

数据采集器

DAQ-9600

使用手册



ISO-9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER

GW INSTEK

本手册所含资料受到版权保护，未经固纬电子实业股份有限公司预先授权，不得将手册内任何章节影印、复制或翻译成其它语言。

本手册所含资料在印制之前已经过校正，但因固纬电子实业股份有限公司不断改善产品，所以保留未来修改产品规格、特性以及保养维修程序的权利，不必事前通知。

目录

安全符号	5
安全指南	6
特征	11
前面板概述	13
后面板概述	17
状态栏	19
设置	23
模块列表	26
模块安装	27
模块卸载	28
模块简介	28
Home 模式	35
Monitor 模式	39
扫描模式	49
通道菜单	54
通道的开关模式	88
计算机通道	90
Interval 菜单	94
编辑菜单	97
警报菜单	100
查看菜单	103
模块菜单	114
数学菜单	116
平均值菜单	131
Log 菜单	133
数字 I/O 概述	136
应用:警报输出	138
应用:外部触发	140
查看系统信息	142
固件更新	143
配置系统	146
配置显示	166
配置接口	181
Web 控制接口	208
指令语法	212

指令集	215
状态系统.....	322
更换保险丝	328
电池更换.....	329
出厂默认参数.....	331
规格.....	333
DAQ-9600 Section.....	334
Declaration of Conformity.....	348

安全说明

本章节包含操作和存储时必须遵照的重要安全说明。在操作前请仔细阅读以下内容，确保安全和最佳化的使用。

安全符号

这些安全符号会出现在本使用手册或仪器上。



警告：产品在某一特定情况下或实际应用中可能对人体造成伤害或危及生命。



注意：产品在某一特定情况下或实际应用中可能对产品本身或其它产品造成损坏。



高压危险



请参考使用手册



保护导体端子



接地端子



勿将电子设备作为未分类的市政废弃物处理。请单独收集处理或联系设备供应商。

安全指南

常规



注意

- 确保测量电压输入电平不超过 DC600V/AC400V。
- 勿将重物置于设备上。
- 避免严重撞击或不当放置而损坏设备。
- 避免静电释放至设备。
- 请使用匹配的连接线，切不可用裸线连接。
- 请勿阻止或妨碍风扇通风口的开放。
- 请勿在低压装置或建筑装置的电源处进行测量（下注）。
- 若非专业技术人员，请勿自行拆装仪器。

（注）EN 61010-2-030 规定了测量类别及其要求如下

- 测量类别 IV 适用于在低压安装源处进行的测量。
 - 测量类别 III 适用于在建筑安装中进行的测量。
 - 测量类别 II 用于对直接连接到低压装置的电路进行测量。
-
- 请勿使用该设备对主电源进行测量。
 - 请勿在瞬态过电压超过 1500 V 的电路上使用该设备进行测量。
 - 没有测量类别的测量电路：测量电路不打算直接连接到主电源。
 - 仪器的测量类别被评定为无测量类别。

测量电路上可能存在瞬态过电压。有关一般电源电路的瞬态过电压，请参阅下表。

Voltage line to neutral derived from nominal voltages AC or DC up to and including	Rated impulse withstand voltage			
	Overvoltage Category			
	I	II	III	IV
V	V	V	V	V
50	330	500	800	1500
100	500	800	1500	2500
150	800	1500	2500	4000
300	1500	2500	4000	6000
600	2500	4000	6000	8000
1000	4000	6000	8000	12000
1250	4000	6000	8000	12000
1500	6000	8000	10000	15000

电源



警告

- AC 输入电压: 100/120/220/240 V AC $\pm 10\%$, 50Hz / 60Hz
- 电源电压波动不应超过 10%。
- 将交流电源线的保护接地导线连接到接地，以避免触电。

电源线要求

如果以未按规定的方式使用设备，则设备提供的保护可能会受损。请勿用额定值不足的电源线更换可拆卸的主电源线。

适用于设备的电源线套件：

- 电源插头: 应获得国家批准
- 连接器: C13 type
- Cable:
 1. 电源线长度: 小于 3 m
 2. 导线截面: 至少 0.75 mm²
 3. 电线类型应符合 IEC 60227 或 IEC 60245 (e.g.: H05VV-F, H05RN-F)

保险丝



警告

- 保险丝类型: T0.125A 100/120 VAC
T0.125A 220/240 VAC
- 通电前, 确保安装了正确类型的保险丝。
- 为避免火灾风险, 只能更换指定类型和额定值的保险丝。
- 更换保险丝前, 请断开电源线。
- 更换保险丝前, 确保保险丝熔断的原因已得到解决。

清洁仪器

- 清洁前断开电源线。
- 使用蘸有温和洗涤剂和水溶液的软布。请勿向 DAQ-9600 喷洒任何液体。
- 请勿使用含有苯、甲苯、二甲苯和丙酮等刺激性物质的化学品或清洁剂。

操作环境

- 位置: 室内, 无阳光直射, 无尘, 几乎不导电污染 (如下注)
- 温度: Full accuracy for 0°C to 55°C.
- 湿度:
 - < 30°C: < 80%RH (无凝结)
 - 30°C~40°C: <70%RH (无凝结)
 - >40°C: <50%RH (无凝结)
- 海拔: <2000m

(注) EN 61010-1 规定了污染等级及其要求如下。DAQ-9600 属于 2 级。

污染是指“添加异物，固体、液体或气体（电离气体），可能导致介电强度或表面电阻率降低”。

- 污染等级 1: 无污染或仅发生干燥、不导电的污染。污染没有影响。
- 污染等级 2: 通常只发生非导电污染。然而，有时必须预料到冷凝导致的临时导电性。
- 污染等级 3: 发生导电污染，或发生干燥的非导电污染，由于预期的冷凝而变得导电。在这种情况下，设备通常受到保护，避免暴露在阳光直射、降水和全风压下，但温度和湿度都不受控制。

存储环境

- 位置: 室内
- 温度: -40°C to 70°C
- 湿度: $<90\%RH$ (无凝结)

处理

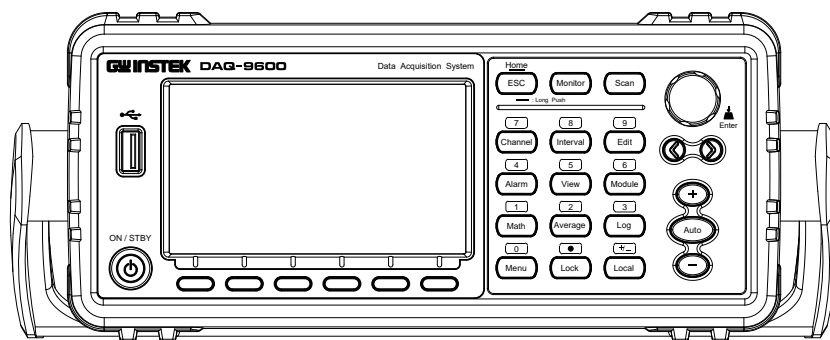


请勿将本仪器作为未经分类的城市垃圾进行处理。请使用单独的收集设施或联系购买该仪器的供应商。请确保废弃的电气垃圾得到妥善回收，以减少对环境的影响。

产 品 介 绍

本章简要介绍了 DAQ-9600，包括其主要功能概述和前/后面板介绍。完成概述后，按照通电顺序正确设置 DAQ-9600。

请注意，本手册中的信息在打印时是正确的。然而，随着 GW Instek 不断改进其产品，更改可能随时发生，恕不另行通知。有关最新信息和内容，请访问 GW Instek 网站。



配件	12
前面板概述	13
后面板概述	17
状态栏	19
设置	23
水平/倾斜/垂直应用	23
通电	24

特征

DAQ-9600 数据采集器是一个模块化的解决方案，具有显著的灵活性和高性能水平。主机拥有 3 个模块插槽，而其基本测试和测量功能由一个集成的精密 $6^{1/2}$ 数字 DMM 固定。为了满足各种测量需求，最多可提供 5 个不同的模块。无论是从事产品特性检测的研发，还是生产制造过程中的系统测试和故障诊断，该系统都能熟练地满足各种测量要求。通过扩展和修改，DAQ-9600 简化了整个测试过程，提供了一个更简单、更高效、更可靠的解决方案。

性能

- DCV 最高精度: 35ppm
- 最大电流: 2A
- 最大电压: 600VDC, 400VAC
- 最高 ACV 频率响应: 300 kHz
- 最快采样率: 38.4K Readings /sec
- 内存: 100k read memory
- USB 数据记录

特征

- 带内置 $6^{1/2}$ 位数字万用表的 3 插槽主机
- 多功能: ACV、DCV、ACI、DCI、2W/4W R、Hz、温度、应变、二极管、周期、电容测试、REL、dBm、Hold、MX+B、1/X、REF%、dB、比较和统计。
- 手动或自动挡位
- AC true RMS
- 最多 3 次温度测量:
 - RTD, 热敏电阻和热电偶 (内置冷接点技术)
- 图形显示: 条形图, 趋势图, 直方图

接口

- USB device/LAN for remote control /
- GPIB(factory install)
- 9-pin Digital I/O port
- USB device port supports USB CDC and USB TMC
- USB Host

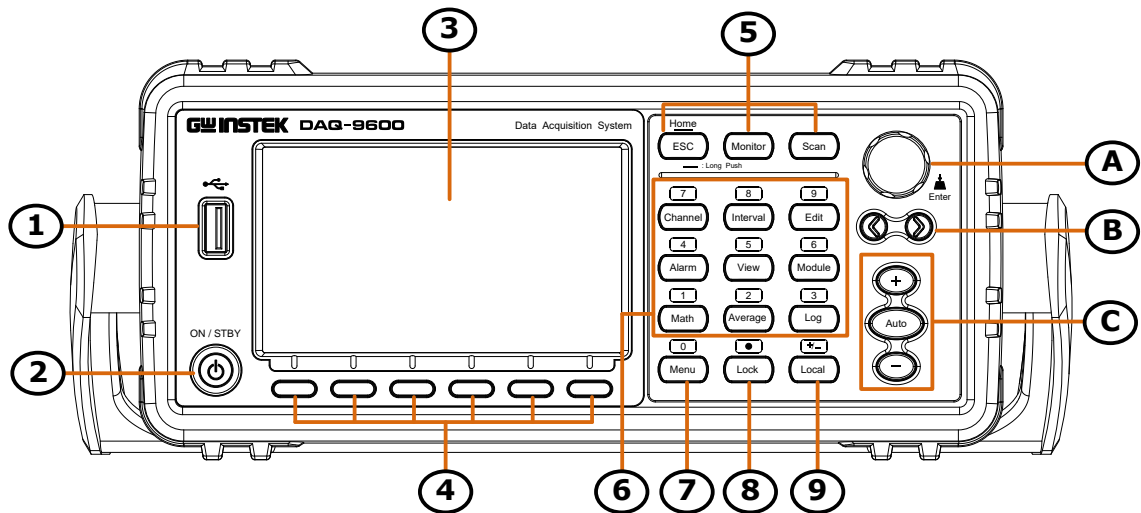
软件

- DAQ-Data Logger
-

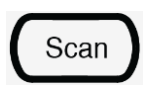
配件

标配	料号	说明
	82xx-xxxxxxx	Safety Instruction Sheet
选配	料号	说明
	GTL-246	USB Cable, USB 2.0, A-B type, 1200mm
	GTL-258	Mini GPIB Cable, approx. 1.9m
	GRA-422	Rack Mount Kit (19" 2U)
	GRA-436	Rack Mount Kit (19", 2U) for two sets







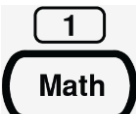
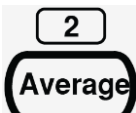
前面板概述



项目	说明
1	USB Host Port
2	电源开关
3	主显示屏
4	功能键 (F1 至 F6, 功能因模式而异)
5	测量的操作菜单键
6	参数的配置菜单键 (还有数字键盘功能)
7	菜单键 (还有数字键盘功能)
8	锁定键 (还有数字键盘功能)
9	Local key (还有数字键盘功能)
A	旋钮
B	Arrow keys (速度选择键)
C	挡位键

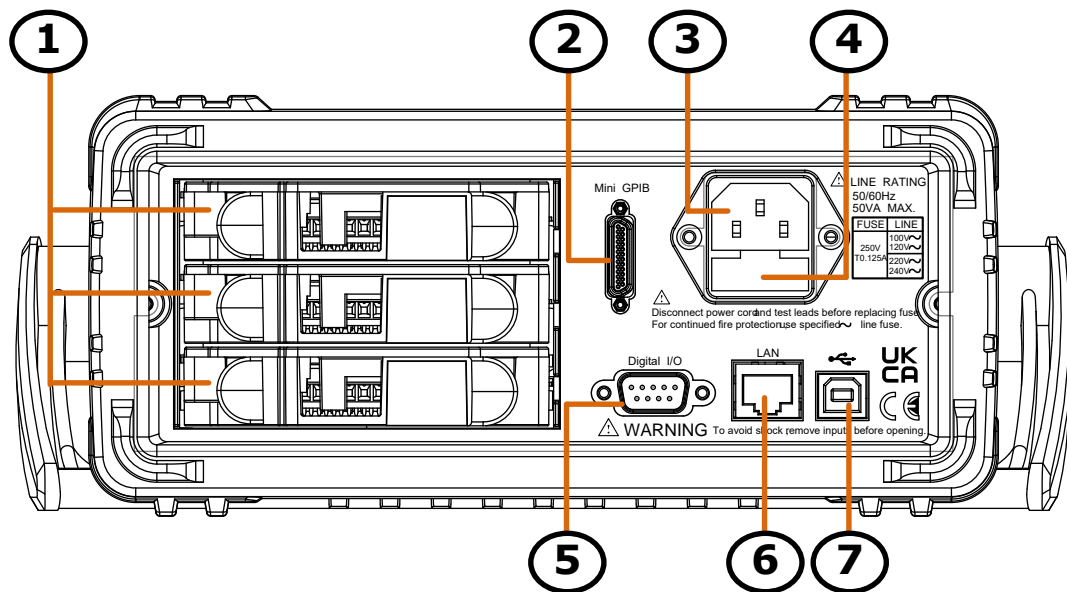
USB Host Port		连接 U 盘，用于数据记录存储和屏幕截图 hardcopy。
电源开关		带 LED 灯的开机/待机开关（绿色：开机，红色：待机）。有关通电顺序，请参阅第 24 页。
主显示屏	4.3” TFT LCD 显示测量结果和参数。有关显示器配置，请参阅第 166 页。	
功能键	根据不同的设置，6 个按键具有不同的功能。	
操作菜单键	下面对 3 个与操作相关的菜单键进行了详细描述。	
Home/ESC 键		单次按下可退出当前页面。按住 ESC 键 2 秒可返回主屏幕。有关主屏幕的更多详细信息，请参阅第 35 页。
Monitor 键		单次按下可激活监视器模式，在该模式下显示选定通道上的实时测量数据。有关监视器模式的详细信息，请参阅第 39 页。激活后，监视器图标在状态栏中闪烁。
扫描键		单次按下可激活扫描模式，在该模式下，所有可用通道的测量将按顺序进行。按住该键 2 秒可退出扫描模式。有关扫描模式的详细信息，请参阅第 49 页。激活后，扫描图标将显示在状态栏中。此外，即使扫描模式被激活，也可以在选择通道上启用监视器模式。

