer named `mathExp` set to hold 200 readings with a buffer style of FULL.

Set the measure function to DC voltage.

Set the customer 1 buffer unit to `fb`.

Set the buffer math expression to multiply readings against the previous readings.

Make 3 readings.

Display the reading table on the front panel of the instrument, where you can view the extra readings.

Print the extra values (the calculated values).

Example output:

Reading 1: 0.00015611271869

Reading 2: 9.0539004907e-05

Reading 3: 0.30001141669554

Extra value reading 1: 0.00015611271869

Extra value reading 2: 1.4134290203e-08

Extra value reading 3: 1.0336562635e-08

**Also see**

[buffer.math\(\)](#) (on page 13-21)

[buffer.write.format\(\)](#) (on page 13-51)

**bufferVar.capacity**

This attribute sets the number of readings a buffer can store.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
bufferCapacity = bufferVar.capacity
```

```
bufferVar.capacity = bufferCapacity
```

<code>bufferCapacity</code>	The maximum number of readings the buffer can store; set to 0 to maximize the buffer size (see <b>Details</b> )
<code>bufferVar</code>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer

---

## Details

---

This command allows you to change or view how many readings a buffer can store. Changing the size of a buffer will cause any existing data in the buffer to be lost.

If you select 0, the instrument creates the largest reading buffer possible based on the available memory when the buffer is created.

The overall capacity of all buffers stored in the instrument can be up to 7,500,000 readings for standard reading buffers and 20,000,000 for compact reading buffers.

For more information about buffer capacity, see [Setting reading buffer capacity](#) (on page 5-9).

---

## Example

---

```
reset()
testData = buffer.make(500)
capTest = buffer.make(300)
bufferCapacity = capTest.capacity

print(bufferCapacity)

print(testData.capacity)

testData.capacity = 600
print(testData.capacity)
print(defbuffer1.capacity)
```

Create two user-defined reading buffers: *testData* and *capTest*.

Create a variable called *bufferCapacity* to hold the capacity of the *capTest* buffer.

Print *bufferCapacity*.

Output:

300

Print the capacity of *testData*.

Output:

500

Changes the capacity of *testData* to 600.

Print the capacity of *testData*.

Output:

600

Print the capacity of the default buffer *defbuffer1*.

Output:

100000

---

## Also see

---

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.clear()

This function clears all readings and statistics from the specified buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
bufferVar.clear()
```

<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or a user-defined buffer
------------------	---

### Example

```
reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData)
testData.clear()
print("Readings in buffer after clear = "
      .. testData.n)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData)
```

Create a reading buffer named `testData`, make three readings and store them in `testData`, and then view the readings.

Print number of readings in `testData`.

Output:

```
-4.5010112303956e-10, -3.9923108222095e-12, -4.5013931471161e-10
```

Clear the readings in `testData`.

Verify that there are no readings in `testData`.

Output:

```
Readings in buffer after clear = 0
```

Store three new readings in `testData` and view those when complete.

Output:

```
4.923509754e-07, 3.332266330e-07, 3.974883867e-07
```

### Also see

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.dates

This attribute contains the dates of readings that are stored in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
date = bufferVar.dates[N]
```

<i>date</i>	The date of readings stored in <i>bufferVar</i> element <i>N</i>
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <i>bufferVar.n</i> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

### Details

The dates are formatted as month, day, year.

This is not available if the reading buffer style is set to compact.

### Example

```
reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 1, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(testData.dates[1])
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData.dates)
```

Create a reading buffer named *testData*, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.

Print the first reading date.

Example output:

```
11/27/2017
```

Prints the dates for readings 1 through the last reading in the buffer.

Example output:

```
11/27/2017, 11/27/2017,
11/27/2017
```

### Also see

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.endindex

This attribute indicates the last index in a reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
bufferVar.endindex = endIndex
```

<i>endIndex</i>	Ending index of the buffer
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer

### Details

Use this attribute to find the ending index in a reading buffer.

### Example

```
test1 = buffer.make(100)
dmm.measure.count = 6
dmm.measure.read(test1)
print(test1.startindex, test1.endindex, test1.capacity)
dmm.measure.read(test1)
print(test1.startindex, test1.endindex)
```

Create a buffer named *test1* with a capacity of 100 readings.

Set the measure count to 6.

Make measurements and store them in buffer *test1*.

Get the start index, end index, and capacity of *test1*.

Output:

```
1, 6, 100
```

Make six more measurements and store them in buffer *test1*.

Get the start index and end index of *test1*.

Output:

```
1, 12
```

### Also see

[bufferVar.startindex](#) (on page 13-45)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.extraformattedvalues

This attribute contains the measurement and the unit of measure of the additional values in a reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
extraFormat = bufferVar.extraformattedvalues[N]
```

<i>extraFormat</i>	The measurement and unit of measure of the extra values for readings
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <i>bufferVar.n</i> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

### Details

This attribute contains the measurement and the unit of measure of an additional value, such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement. The reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option.

### Example 1

```
reset()
mathExp = buffer.make(400, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
buffer.math(mathExp, buffer.UNIT_NONE, buffer.EXPR_MULTIPLY)
for x = 1, 3 do
    print("Reading: ", dmm.measure.read(mathExp))
end
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_READING_TABLE)
print("Extra value reading 1: ", mathExp.extraformattedvalues[1])
print("Extra value reading 2: ", mathExp.extraformattedvalues[2])
print("Extra value reading 3: ", mathExp.extraformattedvalues[3])
```

Reset the instrument.

Make a buffer named `mathExp` set to hold 400 readings with a buffer style of FULL.

Set the measure function to DC voltage.

Set the buffer math expression to multiply readings against the previous readings.

Make three readings.

Display the reading table on the front panel of the instrument, where you can view the extra readings.

Print the extra values (the calculated values).

Example output:

```
Reading:      7.1233589551e-06
Reading:      7.1233080234e-06
Reading:      7.2616603575e-06
Extra value reading 1:    +7.1233590 u
Extra value reading 2:    +50.741880 p
Extra value reading 3:    +51.727043 p
```

**Example 2**

```

reset()
testData = buffer.make(50, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.measure.read(testData)
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData.extraformattedvalues)

```

Reset the instrument.

Create a reading buffer named `testData` that can hold a maximum of 50 readings and is set to the style full.

Make a measurement and save it to the `testData` buffer.

Print the first extra value with the unit of measure.

Example output:

```
-5.716896 RA
```

**Also see**

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

**bufferVar.extravalues**

This attribute contains the additional values in a reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
extraValue = bufferVar.extravalues[N]
```

<i>extravalues</i>	The extra values for readings
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <code>bufferVar.n</code> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

**Details**

This attribute contains an additional value, such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement. The reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option.

## Example 1

```
extBuffer = buffer.make(100, buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE_FULL)
buffer.write.format(extBuffer, buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5,
    buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 1, 7)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 2, 8)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 3, 9)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 4, 10)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 5, 11)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 6, 12)
printbuffer(1, 6, extBuffer.readings, extBuffer.units, extBuffer.extravalues,
    extBuffer.units)
```

Creates a 100-point reading buffer named `extBuffer`. Style is full writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 3½ digit resolution for the first value and for the second value in the buffer index.

Write 12 pieces of data into the buffer.

Print the buffer, including the readings and units.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1, Watt DC, 7, Watt DC, 2, Watt DC, 8, Watt DC, 3, Watt DC, 9, Watt DC, 4, Watt DC,
10, Watt DC, 5, Watt DC, 11, Watt DC, 6, Watt DC, 12, Watt DC
```

## Example 2

```
reset()
testData = buffer.make(50, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.measure.read(testData)
print(testData.extravalues[1])
printbuffer(1, 1, testData.extravalues)
```

Reset the instrument.

Create a reading buffer named `testData` that can hold a maximum of 50 readings and is set to the style full.

Make a measurement and save it to the `testData` buffer.

Print the first extra reading value.

Example output:

```
-7.4235309424
-7.4235309424
```

## Also see

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)



## bufferVar.extravalueunits

This attribute contains the units of the additional values in a reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
extraUnits = bufferVar.extravalueunits[N]
```

<i>extraUnits</i>	The units of the extra values for readings
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <i>bufferVar.n</i> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

### Details

This attribute contains the unit of measure of an additional value, such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement. The reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option.

### Example 1

```
extBuffer = buffer.make(100, buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE_FULL)
buffer.write.format(extBuffer, buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5,
    buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 1, 7)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 2, 8)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 3, 9)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 4, 10)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 5, 11)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 6, 12)
printbuffer(1, 6, extBuffer.readings, extBuffer.extravalueunits)
```

Creates a 100-point reading buffer named *extBuffer*. Style is full writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 3½ digit resolution for the first value and for the second value in the buffer index.

Write 12 pieces of data into the buffer.

Print the buffer, including the readings and extra value units.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1, Watt DC, 2, Watt DC, 3, Watt DC, 4, Watt DC, 5, Watt DC, 6, Watt DC
```

**Example 2**

```

reset()
testData = buffer.make(50, buffer.STYLE_FULL)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.measure.read(testData)
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData.extravalueunits)

```

Reset the instrument.

Create a reading buffer named `testData` that can hold a maximum of 50 readings and is set to the style full.

Make a measurement and save it to the `testData` buffer.

Print the unit of measure of the first extra value.

Example output:

```
Ratio
```

**Also see**

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

**bufferVar.fillmode**

This attribute determines if a reading buffer is filled continuously or is filled once and stops.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	User-defined buffer: buffer.FILL_ONCE (0) defbuffer1: buffer.FILL_CONTINUOUS (1) defbuffer2: buffer.FILL_CONTINUOUS (1)

**Usage**

```
fillMode = bufferVar.fillmode
```

```
bufferVar.fillmode = fillMode
```

<i>fillMode</i>	Fill the buffer, then stop: <code>buffer.FILL_ONCE</code> or 0 Fill the buffer continuously: <code>buffer.FILL_CONTINUOUS</code> or 1
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer

**Details**

When a reading buffer is set to fill once, no data is overwritten in the buffer. When the buffer is filled, no more data is stored in that buffer and new readings are discarded.

When a reading buffer is set to fill continuously, the oldest data is overwritten by the newest data after the buffer fills.

When you change the fill mode of a buffer, any data in the buffer is cleared.

## Example

```

reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
print(testData.fillmode)
testData.fillmode = buffer.FILL_CONTINUOUS
print(testData.fillmode)

```

Create a reading buffer named `testData`, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer. Print the fill mode setting for the `testData` buffer.

Output:

0

Set fill mode to continuous.

Print the fill mode setting for the `testData` buffer.

Output:

1

## Also see

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.formattedreadings

This attribute contains the stored readings shown as numbers with units and prefixes.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

## Usage

```
reading = bufferVar.formattedreadings[N]
```

<i>reading</i>	Buffer reading formatted with numbers and prefixes with units for element <i>N</i>
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <code>bufferVar.n</code> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

## Details

This read-only attribute is an array that contains the stored readings. The readings are shown as numbers with prefixes before the units symbol.

## Example

```

reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(testData.formattedreadings[1])
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData.formattedreadings)

```

Create a reading buffer named `testData`, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.

Print the first reading.

Example output:

```
-0.0001901 V
```

Print all readings in the reading buffer.

Example output:

```
-0.0001901 V, +000.08537 mV, -000.13050 mV
```

## Also see

[bufferVar.readings](#) (on page 13-42)

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.fractionalseconds

This attribute contains the fractional second portion of the timestamp of each reading in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

## Usage

```
fractionalSec = bufferVar.fractionalseconds[N]
```

<i>fractionalSec</i>	The fractional second portion of the timestamp to 1 ns resolution
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <code>bufferVar.n</code> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

## Details

This read-only attribute is an array of the fractional portion of the timestamp, in seconds, when each reading occurred. Seconds are shown as fractions.

## Example

```

reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 6, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(testData.fractionalseconds[1])
printbuffer(1, 6, testData.fractionalseconds)

```

Create a reading buffer named `testData` and make six measurements.

Print the fractional portion of the timestamp for the first reading in the buffer.

Example output:

```
0.647118937
```

Print the fractional portion of the timestamp for the first six readings in the buffer.

Example output:

```
0.647118937, 0.064543, 0.48196127, 0.89938724, 0.316800064, 0.734218263
```

## Also see

[bufferVar.seconds](#) (on page 13-44)

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.logstate

This attribute indicates if information events are logged when the specified reading buffer is at 0% or 100% filled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	defbuffer1: buffer.ON (1) defbuffer2: buffer.ON (1) User-created buffer: buffer.OFF (0)

## Usage

```
logState = bufferVar.logstate
```

```
bufferVar.logstate = logState
```

<code>logState</code>	Do not log information events: <code>buffer.OFF</code> or 0 Log information events: <code>buffer.ON</code> or 1
<code>bufferVar</code>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer

## Details

If this is set to on, when the reading buffer is cleared (0% filled) or full (100% filled), an event is logged in the event log. If this is set to off, reading buffer status is not reported in the event log.

**Example**

```
reset()
MyBuffer = buffer.make(500)
print(MyBuffer.logstate)
```

Create the user-defined buffer `MyBuffer`.  
 Print the log state of `MyBuffer`.  
 Output:  
 0

**Also see**

[Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108)

## bufferVar.n

This attribute contains the number of readings in the specified reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
numberOfReadings = bufferVar.n
```

<code>numberOfReadings</code>	The number of readings stored in the reading buffer
<code>bufferVar</code>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer

**Details**

You can call this command to return the number of readings stored in the specified reading buffer.

You can use the `bufferVar.n` attribute in other commands. For example, to print all the readings in a buffer, use the following command:

```
printbuffer(1, bufferVar.n, bufferVar.readings)
```

Where `bufferVar` is the name of the buffer to use.

**Example**

```
reset()
testData = buffer.make(100)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(testData.n)
print(defbuffer1.n)
print(defbuffer2.n)
```

Create a reading buffer named `testData`, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.  
 Print the number of readings in `testData`.  
 Output:  
 3  
 Print the number of readings in `defbuffer1`.  
 Example output:  
 0  
 Print the number of readings in `defbuffer2`.  
 Example output:  
 0

**Also see**

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)  
[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)  
[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)  
[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)  
[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)  
[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)  
[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

**bufferVar.readings**

This attribute contains the readings stored in a specified reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
reading = bufferVar.readings[N]
```

<i>reading</i>	The value of the reading in the specified reading buffer
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <code>bufferVar.n</code> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

**Example**

```

reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
printbuffer(1, 3, testData.readings)

```

Create a reading buffer named `testData`, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.  
Print the three readings in `testData`.

Output:  
-9.6420389034124e-12, -4.5509945811872e-10, -9.1078204006445e-12

**Also see**

[bufferVar.n](#) (on page 13-41)  
[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)  
[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)  
[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)  
[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)  
[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)  
[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)  
[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.relativetimestamps

This attribute contains the timestamps, in seconds, when each reading occurred, relative to the timestamp of the first entry in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
timestamp = bufferVar.relativetimestamps[N]
```

<i>timestamp</i>	The timestamp, in seconds
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <code>bufferVar.n</code> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

### Details

This read-only attribute is an array of timestamps, in seconds, of when each reading occurred relative to the timestamp of the first entry in the reading buffer. These timestamps are equal to the time that has lapsed for each reading since the first reading was stored in the buffer. Therefore, the relative timestamp for the first entry number in the reading buffer equals 0.

### Example

```
reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(testData.relativetimestamps[1])
printbuffer(1, 3, testData.relativetimestamps)
```

Create a reading buffer named `testData`, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.

Print the relative timestamp for the first reading in the buffer.

Example output:

```
0
```

Print the relative timestamp for the reading 1 through 3 in the buffer.

Example output:

```
0, 0.383541, 0.772005
```

### Also see

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)



## bufferVar.seconds

This attribute contains the timestamp of a reading in seconds, in UTC format.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
nonFracSeconds = bufferVar.seconds[N]
```

<i>nonFracSeconds</i>	The nonfractional seconds portion of the timestamp when the reading was stored
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <i>bufferVar.n</i> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

### Details

This attribute contains the nonfractional seconds portion of the timestamp when the reading was stored in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format.

The nonfractional seconds portion of the timestamp gives the lowest resolution down to 1 second. To access additional resolution of a timestamp, see *bufferVar.fractionalseconds*.

### Example

<pre>reset() testData = buffer.make(50) trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 6, 0, testData) trigger.model.initiate() waitcomplete() printbuffer(1, 6, testData.seconds)</pre>	<p>Create a reading buffer named <i>testData</i>, configure the instrument to make six measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.</p> <p>Print the seconds portion for readings 1 to 6 in <i>testData</i>.</p> <p>Example output:</p> <pre>1362261492, 1362261492, 1362261493, 1362261493, 1362261493, 1362261494</pre>
--	--

### Also see

[bufferVar.fractionalseconds](#) (on page 13-39)

[bufferVar.relativetimestamps](#) (on page 13-43)

## bufferVar.startindex

This attribute indicates the starting index in a reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
bufferVar.startindex = startIndex
```

<i>startIndex</i>	Starting index of the buffer
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer

### Details

Use this attribute to find the starting index in a reading buffer.

### Example

```
test1 = buffer.make(100)
dmm.measure.count = 6
dmm.measure.read(test1)
print(test1.startindex, test1.endindex, test1.capacity)
```

Create a buffer named *test1* with a capacity of 100 readings.

Set the measure count to 6.

Make measurements and store them in buffer *test1*.

Get the start index, end index, and capacity of *test1*.

Output:

```
1, 6, 100
```

### Also see

[bufferVar.endindex](#) (on page 13-32)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.statuses

This attribute contains the status values of readings in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
statusInformation = bufferVar.statuses[N]
```

<i>statusInformation</i>	The status value when reading <i>N</i> of the specified buffer was acquired; refer to <b>Details</b>
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <i>bufferVar.n</i> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

### Details

This command is not available if the buffer style is set to compact.

This read-only attribute is an array of status values for the readings in the buffer. The status values are floating-point numbers that encode the status value. Refer to the following table for values.

#### Buffer status bits for sense measurements

Bit (hex)	Name	Decimal	Description	<i>statusInformation</i> parameter
0x0001	STAT_QUESTIONABLE	1	Measure status questionable	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_QUESTIONABLE
0x0006	STAT_ORIGIN	6	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_ORIGIN
0x0008	STAT_TERMINAL	8	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_TERMINAL
0x0010	STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	16	Measure status limit 2 low	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_LIMIT2_LOW
0x0020	STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	32	Measure status limit 2 high	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH
0x0040	STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	64	Measure status limit 1 low	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_LIMIT1_LOW
0x0080	STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	128	Measure status limit 1 high	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH
0x0100	STAT_START_GROUP	256	First reading in a group	<i>buffer</i> .STAT_START_GROUP

**Example**

<pre> reset() testData = buffer.make(50) trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 2, 0, testData) trigger.model.initiate() waitcomplete() printbuffer(1, 2, testData.statuses)                 </pre>	<p>Create a reading buffer named <code>testData</code>, configure the instrument to make two measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.</p> <p>Print the status for the readings in <code>testData</code>.</p> <p>Output: 64, 64</p> <p>Indicating that the status is <code>buffer.STAT_LIMIT1_LOW</code>.</p>
---	---

**Also see**

- [buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)
- [buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)
- [bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)
- [print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)
- [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)
- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.times

This attribute contains the time when the instrument made the reading.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
readingTime = bufferVar.times[N]
```

<i>readingTime</i>	The time of the reading in hours, minutes, and seconds
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <code>bufferVar.n</code> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

**Example**

<pre> reset() testData = buffer.make(50) trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData) trigger.model.initiate() waitcomplete() print(testData.times[1]) printbuffer(1, 3, testData.times)                 </pre>	<p>This example creates a reading buffer named <code>testData</code> and makes three measurements.</p> <p>The <code>print()</code> command outputs the time of the first reading.</p> <p>Output: 23:09:43</p> <p>The <code>printbuffer()</code> command outputs the time of readings 1 to 3 in the reading buffer.</p> <p>Output: 23:09:43, 23:09:43, 23:09:43</p>
---	--

**Also see**

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)  
[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)  
[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)  
[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)  
[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)  
[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)  
[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

**bufferVar.timestamps**

This attribute contains the timestamp when each reading saved in the specified reading buffer occurred.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
readingTimestamp = bufferVar.timestamps[N]
```

<i>readingTimestamp</i>	The complete timestamp (including date, time, and fractional seconds) of reading number <i>N</i> in the specified reading buffer when the reading was acquired
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <i>bufferVar.n</i> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

**Details**

This attribute contains the timestamps (date, hours, minutes, seconds, and fractional seconds) of readings stored in the reading buffer.

**NOTE**

When using the compact buffer style, there is a very small drift between the triggering clock and the timestamp clock, which may result in timestamp truncation and discontinuities over time. The triggering of the measurement remains periodic based on the sample period without any apparent discontinuities.

**Example 1**

```

reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(testData.timestamps[1])

```

Create a reading buffer named *testData*, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.

Print the first reading date.

Output:

```
03/01/2018 14:46:07.714614838
```

**Example 2**

```
for x = 1, 3 do printbuffer(x, x, testData.timestamps) end
```

For the buffer created in Example 1, print the timestamps for the readings.

Output:

```
03/01/2018 14:46:07.714614838
03/01/2018 14:46:08.100468838
03/01/2018 14:46:08.487631838
```

**Also see**

- [buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)
- [buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)
- [bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)
- [print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)
- [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)
- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## bufferVar.units

This attribute contains the unit of measure that is stored with readings in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
readingUnit = bufferVar.units[N]
```

<i>readingUnit</i>	Amp AC: AC current measurement Amp DC: DC current measurement Celsius: Temperature measurement Decibel: Units are set to decibel dBm: Decibel-milliwatt measurement Fahrenheit: Temperature measurement Farad: Capacitance measurement Hertz: Frequency measurement Kelvin: Temperature measurement x: Math is set to mx+b for the measurements Ohm: Resistance measurement %: Math is set to percent for the measurements Ratio: DCV ratio measurement Reciprocal: Math is set to reciprocal for the measurements Second: Period measurement Volt AC: AC voltage measurement Volt DC: DC voltage measurement Watt DC: Power measurement
<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or a user-defined buffer
<i>N</i>	The reading number <i>N</i> ; can be any value from 1 to the number of readings in the buffer; use the <i>bufferVar.n</i> command to determine the number of readings in the buffer

---

## Details

---

This attribute contains the unit of measure that is stored with readings in the reading buffer.

## Example

---

```
reset()
testData = buffer.make(50)
testData.fillmode = buffer.FILL_CONTINUOUS
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 3, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData.units)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData.units)
```

Create a reading buffer named `testData`, configure the instrument to make three measurements, and store the readings in the buffer.

Set the buffer to fill continuously.

Set the measure function to current.

Make three readings.

Print the units for the readings.

Output:

Amp DC, Amp DC, Amp DC

Set the measure function to voltage.

Make three readings.

Output:

Volt DC, Volt DC, Volt DC

---

## Also see

---

[buffer.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-16)

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[bufferVar.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-30)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Remote buffer operation](#) (on page 5-24)

## buffer.write.format()

This function sets the units and number of digits of the readings that are written into the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
buffer.write.format(bufferVar, units, displayDigits)
buffer.write.format(bufferVar, units, displayDigits, extraUnits)
buffer.write.format(bufferVar, units, displayDigits, extraUnits, extraDigits)
```

<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the buffer
<i>units</i>	<p>The units for the first measurement in the buffer index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_AMP</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_AMP_AC</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_CELSIUS</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM1</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM2</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_CUSTOM3</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_DAC</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_DBM</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_DECIBEL</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_DIO</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_FAHRENHEIT</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_FARAD</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_HERTZ</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_KELVIN</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_NONE</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_OHM</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_PERCENT</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_RATIO</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_RECIPROCAL</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_SECOND</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_TOT</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_VOLT</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_VOLT_AC</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_WATT</li> <li>▪ buffer.UNIT_X</li> </ul>
<i>displayDigits</i>	<p>The number of digits to use for the first measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ buffer.DIGITS_3_5</li> <li>▪ buffer.DIGITS_4_5</li> <li>▪ buffer.DIGITS_5_5</li> <li>▪ buffer.DIGITS_6_5</li> <li>▪ buffer.DIGITS_7_5</li> <li>▪ buffer.DIGITS_8_5</li> </ul>
<i>extraUnits</i>	The units for the second measurement in the buffer index; the selections are the same as <i>units</i> (only valid for buffer style WRITABLE_FULLL); if not specified, uses the value for <i>units</i>
<i>extraDigits</i>	The number of digits to use for the second measurement; the selections are the same as <i>displayDigits</i> (only valid for buffer style WRITABLE_FULLL); if not specified, uses the value for <i>displayDigits</i>



---

## Details

---

This command is valid when the buffer style is writable or full writable. When the buffer style is set to full writable, you can include an extra value.

The format defines the units and the number of digits that are reported for the data. This command affects how the data is shown in the reading buffer and what is shown on the front-panel Home, Histogram, Reading Table, and Graph screens.

---

### Example 1

---

```
extBuffer = buffer.make(100, buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE)
buffer.write.format(extBuffer, buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 1)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 2)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 3)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 4)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 6)
printbuffer(1, 6, extBuffer.readings, extBuffer.units)
```

Creates a 100-point reading buffer named `extBuffer`. Style is writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 3½ digit resolution.

Write 6 pieces of data into the buffer.

Print the buffer, including the readings and units.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1.0000000000e+00, Watt DC, 2.0000000000e+00, Watt DC, 3.0000000000e+00, Watt DC,
4.0000000000e+00, Watt DC, 5.0000000000e+00, Watt DC, 6.0000000000e+00, Watt DC
```

---

### Example 2

---

```
extBuffer = buffer.make(100, buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE_FULL)
buffer.write.format(extBuffer, buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5,
    buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 1, 7)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 2, 8)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 3, 9)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 4, 10)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 5, 11)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 6, 12)
printbuffer(1, 6, extBuffer.readings, extBuffer.units, extBuffer.extravalues,
    extBuffer.units)
```

Creates a 100-point reading buffer named `extBuffer`. Style is full writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 3½ digit resolution for the first value and for the second value in the buffer index.

Write 12 pieces of data into the buffer.

Print the buffer, including the readings and units.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1, Watt DC, 7, Watt DC, 2, Watt DC, 8, Watt DC, 3, Watt DC, 9, Watt DC, 4, Watt DC,
10, Watt DC, 5, Watt DC, 11, Watt DC, 6, Watt DC, 12, Watt DC
```

---

### Also see

---

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[buffer.unit\(\)](#) (on page 13-27)

[buffer.write.reading\(\)](#) (on page 13-53)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Writable reading buffers](#) (on page 5-29)

## buffer.write.reading()

This function allows you to write readings into the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

For buffers that are set to the writable buffer style:

```
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue)
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue, seconds)
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue, seconds, fractionalSeconds)
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue, seconds, fractionalSeconds, status)
```

For buffers that are set to the full writable buffer style:

```
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue, extraValue)
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue, extraValue, seconds)
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue, extraValue, seconds, fractionalSeconds)
buffer.write.reading(bufferVar, readingValue, extraValue, seconds, fractionalSeconds,
    status)
```

<i>bufferVar</i>	The name of the buffer
<i>readingValue</i>	The first value that is recorded in the buffer index
<i>extraValue</i>	A second value that is recorded in the buffer index (only valid for buffer style WRITABLE_FULL)
<i>seconds</i>	An integer that represents the seconds
<i>fractionalSeconds</i>	The portion of the time that represents the fractional seconds
<i>status</i>	Additional information about the reading; see <b>Details</b>

### Details

This command writes the data you specify into a reading buffer. The reading buffer must be set to the writable or full writable style, which is set when you make the buffer.

Data must be added in chronological order. If the time is not specified for a reading, it is set to one integer second after the last reading. As you write the data, the front-panel home screen updates and displays the reading you entered.

The *status* parameter provides additional information about the reading. The options are shown in the following table.

Parameter	Description
buffer.STAT_LIMIT1_HIGH	Reading is above high limit 1
buffer.STAT_LIMIT1_LOW	Reading is below low limit 1
buffer.STAT_LIMIT2_HIGH	Reading is above high limit 2
buffer.STAT_LIMIT2_LOW	Reading is below low limit 2
buffer.STAT_ORIGIN	A/D converter from which reading originated; for the DMM7510, this will always be 0 (main) or 2 (digitize)
buffer.STAT_QUESTIONABLE	Measure status questionable
buffer.STAT_REL	Relative offset
buffer.STAT_SCAN	Scan
buffer.STAT_START_GROUP	First reading in a group
buffer.STAT_TERMINAL	Measure terminal, front is 1, rear is 0

### Example 1

---

```
extBuffer = buffer.make(100, buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE)
buffer.write.format(extBuffer, buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 1)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 2)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 3)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 4)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 6)
printbuffer(1, 6, extBuffer.readings, extBuffer.units)
```

Creates a 100-point reading buffer named `extBuffer`. Style is writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 3½ digit resolution.

Write 6 pieces of data into the buffer.

Print the buffer, including the readings and units.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1, Watt DC, 2, Watt DC, 3, Watt DC, 4, Watt DC, 5, Watt DC, 6, Watt DC
```

### Example 2

---

```
extBuffer = buffer.make(100, buffer.STYLE_WRITABLE_FULL)
buffer.write.format(extBuffer, buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5,
    buffer.UNIT_WATT, buffer.DIGITS_3_5)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 1, 7)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 2, 8)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 3, 9)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 4, 10)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 5, 11)
buffer.write.reading(extBuffer, 6, 12)
printbuffer(1, 6, extBuffer.readings, extBuffer.units, extBuffer.extravalues,
    extBuffer.units)
```

Creates a 100-point reading buffer named `extBuffer`. Style is full writable.

Set the data format to show units of watts with 3½ digit resolution for the first value and for the second value in the buffer index.

Write 12 pieces of data into the buffer.

Print the buffer, including the readings and units.

Read the buffer.

Output:

```
1, Watt DC, 7, Watt DC, 2, Watt DC, 8, Watt DC, 3, Watt DC, 9, Watt DC, 4, Watt DC,
10, Watt DC, 5, Watt DC, 11, Watt DC, 6, Watt DC, 12, Watt DC
```

### Also see

---

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[buffer.write.format\(\)](#) (on page 13-51)

[Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)

[Writable reading buffers](#) (on page 5-29)

## createconfigscript()

This function creates a setup file that captures most of the present settings of the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
createconfigscript("scriptName")
```

<i>scriptName</i>	A string that represents the name of the script that will be created
-------------------	--

### Details

This function does not automatically overwrite existing scripts with the same name. If *scriptName* is set to the name of an existing script, an event message is returned. You must delete the existing script before using the same script name. This includes the `autoexec` script, which runs automatically when the instrument power is turned on. You can set *scriptName* to `autoexec`, but you must delete the existing `autoexec` script first using the `script.delete("autoexec")` command.

Once created, the script that contains the settings can be run and edited like any other script.

## NOTE

Settings made on the Graph and Histogram tabs are not saved as part of a saved setup. To record graph settings, you can press HOME and ENTER to save an image of the settings with the screen capture feature. Refer to [Save screen captures to a USB flash drive](#) (on page 3-52) for additional information.

### Example

<pre>createconfigscript("myConfigurationScript") reset() myConfigurationScript()</pre>	<p>Capture the present settings of the instrument into a script named <code>myConfigurationScript</code>. Reset the instrument. Restore the settings stored in <code>myConfigurationScript</code>.</p>
--	--

### Also see

[Saving setups](#) (on page 4-103)  
[script.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-257)

## dataqueue.add()

This function adds an entry to the data queue.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
result = dataqueue.add(value)
result = dataqueue.add(value, timeout)
```

<i>result</i>	The resulting value of <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> based on the success of the function
<i>value</i>	The data item to add; <i>value</i> can be of any type
<i>timeout</i>	The maximum number of seconds to wait for space in the data queue

### Details

You cannot use the *timeout* value when accessing the data queue from a remote node (you can only use the *timeout* value while adding data to the local data queue).

The *timeout* value is ignored if the data queue is not full.

The `dataqueue.add()` function returns `false`:

- If the timeout expires before space is available in the data queue
- If the data queue is full and a *timeout* value is not specified

If the value is a table, a duplicate of the table and any subtables is made. The duplicate table does not contain any references to the original table or to any subtables.

### Example

<pre>dataqueue.clear() dataqueue.add(10) dataqueue.add(11, 2) result = dataqueue.add(12, 3) if result == false then   print("Failed to add 12 to the dataqueue") end print("The dataqueue contains:") while dataqueue.count &gt; 0 do   print(dataqueue.next()) end</pre>	<p>Clear the data queue.</p> <p>Each line adds one item to the data queue.</p> <p>Output:</p> <pre>The dataqueue contains: 10 11 12</pre>
---	---

### Also see

- [dataqueue.CAPACITY](#) (on page 13-57)
- [dataqueue.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-57)
- [dataqueue.count](#) (on page 13-58)
- [dataqueue.next\(\)](#) (on page 13-59)
- [Using the data queue for real-time communication](#) (on page 8-10)

## dataqueue.CAPACITY

This constant is the maximum number of entries that you can store in the data queue.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Constant	Yes			

### Usage

```
count = dataqueue.CAPACITY
```

<code>count</code>	The variable that is assigned the value of <code>dataqueue.CAPACITY</code>
--------------------	--

### Details

This constant always returns the maximum number of entries that can be stored in the data queue.

### Example

```
MaxCount = dataqueue.CAPACITY
while dataqueue.count < MaxCount do
  dataqueue.add(1)
end
print("There are " .. dataqueue.count
  .. " items in the data queue")
```

This example fills the data queue until it is full and prints the number of items in the queue. Output:  
There are 128 items in the data queue

### Also see

- [dataqueue.add\(\)](#) (on page 13-56)
- [dataqueue.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-57)
- [dataqueue.count](#) (on page 13-58)
- [dataqueue.next\(\)](#) (on page 13-59)
- [Using the data queue for real-time communication](#) (on page 8-10)

## dataqueue.clear()

This function clears the data queue.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dataqueue.clear()
```

### Details

This function forces all `dataqueue.add()` commands that are in progress to time out and deletes all data from the data queue.

**Example**

```
MaxCount = dataqueue.CAPACITY
while dataqueue.count < MaxCount do
  dataqueue.add(1)
end
print("There are " .. dataqueue.count
  .. " items in the data queue")
dataqueue.clear()
print("There are " .. dataqueue.count
  .. " items in the data queue")
```

This example fills the data queue and prints the number of items in the queue. It then clears the queue and prints the number of items again.

**Output:**

```
There are 128 items in the data
  queue
There are 0 items in the data queue
```

**Also see**

[dataqueue.add\(\)](#) (on page 13-56)

[dataqueue.CAPACITY](#) (on page 13-57)

[dataqueue.count](#) (on page 13-58)

[dataqueue.next\(\)](#) (on page 13-59)

[Using the data queue for real-time communication](#) (on page 8-10)

## dataqueue.count

This attribute contains the number of items in the data queue.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
count = dataqueue.count
```

<code>count</code>	The number of items in the data queue
--------------------	---------------------------------------

**Details**

The count is updated as entries are added with `dataqueue.add()` and read from the data queue with `dataqueue.next()`. It is also updated when the data queue is cleared with `dataqueue.clear()`.

A maximum of `dataqueue.CAPACITY` items can be stored at any one time in the data queue.

**Example**

```
MaxCount = dataqueue.CAPACITY
while dataqueue.count < MaxCount do
  dataqueue.add(1)
end
print("There are " .. dataqueue.count
  .. " items in the data queue")
dataqueue.clear()
print("There are " .. dataqueue.count
  .. " items in the data queue")
```

This example fills the data queue and prints the number of items in the queue. It then clears the queue and prints the number of items again.

**Output:**

```
There are 128 items in the data queue
There are 0 items in the data queue
```

**Also see**

- [dataqueue.add\(\)](#) (on page 13-56)
- [dataqueue.CAPACITY](#) (on page 13-57)
- [dataqueue.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-57)
- [dataqueue.next\(\)](#) (on page 13-59)
- [Using the data queue for real-time communication](#) (on page 8-10)

## dataqueue.next()

This function removes the next entry from the data queue.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
value = dataqueue.next()
value = dataqueue.next(timeout)
```

<i>value</i>	The next entry in the data queue
<i>timeout</i>	The number of seconds to wait for data in the queue

**Details**

If the data queue is empty, the function waits up to the *timeout* value.

If data is not available in the data queue before the *timeout* expires, the return value is *nil*.

The entries in the data queue are removed in first-in, first-out (FIFO) order.

If the value is a table, a duplicate of the original table and any subtables is made. The duplicate table does not contain any references to the original table or to any subtables.

**Example**

<pre>dataqueue.clear() for i = 1, 10 do   dataqueue.add(i) end print("There are " .. dataqueue.count   .. " items in the data queue")  while dataqueue.count &gt; 0 do   x = dataqueue.next()   print(x) end print("There are " .. dataqueue.count   .. " items in the data queue")</pre>	<p>Clears the data queue, adds ten entries, then reads the entries from the data queue. Note that your output may differ depending on the setting of <code>format.asciiprecision</code>.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <pre>There are 10 items in the data queue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 There are 0 items in the data queue</pre>
---	---



**Also see**

[dataqueue.add\(\)](#) (on page 13-56)  
[dataqueue.CAPACITY](#) (on page 13-57)  
[dataqueue.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-57)  
[dataqueue.count](#) (on page 13-58)  
[format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)  
[Using the data queue for real-time communication](#) (on page 8-10)

**delay()**

This function delays the execution of the commands that follow it.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

`delay(seconds)`

<i>seconds</i>	The number of seconds to delay (0 to 100 ks)
----------------	--

**Details**

The instrument delays execution of the commands for at least the specified number of seconds and fractional seconds. However, the processing time may cause the instrument to delay 5  $\mu$ s to 10  $\mu$ s (typical) more than the requested delay.

**Example 1**

<pre>beeper.beep(0.5, 2400) delay(0.250) beeper.beep(0.5, 2400)</pre>	Emit a double-beep at 2400 Hz. The sequence is 0.5 s on, 0.25 s off, 0.5 s on.
---	--

**Example 2**

<pre>dataqueue.clear() dataqueue.add(35) timer.cleartime() delay(0.5) dt = timer.gettime() print("Delay time was " .. dt) print(dataqueue.next())</pre>	<p>Clear the data queue, add 35 to it, and then delay 0.5 seconds before reading it.</p> <p>Output:</p> <pre>Delay time was 0.500099 35</pre>
---	---

**Also see**

None

## digio.line[N].mode

This attribute sets the mode of the digital I/O line to be a digital line, trigger line, or synchronous line and sets the line to be input, output, or open-drain.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN

### Usage

```
lineMode = digio.line[N].mode
digio.line[N].mode = lineMode
```

<i>lineMode</i>	The digital line control type and line mode: Digital control, input: digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN Digital control, output: digio.MODE_DIGITAL_OUT Digital control, open-drain: digio.MODE_DIGITAL_OPEN_DRAIN Trigger control, input: digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN Trigger control, output: digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT Trigger control, open-drain: digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN Synchronous master: digio.MODE_SYNCHRONOUS_MASTER Synchronous acceptor: digio.MODE_SYNCHRONOUS_ACCEPTOR
<i>N</i>	The digital I/O line: 1 to 6

### Details

You can use this command to place each digital I/O line into one of the following modes:

- Digital open-drain, output, or input
- Trigger open-drain, output, or input
- Trigger synchronous master or synchronous acceptor

A digital line allows direct control of the digital I/O lines by writing a bit pattern to the lines. A trigger line uses the digital I/O lines to detect triggers.

The following settings of *lineMode* set the line for direct control as a digital line:

- `digio.MODE_DIGITAL_IN`: The instrument automatically detects externally generated logic levels. You can read an input line, but you cannot write to it.
- `digio.MODE_DIGITAL_OUT`: You can set the line as logic high (+5 V) or as logic low (0 V). The default level is logic low (0 V). When the instrument is in output mode, the line is actively driven high or low.
- `digio.MODE_DIGITAL_OPEN_DRAIN`: Configures the line to be an open-drain signal. The line can serve as an input, an output or both. When a digital I/O line is used as an input in open-drain mode, you must write a 1 to it.

The following settings of *lineMode* set the line as a trigger line:

- `digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN`: The line automatically responds to and detects externally generated triggers. It detects falling-edge, rising-edge, or either-edge triggers as input. This line state uses the edge setting specified by the `trigger.digin[N].edge` attribute.
- `digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT`: The line is automatically set high or low depending on the output logic setting. Use the negative logic setting when you want to generate a falling edge trigger and use the positive logic setting when you want to generate a rising edge trigger.
- `digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN`: Configures the line to be an open-drain signal. You can use the line to detect input triggers or generate output triggers. This line state uses the edge setting specified by the `trigger.digin[N].edge` attribute.

When the line is set as a synchronous acceptor, the line detects the falling-edge input triggers and automatically latches and drives the trigger line low. Asserting an output trigger releases the latched line.

When the line is set as a synchronous master, the line detects rising-edge triggers as input. For output, the line asserts a TTL-low pulse.

### Example

```
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
```

Set digital I/O line 1 to be an output trigger line.

### Also see

[Digital I/O lines](#) (on page 7-5)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

[trigger.digin\[N\].edge](#) (on page 13-281)

## digio.line[N].reset()

This function resets digital I/O line values to their factory defaults.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
digio.line[N].reset()
```

<i>N</i>	The digital I/O line: 1 to 6
----------	------------------------------

---

## Details

---

This function resets the following attributes to their default values:

- `digio.line[N].mode`
- `trigger.digin[N].edge`
- `trigger.digout[N].logic`
- `trigger.digout[N].pulsewidth`
- `trigger.digout[N].stimulus`

It also clears `trigger.digin[N].overrun`.

---

## Example

---

```
-- Set the digital I/O trigger line 3 for a falling edge
digio.line[3].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[3].logic = trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE
-- Set the digital I/O trigger line 3 to have a pulsewidth of 50 microseconds.
trigger.digout[3].pulsewidth = 50e-6
-- Use digital I/O line 5 to trigger the event on line 3.
trigger.digout[3].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO5
-- Print configuration (before reset).
print(digio.line[3].mode, trigger.digout[3].pulsewidth, trigger.digout[3].stimulus)
-- Reset the line back to factory default values.
digio.line[3].reset()
-- Print configuration (after reset).
print(digio.line[3].mode, trigger.digout[3].pulsewidth, trigger.digout[3].stimulus)
```

Output before reset:

```
digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT    5e-05    trigger.EVENT_DIGIO5
```

Output after reset:

```
digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN    1e-05    trigger.EVENT_NONE
```

---

## Also see

---

[digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

[trigger.digin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-282)

[trigger.digout\[N\].pulsewidth](#) (on page 13-285)

[trigger.digout\[N\].stimulus](#) (on page 13-286)

## digio.line[N].state

This function sets a digital I/O line high or low when the line is set for digital control and returns the state on the digital I/O lines.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	See <b>Details</b>

### Usage

```
digio.line[N].state = state
state = digio.line[N].state
```

<i>N</i>	The digital I/O line: 1 to 6
<i>state</i>	Set the line low: <code>digio.STATE_LOW</code> or 0 Set the line high: <code>digio.STATE_HIGH</code> or 1

### Details

When a reset occurs, the digital line state can be read as high because the digital line is reset to a digital input. A digital input floats high if nothing is connected to the digital line.

This returns the integer equivalent values of the binary states on all six digital I/O lines.

Set the state to `digio.STATE_LOW` to clear the bit; set the state to `digio.STATE_HIGH` to set the bit.

### Example

```
digio.line[1].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_OUT
digio.line[1].state = digio.STATE_HIGH
```

Sets line 1 (bit B1) of the digital I/O port high.

### Also see

- [digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)
- [digio.readport\(\)](#) (on page 13-64)
- [digio.writeport\(\)](#) (on page 13-65)
- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [trigger.digin\[N\].edge](#) (on page 13-281)

## digio.readport()

This function reads the digital I/O port.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
data = digio.readport()
```

<i>data</i>	The present value of the input lines on the digital I/O port
-------------	--

## Details

The binary equivalent of the returned value indicates the value of the input lines on the digital I/O port. The least significant bit (bit B1) of the binary number corresponds to digital I/O line 1; bit B6 corresponds to digital I/O line 6.

For example, a returned value of 42 has a binary equivalent of 101010, which indicates that lines 2, 4, 6 are high (1), and the other lines are low (0).

An instrument reset does not affect the present states of the digital I/O lines.

All six lines must be configured as digital control lines. If not, this command generates an error.

## Example

```
data = digio.readport()
print(data)
```

Assume lines 2, 4, and 6 are set high when the I/O port is read.  
Output:  
42  
This is binary 101010

## Also see

[digio.writeport\(\)](#) (on page 13-65)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

# digio.writeport()

This function writes to all digital I/O lines.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
digio.writeport(data)
```

<i>data</i>	The value to write to the port (0 to 63)
-------------	--

## Details

This function writes to the digital I/O port by setting the binary state of each digital line from an integer equivalent value.

The binary representation of the value indicates the output pattern to be written to the I/O port. For example, a value of 63 has a binary equivalent of 111111 (all lines are set high); a *data* value of 42 has a binary equivalent of 101010 (lines 2, 4, and 6 are set high, and the other three lines are set low).

An instrument reset does not affect the present states of the digital I/O lines.

All six lines must be configured as digital control lines. If not, this command generates an error.

You can also enter the data parameter as a binary value.

## Example 1

```
digio.writeport(63)
```

Sets digital I/O lines 1 through 6 high (binary 111111).

**Example 2**

```
digio.writeport(0b111111)
```

Sets digital I/O lines 1 through 6 high (digital 63).

**Also see**

[digio.readport\(\)](#) (on page 13-64)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

[Outputting a bit pattern](#) (on page 7-12)

## display.activebuffer

This attribute determines which buffer is used for measurements that are displayed on the front panel.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	defbuffer1

**Usage**

```
bufferName = display.activebuffer
display.activebuffer = bufferName
```

```
bufferName
```

The name of the buffer to make active

**Details**

The buffer defined by this command is used to store measurements data and is shown in the reading buffer indicator on the home screen of the instrument.

**Example**

```
display.activebuffer = buffer2
```

Set the front panel to use `buffer2` as the active reading buffer.

**Also see**

None

## display.changescreen()

This function changes which front-panel screen is displayed.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
display.changescreen(screenName)
```

*screenName*

The screen to display:

- Home screen: `display.SCREEN_HOME`
- Home screen with large readings: `display.SCREEN_HOME_LARGE_READING`
- Reading table screen: `display.SCREEN_READING_TABLE`
- Graph screen (opens last selected tab): `display.SCREEN_GRAPH`
- Histogram: `display.SCREEN_HISTOGRAM`
- FUNCTIONS swipe screen: `display.SCREEN_FUNCTIONS_SWIPE`
- GRAPH swipe screen: `display.SCREEN_GRAPH_SWIPE`
- SECONDARY swipe screen: `display.SCREEN_SECONDARY_SWIPE`
- SETTINGS swipe screen: `display.SCREEN_SETTINGS_SWIPE`
- STATISTICS swipe screen: `display.SCREEN_STATS_SWIPE`
- USER swipe screen: `display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE`
- Open a screen that uses minimal CPU resources: `display.SCREEN_PROCESSING`

### Example

```
display.clear()
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Batch A122")
display.settext(display.TEXT2, "Test running")
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
```

Clear the USER swipe screen.

Set the first line of the USER swipe screen to read "Batch A122" and the second line to display "Test running".

Display the USER swipe screen.



Batch A122  
Test running

### Also see

[display.settext\(\)](#) (on page 13-78)



## display.clear()

This function clears the text from the front-panel USER swipe screen.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
display.clear()
```

### Example

```
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "Serial number:")
display.settext(display.TEXT2, localnode.serialno)
```

Clear the USER swipe screen. Set the first line to read "Serial number:" and the second line to display the serial number of the instrument.

### Also see

[display.settext\(\)](#) (on page 13-78)

## display.delete()

This function allows you to remove a prompt on the front-panel display that was created with `display.prompt()`.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
display.delete(promptID)
```

<code>promptID</code>	The identifier defined by <code>display.prompt()</code>
-----------------------	---

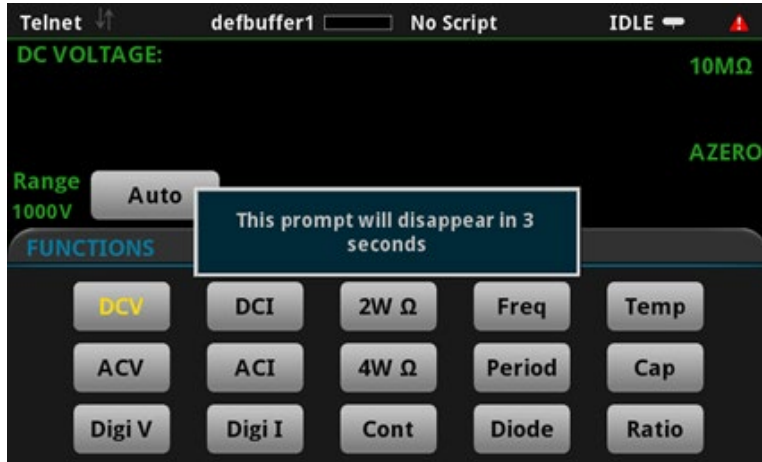
### Details

You can use this command to remove the presently displayed prompt.

**Example**

```
removePrompt3 = display.prompt(display.BUTTONS_NONE, "This prompt will disappear in
3 seconds")
delay(3)
display.delete(removePrompt3)
```

This example displays a prompt that is automatically removed in three seconds.



**Also see**

[display.prompt\(\)](#) (on page 13-76)

## display.input.number()

This function allows you to create a prompt that requests a number from the user on the front-panel display.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
numberEntered = display.input.number("dialogTitle")
numberEntered = display.input.number("dialogTitle", numberFormat)
numberEntered = display.input.number("dialogTitle", numberFormat, defaultValue)
numberEntered = display.input.number("dialogTitle", numberFormat, defaultValue,
minimumValue)
numberEntered = display.input.number("dialogTitle", numberFormat, defaultValue,
minimumValue, maximumValue)
```

<i>numberEntered</i>	The number that is entered from the front-panel display; nil if Cancel is pressed on the keypad
<i>dialogTitle</i>	A string that contains the text to be displayed as the title of the dialog box on the front-panel display; can be up to 32 characters
<i>numberFormat</i>	The format of the displayed number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allow integers (negative or positive) only: <code>display.NFORMAT_INTEGER</code> (default)</li> <li>▪ Allow decimal values: <code>display.NFORMAT_DECIMAL</code></li> <li>▪ Display numbers in exponent format: <code>display.NFORMAT_EXPONENT</code></li> <li>▪ Display numbers with prefixes before the units symbol, such as n, m, or μ: <code>display.NFORMAT_PREFIX</code></li> </ul>

<i>defaultValue</i>	The value that is initially displayed in the displayed keypad
<i>minimumValue</i>	The lowest value that can be entered
<i>maximumValue</i>	The highest value that can be entered

## Details

This command prompts the instrument operator to enter a value.

The prompt is displayed until it has been responded to.

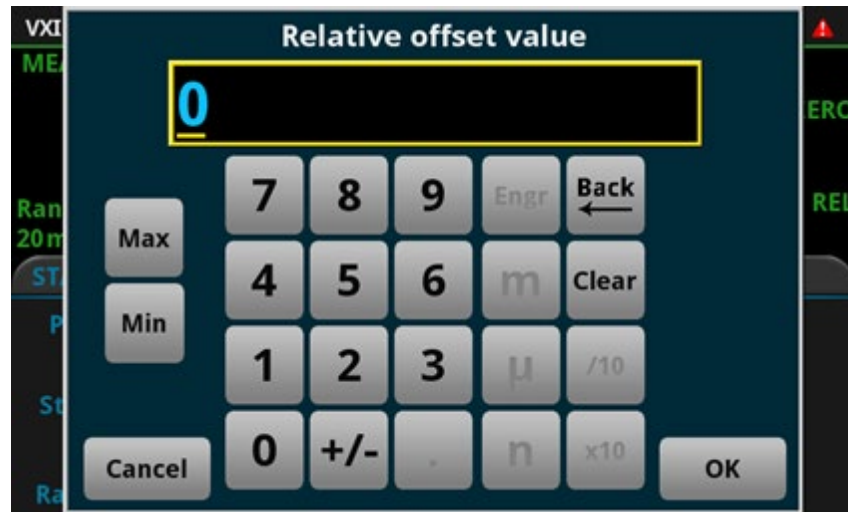
## NOTE

On the prompt, the operator can move the cursor in the entry box by touching the screen. The cursor is moved to the spot where the operator touched the screen.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.rel.enable = dmm.ON
relativeoffset = display.input.number("Relative offset value",
    display.NFORMAT_INTEGER, 0, -1000, 1000)
dmm.measure.rel.level = relativeoffset
```

This example displays a number pad on the screen that defaults to 0 and allows entries from -1000 to 1000. The number that the operator enters is assigned to the relative offset level. If the operator enters a value outside of the range, an error message is displayed.



## Also see

[display.input.option\(\)](#) (on page 13-71)

[display.input.prompt\(\)](#) (on page 13-72)

[display.input.string\(\)](#) (on page 13-73)

## display.input.option()

This function allows you to create an option dialog box with customizable buttons on the front-panel display.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
display.BUTTON_OPTIONn = display.input.option("dialogTitle", "buttonTitle1",
    "buttonTitle2")
display.BUTTON_OPTIONn = display.input.option("dialogTitle", "buttonTitle1",
    "buttonTitle2", "buttonTitleN", ... "buttonTitleN")
```

<i>n</i>	The number of the button that is selected from the front-panel display; nil if Cancel is pressed on the keypad; buttons are numbered top to bottom, left to right
<i>dialogTitle</i>	A string that contains the text to be displayed as the title of the dialog box on the front-panel display; up to 32 characters
<i>buttonTitle1</i>	A string that contains the name of the first button; up to 15 characters
<i>buttonTitle2</i>	A string that contains the name of the second button; up to 15 characters
<i>buttonTitleN</i>	A string that contains the names of subsequent buttons, where <i>N</i> is a number from 3 to 10; you can define up to 10 buttons; each button can be up to 15 characters

### Details

Buttons are created from top to bottom, left to right. If you have more than five buttons, they are placed into two columns.

The prompt is displayed until it has been responded to. You can only send one input prompt command at a time.

### Example

```
optionID = display.input.option("Select an option", "Apple", "Orange", "Papaya",
    "Pineapple", "Blueberry", "Banana", "Grapes", "Peach", "Apricot", "Guava")
print(optionID)
```

This example displays the following dialog box:



If the user selects Peach, the return is `display.BUTTON_OPTION8`.

**Also see**

[display.input.number\(\)](#) (on page 13-69)

[display.input.prompt\(\)](#) (on page 13-72)

[display.input.string\(\)](#) (on page 13-73)

## display.input.prompt()

This function allows you to create a prompt that accepts a user response from the front-panel display.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
buttonReturn = display.input.prompt(buttonSet, "dialogTitle")
```

<i>buttonReturn</i>	Indicates which button was pressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OK: <code>display.BUTTON_OK</code></li> <li>▪ Cancel: <code>display.BUTTON_CANCEL</code></li> <li>▪ Yes: <code>display.BUTTON_YES</code></li> <li>▪ No: <code>display.BUTTON_NO</code></li> </ul>
<i>buttonSet</i>	The set of buttons to display: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OK button only: <code>display.BUTTONS_OK</code></li> <li>▪ Cancel button only: <code>display.BUTTONS_CANCEL</code></li> <li>▪ OK and Cancel buttons: <code>display.BUTTONS_OKCANCEL</code></li> <li>▪ Yes and No buttons: <code>display.BUTTONS_YESNO</code></li> <li>▪ Yes, No, and Cancel buttons: <code>display.BUTTONS_YESNOCANCEL</code></li> </ul>
<i>dialogTitle</i>	A string that contains the text to be displayed as the title of the dialog box on the front-panel display; up to 63 characters

**Details**

This command waits for a user response to the prompt. You can use the text to ask questions that can be used to configure your test.

The prompt is displayed until it has been responded to by the user. You can only send one input prompt command at a time.

**Example**

```
result = display.input.prompt(display.BUTTONS_YESNO, "Do you want to display the graph
screen?")
if result == display.BUTTON_YES then
    display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_GRAPH)
end
```

This displays the prompt "Do you want to display the graph screen?" on the front-panel display:



If the operator selects **Yes**, the graph screen is displayed.

**Also see**

- [display.input.number\(\)](#) (on page 13-69)
- [display.input.option\(\)](#) (on page 13-71)
- [display.input.string\(\)](#) (on page 13-73)

## display.input.string()

This function allows you to create a dialog box that requests text from the user through the front-panel display.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
textEntered = display.input.string("dialogTitle")
textEntered = display.input.string("dialogTitle", textFormat)
```

<i>textEntered</i>	The text that is entered from the front-panel display; nil if Cancel is pressed on the keypad
<i>dialogTitle</i>	A string that contains the text to be displayed as the title of the dialog box on the front-panel display; up to 32 characters
<i>textFormat</i>	The format of the entered text: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Allow any characters: <code>display.SFORMAT_ANY</code> (default)</li> <li>■ Allow both upper- and lower-case letters (no special characters): <code>display.SFORMAT_UPPER_LOWER</code></li> <li>■ Allow only upper-case letters: <code>display.SFORMAT_UPPER</code></li> <li>■ Allow both upper- and lower-case letters, no special characters, no spaces, and limited to 32 characters: <code>display.SFORMAT_BUFFER_NAME</code></li> </ul>

## Details

---

This command creates a prompt to the instrument operator to enter a string value.

The prompt is displayed until it has been responded to. You can only send one input prompt command at a time.

## Example

---

```
value = display.input.string("Enter Test Name", display.SFORMAT_ANY)
print(value)
```

This example displays the prompt "Enter Test Name" and a keyboard that the operator can use to enter a response.



The return is the response from the operator.

## Also see

---

[display.input.number\(\)](#) (on page 13-69)

[display.input.option\(\)](#) (on page 13-71)

[display.input.prompt\(\)](#) (on page 13-72)

## display.lightstate

This attribute sets the light output level of the front-panel display.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Power cycle	Not applicable	display.STATE_LCD_50

### Usage

```
brightness = display.lightstate
display.lightstate = brightness
```

*brightness*

The brightness of the display:

- Full brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_100`
- 75% brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_75`
- 50% brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_50`
- 25% brightness: `display.STATE_LCD_25`
- Display off: `display.STATE_LCD_OFF`
- Display and all indicators off: `display.STATE_BLACKOUT`

### Details

This command changes the light output of the front panel when a test requires different instrument illumination levels.

The change in illumination is temporary. The normal backlight settings are restored after a power cycle. You can use this to reset a display that is already dimmed by the front-panel Backlight Dimmer.

## NOTE

Screen life is affected by how long the screen is on at full brightness. The higher the brightness setting and the longer the screen is bright, the shorter the screen life.

### Example

```
display.lightstate = display.STATE_LCD_50
```

Set the display brightness to 50%.