配置菜单键 下面将详细介绍 9 个与配置相关的菜单键。

通道键		按下可进入每个通道的通道设置菜单。有关通道配置的详细信息，请参阅第 54 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-7。
间隔键		按下可进入所有通道的间隔设置菜单。有关间隔配置的详细信息，请参阅第 94 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-8。
编辑键		按下进入编辑设置菜单，用户可以在其中将设置的参数从通道复制到通道。有关编辑配置的详细信息，请参阅第 97 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-9。
警报键		按下可进入每个通道的报警设置菜单。有关报警配置的详细信息，请参阅第 100 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-4。
查看键		按下进入 View 菜单，在该菜单中可以查看来自扫描模式的测量数据的详细信息。有关 view 配置的详细信息，请参阅第 103 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-5。
模块键		按下进入模块设置菜单，在该菜单中，每个模块的所有通道都可以设置为扫描模式或开关模式。有关扫描和开关模式配置的详细信息，请参阅第 114 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-6。
数学键		按下可进入每个通道的数学设置菜单。有关数学配置的详细信息，请参阅第 116 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-1。
平均值键		按下可进入每个通道的平均设置菜单。有关平均配置的详细信息，请参阅第 132 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-2。

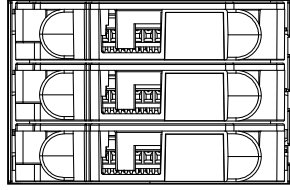
Log 键		<p>按下进入 Log 设置菜单，用户可以在其中将扫描模式下的测量数据或捕获屏幕截图存储到 U 盘。有关 Log 配置的详细信息，请参阅第 133 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-3。</p>
菜单键		<p>按下进入 DAQ-9600 的通用菜单设置页面。有关菜单配置的详细信息，请参阅第 144 页。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-0。</p>
锁定键		<p>按住 1 秒可锁定面板上的所有按键。再次按住可解锁。锁定图标在激活时显示在状态栏上。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-十进制“.”。</p>
Local 键		<p>按下可从远程控制模式返回到本地操作。当输入参数值时，它充当一个直接数字键-“+”和“-”。</p>
旋钮键		<p>旋钮可在各种设置页面中选择参数。按键直到单击以确认设置。</p>
方向键		<p>按下向左或向右方向键可向左或向右移动参数光标。此外，它还可以在“通道”菜单下快速配置“速度”设置。</p>
挡位选择键		<p>按下 Auto 键激活自动挡位设置，同时单击 Channel 菜单下的“+”或“-”键可以分别增加或减少范围参数。此外，它还可以在 Interval（间隔）、Alarm（警报）、Math（数学）和 Average（平均值）菜单中的通道之间快速切换。</p>

后面板概述



项目	说明
1	模块安装插槽
2	Mini GPIB 接口
3	AC 电源输入(电源线插座)
4	AC Mains Line Voltage Selector and Fuse Socket
5	数字 I/O 口
6	以太网(LAN) 接口
7	USB (B Type)接口

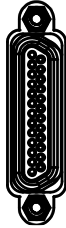
模块安装插槽



DAQ-9600 提供最多 3 个插槽，用于安装插件模块。有关模块的详细信息，请参阅第 26 页。

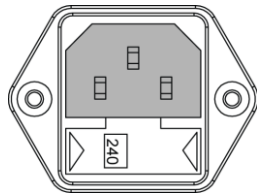
Mini GPIB 口

Mini GPIB



用于远程控制的 mini GPIB。有关 GPIB 的详细信息，请参阅第 188 页。

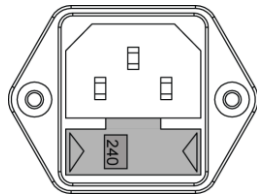
电源线插座



Accepts the power cord. AC 100/120/220/240V $\pm 10\%$, 50Hz / 60Hz $\pm 10\%$.

有关开机顺序，请参阅第 24 页。

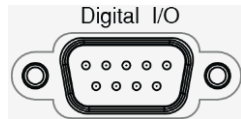
线路电压选择器和
保险丝插座



Holds the main fuse:
100/120 VAC: T0.125A
220/240 VAC: T0.125A

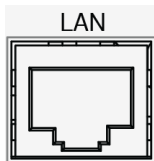
有关保险丝更换的详细信息，请参阅第 328 页。

数字 I/O 接口



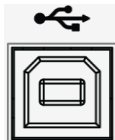
用于 Hi/Lo 极限测试的数字 I/O; DB-9, 母接头。有关数字 I/O 的详细信息，请参阅第 135 页。

LAN 接口



用于远程控制的 LAN。有关以太网远程控制的详细信息，请参阅第 191 页。

USB 接口

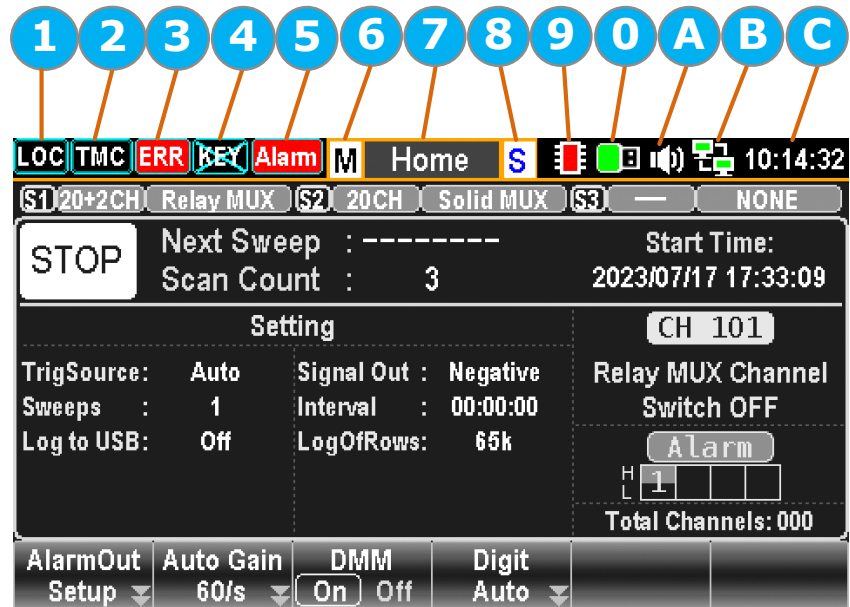


用于远程控制的 USB device cable; Type B, 母接头。有关 USB 远程控制的详细信息，请参阅第 182 页。

状态栏

背景 识别顶部状态栏中的每个图标。

状态栏显示



项目	说明
1	Local/Remote 控制图标
2	USB-CDC/USB-TMC/LAN/GPIB
3	远程控制指令错误图标
4	锁定键图标
5	报警触发图标
6	监视器模式正在进行图标
7	配置菜单标识
8	扫描模式正在进行图标
9	内存溢出图标
0	U 盘连接图标
A	蜂鸣音/按键声音设置图标
B	Internet 连接状态图标
C	时间显示

本地控制		表示处于本地控制模式。
远程控制		表示处于远程控制。详见第 181 页。
USB - CDC		表示 USB-CDC 接口已激活。有关详细信息，请参阅第 187 页。
USB - TMC		表示 USB-TMC 接口已激活。有关详细信息，请参阅第 187 页。
LAN		表示 LAN 接口已激活。有关详细信息，请参阅第 191 页。
GPIB		表示 GPIB 接口已激活。有关详细信息，请参阅第 188 页。
ERROR		表示指令中出现错误。要清除错误图标，需要通过远程控制指令或重新启动操作读取或清除错误。有关详细信息，请参阅第 301 页。
锁定键		表示所有面板键已锁定。按住 Lock 键 1 秒即可解锁，图标将消失。
警报图标		表示何时触发警报的设置阈值。有关报警配置的详细信息，请参阅第 101 页。要清除带有图标的报警状态，请转到主页模式。有关详细信息，请参阅第 36 页。
Monitor 模式		表示监视器模式正在进行。按下 Monitor 键退出，图标将消失。有关详细信息，请参阅第 39 页。

配置菜单标识		表示位于其中一个配置菜单下，包括 Channel、Interval、Edit、Alarm、View、Module、Math、Average 和 Log。此外，主屏幕和监视器模式的图标也显示在这里。
扫描模式		表示扫描模式正在进行。按住扫描键 1 秒退出，图标将消失。有关详细信息，请参阅第 49 页。
内存溢出		表示扫描数据的内部存储已达到 100,000 个读数。因此，最古老的读数将被新的读数所取代。
闪存驱动器-保存读数		表示 U 盘已准备好保存记录文件类型，包括捕获和扫描数据。“ex”代表 exFat 格式。“32”表示 fat32 格式。“16”表示 fat16 格式。
闪存驱动器-保存记录（捕获和数据）		表示正在将包括捕获和扫描数据在内的记录保存到 U 盘中。有关捕获的详细信息，请参阅第 133 页。有关扫描数据的详细信息，请参阅第 134 页。
闪存驱动器-故障		表示发生了错误，因此 U 盘无法连接。
声音-蜂鸣声		表示已启用蜂鸣声。有关详细信息，请参阅第 146 页。
Sound - Key		表示按键声音已启用。有关详细信息，请参阅第 147 页。
Sound - All		表示蜂鸣和按键音都已启用。
Sound - Off		表示蜂鸣和按键音都已禁用。
网络开启		表示已建立互联网连接。有关详细信息，请参阅第 191 页。

网络断开



表示互联网连接断开。

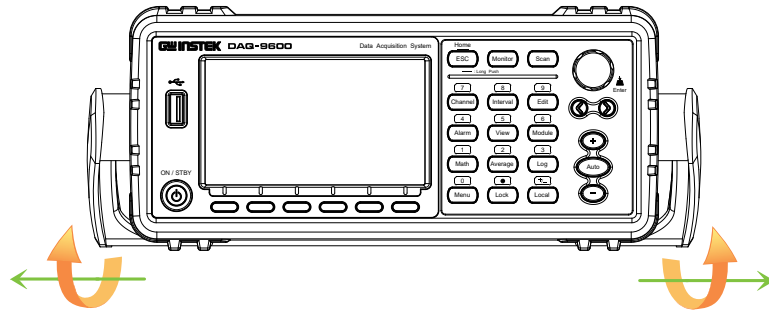
时间显示



表示时间显示。有关详细设置，请参阅第 149 页。

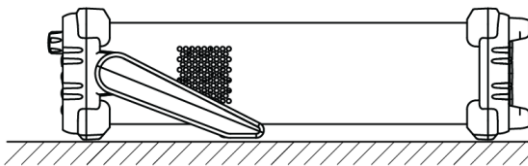
设置

水平/倾斜/垂直应用



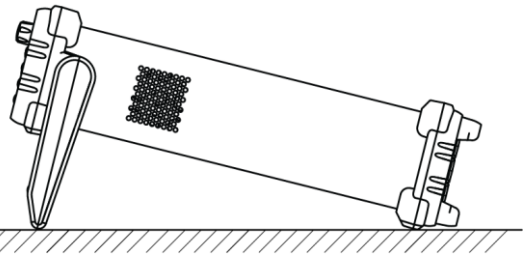
从侧面拉出手柄并顺时针旋转，适用于以下应用。

Horizontal



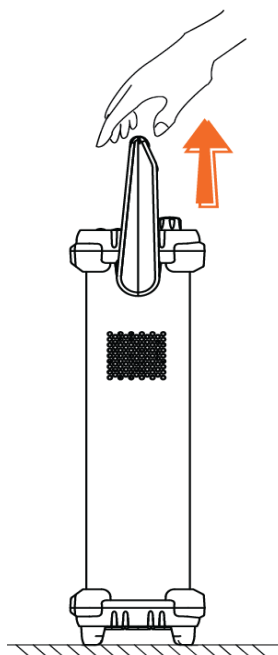
将装置水平放置。

Tilt



旋转倾斜支架的手柄。

Vertical

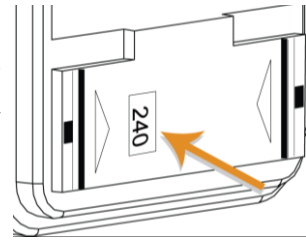


将手柄垂直放置，便于手提。

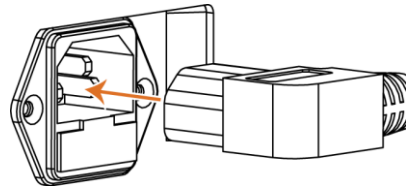
通电

步骤

1. 确保保险丝插座上清楚显示正确的线路电压(例如右图中的 240V)。如果没有, 请参阅第 328 页以设置正确的线路电压和保险丝。



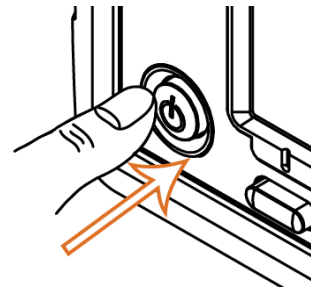
2. 将电源线连接到交流电压输入。



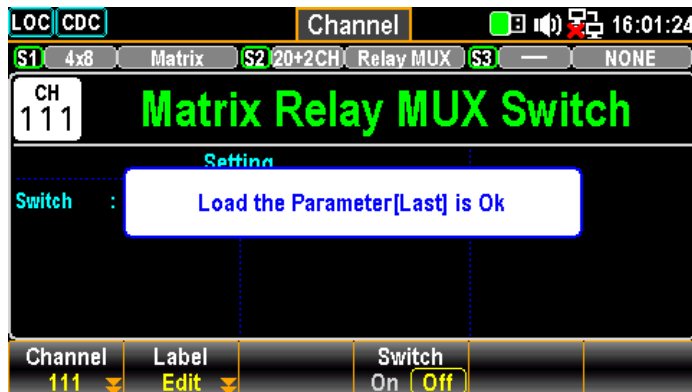
注意

确保电源线上的接地连接器已安全接地。这将影响测量精度。

3. 按下电源按钮, 直到打开前面板上的主电源开关。



4. 屏幕首先显示 GWINSTEK 的标志品牌, 然后显示消息“Load The Parameter[Last]is Ok”, 表示在初始启动时加载了上一个参数。



模块概述

模块安装	27
模块卸载	28
模块简介	28
DAQ-900 20-通道固态多路复用器	29
DAQ-901 20-通道电枢多路复用器	30
DAQ-903 40-通道单端多路复用器	31
DAQ-904 4x8 双线矩阵开关	32
DAQ-909 8-通道高压多路复用器	33

模块列表

背景

DAQ-9600 可用于一系列插件模块，为用户提供测量、切换和控制功能。每个模块都有特定的微处理器，它可以有效地共享主机处理器的负载，从而减少背板通信，以提高吞吐量。DAQ-9600 最多可提供 5 种不同的插件模块。请参阅下面的详细信息和规格。

- DAQ-900 20-通道固态多路复用器
- DAQ-901 20-通道电枢多路复用器
- DAQ-903 40-通道单端多路复用器
- DAQ-904 4 x 8 双线矩阵开关
- DAQ-909 8-通道高压多路复用器

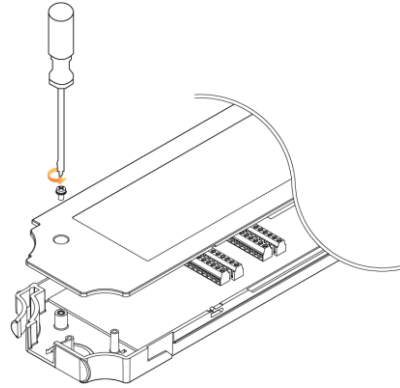
Model description	Type	Speed (ch/sec)	Max volts	Max amps	Bandwidth	Thermal offset	Comments
DAQ-900 20 ch Multiplexer	2-wire solid-state (4-wire selectable)	450	120 V		10 MHz	< 4 μ V	Built-in cold junction reference
DAQ-901 20 ch Multiplexer + 2 current channels	2-wire armature (4-wire selectable)	80	300 V	1 A	10 MHz	< 4 μ V	Built-in cold junction reference 2 additional current channels (22 total)
DAQ-903 40 ch Single-Ended Mux	1-wire armature (common low)	80	300 V		10 MHz	< 1 μ V	No four-wire measurements
DAQ-904 4 x 8 Matrix	2-wire armature		300 V		10 MHz	< 1 μ V	
DAQ-909 8 ch HV Multiplexer + 2 current channels	2-wire armature (4-wire selectable)	60	DC600 V AC400V	2 A	10 MHz	< 4 μ V	2 additional current channels (10 total)

模块安装

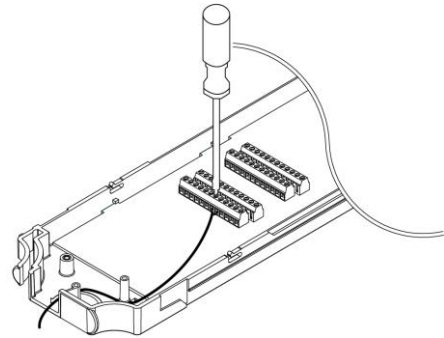
背景 按照以下步骤将导线连接到模块，并将其安装到 DAQ-9600 单元后面板的插槽中。

步骤

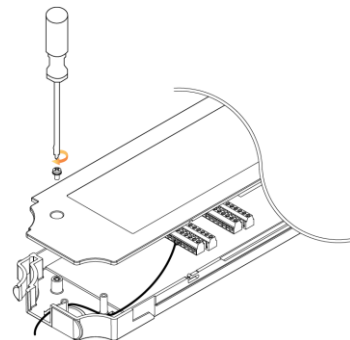
1. 使用十字螺丝刀从模块顶部松开螺钉，然后从模块上取下上盖。



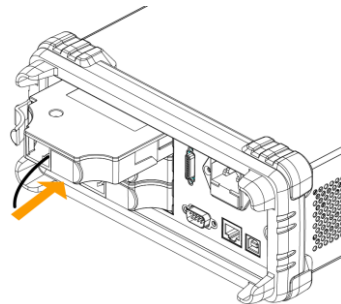
2. 在十字螺丝刀的帮助下，将导线连接到端子，然后将导线布线到模块的末端端口。



3. 将上盖恢复到模块上，然后用十字螺丝刀拧紧螺钉。



4. 将模块从 DAQ-9600 的后面板插入其中一个模块插槽。

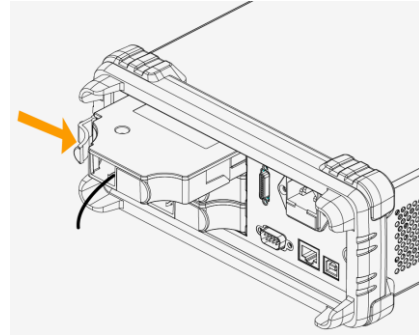


模块卸载

背景 按照以下步骤，了解如何从 DAQ-9600 后面板上的插槽中卸载模块。

步骤

1. 首先向内推动模块左后角的夹子，然后将模块从 DAQ-9600 后面板上的插槽中拉出。



注意

在通电过程中从后面板的插槽中安装/卸载模块将重启 DAQ-9600。

模块简介

背景 本章介绍了 DAQ-9600 可用的每个插件模块的框图和原理图。



注意

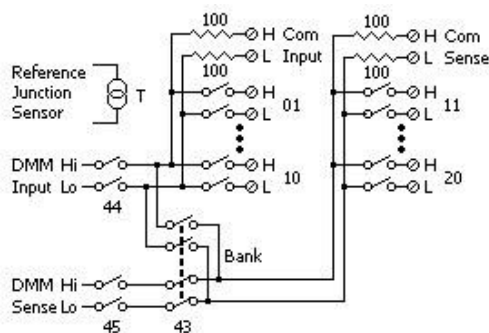
- 测量值不得超过额定电压
每个模块上标记的最大电压如下：
 - 1) DAQ-900: 120 Vrms
 - 2) DAQ-901, DAQ-903, DAQ-904: 300 Vrms
 - 3) DAQ-909: 600 Vdc/400Vrms
- 所有模块的测量输入端子的限制
 - 1) Sense LO to Input LO terminals are limited to 2Vpk for all modules. (DAQ-900, DAQ-901, DAQ-903 and DAQ-909)
 - 2) Sense HI to Sense LO terminals are limited to 200Vpk for DAQ-901 and DAQ-903. Sense HI to Sense LO terminals are limited to 100Vpk for DAQ-900.
 - 3) Input LO to Earth ground are limited to 500Vpk for DAQ-901 and DAQ-903. Input LO to Earth ground are limited to 200Vpk for DAQ-900.

DAQ-900 20-通道固态多路复用器

背景

该模块分为 2 个组，每个组由 10 个双线通道组成，最多有 20 个通道，可切换 Hi 和 Lo 输入，并为外部设备或内部 DMM 提供完全隔离的输入。在四线电阻测量过程中，组 A 的通道与组 B 的通道自动配对，以提供 source 和 sense 连接。此外，该模式可以通过内置热电偶基准连接，最大限度地减少测量时由热梯度引起的误差。

方框图



⚠ 注意

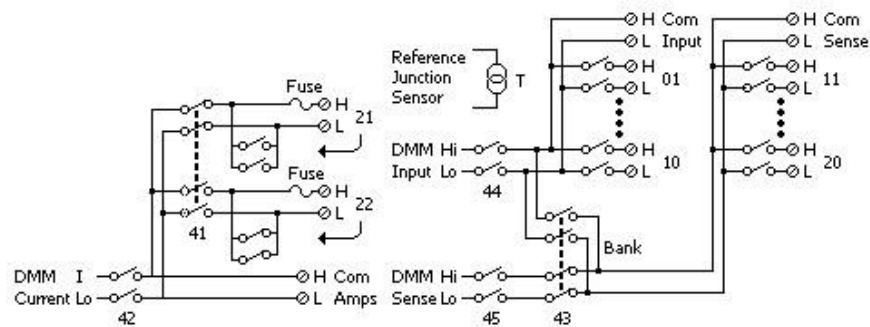
- 使用额定电压最高的电线，以避免触电。在拆除模块盖之前，应关闭连接到模块的所有外部设备的电源。
- 强烈建议，当多路复用多个源时，为了防止多个信号源相互连接，这些源应该连接在同一模块的单独组上，或者仅仅连接在单独的模块上。
- 当 hazardous 电压源连接到模块的任何通道时，应根据当地 EHS（环境、健康和安全）实践对装置和 DUT（被测设备）进行监督。

DAQ-901 20-通道电枢多路复用器

背景

该模块分为 2 组，每组由 10 个双线通道组成，有两个额外的保险丝通道，用内部 DMM 进行直接和校准的交流或直流电流测量。总共 22 个通道同时切换 Hi 和 Lo 输入，为外部设备或内部 DMM 提供完全隔离的输入。在四线电阻测量过程中，组 A 的通道与组 B 的通道自动配对，以提供 source 和 sense 连接。此外，该模式可以通过内置热电偶基准连接，最大限度地减少测量时由热梯度引起的误差。

方框图



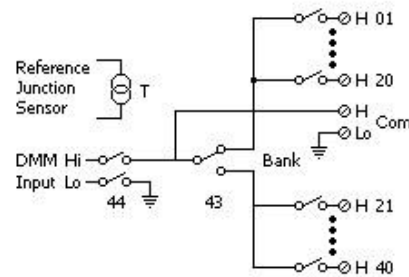
⚠ 注意

- 由于两个通道（21 和 22）中的一个通道连接时，另一个通道将关闭，因此确保一次将其中一个通道（21 或 22）连接到内部 DMM 或 COM。
- 使用额定电压最高的电线以避免触电。在拆除模块盖之前，应关闭连接到模块的所有外部设备的电源。
- 强烈建议，当多路复用多个 source 时，为了防止多个信号源相互连接，这些 source 应该连接在同一模块的单独组上，或者仅仅连接在单独的模块上。
- 当 hazardous 电压源连接到模块的任何通道时，应根据当地 EHS（环境，健康和安全）对设备和 DUT 进行监督。

DAQ-903 40-通道单端多路复用器

背景 该模块分为 2 组，每组由 20 个通道组成。所有 40 个通道，带有用于模块的 common Lo，仅切换 Hi。该模块适用于高密度开关的应用，这些应用需要有 common Lo 的单线输入。

方框图



⚠注意

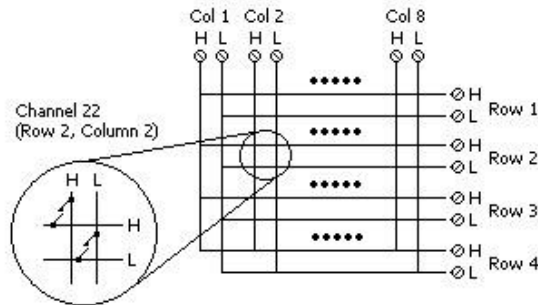
- 此模块不允许直接测量 4 线或电流测量值。
- 一次只能关闭一个通道，关闭通道将打开之前关闭的通道。
- 使用额定电压最高的电线，以避免触电。在拆除模块盖之前，应关闭连接到模块的所有外部设备的电源。
- 强烈建议，当多路复用多个 source 时，为了防止多个信号源相互连接，这些 source 应该连接在同一模块的单独组上，或者仅仅连接在单独的模块上。
- 当 hazardous 电压源连接到模块的任何通道时，应根据当地 EHS（环境、健康和安全性）实践对装置和 DUT 进行监督。

DAQ-904 4x8 双线矩阵开关

背景

该模块采用 8 列乘 4 行配置，由 32 个双线交叉点组成。通过在多个模块之间连接列和行，可以在大型机中构建具有多达 96 个交叉点的更大矩阵。此外，用户可以利用该模块将多个仪器连接到多个点，或同时连接到 DUT 上的输出和输入的任何混合。由于该模块不允许连接到内部 DMM，交叉点的每个继电器都拥有一个唯一的通道标签，该标签代表列和行。以下图为例，通道 32 代表 3 行和 2 列之间的交叉点。

方框图



⚠ 注意

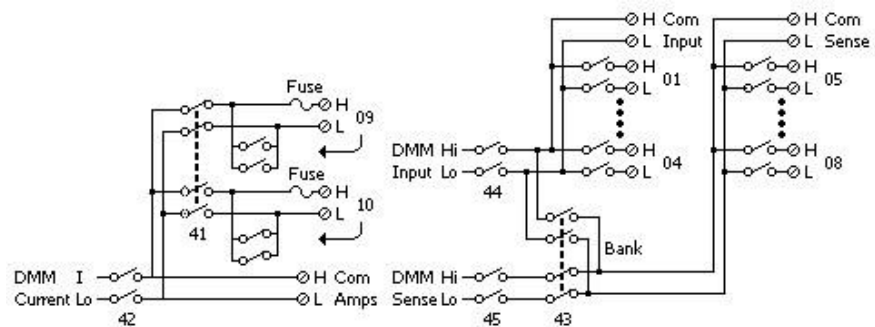
- 可以同时关闭此模块上的多个通道。
- 使用额定电压最高的电线，以避免触电。在拆除模块盖之前，应关闭连接到模块的所有外部设备的电源。
- 强烈建议，当多路复用多个 source 时，为了防止多个信号源相互连接，这些 source 应该连接在同一模块的单独组上，或者仅仅连接在单独的模块上。
- 当 hazardous 电压源连接到模块的任何通道时，应根据当地 EHS（环境、健康和安全）对装置和 DUT 进行监督。

DAQ-909 8-通道高压多路复用器

背景

该模块分为 2 组，每组由 4 个双线通道组成，有两个额外的保险丝通道，用内部 DMM 进行直接和校准的交流或直流电流测量。总共 10 个通道同时切换 Hi 和 Lo 输入，为外部设备或内部 DMM 提供完全隔离的输入。在四线电阻测量过程中，组 A 的通道与组 B 的通道自动配对，以提供 source 和 sense 连接。

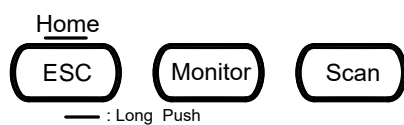
方框图



⚠ 注意

- 由于两个通道（09 和 10）中的一个通道在连接另一个通道时将关闭，因此请确保一次将其中一个通道（09 或 10）连接到内部 DMM 或 COM。
- 当执行从通道 01 到 10 的电流测量时，需要使用外部并联电阻。
- 使用额定电压最高的电线，以避免触电。在拆除模块盖之前，应关闭连接到模块的所有外部设备的电源。
- 强烈建议，当多路复用多个 source 时，为了防止多个信号源相互连接，这些 source 应该连接在同一模块的单独组上，或者仅仅连接在单独的模块上。
- 当 hazardous 电压源连接到模块的任何通道时，应根据当地 EHS（环境、健康和安全）对装置和 DUT 进行监督。

操作菜单



Monitor 模式	39
显示 - 数字	40
显示 - 条形图	41
显示 - 趋势图	42
显示 - 直方图	46
扫描模式	49
同时扫描模式和监视器模式	51