### Also see

[Adjust the backlight brightness and dimmer](#) (on page 3-7)



## display.prompt()

This function allows you to create an interactive dialog prompt that displays a custom message on the front-panel display.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
promptID = display.prompt(buttonID, "promptText")
```

<i>promptID</i>	A set of characters that identifies the prompt; up to 63 characters
<i>buttonID</i>	The type of prompt to display; choose one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ display.BUTTONS_NONE</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTONS_OK</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTONS_CANCEL</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTONS_OKCANCEL</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTONS_YESNO</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTONS_YESNOCANCEL</li> </ul>
<i>promptText</i>	A string that contains the text that is displayed above the prompts

### Details

This command displays buttons and text on the front panel. You can set up scripts that respond to the buttons when they are selected.

If you send `display.BUTTONS_NONE`, the operator needs to press the EXIT key to clear the message from the front-panel display. You can also use the `display.delete()` command to remove the prompt.

Only one prompt can be active at a time.

When the user presses a button, the button presses are returned as one of the following options:

- OK: `display.BUTTON_OK`
- Cancel: `display.BUTTON_CANCEL`
- Yes: `display.BUTTON_YES`
- No: `display.BUTTON_NO`

To capture return values, you need to use `display.waitevent()` to wait for the user button selection.

**Example**

```

reset()
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 10, 0, defbuffer1)
display.prompt(display.BUTTONS_YESNO, "Would you like to make 10 DC voltage readings
now? ")
promptID, result = display.waitevent()
if result == display.BUTTON_YES then
    trigger.model.initiate()
end
display.prompt(display.BUTTONS_YESNO, "Would you like to switch to the Graph screen?")
promptID, result = display.waitevent()
if result == display.BUTTON_YES then
    display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_GRAPH)
end
    
```

Create a simple loop that will make 10 measurements and save them in default buffer 1. Display the prompt shown here:



If the user presses Yes, the measurements are made.  
 If the user presses No, the measurements are not made, and the message is removed.  
 Display the prompt "Would you like to switch to the Graph screen?"  
 If the user presses Yes, the Graph screen is displayed.  
 If the user presses No, the user remains on the present screen.

**Also see**

- [display.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-68)
- [display.waitevent\(\)](#) (on page 13-79)

## display.readingformat

This attribute determines the format that is used to display measurement readings on the front-panel display of the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	display.FORMAT_PREFIX

**Usage**

```

format = display.readingformat
display.readingformat = format
    
```

<i>format</i>	Use exponent format: <code>display.FORMAT_EXPONENT</code> Add a prefix to the units symbol, such as k, m, or μ: <code>display.FORMAT_PREFIX</code>
---------------	---

## Details

This setting persists through `reset()` and power cycles.

When Prefix is selected, prefixes are added to the units symbol, such as k (kilo) or m (milli). When Exponent is selected, exponents are used instead of prefixes. When the prefix option is selected, very large or very small numbers may be displayed with exponents.

## Example

```
display.readingformat = display.FORMAT_EXPONENT
```

Change front-panel display to show readings in exponential format.

## Also see

[Setting the display format](#) (on page 3-49)

# display.settext()

This function defines the text that is displayed on the front-panel USER swipe screen.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "userDisplayText1")
display.settext(display.TEXT2, "userDisplayText2")
```

<i>userDisplayText1</i>	String that contains the message for the top line of the USER swipe screen (up to 20 characters)
<i>userDisplayText2</i>	String that contains the message for the bottom line of the USER swipe screen (up to 32 characters)

## Details

This command defines text messages for the USER swipe screen.

If you enter too many characters, the instrument displays a warning event and shortens the message to fit.

When the instrument is reset, the user test is removed and the USER swipe screen is hidden until another message is defined.

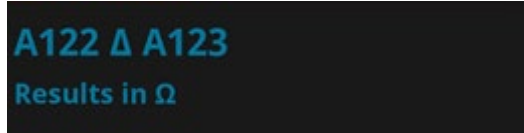
You can send use the following codes to create special characters in the message.

Code	Special character
\018	Ω
\019	°
\020	μ
\021	Thin space
\178	Superscript 2 (for example, x <sup>2</sup> )
\179	Superscript 3 (for example, x <sup>3</sup> )
\185	Δ
\188	1/x
\189	Ratio

**Example**

```
display.clear()
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
display.settext(display.TEXT1, "A122 \185 A123")
display.settext(display.TEXT2, "Results in \018")
```

Clear the USER swipe screen.  
 Display the USER swipe screen.  
 Set the first line to read "A122 Δ A123" and the second line to display ""Results in Ω":



**Also see**

- [display.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-68)
- [display.changescreen\(\)](#) (on page 13-67)

**display.waitevent()**

This function causes the instrument to wait for a user to respond to a prompt that was created with a prompt command.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
objectID, subID = display.waitevent()
objectID, subID = display.waitevent(timeout)
```

<i>objectID</i>	A number that identifies the object, such as a prompt message, that is displayed on the front panel
<i>subID</i>	The returned value after a button is pressed on the front panel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ display.BUTTON_YES</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTON_NO</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTON_OK</li> <li>▪ display.BUTTON_CANCEL</li> </ul>
<i>timeout</i>	The amount of time to wait before timing out; time is 0 to 300 s, where the default of 0 waits indefinitely

**Details**

This command waits until a user responds to a front-panel prompt that was created with the `display.prompt()` command.

## Example

```

reset()
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 10, 0, defbuffer1)
display.prompt(display.BUTTONS_YESNO, "Would you like to make 10 DC voltage readings
now? ")
promptID, result = display.waitevent()
if result == display.BUTTON_YES then
    trigger.model.initiate()
end
display.prompt(display.BUTTONS_YESNO, "Would you like to switch to the Graph screen?")
promptID, result = display.waitevent()
if result == display.BUTTON_YES then
    display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_GRAPH)
end

```

Create a simple loop that will make 10 measurements and save them in default buffer 1.  
 Display the prompt "Would you like to make 10 DC voltage readings now?"  
 If the user presses Yes, the measurements are made.  
 If the user presses No, the measurements are not made and the message is removed.  
 Display the prompt "Would you like to switch to the Graph screen?"  
 If the user presses Yes, the Graph screen is displayed.  
 If the user presses No, the user remains on the present screen.

## Also see

[display.input.prompt\(\)](#) (on page 13-72)

[display.prompt\(\)](#) (on page 13-76)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level

This attribute defines the signal level that generates the analog trigger event for the edge trigger mode.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

## Usage

```

value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_EDGE_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_EDGE_LEVEL, value)

```

<i>value</i>	The signal level that generates the analog trigger event
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

## Details

This command is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to edge.

The edge level can be set to any value in the active measurement range. See the DMM7510 specifications for more information on the resolution and accuracy of the analog trigger.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
```

Set the function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to edge.  
 Set the level to sense 5 V.  
 Set the level to be detected on a falling edge.

**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope](#) (on page 13-81)
- [dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level](#) (on page 13-121)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope

This attribute defines the slope of the analog trigger edge.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.SLOPE_RISING

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.slope
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.slope = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_EDGE_SLOPE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_EDGE_SLOPE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The slope of the analog trigger edge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rising: dmm.SLOPE_RISING</li> <li>▪ Falling: dmm.SLOPE_FALLING</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

**Details**

This is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to edge.

Rising causes an analog trigger event when the analog signal trends from below the analog signal level to above the level.

Falling causes an analog trigger event when the signal trends from above to below the level.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
```

Set the function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to edge.  
 Set the level to sense 5 V.  
 Set the level to be detected on a falling edge.

**Also see**

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level](#) (on page 13-80)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)  
[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope](#) (on page 13-123)

**dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject**

This attribute enables or disables high frequency rejection on analog trigger events.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

**Usage**

```
setting = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = setting
setting = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_HFREJECT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_HFREJECT, setting)
```

<i>setting</i>	0 $\mu$ s: dmm.OFF 64 $\mu$ s: dmm.ON
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

**Details**

False triggering around the set analog trigger level may occur with low frequency signals that are noisy, DC, or have low amplitude and slew rate during the peaks of input sine waves less than 250 Hz. High-frequency rejection avoids false triggers by requiring the trigger event to be sustained for at least 64  $\mu$ s. This behavior is similar to a low pass filter effect with a 4 kHz 3 dB bandwidth.

When high frequency rejection is on, 64  $\mu$ s of additional trigger latency is incurred. You may also need to adjust the trigger levels to ensure that the trigger condition is satisfied for at least 64  $\mu$ s.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = dmm.ON
```

Set the measure function to DC voltage and turn high frequency rejection for the analog trigger to on.

**Also see**

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject](#) (on page 13-124)

---

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode

This attribute configures the type of signal behavior that can generate an analog trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.MODE_OFF

**Usage**

```

setting = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = setting
setting = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATTRIG_MODE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATTRIG_MODE, setting)

```

<i>setting</i>	<p>The mode setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Edge (signal crosses one level): <code>dmm.MODE_EDGE</code></li> <li>▪ Pulse (two complementary edge events meet a specified time constraint): <code>dmm.MODE_PULSE</code></li> <li>▪ Window (signal enters or exits a window defined by two levels): <code>dmm.MODE_WINDOW</code></li> <li>▪ No analog triggering: <code>dmm.MODE_OFF</code></li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	<p>The digitize function to which to assign this parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code></li> <li>▪ Voltage: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code></li> </ul>

**Details**

When edge is selected, the analog trigger occurs when the signal crosses a certain level. You also specify if the analog trigger occurs on the rising or falling edge of the signal.

When pulse is selected, the analog trigger occurs when a pulse passes through the specified level and meets the constraint that you set on its width. You also specify the polarity of the signal (above or below the trigger level).

When window is selected, the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters or exits the window defined by the low and high signal levels.



**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.range = 90
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
```

Set the function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the range to 90, which selects a range of 100 V.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to edge.  
 Set the level sense to 5 V.  
 Set the level to be detected on a falling edge.

**Also see**

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)

**dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition**

This attribute defines if the pulse must be greater than or less than the incoming pulse must have a duration greater than or less than the threshold pulse width before an analog trigger is generated.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.CONDITION_GREATER

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_CONDITION)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_CONDITION, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The pulse width must be greater than the specified pulse width: dmm.CONDITION_GREATER</li> <li>▪ The pulse width must be less than the specified pulse width: dmm.CONDITION_LESS</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

**Details**

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

## Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 μs.  
 Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)  
[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level](#) (on page 13-85)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-86)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-87)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-126)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level

This attribute defines the pulse level that generates an analog trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

## Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATTRIG_PULSE_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATTRIG_PULSE_LEVEL, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The signal level
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

## Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

## Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 μs.  
 Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)  
[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-84)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-86)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-87)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level](#) (on page 13-127)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity

This attribute defines the polarity of the pulse that generates an analog trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.POLARITY_ABOVE

## Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_POLARITY)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_POLARITY, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Above: dmm.POLARITY_ABOVE</li> <li>▪ Below: dmm.POLARITY_BELOW</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

## Details

Only used when analog trigger mode is pulse.

Determines if the analog trigger occurs when the pulse is above the defined signal level or below the defined signal level.

## Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 µs.  
 Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)  
[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-84)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level](#) (on page 13-85)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-87)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-129)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width

This attribute defines the threshold value for the pulse width.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1 ms

## Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_WIDTH)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_WIDTH, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The threshold value for the pulse width: 1 µs to 40 ms
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

## Details

This option is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

This option sets either the minimum or maximum pulse width that generates an analog trigger event. The value of pulse condition determines whether this value is interpreted as the minimum or maximum pulse width.

## Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 μs.  
 Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)  
[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-84)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level](#) (on page 13-85)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-86)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-130)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction

This attribute defines if the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters or leaves the defined high and low analog signal level boundaries.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.DIRECTION_ENTER

## Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_DIRECTION)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_DIRECTION, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The direction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enter: dmm.DIRECTION_ENTER</li> <li>▪ Leave: dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

## Details

This is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_WINDOW
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow = 1
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction = dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE
```

Set function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to window.  
 Set the analog trigger high level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger low level to 1 V.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window.

**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh](#) (on page 13-89)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow](#) (on page 13-90)
- [dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction](#) (on page 13-131)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh

This attribute defines the upper boundary of the analog trigger window.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	Digitize current: 5e-6 (5 µA) Digitize voltage: 0.05 (50 mV)

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_LEVEL_HIGH)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_LEVEL_HIGH, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The upper boundary of the window
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

**Details**

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.  
 The high level must be greater than the low level.

## Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_WINDOW
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow = 1
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction = dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE
```

Set function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to window.  
 Set the analog trigger high level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger low level to 1 V.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction](#) (on page 13-88)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow](#) (on page 13-90)  
[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh](#) (on page 13-132)

## dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow

This attribute defines the lower boundary of the analog trigger window.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

## Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_LEVEL_LOW)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_LEVEL_LOW, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The lower boundary of the window
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

## Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

The low level must be less than the high level.

## Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_WINDOW
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = 5
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow = 1
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction = dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE
```

Set function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to window.  
 Set the analog trigger high level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger low level to 1 V.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction](#) (on page 13-88)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh](#) (on page 13-89)  
[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow](#) (on page 13-134)

## dmm.digitize.aperture

This attribute determines the aperture setting for the selected function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.APERTURE_AUTO

## Usage

```
time = dmm.digitize.aperture
dmm.digitize.aperture = time
time = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_APERTURE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_APERTURE, time)
```

<i>time</i>	The time of the aperture in seconds or automatic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Range: 1 <math>\mu</math>s to 1 ms; set in 1 <math>\mu</math>s increments</li> <li>▪ Automatic: 0 or dmm.APERTURE_AUTO</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

## Details

The aperture is the actual acquisition time of the instrument on the signal. The aperture can be set to automatic or to a specific value in 1  $\mu$ s intervals. If the value is not specified in microseconds, the value is rounded down to the nearest microsecond resolution. When automatic is selected, the aperture setting is set to the maximum value possible for the selected sample rate.



The aperture must be less than the reciprocal of the sample rate. The minimum aperture is 1 µs when the maximum sampling rate is 1,000,000 samples per second.

Set the sample rate before changing the aperture.

The maximum aperture available is 1 divided by the sample rate. The aperture cannot be set to more than this value.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.samplerate = 200000
dmm.digitize.aperture = dmm.APERTURE_AUTO
dmm.digitize.count = 1
print(dmm.digitize.read())
```

Set the digitize function to measure current. Set the sample rate to 200,000, with a count of 1, and automatic aperture.  
Make a digitize measurement.

### Also see

[Digitize functions](#) (on page 4-39)

[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)

[dmm.digitize.samplerate](#) (on page 13-119)

[dmm.measure.aperture](#) (on page 13-135)

## dmm.digitize.count

This attribute sets the number of measurements to digitize when a measurement is requested.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	10,000

### Usage

```
count = dmm.digitize.count
dmm.digitize.count = count
count = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUNT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUNT, count)
```

<i>count</i>	The number of measurements to make (1 to 55,000,000 or buffer capacity)
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

The digitize function makes the number of readings set by this command in the time set by the sample rate. This command does not affect the trigger model.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.aperture = dmm.APERTURE_AUTO
dmm.digitize.samplerate = 1000000
dmm.digitize.count = 10
print(dmm.digitize.read())
```

Set the digitize function to measure current. Set the sample rate to 1,000,000, with a count of 10, and automatic aperture.  
 Make a digitize measurement.  
 Example output:  
 -0.0039799990218

**Also see**

- [Digitize functions](#) (on page 4-39)
- [dmm.digitize.aperture](#) (on page 13-91)
- [dmm.digitize.samplerate](#) (on page 13-119)

## dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter

This attribute selects the instrument settling time when coupling is set to AC.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.AC_FILTER_SLOW

**Usage**

```
type = dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter = type
type = dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUPLING_AC_FILTER)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUPLING_AC_FILTER, type)
```

<i>type</i>	Type of AC coupling filter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Slow (800 ms): dmm.AC_FILTER_SLOW</li> <li>▪ Fast (80 ms): dmm.AC_FILTER_FAST</li> </ul>
-------------	---

**Details**

This option is only used when digitize signal coupling is set to AC.

When the signal coupling is set to AC, there may still be some DC signal content that comes in with the AC signal. To allow this signal to settle out, you can set AC coupling filter to slow. When the filter is set to slow, the instrument adds an 800 ms delay before making measurements.

When the AC coupling filter is set to fast, the instrument adds an 80 ms delay before making measurements. Set the AC filter to fast for faster settling when measuring rapidly changing inputs. For most digitize voltage measurements, the 80 ms delay is enough time for the range to settle.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.coupling.type = dmm.COUPLING_AC
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter = dmm.AC_FILTER_FAST
```

Set the measure function to digitize voltage.  
Set the coupling type to AC.  
Set the filter to fast.

**Also see**

[DC and AC coupling](#) (on page 4-44)  
[dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency](#) (on page 13-94)  
[dmm.digitize.coupling.type](#) (on page 13-95)

**dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency**

This attribute allows you to optimize the amplitude to compensate for signal loss across the coupling capacitor when AC coupling is selected.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1000

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUPLING_AC_FREQUENCY)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUPLING_AC_FREQUENCY, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The frequency: 3 Hz to 1 MHz
--------------	------------------------------

**Details**

This command is only used when the digitize coupling type is set to AC.

For example, if you are measuring a 50 Hz signal, you could set this to 50 Hz to compensate for voltage drop across the coupling capacitor.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.coupling.type = dmm.COUPLING_AC
dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency = 50
```

Set the digitize function to voltage.  
Set the coupling type to AC.  
Set the frequency to 500 Hz.

**Also see**

[dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter](#) (on page 13-93)  
[dmm.digitize.coupling.type](#) (on page 13-95)

## dmm.digitize.coupling.type

This attribute determines if AC or DC signal coupling is used.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.COUPLING_DC

### Usage

```

couplingType = dmm.digitize.coupling.type
dmm.digitize.coupling.type = couplingType
couplingType = dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUPLING_TYPE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_COUPLING_TYPE,
    couplingType)
    
```

<i>couplingType</i>	The type of coupling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AC: dmm.COUPLING_AC</li> <li>▪ DC: dmm.COUPLING_DC</li> </ul>
---------------------	--

### Details

This command selects the type of input coupling that is used for the selected function.

When DC is selected, the instrument measures AC and DC components of the signal. When AC is selected, the instrument only measures the AC components of the signal.

If AC coupling is selected, you can change input impedance settings, but they do not take effect until DC coupling is selected.

### Example

<pre> dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE dmm.digitize.coupling.type = dmm.COUPLING_AC                 </pre>	Set the digitize voltage coupling to AC.
---	--

### Also see

- [DC and AC coupling](#) (on page 4-44)
- [dmm.digitize.coupling.acfilter](#) (on page 13-93)
- [dmm.digitize.coupling.acfrequency](#) (on page 13-94)

## dmm.digitize.dbreference

This attribute defines the decibel (dB) reference setting for the DMM in volts.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1 (1 V)

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.dbreference
dmm.digitize.dbreference = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_DB_REFERENCE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_DB_REFERENCE,
    value)
```

<i>value</i>	1e-7 V to 1000 V
--------------	------------------

### Details

This value only applies when the unit setting for the function is set to decibels.

### Example

<pre>dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE dmm.digitize.unit = dmm.UNIT_DB dmm.digitize.dbreference = 5</pre>	Sets the units to decibel and sets the dB reference to 5 for DC volts.
---	--

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.unit](#) (on page 13-120)

[dmm.measure.dbreference](#) (on page 13-150)

[dmm.measure.dbmreference](#) (on page 13-96)

## dmm.digitize.dbmreference

This attribute defines the decibel-milliwatts (dBm) reference.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	75 (75 Ω)

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.dbmreference
dmm.digitize.dbmreference = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_DBM_REFERENCE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_DBM_REFERENCE,
    value)
```

<i>value</i>	The dBm reference value (1 Ω to 9999 Ω)
--------------	---

**Details**

This value only applied when the unit setting for the function is set to dBm.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.unit = dmm.UNIT_DBM
dmm.digitize.dbmreference = 85
```

Sets the units to dBm and sets the dBm resistance to 85 Ω.

**Also see**

- [Show voltage readings in decibel-milliwatts](#) (on page 4-9)
- [dmm.digitize.dbreference](#) (on page 13-96)
- [dmm.digitize.unit](#) (on page 13-120)
- [dmm.measure.dbmreference](#) (on page 13-96)

## dmm.digitize.displaydigits

This attribute describes the number of digits that are displayed on the front panel for the selected function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.DIGITS_4_5

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.digitize.displaydigits
dmm.digitize.displaydigits = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_DIGITS)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_DIGITS, value)
```

<i>value</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6½ display digits: dmm.DIGITS_6_5</li> <li>▪ 5½ display digits: dmm.DIGITS_5_5</li> <li>▪ 4½ display digits: dmm.DIGITS_4_5</li> <li>▪ 3½ display digits: dmm.DIGITS_3_5</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

**Details**

This command affects how the reading for a measurement is displayed on the front panel of the instrument. It does not affect the number of digits returned in a remote command reading. It also does not affect the accuracy or speed of measurements.

The display digits setting is saved with the function setting, so if you use another function, then return to the function for which you set display digits, the display digits setting you set previously is retained.

The change in digits occurs the next time a measurement is made.

To change the number of digits returned in a remote command reading, use `format.asciiprecision`.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.displaydigits = dmm.DIGITS_3_5
```

Set the instrument to use the digitize current measure function.  
Set the front panel to display 3½ digits.

**Also see**

[format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)

**dmm.digitize.func**

This attribute determines which digitize function is active.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.FUNC_NONE

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.digitize.func
dmm.digitize.func = value
```

*value*

The digitize measurement function to make active:

- Current: `dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT`
- Voltage: `dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE`
- No digitize function selected (read only): `dmm.FUNC_NONE`

**Details**

Set this command to the type of measurement you want to digitize.

Reading this command returns the digitize function that is presently active.

If a basic (non-digitize) measurement function is selected, this returns `dmm.FUNC_NONE`. The none setting is automatically made if you select a function with `dmm.measure.func` or through the options from the front-panel Measure Functions tab.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
```

Set the measurement function to digitize current.

**Also see**

[Digitize functions](#) (on page 4-39)

[dmm.measure.func](#) (on page 13-160)

## dmm.digitize.inputimpedance

This attribute determines when the 10 MΩ input divider is enabled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.IMPEDANCE_10M

### Usage

```
setting = dmm.digitize.inputimpedance
dmm.digitize.inputimpedance = setting
setting = dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE,
    dmm.ATTR_DIGI_INPUT_IMPEDANCE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_INPUT_IMPEDANCE,
    setting)
```

<i>setting</i>	10 MΩ for all ranges: dmm.IMPEDANCE_10M Automatic: dmm.IMPEDANCE_AUTO
----------------	--

### Details

Automatic input impedance provides the lowest measure noise with the highest isolation on the device under test (DUT). When automatic input impedance is selected, the 100 mV to 10 V voltage ranges have more than 10 GΩ input impedance. For the 100 V and 1000 V ranges, a 10 MΩ input divider is placed across the HI and LO input terminals.

When the input impedance is set to 10 MΩ, the 100 mV to 1000 V ranges have a 10 MΩ input divider across the HI and LO input terminals. The 10 MΩ impedance provides stable measurements when the terminals are open (approximately 100 μV at 1 PLC).

Choosing automatic input impedance is a balance between achieving low DC voltage noise on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges and optimizing measurement noise due to charge injection. The DMM7510 is optimized for low noise and charge injection when the DUT has less than 100 kΩ input resistance. When the DUT input impedance is more than 100 kΩ, selecting an input impedance of 10 MΩ optimizes the measurement for lowest noise on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges. You can achieve short-term low noise and low charge injection on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges with autozero off. For the 10 V to 1000 V ranges, both input impedance settings achieve low charge injection.

The input impedance setting is only available when coupling is set to DC.

### Example

<pre>dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE dmm.digitize.inputimpedance = dmm.IMPEDANCE_AUTO</pre>	Set input impedance to be set automatically when the digitize voltage function is selected.
---	---

### Also see

- [dmm.digitize.coupling.type](#) (on page 13-95)
- [dmm.measure.inputimpedance](#) (on page 13-162)



## dmm.digitize.limit[Y].audible

This attribute determines if the instrument beeper sounds when a limit test passes or fails.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.AUDIBLE_NONE

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.limit[Y].audible
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].audible = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_Y, value)
```

<i>value</i>	When the beeper sounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Never: dmm.AUDIBLE_NONE</li> <li>▪ On test failure: dmm.AUDIBLE_FAIL</li> <li>▪ On test pass: dmm.AUDIBLE_PASS</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

The tone and length of beeper cannot be adjusted.

### Example

See [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-106) for an example of how to use this command.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-103)

## dmm.digitize.limit[Y].autoclear

This attribute indicates if the test result for limit *Y* should be cleared automatically or not.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.ON

### Usage

```
state = dmm.digitize.limit[Y].autoclear
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].autoclear = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_Y, state)
```

<i>state</i>	The auto clear setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enable: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

When auto clear is set to on, limit conditions are cleared automatically after each measurement. If you are making a series of measurements, the instrument shows the limit test result of the last measurement for the pass or fail indication for the limit.

If you want to know if any of a series of measurements failed the limit, set the auto clear setting to off. When this is set to off, a failed indication is not cleared automatically. It remains set until it is cleared with the clear command.

The auto clear setting affects both the high and low limits.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.limit[1].autoclear = dmm.OFF
```

Turns off autoclear for limit 1 when measuring digitize voltage.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-103)

## dmm.digitize.limit[Y].clear()

This attribute clears the results of the limit test defined by *Y*.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].clear()
```

<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
----------	----------------------

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

Use this command to clear the test results of limit *Y* when the limit auto clear option is turned off. Both the high and low test results are cleared.

To avoid the need to manually clear the test results for a limit, turn the auto clear option on.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.limit[1].clear()
```

Set the digitize function to voltage.  
Clear the results of limit test 1.

### Also see

[Digitize functions](#) (on page 4-39)

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].autoclear](#) (on page 13-101)

[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)

## dmm.digitize.limit[Y].enable

This attribute enables or disables a limit test on the measurement from the selected digitize function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
state = dmm.digitize.limit[Y].enable
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].enable = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_ENABLE_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_ENABLE_Y, state)
```

<i>state</i>	Limit <i>Y</i> testing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enable: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

This command enables or disables a limit test for the selected digitize function. When this attribute is enabled, the limit *Y* testing occurs on each measurement made by the instrument. Limit *Y* testing compares the measurements to the high and low limit values. If a measurement falls outside these limits, the test fails.

### Example

See [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-106) for examples of how to use this command.

### Also see

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)  
[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-106)  
[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].high.value](#) (on page 13-105)

## dmm.digitize.limit[Y].fail

This attribute queries the results of a limit test.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.limit[Y].fail
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_FAIL_Y)
```

<i>value</i>	<p>The results of the limit test for limit <i>Y</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_NONE</code>: Test passed; measurement under or equal to the high limit</li> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_HIGH</code>: Test failed; measurement exceeded high limit</li> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_LOW</code>: Test failed; measurement exceeded low limit</li> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_BOTH</code>: Test failed; measurement exceeded both limits</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	<p>The digitize function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code></li> <li>▪ Voltage: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code></li> </ul>

### Details

This command queries the result of a limit test for the selected digitize function.

The response message indicates if the limit test passed or how it failed (on the high or low limit).

If autoclear is set to off, reading the results of a limit test does not clear the fail indication of the test. To clear a failure, send the clear command. To automatically clear the results, set auto clear on.

If auto clear is set to on and you are making a series of measurements, the last measurement limit determines the fail indication for the limit. If auto clear is turned off, the results return a test fail if any of one of the readings failed.

To use this attribute, you must set the limit state to on.

If the readings are stored in a reading buffer, you can use the `bufferVar.statuses` command to see the results.

### Example

See [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-106) for examples of how to use this command.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-103)

## dmm.digitize.limit[Y].high.value

This attribute specifies the upper limit for a limit test.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Save settings Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
highLimit = dmm.digitize.limit[Y].high.value
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].high.value = highLimit
highLimit = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_HIGH_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_HIGH_Y, highLimit)
```

<i>highLimit</i>	The value of the upper limit (-1e+12 to 1e+12)
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

This command sets the high limit for the limit Y test for the selected digitize function. When limit Y testing is enabled, the instrument generates a fail indication when the measurement value is more than this value.

### Example

See [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-106) for an example of how to use this command.

### Also see

- [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-103)
- [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-106)

## dmm.digitize.limit[Y].low.value

This attribute specifies the lower limit for limit tests.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	-1

### Usage

```
lowLimit = dmm.digitize.limit[Y].low.value
dmm.digitize.limit[Y].low.value = lowLimit
lowLimit = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_LOW_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_LOW_Y, lowLimit)
```

<i>lowLimit</i>	The low limit value of limit Y (-1E+12 to 1E+12)
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

This command sets the lower limit for the limit Y test for the selected digitize function. When limit Y testing is enabled, this causes a fail indication to occur when the measurement value is less than this value.

### Example

This example enables limits 1 and 2 for digitize voltage measurements. Limit 1 is checking for readings to be between 3 V and 5 V, while limit 2 is checking for the readings to be between 1 V and 7 V. The auto clear feature is disabled, so if any reading is outside these limits, the corresponding fail is 1. Therefore, if any one of the fails is 1, analyze the reading buffer data to find out which reading failed the limits.

```
reset()
-- Set the instrument to measure digitized voltage
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
-- Set the range to 10 V
dmm.digitize.range = 10
-- Disable auto clearing for limit 1
dmm.digitize.limit[1].autoclear = dmm.OFF
-- Set high limit on 1 to fail if reading exceeds 5 V
dmm.digitize.limit[1].high.value = 5
-- Set low limit on 1 to fail if reading is less than 3 V
dmm.digitize.limit[1].low.value = 3
-- Enable limit 1 checking for digitized voltage measurements
dmm.digitize.limit[1].enable = dmm.ON
-- Disable auto clearing for limit 2
dmm.digitize.limit[2].autoclear = dmm.OFF
-- Set high limit on 2 to fail if reading exceeds 7 V
dmm.digitize.limit[2].high.value = 7
-- Set low limit on 2 to fail if reading is less than 1 V
```

```
dmm.digitize.limit[2].low.value = 1
-- Set the beeper to sound if the reading exceeds the limits for limit 2
dmm.digitize.limit[2].audible = dmm.AUDIBLE_FAIL
-- Enable limit 2 checking for digitized voltage measurements
dmm.digitize.limit[2].enable = dmm.ON
-- Set the digitize count to 50
dmm.digitize.count = 50
-- Create a reading buffer that can store 100 readings
LimitBuffer = buffer.make(100)
-- Make 50 readings and store them in LimitBuffer
dmm.digitize.read(LimitBuffer)
-- Check if any of the 50 readings were outside of the limits
print("limit 1 results = " .. dmm.digitize.limit[1].fail)
print("limit 2 results = " .. dmm.digitize.limit[2].fail)
-- Clear limit 1 conditions
dmm.digitize.limit[1].clear()
-- Clear limit 2 conditions
dmm.digitize.limit[2].clear()
```

Example output that shows all readings are within limit values (all readings between 3 V and 5 V):

```
limit 1 results = dmm.FAIL_NONE
limit 2 results = dmm.FAIL_NONE
```

Example output showing at least one reading failed limit 1 high values (a 6 V reading would cause this condition or a reading greater than 5 V but less than 7 V):

```
limit 1 results = dmm.FAIL_HIGH
limit 2 results = dmm.FAIL_NONE
```

Example output showing at least one reading failed limit 1 and 2 low values (a 0.5 V reading would cause this condition or a reading less than 1 V):

```
limit 1 results = dmm.FAIL_LOW
limit 2 results = dmm.FAIL_LOW
```

## Also see

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].autoclear](#) (on page 13-101)

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-102)

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-103)

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].fail](#) (on page 13-104)

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].high.value](#) (on page 13-105)



## dmm.digitize.math.enable

This attribute enables or disables math operations on measurements for the selected digitize function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.math.enable
dmm.digitize.math.enable = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_ENABLE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_ENABLE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The math enable setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disable: dmm.OFF</li> <li>Enable: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

When this command is set to on, the math operation specified by the math format command is performed before completing a measurement.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.math.format = dmm.MATH_PERCENT
dmm.digitize.count = 1
dmm.digitize.math.percent = dmm.digitize.read()
dmm.digitize.math.enable = dmm.ON
dmm.digitize.count = 5
MathBuffer = buffer.make(100)
dmm.digitize.read(MathBuffer)
printbuffer(1, MathBuffer.n, MathBuffer.formattedreadings)
dmm.digitize.count = 1
for x = 1, 3 do
    print(dmm.digitize.read(MathBuffer))
end
```

Configure the instrument for digitize voltage.

Set math format to percent.

Acquire 1 reading to use as the relative percent value.

Take 5 readings with percent math enabled and store them in a buffer called `MathBuffer` that can store 100 readings.

Take three additional readings.

Sample output assuming no load was connected to the instrument:

```
-100.00 %, -100.00 %, -100.00 %, -100.00 %, -100.00 %
-100.00058257
-99.999126228
-99.998932056
```

**Also see**

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)  
[dmm.digitize.math.format](#) (on page 13-109)

## dmm.digitize.math.format

This attribute specifies which math operation is performed on measurements when math operations are enabled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.MATH_PERCENT

**Usage**

```
operation = dmm.digitize.math.format
dmm.digitize.math.format = operation
operation = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_FORMAT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_FORMAT, operation)
```

<i>operation</i>	Math operation to be performed on measurements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>y = mx+b:</b> dmm.MATH_MXB</li> <li>▪ <b>Percent:</b> dmm.MATH_PERCENT</li> <li>▪ <b>Reciprocal:</b> dmm.MATH_RECIPROCAL</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Current:</b> dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ <b>Voltage:</b> dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

**Details**

This specifies which math operation is performed on measurements for the selected digitize function.

You can choose one of the following math operations:

- **y = mx+b:** Manipulate normal display readings by adjusting the m and b factors.
- **Percent:** Displays measurements as the percentage of deviation from a specified reference constant.
- **Reciprocal:** The reciprocal math operation displays measurement values as reciprocals. The displayed value is  $1/X$ , where X is the measurement value (if relative offset is being used, this is the measured value with relative offset applied).

Math calculations are applied to the input signal after relative offset and before limit tests.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.math.format = dmm.MATH_RECIPROCAL
dmm.digitize.math.enable = dmm.ON
Enables the reciprocal math operation on digitize voltage measurements.
```

**Also see**

[dmm.digitize.math.enable](#) (on page 13-108)

## dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor

This attribute specifies the offset, b, for the  $y = mx + b$  operation.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
offsetFactor = dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor
dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor = offsetFactor
offsetFactor = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_MXB_BF)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_MXB_BF, offsetFactor)
```

<i>offsetFactor</i>	The offset for the $y = mx + b$ operation; the valid range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code></li> <li>▪ Voltage: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code></li> </ul>

### Details

This attribute specifies the offset (b) for an  $mx + b$  operation.

The  $mx + b$  math operation lets you manipulate normal display readings (x) mathematically based on the calculation:

$$y = mx + b$$

Where:

- y is the displayed result
- m is a user-defined constant for the scale factor
- x is the measurement reading (if you are using a relative offset, this is the measurement with relative offset applied)
- b is the user-defined constant for the offset factor

### Example

<pre>dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT dmm.digitize.math.format = dmm.MATH_MXB dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor = 0.80 dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor = 42 dmm.digitize.math.enable = dmm.ON</pre>	<p>Set the digitize function to digitize current.</p> <p>Set the scale factor for the <math>mx + b</math> operation to 0.80.</p> <p>Set the offset factor to 42.</p> <p>Enable the math function.</p>
--	---

### Also see

- [Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)
- [dmm.digitize.math.enable](#) (on page 13-108)
- [dmm.digitize.math.format](#) (on page 13-109)
- [dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor](#) (on page 13-111)

## dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor

This attribute specifies the scale factor, m, for the  $y = mx + b$  math operation.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
scaleFactor = dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor
dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor = scaleFactor
scaleFactor = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_MXB_MF)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_MXB_MF, scaleFactor)
```

<i>scaleFactor</i>	The scale factor; the valid range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code></li> <li>▪ Voltage: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code></li> </ul>

### Details

This command sets the scale factor (m) for an  $mx + b$  operation for the selected measurement function.

The  $mx + b$  math operation lets you manipulate normal display readings (x) mathematically according to the following calculation:

$$y = mx + b$$

Where:

- y is the displayed result
- m is a user-defined constant for the scale factor
- x is the measurement reading (if you are using a relative offset, this is the measurement with relative offset applied)
- b is the user-defined constant for the offset factor

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.math.format = dmm.MATH_MXB
dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor = 0.80
dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor = 42
dmm.digitize.math.enable = dmm.ON
```

Set the digitize function to digitize current.  
Set the scale factor for the  $mx + b$  operation to 0.80.  
Set the offset factor to 42.  
Enable the math function.

### Also see

- [Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)
- [dmm.digitize.math.enable](#) (on page 13-108)
- [dmm.digitize.math.format](#) (on page 13-109)
- [dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor](#) (on page 13-110)

## dmm.digitize.math.percent

This attribute specifies the reference constant that is used when math operations are set to percent.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.math.percent
dmm.digitize.math.percent = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_PERCENT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_PERCENT, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The reference used when the math operation is set to percent; the range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code></li> <li>▪ Voltage: <code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code></li> </ul>

### Details

The percent math function displays measurements as percent deviation from a specified reference constant. The percent calculation is:

$$\text{Percent} = \left( \frac{\text{input} - \text{reference}}{\text{reference}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- *Percent* is the result
- *Input* is the measurement (if relative offset is being used, this is the relative offset value)
- *Reference* is the user-specified constant

### Example

<pre>dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT dmm.digitize.math.format = dmm.MATH_PERCENT dmm.digitize.math.percent = 42 dmm.digitize.math.enable = dmm.ON</pre>	Set the measurement function to digitize current. Set the math operations to percent. Set the percentage value to 42. Enable math operations.
---	--

### Also see

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)

[dmm.digitize.math.enable](#) (on page 13-108)

[dmm.digitize.math.format](#) (on page 13-109)

## dmm.digitize.range

This attribute determines the positive full-scale measure range for the selected digitize function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	Current: 1 A Voltage: 10 V

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.range
dmm.digitize.range = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_RANGE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_RANGE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	Set to the maximum expected value to be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: 10 µA to 3 A (front terminals) or 10 A (rear terminals)</li> <li>▪ Voltage: 100 mV to 1000 V</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function to which to assign this parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

When you assign a range value, the instrument selects a fixed range that is large enough to measure the assigned value. The instrument selects the best range for measuring the maximum expected value.

For example, for digitize current measurements, if you expect a reading of approximately 9 mA, set the range to 9 mA to select the 10 mA range.

When you read this setting, you see the positive full-scale value of the measurement range that the instrument is presently using.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.range = 90
```

Set the function to digitize voltage. Set the range to 90 V, which selects the 100 V range.

### Also see

None

## dmm.digitize.read()

This function makes digitize measurements, places them in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
reading = dmm.digitize.read()
reading = dmm.digitize.read(bufferName)
```

<i>reading</i>	The last reading of the measurement process
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer; if nothing is specified, the reading is stored in <i>defbuffer1</i>

### Details

You must set the instrument to make digitize measurements before sending this command with the `dmm.digitize.func` attribute.

This command initiates measurements using the present function settings, stores the readings in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

This command makes the number of digitize measurements that is set by the `dmm.digitize.count` attribute.

When you use a reading buffer with a command or action that makes multiple readings, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command.

If you define a specific reading buffer, the reading buffer must exist before you make the measurement.

### Example

```
voltMeasBuffer = buffer.make(10000)
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
print(dmm.digitize.read(voltMeasBuffer))
```

Create a buffer named `voltMeasBuffer`. Set the instrument to digitize voltage. Make a measurement that is stored in the `voltMeasBuffer` and is also printed.

### Also see

- [buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)
- [dmm.digitize.count](#) (on page 13-92)
- [dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)
- [dmm.digitize.unit](#) (on page 13-120)
- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — SimpleLoop](#) (on page 13-313)

## dmm.digitize.readwithtime()

This function initiates digitize measurements and returns the last actual measurement and time information in UTC format without using the trigger mode.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
reading, seconds, fractional = dmm.digitize.readwithtime()
reading, seconds, fractional = dmm.digitize.readwithtime(bufferName)
```

<i>reading</i>	The last reading of the measurement process
<i>seconds</i>	Seconds in UTC format
<i>fractional</i>	Fractional seconds
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, this parameter defaults to <i>defbuffer1</i>

### Details

This command initiates digitize measurements using the present function settings, stores the readings in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

The `dmm.digitize.count` attribute determines how many measurements are performed.

When you use a reading buffer with a command or action that makes multiple readings, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command.

If you define a specific reading buffer, the reading buffer must exist before you make the measurement.

### Example

```
print(dmm.digitize.readwithtime(defbuffer1))
```

Print the last digitize measurement and time information from `defbuffer1` in UTC format, which will look similar to:

```
-0.0003882925875    1415795836    0.946164546
```

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.count](#) (on page 13-92)

[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)

[trigger.model.load\(\) — SimpleLoop](#) (on page 13-313)



## dmm.digitize.rel.acquire()

This function acquires a measurement and stores it as the relative offset value for the selected digitize function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.digitize.rel.acquire()
```

### Details

This command triggers the instrument to make a new measurement for the selected function. This measurement is then stored as the new relative offset level.

When you send this command, the instrument does not apply any math, limit test, or filter settings to the measurement, even if they are set. It is a measurement that is made as if these settings are disabled.

If an error event occurs during the measurement, `nil` is returned and the relative offset level remains at the last valid setting.

You must change to the function for which you want to acquire a value before sending this command.

The instrument must have relative offset enabled to use the acquired relative offset value.

After executing this command, you can use the `dmm.digitize.rel.level` attribute to see the last relative level value that was acquired or that was set.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
rel_value = dmm.digitize.rel.acquire()
dmm.digitize.rel.enable = dmm.ON
print(rel_value)
```

Acquires a relative offset level value for the digitize current function and turns the relative offset feature on. Output the value of the offset.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)

[dmm.digitize.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-117)

[dmm.digitize.rel.level](#) (on page 13-118)

## dmm.digitize.rel.enable

This attribute enables or disables the application of a relative offset value to the measurement.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
state = dmm.digitize.rel.enable
dmm.digitize.rel.enable = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_REL_ENABLE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_REL_ENABLE, state)
```

<i>state</i>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enable: dmm.ON</li> <li>Disable: dmm.OFF</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

When relative measurements are enabled, all subsequent digitized readings are offset by the relative offset value that was calculated when you acquired the relative offset value.

Each returned measured relative reading is the result of the following calculation:

$$\text{Displayed reading} = \text{Actual measured reading} - \text{Relative offset value}$$

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.rel.acquire()
dmm.digitize.rel.enable = dmm.ON
```

Enables the relative measurements for digitize current after using the acquire command to set the relative level.

### Also see

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)

[dmm.digitize.rel.acquire\(\)](#) (on page 13-116)

[dmm.digitize.rel.level](#) (on page 13-118)

## dmm.digitize.rel.level

This attribute contains the relative offset value.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.rel.level
dmm.digitize.rel.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_REL_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_REL_LEVEL, value)
```

<i>value</i>	Relative offset value for digitized measurements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current, front terminals selected: -3 to 3</li> <li>▪ Current, rear terminals selected: -10 to 10</li> <li>▪ Voltage: -1000 to 1000</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

This command specifies the relative offset value that can be applied to new digitized measurements. When relative offset is enabled, all subsequent digitized readings are offset by the value that is set for this command.

You can set this value, or have the instrument acquire a value. If the instrument acquires the value, read this setting to return the value that was measured internally.

## NOTE

If you have math, limits, or filter operations selected, you can set the relative offset value to include the adjustments made by these operations. To include these operations, set `dmm.digitize.rel.level` to `dmm.digitize.read()`. The adjustments from these operations are not used if you use the `dmm.digitize.rel.acquire()` function to set the relative offset level.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.rel.level = dmm.digitize.read()
dmm.digitize.rel.enable = dmm.ON
```

Set the digitize function to digitize current.  
Set the relative offset level to be the reading with any calculations included.  
Enable the relative offset.

**Also see**

- [Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58)
- [dmm.digitize.rel.acquire\(\)](#) (on page 13-116)
- [dmm.digitize.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-117)

## dmm.digitize.samplerate

This attribute defines the precise acquisition rate at which the digitizing measurements are made.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1,000,000

**Usage**

```
readings = dmm.digitize.samplerate
dmm.digitize.samplerate = readings
readings = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_SAMPLE_RATE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_SAMPLE_RATE, readings)
```

<i>readings</i>	The number of readings per second: 1,000 to 1,000,000
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

**Details**

The sample rate determines how fast the DMM7510 acquires a digitized reading.

Set the sample rate before setting the aperture. If the aperture setting is too high for the selected sample rate, it is automatically adjusted to the highest aperture that can be used with the sample rate.

**Example**

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.samplerate = 200000
dmm.digitize.aperture = dmm.APERTURE_AUTO
dmm.digitize.count = 1
print(dmm.digitize.read())
```

Set the digitize function to digitize current. Set the sample rate to 200,000, with a count of 1, and automatic aperture.  
Make a digitize measurement.

**Also see**

- [dmm.digitize.aperture](#) (on page 13-91)
- [dmm.digitize.count](#) (on page 13-92)

## dmm.digitize.unit

This attribute sets the units of measurement that are displayed on the front panel of the instrument and stored in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.UNIT_VOLT (digitize voltage function) dmm.UNIT_AMP (digitize current function)

### Usage

```
value = dmm.digitize.unit
dmm.digitize.unit = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_UNIT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_UNIT, value)
```

<i>value</i>	Units to display for the digitize voltage function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Volts: dmm.UNIT_VOLT</li> <li>▪ Decibels: dmm.UNIT_DB</li> <li>▪ Decibel-milliwatts: dmm.UNIT_DBM</li> </ul> Units to display for the digitize current function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Amps: dmm.UNIT_AMP</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

The change in measurement units is displayed when the next measurement is made. You can only change the units for the listed functions.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.unit = dmm.UNIT_DB
```

Set the measure function to digitize voltage.  
Set the units to display in decibels.

### Also see

- [dmm.digitize.dbreference](#) (on page 13-96)
- [dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)
- [Show voltage readings in decibels](#) (on page 4-8)
- [Show voltage readings in decibel-milliwatts \(dBm\)](#) (on page 4-9)

## dmm.digitize.userdelay[N]

This attribute sets a user-defined delay that you can use in the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0 (0 s)

### Usage

```
delayTime = dmm.digitize.userdelay[N]
dmm.digitize.userdelay[N] = delayTime
delayTime = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_USER_DELAY_N)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_USER_DELAY_N, delayTime)
```

<i>delayTime</i>	The delay (0 for no delay, or 167 ns to 10 ks)
<i>N</i>	The user delay to which this time applies (1 to 5)
<i>function</i>	The digitize function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Current: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</li> <li>▪ Voltage: dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</li> </ul>

### Details

To use this command in a trigger model, assign the delay to the dynamic delay block.

The delay is specific to the selected function.

### Example

```
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.digitize.userdelay[2] = 0.5
trigger.model.setblock(6, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_DYNAMIC, trigger.USER_DELAY_M2)
Set user delay 2 to be 0.5 s. Sets trigger-model block 6 to use the delay.
```

### Also see

[trigger.model.setblock\(\)](#) — [trigger.BLOCK\\_DELAY\\_DYNAMIC](#) (on page 13-329)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level

This attribute defines the signal level that generates the analog trigger event for the edge trigger mode.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_EDGE_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_EDGE_LEVEL, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The signal level that generates the trigger
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This command is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to edge.

The edge level can be set to any value in the active measurement range. See the DMM7510 specifications for more information on the resolution and accuracy of the analog trigger.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.range = 3
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = 2.5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
```

Set measure function to DC current.

Set range to 3 A.

Disable autozero.

Set the analog trigger mode to edge.

Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A.

Set the level to be detected on a falling edge.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level](#) (on page 13-80)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope](#) (on page 13-123)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope

This attribute defines the slope of the analog trigger edge.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.SLOPE_RISING

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_EDGE_SLOPE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_EDGE_SLOPE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The slope of the analog trigger edge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rising: dmm.SLOPE_RISING</li> <li>▪ Falling: dmm.SLOPE_FALLING</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to edge.

Rising causes an analog trigger event when the analog signal trends from below the analog signal level to above the level.

Falling causes an analog trigger event when the signal trends from above to below the level.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.range = 3
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = 2.5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
```

Set measure function to DC current.  
Set range to 3 A.  
Disable autozero.  
Set the analog trigger mode to edge.  
Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A.  
Set the level to be detected on a falling edge.



**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope](#) (on page 13-81)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level](#) (on page 13-121)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject

This attribute enables or disables high frequency rejection on analog trigger events.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.ON

**Usage**

```
setting = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject = setting
setting = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_HFREJECT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_HFREJECT, setting)
```

<i>setting</i>	0 µs: dmm.OFF 64 µs: dmm.ON
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

False triggering around the set analog trigger level may occur with low frequency signals that are noisy, DC, or have low amplitude and slew rate during the peaks of input sine waves less than 250 Hz. High-frequency rejection avoids false triggers by requiring the trigger event to be sustained for at least 64 µs. This behavior is similar to a low pass filter effect with a 4 kHz 3 dB bandwidth.

When high frequency rejection is on, 64 µs of additional trigger latency is incurred. You may also need to adjust the trigger levels to ensure that the trigger condition is satisfied for at least 64 µs.

**Example**

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE dmm.measure.analogtrigger.highfreqreject =   dmm.ON</pre>	Set the measure function to DC voltage and turn high frequency rejection for the analog trigger to on.
---	--

**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.highfreqreject](#) (on page 13-82)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode

This attribute configures the type of signal behavior that can generate an analog trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.MODE_OFF

### Usage

```

setting = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = setting
setting = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_MODE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_MODE, setting)
    
```

<i>setting</i>	The mode setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Edge (signal crosses one level): dmm.MODE_EDGE</li> <li>▪ Pulse (two complementary edge events meet a specified time constraint): dmm.MODE_PULSE</li> <li>▪ Window (signal enters or exits a window defined by two levels): dmm.MODE_WINDOW</li> <li>▪ No analog triggering: dmm.MODE_OFF</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

When edge is selected, the analog trigger occurs when the signal crosses a certain level. You also specify if the analog trigger occurs on the rising or falling edge of the signal.

When pulse is selected, the analog trigger occurs when a pulse passes through the specified level and meets the constraint that you set on its width. You also specify the polarity of the signal (above or below the trigger level).

When window is selected, the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters or exits the window defined by the low and high signal levels.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.range = 3
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.level = 2.5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_FALLING
```

Set measure function to DC current.  
 Set range to 3 A.  
 Disable autozero.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to edge.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 2.5 A.  
 Set the level to be detected on a falling edge.

**Also see**

[Analog triggering example with digitize function](#) (on page 7-20)  
[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-83)

**dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition**

This attribute defines if the pulse must be greater than or less than the incoming pulse must have a duration greater than or less than the threshold pulse width before an analog trigger is generated.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.CONDITION_GREATER

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_CONDITION)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_CONDITION, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The pulse width must be greater than the specified pulse width: dmm.CONDITION_GREATER</li> <li>■ The pulse width must be less than the specified pulse width: dmm.CONDITION_LESS</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 10
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set measure function to DC voltage.  
 Set range to 10 V.  
 Disable autozero.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 μs.  
 Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-84)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level](#) (on page 13-127)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-129)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-130)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level

This attribute defines the pulse level that generates an analog trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_LEVEL, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The signal level
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 10
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set measure function to DC voltage.

Set range to 10 V.

Disable autozero.

Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.

Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.

Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 μs.

Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.

Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.level](#) (on page 13-85)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-126)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-129)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-130)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity

This attribute defines the polarity of the pulse that generates an analog trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.POLARITY_ABOVE

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_POLARITY)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_POLARITY, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Above: dmm.POLARITY_ABOVE</li> <li>▪ Below: dmm.POLARITY_BELOW</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

Only used when analog trigger mode is pulse.

Determines if the analog trigger occurs when the pulse is above the defined signal level or below the defined signal level.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 10
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set measure function to DC voltage.  
 Set range to 10 V.  
 Disable autozero.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 μs.  
 Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-86)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-126)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-129)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-130)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width

This attribute defines the threshold value for the pulse width.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1 ms

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATTRIG_PULSE_WIDTH)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATTRIG_PULSE_WIDTH, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The threshold value for the pulse width: 1 µs to 40 ms
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

This option is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to pulse.

This option sets either the minimum or maximum pulse width that generates an analog trigger event. The value of pulse condition determines whether this value is interpreted as the minimum or maximum pulse width.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 10
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_PULSE
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.level = 5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width = 30e-6
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition = dmm.CONDITION_LESS
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity = dmm.POLARITY_BELOW
```

Set measure function to DC voltage.  
 Set range to 10 V.  
 Disable autozero.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to pulse.  
 Set the analog trigger level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger pulse width to 30 μs.  
 Set the condition to be detect trigger within the pulse width.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the pulse is below the level.

**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)
- [dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-87)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.condition](#) (on page 13-126)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.polarity](#) (on page 13-129)
- [dmm.measure.analogtrigger.pulse.width](#) (on page 13-130)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction

This attribute defines if the analog trigger occurs when the signal enters or leaves the defined high and low analog signal level boundaries.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.DIRECTION_ENTER

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_WINDOW_DIRECTION)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_WINDOW_DIRECTION, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The direction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enter: dmm.DIRECTION_ENTER</li> <li>▪ Leave: dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>



## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This is only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 10
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_WINDOW
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = 5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow = 1
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction = dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE
```

Set measure function to DC voltage.  
 Set range to 10 V.  
 Disable autozero.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to window.  
 Set the analog trigger high level to 5 V.  
 Set the analog trigger low level to 1 V.  
 Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window.

## Also see

[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.direction](#) (on page 13-88)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh](#) (on page 13-132)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow](#) (on page 13-134)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh

This attribute defines the upper boundary of the analog trigger window.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	DC current: 5 µA DC voltage: 50 mV

## Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_WINDOW_LEVEL_HIGH)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_WINDOW_LEVEL_HIGH, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The upper boundary of the window
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

The high level must be greater than the low level.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 10
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_WINDOW
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = 5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow = 1
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction = dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE
```

Set measure function to DC voltage.

Set range to 10 V.

Disable autozero.

Set the analog trigger mode to window.

Set the analog trigger high level to 5 V.

Set the analog trigger low level to 1 V.

Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window.

## Also see

[Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)

[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh](#) (on page 13-89)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction](#) (on page 13-131)

[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow](#) (on page 13-134)

## dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow

This attribute defines the lower boundary of the analog trigger window.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_LEVEL_LOW)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_DIGI_WINDOW_LEVEL_LOW, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The lower boundary of the window
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

Only available when the analog trigger mode is set to window.

The high level must be greater than the low level.

To use the analog trigger with the measure functions, a range must be set (you cannot use autorange) and autozero must be disabled.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 10
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_WINDOW
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh = 5
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levellow = 1
dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction = dmm.DIRECTION_LEAVE
```

Set measure function to DC voltage.  
Set range to 10 V.  
Disable autozero.  
Set the analog trigger mode to window.  
Set the analog trigger high level to 5 V.  
Set the analog trigger low level to 1 V.  
Set the trigger to occur when the signal leaves the window.

**Also see**

- [Analog triggering overview](#) (on page 7-18)  
[dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.window.levellow](#) (on page 13-90)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.mode](#) (on page 13-125)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.direction](#) (on page 13-131)  
[dmm.measure.analogtrigger.window.levelhigh](#) (on page 13-132)

## dmm.measure.aperture

This function determines the aperture setting for the selected function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	See <b>Details</b>

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.aperture
dmm.measure.aperture = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_APERTURE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_APERTURE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The integration rate; see <b>Details</b> for ranges
<i>function</i>	The measure function; see <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

Function	Default value	Range
Voltage (AC and DC)	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 µs to 0.25 s 10 µs to 0.24 s
Current (AC and DC)	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 µs to 0.25 s 10 µs to 0.24 s
Resistance (2-wire and 4-wire)	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 µs to 0.25 s 10 µs to 0.24 s
Diode	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 µs to 0.25 s 10 µs to 0.24 s
Temperature	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 µs to 0.25 s 10 µs to 0.24 s
Frequency and Period	10 ms	10 ms to 273 ms
Voltage ratio	60 Hz: 16.67 ms 50 Hz: 20 ms	8.333 µs to 0.25 s 10 µs to 0.24 s

The aperture sets the amount of time the ADC takes when making a measurement, which is the integration period for the selected measurement function. The integration period is specified in seconds. In general, a short integration period provides a fast reading rate, while a long integration period provides better accuracy. The selected integration period is a compromise between speed and accuracy.

During the integration period, if an external trigger with a count of 1 is sent, the trigger is ignored. If the count is set to more than 1, the first reading is initialized by this trigger. Subsequent readings occur as rapidly as the instrument can make them. If a trigger occurs during the group measurement, the trigger is latched and another group of measurements with the same count will be triggered after the current group completes.

You can also set the integration rate by setting the number of power-line cycles (NPLCs). Changing the NPLC value changes the aperture time and changing the aperture time changes the NPLC value.

To calculate the aperture based on the NPLC value, use the following formula.

$$\text{Aperture} = \frac{\text{NPLC}}{f}$$

where:

- Aperture is the integration rate in seconds for each integration
- NPLC is the number of power-line cycles for each integration
- $f$  is the power-line frequency

If you set the NPLCs, the aperture setting changes to reflect that value. If you set the aperture, the NPLC setting is changed.

For the AC voltage and AC current functions, if the detector bandwidth setting is set to 3 Hz or 30 Hz, the aperture value is fixed and cannot be changed.

If line synchronization is enabled, the integration period does not start until the beginning of the next power-line cycle. For example, if a reading is triggered at the positive peak of a power-line cycle, the integration period does not start until that power-line cycle is completed. The integration period starts when the positive-going sine wave crosses 0 volts.

To see the line frequency that is auto-detected by the instrument, use the `localnode.linefreq` command.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.aperture = 0.0035
```

Set the aperture to 3.5 ms.

## Also see

[dmm.digitize.aperture](#) (on page 13-91)

[dmm.measure.linesync](#) (on page 13-171)

[dmm.measure.nplc](#) (on page 13-178)

[localnode.linefreq](#) (on page 13-243)

## dmm.measure.autodelay

This attribute enables or disables the automatic delay that occurs before each measurement.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.DELAY_ON

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.autodelay
dmm.measure.autodelay = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_AUTO_DELAY)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_AUTO_DELAY, value)
```

<i>value</i>	Enable the delay: dmm.DELAY_ON Disable the delay: dmm.DELAY_OFF
--------------	--

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

When this is enabled, a delay is added after a range or function change to allow the instrument to settle.

### Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE dmm.measure.autodelay = dmm.DELAY_ON dmm.measure.count = 10 ReadingBufferOne = buffer.make(1000) dmm.measure.read(ReadingBufferOne)</pre>	<p>Set the instrument to measure 2-wire ohms. Turn automatic delay on. Create a buffer named ReadingBufferOne. Set the number of measurements to 10. Make 10 measurements and store them in the reading buffer.</p>
---	---

### Also see

[delay\(\)](#) (on page 13-60)

## dmm.measure.autorange

This attribute determines if the measurement range is set manually or automatically for the selected measure function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.ON

### Usage

```
state = dmm.measure.autorange
dmm.measure.autorange = state
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE_AUTO)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE_AUTO, value)
```

<i>state</i>	Set the measurement range manually: dmm.OFF Set the measurement range automatically: dmm.ON
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command determines how the range is selected.

When this command is set to off, you must set the range. If you do not set the range, the instrument remains at the range that was last selected by autorange.

When this command is set to on, the instrument automatically goes to the most sensitive range to perform the measurement.

If a range is manually selected through the front panel or a remote command, this command is automatically set to off.

Autorange selects the best range in which to measure the signal that is applied to the input terminals of the instrument. When autorange is enabled, the range increases at 120 percent of range. The range decreases occur when the reading is <10 percent of nominal range. For example, if you are on the 1 V range and autorange is enabled, the instrument autoranges up to the 10 V range when the measurement exceeds 1.2 V. It autoranges down to the 100 mV range when the measurement falls below 1 V.

## NOTE

When the TERMINALS switch is set to REAR and autorange is enabled, autoranging is limited to ranges up to 3 A. The 10 A range is not included in the autorange algorithm.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.autorange = dmm.ON
```

Select the measurement function to be DC voltage. Set autorange on.

**Also see**

- [dmm.measure.range](#) (on page 13-182)
- [Ranges](#) (on page 4-56)

## dmm.measure.autozero.enable

This attribute enables or disables automatic updates to the internal reference measurements (autozero) of the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.ON

**Usage**

```
state = dmm.measure.autozero.enable
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_AUTO_ZERO)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_AUTO_ZERO, state)
```

<i>state</i>	Disable autozero: dmm.OFF Enable autozero: dmm.ON
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

To ensure the accuracy of readings, the instrument must periodically get new measurements of its internal ground and voltage reference. The time interval between updates to these reference measurements is determined by the integration aperture that is being used for measurements. The DMM7510 uses separate reference and zero measurements for each aperture.

By default, the instrument automatically checks these reference measurements whenever a signal measurement is made.

The time to make the reference measurements is in addition to the normal measurement time. If timing is critical, you can disable autozero to avoid this time penalty.

When autozero is set to off, the instrument may gradually drift out of specification. To minimize the drift, you can send the once command to make a reference and zero measurement immediately before a test sequence.



For AC voltage and AC current measurements where the detector bandwidth is set to 3 Hz or 30 Hz, autozero is set on and cannot be changed.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.OFF
```

Set autozero off for voltage measurements.

### Also see

[Automatic reference measurements](#) (on page 4-55)  
[dmm.measure.autozero.once\(\)](#) (on page 13-140)  
[dmm.measure.nplc](#) (on page 13-178)

## dmm.measure.autozero.once()

This function causes the instrument to refresh the reference and zero measurements once.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.autozero.once()
```

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command forces a refresh of the reference and zero measurements that are used for the present aperture setting for the selected function.

When autozero is set to off, the instrument may gradually drift out of specification. To minimize the drift, you can send the once command to make a reference and zero measurement immediately before a test sequence.

If the NPLC setting is less than 0.2 PLC, sending autozero once can result in delay of more than a second.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.autozero.once()
```

Do a one-time refresh of the reference and zero measurements.

### Also see

[Automatic reference measurements](#) (on page 4-55)  
[dmm.measure.autozero.enable](#) (on page 13-139)

## dmm.measure.bias.actual

This attribute returns the amount of current the instrument is sourcing when it makes measurements.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.bias.actual
```

value	The actual bias level
-------	-----------------------

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

Reads the actual amount of current that is sourced by the instrument when a measurement is made.

For the 1 Ω to 1 MΩ ranges, a constant current source is used to calculate resistance. The `dmm.measure.bias.actual` attribute returns the calibrated current for the programmed range. For the 10 MΩ to 1 GΩ ranges, the DMM7510 uses the ratiometric technique. Ratiometric ohms measurement has lower noise and better repeatability for testing devices at ranges greater than 1 MΩ, but has variable current through the device under test (DUT). The `dmm.measure.bias.actual` attribute returns the ideal maximum current when the DUT is at 0 Ω (0.69 μA).

### Example

<code>print(dmm.measure.bias.actual)</code>	Read the actual bias level.
---	-----------------------------

### Also see

[dmm.measure.bias.level](#) (on page 13-142)

## dmm.measure.bias.level

This attribute selects the amount of current the instrument sources when it makes measurements.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0.001 (1 mA)

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.bias.level
dmm.measure.bias.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_BIAS_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_BIAS_LEVEL, value)
```

<i>value</i>	Enter the value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 µA: 1e-5</li> <li>▪ 100 µA: 0.0001</li> <li>▪ 1 mA: 0.001</li> <li>▪ 10 mA: 0.01</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

Selects the amount of current that is sourced by the instrument to make measurements.

### Example

dmm.measure.bias.level = 0.0001	Set a bias level of 100 µA.
---------------------------------	-----------------------------

### Also see

[dmm.measure.bias.actual](#) (on page 13-141)

## dmm.measure.configlist.catalog()

This function returns the name of one measure configuration list that is stored on the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.configlist.catalog()
```

### Details

You can use this command to retrieve the names of measure configuration lists that are stored in the instrument.

This command returns one name each time you send it. This command returns `nil` to indicate that there are no more names to return. If the command returns `nil` the first time you send it, no measure configuration lists have been created for the instrument.

### Example

<pre>print(dmm.measure.configlist.catalog())</pre>	Request the name of one measure configuration list that is stored in the instrument. Send the command again until it returns <code>nil</code> to get all stored lists.
<pre>print(dmm.measure.configlist.catalog())</pre>	If there are two configuration lists on the instrument. Example output: <code>testMeasList</code>
<pre>print(dmm.measure.configlist.catalog())</pre>	<code>myMeasList</code>
<pre>print(dmm.measure.configlist.catalog())</pre>	<code>nil</code>

### Also see

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [createconfigscript\(\)](#) (on page 13-55)
- [dmm.measure.configlist.create\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)

## dmm.measure.configlist.create()

This function creates an empty measure configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.configlist.create("listName")
```

<code>listName</code>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
-----------------------	---

## Details

This command creates an empty configuration list. To add configuration indexes to this list, you need to use the store command.

Configuration lists are not saved when the instrument is turned off. To save a configuration list, create a configuration script to save instrument settings, including any defined configuration lists.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.configlist.create("MyMeasList")
```

Create a measure configuration list named MyMeasList.

## Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

[dmm.measure.configlist.catalog\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)

[dmm.measure.configlist.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-144)

[dmm.measure.configlist.query\(\)](#) (on page 13-145)

[dmm.measure.configlist.recall\(\)](#) (on page 13-146)

[dmm.measure.configlist.size\(\)](#) (on page 13-147)

[dmm.measure.configlist.store\(\)](#) (on page 13-147)

# dmm.measure.configlist.delete()

This function deletes a measure configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
dmm.measure.configlist.delete("listName")
```

```
dmm.measure.configlist.delete("listName", index)
```

<i>listName</i>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<i>index</i>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the configuration list

## Details

Deletes a configuration list. If the index is not specified, the entire configuration list is deleted. If the index is specified, only the specified configuration index in the list is deleted.

When an index is deleted from a configuration list, the index numbers of the following indexes are shifted up by one. For example, if you have a configuration list with 10 indexes and you delete index 3, the index that was numbered 4 becomes index 3, and the all the following indexes are renumbered in sequence to index 9. Because of this, if you want to delete several nonconsecutive indexes in a configuration list, it is best to delete the higher numbered index first, then the next lower index, and so on. This also means that if you want to delete all the indexes in a configuration list, you must delete index 1 repeatedly until all indexes have been removed.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.configlist.delete("myMeasList")
```

Delete a measure configuration list named myMeasList.

```
dmm.measure.configlist.delete("myMeasList", 2)
```

Delete configuration index 2 from the measure configuration list named myMeasList.

**Also see**

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [createconfigscript\(\)](#) (on page 13-55)
- [dmm.measure.configlist.create\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)

## dmm.measure.configlist.query()

This function returns a list of TSP commands and parameter settings that are stored in the specified configuration index.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
dmm.measure.configlist.query("listName", index)
dmm.measure.configlist.query("listName", index, "fieldSeparator")
```

<i>listName</i>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<i>index</i>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the configuration list
<i>fieldSeparator</i>	String that represents the separator for the data; use one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comma (default): ,</li> <li>▪ Semicolon: ;</li> <li>▪ New line: \n</li> </ul>

**Details**

This command recalls data for one configuration index.

**Example**

```
print(dmm.measure.configlist.query("testMeasList", 2, "\n"))
```

Returns the TSP commands and parameter settings that represent the settings in configuration index 2.

Partial example output:

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.unit = dmm.UNIT_VOLT
dmm.measure.range = 0.1
dmm.measure.autorange = dmm.ON
dmm.measure.transducer is not used
dmm.measure.detectorbandwidth is not used
dmm.measure.autozero.enable = dmm.ON
dmm.measure.autodelay = dmm.DELAY_ON
dmm.measure.displaydigits = dmm.DIGITS_6_5
dmm.measure.dbreference = 1
dmm.measure.filter.enable = dmm.OFF
dmm.measure.filter.count = 10
dmm.measure.filter.type = dmm.FILTER_REPEAT_AVG
dmm.measure.filter.window = 0
```

**Also see**

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [createconfigscript\(\)](#) (on page 13-55)
- [dmm.measure.configlist.create\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)

## dmm.measure.configlist.recall()

This function recalls a configuration index in a measure configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.configlist.recall("listName")
dmm.measure.configlist.recall("listName", index)
```

<i>listName</i>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<i>index</i>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the measure configuration list

### Details

Use this command to recall the settings stored in a specific configuration index in a measure configuration list. If you do not specify an index when you send the command, it recalls the settings stored in the first configuration index in the specified measure configuration list.

If you recall an invalid index (for example, calling index 3 when there are only two indexes in the configuration list) or try to recall an index from an empty configuration list, an error message is displayed.

Each index contains the settings for the selected function of that index. Settings for other functions are not affected when the configuration list index is recalled. A single index stores the settings associated with a single measure or digitize function.

This command recalls data for one configuration index.

### Example

<code>dmm.measure.configlist.recall("MyMeasList")</code>	Because an index was not specified, this command recalls configuration index 1 from a configuration list named <code>MyMeasList</code> .
<code>dmm.measure.configlist.recall("MyMeasList", 5)</code>	Recalls configuration index 5 in a configuration list named <code>MyMeasList</code> .

### Also see

- [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)
- [createconfigscript\(\)](#) (on page 13-55)
- [dmm.measure.configlist.create\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)
- [dmm.measure.configlist.store\(\)](#) (on page 13-147)

## dmm.measure.configlist.size()

This function returns the size (number of configuration indexes) of a measure configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
indexCount = dmm.measure.configlist.size("listName")
```

<i>indexCount</i>	A number that represents the total count of indexes stored in the specified measure configuration list
<i>listName</i>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list

### Details

This command returns the size (number of configuration indexes) of a measure configuration list.

The size of the list is equal to the number of configuration indexes in a configuration list.

### Example

```
print(dmm.measure.configlist.size("testMeasList"))
```

Returns the number of configuration indexes in a measure configuration list named `testMeasList`.

Example output:

```
1
```

### Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

[createconfigscript\(\)](#) (on page 13-55)

[dmm.measure.configlist.create\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)

## dmm.measure.configlist.store()

This function stores the active measure or digitize settings into the named configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.configlist.store("listName")
```

```
dmm.measure.configlist.store("listName", index)
```

<i>listName</i>	A string that represents the name of a measure configuration list
<i>index</i>	A number that defines a specific configuration index in the configuration list

### Details

Use this command to store the active measure or digitize settings to a configuration index in a configuration list. If the index parameter is not provided, the new settings are appended to the end of the list. The index only stores the active settings for a single active measure or digitize function.



A measure configuration list can store measure or digitize settings, but not at the same time. If the active function is a digitize function, digitize settings are saved. When the index is queried, digitize settings and their values are listed, but measure settings are listed as not being used. Similarly, if the active function is a measure function, measure settings are saved. When the index is queried, the measure settings and their values are listed, but the digitize settings are listed as not used.

Configuration lists are not saved when the instrument is turned off or reset. To save a configuration list, create a configuration script to save instrument settings, including any defined configuration lists.

### Example

<code>dmm.measure.configlist.store("MyConfigList")</code>	Stores the active settings of the instrument to the end of the configuration list <code>MyConfigList</code> .
<code>dmm.measure.configlist.store("MyConfigList", 5)</code>	Stores the active settings of the instrument to configuration index 5 in the measure configuration list <code>MyConfigList</code> .

### Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

[createconfigscript\(\)](#) (on page 13-55)

[dmm.measure.configlist.create\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)

## dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc()

This function allows you to store the settings for a measure function into a measure configuration list whether or not the function is active.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	Not applicable

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc("listName", function)
```

```
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc("listName", function, index)
```

<i>listName</i>	Name of the configuration list in which to store the function settings
<i>function</i>	The measure function settings to save into the configuration list; see <b>Details</b>
<i>index</i>	The number of the configuration list index in which to store the settings

### Details

You must create the configuration list before using this command.

If *index* is not specified, the settings are stored to the next available index in the configuration list.

You can set *function* to the values in the following table.

<code>dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIODE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code>

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.configlist.create("MyMeasList")
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc("MyMeasList", dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE)
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc("MyMeasList", dmm.FUNC_DC_TEMPERATURE, 2)
```

Create a measure configuration list named MyMeasList.  
 Store the attributes for the DC Voltage settings in index 1.  
 Stores attributes for the Temperature function in index 2.

**Also see**

[dmm.measure.configlist.create\(\)](#) (on page 13-143)

[dmm.measure.setattribute\(\)](#) (on page 13-196)

## dmm.measure.count

This attribute sets the number of measurements to make when a measurement is requested.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1

**Usage**

```
count = dmm.measure.count
dmm.measure.count = count
count = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_COUNT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_COUNT, count)
```

<i>count</i>	The number of measurements to make when a measurement is requested (maximum 1,000,000 or buffer capacity)
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

This command sets the number of measurements that are made when a measurement is requested. This command does not affect the trigger model.

When `dmm.measure.count` or if the function for `dmm.measure.setattribute` is the active function, this command sets the count for all measure functions. When you send `dmm.measure.setattribute` for a function that is not active, only the count for the specified function is changed.

If you set the count to a value that is larger than the capacity of the reading buffer and the buffer fill mode is set to continuous, the buffer wraps until the number of readings specified have occurred. The earliest readings in the count are overwritten. If the buffer is set to fill once, readings stop when the buffer is filled, even if the count is not complete.

## NOTE

To get better performance from the instrument, use the SimpleLoop trigger-model template instead of using the count command.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.count = 10
dmm.measure.read()

Set the instrument to make 10 measurements.
Request 10 measurements.
```

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.count](#) (on page 13-92)  
[dmm.measure.read\(\)](#) (on page 13-184)  
[dmm.measure.readwithtime\(\)](#) (on page 13-185)  
[trigger.model.load\(\) — SimpleLoop](#) (on page 13-313)

## dmm.measure.dbreference

This attribute defines the decibel (dB) reference setting for the DMM in volts.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1 (1 V)

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.dbreference
dmm.measure.dbreference = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DB_REFERENCE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DB_REFERENCE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The decibel reference range: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DC voltage: 1e-7 V to 1000 V</li> <li>▪ AC voltage: 1e-7 V to 700 V</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This value only applies when the unit setting for the function is set to decibels.

**Example**

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE dmm.measure.unit = dmm.UNIT_DB dmm.measure.dbreference = 5</pre>	Sets the units to decibel and sets the dB reference to 5 for DC volts.
--	--

**Also see**

- [dmm.digitize.dbreference](#) (on page 13-96)
- [dmm.measure.dbmreference](#) (on page 13-151)
- [dmm.measure.unit](#) (on page 13-213)

## dmm.measure.dbmreference

This attribute defines the decibel-milliwatts (dBm) reference.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	75 (75 Ω)

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.dbmreference
dmm.measure.dbmreference = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DBM_REFERENCE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DBM_REFERENCE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The dBm impedance value (1 Ω to 9999 Ω)
<i>function</i>	See <b>FUNCTIONS</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

This value only applied when the unit setting for the function is set to dBm.

**Example**

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE dmm.measure.unit = dmm.UNIT_DBM dmm.measure.dbmreference = 85</pre>	Sets the units to dBm and sets the dBm reference to 85 Ω.
---	---

**Also see**

- [dmm.digitize.dbmreference](#) (on page 13-96)
- [dmm.measure.dbreference](#) (on page 13-150)
- [dmm.measure.unit](#) (on page 13-213)

## dmm.measure.detectorbandwidth

This attribute selects the detector bandwidth for AC current and AC voltage measurements.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	30 Hz

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.detectorbandwidth
dmm.measure.detectorbandwidth = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DETECTBW)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DETECTBW, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The bandwidth that is closest to the line frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3 Hz: dmm.DETECTBW_3HZ</li> <li>▪ 30 Hz: dmm.DETECTBW_30HZ</li> <li>▪ 300 Hz: dmm.DETECTBW_300HZ</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

You can set the detector bandwidth to improve measurement accuracy. Select the bandwidth that contains the lowest frequency component of the input signal. For example, if the lowest frequency component of your input signal is 40 Hz, use a bandwidth setting of 30 Hz.

If the bandwidth is set to 3 Hz or 30 Hz, the autozero feature is always enabled and the integration unit is set to Sampling. In addition, the Sampling Time is displayed.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.detectorbandwidth = dmm.DETECTBW_3HZ
```

Set the measure function to AC current.  
Set the bandwidth to 3 Hz.

### Also see

[dmm.measure.autozero.enable](#) (on page 13-139)

## dmm.measure.displaydigits

This attribute determines the number of digits that are displayed for measurements on the front panel.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	See <b>Functions and defaults</b>

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.displaydigits
dmm.measure.displaydigits = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DIGITS)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DIGITS, value)
```

<i>value</i>	3.5 digit resolution: dmm.DIGITS_3_5 4.5 digit resolution: dmm.DIGITS_4_5 5.5 digit resolution: dmm.DIGITS_5_5 6.5 digit resolution: dmm.DIGITS_6_5 7.5 digit resolution: dmm.DIGITS_7_5
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions and defaults</b>

### Functions and defaults

Function	Def	Function	Def	Function	Def
dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	7	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	7	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY	6
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	6	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	7	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD	6
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	7	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	7	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO	7
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	6	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	4	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT	4
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	3	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	4	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE	4

### Details

This command affects how the reading for a measurement is displayed on the front panel of the instrument. It does not affect the number of digits returned in a remote command reading. It also does not affect the accuracy or speed of measurements.

The display digits setting is saved with the function setting, so if you use another function, then return to the function for which you set display digits, the display digits setting you set previously is retained.

The change in digits occurs the next time a measurement is made.

To change the number of digits returned in a remote command reading, use `format.asciiprecision`.

### Example

<code>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE</code> <code>dmm.measure.displaydigits = dmm.DIGITS_5_5</code>	Set the measurement function to voltage with a front-panel display resolution of 5½.
--	--

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.displaydigits](#) (on page 13-97)  
[format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)

## dmm.measure.drycircuit

This attribute enables or disables the dry circuit feature of the 4-wire resistance measure function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
state = dmm.measure.drycircuit
dmm.measure.drycircuit = state
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DRY_CIRCUIT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DRY_CIRCUIT, value)
```

<i>state</i>	To disable dry circuit, select <code>dmm.OFF</code> ; available for all ranges To enable dry circuit, select <code>dmm.ON</code> ; available for the 1 Ω to 10 kΩ ranges
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

<code>dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIODE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code>

### Details

Enabling dry circuit limits the open-circuit voltage to below 20 mV, which is often required with low-glitch measurements, such as measuring switch and relay contact resistance.

When dry circuit is enabled, offset compensation is automatically enabled.

### Example

<code>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE</code> <code>dmm.measure.drycircuit = dmm.ON</code>	Set the measure function to 4-wire resistance and enable dry circuit.
--	---

### Also see

[dmm.measure.offsetcompensation.enable](#) (on page 13-180)

[dmm.measure.range](#) (on page 13-182)

## dmm.measure.filter.count

This attribute sets the number of measurements that are averaged when filtering is enabled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	10

### Usage

```
filterCount = dmm.measure.filter.count
dmm.measure.filter.count = filterCount
filterCount = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_COUNT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_COUNT, filterCount)
```

<i>filterCount</i>	The number of readings required for each filtered measurement (1 to 100)
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

The filter count is the number of readings that are acquired and stored in the filter stack for the averaging calculation. When the filter count is larger, more filtering is done, and the data is less noisy.

### Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT dmm.measure.filter.count = 10 dmm.measure.filter.type = dmm.FILTER_MOVING_AVG dmm.measure.filter.enable = dmm.ON</pre>	<p>Set the measurement function to current. Set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10. Enable the averaging filter.</p>
--	--

### Also see

- [Filtering measurement data](#) (on page 4-63)
- [dmm.measure.filter.enable](#) (on page 13-156)
- [dmm.measure.filter.type](#) (on page 13-157)



## dmm.measure.filter.enable

This attribute enables or disables the averaging filter for measurements of the selected function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
filterState = dmm.measure.filter.enable
dmm.measure.filter.enable = filterState
filterState = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_ENABLE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_ENABLE, filterState)
```

<i>filterState</i>	The filter status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable the filter: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enable the filter: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command enables or disables the averaging filter. When this is enabled, the reading returned by the instrument is an averaged value, taken from multiple measurements. The settings of the filter count and filter type for the selected measure function determines how the reading is averaged.

### Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT dmm.measure.filter.count = 10 dmm.measure.filter.type = dmm.FILTER_MOVING_AVG dmm.measure.filter.enable = dmm.ON</pre>	<p>Set the measurement function to current. Set the averaging filter type to moving average, with a filter count of 10. Enable the averaging filter.</p>
--	--

### Also see

[Filtering measurement data](#) (on page 4-63)

[dmm.measure.filter.count](#) (on page 13-155)

[dmm.measure.filter.type](#) (on page 13-157)

## dmm.measure.filter.type

This attribute defines the type of averaging filter that is used for the selected measure function when the measurement filter is enabled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.FILTER_REPEAT_AVG

### Usage

```
type = dmm.measure.filter.type
dmm.measure.filter.type = type
type = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_TYPE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_TYPE, type)
```

<i>type</i>	The filter type setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeating filter: dmm.FILTER_REPEAT_AVG</li> <li>Moving filter: dmm.FILTER_MOVING_AVG</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

When the repeating average filter is selected, a set of measurements are made. These measurements are stored in a measurement stack and averaged together to produce the averaged sample. Once the averaged sample is produced, the stack is flushed, and the next set of data is used to produce the next averaged sample. This type of filter is the slowest, since the stack must be completely filled before an averaged sample can be produced.

When the moving average filter is selected, the measurements are added to the stack continuously on a first-in, first-out basis. As each measurement is made, the oldest measurement is removed from the stack. A new averaged sample is produced using the new measurement and the data that is now in the stack.

## NOTE

When the moving average filter is first selected, the stack is empty. When the first measurement is made, it is copied into all the stack locations to fill the stack. A true average is not produced until the stack is filled with new measurements. The size of the stack is determined by the filter count setting.

The repeating average filter produces slower results but produces more stable results than the moving average filter. For either method, the greater the number of measurements that are averaged, the slower the averaged sample rate, but the lower the noise error. Trade-offs between speed and noise are normally required to tailor the instrumentation to your measurement application.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.filter.type = dmm.FILTER_MOVING_AVG
dmm.measure.filter.enable = dmm.ON
```

Set the measurement function to DC current.  
Set the filter type to moving average and enable filtered measurements.

**Also see**

[dmm.measure.filter.enable](#) (on page 13-156)

## dmm.measure.filter.window

This attribute sets the window for the averaging filter that is used for measurements for the selected function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0 (no filter)

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.filter.window
dmm.measure.filter.window = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_WINDOW)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_WINDOW, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The filter window setting; the range is between 0 and 10 to indicate percent of range
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

This command selects the window size for the averaging filter.

The noise window allows a faster response time to large signal step changes. A reading that falls outside the plus or minus noise window fills the filter stack immediately.

If the noise does not exceed the selected percentage of range, the reading is based on an average of reading conversions — the normal averaging filter. If the noise does exceed the selected percentage, the reading is a single reading conversion, and new averaging starts from this point.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE
dmm.measure.filter.type = dmm.FILTER_MOVING_AVG
dmm.measure.filter.window = 0.25
dmm.measure.filter.enable = dmm.ON
```

Set the measure function to 2-wire ohms.  
Set the filter type to moving average.  
Set the filter window to 0.25 and enable filtered measurements.

**Also see**

[dmm.measure.filter.enable](#) (on page 13-156)

[dmm.measure.filter.type](#) (on page 13-157)

## dmm.measure.fourrtd

This attribute defines the type of 4-wire RTD that is being used

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.RTD_PT100

### Usage

```
RTDType = dmm.measure.fourrtd
dmm.measure.fourrtd = RTDType
RTDType= dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FOUR_RTD)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FOUR_RTD, RTDType)
```

<i>RTDType</i>	The type of 4-wire RTD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PT100: dmm.RTD_PT100</li> <li>▪ PT385: dmm.RTD_PT385</li> <li>▪ PT3916: dmm.RTD_PT3916</li> <li>▪ D100: dmm.RTD_D100</li> <li>▪ F100: dmm.RTD_F100</li> <li>▪ User-specified type: dmm.RTD_USER</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

The transducer type must be set to temperature and the transducer must be set to 4-wire RTD before you can set the RTD type.

### Example

dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_FOURRTD dmm.measure.fourrtd = dmm.RTD_PT3916	Set the measure function to temperature. Set the transducer type to 4-wire RTD. Set the RTD type to PT3916.
---	---

### Also see

- [dmm.measure.rtdalpha](#) (on page 13-190)
- [dmm.measure.rtdbeta](#) (on page 13-191)
- [dmm.measure.rtddelta](#) (on page 13-192)
- [dmm.measure.rtdzero](#) (on page 13-193)
- [dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)
- [Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## dmm.measure.func

This attribute selects the active measure function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE

### Usage

```
mFunction = dmm.measure.func
dmm.measure.func = mFunction
```

<i>mFunction</i>	The type of measurement; see <b>Functions</b> for options
------------------	---

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

Set this command to the type of measurement you want to make.

Reading this command returns the measure function that is presently active.

When you select a function, settings for other commands that are related to the function become active. For example, assume that:

- You selected the current function and set the math function to reciprocal.
- You changed to the voltage function and set the math function to percent.

If you return to the current function, the math function returns to reciprocal. If you then switch from the current function to the voltage function, the math function returns to percent. All attributes that begin with `dmm.measure.` are saved with the active measure function unless otherwise indicated in the command description.

If a digitize measurement function is active, calling this command returns `dmm.FUNC_NONE`. The no function setting is automatically made if you select a function with `dmm.digitize.func` or through the options from the front-panel Digitize Functions tab.

**Example**

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE dmm.measure.math.format = dmm.MATH_PERCENT dmm.measure.math.enable = dmm.ON dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE dmm.measure.math.format = dmm.MATH_RECIPROCAL dmm.measure.math.enable = dmm.ON print(dmm.measure.math.format) dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE print(dmm.measure.math.format)</pre>	<p>Sets the instrument to measure voltage and set the math format to percent and enable the math functions.</p> <p>Set the instrument to measure resistance and set the math format to reciprocal and enable the math functions.</p> <p>Print the math format while the resistance measurement function is selected. The output is: dmm.MATH_RECIPROCAL</p> <p>Change the function to voltage. Print the math format. The output is: dmm.MATH_PERCENT</p>
--	---

**Also see**

[dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)

## dmm.measure.getattribute()

This function returns the setting for a function attribute.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

*value* = dmm.measure.getattribute(*function*, *setting*)

<i>value</i>	The attribute value
<i>function</i>	The measurement function; see <b>Details</b>
<i>setting</i>	The attribute for the function; refer to <a href="#">dmm.measure.setattribute()</a> (on page 13-196) for available settings

**Details**

The options for *function* are shown in the following table.

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

You can retrieve one attribute at a time.

**Example**

```
print(dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE))
print(dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_NPLC))
print(dmm.measure.getattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DIGITS))
```

Retrieve the range, NPLC, and digits settings for the DC voltage function.

Example return:

0.02

1

dmm.DIGITS\_4\_5

**Also see**

[dmm.measure.setattribute\(\)](#) (on page 13-196)

**dmm.measure.inputimpedance**

This attribute determines when the 10 MΩ input divider is enabled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.IMPEDANCE_10M

**Usage**

```
setting = dmm.measure.inputimpedance
dmm.measure.inputimpedance = setting
setting = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_INPUT_IMPEDANCE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_INPUT_IMPEDANCE, setting)
```

<i>setting</i>	10 MΩ for all ranges: dmm.IMPEDANCE_10M Automatic: dmm.IMPEDANCE_AUTO
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

Automatic input impedance provides the lowest measure noise with the highest isolation on the device under test (DUT). When automatic input impedance is selected, the 100 mV to 10 V voltage ranges have more than 10 GΩ input impedance. For the 100 V and 1000 V ranges, a 10 MΩ input divider is placed across the HI and LO input terminals.

When the input impedance is set to 10 MΩ, the 100 mV to 1000 V ranges have a 10 MΩ input divider across the HI and LO input terminals. The 10 MΩ impedance provides stable measurements when the terminals are open (approximately 100 μV at 1 PLC).

Choosing automatic input impedance is a balance between achieving low DC voltage noise on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges and optimizing measurement noise due to charge injection. The DMM7510 is optimized for low noise and charge injection when the DUT has less than 100 kΩ input resistance. When the DUT input impedance is more than 100 kΩ, selecting an input impedance of 10 MΩ optimizes the measurement for lowest noise on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges. You can achieve short-term low noise and low charge injection on the 100 mV and 1 V ranges with autozero off. For the 10 V to 1000 V ranges, both input impedance settings achieve low charge injection.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.inputimpedance = dmm.IMPEDANCE_AUTO
```

Set input impedance to be set automatically when the DC voltage function is selected.

**Also see**

- [dmm.digitize.inputimpedance](#) (on page 13-99)
- [dmm.measure.opendetector](#) (on page 13-181)

## dmm.measure.limit[Y].audible

This attribute determines if the instrument beeper sounds when a limit test passes or fails.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	Continuity: dmm.AUDIBLE_PASS Other functions: dmm.AUDIBLE_NONE

**Usage**

```
state = dmm.measure.limit[Y].audible
dmm.measure.limit[Y].audible = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_Y, state)
```

<i>state</i>	When the beeper sounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Never: dmm.AUDIBLE_NONE</li> <li>On test failure: dmm.AUDIBLE_FAIL</li> <li>On test pass: dmm.AUDIBLE_PASS</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	The measure function; see <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

The tone and length of beeper cannot be adjusted.



**Example**

See [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169) for an example of how to use this command.

**Also see**

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].audible](#) (on page 13-100)

[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-166)

**dmm.measure.limit[Y].autoclear**

This attribute indicates if the test result for limit *Y* should be cleared automatically or not.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.ON

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.limit[Y].autoclear
dmm.measure.limit[Y].autoclear = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_Y, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The auto clear setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enable: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

When auto clear is set to on, limit conditions are cleared automatically after each measurement. If you are making a series of measurements, the instrument shows the limit test result of the last measurement for the pass or fail indication for the limit.

If you want to know if any of a series of measurements failed the limit, set the auto clear setting to off. When this is set to off, a failed indication is not cleared automatically. It remains set until it is cleared with the clear command.

The auto clear setting affects both the high and low limits.

**Example**

See [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169) for an example of how to use this command.

**Also see**

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].autoclear](#) (on page 13-101)

## dmm.measure.limit[Y].clear()

This function clears the results of the limit test defined by Y.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.limit[Y].clear()
```

Y	Limit number: 1 or 2
---	----------------------

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

Use this command to clear the test results of limit Y when the limit auto clear option is turned off. Both the high and low test results are cleared.

To avoid the need to manually clear the test results for a limit, turn the auto clear option on.

### Example

See [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169) for an example of how to use this command.

### Also see

- [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-102)
- [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].autoclear](#) (on page 13-164)

## dmm.measure.limit[Y].enable

This attribute enables or disables a limit test on the measurement from the selected measure function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
state = dmm.measure.limit[Y].enable
dmm.measure.limit[Y].enable = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_ENABLE_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_ENABLE_Y, state)
```

<i>state</i>	Limit <i>Y</i> testing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enable: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command enables or disables a limit test for the selected measurement function. When this attribute is enabled, the limit *Y* testing occurs on each measurement made by the instrument. Limit *Y* testing compares the measurements to the high-limit and low-limit values. If a measurement falls outside these limits, the test fails.

### Example

See [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169) for an example of how to use this command.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-103)  
[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].autoclear](#) (on page 13-164)  
[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-165)  
[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].fail](#) (on page 13-167)  
[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].high.value](#) (on page 13-168)  
[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169)

## dmm.measure.limit[Y].fail

This attribute queries the results of a limit test.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.limit[Y].fail
```

<i>value</i>	<p>The results of the limit test for limit <i>Y</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_NONE</code>: Test passed; measurement under or equal to the high limit</li> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_HIGH</code>: Test failed; measurement exceeded high limit</li> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_LOW</code>: Test failed; measurement exceeded low limit</li> <li>▪ <code>dmm.FAIL_BOTH</code>: Test failed; measurement exceeded both limits</li> </ul>
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2

### Functions

<code>dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIODE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT</code>
<code>dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY</code>	<code>dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE</code>

### Details

This command queries the result of a limit test for the selected measurement function.

The response message indicates if the limit test passed or how it failed (on the high or low limit).

If autoclear is set to off, reading the results of a limit test does not clear the fail indication of the test. To clear a failure, send the clear command. To automatically clear the results, set auto clear on.

If auto clear is set to on and you are making a series of measurements, the last measurement limit determines the fail indication for the limit. If auto clear is turned off, the results return a test fail if any of one of the readings failed.

To use this attribute, you must set the limit state to on.

If the readings are stored in a reading buffer, you can use the `bufferVar.statuses` command to see the results.

### Example

See [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169) for an example of how to use this command.

### Also see

[bufferVar.statuses](#) (on page 13-46)

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].fail](#) (on page 13-104)

[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-166)

## dmm.measure.limit[Y].high.value

This attribute specifies the upper limit for a limit test.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1 for most functions; see <b>Details</b>

### Usage

```
highLimit = dmm.measure.limit[Y].high.value
dmm.measure.limit[Y].high.value = highLimit
highLimit = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_HIGH_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_HIGH_Y, highLimit)
```

<i>highLimit</i>	The value of the upper limit (-1e+12 to 1e+12)
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command sets the high limit for the limit *Y* test for the selected measurement function. When limit *Y* testing is enabled, the instrument generates a fail indication when the measurement value is more than this value.

Default is 0.8 for limit 1 when the diode function is selected; 10 when the continuity function is selected. The default for limit 2 for the diode and continuity functions is 1.

### Example

See [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169) for an example of how to use this command.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].high.value](#) (on page 13-105)  
[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-166)  
[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169)

## dmm.measure.limit[Y].low.value

This attribute specifies the lower limit for limit tests.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	-1 for most functions; see <b>Details</b>

### Usage

```
lowLimit = dmm.measure.limit[Y].low.value
dmm.measure.limit[Y].low.value = lowLimit
lowLimit = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_LOW_Y)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_LOW_Y, lowLimit)
```

<i>lowLimit</i>	The low limit value of limit <i>Y</i> (-1E+12 to 1E+12)
<i>Y</i>	Limit number: 1 or 2
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command sets the lower limit for the limit *Y* test for the selected measure function. When limit *Y* testing is enabled, this causes a fail indication to occur when the measurement value is less than this value.

Default is 0.3 for limit 1 when the diode function is selected. The default for limit 2 for the diode function is -1.

### Example

This example enables limits 1 and 2 for voltage measurements. Limit 1 is checking for readings to be between 3 and 5 V, while limit 2 is checking for the readings to be between 1 and 7 V. The auto clear feature is disabled, so if any reading is outside these limits, the corresponding fail is 1. Therefore, if any one of the fails is 1, analyze the reading buffer data to determine which reading failed the limits.

```
reset()
-- Set the instrument to measure voltage
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
-- Set the range to 10 V
dmm.measure.range = 10
-- Set the nplc to 0.1
dmm.measure.nplc = 0.1
-- Disable auto clearing for limit 1
dmm.measure.limit[1].autoclear = dmm.OFF
-- Set high limit on 1 to fail if reading exceeds 5 V
dmm.measure.limit[1].high.value = 5
-- Set low limit on 1 to fail if reading is less than 3 V
dmm.measure.limit[1].low.value = 3
--- Set the beeper to sound if the reading exceeds the limits for limit 1
dmm.measure.limit[1].audible = dmm.AUDIBLE_FAIL
-- Enable limit 1 checking for voltage measurements
dmm.measure.limit[1].enable = dmm.ON
-- Disable auto clearing for limit 2
dmm.measure.limit[2].autoclear = dmm.OFF
-- Set high limit on 2 to fail if reading exceeds 7 V
dmm.measure.limit[2].high.value = 7
-- Set low limit on 2 to fail if reading is less than 1 V
dmm.measure.limit[2].low.value = 1
-- Enable limit 2 checking for voltage measurements
dmm.measure.limit[2].enable = dmm.ON
-- Set the measure count to 50
dmm.measure.count = 50
-- Create a reading buffer that can store 100 readings
LimitBuffer = buffer.make(100)
-- Make 50 readings and store them in LimitBuffer
dmm.measure.read(LimitBuffer)
-- Check if any of the 50 readings were outside of the limits
print("limit 1 results = " .. dmm.measure.limit[1].fail)
print("limit 2 results = " .. dmm.measure.limit[2].fail)
-- Clear limit 1 conditions
dmm.measure.limit[1].clear()
-- Clear limit 2 conditions
dmm.measure.limit[2].clear()
```

Example output that shows all readings are within limit values (all readings between 3 V and 5 V):

```
limit 1 results = dmm.FAIL_NONE
limit 2 results = dmm.FAIL_NONE
```

Example output showing at least one reading failed limit 1 high values (a 6 V reading would cause this condition or a reading greater than 5 V but less than 7 V):

```
limit 1 results = dmm.FAIL_HIGH
limit 2 results = dmm.FAIL_NONE
```

Example output showing at least one reading failed limit 1 and 2 low values (a 0.5 V reading would cause this condition or a reading less than 1 V):

```
limit 1 results = dmm.FAIL_LOW
limit 2 results = dmm.FAIL_LOW
```

**Also see**

- [dmm.digitize.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-106)
- [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].autoclear](#) (on page 13-164)
- [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-165)
- [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].enable](#) (on page 13-166)
- [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].fail](#) (on page 13-167)
- [dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].high.value](#) (on page 13-168)

---

## dmm.measure.linesync

This attribute determines if line synchronization is used during the measurement.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

**Usage**

```
state = dmm.measure.linesync
dmm.measure.linesync = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LINE_SYNC)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LINE_SYNC, state)
```

<i>state</i>	Disable line sync: dmm.OFF Enable line sync: dmm.ON
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

When line synchronization is enabled, measurements are initiated at the first positive-going zero crossing of the power line cycle after the trigger.

**Example**

dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT dmm.measure.linesync = dmm.ON	Set line synchronization on for DC current measurements.
---	--

**Also see**

- [Line cycle synchronization](#) (on page 4-69)



## dmm.measure.math.enable

This attribute enables or disables math operations on measurements for the selected measurement function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.math.enable
dmm.measure.math.enable = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_ENABLE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_ENABLE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The math enable setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enable: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

When this command is set to on, the math operation specified by the math format command is performed before completing a measurement.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.math.format = dmm.MATH_PERCENT
dmm.measure.count = 1
dmm.measure.math.percent = dmm.measure.read()
dmm.measure.math.enable = dmm.ON
dmm.measure.count = 5
MathBuffer = buffer.make(100)
dmm.measure.read(MathBuffer)
printbuffer(1, MathBuffer.n, MathBuffer.formattedreadings)
dmm.measure.count = 1
for x = 1, 3 do
    print(dmm.measure.read(MathBuffer))
end
```

Configure the instrument for DC volts and reset the DC volts function to the default settings.

Set math format to percent.

Acquire 1 reading to use as the relative percent value.

Take 5 readings with percent math enabled and store them in a buffer called `MathBuffer` that can store 100 readings.

Take three additional readings without using the reading buffer.

Sample output assuming no load was connected to the instrument:  
 -100.00242 %, -100.00228 %, -100.00220 %, -100.00233 %, -100.00216 %  
 -100.00228175  
 -100.0022889  
 -100.00210915

**Also see**

- [Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)
- [dmm.digitize.math.enable](#) (on page 13-108)
- [dmm.measure.math.format](#) (on page 13-173)

## dmm.measure.math.format

This attribute specifies which math operation is performed on measurements when math operations are enabled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.MATH_PERCENT

**Usage**

```
operation = dmm.measure.math.format
dmm.measure.math.format = operation
operation = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_FORMAT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_FORMAT, operation)
```

<i>operation</i>	Math operation to be performed on measurements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <math>y = mx+b</math>: dmm.MATH_MXB</li> <li>■ Percent: dmm.MATH_PERCENT</li> <li>■ Reciprocal: dmm.MATH_RECIPROCAL</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This specifies which math operation is performed on measurements for the selected measurement function.

You can choose one of the following math operations:

- **y = mx+b**: Manipulate normal display readings by adjusting the m and b factors.
- **Percent**: Displays measurements as the percentage of deviation from a specified reference constant.
- **Reciprocal**: The reciprocal math operation displays measurement values as reciprocals. The displayed value is  $1/X$ , where  $X$  is the measurement value (if relative offset is being used, this is the measured value with relative offset applied).

Math calculations are applied to the input signal after relative offset and before limit tests.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.math.format = dmm.MATH_RECIPROCAL
dmm.measure.math.enable = dmm.ON
```

Enables the reciprocal math operation on voltage measurements.

## Also see

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)

[dmm.digitize.math.format](#) (on page 13-109)

[dmm.measure.math.enable](#) (on page 13-172)

## dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor

This attribute specifies the offset, b, for the  $y = mx + b$  operation.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

## Usage

```
offsetFactor = dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor
dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor = offsetFactor
offsetFactor = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_MXB_BF)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_MXB_BF, offsetFactor)
```

<i>offsetFactor</i>	The offset for the $y = mx + b$ operation; the valid range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This attribute specifies the offset (*b*) for an  $mx + b$  operation.

The  $mx + b$  math operation lets you manipulate normal display readings (*x*) mathematically based on the calculation:

$$y = mx + b$$

Where:

- *y* is the displayed result
- *m* is a user-defined constant for the scale factor
- *x* is the measurement reading (if you are using a relative offset, this is the measurement with relative offset applied)
- *b* is the user-defined constant for the offset factor

## Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE dmm.measure.math.format = dmm.MATH_MXB dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor = 0.80 dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor = 50 dmm.measure.math.enable = dmm.ON</pre>	<p>Set the measurement function to voltage. Set the scale factor for the <math>mx + b</math> operation to 0.80. Set the offset factor to 50. Enable the math function.</p>
---	--

## Also see

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)

[dmm.digitize.math.mxb.bfactor](#) (on page 13-110)

[dmm.measure.math.enable](#) (on page 13-172)

[dmm.measure.math.format](#) (on page 13-173)

[dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor](#) (on page 13-176)

## dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor

This attribute specifies the scale factor, m, for the  $y = mx + b$  math operation.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1

### Usage

```
scaleFactor = dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor
dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor = scaleFactor
scaleFactor = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_MXB_MF)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_MXB_MF, scaleFactor)
```

<i>scaleFactor</i>	The scale factor; the valid range is $-1e12$ to $+1e12$
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command sets the scale factor (m) for an  $mx + b$  operation for the selected measurement function.

The  $mx + b$  math operation lets you manipulate normal display readings (x) mathematically according to the following calculation:

$$y = mx + b$$

Where:

- *y* is the displayed result
- *m* is a user-defined constant for the scale factor
- *x* is the measurement reading (if you are using a relative offset, this is the measurement with relative offset applied)
- *b* is the user-defined constant for the offset factor

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.math.format = dmm.MATH_MXB
dmm.measure.math.mxb.mfactor = 0.80
dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor = 50
dmm.measure.math.enable = dmm.ON
```

Set the measurement function to voltage.  
 Set the scale factor for the mx +b operation to 0.80.  
 Set the offset factor to 50.  
 Enable the math function.

**Also see**

- [Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)
- [dmm.digitize.math.mxb.mfactor](#) (on page 13-111)
- [dmm.measure.math.enable](#) (on page 13-172)
- [dmm.measure.math.format](#) (on page 13-173)
- [dmm.measure.math.mxb.bfactor](#) (on page 13-174)

## dmm.measure.math.percent

This attribute specifies the reference constant that is used when math operations are set to percent.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1

**Usage**

```
reference = dmm.measure.math.percent
dmm.measure.math.percent = reference
reference = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_PERCENT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_MATH_PERCENT, reference)
```

<i>reference</i>	The reference used when the math operation is set to percent; the range is -1e12 to +1e12
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

The percent math function displays measurements as percent deviation from a specified reference constant. The percent calculation is:

$$\text{Percent} = \left( \frac{\text{input} - \text{reference}}{\text{reference}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- *Percent* is the result
- *Input* is the measurement (if relative offset is being used, this is the relative offset value)
- *Reference* is the user-specified constant

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.math.format = dmm.MATH_PERCENT
dmm.measure.math.percent = 50
dmm.measure.math.enable = dmm.ON
```

Set the measurement function to voltage.  
Set the math operations to percent.  
Set the reference constant to 50 for voltage measurements.  
Enable math operations.

## Also see

[Calculations that you can apply to measurements](#) (on page 4-60)

[dmm.digitize.math.percent](#) (on page 13-112)

[dmm.measure.math.enable](#) (on page 13-172)

[dmm.measure.math.format](#) (on page 13-173)

## dmm.measure.nplc

This command sets the time that the input signal is measured for the selected function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1

## Usage

```
nplc = dmm.measure.nplc
dmm.measure.nplc = nplc
nplc = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_NPLC)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_NPLC, nplc)
```

<i>nplc</i>	The number of power line cycles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 60 Hz: 0.0005 to 15</li> <li>■ 50 Hz: 0.0005 to 12</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This command sets the amount of time that the input signal is measured.

The amount of time is specified as the number of power line cycles (NPLCs). Each PLC for 60 Hz is 16.67 ms (1/60) and each PLC for 50 Hz is 20 ms (1/50). For 60 Hz, if you set the NPLC to 0.1, the measure time is 1.667 ms.

The shortest amount of time results in the fastest reading rate but increases the reading noise and decreases the number of usable digits.

The longest amount of time provides the lowest reading noise and more usable digits but has the slowest reading rate.

Settings between the fastest and slowest number of power line cycles are a compromise between speed and noise.

If you change the PLCs, you may want to adjust the displayed digits to reflect the change in usable digits.

## NOTE

The measurement time can also be set as an aperture time. Changing the NPLC value changes the aperture time and changing the aperture time changes the NPLC value.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.nplc = 0.5
```

Sets the measurement function to DC voltage. Set the NPLC value to 0.5.

## Also see

[dmm.measure.aperture](#) (on page 13-135)

[dmm.measure.linesync](#) (on page 13-171)

[Using aperture or NPLCs to adjust speed and accuracy](#) (on page 4-69)



## dmm.measure.offsetcompensation.enable

This attribute determines if offset compensation is used.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	4-wire resistance: dmm.OFF Temperature, 3-wire or 4-wire RTD: dmm.ON

### Usage

```
state = dmm.measure.offsetcompensation.enable
dmm.measure.offsetcompensation.enable = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_OFFCOMP_ENABLE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_OFFCOMP_ENABLE, state)
```

<i>state</i>	Set offset compensation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disabled: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enabled: dmm.ON (for 4-wire resistance, not available for ranges more than 100 kΩ)</li> <li>▪ Be set on or off automatically based on other instrument settings: dmm.OCOMP_AUTO</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

The voltage offsets caused by the presence of thermoelectric EMFs ( $V_{EMF}$ ) can adversely affect resistance measurement accuracy. To overcome these offset voltages, you can use offset-compensated ohms.

For 4-wire resistance measurements, when offset compensation is enabled, the measure range is limited to a maximum of 100 kΩ. Offset compensation is automatically enabled when dry circuit is enabled. When Auto is selected, the instrument automatically turns offset compensation on or off as appropriate for the selected range.

For 2-wire resistance measurements, offset compensation is always set to off.

For temperature measurements, offset compensation is only available when the transducer type is set to an RTD option.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_FOURRTD
dmm.measure.offsetcompensation.enable = dmm.OCOMP_ON
print(dmm.measure.read())
```

Sets the measurement function to resistance. Set the instrument for 4-wire RTD and turn offset compensation on.  
Make a measurement.

**Also see**

[dmm.measure.drycircuit](#) (on page 13-154)

**dmm.measure.opendetector**

This attribute determines if the detection of open leads is enabled or disabled.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	4W Res: dmm.OFF Temperature: dmm.ON

**Usage**

```
state = dmm.measure.opendetector
dmm.measure.opendetector = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_OPEN_DETECTOR)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_OPEN_DETECTOR, state)
```

<i>state</i>	Disable open lead detector: dmm.OFF Enable open lead detector: dmm.ON
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

For temperature measurements, this is only available when the transducer is set to a thermocouple or one of the RTDs.

Long lengths of thermocouple wire can have a large amount of capacitance, which is seen at the input of the DMM. If an intermittent open occurs in the thermocouple circuit, the capacitance can cause an erroneous on-scale reading. The open thermocouple detection circuit, when enabled, applies a 100 µA pulse of current to the thermocouple before the start of each temperature measurement.

## Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THERMOCOUPLE dmm.measure.opendetector = dmm.OFF</pre>	<p>Set the measure function to temperature. Set the transducer type to thermocouple. Set open lead detection off.</p>
---	---

## Also see

[dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)

[Open lead detection](#) (on page 4-18)

# dmm.measure.range

This attribute determines the positive full-scale measure range.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	See <b>Details</b>

## Usage

```
rangeValue = dmm.measure.range
dmm.measure.range = rangeValue
rangeValue = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE, rangeValue)
```

<i>rangeValue</i>	See <b>Details</b>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

You can assign any real number using this command. The instrument selects the closest fixed range that is large enough to measure the entered number. For example, for current measurements, if you expect a reading of approximately 9 mA, set the range to 9 mA to select the 10 mA range. When you read this setting, you see the positive full-scale value of the measurement range that the instrument is presently using.

This command is primarily intended to eliminate the time that is required by the instrument to automatically search for a range.

When a range is fixed, any signal greater than the entered range generates an overrange condition. When an overrange condition occurs, the front panel displays "Overflow" and the remote interface returns  $9.9e+37$ .

## NOTE

When you set a value for the measurement range, the measurement autorange setting is automatically disabled for the selected measurement function (if supported by that function).

The range for measure functions defaults to autorange for all measure functions. If you switch from a fixed range to autorange, autorange is set to off. The range remains at the fixed range until a measurement is made, at which time the range is set to accommodate the new measurement.

The following table lists the ranges for each function.

If the measurement function is...	The available ranges are...
DC voltage	100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 1000 V
AC voltage	100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 700 V
DC current	10 $\mu$ A, 100 $\mu$ A, 1 mA, 10 mA, 100 mA, 1 A, 3 A 10 A available for rear terminals
AC current	1 mA, 10 mA, 100 mA, 1 A, 3 A 10 A available for rear terminals
2-wire resistance	10 $\Omega$ , 100 $\Omega$ , 1 k $\Omega$ , 10 k $\Omega$ , 100 k $\Omega$ , 1 M $\Omega$ , 10 M $\Omega$ , 100 M $\Omega$ , 1 G $\Omega$
4-wire resistance with offset compensation off and dry circuit off	1 $\Omega$ , 10 $\Omega$ , 100 $\Omega$ , 1 k $\Omega$ , 10 k $\Omega$ , 100 k $\Omega$ , 1 M $\Omega$ , 10 M $\Omega$ , 100 M $\Omega$ , 1 G $\Omega$
4-wire resistance with offset compensation off and dry circuit on	1 $\Omega$ , 10 $\Omega$ , 100 $\Omega$ , 1 k $\Omega$ , 10 k $\Omega$
4-wire resistance with offset compensation on and dry circuit off	1 $\Omega$ , 10 $\Omega$ , 100 $\Omega$ , 1 k $\Omega$ , 10 k $\Omega$ , 100 k $\Omega$
4-wire resistance with offset compensation on and dry circuit on	1 $\Omega$ , 10 $\Omega$ , 100 $\Omega$ , 1 k $\Omega$ , 10 k $\Omega$
Continuity	1 k $\Omega$ (fixed)
Diode	10 V (fixed)
Capacitance	1 nF, 10 nF, 100 nF, 1 $\mu$ F, 10 $\mu$ F, 100 $\mu$ F, 1 mF
DC voltage ratio	100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 1000 V

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.range = 90
print(dmm.measure.range)
```

Set the range to 90 V, which selects the 100 V range.  
Output:  
100

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.range](#) (on page 13-113)

[dmm.measure.autorange](#) (on page 13-138)

## dmm.measure.read()

This function makes measurements, places them in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
reading = dmm.measure.read()
reading = dmm.measure.read(bufferName)
```

<i>reading</i>	The last reading of the measurement process
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is defined, it defaults to <i>defbuffer1</i>

### Details

This command initiates measurements using the present function setting, stores the readings in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

The `dmm.measure.count` attribute determines how many measurements are made.

When you use a reading buffer with a command or action that makes multiple readings, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command.

If you define a specific reading buffer, the reading buffer must exist before you make the measurement.

### Example

```
voltMeasBuffer = buffer.make(10000)
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
print(dmm.measure.read(voltMeasBuffer))
```

Create a buffer named `voltMeasBuffer`. Set the instrument to measure voltage. Make a measurement that is stored in the `voltMeasBuffer` and is also printed.

### Also see

- [buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)
- [dmm.digitize.read\(\)](#) (on page 13-114)
- [dmm.measure.count](#) (on page 13-149)
- [Reading buffers](#) (on page 5-1)
- [trigger.model.load\(\) — SimpleLoop](#) (on page 13-313)

## dmm.measure.readwithtime()

This function initiates measurements and returns the last actual measurement and time information in UTC format without using the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
reading, seconds, fractional = dmm.measure.readwithtime()
dmm.measure.readwithtime(bufferName)
```

<i>reading</i>	The last reading of the measurement process
<i>seconds</i>	Seconds in UTC format
<i>fractional</i>	Fractional seconds
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, this parameter defaults to <i>defbuffer1</i>

### Details

This command initiates measurements using the present function setting, stores the readings in a reading buffer, and returns the last reading.

The `dmm.measure.count` attribute determines how many measurements are performed.

When you use a reading buffer with a command or action that makes multiple readings, all readings are available in the reading buffer. However, only the last reading is returned as a reading with the command.

If you define a specific reading buffer, the reading buffer must exist before you make the measurement.

### Example

```
print(dmm.measure.readwithtime(defbuffer1))
```

Print the last measurement and time information from `defbuffer1` in UTC format, which will look similar to:

```
-1.405293589829e-11 1400904629 0.1950935
```

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.readwithtime\(\)](#) (on page 13-115)

[dmm.measure.count](#) (on page 13-149)

[trigger.model.load\(\) — SimpleLoop](#) (on page 13-313)

## dmm.measure.rel.acquire()

This function acquires a measurement and stores it as the relative offset value.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.measure.rel.acquire()
```

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command triggers the instrument to make a new measurement for the selected function. This measurement is then stored as the new relative offset level.

When you send this command, the instrument does not apply any math, limit test, or filter settings to the measurement, even if they are set. It is a measurement that is made as if these settings are disabled.

If an error event occurs during the measurement, `nil` is returned and the relative offset level remains at the last valid setting.

You must change to the function for which you want to acquire a value before sending this command.

The instrument must have relative offset enabled to use the acquired relative offset value.

After executing this command, you can use the `dmm.measure.rel.level` attribute to see the last relative level value that was acquired or that was set.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
rel_value = dmm.measure.rel.acquire()
dmm.measure.rel.enable = dmm.ON
print(rel_value)
```

Acquires a relative offset level value for voltage measurements, turns the relative offset feature on, and outputs the value.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.rel.acquire\(\)](#) (on page 13-116)

[dmm.measure.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-187)

[dmm.measure.rel.level](#) (on page 13-188)

## dmm.measure.rel.enable

This attribute enables or disables the application of a relative offset value to the measurement.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.OFF

### Usage

```
state = dmm.measure.rel.enable
dmm.measure.rel.enable = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_ENABLE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_ENABLE, state)
```

<i>state</i>	The setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enable: dmm.ON</li> <li>▪ Disable: dmm.OFF</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>FUNCTIONS</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

When relative measurements are enabled, all subsequent measured readings are offset by the relative offset value. You can enter a relative offset value or have the instrument acquire a relative offset value.

Each returned measured relative reading is the result of the following calculation:

$$\text{Displayed reading} = \text{Actual measured reading} - \text{Relative offset value}$$

### Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT dmm.measure.rel.acquire() dmm.measure.rel.enable = dmm.ON</pre>	Enables the relative measurements for AC current and uses the acquire command to set the relative level attribute.
---	--

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-117)  
[dmm.measure.rel.acquire\(\)](#) (on page 13-186)  
[dmm.measure.rel.level](#) (on page 13-188)  
[dmm.measure.rel.method](#) (on page 13-189)



## dmm.measure.rel.level

This attribute contains the relative offset value.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.rel.level
dmm.measure.rel.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_LEVEL, value)
```

<i>value</i>	Relative offset value for measurements; see <b>Details</b>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command specifies the relative offset value that can be applied to new measurements. When relative offset is enabled, all subsequent measured readings are offset by the value that is set for this command.

You can set this value, or have the instrument acquire a value. If the instrument acquires the value, read this setting to return the value that was measured internally.

The ranges for the relative offset values for all functions are listed in the following table.

	Minimum	Maximum
<b>DC voltage</b>	-1000	1000
<b>AC voltage</b>	-700	700
<b>DC current (front terminals selected)</b>	-3	3
<b>DC current (rear terminals selected)</b>	-10	10
<b>AC current (front terminals selected)</b>	-3	3
<b>AC current (rear terminals selected)</b>	-10	10
<b>Resistance</b>	-1e+9	1e+9
<b>4-wire resistance</b>	-1e+9	1e+9
<b>Diode</b>	-10	10
<b>Capacitance</b>	-0.001	0.001
<b>Temperature</b>	-3310	3310
<b>Continuity</b>	-1000	1000
<b>Frequency</b>	-1e+6	1e+6
<b>Period</b>	-1	1
<b>DC voltage ratio - Method set to result</b>	-1e+12	1e+12

	Minimum	Maximum
<b>DC voltage ratio - Method set to parts</b>	-1000	1000
<b>Digitize voltage</b>	-1000	1000
<b>Digitize current (front terminals selected)</b>	-3	3
<b>Digitize current (rear terminals selected)</b>	-10	10

## NOTE

If you have math, limits, or filter operations selected, you can set the relative offset value to include the adjustments made by these operations. To include these operations, set `dmm.measure.rel.level` to `dmm.measure.read()`. The adjustments from these operations are not used if you use the `dmm.measure.rel.acquire()` function to set the relative offset level.

### Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT dmm.measure.rel.level = dmm.measure.read() dmm.measure.rel.enable = dmm.ON</pre>	<p>Set the measure function to DC current. Set the relative offset level to be the reading with any calculations included. Enable the relative offset.</p>
--	--

### Also see

- [Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58)
- [dmm.digitize.rel.level](#) (on page 13-118)
- [dmm.measure.rel.acquire\(\)](#) (on page 13-186)
- [dmm.measure.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-187)

## dmm.measure.rel.method

This attribute determines if relative offset is applied to the measurements before calculating the DC voltage ratio value.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.METHOD_PARTS

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.rel.method
dmm.measure.rel.method = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_METHOD)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_METHOD, value)
```

<i>value</i>	<p>The method used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Do not apply relative offset: <code>dmm.METHOD_RESULT</code></li> <li>▪ Apply relative offset: <code>dmm.METHOD_PARTS</code></li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This command determines if relative offset is applied to the voltage measurements before the ratio calculation or if the relative offset is applied to the final calculated value.

When the parts method is selected, the individual readings each have the relative offset value applied before being used to calculate the measurement reading. The relative offset value is working with smaller ranges, so an error may occur. Reduce the relative offset value if you receive an error. When a relative offset value is acquired when the parts method is selected, the relative offset levels are made and applied to both input and sense.

A relative offset is applied to the sense value and then to the input value.

When the results method is selected, the individual readings do not have the relative offset value applied. The relative offset value is applied to the final calculation.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.measure.rel.method = dmm.METHOD_PARTS
```

Set the measure function to DC voltage ratio.  
Set the method to apply relative offset before generating the ratio.

## Also see

[dmm.measure.rel.enable](#) (on page 13-187)

[dmm.measure.rel.level](#) (on page 13-188)

[Relative offset](#) (on page 4-58)

## dmm.measure.rtdalpha

This attribute contains the alpha value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0.00385055

## Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.rtdalpha
dmm.measure.rtdalpha = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_ALPHA)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_ALPHA, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The RTD alpha value: 0 to 0.01
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THREERTD
dmm.measure.threertd = dmm.RTD_USER
dmm.measure.rtdalpha = 0.00385
```

Set the measure function to temperature.  
 Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.  
 Set the RTD type to User.  
 Set the alpha RTD value to 0.00385.

**Also see**

- [dmm.measure.fourrtd](#) (on page 13-159)
- [dmm.measure.threertd](#) (on page 13-208)
- [dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)

**dmm.measure.rtdbeta**

This attribute contains the beta value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0.10863

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.rtdbeta
dmm.measure.rtdbeta = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_BETA)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_BETA, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The RTD beta value: 0 to 1
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THREERTD
dmm.measure.threertd = dmm.RTD_USER
dmm.measure.rtdalpha = 0.00385
dmm.measure.rtdbeta = 0.10863
```

Set the measure function to temperature.  
 Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.  
 Set the RTD type to User.  
 Set the alpha RTD value to 0.00385.  
 Set the beta RTD value to 0.10863.

## Also see

- [dmm.measure.fourrtd](#) (on page 13-159)
- [dmm.measure.threertd](#) (on page 13-208)
- [dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)

## dmm.measure.rtddelta

This attribute contains the delta value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	1.4999

## Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.rtddelta
dmm.measure.rtddelta = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_DELTA)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_DELTA, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The RTD delta value: 0 to 5
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

**Example**

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THREERTD
dmm.measure.threertd = dmm.RTD_USER
dmm.measure.rtddelta = 1.49990
```

Set the measure function to temperature.  
 Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.  
 Set the RTD type to User.  
 Set the delta RTD value to 1.49990.

**Also see**

- [dmm.measure.fourrtd](#) (on page 13-159)
- [dmm.measure.threertd](#) (on page 13-208)
- [dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)

**dmm.measure.rtdzero**

This attribute contains the zero value of a user-defined RTD.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	100

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.rtdzero
dmm.measure.rtdzero = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_ZERO)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RTD_ZERO, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The zero value of the RTD: 0 to 10000
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

This attribute is only valid when:

- The function is set to temperature.
- The transducer type is set to one of the RTD options.
- The RTD type is set to user-defined.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THREERTD
dmm.measure.threertd = dmm.RTD_USER
dmm.measure.rtdalpha = 0.00385
dmm.measure.rtdzero = 120
```

Set the measure function to temperature.  
Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.  
Set the RTD type to User.  
Set the alpha RTD value to 0.00385.  
Set the zero RTD value to 120.

## Also see

- [dmm.measure.fourrtd](#) (on page 13-159)
- [dmm.measure.threertd](#) (on page 13-208)
- [dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)

## dmm.measure.sense.autorange

This attribute determines if the sense range is set manually or automatically.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.ON

## Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.sense.autorange
dmm.measure.sense.autorange = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_SENSE_RANGE_AUTO)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_SENSE_RANGE_AUTO, value)
```

<i>value</i>	Enable autorange: dmm.ON Disable autorange: dmm.OFF
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

**Functions**

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

**Details**

This selects whether the range for the denominator of the ratio is selected manually or automatically.

This command determines how the range is selected.

When this command is set to off, you must set the range. If you do not set the range, the instrument remains at the range that was last selected by autorange.

When this command is set to on, the instrument automatically goes to the most sensitive range to perform the measurement.

If a range is manually selected through the front panel or a remote command, this command is automatically set to off. Autorange selects the best range in which to measure the signal that is applied to the input terminals of the instrument. When autorange is enabled, the range increases at 120 percent of range. The range decreases occur when the reading is <10 percent of nominal range. For example, if you are on the 1 V range and autorange is enabled, the instrument autoranges up to the 10 V range when the measurement exceeds 1.2 V. It autoranges down to the 100 mV range when the measurement falls below 1 V.

**Example**

dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO dmm.measure.sense.autorange = dmm.OFF	Select the DC voltage ratio function. Set the sense range to be set manually.
--	--

**Also see**

[dmm.measure.sense.range](#) (on page 13-195)

**dmm.measure.sense.range**

This attribute determines the positive full-scale range for the sense measurement.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	10

**Usage**

```
value = dmm.measure.sense.range
dmm.measure.sense.range = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_SENSE_RANGE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_SENSE_RANGE, value)
```

value	Range in volts: 0.1, 1, or 10
function	See <b>Functions</b>



## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

The full-scale input for the reference measurement in the denominator of the ratio. It affects the accuracy of the measurements and the maximum signal that can be measured. Autorange is automatically set to off if a specific value is set.

When you assign a range value, the instrument is set on a fixed range that is large enough to measure the assigned value. The instrument selects the best range for measuring the maximum expected value. For example, if you expect a sense reading of approximately 9 V, set the range to 9 V to select the 10 V range.

This command is primarily intended to eliminate the time that is required by the instrument to select an automatic range.

Note that when you select a fixed range, an overflow condition can occur.

When you read this setting, you see the positive full-scale value of the sense range that the instrument is presently using.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.measure.sense.range = 1
```

Select the DC voltage ratio function.  
Set the sense range to 1 V.

## Also see

[Ranges](#) (on page 4-56)

[dmm.measure.sense.autorange](#) (on page 13-194)

# dmm.measure.setattribute()

This function allows you to set up a measure function whether or not the function is active.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	Not applicable

## Usage

```
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, setting, value)
```

<i>function</i>	The function for which you are setting parameters; see <b>Functions</b>
<i>setting</i>	The parameter for the function; refer to <b>Details</b> and the tables following the examples
<i>value</i>	The parameter value

## Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

## Details

The lists that follow the example and "also see" listings show the parameters that are available for each function. Each parameter includes a link to the descriptions of the corresponding TSP command descriptions. The options for each parameter are the same as the settings for the TSP commands.

## Example

```
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_RANGE, 35e-6)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_DIGITS, dmm.DIGITS_5_5)
dmm.measure.setattribute(dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_NPLC, 0.5)
dmm.measure.configlist.create("measlist")
dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc("measlist", dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT)
```

Configure the DC Current function settings for the range, display resolution, and number of power line cycles (NPLCs) whether or not DC Current is the active function.  
Create a configuration list named measlist.  
Save the settings into measlist.

## Also see

[dmm.measure.configlist.storefunc\(\)](#) (on page 13-148)

[dmm.measure.getattribute\(\)](#) (on page 13-161)

## DC voltage (dmm.FUNC\_DC\_VOLTAGE)

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE

[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY

[Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO

[Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO

[dB reference](#) (on page 13-150): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DB\_REFERENCE

[dBm reference](#) (on page 13-151): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DBM\_REFERENCE

[Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS

[Input impedance](#) (on page 13-162): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_INPUT\_IMPEDANCE

[Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC

[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT

[NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC

[Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE

[Unit](#) (on page 13-213): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_UNIT

[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**AC voltage (dmm.FUNC\_AC\_VOLTAGE)**

---

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE  
[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY  
[Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO  
[Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO  
[dB reference](#) (on page 13-150): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DB\_REFERENCE  
[dBm reference](#) (on page 13-151): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DBM\_REFERENCE  
[Detector bandwidth](#) (on page 13-152): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DETECTBW  
[Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS  
[NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC  
[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT  
[Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE  
[Unit](#) (on page 13-213): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_UNIT  
[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_*N*

**DC current (dmm.FUNC\_DC\_CURRENT)**

---

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE  
[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY  
[Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO  
[Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO  
[Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS  
[Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC  
[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT  
[NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC  
[Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE  
[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_*N*

**AC current (dmm.FUNC\_AC\_CURRENT)**

---

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE  
[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY  
[Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO  
[Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO  
[Detector bandwidth](#) (on page 13-152): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DETECTBW  
[Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS  
[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT  
[NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC  
[Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE  
[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_*N*

**Temperature (dmm.FUNC\_TEMPERATURE)**

---

- [3-wire RTD type](#) (on page 13-208): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THREE\_RTD
- [4-wire RTD type](#) (on page 13-159): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_FOUR\_RTD
- [Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE
- [Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY
- [Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO
- [Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS
- [Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC
- [Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT
- [NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC
- [Offset Compensation](#) (on page 13-180): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_OFFCOMP\_ENABLE
- [Open lead detector](#) (on page 13-181): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_OPEN\_DETECTOR
- [RTD Alpha](#) (on page 13-190): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RTD\_ALPHA
- [RTD Beta](#) (on page 13-191): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RTD\_BETA
- [RTD Delta](#) (on page 13-192): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RTD\_DELTA
- [RTD Zero](#) (on page 13-193): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RTD\_ZERO
- [Simulated reference temperature](#) (on page 13-205): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_SIM\_REF\_TEMP
- [Thermistor](#) (on page 13-206): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THERMISTOR
- [Thermocouple](#) (on page 13-207): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THERMOCOUPLE
- [Transducer](#) (on page 13-212): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_TRANSDUCER
- [Unit](#) (on page 13-213): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_UNIT
- [User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_*N*

**2-wire resistance (dmm.FUNC\_RESISTANCE)**

---

- [Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE
- [Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY
- [Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO
- [Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO
- [Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS
- [Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC
- [Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT
- [NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC
- [Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE
- [User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_*N*

**4-wire resistance (dmm.FUNC\_4W\_RESISTANCE)**

---

- [Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE
- [Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY
- [Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO
- [Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO
- [Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS
- [Dry circuit](#) (on page 13-154): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DRY\_CIRCUIT
- [Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC
- [Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT
- [NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC
- [Offset compensation](#) (on page 13-180): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_OFFCOMP\_ENABLE
- [Open lead detector](#) (on page 13-181): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_OPEN\_DETECTOR
- [Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE
- [User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**Diode (dmm.FUNC\_DIODE)**

---

- [Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE
- [Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY
- [Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO
- [Bias level](#) (on page 13-142): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_BIAS\_LEVEL
- [Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS
- [Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC
- [Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT
- [NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC
- [User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**Capacitance (dmm.FUNC\_CAPACITANCE)**

---

- [Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY
- [Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO
- [Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS
- [Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT
- [Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE
- [User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**Continuity (dmm.FUNC\_CONTINUITY)**

---

[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY

[Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS

[Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC

[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT

[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**Frequency (dmm.FUNC\_ACV\_FREQUENCY)**

---

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE

[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY

[Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS

[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT

[Threshold autorange](#) (on page 13-209): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THRESHOLD\_RANGE\_AUTO

[Threshold level](#) (on page 13-210): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THRESHOLD\_LEVEL

[Threshold range](#) (on page 13-211): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THRESHOLD\_RANGE

[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**Period (dmm.FUNC\_ACV\_PERIOD)**

---

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE

[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY

[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT

[Threshold autorange](#) (on page 13-209): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THRESHOLD\_RANGE\_AUTO

[Threshold level](#) (on page 13-210): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THRESHOLD\_LEVEL

[Threshold range](#) (on page 13-211): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_THRESHOLD\_RANGE

[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**DCV ratio (dmm.FUNC\_DCV\_RATIO)**

---

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-135): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_APERTURE

[Auto delay](#) (on page 13-137): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_DELAY

[Auto range](#) (on page 13-138): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE\_AUTO

[Auto zero](#) (on page 13-139): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_AUTO\_ZERO

[Display digits](#) (on page 13-153): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_DIGITS

[Line sync](#) (on page 13-171): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_LINE\_SYNC

[Measure count](#) (on page 13-149): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_COUNT

[NPLC](#) (on page 13-178): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_NPLC

[Range](#) (on page 13-182): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_RANGE

[Sense auto range](#) (on page 13-194): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_SENSE\_RANGE\_AUTO

[Sense range](#) (on page 13-195): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_SENSE\_RANGE

[User delay](#) (on page 13-214) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_USER\_DELAY\_N

**Digitize current (dmm.FUNC\_DIGITIZE\_CURRENT)**

---

[AC coupling filter](#) (on page 13-93): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_COUPLING\_AC\_FILTER

[AC coupling frequency](#) (on page 13-94): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_COUPLING\_AC\_FREQUENCY

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-91): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_APERTURE

[Count](#) (on page 13-92): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_COUNT

[Display digits](#) (on page 13-97): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_DIGITS

[Range](#) (on page 13-113): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_RANGE

[Sample rate](#) (on page 13-119): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_SAMPLE\_RATE

[Signal coupling type](#) (on page 13-95): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_COUPLING\_TYPE

[Unit](#) (on page 13-120): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_UNIT

[User delay](#) (on page 13-121) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_USER\_DELAY\_*N*

**Digitize voltage (dmm.FUNC\_DIGITIZE\_VOLTAGE)**

---

[Aperture](#) (on page 13-91): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_APERTURE

[Count](#) (on page 13-92): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_COUNT

[Decibel reference](#) (on page 13-96): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_DB\_REFERENCE

[Decibel-milliwatts reference](#) (on page 13-96): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_DBM\_REFERENCE

[Display digits](#) (on page 13-97): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_DIGITS

[Input impedance](#) (on page 13-99): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_INPUT\_IMPEDANCE

[Range](#) (on page 13-113): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_RANGE

[Relative enable](#) (on page 13-117): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_REL\_ENABLE

[Relative level](#) (on page 13-118): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_REL\_LEVEL

[Sample rate](#) (on page 13-119): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_SAMPLE\_RATE

[Unit](#) (on page 13-120): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_UNIT

[User delay](#) (on page 13-121) *N* (where *N* is 1 to 5): dmm.ATTR\_DIGI\_USER\_DELAY\_*N*

**Math options (measure)**

---

[Enable math](#) (on page 13-172): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_MATH\_ENABLE

[b \(offset\) value](#) (on page 13-174): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_MATH\_MXB\_BF

[m \(scalar\) value](#) (on page 13-176): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_MATH\_MXB\_MF

[Math format](#) (on page 13-173): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_MATH\_FORMAT

[Percent](#) (on page 13-177): dmm.ATTR\_MEAS\_MATH\_PERCENT

## Math options (digitize)

---

[Enable math](#) (on page 13-108): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_ENABLE`

[b \(offset\) value](#) (on page 13-110): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_MXB_BF`

[m \(scalar\) value](#) (on page 13-111): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_MXB_MF`

[Math format](#) (on page 13-109): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_FORMAT`

[Percent](#) (on page 13-112): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_MATH_PERCENT`

## Limit options (measure)

---

[Limit 1 audible](#) (on page 13-163): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_1`

[Limit 1 auto clear](#) (on page 13-164): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_1`

[Limit 1 enable](#) (on page 13-166): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_ENABLE_1`

[Limit 1 fail](#) (on page 13-167): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_FAIL_1`

[Limit 1 high value](#) (on page 13-168): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_HIGH_1`

[Limit 1 low value](#) (on page 13-169): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_LOW_1`

[Limit 2 audible](#) (on page 13-163): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_2`

[Limit 2 auto clear](#) (on page 13-164): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_2`

[Limit 2 enable](#) (on page 13-166): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_ENABLE_2`

[Limit 2 fail](#) (on page 13-167): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_FAIL_2`

[Limit 2 high value](#) (on page 13-168): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_HIGH_2`

[Limit 2 low value](#) (on page 13-169): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_LIMIT_LOW_2`

## Limit options (digitize)

---

[Limit 1 audible](#) (on page 13-100): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_1`

[Limit 1 auto clear](#) (on page 13-101): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_1`

[Limit 1 enable](#) (on page 13-103): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_ENABLE_1`

[Limit 1 fail](#) (on page 13-104): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_FAIL_1`

[Limit 1 high value](#) (on page 13-105): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_HIGH_1`

[Limit 1 low value](#) (on page 13-106): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_LOW_1`

[Limit 2 audible](#) (on page 13-100): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUDIBLE_2`

[Limit 2 auto clear](#) (on page 13-101): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_AUTO_CLEAR_2`

[Limit 2 enable](#) (on page 13-103): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_ENABLE_2`

[Limit 2 fail](#) (on page 13-104): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_FAIL_2`

[Limit 2 high value](#) (on page 13-105): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_HIGH_2`

[Limit 2 low value](#) (on page 13-106): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_LIMIT_LOW_2`



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**Analog trigger settings (measurement functions)**

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[Edge level](#) (on page 13-121): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_EDGE_LEVEL`  
[Edge slope](#) (on page 13-123): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_EDGE_SLOPE`  
[High-frequency rejection](#) (on page 13-124): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_HFREJECT`  
[Mode](#) (on page 13-83): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_MODE`  
[Pulse condition](#) (on page 13-126): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_CONDITION`  
[Pulse level](#) (on page 13-127): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_LEVEL`  
[Pulse polarity](#) (on page 13-129): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_POLARITY`  
[Pulse width](#) (on page 13-130): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_PULSE_WIDTH`  
[Window direction](#) (on page 13-131): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_WINDOW_DIRECTION`  
[Window level high](#) (on page 13-132): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_WINDOW_LEVEL_HIGH`  
[Window level low](#) (on page 13-134): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_ATRIG_WINDOW_LEVEL_LOW`

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**Analog trigger settings (digitize functions)**

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[Edge level](#) (on page 13-80): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_EDGE_LEVEL`  
[Edge slope](#) (on page 13-81): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_EDGE_SLOPE`  
[High-frequency rejection](#) (on page 13-82): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_HFREJECT`  
[Mode](#) (on page 13-83): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_MODE`  
[Pulse condition](#) (on page 13-84): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_CONDITION`  
[Pulse level](#) (on page 13-85): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_LEVEL`  
[Pulse polarity](#) (on page 13-86): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_POLARITY`  
[Pulse width](#) (on page 13-87): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_PULSE_WIDTH`  
[Window direction](#) (on page 13-88): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_WINDOW_DIRECTION`  
[Window level high](#) (on page 13-89): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_WINDOW_LEVEL_HIGH`  
[Window level low](#) (on page 13-90): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_ATRIG_WINDOW_LEVEL_LOW`

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**Filter options (measure only)**

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[Filter enable](#) (on page 13-156): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_ENABLE`  
[Filter count](#) (on page 13-155): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_COUNT`  
[Filter type](#) (on page 13-157): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_TYPE`  
[Filter window](#) (on page 13-158): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_FILTER_WINDOW`

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**Relative offset settings (measurement functions)**

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[Relative offset enable](#) (on page 13-187): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_ENABLE`  
[Relative offset method](#) (on page 13-189) (DCV ratio measurements only):  
`dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_METHOD`  
[Relative offset value](#) (on page 13-188): `dmm.ATTR_MEAS_REL_LEVEL`

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**Relative offset settings (digitize functions)**

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[Relative offset enable](#) (on page 13-117): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_REL_ENABLE`  
[Relative offset value](#) (on page 13-118): `dmm.ATTR_DIGI_REL_LEVEL`

## dmm.measure.simreftemperature

This attribute sets the simulated reference temperature of the thermocouple reference junction.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	Celsius: 23 Kelvin: 296.15 Fahrenheit: 73.4

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.simreftemperature
dmm.measure.simreftemperature = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_SIM_REF_TEMP)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_SIM_REF_TEMP, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The simulated reference temperature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Celsius: 0 to 65</li> <li>▪ Kelvin: 273.15 to 338.15</li> <li>▪ Fahrenheit: 32 to 149</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This attribute applies to the temperature function when the transducer type is set to thermocouple and the reference junction is set to simulated. It allows you to set the simulated reference temperature value.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THERMOCOUPLE
dmm.measure.unit = dmm.UNIT_CELSIUS
dmm.measure.simreftemperature = 30
```

Sets 30 degrees Celsius as the simulated reference temperature for thermocouples.

### Also see

- [dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)
- [Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## dmm.measure.thermistor

This attribute describes the type of thermistor.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.THERM_5000

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.thermistor
dmm.measure.thermistor = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THERMISTOR)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THERMISTOR, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The thermistor type in ohms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2252 Ω: dmm.THERM_2252</li> <li>▪ 5000 Ω: dmm.THERM_5000</li> <li>▪ 10000 Ω: dmm.THERM_10000</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command is only applicable when the transducer type is set to thermistor.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THERMISTOR
dmm.measure.thermistor = dmm.THERM_2252
```

Set measurement function to temperature.  
Set the transducer type to thermistor.  
Set the thermistor type to 2252.

### Also see

[dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)

[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## dmm.measure.thermocouple

This attribute indicates the thermocouple type.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_K

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.thermocouple
dmm.measure.thermocouple = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THERMOCOUPLE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THERMOCOUPLE, value)
```

<i>value</i>	<p>The thermocouple type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_B</li> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_E</li> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_J</li> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_K</li> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_N</li> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_R</li> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_S</li> <li>■ dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_T</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command is only applicable when the transducer type is set to thermocouple.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THERMOCOUPLE
dmm.measure.thermocouple = dmm.THERMOCOUPLE_J
```

Set the measure function to temperature.  
Set the transducer type to thermocouple.  
Set the thermocouple type to J.

### Also see

- [dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)
- [dmm.measure.simreftemperature](#) (on page 13-205)
- [Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## dmm.measure.threertd

This attribute defines the type of three-wire RTD that is being used.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.RTD_PT100

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.threertd
dmm.measure.threertd = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THREE_RTD)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THREE_RTD, value)
```

<i>value</i>	<p>The type for 3-wire RTD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PT100: dmm.RTD_PT100</li> <li>▪ PT385: dmm.RTD_PT385</li> <li>▪ PT3916: dmm.RTD_PT3916</li> <li>▪ D100: dmm.RTD_D100</li> <li>▪ F100: dmm.RTD_F100</li> <li>▪ User-specified type: dmm.RTD_USER</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

The transducer type must be set to temperature and the transducer must be set to 3-wire RTD before you can set the RTD type.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THREERTD
dmm.measure.threertd = dmm.RTD_D100
```

Set the measure function to temperature.  
Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.  
Set the RTD type to D100.

### Also see

[dmm.measure.rtdalpha](#) (on page 13-190)  
[dmm.measure.rtdbeta](#) (on page 13-191)  
[dmm.measure.rtddelta](#) (on page 13-192)  
[dmm.measure.rtdzero](#) (on page 13-193)  
[dmm.measure.transducer](#) (on page 13-212)  
[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## dmm.measure.threshold.autorange

This attribute determines if the threshold range is set manually or automatically.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.ON

### Usage

```
state = dmm.measure.threshold.autorange
dmm.measure.threshold.autorange = state
state = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THRESHOLD_RANGE_AUTO)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THRESHOLD_RANGE_AUTO, state)
```

<i>state</i>	The auto range setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable: dmm.OFF</li> <li>▪ Enable: dmm.ON</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

This command determines how the range is selected.

When this command is set to off, you must set the range. If you do not set the range, the instrument remains at the range that was last selected by autorange.

When this command is set to on, the instrument uses the signal to determine the most sensitive range on which to perform the measurement. The instrument sets the range when a measurement is requested. To set the range, the instrument makes a measurement to determine the range before making the final measurement, which can result in slower reading times. Turn autorange off and set a specific range to increase measure time.

If a range is manually selected through the front panel or a remote command, this command is automatically set to off.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.measure.threshold.autorange = dmm.ON
```

Set the measure function to period.  
Set the threshold autorange on.

### Also see

[dmm.measure.threshold.level](#) (on page 13-210)

[dmm.measure.threshold.range](#) (on page 13-211)

## dmm.measure.threshold.level

This attribute determines the signal level where the instrument makes frequency or period measurements.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.threshold.level
dmm.measure.threshold.level = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THRESHOLD_LEVEL)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THRESHOLD_LEVEL, value)
```

<i>value</i>	The level: -700 V to 700 V; dependent on range
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

You need to set an appropriate voltage trigger level in order for the frequency counter to operate properly. The frequency counter only counts cycles when the signal amplitude reaches the trigger level. For example, if you set the trigger level for 10 V, any cycles with peak amplitude less than 10 V are not counted.

You must select a specific threshold range (autorange must be set to off) before setting a level that is not zero.

### Example

<pre>dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY dmm.measure.threshold.range = 10 dmm.measure.threshold.level = 5</pre>	Set the measure function to frequency. Set the threshold range to 10 V. Set the threshold level to 5 V.
---	---

### Also see

[dmm.measure.threshold.autorange](#) (on page 13-209)

[dmm.measure.threshold.range](#) (on page 13-211)

## dmm.measure.threshold.range

This attribute indicates the expected input level of the voltage signal.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	10 (10 V)

### Usage

```
range = dmm.measure.threshold.range
dmm.measure.threshold.range = range
range = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THRESHOLD_RANGE)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_THRESHOLD_RANGE, range)
```

<i>range</i>	The range: 0.1 to 700; instrument selects nearest valid range (100 mV, 1 V, 10 V, 100 V, 700 V)
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

The range setting conditions the signal. The instrument automatically selects the most sensitive threshold range for the value you enter. For example, if you specify the expected input voltage to be 90 mV, the instrument automatically selects the 100 mV threshold range.

### Example

dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD dmm.measure.threshold.range = 50	Set the threshold range for the selected function to the nearest range of 100 V.
--	--

### Also see

[dmm.measure.threshold.autorange](#) (on page 13-209)  
[dmm.measure.threshold.level](#) (on page 13-210)



## dmm.measure.transducer

This attribute sets the transducer type for the temperature measurement function.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	dmm.TRANS_THERMOCOUPLE

### Usage

```
type = dmm.measure.transducer
dmm.measure.transducer = type
type = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_TRANSDUCER)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_TRANSDUCER, type)
```

<i>type</i>	The transducer type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Thermocouple: dmm.TRANS_THERMOCOUPLE</li> <li>▪ Thermistor: dmm.TRANS_THERMISTOR</li> <li>▪ 3-wire RTD: dmm.TRANS_THREERTD</li> <li>▪ 4-wire RTD: dmm.TRANS_FOURRTD</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

The transducer type determines the type of temperature measurement that is made. Each transducer type has related settings that must also be set. For example, thermocouple measurements are only made if the type is set to thermocouple. You also need to set the thermocouple type when setting up a thermocouple. For the RTD transducer types, you also set the RTD type.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE
dmm.measure.transducer = dmm.TRANS_THREERTD
dmm.measure.threertd = dmm.RTD_D100
```

Set the measure function to temperature.  
Set the transducer type to 3-wire RTD.  
Set the RTD type to D100.

### Also see

[dmm.measure.fourrtd](#) (on page 13-159)  
[dmm.measure.thermistor](#) (on page 13-206)  
[dmm.measure.thermocouple](#) (on page 13-207)  
[dmm.measure.threertd](#) (on page 13-208)  
[Temperature measurements](#) (on page 4-31)

## dmm.measure.unit

This attribute sets the units of measurement that are displayed on the front panel of the instrument and stored in the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	Temperature: dmm.UNIT_CELSIUS Voltage: dmm.UNIT_VOLT

### Usage

```
value = dmm.measure.unit
dmm.measure.unit = value
value = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_UNIT)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_UNIT, value)
```

<i>value</i>	For DC volts and AC volts, select from the following units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ dmm.UNIT_VOLT</li> <li>■ dmm.UNIT_DB</li> <li>■ dmm.UNIT_DBM</li> </ul> For temperature, select from the following units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ dmm.UNIT_CELSIUS</li> <li>■ dmm.UNIT_KELVIN</li> <li>■ dmm.UNIT_FAHRENHEIT</li> </ul>
<i>function</i>	See <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

The change in measurement units is displayed when the next measurement is made. You can only change the units for the listed functions.

### Example

```
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
dmm.measure.unit = dmm.UNIT_DB
```

Changes the front-panel display and buffer readings for voltage measurements to be displayed as decibel readings.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.unit](#) (on page 13-120)

## dmm.measure.userdelay[N]

This attribute sets a user-defined delay that you can use in the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Measure configuration list	Configuration script Measure configuration list	0 (0 s)

### Usage

```
delayTime = dmm.measure.userdelay[N]
dmm.measure.userdelay[N] = delayTime
delayTime = dmm.measure.getattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_USER_DELAY_N)
dmm.measure.setattribute(function, dmm.ATTR_MEAS_USER_DELAY_N, delayTime)
```

<i>delayTime</i>	The delay (0 for no delay, or 167 ns to 10 ks)
<i>N</i>	The user delay to which this time applies (1 to 5)
<i>function</i>	The measurement function; see <b>Functions</b>

### Functions

dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_FREQUENCY
dmm.FUNC_AC_VOLTAGE	dmm.FUNC_4W_RESISTANCE	dmm.FUNC_ACV_PERIOD
dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_DIODE	dmm.FUNC_DCV_RATIO
dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT	dmm.FUNC_CAPACITANCE	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_CURRENT
dmm.FUNC_TEMPERATURE	dmm.FUNC_CONTINUITY	dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE

### Details

To use this command in a trigger model, assign the delay to the dynamic delay block.

The delay is specific to the selected function.

### Example

```
trigger.model.load("Empty")
dmm.measure.userdelay[1] = 5
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_DYNAMIC, trigger.USER_DELAY_M1)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 10, 1)
trigger.model.initiate()
```

Set user delay 1 for measurements to 5 s.  
Set trigger block 1 to a dynamic delay that calls user delay 1.  
Set trigger block 2 to make or digitize a measurement.  
Set trigger block 3 to branch to block 1 ten times.  
Start the trigger model.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.userdelay\[N\]](#) (on page 13-121)

[trigger.model.setblock\(\)](#) — [trigger.BLOCK\\_DELAY\\_DYNAMIC](#) (on page 13-329)

## dmm.reset()

This function resets commands that begin with `dmm.` to their default settings.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
dmm.reset()
```

### Example

```
dmm.reset() Resets the DMM commands to their default settings.
```

### Also see

[reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-256)

## dmm.terminals

This attribute describes which set of input and output terminals the instrument is using.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
terminals = dmm.terminals
```

```
terminals Using the front-panel input and output terminals: dmm.TERMINALS_FRONT
           Using the rear-panel input and output terminals: dmm.TERMINALS_REAR
```

### Details

You must use the front-panel TERMINALS button to change which set of terminals the instrument reads.

### Example

```
print(dmm.terminals) Request information on which terminals are used.
                    Output if the instrument is using the front terminals:
                    dmm.TERMINALS_FRONT
```

### Also see

None

## dmm.trigger.digitize.stimulus

This attribute sets the instrument to digitize a measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	dmm.EVENT_NONE

### Usage

```
event = dmm.trigger.digitize.stimulus
dmm.trigger.digitize.stimulus = event
```

<i>event</i>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>
--------------	--

### Details

This command is intended to provide the lowest possible latency between a trigger event such as digital I/O and a reading. It forces the instrument to make a digitize measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event. Options for the trigger event parameter are listed in the following table.

A digitize function must be active before sending this command. The measurement is digitized for the active function. If a measure function is active, an error is generated.

Before using this command, set the active reading buffer. Readings are stored in the active reading buffer.

If the count is set to more than 1, the first reading is initialized by this trigger. Subsequent readings occur as rapidly as the instrument can make them. If a trigger occurs during the group measurement, the trigger is latched and another group of measurements with the same count will be triggered after the current group completes.

If the stimulus is set to none, this command has no effect on readings.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

**Example**

```

reset()
dmm.digitize.func = dmm.FUNC_DIGITIZE_VOLTAGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.mode = dmm.MODE_EDGE
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.slope = dmm.SLOPE_RISING
dmm.digitize.analogtrigger.edge.level = 0.5
dmm.trigger.digitize.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
    
```

Reset the instrument.  
 Set the function to digitize voltage.  
 Set the analog trigger mode to edge.  
 Set the slope to rising.  
 Set the level to 0.5 V.  
 Set the stimulus to be the analog trigger.

**Also see**

- [dmm.digitize.count](#) (on page 13-92)
- [dmm.digitize.func](#) (on page 13-98)

## dmm.trigger.measure.stimulus

This attribute sets the instrument to make a measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	<code>dmm.EVENT_NONE</code>

**Usage**

```

event = dmm.trigger.measure.stimulus
dmm.trigger.measure.stimulus = event
    
```

<code>event</code>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>
--------------------	--

**Details**

This command is intended to provide the lowest possible latency between an event such as digital I/O and a reading. It forces the instrument to make a measurement the next time it detects the specified trigger event. Options for the trigger event parameter are listed in the following table.

A measure function must be active before sending this command. The measurement is made for the active measure function. If a digitize function is active, an error is generated.

Before using this command, set the active reading buffer. Readings are stored in the active reading buffer.

If the count is set to more than 1, the first reading is initialized by this trigger. Subsequent readings occur as rapidly as the instrument can make them. If a trigger occurs during the group measurement, the trigger is latched and another group of measurements with the same count will be triggered after the current group completes.

If the stimulus is set to none, this command has no effect on readings.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender $N$ (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line $N$ (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object $N$ (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block $N$ (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer $N$ (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line $N$ (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

### Example

```
reset()
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
dmm.trigger.measure.stimulus =
    trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY
dmm.measure.count = 10
```

Reset the instrument.  
Set the function to DC current.  
Set the trigger stimulus to be the front-panel TRIGGER key.  
Set the count to 10.  
Press the TRIGGER key to generate 10 readings that are stored in the active reading buffer.

### Also see

None

## eventlog.clear()

This function clears the event log.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
eventlog.clear()
```

### Details

This command removes all events from the event log, including entries in the front-panel event log.

### Also see

- [eventlog.next\(\)](#) (on page 13-220)
- [eventlog.save\(\)](#) (on page 13-222)
- [Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108)

## eventlog.getcount()

This function returns the number of unread events in the event log.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
eventlog.getcount()
eventlog.getcount(eventType)
```

<i>eventType</i>	Limits the return to specific event log types; set a cumulative integer value that represents the event log types to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Errors only: <code>eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 1</li> <li>▪ Warnings only: <code>eventlog.SEV_WARN</code> or 2</li> <li>▪ Errors and warnings only: <code>eventlog.SEV_WARN eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 3</li> <li>▪ Information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO</code> or 4</li> <li>▪ Errors and information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 5</li> <li>▪ Warnings and information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO eventlog.SEV_WARN</code> or 6</li> <li>▪ All events: <code>eventlog.SEV_ALL</code> or 7</li> </ul>
------------------	---

### Details

A count finds the number of unread events in the event log. You can specify the event types to return or return the count for all events.

This command reports the number of events that have occurred since the command was last sent or since the event log was last cleared.

Events are read automatically when `localnode.showevents` is enabled. You can also read them individually with `eventlog.next()`.



**Example**

```
print(eventlog.getcount(eventlog.SEV_INFO))
```

Displays the present number of unread information messages in the instrument event log.  
If there are three information messages in the event log, output is:  
3

**Also see**

[eventlog.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-219)  
[eventlog.next\(\)](#) (on page 13-220)  
[localnode.showevents](#) (on page 13-248)  
[Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108)

**eventlog.next()**

This function returns the oldest unread event message from the event log.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
eventNumber, message, severity, nodeID, timeSeconds, timeNanoSeconds =  
eventlog.next()
```

```
eventNumber, message, severity, nodeID, timeSeconds, timeNanoSeconds =  
eventlog.next(eventType)
```

<i>eventNumber</i>	The event number
<i>message</i>	A description of the event
<i>severity</i>	The severity of the event: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Error: 1</li> <li>▪ Warning: 2</li> <li>▪ Information: 4</li> </ul>
<i>nodeID</i>	The TSP-Link node where the event occurred or 0 if the event occurred on the local node
<i>timeSeconds</i>	The seconds portion of the time when the event occurred
<i>timeNanoSeconds</i>	The fractional seconds portion of the time when the event occurred
<i>eventType</i>	Limits the return to specific event log types; set a cumulative integer value that represents the event log types to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Errors only: <code>eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 1</li> <li>▪ Warnings only: <code>eventlog.SEV_WARN</code> or 2</li> <li>▪ Errors and warnings only: <code>eventlog.SEV_WARN eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 3</li> <li>▪ Information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO</code> or 4</li> <li>▪ Errors and information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 5</li> <li>▪ Warnings and information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO eventlog.SEV_WARN</code> or 6</li> <li>▪ All events: <code>eventlog.SEV_ALL</code> or 7</li> </ul>

## Details

When an event occurs on the instrument, it is placed in the event log. The `eventlog.next()` command retrieves an unread event from the event log. Once an event is read, it can no longer be accessed remotely. However, it can be viewed on the front panel. When `localnode.showevents` is enabled, this command never returns an event because those events are automatically read and sent to the remote interface.

To read multiple events, execute this command multiple times.

If there are no entries in the event log, the following is returned:

```
0 No error 0 0 0 0
```

If the event type is not defined, an event of any type is returned.

## Example

```
print(eventlog.next(5))
```

Get the oldest error or information event from the event log.

Example output:

```
-285 TSP Syntax error at line 1: unexpected symbol near `0' 1 0 1367806152 652040060
```

## Also see

[eventlog.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-219)

[eventlog.getcount\(\)](#) (on page 13-219)

[eventlog.save\(\)](#) (on page 13-222)

[Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108)

# eventlog.post()

This function allows you to post your own text to the event log.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
eventlog.post("message")
eventlog.post("message", eventType)
```

<i>message</i>	String that contains the message
<i>eventType</i>	The type of event; if no event is defined, defaults to <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Error: <code>eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 1</li> <li>▪ Warning: <code>eventlog.SEV_WARN</code> or 2</li> <li>▪ Information: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO</code> or 4</li> </ul>

## Details

You can use this command to create your own event log entries and assign a severity level to them. This can be useful for debugging and status reporting.

From the front panel, you must set the Log Warnings and Log Information options on to have the custom warning and information events placed into the event log.

You can send use the following codes to create special characters in the message.

Code	Special character
\018	Ω
\019	°
\020	μ
\021	Thin space
\178	Superscript 2 (for example, x <sup>2</sup> )
\179	Superscript 3 (for example, x <sup>3</sup> )
\185	Δ
\188	1/x
\189	Ratio

These characters are displayed on the front-panel display only.

### Example

```
eventlog.clear()
eventlog.post("Results in \018", eventlog.SEV_ERROR)
print(eventlog.next())
```

Posts an event that states "Results in Ω".

Output:

```
1005 User: Results in Ω
```

### Also see

[Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108)

## eventlog.save()

This function saves the event log to a file on a USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
eventlog.save("filename")
eventlog.save("filename", eventType)
```

<i>filename</i>	A string that represents the name of the file to be saved
<i>eventType</i>	Limits the return to specific event log types; set a cumulative integer value that represents the event log types to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Errors only: <code>eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 1</li> <li>▪ Warnings only: <code>eventlog.SEV_WARN</code> or 2</li> <li>▪ Errors and warnings only: <code>eventlog.SEV_WARN eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 3</li> <li>▪ Information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO</code> or 4</li> <li>▪ Errors and information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO eventlog.SEV_ERROR</code> or 5</li> <li>▪ Warnings and information only: <code>eventlog.SEV_INFO eventlog.SEV_WARN</code> or 6</li> <li>▪ All events: <code>eventlog.SEV_ALL</code> or 7 (default)</li> </ul>

**Details**

This command saves all event log entries to a USB flash drive.  
 If you do not define an event type, the instrument saves all event log entries.  
 The extension `.csv` is automatically added to the file name.

**Example**

```
eventlog.save("/usb1/WarningsApril", eventlog.SEV_WARN)
```

Save warning messages to a `.csv` file on a USB flash drive.

**Also see**

[eventlog.next\(\)](#) (on page 13-220)

**exit()**

This function stops a script that is presently running.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
exit()
```

**Details**

Terminates script execution when called from a script that is being executed.  
 This command does not wait for overlapped commands to complete before terminating script execution. If overlapped commands are required to finish, use the `waitcomplete()` function before calling `exit()`.

**Also see**

[waitcomplete\(\)](#) (on page 13-379)

**fan.level**

This attribute sets the speed of the instrument fan.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Never	Not applicable	fan.LEVEL_NORMAL

**Usage**

```
fanLevel = fan.level
fan.level = fanLevel
```

<i>fanLevel</i>	The fan level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Normal fan operation: <code>fan.LEVEL_NORMAL</code></li> <li>▪ Quiet fan operation: <code>fan.LEVEL_QUIET</code></li> </ul>
-----------------	---

## Details

Use this command to lower the audible noise level of the instrument fan.

### NOTE

Quiet fan level speed control may increase internal temperature, which could compromise performance to specifications.

When you set the fan level to quiet:

- Audible noise decreases
- Specifications are only valid for 18 °C to 25 °C
- Additional thermal settling time may be required after changing input connections

Instrument performance can be improved with the use of autocalibration. Allow 90 minutes between changing fan level and running autocalibration.

## Example

```
fan.level = fan.LEVEL_QUIET
```

Set the fan speed to the quiet level. The audible noise of the fan decreases.

## Also see

[Autocalibration](#) (on page 4-98)

[acal.run\(\)](#) (on page 13-12)

## file.close()

This function closes a file on the USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

## Usage

```
file.close(fileNumber)
```

*fileNumber* The file number returned from the `file.open()` function to close

## Details

Note that files are automatically closed when the file descriptors are garbage collected.

## Example

```
file_num = file.open("/usb1/GENTRIGGER", file.MODE_WRITE)
file.close(file_num)
```

Open the file GENTRIGGER for writing, then close it.

## Also see

[file.open\(\)](#) (on page 13-226)

## file.flush()

This function writes buffering data to a file on the USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
file.flush(fileName)
```

<i>fileName</i>	The file number returned from the file.open() function to flush
-----------------	---

### Details

The file.write() function may be buffering data instead of writing immediately to the USB flash drive. Use file.flush() to flush this data. Data may be lost if the file is not closed or flushed before a script ends.

If there is going to be a time delay before more data is written to a file, flush the file to prevent loss of data because of an aborted test.

### Example

```

reset()
-- Fix the range to 10 V
dmm.measure.range = 10
-- Set the measurement count to 100
dmm.measure.count = 100
-- Set up reading buffers
-- Ensure the default measurement buffer size matches the count
defbuffer1.capacity = 100
dmm.measure.read()
testDir = "TestData5"
-- create a directory on the USB drive for the data
file.mkdir(testDir)
fileName = "/usb1/" .. testDir .. "/myTestData.csv"
buffer.save(defbuffer1, fileName)
if file.usbdriveexists() != 0 then
  -- testDir = "TestData3"
  -- Create a directory on the USB drive for the data
  -- file.mkdir(testDir)
  -- Open the file where the data will be stored
  -- fileName = "/usb1/" .. testDir .. "/myTestData.csv"
  fileNumber = file.open(fileName, file.MODE_APPEND)
-- Write header separator to file
file.write(fileNumber,
"\n\n===== \n")
-- Write the string data to a file
file.write(fileNumber, "Tested to Company Standard ABC.123\n")
-- Ensure a hurry-up of data written to the file before close or script end
file.flush(fileNumber)
-- Close the data file
file.close(fileNumber)
end
    
```

This example writes a string that indicates that the readings were made for a certain reason, such as to test to a company standard.

**Also see**

None

## file.mkdir()

This function creates a directory at the specified path on the USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
file.mkdir("path")
```

<i>path</i>	A string that contains the path of the directory
-------------	--

**Details**

The directory path must be absolute. The name of the directory must not already exist on the flash drive.

**Example**

<code>file.mkdir("TestData")</code>	Create a new directory named <code>TestData</code> .
-------------------------------------	--

**Also see**

None

## file.open()

This function opens a file on the USB flash drive for later reference.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
fileNumber = file.open("fileName", accessType)
```

<i>fileNumber</i>	A number identifying the open file that you use with other file commands to write, read, flush, or close the file after opening
<i>fileName</i>	A string that contains the file name to open, including the full path of file
<i>accessType</i>	The type of action to do: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Append the file: <code>file.MODE_APPEND</code></li> <li>▪ Read the file: <code>file.MODE_READ</code></li> <li>▪ Write to the file: <code>file.MODE_WRITE</code></li> </ul>

**Details**

The path to the file to open must be absolute.

If you use `file.MODE_APPEND` and the file specified to open is not on the flash drive, the file is created.

The root folder of the USB flash drive has the following absolute path:

```
"/usb1/"
```

**Example**

```
file_num = file.open("/usb1/testfile.txt", file.MODE_WRITE)
if file_num != nil then
  file.write(file_num, "This is my test file")
  file.close(file_num)
end
```

Opens file `testfile.txt` for writing. If no errors were found while opening, writes `This is my test file` and closes the file.

**Also see**

None

**file.read()**

This function reads data from a file on the USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
fileContents = file.read(fileNumber, readAction)
```

<i>fileContents</i>	The contents of the file based on the <i>readAction</i> parameter
<i>fileNumber</i>	The file number returned from the <code>file.open()</code> function to read
<i>readAction</i>	The action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Return the next line; returns <code>nil</code> if the present file position is at the end of the file: <code>file.READ_LINE</code></li> <li>▪ Return a string that represents the number found; returns an event string if no number was found; returns <code>nil</code> if the current file position is at the end of file: <code>file.READ_NUMBER</code></li> <li>▪ Return the whole file, starting at the present position; returns <code>nil</code> if the present file position is at the end of the file: <code>file.READ_ALL</code></li> </ul>

**Details**

This command reads data from a file.



**Example**

```
file_num = file.open("/usb1/testfile.txt", file.MODE_READ)
if file_num != nil then
  file_contents = file.read(file_num, file.READ_ALL)
  file.close(file_num)
end
```

Open `testfile.txt` on the USB flash drive for reading. If it opens successfully, read the entire contents of the file and store it in variable `file_contents`.  
Close the file.

**Also see**

None

**file.usbdriveexists()**

This function detects if a USB flash drive is inserted into the front-panel USB port.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
driveInserted = file.usbdriveexists()
```

<i>driveInserted</i>	0: No flash drive is detected 1: Flash drive is detected
----------------------	---

**Details**

You can call this command from a script to verify that a USB flash drive is inserted before attempting to write data to it.

---

**Example**

---

```
local response
local xMax = 10

for x = 1, xMax do
  -- Make xMax readings and store them in defbuffer1.
  dmm.measure.read()
end

if (file.usbdriveexists() == 1) then
  response = display.BUTTON_YES
else
  response = display.input.prompt(display.BUTTONS_YESNO, "Insert a USB flash
  drive.\nPress Yes to write data or No to not write data.")
end

if (response == display.BUTTON_YES) then
  if (file.usbdriveexists() == 1) then
    FileNumber = file.open("/usb1/TenReadings.csv", file.MODE_WRITE)
    file.write(FileNumber, "Reading,Seconds\n")

    -- Print out the measured values in a two-column format.
    print("\nIteration:\tReading:\tTime:\n")

    for i = 1, xMax do
      print(i, defbuffer1[i], defbuffer1.relativestamps[i])
      file.write(FileNumber, string.format("%g, %g\r\n", defbuffer1.readings[i],
      defbuffer1.relativestamps[i]))
    end
    file.close(FileNumber)
  else
    response = display.input.prompt(display.BUTTONS_OK,
    "No drive detected. Allow more time after inserting a drive.")
  end
end
```

Make measurements.

Verify that a flash drive is inserted into the instrument.

If the flash drive is inserted, write the data to the flash drive.

Print data into a two-column format.

If the flash drive is not inserted after selecting **Yes**, another prompt is displayed.

---

**Also see**

---

None

## file.write()

This function writes data to a file on the USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
file.write(fileNumber, "string")
```

<i>fileNumber</i>	The file number returned from the <code>file.open()</code> function to write
<i>string</i>	A string that contains the data to write to the file

### Details

The `file.write()` function may include data that is buffering; it may not be written to the USB flash drive immediately. Use the `file.flush()` function to immediately write buffered data to the drive.

You must use the `file.close()` command to close the file after writing.

### Example

```
file_num = file.open("testfile.txt",
    file.MODE_WRITE)
if file_num != nil then
    file.write(file_num, "This is my test file")
    file.close(file_num)
end
```

Opens file `testfile.txt` for writing. If no errors were found while opening, writes `This is my test file` and closes the file.

### Also see

[file.close\(\)](#) (on page 13-224)

[file.flush\(\)](#) (on page 13-225)

## format.asciiprecision

This attribute sets the precision (number of digits) for all numbers returned in the ASCII format.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	0 (Automatic)

### Usage

```
precision = format.asciiprecision
format.asciiprecision = precision
```

<i>precision</i>	A number representing the number of digits to be printed for numbers printed with the <code>print()</code> , <code>printbuffer()</code> , and <code>printnumber()</code> functions; must be a number from 1 to 16; set to 0 to have the instrument select the precision automatically based on the number that is being formatted
------------------	---

**Details**

This attribute specifies the precision (number of digits) for numeric data printed with the `print()`, `printbuffer()`, and `printnumber()` functions. The `format.asciiprecision` attribute is only used with the ASCII format. The precision value must be a number from 0 to 16.

Note that the precision is the number of significant digits printed. There is always one digit to the left of the decimal point; be sure to include this digit when setting the precision.

**Example**

<pre>format.asciiprecision = 10 x = 2.54 printnumber(x) format.asciiprecision = 3 printnumber(x)</pre>	<p><b>Output:</b> 2.540000000e+00</p> <p>2.54e+00</p>
--	---

**Also see**

- [format.byteorder](#) (on page 13-231)
- [format.data](#) (on page 13-232)
- [print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)
- [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)
- [printnumber\(\)](#) (on page 13-255)

---

## format.byteorder

This attribute sets the binary byte order for the data that is printed using the `printnumber()` and `printbuffer()` functions.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	format.LITTLEENDIAN

**Usage**

```
order = format.byteorder
format.byteorder = order
```

<i>order</i>	Byte order value as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Most significant byte first: <code>format.BIGENDIAN</code></li> <li>▪ Least significant byte first: <code>format.LITTLEENDIAN</code></li> </ul>
--------------	---

**Details**

This attribute selects the byte order in which data is written when you are printing data values with the `printnumber()` and `printbuffer()` functions. The byte order attribute is only used with the `format.REAL32` and `format.REAL64` data formats.

If you are sending data to a computer with a Microsoft Windows operating system, select the `format.LITTLEENDIAN` byte order.

## Example

```
x = 1.23
format.data = format.REAL32
format.byteorder = format.LITTLEENDIAN
printnumber(x)
format.byteorder = format.BIGENDIAN
printnumber(x)
```

Output depends on the terminal program you use, but will look something like:  
#0□p??  
#0??p□

## Also see

[format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)

[format.data](#) (on page 13-232)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

[printnumber\(\)](#) (on page 13-255)

## format.data

This attribute sets the data format for data that is printed using the `printnumber()` and `printbuffer()` functions.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	format.ASCII

## Usage

```
value = format.data
format.data = value
```

*value*

The format to use for data, set to one of the following values:

- ASCII format: `format.ASCII`
- Single-precision IEEE Std 754 binary format: `format.REAL32`
- Double-precision IEEE Std 754 binary format: `format.REAL64`

## Details

You can control the precision of numeric values with the `format.asciiprecision` attribute. If `format.REAL32` or `format.REAL64` is selected, you can select the byte order with the `format.byteorder` attribute.

The IEEE Std 754 binary formats use four bytes for single-precision values and eight bytes for double-precision values.

When data is written with any of the binary formats, the response message starts with #0 and ends with a new line. When data is written with the ASCII format, elements are separated with a comma and space.

**Example**

```
format.asciiprecision = 10
x = 3.14159265
format.data = format.ASCII
printnumber(x)
format.data = format.REAL64
printnumber(x)
```

Output a number represented by *x* in ASCII using a precision of 10, then output the same number in binary using double precision format.  
 Output:  
 3.141592650e+00  
 #0ñÔÈSû! @

**Also see**

- [format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)
- [format.byteorder](#) (on page 13-231)
- [printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)
- [printnumber\(\)](#) (on page 13-255)

## fs.chdir()

This function sets the current working directory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
workingDirectory = fs.chdir("path")
```

<i>workingDirectory</i>	Returned value containing the working path
<i>path</i>	A string indicating the new working directory path

**Details**

The new working directory path may be absolute or relative to the current working directory.  
 An error is logged to the error queue if the given path does not exist.

**Example**

```
if fs.is_dir("/usb1/temp") == true then
    fs.chdir("/usb1/temp")
    testPath = fs.cwd()
    print(testPath)
else
    testPath = fs.cwd()
    print(testPath)
end
```

Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel of the instrument.  
 Verify that /usb1/temp is a directory and change it to be the current working directory.  
 Set the variable for the current working directory to be testPath.  
 The return should be:  
 /usb1/temp  
 If /usb1/temp is not a directory, set the variable for the current working directory to be testPath.  
 The return should be:  
 /usb1

**Also see**

None

## fs.cwd()

This function returns the absolute path of the current working directory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
path = fs.cwd()
```

<i>path</i>	The absolute path of the current working directory
-------------	--

### Example

```
if fs.is_dir("/usb1/temp") == true then
  fs.chdir("/usb1/temp")
  testPath = fs.cwd()
  print(testPath)
else
  testPath = fs.cwd()
  print(testPath)
end
```

Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel of the instrument.

Verify that `/usb1/temp` is a directory and change it to be the current working directory.

Set the variable for the current working directory to be `testPath`.

The return should be:

```
/usb1/temp
```

If `/usb1/temp` is not a directory, set the variable for the current working directory to be `testPath`.

The return should be:

```
/usb1
```

### Also see

None

## fs.is\_dir()

This function tests whether or not the specified path refers to a directory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
status = fs.is_dir("path")
```

<i>status</i>	Whether or not the given path is a directory (true or false)
---------------	--

<i>path</i>	The path of the file system entry to test
-------------	---

### Details

The file system path may be absolute or relative to the current working system path.

**Example 1**

```
print("Is directory: ", fs.is_dir("/usb1/"))
```

Because /usb1/ is always the root directory of an inserted flash drive, you can use this command to verify that USB flash drive is inserted.

**Example 2**

```
if fs.is_dir("/usb1/temp") == false then
    fs.mkdir("/usb1/temp")
end
```

Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel of the instrument.  
 Check to see if the temp directory exists.  
 If it does not exist, create a directory named temp.

**Also see**

[fs.is\\_file\(\)](#) (on page 13-235)

**fs.is\_file()**

Tests whether the specified path refers to a file (as opposed to a directory).

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
status = fs.is_file("path")
```

status	true if the given path is a file; otherwise, false
path	The path of the file system entry to test

**Details**

The file system path may be absolute or relative to the current working system path.

**Example**

```
rootDirectory = "/usb1/"
print("Is file: ", fs.is_file(rootDirectory))
```

Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel of the instrument.  
 Set rootDirectory to be the USB port.  
 Check to see if rootDirectory is a file. Because rootDirectory was set up as a directory, the return is false.

**Also see**

[fs.is\\_dir\(\)](#) (on page 13-234)



## fs.mkdir()

This function creates a directory at the specified path.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
path = fs.mkdir("newPath")
```

<i>path</i>	The returned path of the new directory
<i>newpath</i>	Location (path) of where to create the new directory

### Details

The directory path may be absolute or relative to the current working directory.

An error is logged to the error queue if the parent folder of the new directory does not exist, or if a file system entry already exists at the given path.

### Example

```
if fs.is_dir("/usb1/temp") == false then
  fs.mkdir("/usb1/temp")
end
```

Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel of the instrument.  
Check to see if the `temp` directory exists.  
If it does not exist, create a directory named `temp`.

### Also see

[fs.rmdir\(\)](#) (on page 13-237)

## fs.readdir()

This function returns a list of the file system entries in the directory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
files = fs.readdir("path")
```

<i>files</i>	A table containing the names of all the file system entries in the specified directory
<i>path</i>	The directory path

### Details

The directory path may be absolute or relative to the current working directory.

This command is nonrecursive. For example, entries in subfolders are not returned.

An error is logged to the error queue if the given path does not exist or does not represent a directory.

**Example**

```
rootDirectory = "/usb1/"
entries = fs.readdir(rootDirectory)
count = table.getn(entries)
print("Found a total of "..count.." files and directories")
for i = 1, count do
    print(entries[i])
end
```

Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel of the instrument.  
 Set `rootDirectory` to be the USB port.  
 Set `entries` as the variable for the file system entries in `rootDirectory`.  
 Return the number of files and directories in the directory.

**Also see**

None

**fs.rmdir()**

This function removes a directory from the file system.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
fs.rmdir("path")
```

<code>path</code>	The path of the directory to remove
-------------------	-------------------------------------

**Details**

This path may be absolute or relative to the present working directory.

An error is logged to the error queue if the given path does not exist or does not represent a directory.  
 An error is also logged if the directory is not empty.

**Example**

```
rootDirectory = "/usb1/"
tempDirectoryName = "temp"
if fs.is_dir(rootDirectory..tempDirectoryName) == false then
    fs.mkdir(rootDirectory..tempDirectoryName)
end
fs.rmdir(rootDirectory..tempDirectoryName)
```

Insert a USB flash drive into the front panel of the instrument.  
 Set `rootDirectory` to be the USB port.  
 Set `tempDirectoryName` to be equivalent to `temp`.  
 Check to see if `tempDirectoryName` exists.  
 If it does not exist, create a directory named `temp`.  
 Remove the directory.

**Also see**

[fs.mkdir\(\)](#) (on page 13-236)

## gpib.address

This attribute contains the GPIB address.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	16

### Usage

```
address = gpib.address
gpib.address = address
```

<code>address</code>	The GPIB address of the instrument (1 to 30)
----------------------	--

### Details

The address can be set to any address value from 1 to 30. However, the address must be unique in the system. It cannot conflict with an address that is assigned to another instrument or to the GPIB controller.

A new GPIB address takes effect when the command to change it is processed. If there are response messages in the output queue when this command is processed, they must be read at the new address.

If command messages are being queued (sent before this command has executed), the new settings may take effect in the middle of a subsequent command message, so care should be exercised when setting this attribute from the GPIB interface.

You should allow sufficient time for the command to be processed before attempting to communicate with the instrument again.

The `reset()` function does not affect the GPIB address.

### Example

```
gpib.address = 26
address = gpib.address
print(address)
```

Sets the GPIB address and reads the address. Output: 26
---

### Also see

[GPIB setup](#) (on page 2-10)

## lan.ipconfig()

This function specifies the LAN configuration for the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No	Rear panel LAN reset	Nonvolatile memory	lan.MODE_AUTO

### Usage

```
method, ipV4Address, subnetMask, gateway = lan.ipconfig()
lan.ipconfig(method)
lan.ipconfig(method, "ipV4Address")
lan.ipconfig(method, "ipV4Address", "subnetMask")
lan.ipconfig(method, "ipV4Address", "subnetMask", "gateway")
```

<i>method</i>	The method for configuring LAN settings; it can be one of the following values: lan.MODE_AUTO: The instrument automatically assigns LAN settings lan.MODE_MANUAL: You specify the LAN settings
<i>ipV4Address</i>	LAN IP address; must be a string specifying the IP address in dotted decimal notation
<i>subnetMask</i>	The LAN subnet mask; must be a string in dotted decimal notation
<i>gateway</i>	The LAN default gateway; must be a string in dotted decimal notation

### Details

This command specifies how the LAN IP address and other LAN settings are assigned. If automatic configuration is selected, the instrument automatically determines the LAN information. When method is automatic, the instrument first attempts to configure the LAN settings using dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP). If DHCP fails, it tries dynamic link local addressing (DLLA). If DLLA fails, an error occurs.