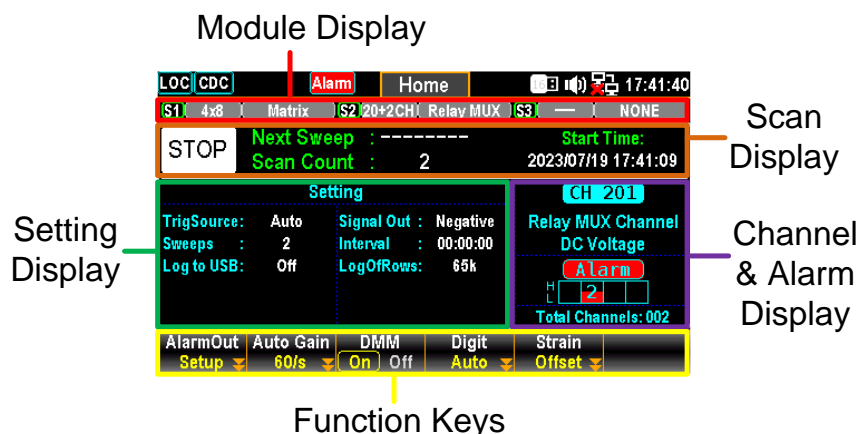
Home 模式

背景

按住前面板上的 *Home* 键 1 秒可进入主菜单，显示几个基本设置。有关详细信息，请参阅下图。



主菜单图表



模块显示 包括模块插槽号和模块名称，以及每个模块的总通道数。最多可以显示 3 个已安装的模块。

扫描显示 扫描模式相关信息的状态。有关扫描菜单的详细信息，请参阅第 134 页。

通道 & 报警显示 上半部分表示当前通道编号和模块名称以及测量类型信息。使用旋钮或箭头导航通道。下半部分表示报警相关信息，如果触发，最多有 4 个报警显示为红色。对于每个报警输出，上限和下限的触发报警分别显示为两半（上半部分和下半部分）。此外，激活的总通道数在本节下文中介绍。

设置显示 此处显示了一些基本设置，包括“Interval”（第 94 页）和“Log”（第 133 页）。

功能键 可操作功能键可供用户配置多种功能。有关更多详细信息，请参阅以下章节。



F1 (AlarmOut)键设置报警模式相关设置

- Alarm Mode
- Latch: 触发的报警输出一直保持到用户手动清除报警为止。
 - Track: 当测量读数在限值范围内时，触发的报警输出会自动清除。

- Alarm Out
- Pos: 所有 4 条报警输出线均配置为在 3.3 V 时显示报警。
 - Neg: 所有 4 条报警输出线均配置为指示 0V 时的报警。

- Alarm Clear
- Alarm1 ~ 4: 清除所选报警输出行的报警状态。
 - All: 清除所有 4 条报警输出线的报警状态。

AlarmOut 选择




F2 (Auto Gain)键指定扫描模式的增益值

在长时间执行由覆盖多个通道的扫描组组成的扫描模式时，建议激活自动增益功能，以尝试重新获得参考电压的相对值，这很容易受到长期扫描测量的影响。通过激活此功能，由于在每次扫描开始前执行了额外的自动增益操作，总扫描时间将根据选定的速度选项而略微延长。

自动增益选择



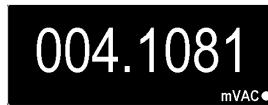
F3 (DMM) 键用于 基本上，DAQ-9600 配备了内部 DMM 功能，允许多达 3 启用或禁用内部 个具有多个通道的模块测量连接的不同 DUT。然而，根据具体应用，用户可能需要连接外部 DMM 进行测量，同时保留多个模块与 DAQ-9600 提供的 DUT 同时连接的功能。在这种情况下，关闭 DMM 功能，因此 DAQ-9600 仅充当多通道开关集线器，并将从连接的 DUT 接收的信号重新路由到外部 DMM 进行测量。当禁用 DMM 功能时，内部 DMM 关闭，因此图标 “” 出现在上半部状态栏中。此外，每个通道的测量设置的可用选项也将受到限制。有关详细信息，请参阅第 87 页。

DMM 选择

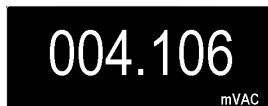


F4 (Digit) 键用于 Auto 最大数字根据应用的测量功能和自动刷新率而变化。定义测量的最大数字

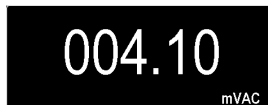
6 1/2 最大数字固定为 6½ 显示。



5 1/2 最大数字固定为 5½ 显示。



4 1/2 最大数字固定为 4½ 显示。

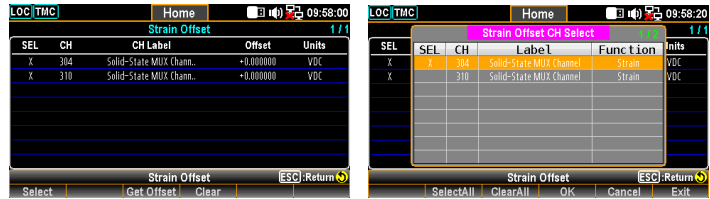


Digit 选择

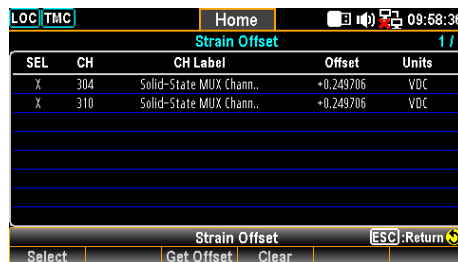


F5 (Strain)键设置 如果用户为应变测量配置通道，则应变偏移可用于计算应变测量的偏移值

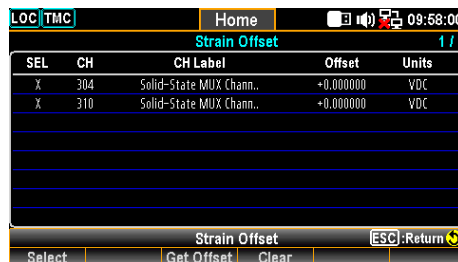
Select 按下可启动应变通道列表，显示应变测量中设置的可用通道供选择。用旋钮浏览通道，然后按 *Select* 或 *Select All* 确认通道。按 *Cancel* 或 *Clear All* 取消选择通道。按 *OK* 确认选择。按 *Exit* 可退出页面而不保存所选内容。



Get Offset 按下可立即获取所选通道的偏移值。将相应地显示每个选定通道的偏移值。



Clear 按下可清除所选通道的偏移值。列表上的偏移值在执行后立即返回到 0。



应变偏移选择



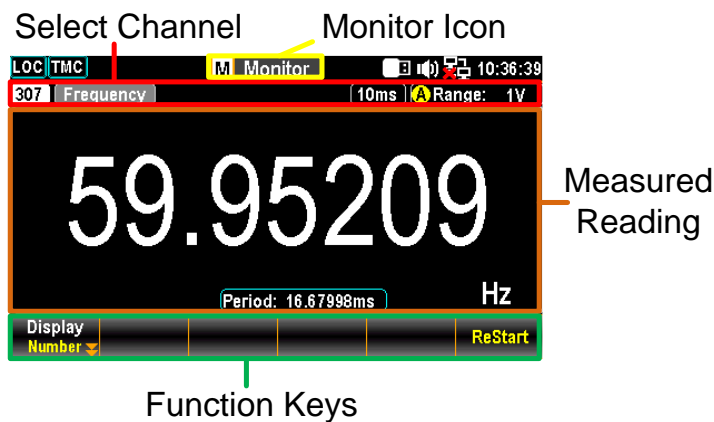
Monitor 模式

背景

按下前面板上的 *Monitor* 键启动监视器功能，查看选定通道上的实时测量读数。当扫描模式与监视器模式同时激活时，只有当选择通道在扫描过程中被扫描时，选择通道上的测量读数才会更新。再次按下 *Monitor* 键退出监视器模式。有关详细信息，请参阅下图。

Monitor

Monitor 菜单图表



Monitor 图标 状态图标和菜单标识表示监视器模式正在进行中。

选择通道 使用旋钮或箭头键导航通道。选择通道编号以及附属配置显示在此处。

测量读数 选择通道的实时测量读数显示在本节中。

功能键 可操作功能键可供用户配置多种显示模式。有关更多详细信息，请参阅以下子章节。

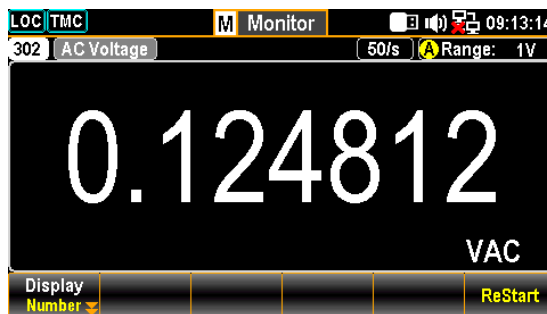
显示 - 数字

显示器中的功能
键 - 数字



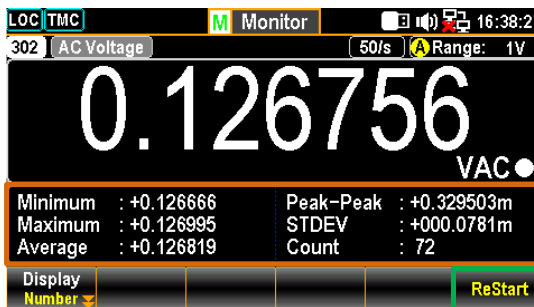
F1 (Display)键进入
数字显示

Number 屏幕显示读取显示的数字模式。数字显示的最大位数取决于数字配置。



- Restart:

与趋势图和直方图中的 Restart 键相同，它特别适用于激活 MathDisp 的 STAT 时的数字显示。一旦用户按下 Restart 键，将重新测量相关的 STAT 值。有关数学章节中 STAT 的详细信息，请参阅第 116 页。



STAT
relevant
values

ReStart key

显示 - 条形图

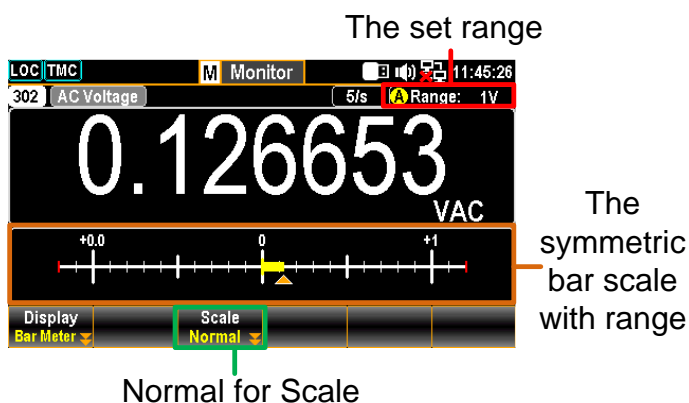
显示器中的功能
键-条形图



F1 (Display)键进入
条形图显示

屏幕下半部分显示条形图，顶部显示读数显示的数字。显示的最大数字取决于数字配置。

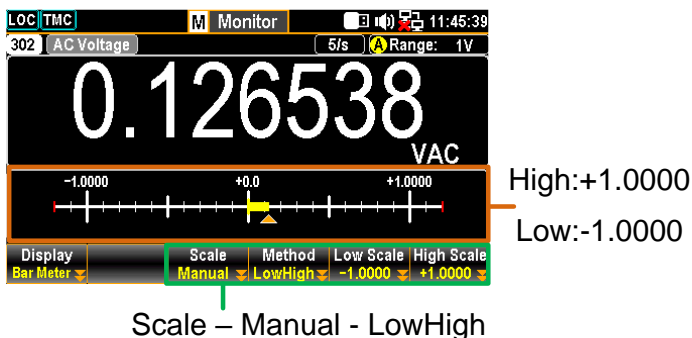
- Scale - Normal:
允许条形仪表的刻度与选定的测量范围对称。



- Scale - Manual:
允许在不同的刻度范围内定制条形仪表的刻度。

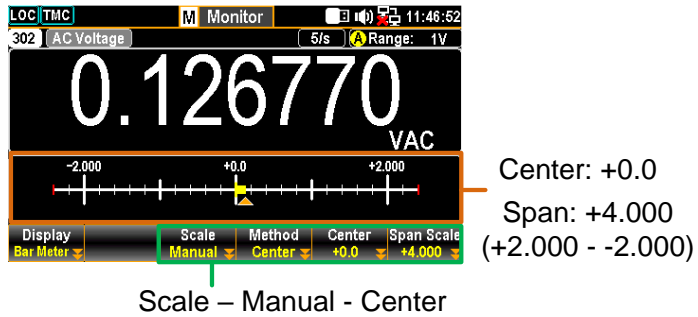
LowHigh for Method

当选择 LowHigh 时，可以进一步确定条形仪表显示屏上高端和低端的精确刻度。



Center for Method

选择 Center 后，可以进一步确定仪表条显示的确切 Center 值和 Span Scale。



显示 - 趋势图

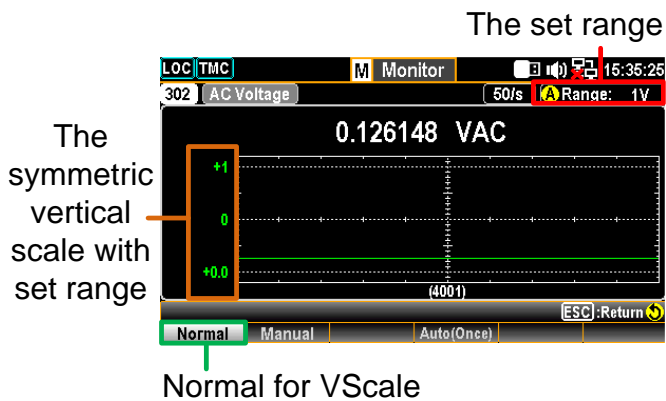
显示器中的功能键-趋势图



F1 (Display)键进入 趋势图
趋势图显示

屏幕下部显示趋势图，顶部显示数字，用于读数显示。显示的最大数字取决于数字配置。

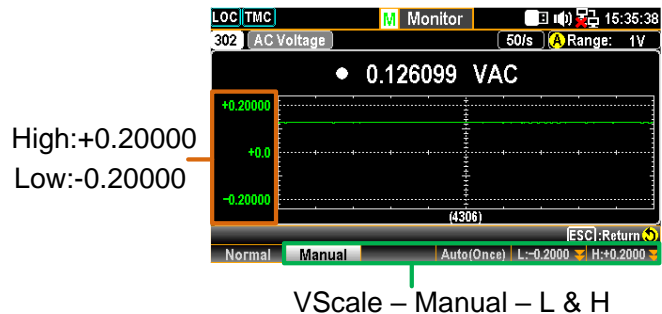
- VScale - Normal:
允许趋势图的垂直刻度与设置的测量范围对称。



- VScale - Manual:
允许在不同的范围内自定义趋势图的垂直比例。

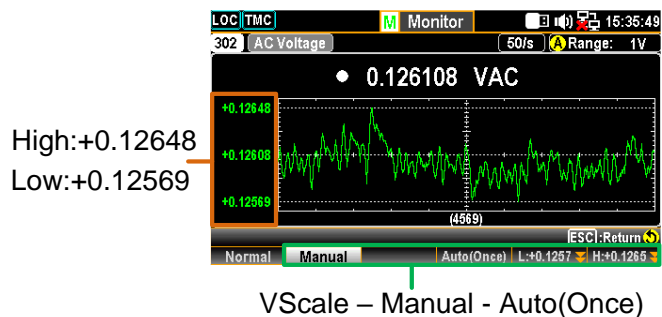
L & H for Manual

在单独设置 L 和 H 之后，垂直上下范围相应地对应于设置值。

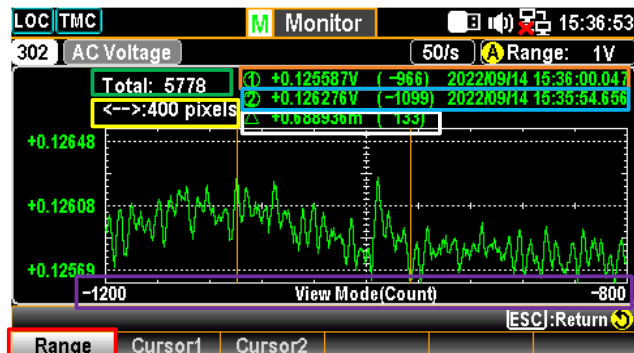


Auto(Once) for Manual

按下 Auto (Once) 后，垂直上下范围将根据趋势图中最近的 400 个测量计数自动定义。



- HScale - Count:**
 趋势图的水平刻度与设定的测量速度对称。例如，设置 50/s 会导致更快的水平趋势速度，而设置 1/s 会导致更慢的水平趋势速度。
- Stop&View - Range:**
 按 *Stop&View* 键停止测量并查看趋势图上的详细信息。按 *Range* 键，然后向右或向左滚动旋钮键，在不同的部分移动光标。