If manual is selected, you must define the IP address. You can also assign a subnet mask, and default gateway. The IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway must be formatted in four groups of numbers, each separated by a decimal. If you do not specify a subnet mask or default gateway, the previous settings are used.

### Example

```
lan.ipconfig(lan.MODE_AUTO)
print(lan.ipconfig())
lan.ipconfig(lan.MODE_MANUAL, "192.168.0.7", "255.255.240.0", "192.168.0.3")
print(lan.ipconfig())
```

Set the IP configuration method to automatic. Request the IP configuration. Example output:  
lan.MODE\_AUTO 134.63.78.136 255.255.254.0 134.63.78.1

Set the IP configuration method to manual. Request the IP configuration. Output:  
lan.MODE\_MANUAL 192.168.0.7 255.255.240.0 192.168.0.3

### Also see

None

## lan.lxidomain

This attribute contains the LXI domain.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	LAN restore defaults	Nonvolatile memory	0

### Usage

```
domain = lan.lxidomain
lan.lxidomain = domain
```

<i>domain</i>	The LXI domain number (0 to 255)
---------------	----------------------------------

### Details

This attribute sets the LXI domain number.

All outgoing LXI packets are generated with this domain number. All inbound LXI packets are ignored unless they have this domain number.

### Example

<code>print(lan.lxidomain)</code>	Displays the LXI domain.
-----------------------------------	--------------------------

### Also see

None

## lan.macaddress

This attribute describes the LAN MAC address.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
MACaddress = lan.macaddress
```

<i>MACaddress</i>	The MAC address of the instrument
-------------------	-----------------------------------

### Details

The MAC address is a character string representing the MAC address of the instrument in hexadecimal notation. The string includes colons that separate the address octets.

### Example

<code>print(lan.macaddress)</code>	Returns the MAC address. For example: 08:00:11:00:00:57
------------------------------------	--

### Also see

[lan.ipconfig\(\)](#) (on page 13-239)

## localnode.access

This attribute contains the type of access users have to the instrument through different interfaces.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	localnode.ACCESS_FULL

### Usage

```
accessType = localnode.access
localnode.access = accessType
```

<i>accessType</i>	<p>The type of access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Full access for all users from all interfaces: <code>localnode.ACCESS_FULL</code></li> <li>▪ Allows access by one remote interface at a time with logins required from other interfaces: <code>localnode.ACCESS_EXCLUSIVE</code></li> <li>▪ Allows access by one remote interface at a time with passwords required on all interfaces: <code>localnode.ACCESS_PROTECTED</code></li> <li>▪ Allows access by one interface (including the front panel) at a time with passwords required on all interfaces: <code>localnode.ACCESS_LOCKOUT</code></li> </ul>
-------------------	--

### Details

When access is set to full, the instrument accepts commands from any interface with no login or password.

When access is set to exclusive, you must log out of one remote interface and log into another one to change interfaces. You do not need a password with this access.

Protected access is similar to exclusive access, except that you must enter a password when logging in.

When the access is set to locked out, a password is required to change interfaces, including the front-panel interface.

Under any access type, if a script is running on one remote interface when a command comes in from another remote interface, the command is ignored and the message "FAILURE: A script is running, use ABORT to stop it" is generated.

### Example

<pre>localnode.access = localnode.ACCESS_LOCKOUT login admin logout</pre>	<p>Set the instrument access to locked out. Log into the interface using the default password. Log out of the interface.</p>
---	--

### Also see

[localnode.password](#) (on page 13-244)

## localnode.gettime()

This function retrieves the instrument date and time.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
localnode.gettime()
```

### Details

The time is returned in UTC time. UTC time is specified as the number of seconds since Jan 1, 1970, UTC. You can use UTC time from a local time specification, or you can use UTC time from another source (for example, your computer).

### Example

```
print(os.date('%c', gettime()))
```

Example output:

```
Tue Dec 5 03:44:37 2017
```

### Also see

[localnode.settime\(\)](#) (on page 13-247)

## localnode.internaltemp

This attribute returns the internal temperature of the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
temperature = localnode.internaltemp
```

<i>temperature</i>	The internal temperature of the instrument
--------------------	--

### Details

Returns the last recorded value of internal temperature of the instrument in Celsius (°C). The instrument checks internal temperature when it updates references when autozero is on. Internal temperature is not checked if autozero is set to off. It can also become stale when digitize measurements are used or when measurements take a long time.

If the temperature changes more than  $\pm 5$  °C, the instrument logs an event and displays a message on the front panel that recommends that you perform autocalibration.

### Example

```
print(localnode.internaltemp)
```

Returns the internal temperature of the instrument.

Example output:  
53.732574528

### Also see

[acal.lastrun.internaltemp](#) (on page 13-8)

[acal.run\(\)](#) (on page 13-12)

## localnode.linefreq

This attribute contains the power line frequency setting that is used for NPLC calculations.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Power cycle	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
frequency = localnode.linefreq
```

<code>frequency</code>	The detected line frequency: 50 or 60
------------------------	---------------------------------------

### Details

The instrument automatically detects the power line frequency when the instrument is powered on. Power line frequency can be 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

### Example

<pre>frequency = localnode.linefreq print(frequency)</pre>	Reads the line frequency setting.
--	-----------------------------------

### Also see

None

## localnode.model

This attribute stores the model number.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
model = localnode.model
```

<code>model</code>	The model number of the instrument
--------------------	------------------------------------

### Example

<pre>print(localnode.model)</pre>	Outputs the model number of the local node. For example: DMM7510
-----------------------------------	---

### Also see

[localnode.serialno](#) (on page 13-246)



## localnode.password

This attribute stores the instrument password.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (W)	No	Rear-panel LAN reset	Nonvolatile memory	"admin"

### Usage

```
localnode.password = "password"
```

<i>password</i>	A string that contains the instrument password (maximum 30 characters)
-----------------	--

### Details

When the access to the instrument is set to protected or lockout, this is the password that is used to gain access.

If you forget the password, you can reset the password to the default:

1. On the front panel, press **MENU**.
2. Under System, select **Info/Manage**.
3. Select **Password Reset**.

You can also reset the password and the LAN settings from the rear panel by inserting a straightened paper clip into hole below LAN RESET.

### Example

<code>localnode.password = "N3wpa55w0rd"</code>	Changes the password to N3wpa55w0rd.
---	--------------------------------------

### Also see

[localnode.access](#) (on page 13-241)

## localnode.prompts

This attribute determines if the instrument generates prompts in response to command messages.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Power cycle	Not saved	localnode.DISABLE

### Usage

```
prompting = localnode.prompts
localnode.prompts = prompting
```

<i>prompting</i>	Do not generate prompts: localnode.DISABLE Generate prompts: localnode.ENABLE
------------------	--

### Details

When the prompting mode is enabled, the instrument generates prompts when the instrument is ready to take another command. Because the prompt is not generated until the previous command completes, enabling prompts provides handshaking with the instrument to prevent buffer overruns.

When prompting is enabled, the instrument might generate the following prompts:

- **TSP>**. The standard prompt, which indicates that the previous command completed normally.
- **TSP?**. The prompt that is issued if there are unread entries in the event log when the prompt is issued. Like the TSP> prompt, it indicates that processing of the command is complete. It does not mean the previous command generated an error, only that there were still errors in the event log when command processing completed.
- **>>>>**. The continuation prompt, which occurs when downloading scripts. When downloading scripts, many command messages must be sent as a group. The continuation prompt indicates that the instrument is expecting more messages as part of the present command.

Commands do not generate prompts. The instrument generates prompts in response to command completion.

Prompts are enabled or disabled only for the remote interface that is active when you send the command. For example, if you enable prompts when the LAN connection is active, they will not be enabled for a subsequent USB connection.

## NOTE

Do not disable prompting when using Test Script Builder. Test Script Builder requires prompts and sets the prompting mode automatically. If you disable prompting, the instrument will stop responding when you communicate using Test Script Builder because it is waiting for a common complete prompt from Test Script Builder.

### Example

```
localnode.prompts = localnode.ENABLE Enable prompting.
```

### Also see

[tsplink.initialize\(\)](#) (on page 13-357)

## localnode.prompts4882

This attribute enables and disables the generation of prompts for IEEE Std 488.2 common commands.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Power cycle	Not saved	localnode.ENABLE

### Usage

```
prompting = localnode.prompts4882
localnode.prompts4882 = prompting
```

<i>prompting</i>	IEEE Std 488.2 prompting mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disable prompting: <code>localnode.DISABLE</code></li> <li>▪ Enable prompting: <code>localnode.ENABLE</code></li> </ul>
------------------	---

## Details

When this attribute is enabled, the IEEE Std 488.2 common commands generate prompts if prompting is enabled with the `localnode.prompts` attribute. If `localnode.prompts4882` is enabled, limit the number of `*trg` commands sent to a running script to 50 regardless of the setting of the `localnode.prompts` attribute.

When this attribute is disabled, IEEE Std 488.2 common commands will not generate prompts. When using the `*trg` command with a script that executes `trigger.wait()` repeatedly, disable prompting to avoid problems associated with the command interface input queue filling.

## Example

```
localnode.prompts4882 = localnode.DISABLE
```

Disables IEEE Std 488.2 common command prompting.

## Also see

[localnode.prompts](#) (on page 13-244)

# localnode.serialno

This attribute stores the instrument's serial number.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

## Usage

```
serialno = localnode.serialno
```

<code>serialno</code>	The serial number of the instrument
-----------------------	-------------------------------------

## Details

This indicates the instrument serial number.

## Example

```
display.clear()
display.settext(display.TEXT2, "Serial #: " ..localnode.serialno)
display.changescreen(display.SCREEN_USER_SWIPE)
```

Clears the instrument display.  
Places the serial number of this instrument on the bottom line of the USER swipe screen display. Displays the USER swipe screen.

## Also see

[localnode.model](#) (on page 13-243)

[localnode.version](#) (on page 13-249)

## localnode.settime()

This function sets the date and time of the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
localnode.settime()
localnode.settime(year, month, day, hour, minute, second)
localnode.settime(hour, minute, second)
localnode.settime(os.time({year, month, day}))
localnode.settime(os.time({year = year, month = month, day = day, hour = hour, min =
    minute, sec = second}))
```

<i>year</i>	Year; must be more than 1970
<i>month</i>	Month (1 to 12)
<i>day</i>	Day (1 to 31)
<i>hour</i>	Hour in 24-hour time format (0 to 23)
<i>minute</i>	Minute (0 to 59)
<i>second</i>	Second (0 to 59)

### Details

Internally, the instrument bases time in UTC time. UTC time is specified as the number of seconds since Jan 1, 1970, UTC. You can use UTC time from a local time specification, or you can use UTC time from another source (for example, your computer).

When called without a parameter (the first form), the function returns the current time.

### Example 1

<pre>localnode.settime(2017, 12, 5, 15, 48, 20) print(localnode.settime())</pre>	<p>Sets the date and time to December 5, 2017 at 3:48:20 pm and verifies the time.</p> <p>Output: Tue Dec 5 15:48:20 2017</p>
--	---

### Example 2

<pre>systemTime = os.time({year = 2018,     month = 3,     day = 31,     hour = 14,     min = 25}) localnode.settime(systemTime) print(os.date('%c', gettime()))</pre>	<p>Sets the date and time to Mar 31, 2018 at 2:25 pm.</p> <p>Output: Sat Mar 31 14:25:00 2018</p>
--	---

### Also see

[localnode.gettime\(\)](#) (on page 13-242)

## localnode.showevents

This attribute sets whether or not the instrument automatically outputs generated events to the remote interface.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Power cycle	Not saved	0 (no events sent)

### Usage

```
errorMode = localnode.showevents
localnode.showevents = errorMode
```

*errorMode*

The errors that are returned:

- No events: 0
- Errors only: 1 (eventlog.SEV\_ERROR)
- Warnings only: 2 (eventlog.SEV\_WARN)
- Errors and warnings: 3 (eventlog.SEV\_ERROR | eventlog.SEV\_WARN)
- Information only: 4 (eventlog.SEV\_INFO)
- Information and errors: 5 (eventlog.SEV\_INFO | eventlog.SEV\_ERROR)
- Warnings and information: 6 (eventlog.SEV\_INFO | eventlog.SEV\_WARN)
- All events: 7 (eventlog.SEV\_ALL)

### Details

Enable this attribute to have the instrument output generated events to the remote interface.

Events are output after a command message is executed but before prompts are issued (if prompts are enabled with `localnode.prompts`).

If this attribute is disabled, use `eventlog.next()` to retrieve unread events from the event log.

Events are enabled or disabled only for the remote interface that is active when you send the command. For example, if you enable show events when the GPIB connection is active, they will not be enabled for a subsequent USB connection.

### Example

```
localnode.showevents = eventlog.SEV_ERROR | eventlog.SEV_INFO
trigger.digin[3].edge = trigger.EDGE_EITHER
```

Send generated error and warning messages.

Example output if the edge cannot be sent to either:

```
1805, Settings conflict: setting input edge when line 3 set for digital
```

### Also see

[eventlog.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-219)

[localnode.prompts](#) (on page 13-244)

## localnode.version

This attribute stores the firmware version of the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
version = localnode.version
```

<code>version</code>	Instrument version level
----------------------	--------------------------

### Details

This attribute indicates the version number of the firmware that is presently running in the instrument.

### Example

<pre>print(localnode.version)</pre>	Outputs the present version level. Example output: 1.0.0a
-------------------------------------	--

### Also see

[localnode.model](#) (on page 13-243)

[localnode.serialno](#) (on page 13-246)

## node[N].execute()

This function starts test scripts on a remote TSP-Link node.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes (see <b>Details</b> )			

### Usage

```
node[N].execute("scriptCode")
```

<code>N</code>	The node number of this instrument (1 to 63)
<code>scriptCode</code>	A string containing the source code

### Details

This command is only applicable to TSP-Link systems. You can use this command to use the remote master node to run a script on the specified node. This function does not run test scripts on the master node; only on the subordinate node when initiated by the master node.

This function may only be called when the group number of the node is different than the node of the master.

This function does not wait for the script to finish execution.

### Example 1

<pre>node[2].execute(sourcecode)</pre>	Runs script code on node 2. The code is in a string variable called <code>sourcecode</code> .
--	---

**Example 2**

```
node[3].execute("x = 5")
```

Runs script code in string constant ("x = 5") to set x equal to 5 on node 3.

**Example 3**

```
node[32].execute(TestDut.source)
```

Runs the test script stored in the variable TestDut (previously stored on the master node) on node 32.

**Also see**

[tslink.group](#) (on page 13-357)

## node[N].getglobal()

This function returns the value of a global variable.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
value = node[N].getglobal("name")
```

<i>value</i>	The value of the variable
<i>N</i>	The node number of this instrument (1 to 63)
<i>name</i>	The global variable name

**Details**

This function retrieves the value of a global variable from the run-time environment of this node.

Do not use this command to retrieve the value of a global variable from the local node. Instead, access the global variable directly. This command should only be used from a remote master when controlling this instrument over a TSP-Link network.

**Example**

```
print(node[5].getglobal("test_val"))
```

Retrieves and outputs the value of the global variable named test\_val from node 5.

**Also see**

[node\[N\].setglobal\(\)](#) (on page 13-251)

## node[N].setglobal()

This function sets the value of a global variable.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
node[N].setglobal("name", value)
```

<i>N</i>	The node number of this instrument (1 to 63)
<i>name</i>	The global variable name to set
<i>value</i>	The value to assign to the variable

### Details

From a remote node, use this function to assign the given value to a global variable.

Do not use this command to create or set the value of a global variable from the local node (set the global variable directly instead). This command should only be used from a remote master when controlling this instrument over a TSP-Link network.

### Example

```
node[3].setglobal("x", 5)      Sets the global variable x on node 3 to the value of 5.
```

### Also see

[node\[N\].getglobal\(\)](#) (on page 13-250)

## opc()

This function sets the operation complete (OPC) bit after all pending commands, including overlapped commands, have been executed.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
opc()
```

### Details

This function causes the operation complete bit in the Status Event Status Register to be set when all previously started local overlapped commands are complete.

Note that each node independently sets its operation complete bits in its own status model. Any nodes that are not actively performing overlapped commands set their bits immediately. All remaining nodes set their own bits as they complete their own overlapped commands.

### Example

```
opc()
waitcomplete()
print("1")
```

Output:  
1



**Also see**[\\*OPC](#) (on page 14-6)[Status model](#) (on page 15-1)[waitcomplete\(\)](#) (on page 13-379)

## print()

This function generates a response message.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
print(value1)
print(value1, value2)
print(value1, ..., valueN)
```

<i>value1</i>	The first argument to output
<i>value2</i>	The second argument to output
<i>valueN</i>	The last argument to output
...	One or more values separated with commas

**Details**

TSP-enabled instruments do not have inherent query commands. Like other scripting environments, the `print()` command and other related `print()` commands generate output. The `print()` command creates one response message.

The output from multiple arguments is separated with a tab character.

Numbers are printed using the `format.asciiprecision` attribute. If you want use Lua formatting, print the return value from the `tostring()` function.

**Example 1**

```
x = 10
print(x)
```

Example of an output response message:

10

Note that your output might be different if you set your ASCII precision setting to a different value.

**Example 2**

```
x = true
print(tostring(x))
```

Example of an output response message:

true

**Also see**[format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)

## printbuffer()

This function prints data from tables or reading buffer subtables.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
printbuffer(startIndex, endIndex, bufferVar)
printbuffer(startIndex, endIndex, bufferVar, bufferVar2)
printbuffer(startIndex, endIndex, bufferVar, ..., bufferVarN)
```

<i>startIndex</i>	Beginning index of the buffer to print; this must be more than one and less than <i>endIndex</i>
<i>endIndex</i>	Ending index of the buffer to print; this must be more than <i>startIndex</i> and less than the index of the last entry in the tables
<i>bufferVar</i>	Name of first table or reading buffer subtable to print; may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>bufferVar2</i>	Second table or reading buffer subtable to print; may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
<i>bufferVarN</i>	The last table or reading buffer subtable to print; may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer
...	One or more tables or reading buffer subtables separated with commas

### Details

If *startIndex* is set to less than 1 or if *endIndex* is more than the size of the index, 9.910000e+37 is returned for each value outside the allowed index and an event is generated.

If overlapped commands use the specified reading buffers and the commands are not complete (at least to the specified index), this function outputs data as it becomes available.

When there are outstanding overlapped commands to acquire data, *n* refers to the index that the last entry in the table has after all the readings have completed.

If you pass a reading buffer instead of a reading buffer subtable, the default subtable for that reading buffer is used.

This command generates a single response message that contains all data.

The output of `printbuffer()` is affected by the data format selected by `format.data`. If you set `format.data` to `format.REAL32` or `format.REAL64`, you have fewer options for buffer elements. With these formats, the only buffer elements available are readings, relativetimestamps, and extravalues. If you request a buffer element that is not permitted for the selected data format, the instrument returns 9.91e37.

You can use the *bufferVar* attributes that are listed in the following table with the print buffer command. For example, if `testData` is the buffer, you can use `testData.dates` attribute to print the date of each reading in the `testData` buffer.

You can use `bufferVar.n` to retrieve the number of readings in the specified reading buffer.

Attribute	Description
<code>bufferVar.dates</code>	The dates of readings stored in the reading buffer; see <a href="#">bufferVar.dates</a> (on page 13-31)
<code>bufferVar.extravalues</code>	The additional values (such as the sense voltage from a DC voltage ratio measurement); the reading buffer style must be set to full to use this option; see <a href="#">bufferVar.extravalues</a> (on page 13-34)
<code>bufferVar.formattedreadings</code>	The stored readings formatted as they appear on the front-panel display; see <a href="#">bufferVar.formattedreadings</a> (on page 13-38)
<code>bufferVar.fractionalseconds</code>	The fractional portion of the timestamp (in seconds) of when each reading occurred; see <a href="#">bufferVar.fractionalseconds</a> (on page 13-39)
<code>bufferVar.readings</code>	The readings stored in a specified reading buffer; see <a href="#">bufferVar.readings</a> (on page 13-42)
<code>bufferVar.relativetimestamps</code>	The timestamps, in seconds, when each reading occurred relative to the timestamp of reading buffer entry number 1; see <a href="#">bufferVar.relativetimestamps</a> (on page 13-43)
<code>bufferVar.seconds</code>	The nonfractional seconds portion of the timestamp when the reading was stored in UTC format; see <a href="#">bufferVar.seconds</a> (on page 13-44)
<code>bufferVar.statuses</code>	The status values of readings in the reading buffer; see <a href="#">bufferVar.statuses</a> (on page 13-46)
<code>bufferVar.times</code>	The time when the instrument made the readings; see <a href="#">bufferVar.times</a> (on page 13-47)
<code>bufferVar.timestamps</code>	The timestamps of readings stored in the reading buffer; see <a href="#">bufferVar.timestamps</a> (on page 13-48)
<code>bufferVar.units</code>	The unit of measure that is stored with readings in the reading buffer; see <a href="#">bufferVar.units</a> (on page 13-49)

### Example 1

```

reset()
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
testData = buffer.make(200)
format.data = format.ASCII
format.asciiprecision = 6
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 6, 0, testData)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
printbuffer(1, testData.n, testData.readings, testData.units,
            testData.relativetimestamps)

```

Reset the instrument.

Set the measure function to DC current.

Set the data format and ASCII precision.

Use trigger model SimpleLoop to create a 6-count loop with no delays that stores data in the reading buffer `testBuffer`.

Start the trigger model, wait for the commands to complete, and output the readings.

Use of `testData.n` (`bufferVar.n`) indicates that the instrument should output all readings in the reading buffer. In this example, `testBuffer.n` equals 6.

Example of output data:

```

1.10458e-11, Amp DC, 0.00000e+00, 1.19908e-11, Amp DC, 1.01858e-01, 1.19908e-11, Amp DC,
2.03718e-01, 1.20325e-11, Amp DC, 3.05581e-01, 1.20603e-11, Amp DC, 4.07440e-01, 1.20325e-11,
Amp DC, 5.09299e-01

```

**Example 2**

```
for x = 1, testData.n do
  printbuffer(x,x,testData, testData.units, testData.relativetimestamps)
end
```

Using the same buffer created in Example 1, output the readings, units and relative timestamps on a separate line for each reading.

```
1.10458e-11, Amp DC, 0.00000e+00
1.19908e-11, Amp DC, 1.01858e-01
1.19908e-11, Amp DC, 2.03718e-01
1.20325e-11, Amp DC, 3.05581e-01
1.20603e-11, Amp DC, 4.07440e-01
1.20325e-11, Amp DC, 5.09299e-01
```

**Also see**

- [bufferVar.n](#) (on page 13-41)
- [bufferVar.readings](#) (on page 13-42)
- [format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)
- [format.byteorder](#) (on page 13-231)
- [format.data](#) (on page 13-232)
- [printnumber\(\)](#) (on page 13-255)

## printnumber()

This function prints numbers using the configured format.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
printnumber(value1)
printnumber(value1, value2)
printnumber(value1, ..., valueN)
```

<i>value1</i>	First value to print in the configured format
<i>value2</i>	Second value to print in the configured format
<i>valueN</i>	Last value to print in the configured format
...	One or more values separated with commas

**Details**

There are multiple ways to use this function, depending on how many numbers are to be printed.

This function prints the given numbers using the data format specified by `format.data` and `format.asciiprecision`.

## Example

```
format.asciiprecision = 10
x = 2.54
printnumber(x)
format.asciiprecision = 3
printnumber(x, 2.54321, 3.1)
```

Configure the ASCII precision to 10 and set *x* to 2.54. Read the value of *x* based on these settings. Change the ASCII precision to 3. View how the change affects the output of *x* and some numbers.

Output:  
2.540000000e+00  
2.54e+00, 2.54e+00, 3.10e+00

## Also see

[format.asciiprecision](#) (on page 13-230)

[format.byteorder](#) (on page 13-231)

[format.data](#) (on page 13-232)

[print\(\)](#) (on page 13-252)

[printbuffer\(\)](#) (on page 13-253)

## reset()

This function resets commands to their default settings and clears the buffers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

## Usage

```
reset()
reset(system)
```

<i>system</i>	If the node is the master, the entire system is reset: <i>true</i> Only the local group is reset: <i>false</i>
---------------	---

## Details

The `reset()` command in its simplest form resets the entire TSP-enabled system, including the controlling node and all subordinate nodes.

If you want to reset a specific instrument, use the `node[N].reset()` command. Also use the `node[N].reset()` command to reset an instrument on a subordinate node.

When no value is specified for *system*, the default value is *true*.

You can only reset the entire system using `reset(true)` if the node is the master. If the node is not the master node, executing this command generates an error event.

## Example

```
reset(true)
```

If the node is the master node, the entire system is reset; if the node is not the master node, an error event is generated.

## Also see

[Resets](#) (on page 4-110)

## script.catalog()

This function returns an iterator that can be used in a `for` loop to iterate over all the scripts stored in nonvolatile memory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
for name in script.catalog() do body end
```

<i>name</i>	String representing the name of the script returned from <code>script.catalog()</code>
<i>body</i>	Code that implements the body of the <code>for</code> loop to process the return names from the <code>catalog</code> command

### Details

This function accesses the catalog of scripts stored in nonvolatile memory, which allows you to process all scripts in nonvolatile memory. The entries are enumerated in no particular order.

Each time the body of the function executes, *name* takes on the name of one of the scripts stored in nonvolatile memory. The `for` loop repeats until all scripts have been iterated.

### Example

```
for name in script.catalog() do
  print(name)
end
```

Retrieve the catalog listing for user scripts. `print(name)` represent the body parameter shown in the Usage.

### Also see

None

## script.delete()

This function deletes a script from the run-time memory and nonvolatile memory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
script.delete("scriptName")
```

<i>scriptName</i>	A string that represents the name of the script
-------------------	---

### Details

When a script is deleted, the global variable referring to this script is also deleted.

You must delete an existing script before you can use the name of that script again. Scripts are not automatically overwritten.

**Example**

```
script.delete("test8")
```

Deletes a user script named `test8` from nonvolatile memory and the global variable named `test8`.

**Also see**

[Deleting a user script using a remote interface](#) (on page 12-10)

[scriptVar.save\(\)](#) (on page 13-259)

**script.load()**

This function creates a script from a specified file.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
script.load("file")
scriptVar = script.load("file")
```

<i>file</i>	A string that contains the path and file name of the script file to load; if <i>scriptVar</i> is not defined, this name is used as the global variable name for this script
<i>scriptVar</i>	The created script; a global variable with this name is used to reference the script

**Details**

The name that is used for *scriptVar* must not already exist as a global variable. In addition, the *scriptVar* name must be a global reference and not a local variable, table, or array.

For external scripts, the root folder of the USB flash drive has the absolute path `/usb1/`.

**Example**

```
test8 = script.load("/usb1/testSetup.tsp")
```

Loads the script with the file name `testSetup.tsp` that is on the USB flash drive and names it `test8`.

**Also see**

None

**scriptVar.run()**

This function runs a script.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
scriptVar.run()
scriptVar()
```

<i>scriptVar</i>	The name of the variable that references the script
------------------	---

**Details**

The `scriptVar.run()` function runs the script referenced by `scriptVar`. You can also run the script by using `scriptVar()`.

**Example**

<code>test8.run()</code>	Runs the script referenced by the variable <code>test8</code> .
--------------------------	---

**Also see**

None

**scriptVar.save()**

This function saves the script to nonvolatile memory or to a USB flash drive.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
scriptVar.save()
scriptVar.save("filename")
```

<code>scriptVar</code>	The name of variable that references the script
<code>filename</code>	A string that contains the file name to use when saving the script to a USB flash drive

**Details**

The `scriptVar.save()` function saves a script to nonvolatile memory or a USB flash drive. The root folder of the USB flash drive has the absolute path `/usb1/`.

If no `filename` is specified, the script is saved to internal nonvolatile memory. If a `filename` is given, the script is saved to the USB flash drive.

If you set `scriptVar` to `autoexec`, the script is run when the instrument powers up. You must delete the existing `autoexec` script before saving the new one. Note that performing a system reset does not delete the `autoexec` script.

You can add the file extension, but it is not required. The only allowed extension is `.tsp` (see Example 2).

**Example 1**

<code>test8.save()</code>	Saves the script referenced by the variable <code>test8</code> to nonvolatile memory.
---------------------------	---

**Example 2**

<code>test8.save("/usb1/myScript.tsp")</code>	Saves the script referenced by the variable <code>test8</code> to a file named <code>myScript.tsp</code> on your USB flash drive.
---	---

**Also see**

[Working with scripts](#) (on page 12-5)



## scriptVar.source

This attribute contains the source code of a script.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
code = scriptVar.source
```

<code>code</code>	The body of the script
<code>scriptVar</code>	The name of the variable that references the script that contains the source code

### Details

The body of the script is a single string with lines separated by the new line character.

### Example

```
print(test7.source)
```

Assuming a script named `test7` was created on the instrument, this example retrieves the source code.

Output:

```
reset()
display.setText(display.TEXT1, "Text on line 1")
display.setText(display.TEXT2, "Text on line 2")
```

### Also see

[scriptVar.save\(\)](#) (on page 13-259)

## status.clear()

This function clears event registers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
status.clear()
```

### Details

This command clears the event registers of the Questionable Event and Operation Event Register set. It does not affect the Questionable Event Enable or Operation Event Enable registers.

### Example

```
status.clear()
```

Clear the bits in the registers

### Also see

[\\*CLS](#) (on page 14-2)

## status.condition

This attribute stores the status byte condition register.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
statusByte = status.condition
```

<code>statusByte</code>	The status byte
-------------------------	-----------------

### Details

You can use this command to read the status byte, which is returned as a numeric value.

When an enabled status event occurs, a summary bit is set in this register to indicate the event occurrence. The returned value can indicate that one or more status events occurred. If more than one bit of the register is set, `statusByte` equals the sum of their decimal weights. For example, if 129 is returned, bits B0 and B7 are set (1 + 128). See [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14) for additional information about reading bit values.

## NOTE

If you are using the GPIB, USB, or VXI-11 serial poll sequence of the DMM7510 to get the status byte (also called a serial poll byte), B6 is the Request for Service (RQS) bit. If the bit is set, it indicates that a serial poll (SRQ) has occurred. For additional detail, see [Serial polling and SRQ](#) (on page 15-12).

The meanings of the individual bits of this register are shown in the following table.

Bit	Decimal value	Constant	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	<code>status.MSB</code>	An enabled measurement event
1	2	Not used	
2	4	<code>status.EAV</code>	An error or status message is present in the Error Queue
3	8	<code>status.QSB</code>	An enabled questionable event
4	16	<code>status.MAV</code>	A response message is present in the Output Queue
5	32	<code>status.ESB</code>	An enabled standard event
6	64	<code>status.MSS</code>	An enabled summary bit of the status byte register is set
7	128	<code>status.OSB</code>	An enabled operation event

### Example

```
statusByte = status.condition
print(statusByte)
```

Returns `statusByte`.

Example output:

```
1.29000e+02
```

Converting this output (129) to its binary equivalent yields 1000 0001

Therefore, this output indicates that the set bits of the status byte condition register are presently B0 (MSS) and B7 (OSB).

### Also see

None

## status.operation.condition

This attribute reads the Operation Event Register of the status model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
operationRegister = status.operation.condition
```

```
operationRegister
```

The status of the operation status register; a zero (0) indicates no bits set; other values indicate various bit settings

### Details

This command reads the contents of the Operation Condition Register, which is one of the Operation Event Registers.

For detail on interpreting the value of a register, see [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14).

### Example

```
print(status.operation.condition)
```

Returns the contents of the register.

### Also see

[Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

## status.operation.enable

This attribute sets or reads the contents of the Operation Event Enable Register of the status model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	status.preset()	Not applicable	0

### Usage

```
operationRegister = status.operation.enable
status.operation.enable = operationRegister
```

```
operationRegister
```

The status of the operation status register

### Details

This command sets or reads the contents of the Enable register of the Operation Event Register.

When one of these bits is set, when the corresponding bit in the Operation Event Register or Operation Condition Register is set, the OSB bit in the Status Byte Register is set.

### Example

```
-- decimal 20480 = binary 0101 0000 0000 0000
operationRegister = 20480
status.operation.enable = operationRegister
```

Sets the 12 and 14 bits of the operation status enable register using a decimal value.

### Also see

[Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

[Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14)

## status.operation.event

This attribute reads the Operation Event Register of the status model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
operationRegister = status.operation.event
```

<i>operationRegister</i>	The status of the operation status register
--------------------------	---

### Details

This attribute reads the operation event register of the status model.

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

### Example

```
status.request_enable = status.OSB
status.operation.setmap(0, 4918, 4917)
status.operation.enable = 1
defbuffer1.clear()
defbuffer1.fillmode = buffer.FILL_ONCE
defbuffer1.capacity = 10
dmm.measure.count = 10
dmm.measure.read()
print(status.operation.event)
```

Set bits in the Status Request Enable Register to record an enabled event in the Operation Status Register. Map event number 4918 (a default buffer is full) to set bit 0 in the Operation Event Register and event number 4917 (a default buffer is empty) to clear bit 0.

Clear `defbuffer1`.

Set `defbuffer1` to fill once.

Resizes `defbuffer1` to 10 readings.

Sets the measure count to 10 readings and makes a measurement.

Reads the operation event register.

Output:

```
1
```

### Also see

[Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

## status.operation.getmap()

This function requests the mapped set event and mapped clear event status for a bit in the Operation Event Registers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
setEvent, clearEvent = status.operation.getmap(bitNumber)
```

<i>setEvent</i>	The event mapped to set this bit; 0 if no mapping
<i>clearEvent</i>	The event mapped to clear this bit; 0 if no mapping
<i>bitNumber</i>	The bit number to check

### Details

When you query the mapping for a specific bit, the instrument returns the events that were mapped to set and clear that bit. Zero (0) indicates that the bits have not been set.

### Example

```
print(status.operation.getmap(0))
```

Query bit 0 of the Operation Event Register.  
Example output:  
4918      4917

### Also see

- [Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)
- [Programmable status register sets](#) (on page 15-4)
- [status.operation.setmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-264)

## status.operation.setmap()

This function allows you to map events to bits in the Operation Event Register.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
status.operation.setmap(bitNumber, setEvent)
status.operation.setmap(bitNumber, setEvent, clearEvent)
```

<i>bitNumber</i>	The bit number that is mapped to an event (0 to 14)
<i>setEvent</i>	The number of the event that sets the bits in the condition and event registers; 0 if no mapping
<i>clearEvent</i>	The number of the event that clears the bit in the condition register; 0 if no mapping

**Details**

You can map events to bits in the event registers with this command. This allows you to cause bits in the condition and event registers to be set or cleared when the specified events occur. You can use any valid event number as the event that sets or clears bits.

When a mapped event is programmed to set bits, the corresponding bits in both the condition register and event register are set when the event is detected.

When a mapped event is programmed to clear bits, the bit in the condition register is set to 0 when the event is detected.

If the event is set to zero (0), the bit is never set.

**Example**

```
status.operation.setmap(0, 2731, 2732)
```

When event 2731 (trigger model initiated) occurs, bit 0 in the condition and event registers of the Operation Event Register are set. When event 2732 (trigger model idled) occurs, bit 0 in the condition register is cleared.

**Also see**

- [Operation Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)
- [Programmable status register sets](#) (on page 15-4)
- [status.operation.getmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-264)

---

## status.preset()

This function resets all bits in the status model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
status.preset()
```

**Details**

This function clears the event registers and the enable registers for operation and questionable. It will not clear the Service Request Enable Register (\*SRE) to Standard Request Enable Register (\*ESE).

Preset does not affect the event queue.

The Standard Event Status Register is not affected by this command.

**Example**

```
status.preset()
```

Resets the instrument status model.

**Also see**

- [Status model](#) (on page 15-1)

## status.questionable.condition

This attribute reads the Questionable Condition Register of the status model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
questionableRegister = status.questionable.condition
```

<code>questionableRegister</code>	The value of the register (0 to 65535)
-----------------------------------	--

### Details

This command reads the contents of the Questionable Condition Register, which is one of the Questionable Event Registers.

For detail on interpreting the value of a register, see [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14).

### Example

<code>print(status.questionable.condition)</code>	Reads the Questionable Condition Register.
---	--

### Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

[Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14)

## status.questionable.enable

This attribute sets or reads the contents of the questionable event enable register of the status model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	status.preset()	Not applicable	0

### Usage

```
questionableRegister = status.questionable.enable
status.questionable.enable = questionableRegister
```

<code>questionableRegister</code>	The value of the register (0 to 65535)
-----------------------------------	--

### Details

This command sets or reads the contents of the Enable register of the Questionable Event Register.

When one of these bits is set, when the corresponding bit in the Questionable Event Register or Questionable Condition Register is set, the MSB and QSM bits in the Status Byte Register are set.

For detail on interpreting the value of a register, see [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14).

### Example

<code>status.questionable.enable = 17</code> <code>print(status.questionable.enable)</code>	Set bits 0 and 4 of the Questionable Event Enable Register. Returns 17, which indicates the register was set correctly.
--	--

### Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

## status.questionable.event

This attribute reads the Questionable Event Register.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
questionableRegister = status.questionable.event
```

<code>questionableRegister</code>	The value of the questionable status register (0 to 65535)
-----------------------------------	--

### Details

This query reads the contents of the questionable status event register. After sending this command and addressing the instrument to talk, a value is sent to the computer. This value indicates which bits in the appropriate register are set.

The Questionable Register can be set to the numeric equivalent of the bit to set. To set more than one bit of the register, set the Questionable Register to the sum of their decimal weights. For example, to set bits B12 and B13, set the Questionable Register to 12,288 (which is the sum of 4,096 + 8,192).

### Example 1

```
-- decimal 66 = binary 0100 0010
questionableRegister = 66
status.questionable.enable = questionableRegister
```

Uses a decimal value to set bits B1 and B6 of the status questionable enable register.

### Example 2

```
-- decimal 2560 = binary 00001010 0000 0000
questionableRegister = 2560
status.questionable.enable = questionableRegister
```

Uses a decimal value to set bits B9 and B11 of the status questionable enable register.

### Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)



## status.questionable.getmap()

This function requests the mapped set event and mapped clear event status for a bit in the Questionable Event Registers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
setEvent, clearEvent = status.questionable.getmap(bitNumber)
```

<i>setEvent</i>	The event mapped to set this bit; 0 if no mapping
<i>clearEvent</i>	The event mapped to clear this bit; 0 if no mapping
<i>bitNumber</i>	The bit number to check (0 to 14)

### Details

When you query the mapping for a specific bit, the instrument returns the events that were mapped to set and clear that bit. Zero (0) indicates that the bits have not been set.

### Example

```
print(status.questionable.getmap(9))
```

Returns the events that were mapped to set and clear bit 9.

### Also see

[Questionable Event Register](#) (on page 15-6)

[status.questionable.setmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-268)

## status.questionable.setmap()

This function maps events to bits in the questionable event registers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
status.questionable.setmap(bitNumber, setEvent)
status.questionable.setmap(bitNumber, setEvent, clearEvent)
```

<i>bitNumber</i>	The bit number that is mapped to an event (0 to 14)
<i>setEvent</i>	The number of the event that sets the bits in the condition and event registers; 0 if no mapping
<i>clearEvent</i>	The number of the event that clears the bit in the condition register; 0 if no mapping

### Details

You can map events to bits in the event registers with this command. This allows you to cause bits in the condition and event registers to be set or cleared when the specified events occur. You can use any valid event number as the event that sets or clears bits.

When a mapped event is programmed to set bits, the corresponding bits in both the condition register and event register are set when the event is detected.

When a mapped event is programmed to clear bits, the bit in the condition register is set to 0 when the event is detected.

If the event is set to zero (0), the bit is never set.

**Example**

```
status.questionable.setmap(0, 4917, 4918)
```

When event 4917 (a default buffer is 0% filled) occurs, bit 0 is set in the condition register and the event register of the Questionable Event Register. When event 4918 (a default buffer is 100% filled) occurs, bit 0 in the condition register is cleared.

**Also see**

[status.questionable.getmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-268)

---

## status.request\_enable

This attribute stores the settings of the Service Request (SRQ) Enable Register.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	status.preset()	Not applicable	0

**Usage**

```
SRQEnableRegister = status.request_enable
status.request_enable = SRQEnableRegister
```

<i>SRQEnableRegister</i>	The status of the service request (SRQ) enable register; a zero (0) indicates no bits set (also send 0 to clear all bits); other values indicate various bit settings (0 to 255)
--------------------------	--

**Details**

This command sets or clears the individual bits of the Status Request Enable Register.

The Status Request Enable Register is cleared when power is cycled or when a parameter value of 0 is sent with this command.

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

Bit	Decimal value	Constants	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	status.MSB	An enabled event in the Measurement Event Register has occurred.
1	2	Not used	Not used.
2	4	status.EAV	An error or status message is present in the Error Queue.
3	8	status.QSB	An enabled event in the Questionable Status Register has occurred.
4	16	status.MAV	A response message is present in the Output Queue.
5	32	status.ESB	An enabled event in the Standard Event Status Register has occurred.
6	64	Not used	Not used.
7	128	status.OSB	An enabled event in the Operation Status Register has occurred.

**Example 1**

```
requestSRQEnableRegister = status.MSB + status.OSB
status.request_enable = requestSRQEnableRegister
```

Uses constants to set the MSB and OSB bits of the service request (SRQ) enable register and clear all other bits.

**Example 2**

```
-- decimal 129 = binary 10000001
requestSRQEnableRegister = 129
status.request_enable = requestSRQEnableRegister
```

Uses a decimal value to set the MSB and OSB bits and clear all other bits of the service request (SRQ) enable register.

**Example 3**

```
status.request_enable = 0
```

Clear the register.

**Also see**

[Status model](#) (on page 15-1)

[Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14)

## status.standard.enable

This attribute reads or sets the bits in the Status Enable register of the Standard Event Register.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	status.preset()	Not applicable	0

**Usage**

```
standardRegister = status.standard.enable
status.standard.enable = standardRegister
```

<i>standardRegister</i>	The value of the Status Enable register of the Standard Event Register (0 to 255)
-------------------------	---

**Details**

When a bit in the Status Enable register is set on and the corresponding bit in the Standard Event Status register is set on, the ESB bit of the Status Byte Register is set to on.

To set a bit on, send the constant or value of the bit as the *standardRegister* parameter.

You can set the bit as a constant or a numeric value, as shown in the table below. To set more than one bit of the register, you can send multiple constants with + between them. You can also set *standardRegister* to the sum of their decimal weights. For example, to set bits B0 and B2, set *standardRegister* to 5 (which is the sum of 1 + 4). You can also send:

```
status.standard.enable = status.standard.OPC + status.standard.QYE
```

When zero (0) is returned, no bits are set. You can also send 0 to clear all bits.

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

Bit	Decimal value	Constant	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	<code>status.standard.OPC</code>	All pending selected instrument operations are complete and the instrument is ready to accept new commands. The bit is set in response to an <a href="#">*OPC</a> (on page 14-6) command or TSP <a href="#">opc()</a> (on page 13-251) function.
1	2	Not used	Not used.
2	4	<code>status.standard.QYE</code>	Attempt to read data from an empty Output Queue.
3	8	Not used	Not used.
4	16	Not used	Not used.
5	32	Not used	Not used.
6	64	Not used	Not used.
7	128	<code>status.standard.PON</code>	The instrument has been turned off and turned back on since the last time this register was read.

Command errors include:

- **IEEE Std 488.2 syntax error:** The instrument received a message that does not follow the defined syntax of the IEEE Std 488.2 standard.
- **Semantic error:** The instrument received a command that was misspelled or received an optional IEEE Std 488.2 command that is not implemented in the instrument.
- **GET error:** The instrument received a Group Execute Trigger (GET) inside a program message.

### Example 1

```
standardRegister = status.standard.OPC + status.standard.QYE
status.standard.enable = standardRegister
```

Uses constants to set the OPC and QYE bits of the standard event status enable register.

### Example 2

```
-- decimal 5 = binary 0000 0101
standardRegister = 5
status.standard.enable = standardRegister
```

Uses a decimal value to set the OPC and QYE bits of the standard event status enable register.

### Also see

[Standard Event Register](#) (on page 15-3)

[Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14)

## status.standard.event

This attribute returns the contents of the Standard Event Status Register set of the status model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	status.preset()	Not applicable	0

### Usage

```
standardRegister = status.standard.event
```

<code>standardRegister</code>	The status of the standard event status register
-------------------------------	--

### Details

When this command returns zero (0), no bits are set. You can send 0 to clear all bits.

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

Bit	Decimal value	Constant	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	<code>status.standard.OPC</code>	All pending selected instrument operations are complete and the instrument is ready to accept new commands. The bit is set in response to an <b>*OPC</b> (on page 14-6) command or TSP <a href="#">opc()</a> (on page 13-251) function.
1	2	Not used	Not used.
2	4	<code>status.standard.QYE</code>	Attempt to read data from an empty Output Queue.
3	8	Not used	Not used.
4	16	Not used	Not used.
5	32	Not used	Not used.
6	64	Not used	Not used.
7	128	<code>status.standard.PON</code>	The instrument has been turned off and turned back on since the last time this register was read.

Command errors include:

- **IEEE Std 488.2 syntax error:** The instrument received a message that does not follow the defined syntax of the IEEE Std 488.2 standard.
- **Semantic error:** The instrument received a command that was misspelled or received an optional IEEE Std 488.2 command that is not implemented in the instrument.
- **GET error:** The instrument received a Group Execute Trigger (GET) inside a program message.

### Example

```
print(status.standard.event)
```

May return the value 129, showing that the Standard Event Status Register contains binary 10000001

### Also see

- [Standard Event Register](#) (on page 15-3)
- [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14)

## timer.cleartime()

This function resets the timer to zero (0) seconds.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
timer.cleartime()
```

### Example

```
dataqueue.clear()
dataqueue.add(35)
timer.cleartime()
delay(0.5)
dt = timer.gettime()
print("Delay time was " .. dt)
print(dataqueue.next())
```

Clear the data queue, add 35 to it, and then delay 0.5 seconds before reading it.

Output:  
Delay time was 0.500099  
35

### Also see

[timer.gettime\(\)](#) (on page 13-273)

## timer.gettime()

This function measures the elapsed time since the timer was last cleared.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
time = timer.gettime()
```

<i>time</i>	The elapsed time in seconds (1 µs resolution)
-------------	---

### Example

```
dataqueue.clear()
dataqueue.add(35)
timer.cleartime()
delay(0.5)
dt = timer.gettime()
print("Delay time was " .. dt)
print(dataqueue.next())
```

Clear the data queue, add 35 to it, and then delay 0.5 seconds before reading it.

Output:  
Delay time was 0.500099  
35

### Also see

[timer.cleartime\(\)](#) (on page 13-273)

## trigger.blender[N].clear()

This function clears the blender event detector and resets the overrun indicator of blender *N*.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.blender[N].clear()
```

<i>N</i>	The blender number (up to two)
----------	--------------------------------

### Details

This command sets the blender event detector to the undetected state and resets the overrun indicator of the event detector.

### Example

<code>trigger.blender[2].clear()</code>	Clears the event detector for blender 2.
---	--

### Also see

None

## trigger.blender[N].orenable

This attribute selects whether the blender performs OR operations or AND operations.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger blender N reset	Configuration script	false (AND)

### Usage

```
orenable = trigger.blender[N].orenable
trigger.blender[N].orenable = orenable
```

<i>orenable</i>	The type of operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ true: OR operation</li> <li>▪ false: AND operation</li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The blender number (up to two)

### Details

This command selects whether the blender waits for any one event (OR) or waits for all selected events (AND) before signaling an output event.

**Example**

```
trigger.blender[1].orenable = true
trigger.blender[1].stimulus[1] = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO3
trigger.blender[1].stimulus[2] = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO5
```

Generate a trigger blender 1 event when a digital I/O trigger happens on line 3 or 5.

**Also see**

[trigger.blender\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-276)

**trigger.blender[N].overrun**

This attribute indicates whether or not an event was ignored because of the event detector state.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Instrument reset Trigger blender <i>N</i> clear Trigger blender <i>N</i> reset	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
overrun = trigger.blender[N].overrun
```

<i>overrun</i>	Trigger blender overrun state ( <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> )
<i>N</i>	The blender number (up to two)

**Details**

Indicates if an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred. This is an indication of the state of the event detector that is built into the event blender itself.

This command does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other trigger object that is monitoring the event. It also is not an indication of an action overrun.

**Example**

```
print(trigger.blender[1].overrun)
```

If an event was ignored, the output is `true`.  
If an event was not ignored, the output is `false`.

**Also see**

[trigger.blender\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-276)



## trigger.blender[N].reset()

This function resets some of the trigger blender settings to their factory defaults.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.blender[N].reset()
```

<i>N</i>	The trigger event blender (up to two)
----------	---------------------------------------

### Details

The `trigger.blender[N].reset()` function resets the following attributes to their factory defaults:

- `trigger.blender[N].orenable`
- `trigger.blender[N].stimulus[M]`

It also clears `trigger.blender[N].overrun`.

### Example

<code>trigger.blender[1].reset()</code>	Resets the trigger blender 1 settings to factory defaults.
---	--

### Also see

- [trigger.blender\[N\].orenable](#) (on page 13-274)
- [trigger.blender\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-275)
- [trigger.blender\[N\].stimulus\[M\]](#) (on page 13-276)

## trigger.blender[N].stimulus[M]

This attribute specifies the events that trigger the blender.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger blender N reset	Configuration script	trigger.EVENT_NONE

### Usage

```
event = trigger.blender[N].stimulus[M]
trigger.blender[N].stimulus[M] = event
```

<i>event</i>	The event that triggers the blender action; see <b>Details</b>
<i>N</i>	An integer that represents the trigger event blender (up to two)
<i>M</i>	An integer representing the stimulus index (1 to 4)

## Details

There are four stimulus inputs that can each select a different event.

Use none to disable the blender input.

The *event* parameter may be any of the trigger events shown in the following table.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

## Example

```
digio.line[3].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN
digio.line[5].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN
trigger.digin[3].edge = trigger.EDGE_FALLING
trigger.digin[5].edge = trigger.EDGE_FALLING
trigger.blender[1].orenable = true
trigger.blender[1].stimulus[1] = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO3
trigger.blender[1].stimulus[2] = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO5
```

Generate a trigger blender 1 event when a digital I/O trigger happens on line 3 or 5.

## Also see

[trigger.blender\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-276)

## trigger.blender[N].wait()

This function waits for a blender trigger event to occur.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
triggered = trigger.blender[N].wait(timeout)
```

<i>triggered</i>	Trigger detection indication for blender
<i>N</i>	The trigger blender (up to two) on which to wait
<i>timeout</i>	Maximum amount of time in seconds to wait for the trigger blender event

### Details

This function waits for an event blender trigger event. If one or more trigger events were detected since the last time `trigger.blender[N].wait()` or `trigger.blender[N].clear()` was called, this function returns immediately.

After detecting a trigger with this function, the event detector automatically resets and rearms. This is true regardless of the number of events detected.

### Example

```
digio.line[3].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN
digio.line[5].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN
trigger.digin[3].edge = trigger.EDGE_FALLING
trigger.digin[5].edge = trigger.EDGE_FALLING
trigger.blender[1].orenable = true
trigger.blender[1].stimulus[1] = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO3
trigger.blender[1].stimulus[2] = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO5
print(trigger.blender[1].wait(3))
```

Generate a trigger blender 1 event when a digital I/O trigger happens on line 3 or 5. Wait 3 s while checking if trigger blender 1 event has occurred.

### Also see

[trigger.blender\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-274)

---

## trigger.clear()

This function clears any pending command triggers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

---

### Usage

```
trigger.clear()
```

---

### Details

A command trigger indicates if a trigger event has been detected over a command interface since the last `trigger.wait()` command was sent. Command triggers are generated by:

- Sending \*TRG over a remote interface
- GPIB GET bus commands
- USBTMC trigger messages
- VXI-11 device trigger commands

`trigger.clear()` clears the command triggers and discards the history of trigger events.

---

### Example

```
*TRG
print(trigger.wait(1))
trigger.clear()
print(trigger.wait(1))
```

```
Generate a trigger event.
Check if there are any pending trigger
events.
Output: true
Clear any pending command triggers.
Check if there are any pending trigger
events.
Output: false
```

---

### Also see

[trigger.wait\(\)](#) (on page 13-356)

## trigger.continuous

This attribute determines the trigger mode setting after bootup.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Never	Nonvolatile memory	trigger.CONT_AUTO

### Usage

```
setting = trigger.continuous
trigger.continuous = setting
```

<i>setting</i>	Do not start continuous measurements after boot: <code>trigger.CONT_OFF</code> Start continuous measurements after boot: <code>trigger.CONT_AUTO</code> Place the instrument into local control and start continuous measurements after boot: <code>trigger.CONT_RESTART</code>
----------------	---

### Details

Conditions must be valid before continuous measurements can start.

When the restart parameter is selected, the instrument is placed in local mode, aborts any running scripts, and aborts any trigger models that are running. If the command is in a script, it is the last command that runs before the script is aborted. The restart parameter is not stored in nonvolatile memory, so it does not affect start up behavior.

The off and automatic parameters are stored in nonvolatile memory, so they affect start up behavior.

### Example

```
trigger.continuous = trigger.CONT_OFF
```

When the instrument starts up, the measurement method is set to idle.

### Also see

None

## trigger.digin[N].clear()

This function clears the trigger event on a digital input line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.digin[N].clear()
```

<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
----------	-----------------------------------

### Details

The event detector of a trigger enters the detected state when an event is detected. For the specified trigger line, this command clears the event detector, discards the history, and clears the overrun status (sets the overrun status to `false`).

**Example**

```
trigger.digin[2].clear()
```

Clears the trigger event detector on I/O line 2.

**Also see**

- [digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)
- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [trigger.digin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-282)
- [trigger.digin\[N\].wait\(\)](#) (on page 13-283)

## trigger.digin[N].edge

This attribute sets the edge used by the trigger event detector on the given trigger line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	trigger.EDGE_FALLING

**Usage**

```
detectedEdge = trigger.digin[N].edge
trigger.digin[N].edge = detectedEdge
```

<i>detectedEdge</i>	The trigger logic value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Detect falling-edge triggers as inputs: <code>trigger.EDGE_FALLING</code></li> <li>▪ Detect rising-edge triggers as inputs: <code>trigger.EDGE_RISING</code></li> <li>▪ Detect either falling or rising-edge triggers as inputs: <code>trigger.EDGE_EITHER</code></li> <li>▪ See <b>Details</b> for descriptions of values</li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)

**Details**

This command sets the logic on which the trigger event detector and the output trigger generator operate on the specified trigger line.

To directly control the line state, set the mode of the line to digital and use the write command. When the digital line mode is set for open drain, the edge settings assert a TTL low-pulse.

**Trigger mode values**

Value	Description
<code>trigger.EDGE_FALLING</code>	Detects falling-edge triggers as input when the line is configured as an input or open drain
<code>trigger.EDGE_RISING</code>	Detects rising-edge triggers as input when the line is configured as an open drain
<code>trigger.EDGE_EITHER</code>	Detects rising- or falling-edge triggers as input when the line is configured as an input or open drain

**Example**

```
digio.line[4].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN
trigger.digin[4].edge = trigger.EDGE_RISING
```

Sets the trigger mode for digital I/O line 4 to detect a rising-edge trigger as an input.

**Also see**

[digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)  
[digio.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-62)  
[digio.writeport\(\)](#) (on page 13-65)  
[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)  
[trigger.digin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-280)

**trigger.digin[N].overrun**

This attribute returns the event detector overrun status.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Digital I/O trigger <i>N</i> clear Digital I/O trigger <i>N</i> reset	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
overrun = trigger.digin[N].overrun
```

<i>overrun</i>	Trigger overrun state (true or false)
<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)

**Details**

If this is `true`, an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the line itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other detector that is monitoring the event.

**Example**

```
overrun = trigger.digin[1].overrun
print(overrun)
```

If there is no trigger overrun on digital input 1, the output is:  
`false`

**Also see**

[digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)  
[digio.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-62)  
[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)  
[trigger.digin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-280)

## trigger.digin[N].wait()

This function waits for a trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
triggered = trigger.digin[N].wait(timeout)
```

<i>triggered</i>	Trigger detected: true No triggers detected during the timeout period: false
<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
<i>timeout</i>	Timeout in seconds

### Details

This function pauses for up to *timeout* seconds for an input trigger. If one or more trigger events are detected since the last time `trigger.digin[N].wait()` or `trigger.digin[N].clear()` was called, this function returns a value immediately. After waiting for a trigger with this function, the event detector is automatically reset and is ready to detect the next trigger. This is true regardless of the number of events detected.

### Example

<pre>digio.line[4].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN triggered = trigger.digin[4].wait(3) print(triggered)</pre>	<p>Waits up to 3 s for a trigger to be detected on trigger line 4, then outputs the results.</p> <p>Output if no trigger is detected: false</p> <p>Output if a trigger is detected: true</p>
---	--

### Also see

- [digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)
- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [trigger.digin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-280)

## trigger.digout[N].assert()

This function asserts a trigger pulse on one of the digital I/O lines.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.digout[N].assert()
```

<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
----------	-----------------------------------

### Details

Initiates a trigger event and does not wait for completion. The pulse width that is set determines how long the instrument asserts the trigger.



## Example

```
digio.line[2].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[2].pulsewidth = 20e-6
trigger.digout[2].assert()
```

Asserts a trigger on digital I/O line 2 with a pulse width of 20  $\mu$ s.

## Also see

[digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

[trigger.digout\[N\].pulsewidth](#) (on page 13-285)

## trigger.digout[N].logic

This attribute sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to positive or negative for the specified line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Digital I/O trigger <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE

## Usage

```
logicType = trigger.digout[N].logic
trigger.digout[N].logic = logicType
```

*logicType*

The output logic of the trigger generator:

- Assert a TTL-high pulse for output: `trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE`
- Assert a TTL-low pulse for output: `trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE`

*N*

Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)

## Details

This attribute controls the logic that the output trigger generator uses on the given trigger line.

The output state of the digital I/O line is controlled by the trigger logic, and the user-specified output state of the line is ignored.

## Example

```
digio.line[4].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[4].logic = trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE
```

Sets line 4 mode to be a trigger output and sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to negative (asserts a low pulse).

## Also see

[digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)

[digio.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-62)

[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)

## trigger.digout[N].pulsewidth

This attribute describes the length of time that the trigger line is asserted for output triggers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Digital I/O trigger <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	10e-6 (10 μs)

### Usage

```
width = trigger.digout[N].pulsewidth
trigger.digout[N].pulsewidth = width
```

<i>width</i>	The pulse width (0 to 100 ks)
<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)

### Details

Setting the pulse width to zero (0) seconds asserts the trigger indefinitely. To release the trigger line, use `trigger.digout[N].release()`.

### Example

```
digio.line[4].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[4].pulsewidth = 20e-6
```

Sets the pulse width for trigger line 4 to 20 μs.