Green Sect. 进入 Stop&View 之前的测量总数。

Yellow Sect. 按下旋钮键可更改每次滚动旋钮键移动的最大计数。

1 pixel – 40 pixels – 400 pixels

Orange Sect. 所选计数的最低值及其附属序列号和时间戳。

Blue Sect. 所选计数的最高值及其附属序列号和时间戳。

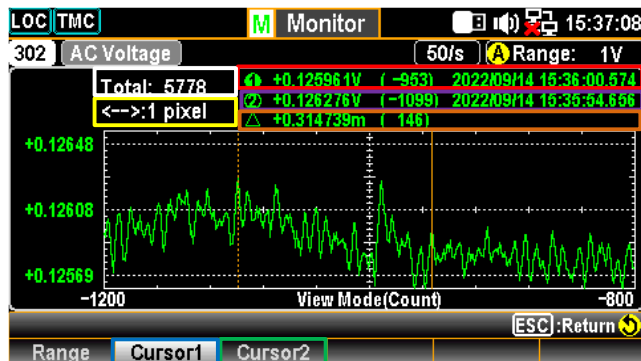
White Sect. 所选计数及其附属序列号的最高值和最低值之间的差值。

Purple Sect. 显示的水平测量刻度固定为 400 个计数

Red Sect. 通过每次向右或向左滚动旋钮键到不同的部分来指示移动范围的计数。以 Yellow Sect 为原型，当定义了 400 个像素时，滚动 *Knob* 键一次，刻度每次增加或减少 400 个计数。

■ Stop&View – Cursor 1 & Cursor 2:

按 *Stop&View* 键停止测量，并查看趋势图上每个计数的最低值和最高值。向右或向左滚动旋钮键可在不同部分移动光标。



White Sect. 进入 Stop&View 之前的测量总数。

Green Sect.	按下 <i>Cursor1</i> 以检查每个计数的最低值。
Blue Sect.	按下 <i>Cursor2</i> 以检查每个计数的最高值。
Red Sect.	所选计数的最低值及其附属序列号和时间戳。
Purple Sect.	所选计数的最高值及其附属序列号和时间戳。
Yellow Sect.	按下旋钮键可更改每次滚动旋钮键移动的最大计数。 1 pixel – 10 pixels – 20 pixels
Orange Sect.	所选计数及其附属序列号的最高值和最低值之间的差值。

- Strat/Restart:
进入 Stop&View 后，趋势图中的测量读数将暂停。按 *Start* 键可重新开始读取趋势图。
-

显示 - 直方图

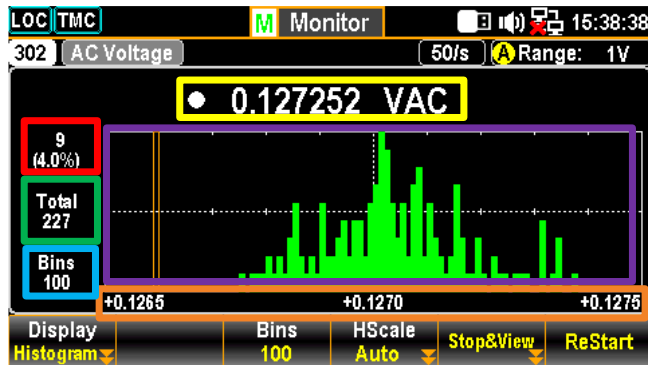
显示器中的功能
键-直方图



F1 (Display) 键进入 直方图
直方图显示

屏幕下部显示直方图，顶部显示数字，用于读数显示。数字显示的最大数字取决于数字配置。

- Bins - 100:
在直方图显示中可以看到多达 100 个条形 bin，表示测量的计数。



Green Sect. 表示当前累计的总测量 bin。

Red Sect. 表示测量值的最高部分的 bin，以及其在测量总计数中的附属百分比。

Yellow Sect. 当前在数字模式下测量的读数。

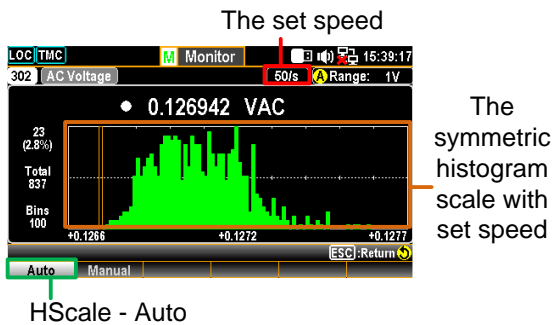
Purple Sect. 测量 bin 的直方图显示。最多可以同时显示 100 个最新的 bin。

Blue Sect. 紫色部分中显示的最大 bin 数。

Orange Sect. 直方图显示的水平比例范围。

- Hscale - Auto:

直方图的水平刻度与设定的测量速度对称。例如，设置 50/s 会导致更快的水平直方图速度，而设置 1/s 会导致更慢的水平直方图速度。

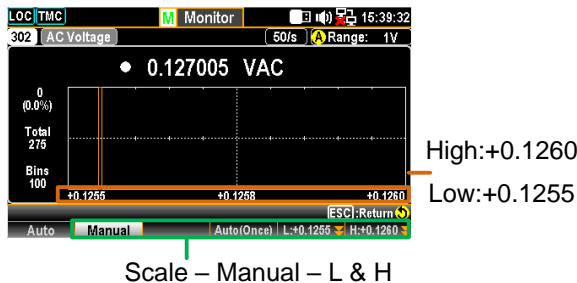


- HScale - Manual:

允许在不同的部分自定义直方图的水平比例。

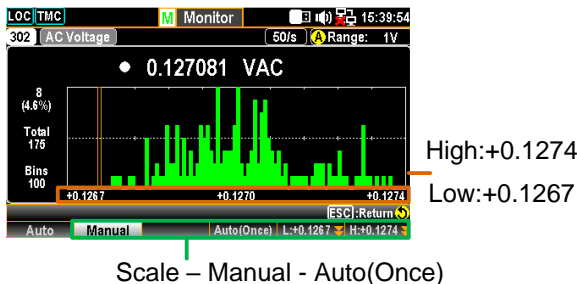
L & H for Manual

在单独设置 *L* 和 *H* 之后，水平的左右刻度相应地对应于设置的 *L* 和 *H* 值。

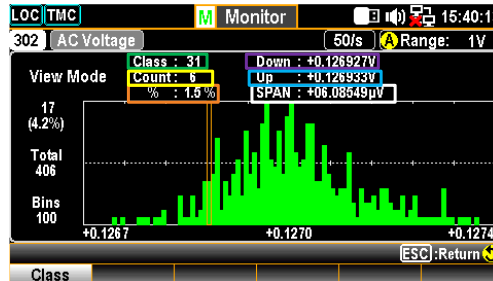


Auto(Once) for Manual

按下 *Auto(Once)* 后，将根据直方图中的最新测量值自动定义水平左右刻度。



- Stop&View - Class:
 按 *Stop&View* 键停止测量并查看直方图上的详细信息。向右或向左滚动旋钮键可在不同的 bin 上移动光标。



Green Sect. 表示所选的 bin 编号。向右或向左滚动旋钮键可更改 bin 编号以进行检查。

Yellow Sect. 表示测量的总累计计数。

Orange Sect. 表示所选 bin 编号中测量总计数的准确百分比。

Purple Sect. 表示在所选 bin 内测量的最低值。

Blue Sect. 表示在所选 bin 内测量的最高值。

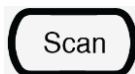
White Sect. 表示最高值和最低值之间的值差。

- Strat/Restart:
 进入 Stop&View 后，直方图中的测量读数将暂停。按 *Start* 键重新开始读取直方图。

扫描模式

背景

按下前面板上的 *Scan* 键以启动扫描功能。在扫描过程中，DAQ-9600 扫描先前配置了测量功能的可用通道。此外，DAQ-9600 也将在扫描过程中扫描其计算公式已预先配置的计算机通道（401-420）。有关计算机通道的详细信息，请参阅第 90 页。



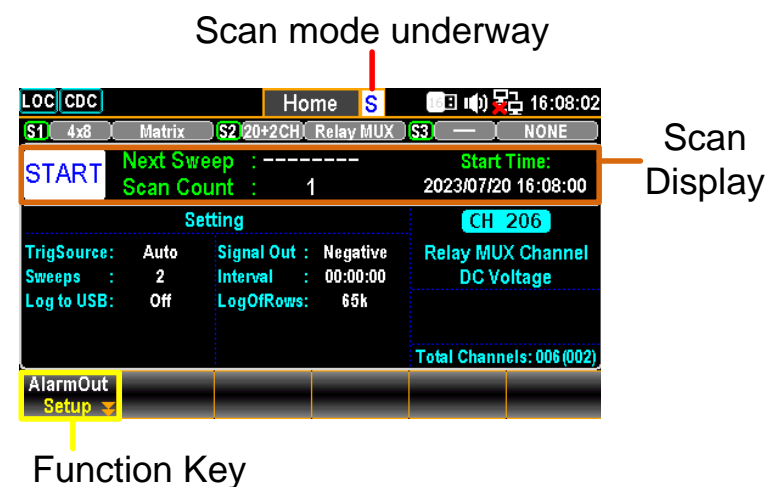
对于之前未配置测量功能的通道，扫描模式将从扫描过程中跳过它们。DAQ-9600 扫描从 slot 1 到 slot 3 的可用通道，然后扫描计算机通道（401-420）。扫描过程由用户定义的扫描组成，扫描表示一次通过可用通道。

在扫描过程中，内存中存储了多达 100,000 个带有时间戳的读数数据。一旦用户开始新的扫描过程，上一次扫描过程中的所有读数数据将自动清除在内存中。

要停止扫描过程，请按住 *Scan* 键 1 秒，扫描将立即停止。

扫描模式图

本质上，扫描模式的显示与主页模式的显示几乎相同。如有必要，请参阅第 35 页，了解主页模式图的说明。本文着重介绍了扫描显示的相关信息。



扫描显示	START /STOP	用户按下 <i>Scan</i> 键后, 状态变为 START 。扫描过程完成后或用户按住 <i>Scan</i> 键 1 秒后, 它将变为 STOP。
	Next Sweep	表示每次扫描之间的间隔操作。动作根据 Trig Source 设置而变化。有关间隔的详细信息, 请参见第 94 页。
	Scan Count	表示扫描过程中已完成的扫描计数。扫描次数基于 Sweeps 设置。有关间隔的详细信息, 请参见第 94 页。
	Start Time	扫描进程的最新开始日期和时间显示在此处。
功能键		在扫描过程中, 可操作功能键 <i>AlarmOut</i> 用于用户单独清除 alarm 1 ~ alarm 4, 或清除所有报警 (如有)。

扫描功能键选择



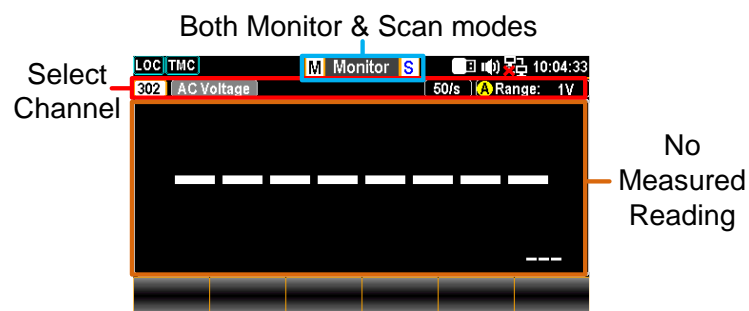
Fl (AlarmOut)键可在扫描模式期间清除警报	Alarm	▪ Alarm1 ~ 4:
	Clear	清除所选报警输出行的报警状态。
		▪ All:
		清除所有 4 条报警输出线的报警状态。

同时扫描模式和监视器模式

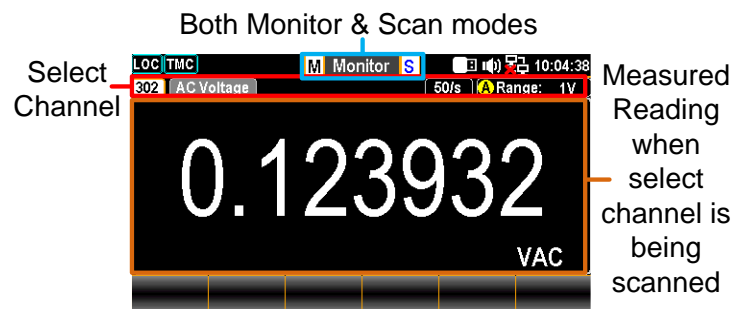
描述 用户可以同时激活扫描模式和监视器模式。当扫描模式与监视器模式同时激活时，只有当选择通道在扫描过程中被扫描时，选择通道上的测量读数才会更新一次。

此外，与监视器模式类似，它可以通过使用旋钮或箭头键浏览通道，以查看每个通道的更新测量读数。

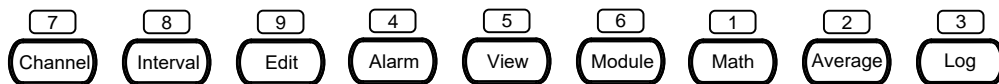
扫描和监视模式图 当选择通道尚未从第一次扫描开始扫描时，它不会在显示器上读取测量读数。



当选择通道在扫描过程中进行扫描时，测量读数将被显示，并且只有在下一次扫描中再次扫描时才会再次更新。



配置菜单



DCV/ACV 测量	56
电压转换表	58
波峰因数表	59
温度测量	60
热电偶设置	60
热电偶传感器类型	62
参考结点温度 (SIM 温度)	63
热敏电阻 2W/4W 设置	64
RTD 2W/4W 设定	66
应变测量	69
全桥&半桥设置	69
泊松排列中的全桥和半桥	71
弯曲泊松排列中的全桥设置	74
四分之一桥设置	75
2W & 4W 直接设定	78
2-Wire & 4-Wire 电阻测量	80
频率/周期测量	82
二极管测量	83
电容测量	84
DCI/ACI 测量	85
扫描 2 线&4 线测量	87
通道的开关模式	88
计算机通道	90
基本数学	91
统计	92
多项式 5TH	93
Interval 菜单	94
编辑菜单	97
复制通道	98

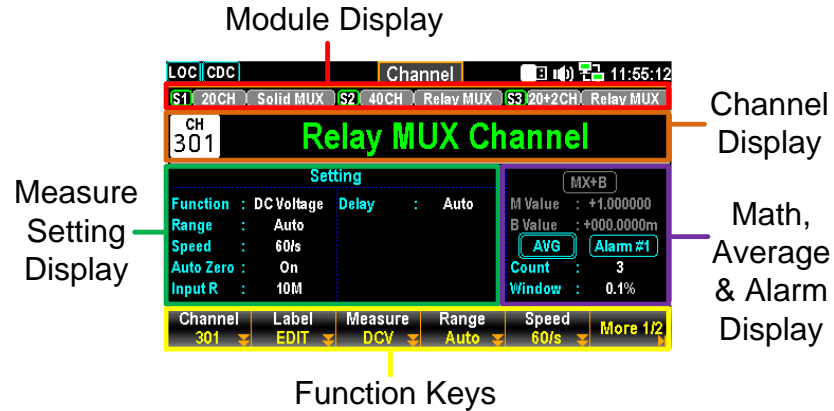
警报菜单	100
警报配置	101
查看菜单	103
数据查看	103
列表显示	103
统计信息显示	104
趋势图显示	105
直方图显示	110
警报	111
错误	112
继电器循环	113
模块菜单	114
数学菜单	116
dBm 测量	116
dB 测量	119
MX+B 测量	122
1/X 测量	125
百分比测量	128
平均值菜单	131
Log 菜单	133
Capture	133
扫描数据	134

通道菜单

背景 按下前面板上的 *Channel* 键进入通道菜单，在该菜单中可以从插槽模块中为每个通道选择各种测量值。有关详细信息，请参阅下图。



通道菜单图



模块显示 包括模块插槽号和模块名称，以及每个模块的总通道数。最多可以显示 3 个已安装的模块。

通道显示 选择通道数和通道名称显示在此处。

测量设置 显示选择通道的每个测量的参数设置。可用显示 的设置根据每个测量值而变化。

数学平均值 & 报警显示 显示选择通道的数学功能设置。有关数学的详细信息，请参见第 116 页。

显示选择通道的平均计数和窗口设置。有关 Average 的详细信息，请参见第 128 页。

显示所选通道的报警上限和下限设置。有关报警的详细信息，请参见第 100 页。

按下 *knob* 键在 AVG 和 Alarm 设置显示之间切换。

功能键 可操作功能键可供用户配置每个通道的测量值。有关更多详细信息，请参见以下章节。

通道功能键选择



F1 (Channel) 键选择一个通道

按 F1 键选择一个通道。使用数字键盘或旋转旋钮键确认选择。此外，它还可以直接从通道显示中旋转旋钮键来导航通道。



F2 (Label) 键命名一个通道

按 F2 键启动键盘，用户旋转旋钮键选择字符，然后单击输入以确认选择。按 OK 保存，同时按 *Exit KeyB* 退出而不保存。大写锁定在大写和小写之间切换字符。*Backspace* 只是将光标向后移动并删除字符。



F3 (Measure) 键配置测量

测量部分包含几种设置复杂的测量类型，我们将在下面的子章节中详细介绍。

DCV/ACV 测量

描述 直流和交流电压测量配置。

F3 (测量) 选择 ACV 或 DCV

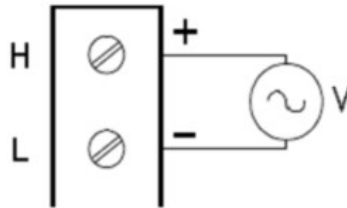
DCV

Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/2
301	EDIT	DCV	Auto	60/s	▶▶

ACV

Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/2
302	EDIT	ACV	Auto	50/s	▶▶

电压源和模块端子连接



F4 (Range) 键为 ACV 和 DCV 选择量程

按键进入 Range 菜单，然后分别选择 ACV 和 DCV 测量的目标量程。Auto（自动）表示基于 source 输入的范围是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，有时会导致测量速度变慢。此外，使用 Range 键可以迅速选择量程。

F5 (Speed)键为 ACV 和 DCV 选择速度

按键进入速度菜单，然后分别为 ACV 和 DCV 测量值选择目标速度。此外，使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/2)键进入下一功能键页面

按键进入下一页（More 2/2），更多功能配置用于测量。

More 2/2 页面中的功能键

DCV

Auto Zero	Input R		Delay	More 2/2
On Off	10M Auto		Auto	◀◀

ACV

			Delay	More 2/2
			Auto	◀◀

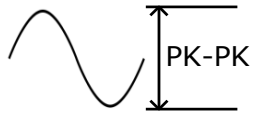
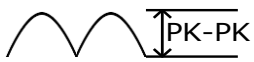
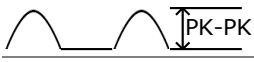
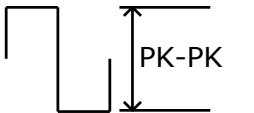

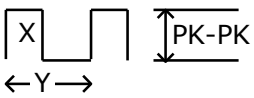
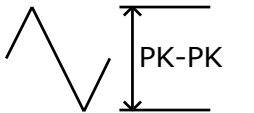
Auto Zero (F1)键可设置自动调零（仅 DCV）

打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行调零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Input R (F2) 键选择 输入电阻 (仅 DCV)	它规定了测量终端输入阻抗，为 10 MΩ 或 Auto。自动模式为 100 mV、1 V 和 10 V 挡位选择高阻抗 (Hi-Z)，为 100 V 和 600 V 挡位选择 10 MΩ。在大多数情况下，10MΩ 高到足以不加载大多数电路，但低到足以使高阻抗电路的读数稳定。与 (Hi-Z) 选项相比，它还可以获得噪音更小的读数，该选项适用于 10MΩ 负载较大的情况。
Delay (F5) 键选择延 迟时间	用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

电压转换表

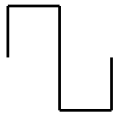





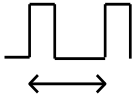

背景 该表显示了各种波形中交流和直流读数之间的关系。

波形	Peak to Peak	AC (True RMS)	DC
Sine 	2.828	1.000	0.000
Rectified Sine (full wave) 	1.414	0.435	0.900
Rectified Sine (half wave) 	2.000	0.771	0.636
Square 	2.000	1.000	0.000
Rectified Square 	1.414	0.707	0.707
Rectangular Pulse 	2.000	$2K$ $K = \sqrt{(D - D^2)}$ $D = X/Y$	$2D$ $D = X/Y$
Triangle Sawtooth 	3.464	1.000	0.000

波峰因数表

背景

波峰因数是峰值信号振幅与信号 RMS 值的比值。它决定了交流测量的准确性。如果波峰因数小于 3.0，则电压测量不会因满量程下的动态范围限制而导致误差。如果波峰因数大于 3.0，则通常表示波形异常，如下表所示。

波形	形状	波峰因数
方波		1.0
正弦波		1.414
三角形锯齿		1.732
混合频率		1.414 ~ 2.0
SCR output 100% ~ 10%		1.414 ~ 3.0
白噪声		3.0 ~ 4.0
交流耦合脉冲串		>3.0
尖峰		>9.0

温度测量

描述	温度测量配置。通常，它需要一个带有支持探针的温度传感器——热电偶、热敏电阻和电阻式温度检测器（RTD）。	
温度范围	热电偶	-200°C ~ +1820°C (vary by sensor types)
	RTD	-200°C ~ +630°C
	热敏电阻	-80°C ~ +150°C
 注意	根据不同的安装模块，某些温度测量值（热敏电阻、RTD）可能不可用。	

热电偶设置

F3 (Measure) 键选择
TEMP

TEMP

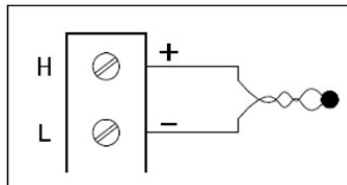


F4 (Probe) 键选择
TCouple

TCouple



热电偶和模块端子连接



F5 (Speed) 键选择
速度

按键进入 Speed（速度）菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外，使用 *Arrow* 键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3) 键进入
下一个功能键页面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 2/3）进行测量。

更多 2/3 页中的功能键



自动调零 (F1) 键
设置自动调零

打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行调零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Unit (F2)键设置温度
单位

按键进入温度单位菜单，然后将温度测量单位设置为°C（摄氏度）、°F（华氏度）或°K。

Type (F3) 键指定传
感器类型

按键进入 sensor 类型菜单，然后将 sensor 类型指定为 J、K、N、R、S、T、B 或 E。

Simulated (F4)键设置
模拟方式

按键进入模拟方式设置菜单，然后为“参考冷结点温度”选择自动、固定或外部。

Fix Value (F5) 键为固
定模拟方式

当选择“Fixed”（固定）作为“Simulated”（模拟）时，按 F5 进一步配置固定值。

Ref CH (F5) 键为外
部模拟方式

当选择“External”（外部）作为“Simulated”（模拟）时，按 F5 键从列表中进一步选择一个参考通道。

F6 (More 2/3)键进入
下一个功能键页
面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 3/3）进行测量。

More 3/3 页面中的
功能键



ADJ (F1) 键设置
Auto SIM Offset

当选择“Auto”（自动）作为“Simulated”（模拟）时，按 F1 键可进一步定义“自动 SIM”的偏移值。

Open Check (F3) 键以设置开路认证 为了验证热电偶的正确连接以进行测量，请开启 Open Check 功能。激活时，DAQ-9600 在每次温度评估的同时执行电阻测量，以检测任何开路。如果识别出一个，结果将显示为+Overload。忽略此验证可能导致电压读数接近零，从而导致温度读数无效。默认情况下，该设置为“关闭”。请注意，由于 Open Check 功能的激活，测量时间将或多或少地增加。

Delay (F5) 键选择延迟时间 用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

热电偶传感器类型

背景 该仪器接受热电偶输入，并根据两种不同金属的电压差计算温度。热电偶传感器类型是需要考虑的主要因素之一。

参数	热电偶传感器类型	测量范围	分辨率
	J	-210 to +1200°C	0.002 °C
	K	-200 to +1372°C	0.002 °C
	N	-200 to +1300°C	0.003 °C
	R	-50 to +1768°C	0.01 °C
	S	-50 to +1768°C	0.01 °C
	T	-200 to +400°C	0.002 °C
	B	+250 to +1820°C	0.01 °C
	E	-200 to +1000°C	0.002 °C

参考结点温度 (SIM 温度)

背景
(仅热电偶)

当热电偶连接到 DAQ-9600 时，应考虑热电偶引线和 DAQ-96000 输入端子之间的温差，并将其消除；否则可能添加错误的温度。参考结点温度的值应由用户确定。

类型	范围	分辨率
SIM (simulated)	-20°C ~ +80°C	0.01°C

终端温度由用户手动定义。

默认值：自动

热敏电阻 2W/4W 设置

F3 (Measure) 键选择
TEMP

TEMP

Channel	Label	Measure	Probe	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	TEMP	Them2W	60/s	More 1/3

F4 (Probe) 键选择
Them2W 或 Them4W

Them2W

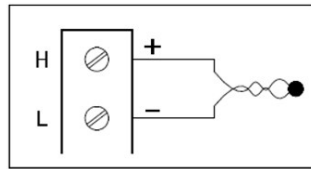
Channel	Label	Measure	Probe	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	TEMP	Them2W	60/s	More 1/3

Them4W

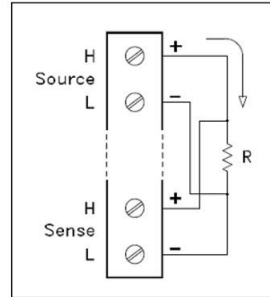
Channel	Label	Measure	Probe	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	TEMP	Them4W	60/s	More 1/3

热敏电阻和模块
端子连接

Therm2W



Therm4W



参数	Type	Range	Resolution
	All	-80~150°C	0.001°C

F5 (Speed) 键选择
速度

按键进入 Speed (速度) 菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外, 使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3) 键进入
下一个功能键页
面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页 (More 2/3) 进行测量。

More 2/3 页面的功
能键

Auto Zero	Unit	Type	User Type	Use as Ref	More 2/3
On Off	°C	User	Setup	On Off	More 2/3

Auto Zero (F1)键设置
自动调零

开启自动调零, 可以提供最准确的测量, 但执行调零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下, DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后, 它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下, DAQ-9600 测量一次偏移, 并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Unit (F2) 键设置温度单位 按键进入温度单位菜单，然后将温度测量单位设置为°C（摄氏度）、°F（华氏度）或°K。

Type (F3) 键指定传感器类型 按键进入传感器类型菜单，然后指定传感器类型为 2.2kΩ、5kΩ、10kΩ 或 User type。

用户类型 (F4) 键设置用户类型系数 当选择“User”作为“类型”时，按 F4 键可根据 Steinhart–Hart 方程的定义进一步自定义 A、B 和 C 系数。

Type	A	B	C
2.2k	0.0014733	0.0002372	1.07E-07
5k	0.0012880	0.0002356	9.56E-08
10k	0.0010295	0.0002391	1.57E-07

Equation

$$T_K = \frac{1}{A + B(\ln R) + C(\ln R)^3}$$

where: T_K is the calculated temperature in Kelvin.

$\ln R$ is the natural log of the measured resistance of the thermistor.

A, B, and C are the curve fitting constants.