### Also see

- [digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)
- [digio.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-62)
- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [trigger.digout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-283)
- [trigger.digout\[N\].release\(\)](#) (on page 13-285)

## trigger.digout[N].release()

This function releases an indefinite length or latched trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.digout[N].release()
```

<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)
----------	-----------------------------------

### Details

Releases a trigger that was asserted with an indefinite pulsewidth time. It also releases a trigger that was latched in response to receiving a synchronous mode trigger. Only the specified trigger line is affected.

## Example

```
digio.line[4].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[4].release()
```

Releases digital I/O trigger line 4.

## Also see

[digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)  
[Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)  
[trigger.digout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-283)  
[trigger.digout\[N\].pulsewidth](#) (on page 13-285)

## trigger.digout[N].stimulus

This attribute selects the event that causes a trigger to be asserted on the digital output line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Digital I/O trigger <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.EVENT_NONE

## Usage

```
event = trigger.digout[N].stimulus
trigger.digout[N].stimulus = event
```

<i>event</i>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>
<i>N</i>	Digital I/O trigger line (1 to 6)

## Details

The digital trigger pulsewidth command determines how long the trigger is asserted.

The trigger stimulus for a digital I/O line can be set to one of the trigger events that are described in the following table.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	trigger.EVENT_COMMAND
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	trigger.EVENT_DIGION
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY
External in trigger	trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	trigger.EVENT_LANN

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

**Example**

```
digio.line[2].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.digout[2].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_TIMER3
Set the stimulus for output digital trigger line 2 to be the expiration of trigger timer 3.
```

**Also see**

- [digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)
- [digio.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-62)
- [Digital I/O port configuration](#) (on page 7-2)
- [trigger.digin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-280)
- [trigger.digout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-283)

## trigger.ext.reset()

This function resets the edge, logic, and stimulus values for the external in/out line to their default values.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
trigger.ext.reset()
```

**Details**

This function resets the following attributes to their default values:

- `trigger.extin.edge`
- `trigger.extout.logic`
- `trigger.extout.stimulus`

It also clears `trigger.extin.overrun`.

**Example**

```
-- Set the external I/O trigger line for a rising edge
trigger.extin.edge = trigger.EDGE_RISING
-- Set the logic to negative
trigger.extout.logic = trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE
-- Set the stimulus to timer 3
trigger.extout.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_TIMER3
-- Print configuration (before reset)
print(trigger.extin.edge, trigger.extout.logic, trigger.extout.stimulus)
-- Reset the external I/O trigger line to default values.
trigger.ext.reset()
-- Print configuration (after reset)
print(trigger.extin.edge, trigger.extout.logic, trigger.extout.stimulus)
```

Output before reset:

```
trigger.EDGE_RISING      trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE  trigger.EVENT_TIMER3
```

Output after reset:

```
trigger.EDGE_FALLING    trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE  trigger.EVENT_NONE
```

**Also see**

[trigger.extin.edge](#) (on page 13-289)

[trigger.extout.logic](#) (on page 13-291)

[trigger.extout.stimulus](#) (on page 13-292)

**trigger.extin.clear()**

This function clears the trigger event on the external in line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
trigger.extin.clear()
```

**Details**

The event detector of a trigger enters the detected state when an event is detected. This command clears the event detector, discards the history, and clears the overrun status (sets the overrun status to false).

**Example**

```
trigger.extin.clear()  Clears the trigger event detector on I/O line 2.
```

**Also see**

[trigger.extin.overrun](#) (on page 13-289)

## trigger.extin.edge

This attribute sets the type of edge that is detected as an input on the external trigger in line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle External I/O trigger reset	Configuration script	trigger.EDGE_FALLING

### Usage

```
detectedEdge = trigger.extin.edge
trigger.extin.edge = detectedEdge
```

*detectedEdge*

The trigger edge value:

- Detect falling-edge triggers as inputs: `trigger.EDGE_FALLING`
- Detect rising-edge triggers as inputs: `trigger.EDGE_RISING`
- Detect either falling or rising-edge triggers as inputs: `trigger.EDGE_EITHER`

### Details

The input state of the external I/O line is controlled by the type of edge specified by this command.

### Example

```
trigger.extin.edge = trigger.EDGE_RISING
```

Sets the external I/O input line to detect rising-edge triggers as inputs.

### Also see

[trigger.extout.logic](#) (on page 13-291)

[trigger.extout.stimulus](#) (on page 13-292)

## trigger.extin.overrun

This attribute returns the event detector overrun status.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Instrument reset External I/O reset	Not saved	Not applicable

### Usage

```
overrun = trigger.extin.overrun
```

*overrun*

Trigger overrun state (true or false)

### Details

If this is `true`, an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the line itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other detector that is monitoring the event.

**Example**

```

overrun = trigger.extin.overrun
print(overrun)

```

If there is no trigger overrun on the external input, the output is:  
false

**Also see**

[trigger.ext.reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-287)

**trigger.extin.wait()**

This function waits for a trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
triggered = trigger.extin.wait(timeout)
```

*triggered*

Trigger detected: true  
No triggers detected during the timeout period: false

*timeout*

Timeout in seconds

**Details**

This function pauses for up to *timeout* seconds for an input trigger. If one or more trigger events are detected since the last time `trigger.extin.wait()` or `trigger.extin.clear()` was called, this function returns a value immediately. After waiting for a trigger with this function, the event detector is automatically reset and is ready to detect the next trigger. This is true regardless of the number of events detected.

**Example**

```

triggered = trigger.extin.wait(3)
print(triggered)

```

Waits up to 3 s for a trigger to be detected on the external trigger line, then outputs the results.

Output if no trigger is detected:  
false

Output if a trigger is detected:  
true

**Also see**

[trigger.extin.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-288)

## trigger.extout.assert()

This function asserts a trigger on the external output line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.extout.assert()
```

### Details

Initiates a trigger event and does not wait for completion.

### Example

<code>trigger.extout.assert()</code>	Asserts a trigger on external output line 2.
--------------------------------------	--

### Also see

None

## trigger.extout.logic

This attribute sets the output logic of the trigger event generator to positive or negative for the external I/O out line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle External I/O trigger reset	Configuration script	trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE

### Usage

```
logicType = trigger.extout.logic
trigger.extout[N].logic = logicType
```

<code>logicType</code>	The output logic of the trigger generator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assert a TTL-high pulse for output: <code>trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE</code></li> <li>▪ Assert a TTL-low pulse for output: <code>trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE</code></li> </ul>
------------------------	--

### Details

This command sets the trigger event generator to assert a TTL pulse for output logic. Positive is a high pulse; negative is a low pulse.



**Example**

```
trigger.ext.reset()
trigger.extin.clear()
trigger.extout.logic = trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE
trigger.extout.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL
trigger.extin.edge = trigger.EDGE_FALLING
```

Reset the external I/O line values to their defaults.  
 Clear any event triggers on the external input line.  
 Set the output logic to negative (it asserts a low pulse).  
 Set the stimulus to the external I/O input.  
 Set the external input to detect a falling edge.

**Also see**

[trigger.ext.reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-287)

**trigger.extout.stimulus**

This attribute selects the event that causes a trigger to be asserted on the external output line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle External I/O trigger reset	Configuration script	trigger.EVENT_NONE

**Usage**

```
event = trigger.extout.stimulus
trigger.extout.stimulus = event
```

<i>event</i>	The event to use as a stimulus; see <b>Details</b>
--------------	--

**Details**

The trigger stimulus for the external output line can be set to one of the trigger events described in the following table.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	trigger.EVENT_COMMAND
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	trigger.EVENT_DIGION
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY
External in trigger	trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

**Example**

```
trigger.extout.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_TIMER3
```

Set the stimulus for the external output line to be the expiration of trigger timer 3.

**Also see**

- [trigger.extin.edge](#) (on page 13-289)
- [trigger.extin.wait\(\)](#) (on page 13-290)
- [trigger.extout.assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-291)
- [trigger.extout.logic](#) (on page 13-291)

---

## trigger.lanin[N].clear()

This function clears the event detector for a LAN trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
trigger.lanin[N].clear()
```

<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8) to clear
----------	--

**Details**

The trigger event detector enters the detected state when an event is detected. This function clears a trigger event detector and discards the history of the trigger packet.

This function clears all overruns associated with this LAN trigger.

**Example**

```
trigger.lanin[5].clear()
```

Clears the event detector with LAN event trigger 5.

**Also see**

- [trigger.lanin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-294)

## trigger.lanin[N].edge

This attribute sets the trigger operation and detection mode of the specified LAN event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	trigger.EDGE_EITHER

### Usage

```
edgeMode = trigger.lanin[N].edge
trigger.lanin[N].edge = edgeMode
```

<i>edgeMode</i>	The trigger mode; see the <b>Details</b> for more information
<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)

### Details

This command controls how the trigger event detector and the output trigger generator operate on the given trigger. These settings are intended to provide behavior similar to the digital I/O triggers.

LAN trigger mode values		
Mode	Trigger packets detected as input	LAN trigger packet generated for output with a...
trigger.EDGE_EITHER	Rising or falling edge (positive or negative state)	negative state
trigger.EDGE_FALLING	Falling edge (negative state)	negative state
trigger.EDGE_RISING	Rising edge (positive state)	positive state

### Example

```
trigger.lanin[1].edge = trigger.EDGE_FALLING
```

Set the edge state of LAN event 1 to falling.

### Also see

[Digital I/O](#) (on page 7-1)

[TSP-Link system expansion interface](#) (on page 8-1)

## trigger.lanin[N].overrun

This attribute contains the overrun status of the LAN event detector.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	LAN trigger <i>N</i> clear	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
overrun = trigger.lanin[N].overrun
```

<i>overrun</i>	The trigger overrun state for the specified LAN packet ( <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> )
<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)

## Details

This command indicates whether an event has been ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the synchronization line itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model, or in any other construct that is monitoring the event.

It also is not an indication of an output trigger overrun.

## Example

```
overrun = trigger.lanin[5].overrun
print(overrun)
```

Checks the overrun status of a trigger on LAN5 and outputs the value, such as:  
false

## Also see

[trigger.lanin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-293)

[trigger.lanin\[N\].wait\(\)](#) (on page 13-295)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-296)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].stimulus](#) (on page 13-301)

# trigger.lanin[N].wait()

This function waits for an input trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
triggered = trigger.lanin[N].wait(timeout)
```

<i>triggered</i>	Trigger detection indication (true or false)
<i>N</i>	The trigger packet over LAN to wait for (1 to 8)
<i>timeout</i>	Maximum amount of time in seconds to wait for the trigger event

## Details

If one or more trigger events have been detected since the last time `trigger.lanin[N].wait()` or `trigger.lanin[N].clear()` was called, this function returns immediately.

After waiting for a LAN trigger event with this function, the event detector is automatically reset and rearmed regardless of the number of events detected.

## Example

```
triggered = trigger.lanin[5].wait(3)
```

Wait for a trigger event with LAN trigger 5 with a timeout of 3 s.

## Also see

[trigger.lanin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-293)

[trigger.lanin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-294)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-296)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].stimulus](#) (on page 13-301)

## trigger.lanout[N].assert()

This function simulates the occurrence of the trigger and generates the corresponding event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.lanout[N].assert()
```

<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)
----------	-------------------------------

### Details

Generates and sends a LAN trigger packet for the LAN event number specified.

Sets the pseudo line state to the appropriate state.

The following indexes provide the listed LXI events:

- 1:LAN0
- 2:LAN1
- 3:LAN2
- ...
- 8:LAN7

### Example

<code>trigger.lanout[5].assert()</code>	Creates a trigger with LAN trigger 5.
---	---------------------------------------

### Also see

- [lan.lxidomain](#) (on page 13-240)
- [trigger.lanin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-293)
- [trigger.lanin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-294)
- [trigger.lanin\[N\].wait\(\)](#) (on page 13-295)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-296)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].ipaddress](#) (on page 13-299)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].protocol](#) (on page 13-300)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].stimulus](#) (on page 13-301)

## trigger.lanout[N].connect()

This function prepares the event generator for outgoing trigger events.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.lanout[N].connect()
```

<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)
----------	-------------------------------

### Details

This command prepares the event generator to send event messages. For TCP connections, this opens the TCP connection.

The event generator automatically disconnects when either the protocol or IP address for this event is changed.

### Example

```
trigger.lanout[1].protocol = lan.PROTOCOL_MULTICAST
trigger.lanout[1].connect()
trigger.lanout[1].assert()
```

Set the protocol for LAN trigger 1 to be multicast when sending LAN triggers. Then, after connecting the LAN trigger, send a message on LAN trigger 1 by asserting it.

### Also see

- [trigger.lanin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-294)
- [trigger.lanin\[N\].wait\(\)](#) (on page 13-295)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-296)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].ipaddress](#) (on page 13-299)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].protocol](#) (on page 13-300)
- [trigger.lanout\[N\].stimulus](#) (on page 13-301)

## trigger.lanout[N].connected

This attribute contains the LAN event connection state.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
connected = trigger.lanout[N].connected
```

<i>connected</i>	The LAN event connection state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ true: Connected</li> <li>▪ false: Not connected</li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)

## Details

This is set to `true` when the LAN trigger is connected and ready to send trigger events after a successful `trigger.lanout[N].connect()` command. If the LAN trigger is not ready to send trigger events, this value is `false`.

This attribute is also `false` when the `trigger.lanout[N].protocol` or `trigger.lanout[N].ipaddress` attribute is changed or when the remote connection closes the connection.

## Example

```
trigger.lanout[1].protocol = lan.PROTOCOL_MULTICAST
print(trigger.lanout[1].connected)
```

Outputs `true` if connected, or `false` if not connected.

Example output:

```
false
```

## Also see

[trigger.lanout\[N\].connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-297)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].ipaddress](#) (on page 13-299)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].protocol](#) (on page 13-300)

## trigger.lanout[N].disconnect()

This function disconnects the LAN trigger event generator.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
trigger.lanout[N].disconnect()
```

<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)
----------	-------------------------------

## Details

When this command is set for TCP connections, this closes the TCP connection.

The LAN trigger automatically disconnects when either the `trigger.lanout[N].protocol` or `trigger.lanout[N].ipaddress` attributes for this event are changed.

## Also see

[trigger.lanout\[N\].ipaddress](#) (on page 13-299)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].protocol](#) (on page 13-300)

## trigger.lanout[N].ipaddress

This attribute specifies the address (in dotted-decimal format) of UDP or TCP listeners.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	"0.0.0.0"

### Usage

```
ipAddress = trigger.lanout[N].ipaddress
trigger.lanout[N].ipaddress = "ipAddress"
```

<i>ipAddress</i>	The LAN address for this attribute as a string in dotted decimal notation
<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)

### Details

Sets the IP address for outgoing trigger events.

After you change this setting, you must send the connect command before outgoing messages can be sent.

### Example

```
trigger.lanout[3].protocol = lan.PROTOCOL_TCP
trigger.lanout[3].ipaddress = "192.0.32.10"
trigger.lanout[3].connect()
```

Set the protocol for LAN trigger 3 to be TCP when sending LAN triggers. Use IP address "192.0.32.10" to connect the LAN trigger.

### Also see

[trigger.lanout\[N\].connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-297)

## trigger.lanout[N].logic

This attribute sets the logic on which the trigger event detector and the output trigger generator operate on the given trigger line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE

### Usage

```
logicType = trigger.lanout[N].logic
trigger.lanout[N].logic = logicType
```

<i>logicType</i>	The type of logic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Positive: <code>trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE</code></li> <li>▪ Negative: <code>trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE</code></li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)



**Example**

```
trigger.lanout[2].logic = trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE
```

Set the logic for LAN trigger line 2 to positive.

**Also see**

None

**trigger.lanout[N].protocol**

This attribute sets the LAN protocol to use for sending trigger messages.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	lan.PROTOCOL_TCP

**Usage**

```
protocol = trigger.lanout[N].protocol
trigger.lanout[N].protocol = protocol
```

<i>protocol</i>	The protocol to use for messages from the trigger: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ lan.PROTOCOL_TCP</li> <li>■ lan.PROTOCOL_UDP</li> <li>■ lan.PROTOCOL_MULTICAST</li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The LAN event number (1 to 8)

**Details**

The LAN trigger listens for trigger messages on all the supported protocols. However, it uses the designated protocol for sending outgoing messages.

After you change this setting, you must re-connect the LAN trigger event generator before you can send outgoing event messages.

When multicast is selected, the trigger IP address is ignored, and event messages are sent to the multicast address 224.0.23.159.

**Example**

```
print(trigger.lanout[1].protocol)
```

Get LAN protocol that is being used for sending trigger messages for LAN event 1.

**Also see**

[trigger.lanout\[N\].connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-297)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].ipaddress](#) (on page 13-299)

## trigger.lanout[N].stimulus

This attribute specifies events that cause this trigger to assert.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	trigger.EVENT_NONE

### Usage

```
LANevent = trigger.lanout[N].stimulus
trigger.lanout[N].stimulus = LANevent
```

<i>LANevent</i>	The LAN event that causes this trigger to assert; see <b>Details</b> for values
<i>N</i>	A number specifying the trigger packet over the LAN for which to set or query the trigger source (1 to 8)

### Details

This attribute specifies which event causes a LAN trigger packet to be sent for this trigger. Set the event to one of the existing trigger events, which are shown in the following table.

Setting this attribute to none disables automatic trigger generation.

If any events are detected before the trigger LAN connection is sent, the event is ignored, and the action overrun is set.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	trigger.EVENT_COMMAND
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	trigger.EVENT_DIGION
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY
External in trigger	trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	trigger.EVENT_LANN
No trigger event	trigger.EVENT_NONE
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	trigger.EVENT_TIMERN
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN

**Example**

```
trigger.lanout[5].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_TIMER1
```

Use the timer 1 trigger event as the source for LAN trigger 5 stimulus.

**Also see**

[trigger.lanout\[N\].connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-297)

[trigger.lanout\[N\].ipaddress](#) (on page 13-299)

**trigger.model.abort()**

This function stops all trigger model commands on the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.abort()
```

**Details**

When this command is received, the instrument stops the trigger model.

**Example**

```
trigger.model.abort()
```

Terminates all commands related to the trigger model on the instrument.

**Also see**

[Effect of GPIB line events on DMM7510](#) (on page 2-12)

[Aborting the trigger model](#) (on page 7-67)

[Trigger model](#) (on page 7-44)

**trigger.model.getblocklist()**

This function returns the settings for all trigger model blocks.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.getblocklist()
```

**Details**

This returns the settings for the trigger model.

## Example

```
print(trigger.model.getblocklist())
```

Returns the settings for the trigger model. Example output is:

```
1) BUFFER_CLEAR          BUFFER: defbuffer1
2) MEASURE_DIGITIZE     BUFFER: defbuffer1 INITIAL MODE: MEAS INITIAL COUNT: 1
3) BRANCH_COUNTER      VALUE: 5  BRANCH_BLOCK: 2
4) DELAY_CONSTANT      DELAY: 1.000000000
5) BRANCH_COUNTER      VALUE: 3  BRANCH_BLOCK: 2
```

## Also see

[trigger.model.getbranchcount\(\)](#) (on page 13-303)

# trigger.model.getbranchcount()

This function returns the count value of the trigger model counter block.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
trigger.model.getbranchcount(blockNumber)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
--------------------	--

## Details

This command returns the counter value. When the counter is active, this returns the present count. If the trigger model has started or is running but has not yet reached the counter block, this value is 0.

## Example

```
reset()
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, 0.1)
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 10, 2)
trigger.model.initiate()
delay(1)
print(trigger.model.getbranchcount(4))
waitcomplete()
```

Reset trigger model settings.

Clear `defbuffer1` at the beginning of the trigger model.

Loop and make five readings.

Delay 0.1 s.

Loop ten more times back to block 2.

Send the count command to check which count has been completed for block 4.

At end of execution, 10 readings are stored in `defbuffer1`.

## Also see

[trigger.model.setblock\(\)](#) — `trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER` (on page 13-318)

## trigger.model.initiate()

This function starts the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.model.initiate()
```

### Also see

[Trigger model](#) (on page 7-44)

[trigger.model.abort\(\)](#) (on page 13-302)

## trigger.model.load() — ConfigList

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that uses a measure configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.load("ConfigList", "measureConfigList")
trigger.model.load("ConfigList", "measureConfigList", delay)
trigger.model.load("ConfigList", "measureConfigList", delay, bufferName)
```

<i>measureConfigList</i>	A string that contains the name of the measurement configuration list to use
<i>delay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or a user-defined buffer; defaults to defbuffer1.

### Details

This trigger-model template incorporates a configuration list. You must set up the configuration lists before loading the trigger model. If the configuration lists change, you must resend this command.

You can also set a delay and change the reading buffer.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getblocklist()` command to view the trigger model blocks in a list format.

**Example**

```

reset()
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_AC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.configlist.create("MEASURE_LIST")
dmm.measure.range = 1e-3
dmm.measure.configlist.store("MEASURE_LIST")
dmm.measure.range = 10e-3
dmm.measure.configlist.store("MEASURE_LIST")
dmm.measure.range = 100e-3
dmm.measure.configlist.store("MEASURE_LIST")
trigger.model.load("ConfigList", "MEASURE_LIST")
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
printbuffer(1, defbuffer1.n, defbuffer1.readings)
    
```

Reset the instrument.  
 Set the measure function to AC current.  
 Set up a configuration list named MEASURE\_LIST.  
 Load the configuration list trigger model, using the indexes in this configuration list.  
 Start the trigger model.  
 Wait for the trigger model to complete.  
 Return the results from the reading buffer.  
 Example output:  
 9.9246953126e-07, 6.9921188254e-06, 3.8904102673e-05

**Also see**

None

**trigger.model.load() — DurationLoop**

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that makes continuous measurements for a specified amount of time.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```

trigger.model.load("DurationLoop", duration)
trigger.model.load("DurationLoop", duration, delay)
trigger.model.load("DurationLoop", duration, delay, bufferName)
    
```

<i>duration</i>	The amount of time for which to make measurements (500 ns to 100 ks)
<i>delay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or a user-defined buffer; defaults to defbuffer1

**Details**

When you load this trigger-model template, you can specify amount of time to make a measurement and the length of the delay before the measurement.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getblocklist()` command to view the trigger model blocks in a list format.

### Example

```
reset()
-- Set up measure function
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
-- Initiate readings
trigger.model.load("DurationLoop", 10, 0.01)
trigger.model.initiate()
```

Reset the instrument.  
Set the instrument to measure current.  
Load the duration loop trigger model to take measurements for 10 s with a 10 ms delay before each measurement.  
Start the trigger model.

### Also see

None

## trigger.model.load() — Empty

This function clears the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.model.load("Empty")
```

### Details

When you load this trigger-model template, any blocks that have been defined in the trigger model are cleared so the trigger model has no blocks defined.

### Example

```
trigger.model.load("Empty")
print(trigger.model.getblocklist())
```

Clear the trigger model to have no blocks defined.  
Output:  
EMPTY

### Also see

None

## trigger.model.load() — GradeBinning

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that sets up a grading operation.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```

trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern, limit3High)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High, limit4Low)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High, limit4Low,
    limit4Pattern)
trigger.model.load("GradeBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High, limit4Low,
    limit4Pattern, bufferName)
    
```

<i>components</i>	The number of components to measure (1 to 268,435,455)
<i>startInLine</i>	The input line that starts the test; 5 for digital line 5, 6 for digital line 6, or 7 for external in; default is 5
<i>startDelay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>endDelay</i>	The delay time after the measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>limitxHigh</i>	x is limit 1, 2, 3, or 4; the upper limit that the measurement is compared against
<i>limitxLow</i>	x is 1, 2, 3, or 4; the lower limit that the measurement is compared against



<i>limit1Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 1; range 1 to 15; default is 1
<i>limit2Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 2; range 1 to 15; default is 2
<i>limit3Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 3; range 1 to 15; default is 4
<i>limit4Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement fails limit 4; range 1 to 15; default is 8
<i>allPattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when all limits have passed; 1 to 15; default is 15
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer; defaults to <i>defbuffer1</i>

## Details

This trigger-model template allows you to grade components and place them into up to four bins, based on the comparison to limits.

To set a limit as unused, set the high value for the limit to be less than the low limit.

All limit patterns and the pass pattern are sent on digital I/O lines 1 to 4, where 1 is the least significant bit.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getblocklist()` command to view the trigger model blocks in a list format.

## Example

For a detailed example, see the *DMM7510 User's Manual* section "Grading and binning resistors."

## Also see

None

## trigger.model.load() — Keithley2001

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that emulates a Keithley Instruments 2001 trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

## Usage

```
trigger.model.load("Keithley2001", arm1Bypass, arm1Source, arm1Count, arm2Bypass,
    arm2Source, arm2Count, arm2Delay, trigBypass, trigSource, trigCount, trigDelay)
```

<i>arm1Bypass</i>	Bypass Arm 1: <code>trigger.ON</code> Do not bypass Arm 1: <code>trigger.OFF</code>
<i>arm1Source</i>	The event that triggers Arm 1; see <b>Details</b>
<i>arm1Count</i>	The number of times to repeat the Arm 1 layer

<i>arm2Bypass</i>	Bypass Arm 2: <code>trigger.ON</code> Do not bypass Arm 2: <code>trigger.OFF</code>
<i>arm2Source</i>	The event that triggers Arm 2; see <b>Details</b>
<i>arm2Count</i>	The number of times to repeat the Arm 2 layer
<i>arm2Delay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>trigBypass</i>	Bypass the trigger layer: <code>trigger.ON</code> Do not bypass the trigger layer: <code>trigger.OFF</code>
<i>trigSource</i>	The event that triggers the trigger layer; see <b>Details</b>
<i>trigCount</i>	The number of times to repeat the trigger layer
<i>trigDelay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay

## Details

If the trigger layer is not bypassed, the external trigger in/out rear-panel terminal is asserted. The arm layers do not assert the external in/out terminal.

You can use this template to emulate trigger models for products such as the Keithley Instruments Model 2000 and Model 2001 if you use only one of the arm layers. Set the other arm layers to a source of `trigger.EVENT_NONE`, a count of 1, and a delay of 0 to simulate the immediate trigger option of a Model 2001 trigger model.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
No trigger event (immediate)	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press (manual trigger)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any remote interface: <code>*TRG</code></li> <li>▪ GPIB only: GET bus command</li> <li>▪ VXI-11: VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getblocklist()` command to view the trigger model blocks in a list format.

## Example

Refer to the application notes for the DMM7510 on the [Keithley Instruments website \(tek.com/keithley\)](http://tek.com/keithley) for an example with additional detail about this command.

## Also see

None

## trigger.model.load() — LogicTrigger

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that sets up a logic trigger through the digital or external I/O.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", digInLine, digOutLine, count, clear)
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", digInLine, digOutLine, count, clear, delay)
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", digInLine, digOutLine, count, clear, delay,
    bufferName)
```

<i>digInLine</i>	The digital input line (1 to 6) or external input line (7); also, the event that the trigger model will wait on in block 1
<i>digOutLine</i>	The digital output line (1 to 6) or external input line (7)
<i>count</i>	The number of measurements the instrument will make
<i>clear</i>	To clear previously detected trigger events when entering the wait block: trigger.CLEAR_ENTER To immediately act on any previously detected triggers and not clear them (default): trigger.CLEAR_NEVER
<i>delay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or a user-defined buffer; defaults to defbuffer1

### Details

This trigger model waits for a digital input or external trigger input event to occur, makes a measurement, and issues a notify event. If a digital output line is selected, a notify event asserts a digital output line. A notify event asserts the external trigger output line regardless of the line settings. You can set the line to 7 to assert only the external trigger output line, or to another setting to assert both a digital output line and the external trigger output line.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getBlocklist()` command to view the trigger model blocks in a list format.

This command replaces the `trigger.model.load() – ExtDigTrigger` command, which is deprecated.

The following usage has been deprecated; replace it with the usage above that includes the `clear` parameter.

```
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", digInLine, digOutLine, count)
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", digInLine, digOutLine, count, delay)
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", digInLine, digOutLine, count, delay,
    bufferName)
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", digInLine, digOutLine, count, delay,
    bufferName, readingBlock)
```

## Example

```
trigger.model.load("LogicTrigger", 7, 2, 10, 0.001, defbuffer1)
```

Set up the template to use the external in line and wait for a pulse from the external in to trigger measurements. Pulse digital output line 2 and external trigger out when the measurement is complete. Make 10 measurements, with a delay of 1 ms before each measurement. Store the measurements in `defbuffer1`.

## Also see

[trigger.digout\[N\].logic](#) (on page 13-284)

## trigger.model.load() — LoopUntilEvent

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that makes continuous measurements until the specified event occurs.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

## Usage

```
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", triggerEvent, position, clear)
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", triggerEvent, position, clear, delay)
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", triggerEvent, position, clear, delay,
  bufferName)
```

<i>triggerEvent</i>	The event that ends infinite triggering or readings set to occur before the trigger; see <b>Details</b>
<i>position</i>	The number of readings to make in relation to the size of the reading buffer; enter as a percentage (0% to 100%)
<i>clear</i>	To clear previously detected trigger events when entering the wait block (default): <code>trigger.CLEAR_ENTER</code> To immediately act on any previously detected triggers and not clear them: <code>trigger.CLEAR_NEVER</code>
<i>delay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <code>defbuffer1</code> or <code>defbuffer2</code> ) or a user-defined buffer; defaults to <code>defbuffer1</code>

## Details

The event constant is the event that ends infinite triggering or ends readings set to occur before the trigger and start post-trigger readings. The trigger model makes readings until it detects the event constant. After the event, it makes a finite number of readings, based on the setting of the trigger position.

The position marks the location in the reading buffer where the trigger will occur. The position is set as a percentage of the buffer capacity. The buffer captures measurements until a trigger occurs. When the trigger occurs, the buffer retains the percentage of readings specified by the position, then captures remaining readings until 100 percent of the buffer is filled. For example, if this is set to 75 for a reading buffer that holds 10,000 readings, the trigger model makes 2500 readings after it detects the source event. There are 7500 pre-trigger readings and 2500 post-trigger readings.

The instrument makes two sets of readings. The first set is made until the trigger event occurs. The second set is made after the trigger event occurs, up to the number of readings calculated by the position parameter.

You cannot have the event constant set at none when you run this trigger-model template.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

The following table lists the options that are available for *triggerEvent*.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getblocklist()` command to view the trigger model blocks in a list format.

The following usage has been deprecated; replace it with the usage above that includes the *clear* parameter.

```
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", triggerEvent, position)
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", triggerEvent, position, delay)
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", triggerEvent, position, delay, bufferName)
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", triggerEvent, position, delay, bufferName,
readingBlock)
```

**Example**

```

reset()

-- Set up measure function
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT

-- Initiate readings
trigger.model.load("LoopUntilEvent", trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY, 50)
trigger.model.initiate()
    
```

Reset the instrument.  
 Set the instrument to measure current.  
 Load the LoopUntilEvent trigger model to make measurements until the front panel trigger key is pressed, then continue to make measurements equal to 50% of the reading buffer size.  
 Start the trigger model.

**Also see**

None

**trigger.model.load() — SimpleLoop**

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that makes a specific number of measurements.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```

trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", count)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", count, delay)
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", count, delay, bufferName)
    
```

<i>count</i>	The number of measurements the instrument will make
<i>delay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>bufferName</i>	Indicates the reading buffer to use; the default buffers (defbuffer1 or defbuffer2) or the name of a user-defined buffer; if no buffer is specified, defbuffer1 is used

**Details**

This command sets up a loop that sets a delay, makes a measurement, and then repeats the loop the number of times you define in the Count parameter.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.

After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getblocklist()` command to view the trigger-model blocks in a list format.

**Example**

```

reset()
-- Set up measure function
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_CURRENT
dmm.measure.autorange = dmm.ON
dmm.measure.nplc = 1
-- Initiate readings
trigger.model.load("SimpleLoop", 200)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
-- Parse index and data into three columns
print("Rdg #", "Time (s)", "Current (A)")
for i = 1, defbuffer1.n do
    print(i, defbuffer1.relativestamps[i], defbuffer1[i])
end

```

This example uses the SimpleLoop trigger-model template to do a capacitor test. This example produces 200 readings that have output similar to the following example:

```

Rdg #   Time (s)   Current (A)
1   0   -5.6898339156e-10
2   0.022129046   -5.6432783106e-10
3   0.063973966   -5.6329326206e-10
. . .
198  5.133657681   -5.5518916972e-10
199  5.155784187   -5.6363814801e-10
200  5.177910874   -5.6070686983e-10

```

**Also see**

None

**trigger.model.load() — SortBinning**

This function loads a trigger-model template configuration that sets up a sorting operation.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```

trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
    limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
    limit2Pattern)

```

```

trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
  limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
  limit2Pattern, limit3High)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
  limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
  limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
  limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
  limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
  limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
  limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
  limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
  limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High, limit4Low)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
  limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
  limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High, limit4Low,
  limit4Pattern)
trigger.model.load("SortBinning", components, startInLine, startDelay, endDelay,
  limit1High, limit1Low, limit1Pattern, allPattern, limit2High, limit2Low,
  limit2Pattern, limit3High, limit3Low, limit3Pattern, limit4High, limit4Low,
  limit4Pattern, bufferName)

```

<i>components</i>	The number of components to measure (1 to 268,435,455)
<i>limitxHigh</i>	x is limit 1, 2, 3, or 4; the upper limit that the measurement is compared against
<i>limitxLow</i>	x is 1, 2, 3, or 4; the lower limit that the measurement is compared against
<i>limit1Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 1; range 1 to 15; default is 1
<i>limit2Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 2; range 1 to 15; default is 2
<i>limit3Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 3; range 1 to 15; default is 4
<i>limit4Pattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when the measurement passes limit 4; range 1 to 15; default is 8
<i>allPattern</i>	The bit pattern that is sent when all limits have failed; 1 to 15; default is 15
<i>startInLine</i>	The input line that starts the test; 5 for digital line 5, 6 for digital line 6, or 7 for external in; default is 5
<i>startDelay</i>	The delay time before each measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>endDelay</i>	The delay time after the measurement (167 ns to 10 ks); default is 0 for no delay
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the reading buffer, which may be a default buffer ( <i>defbuffer1</i> or <i>defbuffer2</i> ) or a user-defined buffer; defaults to <i>defbuffer1</i>

## Details

This trigger-model template allows you to sort components and place them into up to four bins, based on the comparison to limits.

To set a limit as unused, set the high value for the limit to be less than the low limit.

All limit patterns and the all fail pattern are sent on digital I/O lines 1 to 4, where 1 is the least significant bit.

The out line of the EXT TRIG IN/OUT rear-panel terminal is asserted at the end of each measurement.



After selecting a trigger-model template, you can view the trigger-model blocks in a graphical format by pressing the front-panel MENU key and under Trigger, selecting Configure. You can also add or delete blocks and change trigger-model settings from this screen. You can use the `trigger.model.getblocklist()` command to view the trigger model blocks in a list format.

### Example

For a detailed example, see the section in the *Model DMM7510 User's Manual* named "Grading and binning resistors."

### Also see

None

## trigger.model.pause()

This function pauses a running trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.model.pause()
```

### Details

This command pauses the trigger model.

To continue the trigger model, send the resume command.

### Example

```
reset()
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, defbuffer1)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, 0)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1,
    trigger.COUNT_INFINITE)
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY)
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1,
    trigger.COUNT_STOP)
trigger.model.setblock(6, trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY, trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY1)
trigger.model.initiate()
trigger.model.pause()
delay(10)
trigger.model.resume()
waitcomplete()
print(defbuffer1.n)
```

Set up a trigger model, then run it, pause for delay of 10 seconds, then resume it.

### Also see

[trigger.model.initiate\(\)](#) (on page 13-304)

[trigger.model.resume\(\)](#) (on page 13-317)

## trigger.model.resume()

This function continues a paused trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.model.resume()
```

### Details

This command continues running the trigger model operation if the trigger model was paused.

### Example

```
reset()
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, defbuffer1)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, 0)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1,
    trigger.COUNT_INFINITE)
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY)
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1,
    trigger.COUNT_STOP)
trigger.model.setblock(6, trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY, trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY1)
trigger.model.initiate()
trigger.model.pause()
delay(10)
trigger.model.resume()
waitcomplete()
print(defbuffer1.n)
```

Set up a trigger model, then run it, pause for delay of 10 seconds, then resume it.

### Also see

[trigger.model.initiate\(\)](#) (on page 13-304)

[trigger.model.pause\(\)](#) (on page 13-316)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_ALWAYS

This function defines a trigger model block that always goes to a specific block.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ALWAYS, branchToBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number to execute when the trigger model reaches the Branch Always block

---

**Details**

When the trigger model reaches a branch-always building block, it goes to the building block set by *branchToBlock*.

---

**Example**

```
trigger.model.setblock(6, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ALWAYS, 20)
```

When the trigger model reaches block 6, always branch to block 20.

---

**Also see**

None

---

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_COUNTER

This function defines a trigger model block that branches to a specified block a specified number of times.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

---

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, targetCount,  
                          branchToBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>targetCount</i>	The number of times to repeat
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the counter is less than the <i>targetCount</i> value

---

**Details**

This command defines a trigger model building block that branches to another block using a counter to iterate a specified number of times.

Counters increment every time the trigger model reaches them until they are more than or equal to the count value. At that point, the trigger model continues to the next building block in the sequence.

The counter is reset to 0 when the trigger model starts. It is incremented each time trigger model execution reaches the counter block.

If you are using remote commands, you can query the counter. The counter is incremented immediately before the branch compares the actual counter value to the set counter value. Therefore, the counter is at 0 until the first comparison. When the trigger model reaches the set counter value, branching stops and the counter value is one greater than the setting. Use `trigger.model.getbranchcount()` to query the counter.

---

**Example**

```
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 10, 2)
```

```
print(trigger.model.getbranchcount(4))
```

When the trigger model reaches this block, the trigger model returns to block 2. This repeats 10 times.

An example of the return if the trigger model has reached this block 5 times is:

```
5
```

**Also see**

- [trigger.model.getbranchcount\(\)](#) (on page 13-303)
- [trigger.model.setblock\(\) — trigger.BLOCK\\_RESET\\_BRANCH\\_COUNT](#) (on page 13-336)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_DELTA

This function defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if the difference of two measurements meets preset criteria.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_DELTA, targetDifference,
    branchToBlock)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_DELTA, targetDifference,
    branchToBlock, measureBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>targetDifference</i>	The value against which the block compares the difference between the measurements
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the difference between the measurements is less than or equal to the <i>targetDifference</i>
<i>measureBlock</i>	The block number of the measure/digitize block that makes the measurements to be compared; if this is 0 or undefined, the trigger model uses the previous measure/digitize block

**Details**

This block calculates the difference between the last two measurements from a measure/digitize block. It subtracts the most recent measurement from the previous measurement.

The difference between the measurements is compared to the target difference. If the difference is less than the target difference, the trigger model goes to the specified branching block. If the difference is more than the target difference, the trigger model proceeds to the next block in the trigger block sequence.

If you do not define the measure/digitize block, it will compare measurements of a measure/digitize block that precedes the branch delta block. For example, if you have a measure/digitize block, a wait block, another measure/digitize block, another wait block, and then the branch delta block, the delta block compares the measurements from the second measure/digitize block. If a preceding measure/digitize block does not exist, an error occurs.

**Example**

```
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_DELTA, 0.35, 8, 3)
Configure trigger block 5 to branch to block 8 when the measurement difference from block 3 is less than 0.35.
```

**Also see**

- [Delta block](#) (on page 7-57)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_LIMIT\_CONSTANT

This function defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block if a measurement meets preset criteria.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_CONSTANT, limitType,
    limitA, limitB, branchToBlock)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_CONSTANT, limitType,
    limitA, limitB, branchToBlock, measureBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>limitType</i>	The type of limit, which can be one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_ABOVE</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_BELOW</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_INSIDE</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_OUTSIDE</li> </ul>
<i>limitA</i>	The lower limit that the measurement is tested against; if <i>limitType</i> is set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_ABOVE: This value is ignored</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_BELOW: The measurement must be below this value</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_INSIDE: The low limit that the measurement is compared against</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_OUTSIDE: The low limit that the measurement is compared against</li> </ul>
<i>limitB</i>	The upper limit that the measurement is tested against; if <i>limitType</i> is set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_ABOVE: The measurement must be above this value</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_BELOW: This value is ignored</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_INSIDE: The high limit that the measurement is compared against</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_OUTSIDE: The high limit that the measurement is compared against</li> </ul>
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the measurement meets the defined criteria
<i>measureBlock</i>	The block number of the measure/digitize block that makes the measurements to be compared; if this is 0 or undefined, the trigger model uses the previous measure/digitize block

## Details

---

The branch-on-constant-limits block goes to a branching block if a measurement meets the criteria set by this command.

The type of limit can be:

- Above: The measurement is above the value set by limit B; limit A must be set, but is ignored when this type is selected
- Below: The measurement is below the value set by limit A; limit B must be set, but is ignored when this type is selected
- Inside: The measurement is inside the values set by limits A and B; limit A must be the low value and Limit B must be the high value
- Outside: The measurement is outside the values set by limits A and B; limit A must be the low value and Limit B must be the high value

The measurement block must be a measure/digitize block that occurs in the trigger model before the branch-on-constant-limits block. The last measurement from a measure/digitize block is used.

If the limit A is more than the limit B, the values are automatically swapped so that the lesser value is used as the lower limit.

## Example

---

```
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_CONSTANT, trigger.LIMIT_ABOVE,  
0.1, 1, 2)
```

Sets trigger block 5 to be a constant limit that branches to block 2 when the measurement is above the value set for limit B (which is set to 1). Note that limit A must be set but is ignored.

## Also see

---

[Constant Limit block](#) (on page 7-54)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_LIMIT\_DYNAMIC

This function defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block in the trigger model if a measurement meets user-defined criteria.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_DYNAMIC, limitType,
    limitNumber, branchToBlock)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_DYNAMIC, limitType,
    limitNumber, branchToBlock, measureBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>limitType</i>	The type of limit, which can be one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_ABOVE</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_BELOW</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_INSIDE</li> <li>▪ trigger.LIMIT_OUTSIDE</li> </ul>
<i>limitNumber</i>	The limit number (1 or 2)
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the measurement meets the criteria set in the configuration list
<i>measureBlock</i>	The block number of the measure/digitize block that makes the measurements to be compared; if this is 0 or undefined, the trigger model uses the previous measure/digitize block

### Details

The branch-on-dynamic-limits block defines a trigger model block that goes to a specified block in the trigger model if a measurement meets user-defined criteria.

When you define this block, you set:

- The type of limit (above, below, inside, or outside the limit values)
- The limit number (you can have 1 or 2 limits)
- The block to go to if the measurement meets the criteria
- The block that makes the measurement that is compared to the limits; the last measurement from that block is used

There are two user-defined limits: limit 1 and limit 2. Both include their own high and low values, which are set using the front-panel Calculations limit settings or through commands. The results of these limit tests are recorded in the reading buffer that accompanies each stored reading.

Limit values are stored in the measure configuration list, so you can use a configuration list to step through different limit values.

The measure/digitize block must occur in the trigger model before the branch-on-dynamic-limits block. If no block is defined, the measurement from the previous measure/digitize block is used. If no previous measure/digitize block exists, an error is reported.

### Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(7, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_LIMIT_DYNAMIC,
    trigger.LIMIT_OUTSIDE, 2, 10, 5)
```

Configure block 7 to check if limit 2 is outside its limit values, based on the measurements made in block 5. If values are outside the measurements, branch to block 10. If the values are not outside the measurements, trigger model execution continues to block 8.

### Also see

[Dynamic Limit block](#) (on page 7-55)

[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].low.value](#) (on page 13-169)

[dmm.measure.limit\[Y\].high.value](#) (on page 13-168)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_ON\_EVENT

This function branches to a specified block when a specified trigger event occurs.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ON_EVENT, event,
    branchToBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>event</i>	The event that must occur before the trigger model branches the specified block
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the specified event occurs

### Details

The branch-on-event block goes to a branching block after a specified trigger event occurs. If the trigger event has not yet occurred when the trigger model reaches the branch-on-event block, the trigger model continues to execute the blocks in the normal sequence. After the trigger event occurs, the next time the trigger model reaches the branch-on-event block, it goes to the branching block.

If you set the branch event to none, an error is generated when you run the trigger model.

If you are using a timer, it must be started before it can expire. One method to start the timer in the trigger model is to include a Notify block before the On Event block. Set the Notify block to use the same timer as the On Event block.



The following table shows the constants for the events.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender $N$ (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line $N$ (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object $N$ (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block $N$ (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer $N$ (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line $N$ (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

### Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(6, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ON_EVENT, trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY, 2)
```

When the trigger model reaches this block, if the front-panel TRIGGER key has been pressed, the trigger model returns to block 2. If the TRIGGER key has not been pressed, the trigger model continues to block 7 (the next block in the trigger model).

### Also see

[On event block](#) (on page 7-57)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_ONCE

This function causes the trigger model to branch to a specified building block the first time it is encountered in the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE, branchToBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the trigger model first encounters this block

### Details

The branch-once building block branches to a specified block the first time trigger model execution encounters the branch-once block. If it is encountered again, the trigger model ignores the block and continues in the normal sequence.

The once block is reset when trigger model execution reaches the idle state. Therefore, the branch-once block always executes the first time the trigger model execution encounters this block.

### Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE, 4)
```

When the trigger model reaches block 2, the trigger model goes to block 4 instead of going in the default sequence of block 3.

### Also see

[Once block](#) (on page 7-56)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BRANCH\_ONCE\_EXCLUDED

This function defines a trigger model block that causes the trigger model to go to a specified building block every time the trigger model encounters it, except for the first time.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE_EXCLUDED,
    branchToBlock)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>branchToBlock</i>	The block number of the trigger model block to execute when the trigger model encounters this block after the first encounter

## Details

The branch-once-excluded block is ignored the first time the trigger model encounters it. After the first encounter, the trigger model goes to the specified branching block.

The branch-once-excluded block is reset when the trigger model starts or is placed in idle.

## Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_ONCE_EXCLUDED, 4)
```

When the trigger model reaches block 2 the first time, the trigger model goes to block 3. If the trigger model reaches this block again, the trigger model goes to block 4.

## Also see

[Once excluded block](#) (on page 7-57)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_BUFFER\_CLEAR

This function defines a trigger model block that clears the reading buffer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

## Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, bufferName)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the buffer, which must be an existing buffer; if no buffer is defined, defbuffer1 is used

## Details

When trigger model execution reaches the buffer clear trigger block, the instrument empties the specified reading buffer. The specified buffer can be the default buffer or a buffer that you defined.

## Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, capTest2)
```

Assign trigger block 3 to buffer clear; when the trigger model reaches block 3, it clears the reading buffer named capTest2.

## Also see

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[Buffer clear block](#) (on page 7-50)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_CONFIG\_NEXT

This function recalls the settings at the next index of a configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_NEXT, "configurationList")
```

*blockNumber*

The sequence of the block in the trigger model

*configurationList*

A string that defines the configuration list to recall

### Details

When trigger model execution reaches a configuration recall next block, the settings at the next index in the specified configuration list are restored.

The first time the trigger model encounters this block for a specific configuration list, the first index is recalled. Each subsequent time this block is encountered, the settings at the next index in the configuration list are recalled and take effect before the next step executes. When the last index in the list is reached, it returns to the first index.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block.

### Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_NEXT, "measTrigList")
```

Configure trigger block 5 to load the next index in the configuration list named `measTrigList`.

### Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_CONFIG\_PREV

This function defines a trigger model block that recalls the settings stored at the previous index in a configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_PREV, "configurationList")
```

*blockNumber*

The sequence of the block in the trigger model

*configurationList*

A string that defines the configuration list to recall

## Details

The Config List Prev block defines a trigger model block that recalls the settings stored at the previous index in a configuration list.

The configuration list previous index trigger block type recalls the previous index in a configuration list. It configures the settings of the instrument based on the settings at that index. The trigger model executes the settings at that index before the next block is executed.

The first time the trigger model encounters this block, the last index in the configuration list is recalled. Each subsequent time trigger model execution reaches a configuration list previous block for this configuration list, it goes backward one index. When the first index in the list is reached, it goes to the last index in the configuration list.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block.

## Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(8, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_PREV, "measTrigList")
```

Configure trigger block 8 to load the previous index in the configuration list named measTrigList.

## Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_CONFIG\_RECALL

This function recalls the system settings that are stored in a configuration list.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

## Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_RECALL,
    "configurationList")
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_RECALL,
    "configurationList", index)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>configurationList</i>	A string that defines the configuration list to recall
<i>index</i>	The index in the configuration list to recall; default is 1

## Details

When the trigger model reaches a configuration recall block, the settings in the specified configuration list are recalled.

You can restore a specific set of configuration settings in the configuration list by defining the index.

The configuration list must be defined before you can use this block. If the configuration list changes, verify that the trigger model count is still accurate.

## Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_RECALL, "measTrigList", 5)
```

Configure trigger block 3 to load index 5 from the configuration list named measTrigList.

## Also see

[Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_DELAY\_CONSTANT

This function adds a constant delay to the execution of a trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, time)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>time</i>	The amount of time to delay in seconds (167 ns to 10 ks, or 0 for no delay)

### Details

When trigger model execution reaches a delay block, it stops normal measurement and trigger model operation for the time set by the delay. Background measurements continue to be made, and if any previously executed block started infinite measurements, they also continue to be made.

This delay waits for the delay time to elapse before proceeding to the next block in the trigger model.

If other delays have been set, this delay is in addition to the other delays.

### Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(7, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, 30e-3)
Configure trigger block 7 to delay the trigger model before the next block until a delay of 30 ms elapses.
```

### Also see

None

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_DELAY\_DYNAMIC

This function adds a user delay to the execution of the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_DYNAMIC,
    trigger.USER_DELAY_Mn)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>n</i>	The number of the user delay, 1 to 5, set by <code>dmm.measure.userdelay[N]</code> or <code>dmm.digitize.userdelay[N]</code>

### Details

When trigger model execution reaches a dynamic delay block, it stops normal measurement and trigger model operation for the time set by the delay. Background measurements continue to be made.

Each measure function can have up to five unique user delay times (M1 to M5). Digitize user delays are handled as measure user delays, so you can have a total of five measure and digitize user delays. The delay time is set by the user-delay command, which is only available over a remote interface.

Though the trigger model can be used with any function, the user delay is set per function. Make sure you are setting the delay for the function you intend to use with the trigger model. The measure user-delay settings are used with measure functions; the digitize user-delay functions are used with digitize functions.

### Example

```
trigger.model.load("Empty")
dmm.measure.userdelay[1] = 5
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_DYNAMIC, trigger.USER_DELAY_M1)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 10, 1)
trigger.model.initiate()
```

Set user delay 1 for measurements to 5 s.  
Set trigger block 1 to a dynamic delay that calls user delay 1.  
Set trigger block 2 to make or digitize a measurement.  
Set trigger block 3 to branch to block 1 ten times.  
Start the trigger model.

### Also see

[dmm.digitize.userdelay\[N\]](#) (on page 13-121)

[dmm.measure.userdelay\[N\]](#) (on page 13-214)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_DIGITAL\_IO

This function defines a trigger model block that sets the lines on the digital I/O port high or low.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_DIGITAL_IO, bitPattern, bitMask)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>bitPattern</i>	Sets the value that specifies the output line bit pattern (0 to 63)
<i>bitMask</i>	Specifies the bit mask; if omitted, all lines are driven (0 to 63)

### Details

To set the lines on the digital I/O port high or low, you can send a bit pattern. The pattern can be specified as a six-bit binary, hexadecimal, or integer value. The least significant bit maps to digital I/O line 1 and the most significant bit maps to digital I/O line 6.

The bit mask defines the bits in the pattern that are driven high or low. A binary 1 in the bit mask indicates that the corresponding I/O line should be driven according to the bit pattern. To drive all lines, specify all ones (63, 0x3F, 0b111111) or omit this parameter. If the bit for a line in the bit pattern is set to 1, the line is driven high. If the bit is set to 0 in the bit pattern, the line is driven low.

For this block to work as expected, make sure you configure the trigger type and line state of the digital line for use with the trigger model (use the digital line mode command).

**Example**

```
for x = 3, 6 do digio.line[x].mode = digio.MODE_DIGITAL_OUT end
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_DIGITAL_IO, 20, 60)
```

The for loop configures digital I/O lines 3 through 6 as digital outputs. Trigger block 4 is then configured with a bit pattern of 20 (digital I/O lines 3 and 5 high). The optional bit mask is specified as 60 (lines 3 through 6), so both lines 3 and 5 are driven high.

**Also see**

[digio.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-61)

---

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_LOG\_EVENT

This function allows you to log an event in the event log when the trigger model is running.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_LOG_EVENT, eventNumber, "message")
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>eventNumber</i>	The event number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ trigger.LOG_INFON</li> <li>▪ trigger.LOG_WARNN</li> <li>▪ trigger.LOG_ERRORN</li> </ul> Where <i>N</i> is 1 to 4; you can define up to four of each type You can also set <code>trigger.LOG_WARN_ABORT</code> , which aborts the trigger model immediately and posts a warning event log message
<i>message</i>	A string up to 31 characters

**Details**

This block allows you to log an event in the event log when trigger model execution reaches this block. You can also force the trigger model to abort with this block. When the trigger model executes the block, the defined event is logged. If the abort option is selected, the trigger model is also aborted immediately.

You can define the type of event (information, warning, abort model, or error). All events generated by this block are logged in the event log. Warning and error events are also displayed in a popup on the front-panel display.

Note that using this block too often in a trigger model could overflow the event log. It may also take away from the time needed to process more critical trigger model blocks.



**Example**

```
trigger.model.setblock(9, trigger.BLOCK_LOG_EVENT, trigger.LOG_INFO2, "Trigger model
complete.")
```

Set trigger model block 9 to log an event when the trigger model completes. In the event log, the message is:  
TM #1 block #9 logged: Trigger model complete.

**Also see**

None

**trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_MEASURE\_DIGITIZE**

This function defines a trigger block that makes or digitizes a measurement.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, bufferName)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, bufferName,
count)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>bufferName</i>	The name of the buffer, which must be an existing buffer; if no buffer is defined, defbuffer1 is used
<i>count</i>	The number of measure or digitize readings to make before moving to the next block in the trigger model; set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A specific value</li> <li>▪ Infinite (run continuously until stopped): <code>trigger.COUNT_INFINITE</code></li> <li>▪ Stop infinite to stop the block: <code>trigger.COUNT_STOP</code></li> <li>▪ Use most recent count value: <code>trigger.COUNT_AUTO</code></li> </ul>

**Details**

This block triggers measurements based on the measure function that is selected when the trigger model is initiated. When trigger model execution reaches this block:

1. The instrument begins triggering measurements.
2. The trigger model execution waits for the measurement to be made.
3. The instrument processes the reading and places it into the specified reading buffer.

If you are defining a user-defined reading buffer, you must create it before you define this block.

When you set the count to a finite value, trigger model execution does not proceed until all operations are complete.

If you set the count to infinite, the trigger model executes subsequent blocks when the measurement is made; the triggering of measurements continues in the background until the trigger model execution reaches another measure/digitize block or until the trigger model ends. To use infinite, there must be a block after the measure/digitize block in the trigger model, such as a wait block. If there is no subsequent block, the trigger model stops, which stops measurements.

When you set the count to auto, the trigger model uses the count value that is active for the selected function instead of a specific value. You can use this with configuration lists to change the count value each time a measure/digitize block is encountered.

Firmware versions of the DMM7510 before version 1.7.0 had a separate measure and digitize block. If you have code that is using that block, it works in this version of the DMM7510 firmware.

---

## NOTE

If you bring in code that uses a measure or digitize block and does not define the count, the count is set to 1. For example, `trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE)` changes to `trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1, 1)`.

---

### Example 1

---

```
reset()
dmm.measure.func = dmm.FUNC_DC_VOLTAGE
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, defbuffer1)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, 0)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1,
    trigger.COUNT_INFINITE)
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY)
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1,
    trigger.COUNT_STOP)
trigger.model.setblock(6, trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY, trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY1)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(defbuffer1.n)
```

Reset the instrument.

Set the function to measure DC voltage.

Set block 1 to clear `defbuffer1`.

Set block 2 to set a delay of 0.

Set block 3 to make measurements infinitely.

Set block 4 to wait until the front-panel TRIGGER key is pressed.

Set block 5 to stop making measurements.

Set block 6 to send a notification.

Start the trigger model.

You must press the front-panel TRIGGER key to stop measurements.

Output the number of readings.

---

**Example 2**

---

```
reset()
dmm.measure.configlist.create("countactive")
dmm.measure.count = 2
dmm.measure.configlist.store("countactive") -- index1
dmm.measure.count = 10
dmm.measure.configlist.store("countactive") -- index2
dmm.measure.count = 3
dmm.measure.configlist.store("countactive") -- index3

trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_CONFIG_NEXT, "countactive")
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1,
    trigger.COUNT_AUTO)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, 1)
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 3, 1)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(defbuffer1.n)
```

Reset the instrument.

Set up a configuration list named `countactive`.

Set the measure count to 2 (replace `dmm.measure.count` with `dmm.digitize.count` if using a `digitize` function.)

Store the count in index 1.

Set the measure count to 10.

Store the count in index 2.

Set the measure count to 3.

Store the count in index 3.

Set up trigger model block 1 to call the next index from the `countactive` configuration list.

Set block 2 to measure or digitize and store the readings in `defbuffer1`, using the most recent count value.

Set block 3 to add a delay of 1 s.

Set block 4 to iterate through the trigger model 3 times, returning to block 1.

Start the trigger model.

Output the number of readings. There should be 15 readings.

---

**Also see**

---

[buffer.make\(\)](#) (on page 13-19)

[Measure/Digitize block](#) (on page 7-48)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_NOP

This function creates a placeholder that performs no action in the trigger model; available only using remote commands.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_NOP)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
--------------------	--

### Details

If you remove a trigger model block, you can use this block as a placeholder for the block number so that you do not need to renumber the other blocks.

### Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_NOP) Set block number 4 to be a no operation block.
```

### Also see

None

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_NOTIFY

This function defines a trigger model block that generates a trigger event and immediately continues to the next block.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

### Usage

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY, trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>N</i>	The identification number of the notification; 1 to 8

### Details

When trigger model execution reaches a notify block, the instrument generates a trigger event and immediately continues to the next block.

Other commands can reference the event that the notify block generates. This assigns a stimulus somewhere else in the system. For example, you can use the notify event as the stimulus of a hardware trigger line, such as a digital I/O line.

**Example**

```
digio.line[3].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_OUT
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY, trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY2)
trigger.digout[3].stimulus = trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY2
```

Define trigger model block 5 to be the notify 2 event. Assign the notify 2 event to be the stimulus for digital output line 3.

**Also see**

[Notify block](#) (on page 7-52)

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_RESET\_BRANCH\_COUNT

This function creates a block in the trigger model that resets a branch counter to 0.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_RESET_BRANCH_COUNT, counter)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>counter</i>	The block number of the counter that is to be reset

**Details**

When the trigger model reaches the Counter Reset block, it resets the count of the specified Branch on Counter block to zero.