Use as Ref (F5) key to enable 启用 Use as Ref，使选定通道用作指定外部参考 source 的后续热电偶测量的参考通道。

F6 (More 2/3)键进入下一功能键页面 按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 3/3）进行测量。

More 3/3 页面的功能键



Power Low (F3) key to enable 选择低功率电阻测量，该测量可在被测电阻中产生较小的电流，从而降低功耗和自发热。通常，这大约是标准电阻测量的电流来源的 1/10，并且仅适用于等于或小于 100k 的条件。

Delay (F5) 键选择延迟时间 用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

RTD 2W/4W 设定

F3 (Measure)键选择
TEMP

TEMP

Channel	Label	Measure	Probe	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	TEMP	RTD 2W	60/s	▶▶

F4 (Probe) 键选择
RTD 2W 或 RTD 4W

RTD 2W

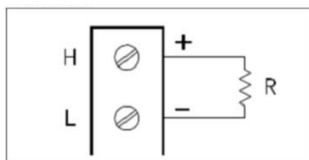
Channel	Label	Measure	Probe	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	TEMP	RTD 2W	60/s	▶▶

RTD 4W

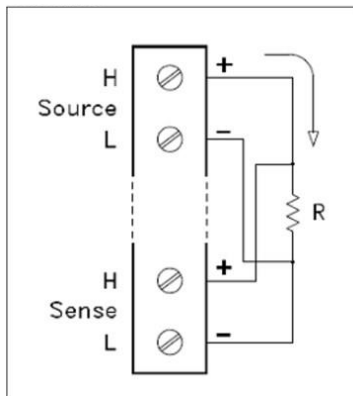
Channel	Label	Measure	Probe	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	TEMP	RTD 4W	60/s	▶▶

RTD 和模块端子连接

RTD 2W



RTD 4W



参数

RTD type	Range	Resolution
All (based on PT100)	-200~630°C	0.001°C

F5 (Speed)键选择速度

按键进入 Speed (速度) 菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外, 使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3)键进入下一个功能键页面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页 (More 2/3) 进行测量。

More 2/3 页面的功能键

Auto Zero	Unit	Type	User Type	Use as Ref	More 2/3
On Off	°C	User	Setup	On Off	▶▶

Auto Zero (F1) 键设置 开启自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行调零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Unit (F2)键设置温度单位 按键进入温度单位菜单，然后将温度测量单位设置为 °C（摄氏度）、°F（华氏度）或 °K。

Type (F3) 键指定传感器类型 按键进入传感器类型菜单，然后将传感器类型指定为 PT100、D100、F100、PT385、PT3916 或 User type。

User Type (F4)键设置用户类型系数 当选择“User”作为类型时，按 F4 进一步自定义由 Callendar–Van Dusen 方程定义的 alpha、beta、delta 和 R0 系数。

Type	Alpha (α)	Beta (β)	Delta (δ)
PT100	0.00385	0.10863	1.49990
D100	0.00392	0.10630	1.49710
F100	0.00390	0.11000	1.49589
PT385	0.00385	0.11100	1.50700
PT3916	0.00392	0.11600	1.50594

方程 -200°C to 0°C range

$$R_{\text{RTD}} = R_0[1 + AT + BT^2 + CT^3 (T - 100)]$$

where: R_{RTD} is the calculated resistance of the RTD
 R_0 is the known RTD resistance at 0°C
 T is the temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$A = \alpha [1 + (\delta/100)]$$

$$B = -1 (\alpha)(\delta)(1e-4)$$

$$C = -1 (\alpha)(\beta)(1e-8)$$

-0°C to 630°C range

$$R_{RTD} = R_0 (1 + AT + BT^2)$$

where: R_{RTD} is the calculated resistance of the RTD
 R_0 is the known RTD resistance at 0°C
 T is the temperature in °C

$$A = \alpha [1 + (\delta/100)]$$

$$B = -1 (\alpha)(\delta)(1e-4)$$

Use as Ref (F5) key to enable

启用 Use as Ref，使选定通道用作指定外部参考 source 的后续热电偶测量的参考通道。

F6 (More 2/3) 键进入下一功能键页面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 3/3）进行测量。

More 3/3 页面的功能键



Power Low (F3) key to enable

选择低功率电阻测量，该测量可在被测电阻中产生较小的电流，从而降低功耗和自发热。通常，这大约是标准电阻测量的电流来源的 1/10，并且仅适用于等于或小于 100k 的条件。

Delay (F5)键选择延迟时间

用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

应变测量

描述

应变测量配置。通常，当力施加到身体上时，身体会变形。单位长度的变形就是所谓的应变。应变可以是压缩 (-) 或拉伸 (+)。

DAQ-9600 支持两种类型的应变测量，即电桥应变和直接电阻法。

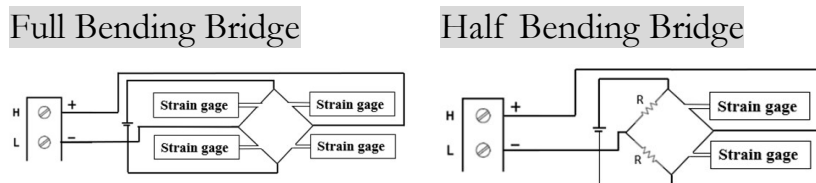
为通道配置应变测量功能后，转到主菜单以获得未应变偏移值，在执行应变转换之前，该偏移值将从应变测量中减去。有关如何获得未受约束偏移值的详细信息，请参阅第 38 页。

全桥&半桥设置

F3 (Measure) 键选择
STRAIN



Bridge source 和模块
端子连接



F4 (Range)键选择
range

按键进入量程菜单，选择应变测量的目标量程。Auto（自动）表示将根据输入自动选择测量的量程。与手动量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 range 键可以迅速选择量程。

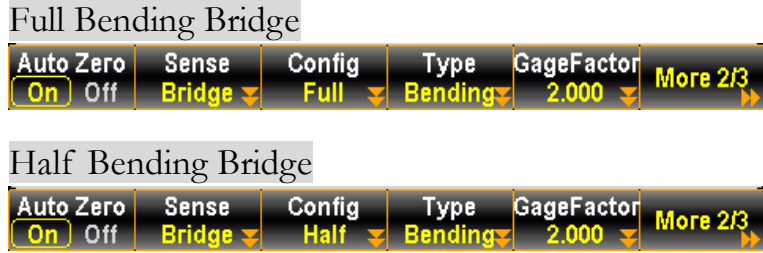
F5 (Speed)键选择速
度

按键进入 Speed（速度）菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外，使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3)键进入
下一功能键页面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 2/3）进行测量。

More 2/3 页面的功能键



Auto Zero (F1) 键设置自动调零

打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行调零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Sense (F2) 键选择 Bridge

按键进入 Sense 菜单，然后选择 Bridge 进行 sense。

Config (F3)键指定“全”或“半”

按键进入 Config(配置)菜单,然后选择 Full 或 Half。

Type (F4) 键选择 Bending

按键进入 Type 菜单，然后选择 Bending 作为类型。

GageFactor (F5)键指定比率

应变系数表示电阻的分数变化与沿应变轴线的长度（应变）的分数变化之比。应变片越灵敏，数值就越大。表压因子本身是一个无量纲量，默认值约为 2。

F6 (More 2/3) 键进入下一功能键页面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 3/3）进行测量。

More 3/3 页面的功能键



Excitation (F2)键	<p>应变电桥转换需要使用外部电桥激励的电压，用户可以指定多路复用器通道来测量激励电压，也可以指定已知的固定电压值。</p> <p>固定 (Fix) -由激励电压指定的固定值将用于应变转换。</p> <p>启用的参考通道上的 External (Ext) -DCV 测量将用于指定外部激励电压源的后续应变电桥测量。请注意，外部 DCV 参考通道的编号必须比应变通道的编号低。</p>
EXCI Volt (F3) 键	<p>当励磁选择“固定”时，按 F3 可进一步配置外部电压源施加到电桥的激励电压。该值将用于转换选定通道上的应变电桥测量值。</p>
Ext Chan. (F3) 键	<p>当励磁选择“Ext”时，按 F3 从列表中进一步选择一个参考通道。</p>
Delay (F5) 键选择延迟时间	<p>用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。</p>

泊松排列中的全桥和半桥

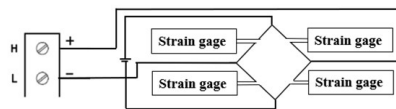
F3 (Measure) 键选择 STRAIN

STRAIN

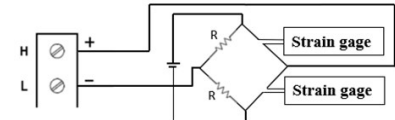
Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	STRAIN	Auto	60/s	

Bridge source 和模块端子连接

Full Poisson Bridge



Half Poisson Bridge



F4 (Range)键选择 range

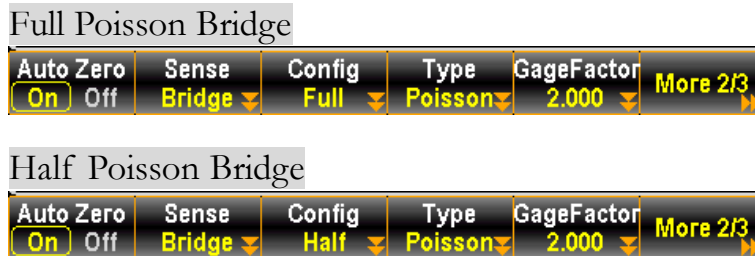
按键进入 Range 菜单，选择应变测量的目标量程。Auto（自动）表示基于输入的量程是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 Range 键可以迅速选择量程。

F5 (Speed)键选择速度

按键进入 Speed（速度）菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外，使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3) 键进入下一个功能键页面
 按键进入更多功能配置的下一页 (More 2/3) 进行测量。

More 2/3 页面的功能键



Auto Zero (F1) 键设置自动调零
 打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行调零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Sense (F2)键选择 Bridge
 按键进入 Sense 菜单，然后选择 Bridge 进行 sense。

Config (F3)键指定 Full 或 Half
 按键进入 Config 菜单，然后选择 Full 或 Half。

Type (F4) 键选择 Poisson
 按键进入 Type 菜单，然后选择泊松比，泊松比定义为横向应变与纵向应变的负值。

GageFactor (F5) 键指定比率
 应变系数表示电阻的微小变化与沿应变仪轴的长度（应变）的微小变化之比。应变仪越灵敏，数值就越大。仪器系数本身是一个无量纲量，默认值约为 2。

F6 (More 2/3) 键进入下一功能键页面
 按键进入更多功能配置的下一页 (More 3/3) 进行测量。

More 3/3 页面的功能键



PoisRatio(F1)键	用户指定泊松比，泊松比定义为应变片横向应变与纵向应变的负值。
Excitation (F2)键	<p>应变电桥转换需要外部电桥激励的电压，用户可以指定多路复用器通道来测量激励电压，也可以指定已知的固定电压值。</p> <p>固定 (Fix) -由激励电压指定的固定值将用于应变转换。</p> <p>启用的参考通道上的 External (Ext) -DCV 测量将用于指定外部激励电压源的后续应变电桥测量。请注意，外部 DCV 参考通道的编号必须比应变通道的编号低。</p>
EXCI Volt (F3)键	当励磁选择“Fix”时，按 F3 可进一步配置外部电压源施加到电桥的激励电压。该值将用于转换选定通道上的应变电桥测量值。
Ext Chan. (F3)键	当励磁选择“Ext”时，按 F3 从列表中进一步选择一个参考通道。
Delay (F5) 键选择延迟时间	用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

弯曲泊松排列中的全桥设置

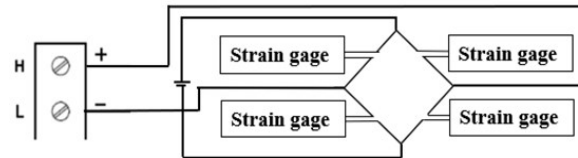
F3 (Measure)键选择
STRAIN

STRAIN

Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	STRAIN	Auto	60/s	

Bridge source and 模
块端子连接

Full Bending Poisson Bridge



F4 (Range) 键选择
量程

按键进入量程菜单，选择应变测量的目标量程。Auto（自动）表示根据输入的量程是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 *Range* 键可以迅速选择量程。

F5 (Speed) 键选择
速度

按键进入 Speed（速度）菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外，使用 *Arrow* 键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3)键进入
下一功能键页面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 2/3）进行测量。

More 2/3 页面的功
能键

Full Bending Poisson Bridge

Auto Zero	Sense	Config	Type	GageFactor	More 2/3
On	Bridge	Full	BendPois	2.000	

Auto Zero (F1) 键设置
自动调零

打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 会测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Sense (F2)键选择
Bridge

按键进入 Sense 菜单，然后选择 Bridge 进行 sense。

Config (F3) 键指定
全桥

按键进入配置菜单，然后选择 Full。

Type (F4)键选择 BendPois	按键进入 Type 菜单，然后选择 BendPois 作为类型，这是 Bening 和泊松的组合比率。
GageFactor (F5)键指 定比率	应变系数表示电阻的微小变化与沿应变仪轴的长度（应变）的微小变化之比。应变仪越灵敏，数值就越大。仪器系数本身是一个无量纲量，默认值约为 2。
F6 (More 2/3)键进入 下一功能键页面	按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 3/3）进行测量。
More 3/3 页面的功 能键	
PoisRatio(F1) 键	用户指定泊松比，泊松比定义为横向应变与纵向应变之比的负值。
Excitation (F2)键	<p>应变电桥转换需要外部电桥激励的电压，用户可以指定多路复用器通道来测量激励电压，也可以指定已知的固定电压值。</p> <p>固定 (Fix) -由激励电压指定的固定值将用于应变转换。</p> <p>启用的参考通道上的 External (Ext) -DCV 测量将用于指定外部激励电压源的后续应变电桥测量。请注意，外部 DCV 参考通道的编号必须比应变通道的编号低。</p>
EXCI Volt (F3)键	当励磁选择“Fix”时，按 F3 键可进一步配置外部电压源施加到电桥的激励电压。该值将用于转换选定通道上的应变桥测量值。
Ext Chan. (F3)键	当励磁选择“Ext”时，按 F3 键从列表中进一步选择一个参考通道。
Delay (F5) 键选择延 迟时间	用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

四分之一桥设置

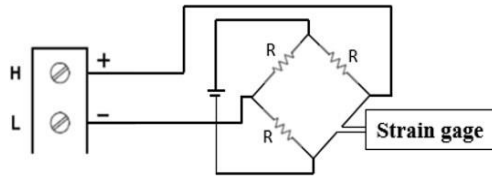
F3 (Measure) 键选择
STRAIN

STRAIN

Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	STRAIN	Auto	60/s	More 1/3

Bridge source 和模
块端子连接

Quarter Bridge



F4 (Range) 键选择
量程

按键进入量程菜单，选择应变测量的目标量程。Auto（自动）表示根据输入的量程是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 Range 键可以迅速选择量程。

F5 (Speed) 键选择
速度

按键进入 Speed（速度）菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外，使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3) 键进入
下一功能键页面

按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 2/3）进行测量。

More 2/3 页面的功
能键

Quarter Bridge

Auto Zero	Sense	Config	GageFactor	More 2/3
On	Bridge	Quarter	2.000	More 2/3

Auto Zero (F1) 键设置
自动调零

打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 会测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Sense (F2)键选择
Bridge

按键进入 Sense 菜单，然后选择 Bridge 进行 sense。

Config (F3) 键指定
Quarter

按键进入 Config（配置）菜单，然后选择 Quarter。

GageFactor (F5) 键指定比率 应变系数表示电阻的微小变化与沿应变仪轴的长度（应变）的微小变化之比。应变仪越灵敏，数值就越大。仪器系数本身是一个无量纲量，默认值约为 2。

F6 (More 2/3) 键进入下一功能键页面 按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 3/3）进行测量。

More 3/3 页面的功能键



Excitation (F2) 键 应变电桥转换需要外部电桥激励的电压，用户可以指定多路复用器通道来测量激励电压，也可以指定已知的固定电压值。

固定 (Fix) - 由激励电压指定的固定值将用于应变转换。

启用的参考通道上的 External (Ext) -DCV 测量将用于指定外部激励电压源的后续应变电桥测量。请注意，外部 DCV 参考通道的编号必须比应变通道的编号低。