**Example**

```
trigger.model.load("Empty")
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 5, 2)
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_DELAY_CONSTANT, 1)
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 3, 2)
trigger.model.setblock(6, trigger.BLOCK_RESET_BRANCH_COUNT, 3)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(defbuffer1.n)
```

Reset trigger model settings.  
Clear defbuffer1 at the beginning of the trigger model.  
Loop and take 5 readings.  
Delay a second.  
Loop three more times back to block 2.  
Reset block 3 to 0.  
Start the trigger model and wait for measurements to complete.  
Print the number of readings in the buffer.  
Output:  
15

**Also see**

[trigger.model.getbranchcount\(\)](#) (on page 13-303)

[trigger.model.setblock\(\) — trigger.BLOCK\\_BRANCH\\_COUNTER](#) (on page 13-318)

---

## trigger.model.setblock() — trigger.BLOCK\_WAIT

This function defines a trigger model block that waits for an event before allowing the trigger model to continue.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, event)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, event, clear)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, event, clear, logic, event)
trigger.model.setblock(blockNumber, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, event, clear, logic, event,
    event)
```

<i>blockNumber</i>	The sequence of the block in the trigger model
<i>event</i>	The event that must occur before the trigger block allows trigger execution to continue (see <b>Details</b> )
<i>clear</i>	To clear previously detected trigger events when entering the wait block: trigger.CLEAR_ENTER To immediately act on any previously detected triggers and not clear them (default): trigger.CLEAR_NEVER
<i>logic</i>	If each event must occur before the trigger model continues: trigger.WAIT_AND If at least one of the events must occur before the trigger model continues: trigger.WAIT_OR

**Details**

You can use the wait block to synchronize measurements with other instruments and devices.

You can set the instrument to wait for the following events:

- Front-panel TRIGGER key press
- Notify (only available when using remote commands)
- Command interface trigger
- Digital input/output signals, such as DIGIO and TSP-Link
- LAN
- Blender
- Timer
- Analog trigger
- External in trigger

The event can occur before trigger model execution reaches the wait block. If the event occurs after trigger model execution starts but before the trigger model execution reaches the wait block, the trigger model records the event. By default, when trigger model execution reaches the wait block, it executes the wait block without waiting for the event to happen again (the clear parameter is set to never).

The instrument clears the memory of the recorded event when trigger model execution is at the start block and when the trigger model exits the wait block. It also clears the recorded trigger event when the clear parameter is set to enter.

All items in the list are subject to the same action; you cannot combine AND and OR logic in a single block.

You cannot leave the first event as no trigger. If the first event is not defined, the trigger model errors when you attempt to initiate it.

If you are using a timer, it must be started before it can expire. One method to start the timer in the trigger model is to include a notify block before the wait block. Set the notify block to use the same timer as the wait block.

The following table shows the constants for the events.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender $N$ (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line $N$ (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object $N$ (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block $N$ (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer $N$ (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line $N$ (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

### Example

```
trigger.model.setblock(9, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY)
Set trigger model block 9 to wait for a user to press the TRIGGER key on the front panel before continuing.
```

### Also see

[Wait block](#) (on page 7-46)

## trigger.model.state()

This function returns the present state of the trigger model.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
status, status, n = trigger.model.state()
```

<i>status</i>	The status of the trigger model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_ABORTED</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_ABORTING</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_BUILDING</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_EMPTY</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_FAILED</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_IDLE</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_PAUSED</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_RUNNING</li> <li>▪ trigger.STATE_WAITING</li> </ul>
<i>n</i>	The last trigger model block that was executed

### Details

This command returns the state of the trigger model. The instrument checks the state of a started trigger model every 100 ms.

This command returns the trigger state and the block that the trigger model last executed.

The trigger model states are:

- **Idle:** The trigger model is stopped
- **Running:** The trigger model is running
- **Waiting:** The trigger model has been in the same wait block for more than 100 ms
- **Empty:** The trigger model is selected, but no blocks are defined
- **Paused:** The trigger model is paused
- **Building:** Blocks have been added
- **Failed:** The trigger model is stopped because of an error
- **Aborting:** The trigger model is stopping
- **Aborted:** The trigger model is stopped

### Example

```
print(trigger.model.state())
```

An example output if the trigger model is waiting and is at block 9 would be:  
trigger.STATE\_WAITING trigger.STATE\_EMPTY 9

### Also see

None



## trigger.timer[N].clear()

This function clears the timer event detector and overrun indicator for the specified trigger timer number.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.timer[N].clear()
```

<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
----------	-------------------------------

### Details

This command sets the timer event detector to the undetected state and resets the overrun indicator.

### Example

<code>trigger.timer[1].clear()</code>	Clears trigger timer 1.
---------------------------------------	-------------------------

### Also see

[trigger.timer\[N\].count](#) (on page 13-340)

## trigger.timer[N].count

This attribute sets the number of events to generate each time the timer generates a trigger event or is enabled as a timer or alarm.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	1

### Usage

```
count = trigger.timer[N].count
trigger.timer[N].count = count
```

<i>count</i>	Number of times to repeat the trigger (0 to 1,048,575)
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

### Details

If the count is set to a number greater than 1, the timer automatically starts the next trigger timer delay at the expiration of the previous delay.

Set the count to zero (0) to cause the timer to generate trigger events indefinitely.

If you use the trigger timer with a trigger model, make sure the count value is the same or more than any count values expected in the trigger model.

---

**Example 1**

---

```
print(trigger.timer[1].count)
Read trigger count for timer number 1.
```

---

**Example 2**

---

```
reset()
trigger.timer[4].reset()
trigger.timer[4].delay = 0.5
trigger.timer[4].start.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY8
trigger.timer[4].start.generate = trigger.OFF
trigger.timer[4].count = 20
trigger.timer[4].enable = trigger.ON

trigger.model.load("Empty")
trigger.model.setblock(1, trigger.BLOCK_BUFFER_CLEAR, defbuffer1)
trigger.model.setblock(2, trigger.BLOCK_NOTIFY, trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY8)
trigger.model.setblock(3, trigger.BLOCK_WAIT, trigger.EVENT_TIMER4)
trigger.model.setblock(4, trigger.BLOCK_MEASURE_DIGITIZE, defbuffer1)
trigger.model.setblock(5, trigger.BLOCK_BRANCH_COUNTER, 20, 3)
trigger.model.initiate()
waitcomplete()
print(defbuffer1.n)
```

Reset the instrument.  
Reset trigger timer 4.  
Set trigger timer 4 to have a 0.5 s delay.  
Set the stimulus for trigger timer 4 to be the notify 8 event.  
Set the timer event to occur when the timer delay elapses.  
Set the trigger timer 4 count to 20.  
Enable trigger timer 4.

Clear the trigger model.  
Set trigger model block 1 to clear the buffer.  
Set trigger model block 2 to generate the notify 8 event.  
Set trigger model block 3 to wait for the trigger timer 4 to occur.  
Set trigger model block 4 to make or digitize a measurement and store it in default buffer 1.  
Set trigger model block 5 to repeat the trigger model 20 times, starting at block 3.  
Start the trigger model.  
Wait until all commands are complete.  
Print the number of entries in default buffer 1.

Output:  
20

---

**Also see**

---

[trigger.timer\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-340)  
[trigger.timer\[N\].delay](#) (on page 13-342)  
[trigger.timer\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-344)

## trigger.timer[N].delay

This attribute sets and reads the timer delay.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	10e-6 (10 µs)

### Usage

```
interval = trigger.timer[N].delay
trigger.timer[N].delay = interval
```

<i>interval</i>	Delay interval in seconds (8 µs to 100 ks)
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

### Details

Once the timer is enabled, each time the timer is triggered, it uses this delay period.

Assigning a value to this attribute is equivalent to:

```
trigger.timer[N].delaylist = {interval}
```

This creates a delay list of one value.

Reading this attribute returns the delay interval that will be used the next time the timer is triggered.

If you use the trigger timer with a trigger model, make sure the trigger timer delay is set so that the readings are paced correctly.

### Example

```
trigger.timer[1].delay = 50e-6
```

Set the trigger timer 1 to delay for 50 µs.

### Also see

[trigger.timer\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-344)

## trigger.timer[N].delaylist

This attribute sets an array of timer intervals.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	10e-6 (10 µs)

### Usage

```
intervals = trigger.timer[N].delaylist
trigger.timer[N].delaylist = intervals
```

<i>intervals</i>	Table of delay intervals in seconds
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

**Details**

Each time the timer is triggered after it is enabled, it uses the next delay period from the array. The default value is an array with one value of 10 µs.

After all elements in the array have been used, the delays restart at the beginning of the list.

If the array contains more than one element, the average of the delay intervals in the list must be ≥ 50 µs.

**Example**

```
trigger.timer[3].delaylist = {50e-6, 100e-6, 150e-6}
DelayList = trigger.timer[3].delaylist
for x = 1, table.getn(DelayList) do
    print(DelayList[x])
end
```

Set a delay list on trigger timer 3 with three delays (50 µs, 100 µs, and 150 µs).  
Read the delay list on trigger timer 3.

Output:  
5e-05  
0.0001  
0.00015

**Also see**

[trigger.timer\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-344)

## trigger.timer[N].enable

This attribute enables the trigger timer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.OFF

**Usage**

```
state = trigger.timer[N].enable
trigger.timer[N].enable = state
```

<i>state</i>	Disable the trigger timer: <code>trigger.OFF</code> Enable the trigger timer: <code>trigger.ON</code>
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

**Details**

When this command is set to on, the timer performs the delay operation.

When this command is set to off, there is no timer on the delay operation.

You must enable a timer before it can use the delay settings or the alarm configuration. For expected results from the timer, it is best to disable the timer before changing a timer setting, such as delay or start seconds.

To use the timer as a simple delay or pulse generator with digital I/O lines, make sure the timer start time in seconds and fractional seconds is configured for a time in the past. To use the timer as an alarm, configure the timer start time in seconds and fractional seconds for the desired alarm time.

**Example**

```
trigger.timer[3].enable = trigger.ON
```

Enable the trigger timer for timer 3.

**Also see**

None

**trigger.timer[N].reset()**

This function resets trigger timer settings to their default values.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
trigger.timer[N].reset()
```

*N*

Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

**Details**

The `trigger.timer[N].reset()` function resets the following attributes to their default values:

- `trigger.timer[N].count`
- `trigger.timer[N].delay`
- `trigger.timer[N].delaylist`
- `trigger.timer[N].enable`
- `trigger.timer[N].start.fractionalseconds`
- `trigger.timer[N].start.generate`
- `trigger.timer[N].start.seconds`
- `trigger.timer[N].stimulus`

It also clears `trigger.timer[N].overrun`.

**Example**

```
trigger.timer[1].reset()
```

Resets the attributes associated with timer 1 to their default values.

**Also see**

- [trigger.timer\[N\].count](#) (on page 13-340)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].delay](#) (on page 13-342)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].delaylist](#) (on page 13-342)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].enable](#) (on page 13-343)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.fractionalseconds](#) (on page 13-345)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.generate](#) (on page 13-345)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.overrun](#) (on page 13-346)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.seconds](#) (on page 13-347)
- [trigger.timer\[N\].start.stimulus](#) (on page 13-347)

## trigger.timer[N].start.fractionalseconds

This attribute configures the fractional seconds of an alarm or a time in the future when the timer will start.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	0

### Usage

```
time = trigger.timer[N].start.fractionalseconds
trigger.timer[N].start.fractionalseconds = time
```

<i>time</i>	The time in fractional seconds (0 to <1 s)
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

### Details

This command configures the alarm of the timer.

When the timer is enabled, the timer starts immediately if the timer is configured for a start time that has passed.

### Example

```
trigger.timer[1].start.fractionalseconds = 0.4
```

Set the trigger timer to start in 0.4 s.

### Also see

[trigger.timer\[N\].start.generate](#) (on page 13-345)

## trigger.timer[N].start.generate

This attribute specifies when timer events are generated.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.OFF

### Usage

```
state = trigger.timer[N].start.generate
trigger.timer[N].start.generate = state
```

<i>state</i>	Generate a timer event when the timer delay elapses: <code>trigger.OFF</code> Generate a timer event when the timer starts and when the delay elapses: <code>trigger.ON</code>
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

### Details

When this is set to on, a trigger event is generated immediately when the timer is triggered.

When it is set to off, a trigger event is generated when the timer elapses. This generates the event `trigger.EVENT_TIMERN`.

**Example**

```
trigger.timer[4].reset()
trigger.timer[4].delay = 0.5
trigger.timer[4].start.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_NOTIFY8
trigger.timer[4].start.generate = trigger.OFF
trigger.timer[4].count = 20
trigger.timer[4].enable = trigger.ON
```

Reset trigger timer 4.  
 Set trigger timer 4 to have a 0.5 s delay.  
 Set the stimulus for trigger timer 4 to be the notify 8 event.  
 Set the timer event to occur when the timer delay elapses.  
 Set the trigger timer 4 count to 20.  
 Enable trigger timer 4.

**Also see**

[trigger.timer\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-344)

**trigger.timer[N].start.overrun**

This attribute indicates if an event was ignored because of the event detector state.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Usage**

```
state = trigger.timer[N].start.overrun
```

<i>state</i>	The trigger overrun state (true or false)
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

**Details**

This command indicates if an event was ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the timer itself. It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model or in any other construct that is monitoring the delay completion event. It also is not an indication of a delay overrun.

**Example**

```
print(trigger.timer[1].start.overrun)
```

If an event was ignored, the output is true.  
 If the event was not ignored, the output is false.

**Also see**

[trigger.timer\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-344)

## trigger.timer[N].start.seconds

This attribute configures the seconds of an alarm or a time in the future when the timer will start.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	0 (0 s)

### Usage

```
time = trigger.timer[N].start.seconds
trigger.timer[N].start.seconds = time
```

<i>time</i>	The time: 0 s to 2,147,483,647 s
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)

### Details

This command configures the alarm of the timer.

When the timer is enabled, the timer starts immediately if the timer is configured for a start time that has passed.

### Example

```
trigger.timer[1].start.seconds = localtime() + 30
trigger.timer[1].enable = trigger.ON
```

Set the trigger timer to start 30 s from the time when the timer is enabled.

### Also see

None

## trigger.timer[N].start.stimulus

This attribute describes the event that starts the trigger timer.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle Trigger timer <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.EVENT_NONE

### Usage

```
event = trigger.timer[N].start.stimulus
trigger.timer[N].start.stimulus = event
```

<i>event</i>	The event that starts the trigger timer; see <b>Details</b>
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)



## Details

---

Set the stimulus to any trigger event to start the timer when that event occurs.

Set the stimulus to none to disable event processing and use the timer as a timer or alarm based on the start time.

Trigger events are described in the table below.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender $N$ (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line $N$ (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object $N$ (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANW</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block $N$ (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer $N$ (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line $N$ (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>

## Example

---

```
digio.line[3].mode = digio.MODE_TRIGGER_IN
trigger.timer[1].delay = 3e-3
trigger.timer[1].start.stimulus = trigger.EVENT_DIGIO3
```

Set digital I/O line 3 to be a trigger input.

Set timer 1 to delay for 3 ms.

Set timer 1 to start the timer when an event is detected on digital I/O line 3.

## Also see

---

None

## trigger.timer[N].wait()

This function waits for a trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
triggered = trigger.timer[N].wait(timeout)
```

<i>triggered</i>	Trigger detection indication
<i>N</i>	Trigger timer number (1 to 4)
<i>timeout</i>	Maximum amount of time in seconds to wait for the trigger

### Details

If one or more trigger events were detected since the last time `trigger.timer[N].wait()` or `trigger.timer[N].clear()` was called, this function returns immediately.

After waiting for a trigger with this function, the event detector is automatically reset and rearmed. This is true regardless of the number of events detected.

### Example

```
triggered = trigger.timer[3].wait(10)
print(triggered)
```

Waits up to 10 s for a trigger on timer 3. If `false` is returned, no trigger was detected during the 10 s timeout. If `true` is returned, a trigger was detected.

### Also see

[trigger.timer\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-340)

## trigger.tsplinkin[N].clear()

This function clears the event detector for a LAN trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
trigger.tsplinkin[N].clear()
```

<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3) to clear
----------	------------------------------------

### Details

The trigger event detector enters the detected state when an event is detected. When this command is sent, the instrument:

- Clears the trigger event detector
- Discards the history of the trigger line
- Clears the `trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun` attribute

**Example**

```
tsplink.line[2].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN
trigger.tsplinkin[2].clear()
```

Clears the trigger event on TSP-Link line 2.

**Also see**

[trigger.tsplinkin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-351)

[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

**trigger.tsplinkin[N].edge**

This attribute indicates which trigger edge controls the trigger event detector for a trigger line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle TSP-Link line <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.EDGE_FALLING

**Usage**

```
detectedEdge = trigger.tsplinkin[N].edge
trigger.tsplinkin[N].edge = detectedEdge
```

<i>detectedEdge</i>	The trigger mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Detect falling-edge triggers as inputs: <code>trigger.EDGE_FALLING</code></li> <li>▪ Detect rising-edge triggers as inputs: <code>trigger.EDGE_RISING</code></li> <li>▪ Detect either falling or rising-edge triggers as inputs: <code>trigger.EDGE_EITHER</code></li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)

**Details**

When the edge is detected, the instrument asserts a TTL-low pulse for the output.

The output state of the I/O line is controlled by the trigger logic. The user-specified output state of the line is ignored.

**Example**

```
tsplink.line[3].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN
trigger.tsplinkin[3].edge = trigger.EDGE_RISING
```

Sets synchronization line 3 to detect rising edge triggers as input.

**Also see**

[digio.writeport\(\)](#) (on page 13-65)

[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

[tsplink.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-359)

## trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun

This attribute indicates if the event detector ignored an event while in the detected state.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Instrument reset Recall setup TSP-Link line <i>N</i> clear	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
overrun = trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun
```

<i>overrun</i>	Trigger overrun state
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)

### Details

This command indicates whether an event has been ignored because the event detector was already in the detected state when the event occurred.

This is an indication of the state of the event detector built into the synchronization line itself.

It does not indicate if an overrun occurred in any other part of the trigger model, or in any other construct that is monitoring the event. It also is not an indication of an output trigger overrun.

### Example

```
print(trigger.tsplinkin[1].overrun)
```

If an event on line 1 was ignored, displays `true`; if no additional event occurred, displays `false`.

### Also see

None

## trigger.tsplinkin[N].wait()

This function waits for a trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
triggered = trigger.tsplinkin[N].wait(timeout)
```

<i>triggered</i>	Trigger detection indication; set to one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>true</code>: A trigger is detected during the timeout period</li> <li>▪ <code>false</code>: A trigger is not detected during the timeout period</li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)
<i>timeout</i>	The timeout value in seconds

## Details

This function waits up to the timeout value for an input trigger. If one or more trigger events are detected since the last time this command or `trigger.tsplinkin[N].clear()` was called, this function returns immediately.

After waiting for a trigger with this function, the event detector is automatically reset and rearmed. This is true regardless of the number of events detected.

## Example

```
tsplink.line[3].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN
triggered = trigger.tsplinkin[3].wait(10)
print(triggered)
```

Waits up to 10 s for a trigger on TSP-Link line 3.  
If `false` is returned, no trigger was detected during the 10-s timeout.  
If `true` is returned, a trigger was detected.

## Also see

[trigger.tsplinkin\[N\].clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-349)

[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

## trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert()

This function simulates the occurrence of the trigger and generates the corresponding trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert()
```

<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)
----------	---------------------------

## Details

Initiates a trigger event and does not wait for completion. The set pulse width determines how long the trigger is asserted.

## Example

```
tsplink.line[2].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN
trigger.tsplinkout[2].assert()
```

Asserts trigger on trigger line 2.

## Also see

[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

## trigger.tsplinkout[N].logic

This attribute defines the trigger output with output logic for a trigger line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle TSP-Link line <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE

### Usage

```
logicType = trigger.tsplinkout[N].logic
trigger.tsplinkout[N].logic = logicType
```

<i>logicType</i>	The output logic of the trigger generator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assert a TTL-high pulse for output: <code>trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE</code></li> <li>▪ Assert a TTL-low pulse for output: <code>trigger.LOGIC_NEGATIVE</code></li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)

### Details

This attribute controls the logic that the output trigger generator uses on the given trigger line.

The output state of the digital I/O line is controlled by the trigger logic, and the user-specified output state of the line is ignored.

### Example

```
tsplink.line[3].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN
trigger.tsplinkout[3].logic = trigger.LOGIC_POSITIVE
Sets the trigger logic for synchronization line 3 to output a positive pulse.
```

### Also see

[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-352)  
[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

## trigger.tsplinkout[N].pulsewidth

This attribute sets the length of time that the trigger line is asserted for output triggers.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle TSP-Link line <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	10e-6 (10 µs)

### Usage

```
width = trigger.tsplinkout[N].pulsewidth
trigger.tsplinkout[N].pulsewidth = width
```

<i>width</i>	The pulse width (0.0 to 100 ks)
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)

## Details

Setting the pulse width to 0 asserts the trigger indefinitely.

## Example

<pre>tsplink.line[3].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN trigger.tsplinkout[3].pulsewidth = 20e-6</pre>	Sets pulse width for trigger line 3 to 20 µs.
--	---

## Also see

[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-352)  
[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].release\(\)](#) (on page 13-354)  
[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

# trigger.tsplinkout[N].release()

This function releases a latched trigger on the given TSP-Link trigger line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

## Usage

```
trigger.tsplinkout[N].release()
```

<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)
----------	---------------------------

## Details

Releases a trigger that was asserted with an indefinite pulse width. It also releases a trigger that was latched in response to receiving a synchronous mode trigger.

## Example

<pre>tsplink.line[3].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN trigger.tsplinkout[3].release()</pre>	Releases trigger line 3.
---	--------------------------

## Also see

[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-352)  
[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

## trigger.tsplinkout[N].stimulus

This attribute specifies the event that causes the synchronization line to assert a trigger.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle TSP-Link line <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	trigger.EVENT_NONE

### Usage

```
event = trigger.tsplinkout[N].stimulus
trigger.tsplinkout[N].stimulus = event
```

<i>event</i>	The event identifier for the triggering event (see <b>Details</b> )
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)

### Details

To disable automatic trigger assertion on the synchronization line, set this attribute to `trigger.EVENT_NONE`.

Do not use this attribute when triggering under script control. Use `trigger.tsplinkout[N].assert()` instead.

The *event* parameters that you can use are described in the table below.

Trigger events	
Event description	Event constant
Analog trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_ANALOGTRIGGER</code>
Trigger event blender <i>N</i> (1 to 2), which combines trigger events	<code>trigger.EVENT_BLENDERN</code>
A command interface trigger (bus trigger): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Any remote interface:</b> *TRG</li> <li>▪ <b>GPIB only:</b> GET bus command</li> <li>▪ <b>USB only:</b> A USBTMC TRIGGER message</li> <li>▪ <b>VXI-11:</b> VXI-11 command <code>device_trigger</code></li> </ul>	<code>trigger.EVENT_COMMAND</code>
Digital input line edge (either rising, falling, or either based on the configuration of the line) detected on digital input line <i>N</i> (1 to 6)	<code>trigger.EVENT_DIGION</code>
Front-panel TRIGGER key press	<code>trigger.EVENT_DISPLAY</code>
External in trigger	<code>trigger.EVENT_EXTERNAL</code>
Appropriate LXI trigger packet is received on LAN trigger object <i>N</i> (1 to 8)	<code>trigger.EVENT_LANN</code>
No trigger event	<code>trigger.EVENT_NONE</code>
Notify trigger block <i>N</i> (1 to 8) generates a trigger event when the trigger model executes it	<code>trigger.EVENT_NOTIFYN</code>
Trigger timer <i>N</i> (1 to 4) expired	<code>trigger.EVENT_TIMERN</code>
Line edge detected on TSP-Link synchronization line <i>N</i> (1 to 3)	<code>trigger.EVENT_TSPLINKN</code>



**Example**

```
print(trigger.tsplinkout[3].stimulus)
```

Outputs the event that will start action on TSP-Link trigger line 3.

**Also see**

[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].assert\(\)](#) (on page 13-352)

[tsplink.line\[N\].reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-359)

**trigger.wait()**

This function waits for a trigger event.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
triggered = trigger.wait(timeout)
```

<i>triggered</i>	A trigger was detected during the timeout period: <code>true</code> No triggers were detected during the timeout period: <code>false</code>
<i>timeout</i>	Maximum amount of time in seconds to wait for the trigger

**Details**

This function waits up to *timeout* seconds for a trigger on the active command interface. A command interface trigger occurs when:

- A GPIB GET command is detected (GPIB only)
- A VXI-11 device\_trigger method is invoked (VXI-11 only)
- A USBTMC trigger message is received (USB only)
- A \*TRG message is received

If one or more of these trigger events were previously detected, this function returns immediately.

After waiting for a trigger with this function, the event detector is automatically reset and rearmed. This is true regardless of the number of events detected.

**Example**

```
triggered = trigger.wait(10)
print(triggered)
```

Waits up to 10 s for a trigger.  
If `false` is returned, no trigger was detected during the 10 s timeout.  
If `true` is returned, a trigger was detected.

**Also see**

[trigger.clear\(\)](#) (on page 13-279)

## tsplink.group

This attribute contains the group number of a TSP-Link node.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Power cycle	Not applicable	0

### Usage

```
groupNumber = tsplink.group
tsplink.group = groupNumber
```

<i>groupNumber</i>	The group number of the TSP-Link node (0 to 64)
--------------------	---

### Details

To remove the node from all groups, set the attribute value to 0.

When the node is turned off, the group number for that node changes to 0.

The master node can be assigned to any group. You can also include other nodes in the group that includes the master. Note that any nodes that are set to 0 are automatically included in the group that contains the master node, regardless of the group that is assigned to the master node.

### Example

<code>tsplink.group = 3</code>	Assign the instrument to TSP-Link group number 3.
--------------------------------	---

### Also see

[Using groups to manage nodes on a TSP-Link system](#) (on page 8-7)

## tsplink.initialize()

This function initializes all instruments and enclosures in the TSP-Link system.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
nodesFound = tsplink.initialize()
tsplink.initialize()
tsplink.initialize(expectedNodes)
```

<i>nodesFound</i>	The number of nodes found on the system, including the node on which the command is running
<i>expectedNodes</i>	The number of nodes expected on the system (1 to 32)

## Details

This function regenerates the system configuration information regarding the nodes connected to the TSP-Link system. You must initialize the system after making configuration changes. You need to initialize the system after you:

- Turn off power or reboot any instrument in the system
- Change node numbers on any instrument in the system
- Rearrange or disconnect the TSP-Link cable connections between instruments

If the only node on the TSP-Link network is the one running the command and *expectedNodes* is not provided, this function generates an error event. If you set *expectedNodes* to 1, the node is initialized.

If you include *expectedNodes*, if *nodesFound* is less than *expectedNodes*, an error event is generated.

## NOTE

If any TSP-Link cabled node is powered off, initialize will fail.

## Example

```
nodesFound = tsplink.initialize(2)
print("Nodes found = " .. nodesFound)
```

Perform a TSP-Link initialization and indicate how many nodes are found.

Example output if two nodes are found:

```
Nodes found = 2
```

Example output if fewer nodes are found and if *localnode.showevents* = 7:

```
1219, TSP-Link found fewer nodes than expected
Nodes found = 1
```

## Also see

[Initializing the TSP-Link system](#) (on page 8-4)

[localnode.showevents](#) (on page 13-248)

[tsplink.node](#) (on page 13-361)

[tsplink.state](#) (on page 13-362)

## tsplink.line[N].mode

This attribute defines the trigger operation of a TSP-Link line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle TSP-Link line <i>N</i> reset	Configuration script	tsplink.MODE_DIGITAL_OPEN_DRAIN

## Usage

```
mode = tsplink.line[N].mode
tsplink.line[N].mode = mode
```

<i>mode</i>	The trigger mode; see <b>Details</b>
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)

**Details**

This command defines whether or not the line is used as a digital or trigger control line and if it is an input or output.

The line mode can be set to the following options:

- TSP-Link digital open drain line: `tsplink.MODE_DIGITAL_OPEN_DRAIN`
- TSP-Link trigger open drain line: `tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN`
- TSP-Link trigger synchronous master: `tsplink.MODE_SYNCHRONOUS_MASTER`
- TSP-Link trigger synchronous acceptor: `tsplink.MODE_SYNCHRONOUS_ACCEPTOR`

**Example**

```
tsplink.line[3].mode = tsplink.MODE_TRIGGER_OPEN_DRAIN
```

Sets the trigger mode for synchronization line 3 as a trigger open drain line.

**Also see**

- [trigger.tsplinkin\[N\].edge](#) (on page 13-350)
- [trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].logic](#) (on page 13-353)

---

## tsplink.line[N].reset()

This function resets some of the TSP-Link trigger attributes to their factory defaults.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
tsplink.line[N].reset()
```

<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)
----------	---------------------------

**Details**

The `tsplink.line[N].reset()` function resets the following attributes to their default values:

- `tsplink.line[N].mode`
- `trigger.tsplinkin[N].edge`
- `trigger.tsplinkout[N].logic`
- `trigger.tsplinkout[N].pulsewidth`
- `trigger.tsplinkout[N].stimulus`

This also clears `trigger.tsplinkin[N].overrun`.

**Example**

```
tsplink.line[3].reset()
```

Resets TSP-Link trigger line 3 attributes to default values.

**Also see**

[trigger.tsplinkin\[N\].edge](#) (on page 13-350)  
[trigger.tsplinkin\[N\].overrun](#) (on page 13-351)  
[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].logic](#) (on page 13-353)  
[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].pulsewidth](#) (on page 13-353)  
[trigger.tsplinkout\[N\].stimulus](#) (on page 13-355)  
[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)

**tsplink.line[N].state**

This attribute reads or writes the digital state of a TSP-Link synchronization line.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	tsplink.STATE_HIGH

**Usage**

```
lineState = tsplink.line[N].state
tsplink.line[N].state = lineState
```

<i>lineState</i>	The state of the synchronization line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low: <code>tsplink.STATE_LOW</code></li> <li>▪ High: <code>tsplink.STATE_HIGH</code></li> </ul>
<i>N</i>	The trigger line (1 to 3)

**Details**

Use `tsplink.writeport()` to write to all TSP-Link synchronization lines.

The reset function does not affect the present states of the TSP-Link trigger lines.

**Example**

```
lineState = tsplink.line[3].state
print(lineState)
```

Assume line 3 is set high, and then the state is read.  
Output:  
`tsplink.STATE_HIGH`

**Also see**

[tsplink.line\[N\].mode](#) (on page 13-358)  
[tsplink.writeport\(\)](#) (on page 13-363)

## tsplink.master

This attribute reads the node number assigned to the master node.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
masterNodeNumber = tsplink.master
```

<i>masterNodeNumber</i>	The node number of the master node (1 to 63)
-------------------------	--

### Details

This attribute returns the node number of the master in a set of instruments connected using TSP-Link.

### Example

```
LinkMaster = tsplink.master
```

Store the TSP-Link master node number in a variable called `LinkMaster`.

### Also see

[tsplink.initialize\(\)](#) (on page 13-357)

## tsplink.node

This attribute defines the node number.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	Yes	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	2

### Usage

```
nodeNumber = tsplink.node
tsplink.node = nodeNumber
```

<i>nodeNumber</i>	The node number of the instrument or enclosure (1 to 63)
-------------------	--

### Details

This command sets the TSP-Link node number and saves the value in nonvolatile memory.

Changes to the node number do not take effect until `tsplink.reset()` from an earlier TSP-Link instrument or `tsplink.initialize()` is executed on any node in the system.

Each node connected to the TSP-Link system must be assigned a different node number.

### Example

```
tsplink.node = 3
```

Sets the TSP-Link node for this instrument to number 3.

### Also see

[tsplink.initialize\(\)](#) (on page 13-357)

[tsplink.state](#) (on page 13-362)

## tsplink.readport()

This function reads the TSP-Link trigger lines as a digital I/O port.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

### Usage

```
data = tsplink.readport()
```

<code>data</code>	Numeric value that indicates which lines are set
-------------------	--

### Details

The binary equivalent of the returned value indicates the input pattern on the I/O port. The least significant bit of the binary number corresponds to line 1 and the value of bit 3 corresponds to line 3. For example, a returned value of 2 has a binary equivalent of 010. This indicates that line 2 is high (1), and that the other two lines are low (0).

### Example

```
data = tsplink.readport()
print(data)
```

Reads state of all three TSP-Link lines.  
Assuming line 2 is set high, the output is:  
2.000000e+00  
(binary 010)  
The format of the output may vary depending on the ASCII precision setting.

### Also see

[Triggering using TSP-Link trigger lines](#) (on page 8-6)

[tsplink.line\[N\].state](#) (on page 13-360)

[tsplink.writeport\(\)](#) (on page 13-363)

## tsplink.state

This attribute describes the TSP-Link online state.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (R)	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

```
state = tsplink.state
```

<code>state</code>	TSP-Link state (online or offline)
--------------------	------------------------------------

### Details

When the instrument power is first turned on, the state is `offline`. After `tsplink.initialize()` or `tsplink.reset()` is successful, the state is `online`.

**Example**

<pre>state = tsplink.state print(state)</pre>	Read the state of the TSP-Link system. If it is online, the output is: online
---	--

**Also see**

[tsplink.node](#) (on page 13-361)

## tsplink.writeport()

This function writes to all TSP-Link synchronization lines as a digital I/O port.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	Yes			

**Usage**

```
tsplink.writeport(data)
```

<i>data</i>	Value to write to the port (0 to 7)
-------------	-------------------------------------

**Details**

The binary representation of *data* indicates the output pattern that is written to the I/O port. For example, a data value of 2 has a binary equivalent of 010. Line 2 is set high (1), and the other two lines are set low (0).

The `reset()` function does not affect the present states of the trigger lines.

**Example**

<pre>tsplink.writeport(3)</pre>	Sets the synchronization lines 1 and 2 high (binary 011).
---------------------------------	---

**Also see**

[tsplink.line\[N\].state](#) (on page 13-360)

## tspnet.clear()

This function clears any pending output data from the instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
tspnet.clear(connectionID)
```

<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>
---------------------	---

**Details**

This function clears any pending output data from the device. No data is returned to the caller and no data is processed.



**Example**

```
tspnet.write(testdevice, "print([[hello]])")
print(tspnet.readavailable(testdevice))
```

Write data to a device, then print how much is available.

Output:  
6.00000e+00

```
tspnet.clear(testdevice)
print(tspnet.readavailable(testdevice))
```

Clear data and print how much data is available again.

Output:  
0.00000e+00

**Also see**

[tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)

[tspnet.readavailable\(\)](#) (on page 13-368)

[tspnet.write\(\)](#) (on page 13-374)

**tspnet.connect()**

This function establishes a network connection with another LAN instrument or device through the LAN interface.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
connectionID = tspnet.connect("ipAddress")
connectionID = tspnet.connect("ipAddress", portNumber, "initString")
```

<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID to be used as a handle in all other <code>tspnet</code> function calls
<i>ipAddress</i>	IP address to which to connect in a string
<i>portNumber</i>	Port number (default 5025)
<i>initString</i>	Initialization string to send to <i>ipAddress</i>

**Details**

This command connects a device to another device through the LAN interface. If the *portNumber* is 23, the interface uses the Telnet protocol and sets appropriate termination characters to communicate with the device.

If a *portNumber* and *initString* are provided, it is assumed that the remote device is not TSP-enabled. The DMM7510 does not perform any extra processing, prompt handling, error handling, or sending of commands. In addition, the `tspnet.tsp.*` commands cannot be used on devices that are not TSP-enabled.

If neither a *portNumber* nor an *initString* is provided, the remote device is assumed to be a Keithley Instruments TSP-enabled device. Depending on the state of the `tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect` attribute, the DMM7510 sends an `abort` command to the remote device on connection.

You can simultaneously connect to a maximum of 32 remote devices.

**Example 1**

```
instrumentID = tspnet.connect("192.0.2.1")
if instrumentID then
  -- Use instrumentID as needed here
  tspnet.disconnect(instrumentID)
end
```

Connect to a TSP-enabled device.

**Example 2**

```
instrumentID = tspnet.connect("192.0.2.1", 1394, "*rst\r\n")
if instrumentID then
  -- Use instrumentID as needed here
  tspnet.disconnect(instrumentID)
end
```

Connect to a device that is not TSP-enabled.

**Also see**

- [localnode.prompts](#) (on page 13-244)
- [localnode.showevents](#) (on page 13-248)
- [tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect](#) (on page 13-372)
- [tspnet.disconnect\(\)](#) (on page 13-365)

---

## tspnet.disconnect()

This function disconnects a specified TSP-Net session.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
tspnet.disconnect(connectionID)
```

<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>
---------------------	---

**Details**

This function disconnects the two devices by closing the connection. The *connectionID* is the session handle returned by `tspnet.connect()`.

For TSP-enabled devices, this aborts any remotely running commands or scripts.

**Example**

<pre>testID = tspnet.connect("192.0.2.0") -- Use the connection tspnet.disconnect(testID)</pre>	<p>Create a TSP-Net session.</p> <p>Close the session.</p>
---	--

**Also see**

- [tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)

## tspnet.execute()

This function sends a command string to the remote device.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
tspnet.execute("connectionID", "commandString")
value1 = tspnet.execute("connectionID", "commandString", formatString)
value1, value2 = tspnet.execute("connectionID", "commandString", formatString)
value1, ..., valueN = tspnet.execute("connectionID", "commandString", formatString)
```

<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>
<i>commandString</i>	The command to send to the remote device
<i>value1</i>	The first value decoded from the response message
<i>value2</i>	The second value decoded from the response message
<i>valueN</i>	The <i>N</i> th value decoded from the response message; there is one return value for each format specifier in the format string
...	One or more values separated with commas
<i>formatString</i>	Format string for the output

### Details

This command sends a command string to the remote instrument. A termination is added to the command string when it is sent to the remote instrument (`tspnet.termination()`). You can also specify a format string, which causes the command to wait for a response from the remote instrument. The DMM7510 decodes the response message according to the format specified in the format string and returns the message as return values from the function (see `tspnet.read()` for format specifiers).

When this command is sent to a TSP-enabled instrument, the DMM7510 suspends operation until a timeout error is generated or until the instrument responds. The TSP prompt from the remote instrument is read and discarded. The DMM7510 places any remotely generated errors and events into its event queue. When the optional format string is not specified, this command is equivalent to `tspnet.write()`, except that a termination is automatically added to the end of the command.

### Example 1

```
tspnet.execute(instrumentID, "runScript()")
Command the remote device to run a script named runScript.
```

### Example 2

```
tspnet.timeout = 5
id_instr = tspnet.connect("192.0.2.23", 23, "*rst\r\n")
tspnet.termination(id_instr, tspnet.TERM_CRLF)
tspnet.execute(id_instr, "*idn?")
print("tspnet.execute returns:", tspnet.read(id_instr))
Print the *idn? string from the remote device.
```

### Also see

[tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)  
[tspnet.read\(\)](#) (on page 13-367)  
[tspnet.termination\(\)](#) (on page 13-369)  
[tspnet.write\(\)](#) (on page 13-374)

## tspnet.idn()

This function retrieves the response of the remote device to \*IDN?.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
idnString = tspnet.idn(connectionID)
```

<i>idnString</i>	The returned *IDN? string
<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>

### Details

This function retrieves the response of the remote device to \*IDN?.

### Example

```
deviceID = tspnet.connect("192.0.2.1")
print(tspnet.idn(deviceID))
tspnet.disconnect(deviceID)
```

Assume the instrument is at IP address 192.0.2.1. The output that is produced when you connect to the instrument and read the identification string may appear as:

```
KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS,MODEL
DMM7510,00000170,1.0.0a
```

### Also see

[tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)

## tspnet.read()

This function reads data from a remote device.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
value1 = tspnet.read(connectionID)
value1 = tspnet.read(connectionID, formatString)
value1, value2 = tspnet.read(connectionID, formatString)
value1, ..., valueN = tspnet.read(connectionID, formatString)
```

<i>value1</i>	The first value decoded from the response message
<i>value2</i>	The second value decoded from the response message
<i>valueN</i>	The nth value decoded from the response message; there is one return value for each format specifier in the format string
...	One or more values separated with commas
<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>
<i>formatString</i>	Format string for the output, maximum of 10 specifiers

## Details

This command reads available data from the remote instrument and returns responses for the specified number of arguments.

The format string can contain the following specifiers:

<code>%[width]s</code>	Read data until the specified length
<code>%[max width]t</code>	Read data until the specified length or until punctuation is found, whichever comes first
<code>%[max width]n</code>	Read data until a newline or carriage return
<code>%d</code>	Read a number (delimited by punctuation)

A maximum of 10 format specifiers can be used for a maximum of 10 return values.

If *formatString* is not provided, the command returns a string that contains the data until a new line is reached. If no data is available, the DMM7510 pauses operation until the requested data is available or until a timeout error is generated. Use `tspnet.timeout` to specify the timeout period.

When the DMM7510 reads from a TSP-enabled remote instrument, the DMM7510 removes Test Script Processor (TSP®) prompts and places any errors or events it receives from the remote instrument into its own event queue. The DMM7510 prefaces events and errors from the remote device with `Remote Error`, followed by the event number and description.

## Example

```
tspnet.write(deviceID, "*idn?\r\n")

print("write/read returns:", tspnet.read(deviceID))
```

Send the `*idn?\r\n` message to the instrument connected as `deviceID`.  
Display the response that is read from `deviceID` (based on the `*idn?` message).

## Also see

[tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)  
[tspnet.readavailable\(\)](#) (on page 13-368)  
[tspnet.timeout](#) (on page 13-370)  
[tspnet.write\(\)](#) (on page 13-374)

## tspnet.readavailable()

This function checks to see if data is available from the remote device.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

## Usage

```
bytesAvailable = tspnet.readavailable(connectionID)
```

<i>bytesAvailable</i>	The number of bytes available to be read from the connection
<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>

## Details

This command checks to see if any output data is available from the device. No data is read from the instrument. This allows TSP scripts to continue to run without waiting on a remote command to finish.

**Example**

```
ID = tspnet.connect("192.0.2.1")
tspnet.write(ID, "*idn?\r\n")
repeat bytes = tspnet.readavailable(ID) until bytes > 0
print(tspnet.read(ID))
tspnet.disconnect(ID)
```

Send commands that will create data.  
Wait for data to be available.

**Also see**

[tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)  
[tspnet.read\(\)](#) (on page 13-367)

**tspnet.reset()**

This function disconnects all TSP-Net sessions.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
tspnet.reset()
```

**Details**

This command disconnects all remote instruments connected through TSP-Net. For TSP-enabled devices, this causes any commands or scripts running remotely to be terminated.

**Also see**

None

**tspnet.termination()**

This function sets the device line termination sequence.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
type = tspnet.termination(connectionID)
type = tspnet.termination(connectionID, termSequence)
```

<i>type</i>	The termination type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_LF</code></li> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_CR</code></li> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_CRLF</code></li> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_LFCR</code></li> </ul>
<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>

<i>termSequence</i>	<p>The termination sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_LF</code></li> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_CR</code></li> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_CRLF</code></li> <li>■ <code>tspnet.TERM_LFCR</code></li> </ul>
---------------------	---

## Details

This function sets and gets the termination character sequence that is used to indicate the end of a line for a TSP-Net connection.

Using the *termSequence* parameter sets the termination sequence. The present termination sequence is always returned.

For the *termSequence* parameter, use the same values listed in the table above for type. There are four possible combinations, all of which are made up of line feeds (LF or 0x10) and carriage returns (CR or 0x13). For TSP-enabled devices, the default is `tspnet.TERM_LF`. For devices that are not TSP-enabled, the default is `tspnet.TERM_CRLF`.

## Example

<pre>deviceID = tspnet.connect("192.0.2.1") if deviceID then     tspnet.termination(deviceID, tspnet.TERM_LF) end</pre>	<p>Sets termination type for IP address 192.0.2.1 to <code>TERM_LF</code>.</p>
---	--

## Also see

[tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)

[tspnet.disconnect\(\)](#) (on page 13-365)

## tspnet.timeout

This attribute sets the timeout value for the `tspnet.connect()`, `tspnet.execute()`, and `tspnet.read()` commands.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	20.0 (20 s)

## Usage

```
value = tspnet.timeout
tspnet.timeout = value
```

<i>value</i>	The timeout duration in seconds (1 ms to 30.0 s)
--------------	--

**Details**

This attribute sets the amount of time the `tspnet.connect()`, `tspnet.execute()`, and `tspnet.read()` commands will wait for a response.

The time is specified in seconds. The timeout may be specified to millisecond resolution but is only accurate to the nearest 10 ms.

**Example**

```
tspnet.timeout = 2.0
```

Sets the timeout duration to 2 s.

**Also see**

- [tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)
- [tspnet.execute\(\)](#) (on page 13-366)
- [tspnet.read\(\)](#) (on page 13-367)

---

## tspnet.tsp.abort()

This function causes the TSP-enabled instrument to stop executing any of the commands that were sent to it.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
tspnet.tsp.abort(connectionID)
```

```
connectionID
```

Integer value used as a handle for other `tspnet` commands

**Details**

This function is appropriate only for TSP-enabled instruments.

Sends an abort command to the remote instrument.

**Example**

```
tspnet.tsp.abort(testConnection)
```

Stops remote instrument execution on `testConnection`.

**Also see**

None



## tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect

This attribute contains the setting for abort on connect to a TSP-enabled instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Attribute (RW)	No	Restore configuration Instrument reset Power cycle	Configuration script	1 (enable)

### Usage

```
tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect = value
value = tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect
```

*value*

- Enable: 1
- Disable: 0

### Details

This setting determines if the instrument sends an abort message when it attempts to connect to a TSP-enabled instrument using the `tspnet.connect()` function.

When you send the abort command on an interface, it causes any other active interface on that instrument to close. If you do not send an abort command (or if `tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect` is set to 0) and another interface is active, connecting to a TSP-enabled remote instrument results in a connection. However, the instrument will not respond to subsequent reads or executes because control of the instrument is not obtained until an abort command has been sent.

### Example

```
tspnet.tsp.abortonconnect = 0
```

Configure the instrument so that it does not send an abort command when connecting to a TSP-enabled instrument.

### Also see

[tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)

## tspnet.tsp.rhtablecopy()

This function copies a reading buffer synchronous table from a remote instrument to a TSP-enabled instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
table = tspnet.tsp.rhtablecopy(connectionID, "name")
table = tspnet.tsp.rhtablecopy(connectionID, "name", startIndex, endIndex)
```

<i>table</i>	A copy of the synchronous table or a string
<i>connectionID</i>	Integer value used as a handle for other <i>tspnet</i> commands
<i>name</i>	The full name of the reading buffer name and synchronous table to copy
<i>startIndex</i>	Integer start value
<i>endIndex</i>	Integer end value

### Details

This function is only appropriate for TSP-enabled instruments.

This function reads the data from a reading buffer on a remote instrument and returns an array of numbers or a string representing the data. The *startIndex* and *endIndex* parameters specify the portion of the reading buffer to read. If no index is specified, the entire buffer is copied.

The function returns a table if the table is an array of numbers; otherwise a comma-delimited string is returned.

This command is limited to transferring 50,000 readings at a time.

### Example

```
tspnet.timeout = 5
-- change the IP address in the following command
ID = tspnet.connect("134.63.79.7")
tspnet.write(ID, "login admin\r\n")
print(tspnet.read(ID))
tspnet.write(ID, "*idn?\r\n")
print(tspnet.read(ID))
print(eventlog.next())
times =
    tspnet.tsp.rhtablecopy(ID,
        "defbuffer1.timestamps", 1, 3)
print(times)
tspnet.disconnect(ID)
```

Connect to another TSP-Net enabled instrument. Copy the specified timestamps table for items 1 through 3, then display the table. Example output:

```
SUCCESS: Logged in
KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS,MODEL DMM7510,04089762,1.6.3d
0 No error 0 0 0 0
05/19/2017 13:10:43.948592060,05/19/2017 13:10:44.017861380,05/19/2017
13:10:44.087080980
```

### Also see

None

## tspnet.tsp.runscript()

This function loads and runs a script on a remote TSP-enabled instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
tspnet.tsp.runscript(connectionID, "name", "script")
```

<i>connectionID</i>	Integer value used as an identifier for other <code>tspnet</code> commands
<i>name</i>	The name that is assigned to the script
<i>script</i>	The body of the script as a string

### Details

This function is appropriate only for TSP-enabled instruments.

This function downloads a script to a remote instrument and runs it. It automatically adds the appropriate `loadscript` and `endscript` commands around the script, captures any errors, and reads back any prompts. No additional substitutions are done on the text.

The script is automatically loaded, compiled, and run.

Any output from previous commands is discarded.

This command does not wait for the script to complete.

If you do not want the script to do anything immediately, make sure the script only defines functions for later use. Use the `tspnet.execute()` function to execute those functions later.

### Example

```
tspnet.tsp.runscript(myConnection, "myTest",
"print([[start]]) for d = 1, 10 do print([[work]]) end print([[end]])")
```

Load and run a script entitled `myTest` on the TSP-enabled instrument connected with `myConnection`.

### Also see

[tspnet.execute\(\)](#) (on page 13-366)

## tspnet.write()

This function writes a string to the remote instrument.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
tspnet.write(connectionID, "inputString")
```

<i>connectionID</i>	The connection ID returned from <code>tspnet.connect()</code>
<i>inputString</i>	The string to be written

**Details**

The `tspnet.write()` function sends *inputString* to the remote instrument. It does not wait for command completion on the remote instrument.

The DMM7510 sends *inputString* to the remote instrument exactly as indicated. The *inputString* must contain any necessary new lines, termination, or other syntax elements needed to complete properly.

Because `tspnet.write()` does not process output from the remote instrument, do not send commands that generate too much output without processing the output. This command can stop executing if there is too much unprocessed output from previous commands.

**Example**

<code>tspnet.write(myID, "runscript()\r\n")</code>	Commands the remote instrument to execute a command or script named <code>runscript()</code> on a remote device identified in the system as <code>myID</code> .
--	---

**Also see**

- [tspnet.connect\(\)](#) (on page 13-364)
- [tspnet.read\(\)](#) (on page 13-367)

---

## upgrade.previous()

This function returns to a previous version of the DMM7510 firmware.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

`upgrade.previous()`

**Details**

This function allows you to revert to an earlier version of the firmware.

When you send this function, the instrument searches the USB flash drive in the front-panel USB port for an upgrade file. If the file is found, the instrument performs the upgrade. An error is returned if an upgrade file is not found.

---

### NOTE

Use this command with caution. Make sure your instrument can support the earlier version and that there are no compatibility issues. Check with Keithley Instruments before using this command if you have questions.

**Also see**

- [Upgrading the firmware](#) (on page 9-5)
- [upgrade.unit\(\)](#) (on page 13-376)

## upgrade.unit()

This function upgrades the DMM7510 firmware.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
upgrade.unit()
```

### Details

When `upgrade.unit()` is used, the firmware is only loaded if the version of the firmware is newer than the existing version. If the version is older or at the same revision level, it is not upgraded.

When you send this function, the instrument searches the USB flash drive in the front-panel USB port for an upgrade file. If the file is found, the instrument verifies that the file is a newer version. If the version is older or at the same revision level, it is not upgraded, although it does request a reboot. If it is a newer version, the instrument performs the upgrade. An error event message is returned if no upgrade file is found.

### Also see

[upgrade.previous\(\)](#) (on page 13-375)

[Upgrading the firmware](#) (on page 9-5)

## userstring.add()

This function adds a user-defined string to nonvolatile memory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
userstring.add("name", "value")
```

<i>name</i>	The name of the string; the key of the key-value pair
<i>value</i>	The string to associate with <i>name</i> ; the value of the key-value pair

### Details

This function associates the string *value* with the string *name* and stores this key-value pair in nonvolatile memory.

Use the `userstring.get()` function to retrieve the *value* associated with the specified *name*.

You can use the `userstring` functions to store custom, instrument-specific information in the instrument, such as department number, asset number, or manufacturing plant location.

**Example**

<pre> userstring.add("assetnumber", "236") userstring.add("product", "Widgets") userstring.add("contact", "John Doe") for name in userstring.catalog() do   print(name .. " = " ..         userstring.get(name)) end                     </pre>	<p>Stores user-defined strings in nonvolatile memory and recalls them from the instrument using a for loop.</p> <p>Example output:  assetnumber = 236  contact = John Doe  product = Widgets</p>
---	--

**Also see**

- [userstring.catalog\(\)](#) (on page 13-377)
- [userstring.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-378)
- [userstring.get\(\)](#) (on page 13-378)

---

## userstring.catalog()

This function creates an iterator for the user-defined string catalog.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```
for name in userstring.catalog() do body end
```

<i>name</i>	The name of the string; the key of the key-value pair
<i>body</i>	Code to execute in the body of the for loop

**Details**

The catalog provides access for user-defined string pairs, allowing you to manipulate all the key-value pairs in nonvolatile memory. The entries are enumerated in no particular order.

**Example 1**

<pre> for name in userstring.catalog() do   userstring.delete(name) end                     </pre>	<p>Deletes all user-defined strings in nonvolatile memory.</p>
--	--

**Example 2**

<pre> userstring.add("assetnumber", "236") userstring.add("product", "Widgets") userstring.add("contact", "John Doe") for name in userstring.catalog() do   print(name .. " = " ..         userstring.get(name)) end                     </pre>	<p>Prints all userstring key-value pairs.</p> <p>Output:  product = Widgets  assetnumber = 236  contact = John Doe</p> <p>Notice the key-value pairs are not listed in the order they were added.</p>
---	---

**Also see**

- [userstring.add\(\)](#) (on page 13-376)
- [userstring.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-378)
- [userstring.get\(\)](#) (on page 13-378)

## userstring.delete()

This function deletes a user-defined string from nonvolatile memory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
userstring.delete("name")
```

<i>name</i>	The name (key) of the key-value pair of the user-defined string to delete
-------------	---

### Details

This function deletes the string that is associated with *name* from nonvolatile memory.

### Example

<pre>userstring.delete("assetnumber") userstring.delete("product") userstring.delete("contact")</pre>	Deletes the user-defined strings associated with the <code>assetnumber</code> , <code>product</code> , and <code>contact</code> names.
---	--

### Also see

[userstring.add\(\)](#) (on page 13-376)  
[userstring.catalog\(\)](#) (on page 13-377)  
[userstring.get\(\)](#) (on page 13-378)

## userstring.get()

This function retrieves a user-defined string from nonvolatile memory.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

### Usage

```
value = userstring.get("name")
```

<i>value</i>	The value of the user-defined string key-value pair
<i>name</i>	The name (key) of the user-defined string

### Details

This function retrieves the string that is associated with *name* from nonvolatile memory.

**Example**

```

userstring.add("assetnumber", "236")
value = userstring.get("assetnumber")
print(value)
    
```

Create the user-defined string `assetnumber`, set to a value of 236.  
 Read the value associated with the user-defined string named `assetnumber`.  
 Store it in a variable called `value`, then print the variable `value`.  
 Output:  
 236

**Also see**

- [userstring.add\(\)](#) (on page 13-376)
- [userstring.catalog\(\)](#) (on page 13-377)
- [userstring.delete\(\)](#) (on page 13-378)

---

## waitcomplete()

This function waits for all previously started overlapped commands to complete.

Type	TSP-Link accessible	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Function	No			

**Usage**

```

waitcomplete()
waitcomplete(group)
    
```

<i>group</i>	Specifies which TSP-Link group on which to wait
--------------	---

**Details**

There are two types of instrument commands:

- **Overlapped commands:** Commands that allow the execution of subsequent commands while instrument operations of the overlapped command are still in progress.
- **Sequential commands:** Commands whose operations must finish before the next command is executed.

The `waitcomplete()` command suspends the execution of commands until the instrument operations of all previous overlapped commands are finished. This command is not needed for sequential commands.

A group number may only be specified when this node is the master node.

If no `group` is specified, the local group is used.

If zero (0) is specified for the `group`, this function waits for all nodes in the system.



---

## NOTE

Any nodes that are not assigned to a group (group number is 0) are part of the master node's group.

---

### Example 1

---

```
waitcomplete()
```

Waits for all nodes in the local group.

### Example 2

---

```
waitcomplete(G)
```

Waits for all nodes in group G.

### Example 3

---

```
waitcomplete(0)
```

Waits for all nodes on the TSP-Link network.

### Also see

---

None

---

## Common commands

### In this section:

Introduction .....	14-1
*CLS .....	14-2
*ESE .....	14-2
*ESR? .....	14-4
*IDN? .....	14-5
*LANG .....	14-5
*OPC .....	14-6
*RST .....	14-7
*SRE .....	14-7
*STB? .....	14-8
*TRG .....	14-9
*TST? .....	14-9
*WAI .....	14-10

## Introduction

This section describes the general remote interface commands and common commands. Note that although these commands are essentially the same as those defined by the IEEE Std 488.2 standard, the DMM7510 does not strictly conform to that standard.

The general remote interface commands are commands that have the same general meaning, regardless of the instrument you use them with (for example, `DCL` always clears the GPIB interface and returns it to a known state).

The common commands perform operations such as reset, wait-to-continue, and status.

Common commands always begin with an asterisk ( `*` ) and may include one or more parameters. The command keyword is separated from the first parameter by a blank space.

If you are using a SCPI remote interface, the commands can be combined. Use a semicolon ( `;` ) to separate multiple commands, as shown below:

```
*RST; *CLS; *ESE 32; *OPC?
```

Although the commands in this section are shown in uppercase, they are not case sensitive (you can use either uppercase or lowercase).

If you are using the TSP remote interface, each command must be sent in a separate message.

## NOTE

If you are using the TSP remote interface, note that the common commands and general bus commands cannot be used in scripts.

## \*CLS

This command clears the event registers and queues.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

\*CLS

### Details

This command clears the event registers of the Questionable Event and Operation Event Register set. It also clears the event log. It does not affect the Questionable Event Enable or Operation Event Enable registers.

This is the equivalent of sending the SCPI commands `:STATus:CLEar` and `:SYStem:CLEar` or the TSP commands `status.clear()` and `eventlog.clear()`.

To reset all the bits of the Standard Event Enable Register, send the command:

\*ESE 0

### Also see

[\\*ESE](#) (on page 14-2)

[:STATus:PRESet](#) (on page 11-121)

[status.preset\(\)](#) (on page 13-265)

## \*ESE

This command sets and queries bits in the Status Enable register of the Standard Event Register.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Not applicable	See <b>Details</b>

### Usage

\*ESE <n>

\*ESE?

<n>

The value of the Status Enable register of the Standard Event Register (0 to 255)

### Details

When a bit in the Status Enable register is set on and the corresponding bit in the Standard Event Status register is set on, the ESB bit of the Status Byte Register is set on.

To set a bit on, send the constant or the value of the bit as the <n> parameter.

If you are using TSP, you can set the bit as a constant or a numeric value, as shown in the table below. To set more than one bit of the register, you can send multiple constants with + between them. You can also set *standardRegister* to the sum of their decimal weights. For example, to set bits B0 and B2, set *standardRegister* to 5 (which is the sum of 1 + 4). You can also send:

```
status.standard.enable = status.standard.OPC + status.standard.QYE
```

If you are using SCPI, you can only set the bit as a numeric value. When zero (0) is returned, no bits are set. You can also send 0 to clear all bits.

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

Bit	Decimal value	Constant	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	<code>status.standard.OPC</code>	All pending selected instrument operations are complete and the instrument is ready to accept new commands. The bit is set in response to an <a href="#">*OPC</a> (on page 14-6) command or TSP <a href="#">opc()</a> (on page 13-251) function.
1	2	Not used	Not used.
2	4	<code>status.standard.QYE</code>	Attempt to read data from an empty Output Queue.
3	8	Not used	Not used.
4	16	Not used	Not used.
5	32	Not used	Not used.
6	64	Not used	Not used.
7	128	<code>status.standard.PON</code>	The instrument has been turned off and turned back on since the last time this register was read.

Command errors include:

- **IEEE Std 488.2 syntax error:** The instrument received a message that does not follow the defined syntax of the IEEE Std 488.2 standard.
- **Semantic error:** The instrument received a command that was misspelled or received an optional IEEE Std 488.2 command that is not implemented in the instrument.
- **GET error:** The instrument received a Group Execute Trigger (GET) inside a program message.

## NOTE

Constants are only available if you are using the TSP command set. If you are using the SCPI command set, you must use the decimal values.

### Example

```
*ESE 129
```

```
*ESE 129 sets the Status Enable register of the Standard Event Register to binary 10000001, which enables the PON and OPC bits.
```

### Also see

- [\\*CLS](#) (on page 14-2)
- [Standard Event Register](#) (on page 15-3)
- [Status model](#) (on page 15-1)

## \*ESR?

This command reads and clears the contents of the Standard Event Status Register.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

\*ESR?

### Details

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

Bit	Decimal value	Constant	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	<code>status.standard.OPC</code>	All pending selected instrument operations are complete and the instrument is ready to accept new commands. The bit is set in response to an <a href="#">*OPC</a> (on page 14-6) command or TSP <a href="#">opc()</a> (on page 13-251) function.
1	2	Not used	Not used.
2	4	<code>status.standard.QYE</code>	Attempt to read data from an empty Output Queue.
3	8	Not used	Not used.
4	16	Not used	Not used.
5	32	Not used	Not used.
6	64	Not used	Not used.
7	128	<code>status.standard.PON</code>	The instrument has been turned off and turned back on since the last time this register was read.

Command errors include:

- **IEEE Std 488.2 syntax error:** The instrument received a message that does not follow the defined syntax of the IEEE Std 488.2 standard.
- **Semantic error:** The instrument received a command that was misspelled or received an optional IEEE Std 488.2 command that is not implemented in the instrument.
- **GET error:** The instrument received a Group Execute Trigger (GET) inside a program message.

### Example

*ESR?	<p>Example output:</p> <p>128</p> <p>Shows that the Standard Event Status Register contains binary 10000000, which indicates that the instrument was rebooted since the last time this register was read.</p>
-------	---

### Also see

[Status model](#) (on page 15-1)

## \*IDN?

This command retrieves the identification string of the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

\*IDN?

### Details

The identification string includes the manufacturer, model number, serial number, and firmware revision of the instrument. The string is formatted as follows:

```
KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS,MODEL nnnn,xxxxxxxx,yyyyyy
```

Where:

- nnnn is the model number
- xxxxxxxx is the serial number
- yyyyyy is the firmware revision level

### Example

*IDN?	Output: KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS,MODEL DMM7510,01234567,1.0.0i
-------	--

### Also see

[System information](#) (on page 2-37)

## \*LANG

This command determines which command set is used by the instrument.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Nonvolatile memory	SCPI

### Usage

\*LANG <commandSet>

\*LANG?

<commandSet>	The command set to be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ TSP</li> <li>■ SCPI</li> </ul>
--------------	---

## Details

---

The remote command sets that are available include:

- **SCPI:** An instrument-specific language built on the SCPI standard.
- **TSP:** A scripting programming language that contains instrument-specific control commands that can be executed from a stand-alone instrument. You can use TSP to send individual commands or use it to combine commands into scripts.

If you change the command set, reboot the instrument.

You cannot combine the command sets.

## Example

---

*LANG TSP *LANG?	Set the command set to TSP. Verify setting by sending the command set query. Output: TSP The TSP command set is in use.
---------------------	---

## Also see

---

[Status model](#) (on page 15-1)

## \*OPC

This command sets the operation complete (OPC) bit after all pending commands, including overlapped commands, have been executed.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

## Usage

---

\*OPC  
\*OPC?

## Details

---

When \*OPC is sent, the OPC bit (bit 0) in the Status Event Status Register is set after all pending command operations have been executed. After all programmed operations are complete, the instrument returns to idle, at which time all pending commands (including \*OPC and \*OPC?) are executed. After the last pending command is executed, the OPC bit is set or an ASCII "1" is placed in the Output Queue.

When the trigger model is executing, most sent commands are not executed. If a command cannot be processed, an error event message is generated in the event log.

## Also see

---

[:INITiatef:IMMediatef](#) (on page 11-165)

[opc\(\)](#) (on page 13-251)

## \*RST

This command resets the instrument settings to their default values and clears the reading buffers.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

\*RST

### Details

Returns the instrument to default settings, cancels all pending commands, and cancels the response to any previously received \*OPC and \*OPC? commands.

### Also see

[reset\(\)](#) (on page 13-256)

## \*SRE

This command sets or clears the bits of the Service Request Enable Register.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command and query	:STATus:PRESet status.preset()	Not applicable	0

### Usage

\*SRE <n>  
\*SRE?

<code>&lt;n&gt;</code>	Clear the Status Request Enable Register: 0 Set the instrument for an SRQ interrupt: 32
------------------------	--

### Details

This command sets or clears the individual bits of the Status Request Enable Register.

The Status Request Enable Register is cleared when power is cycled or when a parameter value of 0 is sent with this command.

The instrument returns a decimal value that corresponds to the binary-weighted sum of all bits set in the register.

Bit	Decimal value	Constants	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	status.MSB	An enabled event in the Measurement Event Register has occurred.
1	2	Not used	Not used.
2	4	status.EAV	An error or status message is present in the Error Queue.
3	8	status.QSB	An enabled event in the Questionable Status Register has occurred.
4	16	status.MAV	A response message is present in the Output Queue.
5	32	status.ESB	An enabled event in the Standard Event Status Register has occurred.
6	64	Not used	Not used.
7	128	status.OSB	An enabled event in the Operation Status Register has occurred.



---

## NOTE

Constants are only available if you are using the TSP command set. If you are using the SCPI command set, you must use the decimal values.

---

### Example

*SRE 0	Clear the bits of the Status Request Enable Register.
--------	---

### Also see

[Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14)

---

## \*STB?

This command gets the status byte of the instrument without clearing the request service bit.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

\*STB?

### Details

This command is similar to a serial poll, but it is processed like any other instrument command.

The \*STB? command returns the same result as a serial poll, but the master summary bit (MSB) is not cleared if a serial poll has occurred. The MSB is not cleared until all other bits feeding into the MSB are cleared.

### Example

*STB?	Queries the status byte.
-------	--------------------------

### Also see

None

## \*TRG

This command generates a trigger event from a remote command interface.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

\*TRG

### Details

Use the \*TRG command to generate a trigger event.

If you are using the SCPI command set, this command generates the `COMMAND` event. If you are using the TSP command set, this command generates the `trigger.EVENT_COMMAND` event. You can use this constant as the stimulus of any trigger object, which causes that trigger object to respond to the trigger events generated by \*TRG. See [Using trigger events to start actions in the trigger mode!](#) (on page 7-69).

### Also see

[:INITiate:IMMediate](#) (on page 11-165)

## \*TST?

This command is accepted and returns 0. A self-test is not actually performed.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Query only	Not applicable	Not applicable	0

### Usage

\*TST?

### Also see

None

---

## \*WAI

This command postpones the execution of subsequent commands until all previous overlapped commands are finished.

Type	Affected by	Where saved	Default value
Command only	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Usage

---

\*WAI

### Details

---

There are two types of instrument commands:

- **Overlapped commands:** Commands that allow the execution of subsequent commands while instrument operations of the overlapped command are still in progress.
- **Sequential commands:** Commands whose operations must finish before the next command is executed.

The \*WAI command suspends the execution of commands until the instrument operations of all previous overlapped commands are finished. The \*WAI command is not needed for sequential commands. Typically, this command is sent after the initiate trigger model command.

### Also see

---

[:INITiate:IMMediate](#) (on page 11-165)

[waitcomplete\(\)](#) (on page 13-379)

**In this section:**

Overview .....	15-1
Serial polling and SRQ .....	15-12
Programming enable registers .....	15-12
Reading the registers .....	15-13
Understanding bit settings.....	15-14
Clearing registers .....	15-15
Status model programming examples.....	15-16

**Overview**

The status model consists of status register sets and queues. You can monitor the status model to view instrument events and configure the status model to control the events.

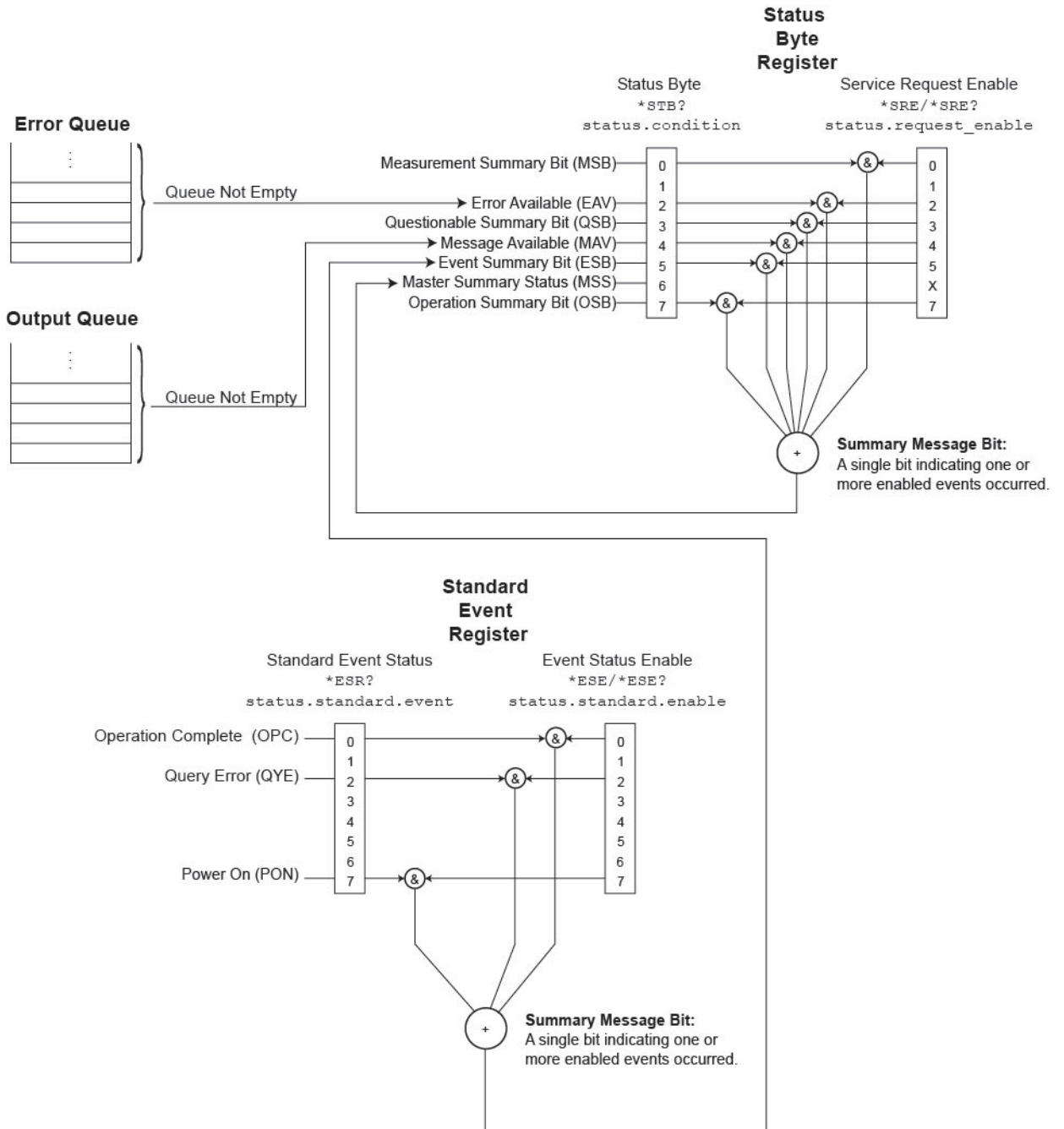
As you work with the status model, be aware that the result applies to the Status Byte Register. All the status register sets and queues flow into the Status Byte Register. Your test program can read this register to determine if a service request (SRQ) has occurred, and if so, which event caused it.

The Status Byte Register, register sets, and queues include:

- Standard Event Register
- Questionable Event Register
- Operation Event Register
- Output Queue
- Error Queue

The relationship between the Status Byte Register, Standard Event Register, event queue, and output queue is shown in the [Non-programmable status registers diagram](#) (on page 15-2). The relationship between the Status Byte Register, Questionable Event Register, and the Operation Event Register is shown in the [Programmable status registers diagram](#) (on page 15-5).

Figure 182: Non-programmable status registers diagram

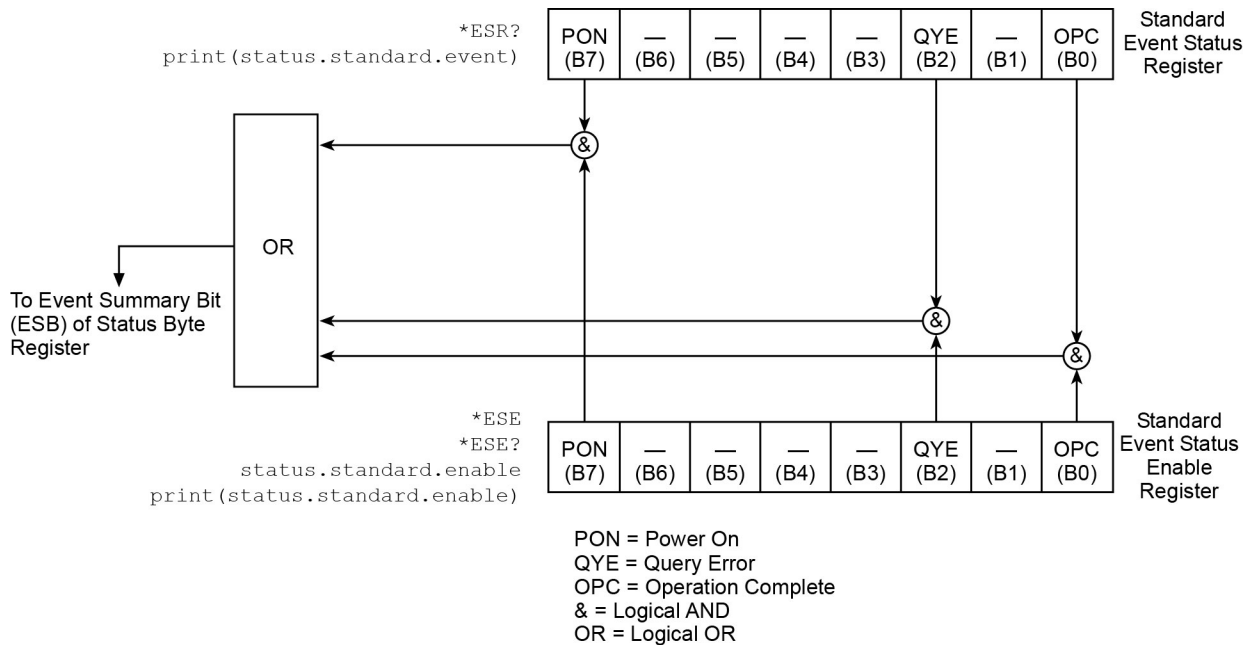


## Standard Event Register

The Standard Event Register set includes two 8-bit registers:

- **Standard Event Status Register:** Reports when a predefined event has occurred. The register latches the event and the corresponding bit remains set until it is cleared by a read.
- **Standard Event Status Enable Register:** You can enable or disable bits in this register. This allows the predefined event (from the Standard Event Status Register) to set the ESB of the Status Byte Register.

**Figure 183: DMM7510 Standard Event Register**



Bit	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	Operation complete: All pending selected instrument operations are complete and the instrument is ready to accept new commands. The bit is set in response to an <a href="#">*OPC</a> (on page 14-6) command or TSP <a href="#">opc()</a> (on page 13-251) function.
1	Not used.
2	Query error: Attempt to read data from an empty Output Queue.
3	Not used.
4	Not used.
5	Not used.
6	Not used.
7	Power-on: The instrument has been turned off and turned back on since the last time this register was read.

You can use the following commands to read and set bits in the Standard Event Register.

Description	SCPI command	TSP command
Read the Standard Event Status Register	<a href="#">*ESR?</a> (on page 14-4)	<a href="#">status.standard.event</a> (on page 13-272)
Set or read the OR bits in the Standard Event Status Enable Register	<a href="#">*ESE</a> (on page 14-2) ESE?	<a href="#">status.standard.enable</a> (on page 13-270)

## Programmable status register sets

You can program the registers in the Questionable Event Register and Operation Event Register sets.

These event registers contain bits that identify the state of an instrument condition or event. They also contain bits that determine if those events are sent to the Status Byte Register. You can enable the events, which causes the associated bit to be set in the Status Byte Register.

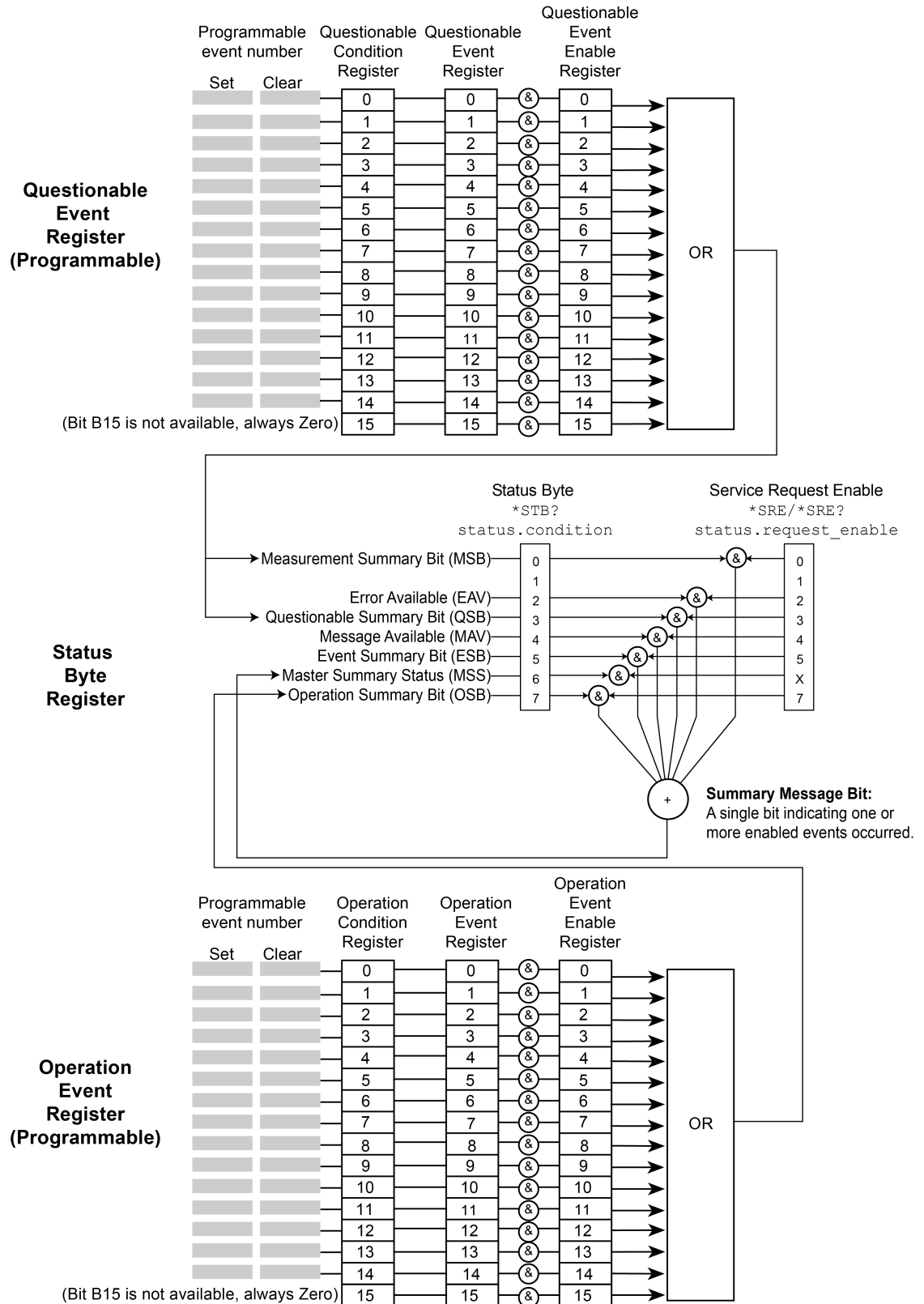
The Questionable and Operation Event Registers are identical except that they set different bits in the Status Byte Register. The Questionable Event Registers set the MSB and QSM bits. The Operation Event Registers set the OSB bit.

Each 16-bit register set includes the following registers:

- **Condition:** A read-only register that is constantly updated to reflect the present operating conditions of the instrument. You can determine which events set or clear the bits.
- **Event:** A read-only register that sets a bit to 1 when an applicable event occurs. The bit remains at 1 until the register is reset. This register is reset when power is cycled, when a \*CLS command is sent, or when the register is read. You can determine which events set the bits.
- **Event enable:** A read-write register that determines which events set the summary bit in the Status Byte Register. For example, if a bit is a 1 in the event register and the corresponding bit is a 1 in the Event Enable Register, bits in the Status Byte Register are set. If the event enable bit is set in the Questionable Event Registers, the event sets the MSB and QSM bits in the Status Byte Register. If the event enable bit is set in the Operation Event Registers, the event sets the OSB bit in the Status Byte Register.

When the instrument is powered on, all bits in the Questionable Event and Operation Event Registers are set to 0.

Figure 184: Programmable status registers diagram





## Questionable Event Register

You can program the bits in the Questionable Event Register to be cleared or set when an event occurs.

When an enabled Questionable Event Register bit is set (because the enabled event occurs), the corresponding bit B0 (MSB) and Bit B3 (QSB) of the Status Byte Register is set. The corresponding Questionable Event Register Condition Register reflects the present status of the instrument, so it is set while the event occurs.

When reading a register, a numeric value is returned. The binary equivalent of this value indicates which bits in the register are set. For details, see [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14).

You can use the following commands to read and set bits in the Questionable Event Register.

Description	SCPI command	TSP command
Read the Questionable Condition Register	<a href="#">:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?</a> (on page 11-122)	<a href="#">status.questionable.condition</a> (on page 13-266)
Set or read the contents of the Questionable Event Enable Register	<a href="#">:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABLE</a> (on page 11-122)	<a href="#">status.questionable.enable</a> (on page 13-266)
Read the Questionable Event Register	<a href="#">:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENTi]?</a> (on page 11-123)	<a href="#">status.questionable.event</a> (on page 13-267)
Request the mapped set event and mapped clear event status for a bit in the Questionable Event Register	<a href="#">:STATus:QUEStionable:MAP</a> (on page 11-123)	<a href="#">status.questionable.getmap()</a> (on page 13-268)
Map event to a bit in the Questionable Event Register	<a href="#">:STATus:QUEStionable:MAP</a> (on page 11-123)	<a href="#">status.questionable.setmap()</a> (on page 13-268)

## Operation Event Register

You can program the bits in the Operation Condition and Operation Event Status Registers to be cleared or set when an event occurs.

When an enabled Operation Event Register bit is set (because the enabled event occurs), the corresponding bit B7 (OSB) of the Status Byte Register is set. The corresponding Operation Event Register Condition Register reflects the present status of the instrument, so it will be set while the event occurs.

You can use the following commands to read and set bits in the Operation Event Register.

Description	SCPI command	TSP command
Read the Operation Condition Register	<a href="#">:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?</a> (on page 11-118)	<a href="#">status.operation.condition</a> (on page 13-262)
Set or read the contents of the Operation Event Enable Register	<a href="#">:STATus:OPERation:ENABLE</a> (on page 11-119)	<a href="#">status.operation.enable</a> (on page 13-262)
Read the Operation Event Register	<a href="#">:STATus:OPERation[:EVENTi]?</a> (on page 11-121)	<a href="#">status.operation.event</a> (on page 13-263)

Description	SCPI command	TSP command
Request the mapped set event and mapped clear event status for a bit in the Operation Event Registers	<a href="#">:STATus:OPERation:MAP</a> (on page 11-120)	<a href="#">status.operation.getmap()</a> (on page 13-264)
Map events to bit in the Operation Event Register	<a href="#">:STATus:OPERation:MAP</a> (on page 11-120)	<a href="#">status.operation.setmap()</a> (on page 13-264)

## Mapping events to bits

To program the Questionable and Operation Event Registers, you map events to specific bits in the register. This causes a bit in the condition and event registers to be set (or cleared) when the specified event occurs. You can map events to bits B0 through B14 (bit B15 is always set to zero).

When you have a mapped-set event, the bits in the corresponding condition register and event register are set when the mapped-set event is detected. The bits remain at 1 until the event register is read or the status model is reset.

When you have a mapped-clear event, the bit in the condition register is cleared to 0 when the event is detected.

You can map any event to any bit in these registers. An event is the number that accompanies an error, warning, or informational message that is reported in the event log. For example, for the event code "Error -221, Settings Conflict," the event is -221. Note that some informational messages do not have a related event number, so they cannot be mapped to a register.

You do not need to map clear events to generate SRQs. However, if you want to read the condition register to report status, you must map both a set event and a clear event. If no clear event is mapped, the bits are cleared only when the instrument power is turned off and turned on.

You can use the following SCPI commands to read and map events to bits in the programmable registers:

- [:STATus:OPERation:MAP](#) (on page 11-120)  
This command maps the set and clear events to a specified operation event register bit. Use the query form of this command to read the mapped set and clear status.
- [:STATus:QUEStionable:MAP](#) (on page 11-123)  
This command maps the set and clear events to a specified operation event register bit. Use the query form of this command to read the mapped set and clear status.

You can use the following TSP commands to read and map events to bits in the programmable registers:

- [status.operation.getmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-264)  
This command reads the mapped set and clear status for the specified operation event bit.
- [status.operation.setmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-264)  
This command maps the set and clear events to a specified operation event register bit.
- [status.questionable.getmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-268)  
This command reads the mapped set and clear status for the specified questionable event bit.
- [status.questionable.setmap\(\)](#) (on page 13-268)  
This command maps the set and clear events to a specified questionable event register bit.

You can map any event that appears with a number in the event queue to any available bit in a programmable register. The programmable registers and their relationships to the Status Byte Register are shown in the [Programmable status registers diagram](#) (on page 15-5). The following example event queue log entries contain actual events that can be mapped to a status model bit.

```
2731 Trigger Model Initiated "Trigger model #1 has been initiated"  
2732 Trigger Model Idle "Trigger model #1 has been idled"  
4917 Reading buffer cleared "Reading buffer <buffer name> is 0% filled"  
4918 Reading buffer full "Reading buffer <buffer name> is 100% filled"
```

See [Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108) for additional information on finding events.

## Status Byte Register

The Status Byte Register monitors the registers and queues in the status model and generates service requests (SRQs).

When bits are set in the status model registers and queues, they generate summary messages that set or clear bits of the Status Byte Register. You can enable these bits to generate an SRQ.

Service requests (SRQs) instruct the controller that the instrument needs attention or that some event has occurred. When the controller receives an SRQ, the controller can interrupt existing tasks to perform tasks that address the request for service.

For example, you might program your instrument to send an SRQ when a specific instrument error event occurs. To do this, you set the Status Request Enable bit 2 (EAV). In this example, the following actions occur:

- The error event occurs.
- The error event is logged in the Error Queue.
- The Error Queue sets the EAV bit of the Status Byte Register.
- The EAV bits are summed.
- The RQS bit of the Status Byte Register is set.
- On a GPIB system, the SRQ line is asserted. On a VXI-11 or USB system, an SRQ event is generated.

For an example of this, see the example code provided in [SRQ on error](#) (on page 15-16).

The summary messages from the status registers and queues set or clear the appropriate bits (B0, B2, B3, B4, B5, and B7) of the Status Byte Register. These summary bits do not latch, and their states (0 or 1) are solely dependent on the summary messages (0 or 1). For example, if the Standard Event Register is read, its register will clear. As a result, its summary message resets to 0, which in turn resets the ESB bit in the Status Byte Register.

The Status Byte Register also receives summary bits from itself, which sets the Master Summary Status (MSS) bit.

When using the GPIB, USB, or VXI-11 serial poll sequence of the DMM7510 to get the status byte (serial poll byte), bit B6 is the RQS bit. See [Serial polling and SRQ](#) (on page 15-12) for details on using the serial poll sequence.

When using the `*STB?` common command or `status.condition` command to read the status byte, bit B6 is the MSS bit.

To reset the bits of the Service Request Enable Register to 0, use 0 as the parameter value for the command (for example, `*SRE 0` or `status.request_enable = 0`).

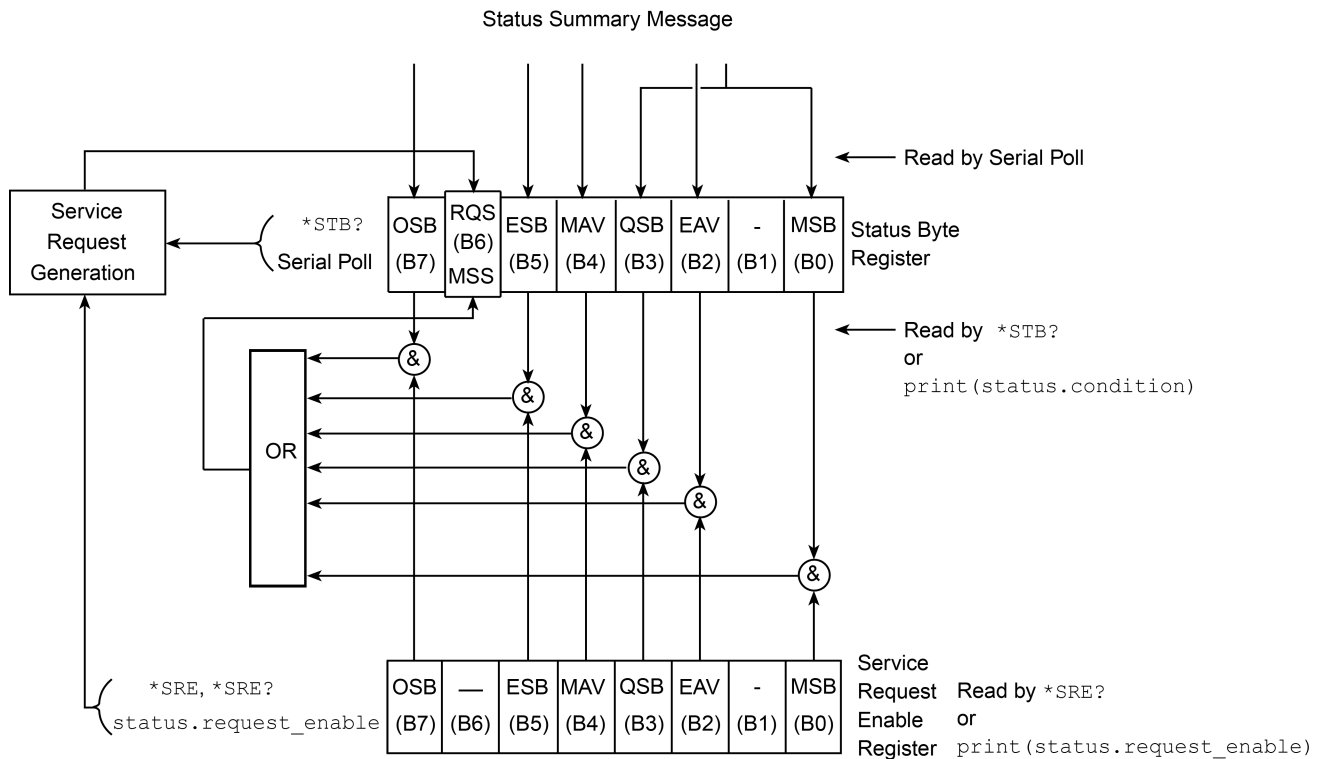
You can read and set which bits to AND in the Status Byte Register using the following commands.

Description	SCPI command	TSP command
Read the Status Byte Register	<a href="#">*STB?</a> (on page 14-8)	<a href="#">status.condition</a> (on page 13-261)
Read the Status Request Enable Register	<a href="#">*SRE</a> (on page 14-7)	<a href="#">status.request_enable</a> (on page 13-269)
Enable bits in the Status Request Enable Register	<a href="#">*SRE</a> (on page 14-7)	<a href="#">status.request_enable</a> (on page 13-269)

## Status Byte Register diagram

The Status Byte Register consists of two 8-bit registers that control service requests, the Status Byte Register and the Service Request Enable Register. These registers are shown in the following figure.

**Figure 185: DMM7510 Status Byte Register**



The bits in the Status Byte Register are described in the following table.

Bit	Decimal value	Bit name	When set, indicates the following has occurred:
0	1	Measurement summary Bit (MSB)	An enabled questionable event
1	2	Not used	Not applicable
2	4	Error available (EAV)	An error is present in the error queue (warning and information messages do not affect this bit)
3	8	Questionable summary bit (QSB)	An enabled questionable event
4	16	Message available (MAV)	A response message is present in the output queue
5	32	Event summary bit (ESB)	An enabled standard event
6	64	Request for service (RQS)/Master summary status (MSS)	An enabled summary bit of the Status Byte Register is set; depending on how it is used, this is either the Request for Service (RQS) bit or the Master Summary Status (MSS) bit
7	128	Operation summary bit (OSB)	An enabled operation event

## Service Request Enable Register

This register is programmed by the user and is used to enable or disable the setting of bit B6 (RQS/MSS) by the Status Summary Message bits (B0, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, and B7) of the Status Byte Register. As shown in the [Status Byte Register](#) (on page 15-8) topic, a logical AND operation is performed on the summary bits (&) with the corresponding enable bits of the Service Request Enable Register. When a logical AND operation is performed with a set summary bit (1) and with an enabled bit (1) of the enable register, the logic “1” output is applied to the input of the logical OR gate and, therefore, sets the MSS/RQS bit in the Status Byte Register.

You can set or clear the individual bits of the Service Request Enable Register by using the `*SRE` common command or `status.request_enable`. To read the Service Request Enable Register, use the `*SRE?` query or `print(status.request_enable)`. The Service Request Enable Register clears when power is cycled or a parameter value of 0 is sent with a status request enable command (for example, a `*SRE 0` or `status.request_enable = 0` is sent). You can program and read the SRQ Enable Register using the following commands.

Description	SCPI command	TSP command
Read the Status Request Enable Register	<a href="#">*SRE</a> (on page 14-7)	<a href="#">status.request_enable</a> (on page 13-269)
Enable bits in the Status Request Enable Register	<a href="#">*SRE</a> (on page 14-7)	<a href="#">status.request_enable</a> (on page 13-269)

## Queues

The instrument includes an Output Queue and an Error Queue. The Output Queue holds messages from readings and responses. The Error Queue holds error event messages from the event log. Both are first-in, first-out (FIFO) registers.

### Output Queue

The output queue holds response messages to SCPI query and TSP `print()` commands.

When data is placed in the Output Queue, the Message Available (MAV) bit in the Status Byte Register is set. The bit is cleared when the Output Queue is empty.

To clear data from the Output Queue, read the messages. To read a message from the Output Queue, address the instrument to talk after the appropriate query is sent.

## Error Queue

The Error Queue holds any error events that are posted in the event log. When an error event occurs, it is posted to the Error Queue, which sets the Error Available (EAV) bit in the Status Byte Register.

The instrument clears error event messages from the event log when it retrieves the event log. When the error event messages are cleared from the event log, the EAV bit in the Status Byte Register is cleared.

You can clear the Error Queue by sending the common command `*CLS` or the TSP command `status.clear()`. Note that `status.clear()` also clears all event registers.

For information regarding the event log, see [Using the event log](#) (on page 4-108).

## Serial polling and SRQ

Any enabled event summary bit that goes from 0 to 1 sets bit B6 and generates a service request (SRQ).

In your test program, you can periodically read the Status Byte to check if an SRQ occurred and what caused it. If an SRQ occurred, the program can, for example, branch to an appropriate subroutine that will service the request.

SRQs can be managed by the serial poll sequence of the instrument. If an SRQ does not occur, bit B6 (RQS) of the Status Byte Register remains cleared, and the program proceeds normally after the serial poll is performed. If an SRQ does occur, bit B6 of the Status Byte Register is set, and the program can branch to a service subroutine when the SRQ is detected by the serial poll.

The serial poll automatically resets RQS of the Status Byte Register. This allows subsequent serial polls to monitor bit B6 for an SRQ occurrence that is generated by other event types.

The serial poll does not clear the low-level registers that caused the SRQ to occur. You must clear the low-level registers explicitly. Refer to [Clearing registers](#) (on page 15-15).

For common commands and TSP commands, B6 is the MSS (Message Summary Status) bit. The serial poll does not clear the MSS bit. The MSS bit remains set until all enabled Status Byte Register summary bits are reset.

## Programming enable registers

You can program the bits in the enable registers of the Status Model registers.

When you program an enable register bit to 0, no action occurs if the bits in the corresponding registers are set (1).

When you program an enable register bit to 1, if the bits in the corresponding registers are set (1), the AND condition occurs and a bit in the Status Byte Register is set to (1).

You must program all bits in an enable register at the same time. This means you need to determine what each bit value in the register will be, then add them together to determine the value of all the bits in the register. See [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14) for more information on determining the value of the bits in the registers.

For example, you might want to enable the Standard Event Register to set the ESB bit in the Status Byte Register whenever an operation complete occurs or whenever an operation did not execute properly because of an internal condition. To do this, you need to set bits 0 and 3 of the Standard Event Register to 1. These bits have decimal values of 1 and 8, so to set both bits to 1, you set the register to 9.

#### **Using SCPI:**

Send the command:

```
*ese 9
```

#### **Using TSP**

Send the command:

```
status.standard.enable = 9
```

## Reading the registers

You can read any register in the status model. The response is a decimal value that indicates which bits in the register are set. See [Understanding bit settings](#) (on page 15-14) for information on how to convert the decimal value to bits.

#### **Using SCPI commands:**

If you are using SCPI, you use the query commands in the STATus subsystem and common commands to read registers.

#### **Using TSP commands:**

If you are using TSP, you print the TSP command to read the register. You can use either `print()`, which returns the decimal value, or `print(tostring())`, which returns the string equivalent of the decimal value.

You can also send the common commands to read the register.

For example, you can send any one of the following commands to read the Status Enable Register of the Standard Event Register:

```
print(status.standard.enable)
*ese?
print(tostring(status.standard.enable))
```



## Understanding bit settings

When you write to or read a status register, you can use binary, decimal, or hexadecimal values to represent the binary values of the bit states. When the value is converted to its binary equivalent, you can determine which bits are set on or clear. Zero (0) indicates that all bits are clear.

In the DMM7510, the least significant bit is always bit B0. The most significant bit differs for each register, but in most cases is either bit B7 or bit B15.

Bit position	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Binary value	1000 0000	0100 0000	0010 0000	0001 0000	1000	0100	0010	0001
Decimal value	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Weight	$2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$

Bit position	B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8
Binary value	1000 0000 0000 0000	0100 0000 0000 0000	0010 0000 0000 0000	0001 0000 0000 0000	1000 0000 0000 0000	0100 0000 0000 0000	0010 0000 0000 0000	0001 0000 0000 0000
Decimal value	32768	16384	8192	4096	2048	1024	512	256
Weight	$2^{15}$	$2^{14}$	$2^{13}$	$2^{12}$	$2^{11}$	$2^{10}$	$2^9$	$2^8$

For example, if a value of 129 is read as the value of the condition register, the binary equivalent is 0000 0000 1000 0001. This value indicates that bit B0 and bit B7 are set and all other bits are cleared. If you read a value of 12288 for the condition register, the binary equivalent is 0011 0000 0000 0000. This value indicates that bits B12 and B13 are set.

B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
32768	16384	8192	4096	2048	1024	512	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

When bit B12 (4096) and bit B13 (8192) are set (1), the decimal equivalent is  $4096 + 8192 = 12,288$ .

## Clearing registers

Registers in the status model can be cleared using commands or by instrument actions. When a register is cleared, the bits in the register are set to 0.

The event log and all registers are cleared when instrument power is cycled.

When you read a bit from the Operation Event, Questionable Event, or Standard Event Status Register, the entire 16-bit or 8-bit register value is returned. The event register is cleared or set to 0.

### **Using SCPI commands:**

To clear the event registers of the Questionable Event Status Register and Operation Event Status Register sets, Standard Event Register, and Status Byte Register, send:

```
*CLS
```

When using the SCPI interface, this command does not affect the Questionable Event Enable Register and Operation Event Enable Register sets.

To clear the Questionable Event Status Register, the Operation Event Status Register sets, Standard Event Register, and Status Byte Register, send:

```
STATus:CLear
```

When using the SCPI interface, this command does not affect the Questionable Event Enable Register or Operation Event Enable Register sets.

### **Using TSP commands:**

To clear the event registers of the Questionable Event Status Register and Operation Event Status Register sets, Standard Event Register, and Status Byte Register send:

```
*CLS
```

To clear the Questionable Event Status Register, the Operation Event Status Register sets, Standard Event Register, and Status Byte Register send:

```
status.clear()
```

When using the SCPI interface, this command does not affect the Questionable Event Enable Register or Operation Event Enable Register sets.

## Status model programming examples

The following examples illustrate how to generate an SRQ using the status model.

### SRQ on error

This example shows you how to generate a service request (SRQ) when an instrument error event occurs.

#### *Using SCPI commands:*

```
*RST
SYST:CLE
STAT:CLE
*SRE 4
MAKEERROR
```

#### *Using TSP commands:*

```
reset()
-- Clear Error Queue so EAV bit can go low.
eventlog.clear()

-- Clear the status byte.
status.clear()

-- Enable SRQ on error available.
status.request_enable = status.EAV

-- Send a line of code that will generate an error event.
beeper = 1
```

### SRQ when reading buffer becomes full

This example shows you how to generate a service request (SRQ) when the DMM7510 reading buffer is full. You can use this to notify the controlling computer that it needs to read back the data and empty the buffer. After configuring the status model, this code configures the default reading buffer 1 to a size of 100, and then configures the DMM7510 to fill the buffer. After the buffer is full, the instrument generates an SRQ and returns the data.

#### *Using SCPI commands:*

```
*RST
STAT:CLE
STAT:OPER:MAP 0, 4918, 4917
STAT:OPER:ENAB 1
*SRE 128
TRAC:CLE
TRAC:POIN 100, "defbuffer1"
COUNT 100
READ? "defbuffer1"
TRAC:DATA? 1, 100, "defbuffer1", READ
```

**Using TSP commands:**

```
reset()
-- Clear the status byte
status.clear()

-- Map bit 0 of operational status register to set on default buffer
-- full (4918) and clear on buffer empty (4917).
status.operation.setmap(0, 4918, 4917)

-- Enable bit 0 to flow through to the status byte.
status.operation.enable = 1

-- Enable the Operational Summary Bit to set the Master
-- Summary Bit/RQS
status.request_enable = status.OSB

-- Clear the buffer and make it smaller
defbuffer1.clear()
defbuffer1.capacity = 100

-- Set the measure count to fill the buffer
dmm.measure.count = 100
dmm.measure.range = 10e-3
dmm.measure.read(defbuffer1)

printbuffer(1, defbuffer1.n, defbuffer1)
```

---

## Frequently asked questions

### In this section:

I see a command that is not in the manual. What is it? .....	16-1
How do I display the instrument's serial number? .....	16-2
What VISA resource name is required? .....	16-2
Can I use Keysight GPIB cards with Keithley drivers? .....	16-2
How do I check the USB driver for the device? .....	16-3
Which Microsoft Windows operating systems are supported? .....	16-4
What to do if the GPIB controller is not recognized? .....	16-5
I am receiving GPIB timeout errors. What should I do? .....	16-5
How do I upgrade the firmware? .....	16-5
Where can I find updated drivers? .....	16-6
How do I change the command set? .....	16-7
Why can't the DMM7510 read my USB flash drive? .....	16-8
How do I save the present state of the instrument? .....	16-8
Why did my settings change? .....	16-9
What is offset compensation? .....	16-9
What is a configuration list? .....	16-9
What does -113 "Undefined header" error mean? .....	16-10
What does -410 "Query interrupted" error mean? .....	16-10
What does -420 "Query unterminated" error mean? .....	16-11

## I see a command that is not in the manual. What is it?

You may see commands that are internal to the instrument if you:

- Have the event log set to record commands
- Capture commands with the create setup feature
- Store settings in a configuration list

If a command is not described in the Command Reference section, do not use it.

The commands that you might see include:

- `dmm.measure.configlist.set()`

## How do I display the instrument's serial number?

The instrument serial number is on a label on the rear panel of the instrument. You can also access the serial number from the front panel using the front-panel and using remote commands.

### *To view the system information from the front panel:*

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Info/Manage**. The system information displays, including the serial number.
3. To return to the home screen, select the **HOME** key.

### *To view system information using SCPI commands:*

Send the command:

```
*IDN?
```

### *To view system information using TSP commands:*

Send the command:

```
print(localnode.serialno)
```

## What VISA resource name is required?

To determine the VISA resource name that is required to communicate with the instrument, you can run the Keithley Configuration Panel. The Configuration Panel automatically detects all instruments connected to the computer.

If you installed the Keithley I/O Layer, you can access the Keithley Configuration Panel through the Microsoft® Windows® Start menu.

To run the Configuration Panel, select **Start > All Programs > Keithley Instruments > Keithley Configuration Panel** and follow the steps in the wizard.

## Can I use Keysight GPIB cards with Keithley drivers?

Yes, if the instrument driver uses VISA for instrument communication. This is true for any instrument driver that is IVI or VXI/PnP based.

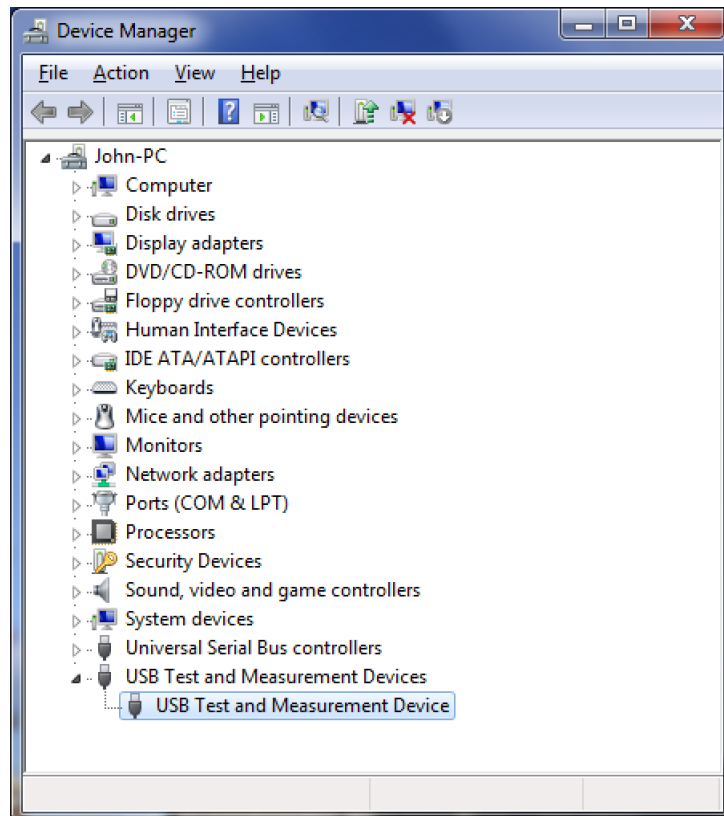
## How do I check the USB driver for the device?

### *To check the driver for the USB Test and Measurement Device:*

1. Open Device Manager. From the **Start** menu, you can enter `devmgmt.msc` in the Run box or the Windows search box to start Device Manager.
2. Under USB Test and Measurement Devices, look for USB Test and Measurement Device.

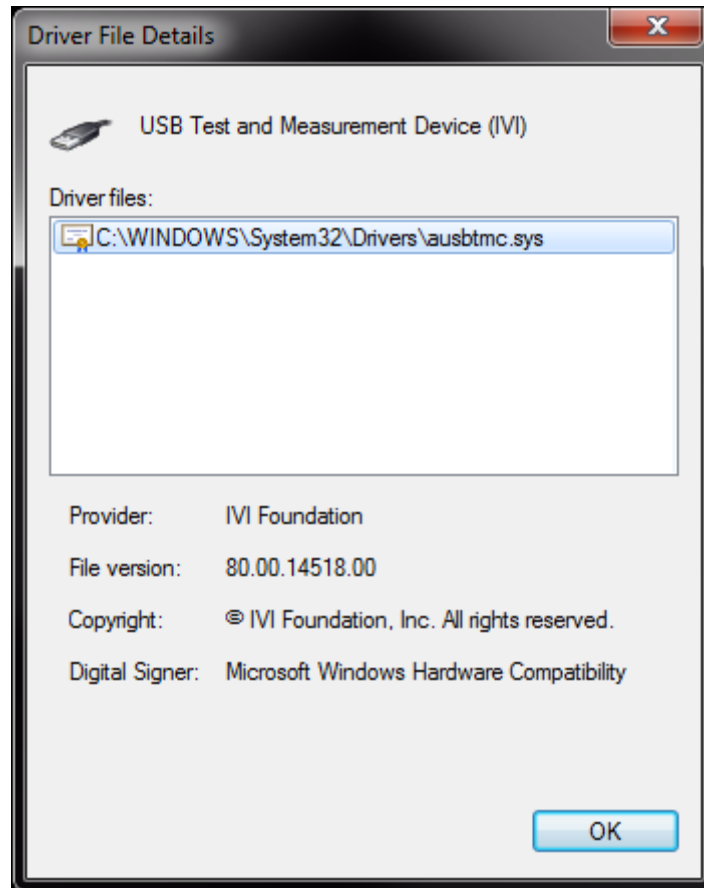
If the device is not there, either VISA is not installed or the instrument is not plugged in and switched on.

**Figure 186: Device Manager dialog box showing USB Test and Measurement Device**



3. Right-click the device.
4. Select **Properties**.
5. Select the **Driver** tab.
6. Select **Driver Details**.
7. Verify that the device driver is the `ausbtmc.sys` driver from IVI Foundation.

Figure 187: Driver File Details dialog box



8. If the incorrect driver is installed, select **OK**.

If this does not work, uninstall VISA, unplug the instrument, and follow the steps to reinstall VISA in the section [Modifying, repairing, or removing Keithley I/O Layer software](#) (on page 2-33).

## Which Microsoft Windows operating systems are supported?

Microsoft Windows 8 and Windows 10 are supported.



## What to do if the GPIB controller is not recognized?

If the hardware is not recognized by the computer:

1. Check for newer drivers on the vendor's website.
2. Check that the drivers are valid for the operating system you have and any updates that might be necessary. This information is typically found in the readme file that comes with the drivers.
3. Follow vendor instructions on updating drivers.

If it is still not recognized, you can try a different computer using a different operating system to rule out operating system issues.

If this does not resolve the issue, contact the vendor of the GPIB controller for assistance.

## I am receiving GPIB timeout errors. What should I do?

If your GPIB controller is recognized by the operating system, but you get a timeout error when you try to communicate with the instrument, check the following:

1. Confirm that the GPIB address you assigned to the instrument is unique and between 0 to 30. Do not use 0 or 21 because they are common controller addresses.
2. Check cabling connections. GPIB cables are heavy and can fall out of the connectors if they are not screwed in securely.
3. Substitute cables to verify cable integrity. For example, if you can send and receive ASCII text, but you cannot do a binary transfer, check your program and the decoding of the binary data. If that does not resolve the problem, try another cable. ASCII text only uses seven data lines in the cable; the binary transfer requires all eight lines.

## How do I upgrade the firmware?

---

### CAUTION

Do not turn off power or remove the USB flash drive until the upgrade process is complete.

---

### CAUTION

Do not initialize TSP-Link before starting the upgrade.

---

### NOTE

You can upgrade or downgrade the firmware from the front panel.

---

**From the front panel:**

1. Copy the firmware file (.upg file) to a USB flash drive.
2. Verify that the firmware file is in the root subdirectory of the flash drive and that it is the only firmware file in that location.
3. Disconnect any terminals that are attached to the instrument.
4. Turn the instrument power off. Wait a few seconds.
5. Turn the instrument power on.
6. Insert the flash drive into the USB port on the front panel of the instrument.
7. From the instrument front panel, press the **MENU** key.
8. Under System, select **Info/Manage**.
9. Choose an upgrade option:
  - To upgrade to a newer version of firmware, select **Upgrade to New**.
  - To return to a previous version of firmware, select **Downgrade to Older**.
10. If the instrument is controlled remotely, a message is displayed. Select **Yes** to continue.
11. When the upgrade is complete, reboot the instrument.

A message is displayed while the upgrade is in progress.

For additional information about upgrading the firmware, see [Upgrading the firmware](#) (on page 9-5).

## Where can I find updated drivers?

For the latest drivers and additional support information, see the Keithley Instruments support website.

**To see what drivers are available for your instrument:**

1. Go to [tek.com/support](http://tek.com/support).
2. Enter the model number of your instrument.
3. Select **Software** from the filter list.
4. Select **Driver** from the filter list.

---

### NOTE

If you use the native LabVIEW™ or IVI driver, you must configure the DMM7510 to use the SCPI command set. For information on changing the command set, refer to [How do I change the command set?](#) (on page 16-7).

---

## How do I change the command set?

You can change the command set that you use with the DMM7510. The remote command sets that are available include:

- **SCPI:** An instrument-specific language built on the SCPI standard.
- **TSP:** A scripting programming language that contains instrument-specific control commands that can be executed from a stand-alone instrument. You can use TSP to send individual commands or use it to combine commands into scripts.

If you change the command set, reboot the instrument.

You cannot combine the command sets.

---

### NOTE

As delivered from Keithley Instruments, the DMM7510 is set to work with the SCPI command set.

---

#### ***To set the command set from the front panel:***

1. Press the **MENU** key.
2. Under System, select **Settings**.
3. Select the appropriate **Command Set**.

You are prompted to confirm the change to the command set and reboot.

#### ***To verify which command set is selected from a remote interface, send the command:***

```
*LANG?
```

#### ***To change to the SCPI command set from a remote interface, send the command:***

```
*LANG SCPI
```

Reboot the instrument.

#### ***To change to the TSP command set from a remote interface, send the command:***

```
*LANG TSP
```

Reboot the instrument.

## Why can't the DMM7510 read my USB flash drive?

Verify that the flash drive is formatted with the FAT32 file system. The DMM7510 only supports FAT and FAT32 drives using Master Boot Record (MBR).

In Microsoft® Windows®, you can check the file system by checking the properties of the USB flash drive.

---

### NOTE

Higher capacity USB drives take longer to be read and loaded by the instrument.

---

## How do I save the present state of the instrument?

You can save the settings in the instrument as a script using the front-panel menus or from a remote interface. After they are saved, you can recall the script or copy it to a USB flash drive.

### ***From the front panel:***

1. Configure the DMM7510 to the settings that you want to save.
2. Press the **MENU** key.
3. Under Scripts, select **Save Setup**.
4. Select **Create**. A keyboard is displayed.
5. Use the keyboard to enter the name of the script.
6. Select the **OK** button on the displayed keyboard. The script is added to internal memory.

### ***Using SCPI commands:***

1. Configure the instrument to the settings that you want to save.
2. Send the command:  
`*SAV <n>`  
Where <n> is an integer from 0 to 4.

---

### NOTE

In the front-panel script menus, the setups saved with the \*SAV command have the name `Setup0x`, where `x` is the value you set for <n>.

---

### ***Using TSP commands:***

1. Configure the instrument to the settings that you want to save.
2. Send the command:  
`createconfigscript("setupName")`  
Where `setupName` is the name of the setup script that is created.

## Why did my settings change?

Many of the commands in the DMM7510 are saved with the measure function that was active when you set them. For example, assume you have the measure function set to current and you set a value for display digits. When you change the measure function to voltage, the display digits value changes to the value that was last set for the voltage measure function. When you return to the current measure function, the display digits value returns to the value you set previously.

## What is offset compensation?

Offset compensation is a measuring technique that reduces or eliminates thermoelectric EMFs in low-level resistance measurements. The voltage offsets because of the presence of thermoelectric EMFs ( $V_{EMF}$ ) can adversely affect resistance measurement accuracy.

To overcome these offset voltages, you can use offset-compensated ohms.

## What is a configuration list?

A configuration list is a list of stored instrument settings. You can restore these instrument settings to change the active state of the instrument. Configuration lists allow you to record the active state of the instrument, store it, and then return the instrument to that state as needed.

If you are using TSP, configuration lists run faster than a script that is set up to configure the same settings.

The DMM7510 supports measure configuration lists, making it possible to sequence through defined measure settings.

Each configuration list consists of a list of configuration indexes. A configuration index contains all instrument measure settings that were active at a specific point. You can cycle through the configuration indexes using a trigger model.

For more detail, see [Configuration lists](#) (on page 4-84).

## What does –113 "Undefined header" error mean?

When using the SCPI command language, you may see the –113, "Undefined header," error. This error indicates that what you sent to the instrument did not contain a recognizable command name. The most likely causes for this are:

- A missing space between the command and its parameter. There must be one or more spaces between the command and its parameter. For example,  
`:disp:volt:digits5`  
The correct entry is  
`:disp:volt:digits 5`
- Incorrect short or long form. Check the [SCPI command reference](#) (on page 11-1) documentation for the correct command name.
- Spaces in the command name. You cannot use spaces in the command name. For example:  
`syst: err?`  
The correct entry is:  
`:syst:err?`

## What does –410 "Query interrupted" error mean?

This error occurs when you have sent a valid query to the instrument and then send it another command, query, or a Group Execute Trigger (GET) before it has had a chance to send the entire response message (including the line-feed/EOI terminator). The most likely causes are:

- Sending a query to the instrument and then sending another command or query before reading the response to the first query. For example, the following sequence of commands causes an error -410:  
`syst:err?`  
`*opc?`

You must read the response to `syst:err?` before sending another command or query.

- Incorrectly configured IEEE 488 driver. The driver must be configured so that when talking on the bus it sends line-feed with EOI as the terminator, and when listening on the bus it expects line-feed with EOI as the terminator. See the reference manual for your IEEE 488 interface.

## What does -420 "Query unterminated" error mean?

This error occurs when you address the instrument to talk and it has nothing to say. The most likely causes are:

- A query was not sent. You must send a valid query to the instrument before addressing it to talk. You cannot get a reading until you send the instrument a query.
- An invalid query was sent. If you sent a query and get this error, make sure that the instrument is processing the query without error. For example, sending a query that generates an "Undefined header" error and then addressing the instrument to talk will generate a "Query unterminated" error.
- A valid query in a command string that also contains an invalid command. This can occur when you send multiple commands or queries in one command string (program message). When the instrument detects an error in a command string, it discards all further commands in the command string until the end of the string. For example, this command string would result in a query unterminated error:  
`:sens:date? ; :sens:func?`

The first command (`:sens:date?`) generates error -113, "Undefined header" and the instrument discards the second command (`:sens:func?`), even though it is a valid query.

**In this section:**

[Additional DMM7510 information](#) ..... 17-1

## **Additional DMM7510 information**

For additional information about the DMM7510, go to the [Keithley Instruments website \(tek.com/keithley\)](http://tek.com/keithley) for the most up-to-date information. From the website, you can access the following handbooks:

- *The Low Level Measurements Handbook: Precision DC Current, Voltage, and Resistance Measurements*
- *Semiconductor Device Test Applications Guide*
- *Switching Handbook: A Guide to Signal Switching in Automated Test Systems*

Access the DMM7510 product page to find:

- Application notes
- Updated drivers
- Updated firmware
- Software for use with the DMM7510, including Keithley KickStart Software, which is coding-free instrument control software

Your local Field Applications Engineer can help you with product selection, configuration, and usage. Check the website for contact information.



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