EXCI Volt (F3) 键 当励磁选择“Fix”时，按 F3 键可进一步配置外部电压源施加到电桥的激励电压。该值将用于转换选定通道上的应变桥测量值。

Ext Chan. (F3) 键 当励磁选择“Ext”时，按 F3 键从列表中进一步选择一个参考通道。

Delay (F5) 键选择延迟时间 用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

2W & 4W 直接设定

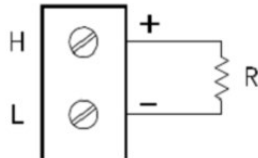
F3 (Measure) 键选择 STRAIN

STRAIN

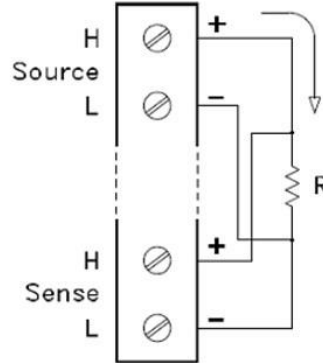
Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/3
201	EDIT	STRAIN	Fix 1kΩ	60/s	

直接电阻源和模块端子连接

2W Direct



4W Direct



F4 (Range)键固定为 Fix 1kΩ

在 2W 或 4W 直接应变时，默认情况下 Range 固定为 Fix 1kΩ。

F5 (Speed)键选择速度

按键进入 Speed (速度) 菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外，使用 Arrow 键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/3) 键进入下一功能键页面

P 按键进入更多功能配置的下一页 (More 2/3) 进行测量。

More 2/3 页面的功能键

2W Direct

Auto Zero	Sense	Config	GageOhms	GageFactor	More 2/3
On Off	Direct	2-Wire	120.00	2.000	

4W Direct

Auto Zero	Sense	Config	GageOhms	GageFactor	More 2/3
On Off	Direct	4-Wire	120.00	2.000	

Auto Zero (Fl) 键设定自动归零

打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 会测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Sense (F2)键选择 Direct	按键进入 Sense 菜单，然后选择 Direct 进行 sense。
Config (F3) 键指定 2-Wire 或 4-Wire	按键进入配置菜单，然后选择 2 线或 4 线。
GageOhms (F4)键指定电阻	按键指定 Gage 电阻，该电阻用于转换选定通道上的直接应变测量的应变仪电阻。
GageFactor (F5) 键指定比率	应变系数表示电阻的微小变化与沿应变仪轴的长度（应变）的微小变化之比。应变仪越灵敏，数值就越大。仪器系数本身是一个无量纲量，默认值约为 2。
FG (More 2/3) 键进入下一功能键页面	按键进入更多功能配置的下一页（More 3/3）进行测量。
More 3/3 页面的功能键	
PowerLow (F3) 键	选择低功率电阻测量，该测量可在被测电阻中产生较小的电流，从而降低功耗和自发热。通常，这大约是进行标准电阻测量时所得电流的 1/10，并且仅适用于等于或小于 100k 的条件。
Delay (F5) 键选择延迟时间	用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

2-Wire & 4-Wire 电阻测量

描述 电阻测量配置。通常，2线电阻表示使用标准输入 HI-LO 端子，建议测量大于 $1\text{k}\Omega$ 的电阻。4线电阻表示除标准输入 HI-LO 端子外，还使用 4W 补偿端子补偿测试引线效应。建议用于测量小于 $1\text{k}\Omega$ 的灵敏电阻。

F3 (Measure) 键选择
2W OHM or 4W OHM

2W OHM

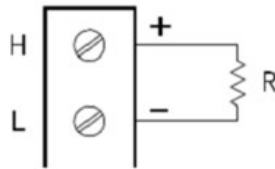
Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/2
109	Edit	2W OHM	Auto	60/s	

4W OHM

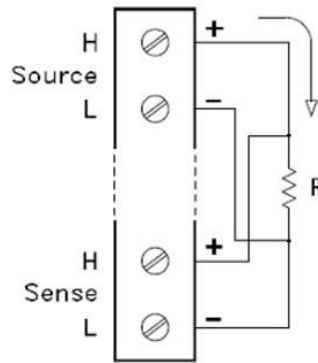
Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/2
109	Edit	4W OHM	Auto	60/s	

电阻源和模块端子的连接

2W OHM



4W OHM



F4 (Range) 键指定
量程

按键进入量程菜单，并分别选择 2W OHM 和 4W OHM 测量的目标量程。Auto（自动）表示基于输入的量程是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 *Range* 键可以迅速选择量程。

可选择的电阻挡位

Range	Resolution	Full scale
100 Ω	0.1m Ω	119.9999 Ω
1k Ω	1m Ω	1.199999k Ω
10k Ω	10m Ω	11.99999k Ω
100k Ω	100m Ω	119.9999k Ω
1M Ω	1 Ω	1.199999M Ω
10M Ω	10 Ω	11.99999M Ω

100MΩ	100Ω	119.9999MΩ
1GΩ	XXX	XXXX

F5 (Speed) 键选择速度 按键进入 Speed (速度) 菜单并选择目标速度温度测量值。此外，使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/2) 键进入下一功能键页面 按键进入下一页 (More 2/2)，更多功能配置用于测量。

More 2/2 页面的功能键



Auto Zero (F1) 键设置自动调零 打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 会测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

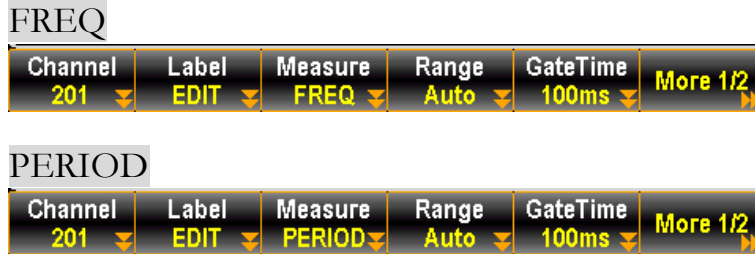
PowerLow (F3)键 选择低功率电阻测量，该测量可在被测电阻中产生较小的电流，从而降低功耗和自发热。通常，这大约是进行标准电阻测量时所得电流的 1/10，并且仅适用于等于或小于 100k 的条件。

Delay (F5)键选择延迟时间 用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

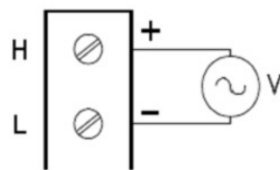
频率/周期测量

描述 频率/周期测量配置。

F3 (Measure) 键选择
频率或周期



输入源和模块端
子的连接



F4 (Range) 键指定
量程

按键进入量程菜单，并分别为频率/周期测量选择目标量程。Auto（自动）表示基于输入的量程是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 *Range* 键可以迅速选择量程。

F5 (GateTime) 键选
择速度

按键指定重新计算频率/周期的阈值。gate time 越慢，例如 1s，读取值越准确。

F6 (More 1/2) 键进入
下一功能键页面

按键进入下一页（More 2/2），更多功能配置用于测量。

More 2/2 页面的功
能键



TimeOut (F1)键定义值

定义了超时的确切值，这意味着当没有检测到任何输入时，测量将在达到设置的超时值后暂停。请注意，当选择“Auto”时，超时设置将与 Gate Time 值完全同步。

Delay (F5) 键选择延
迟时间

用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

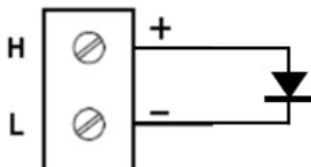
二极管测量

描述 二极管测量配置。

F3 (Measure) 键选择
二极管



二极管源和模块
端子连接



F4 (Range) 键固定
为 5V 二极管测量的挡位选择固定为 5V。

F5 (Speed)键选择速
度 按键进入 Speed（速度）菜单，然后为 Diode（二极
管）测量选择目标速度。此外，使用箭头键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/2)键进入
下一功能键页面 按键进入下一页（More 2/2），更多功能配置用于测
量。

More 2/2 页面的功
能键



Auto Zero (F1)键设置
自动调零 打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行零
测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，
DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。
然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了
DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精
度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 会测量一
次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。

Delay (F5) 键选择延
迟时间 用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插
入的延迟时间。

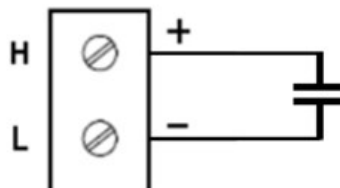
电容测量

描述 电容测量配置。

F3 (Measure) 键选择
电容



电容源与模块端
子的连接



F4 (Range) 键指定
量程

按键进入量程菜单，选择电容测量的目标量程。Auto（自动）表示基于输入的量程是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 *Range* 键可以迅速选择量程。

F5 (Speed) 键固定
为自动

电容测量的“速度”选择固定为 Auto。

F6 (More 1/2) 键进入
下一功能键页面

按键进入下一页（More 2/2），更多功能配置用于测量。

More 2/2 页面的功
能键




Delay (F5) 键选择延
迟时间

用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

DCI/ACI 测量

描述 DCI 和 ACI 电流测量配置。

 注意

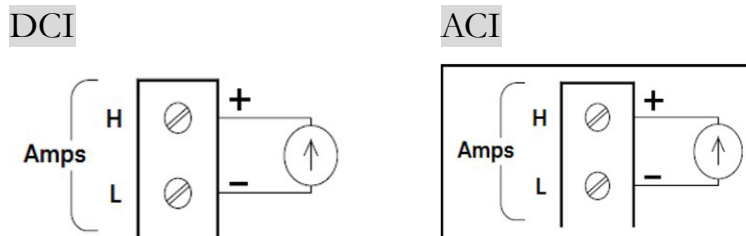
直流和交流电流测量仅在 DAQ901 模块的通道 21 和 22 上可用。

F3 (Measure) 键选择 ACI 或 DCI

DCI					
Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/2
221	EDIT	DCI	Auto	60/s	

ACI					
Channel	Label	Measure	Range	Speed	More 1/2
221	EDIT	ACI	Auto	5/s	

电流源和模块端子的连接



F4 (Range)键选择 ACI 和 DCI 的量程

按键进入量程菜单，然后分别为 ACI 和 DCI 测量选择目标量程。Auto（自动）表示基于输入的量程是自动选择的。与手动选择量程相比，它有时会导致测量速度较慢。此外，使用 Range 键可以迅速选择量程。

F5 (Speed) 键选择 ACI 和 DCI 的速度

按键进入“速度”菜单，然后分别为 ACI 和 DCI 测量选择目标速度。此外，使用 Arrow 键可以快速选择速度。

F6 (More 1/2) 键进入下一功能键页面

按键进入下一页（More 2/2），更多功能配置用于测量。

More 2/2 页面的功能键

DCI				
Auto Zero	RangeLow		Delay	More 2/2
On Off	1µA		Auto	

ACI				
	RangeLow		Delay	More 2/2
	100µA		Auto	

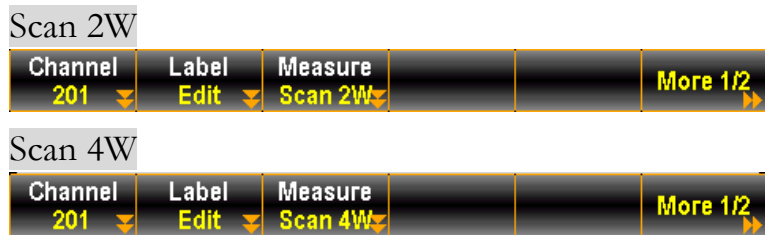
Auto Zero (F1)键设置 自动调零 (仅 DCI)	打开自动调零，可以提供最准确的测量，但执行零测量需要额外的时间。在自动调零开启的情况下，DAQ-9600 会在每次测量后对偏移量进行内部测量。然后，它从之前的读数中减去该测量值。这防止了 DAQ-9600 输入电路上存在的偏移电压影响测量精度。在自动调零关闭的情况下，DAQ-9600 会测量一次偏移，并从所有后续测量中减去偏移。
Range Low (F2) 键选 择 rate	当自动量程被激活时，电流量程被限制在选择的低量程内。当电流量程过度变化时，该功能通过利用低阻抗来减少分流器的误差而有效。
Delay (F5) 键选择延 迟时间	用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

扫描 2 线&4 线测量

描述 当内部 DMM 功能被禁用时，2 线和 4 线连接可用于与外部 DMM 单元连接的各种测量。根据不同 DUT 的不同测量值，选择适用的 2W 或 4W 连接并进行物理布线。

注意 只有当 DMM 功能被禁用时，Measure 的“Scan 2W”和“Scan 4W”选项才可用。有关详细信息，请参阅第 37 页。

F3 (Measure) 键选择 Scan 2W 或 Scan 4W



F6 (More 1/2)键进入下一功能键页面 按键进入下一页 (More 2/2)，更多功能配置用于测量。

More 2/2 页面的功能键



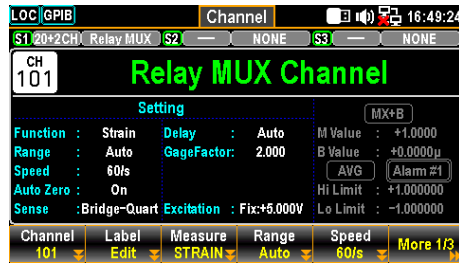
Delay (F5) 键选择延迟时间 用户定义在扫描过程中每个通道的实际测量之间插入的延迟时间。

通道的开关模式

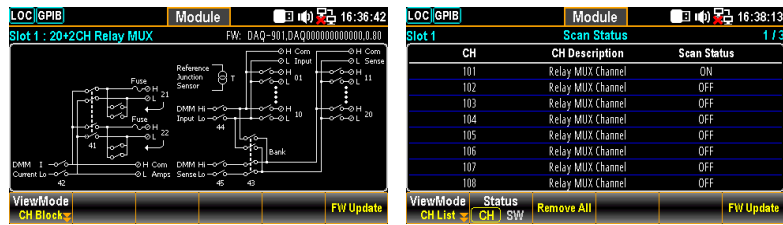
背景 多路复用器模块的开关模式允许用户单独打开和关闭通道。我们将详细介绍如何启用和配置开关模式的步骤。

注意 开关模式仅在多路复用器 DAQ900、DAQ901 和 DAQ903 模块上可用。

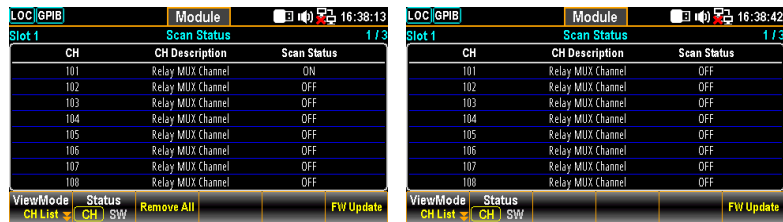
步骤 1. 从下面的通道菜单中的实例来看，通道 101 被配置为测量模式应变。



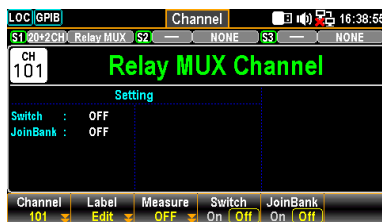
2. 按下前面板上的 *Module* 键，然后单击 *ViewMode* 键，再单击 *CH List* 键。



3. 使用 *Knob* 键浏览模块的页面（实例中的插槽 1）。可以看出，在扫描状态（测量）中只有通道 101 被开启。按下 *Remove All* (F3) 键，将插槽 1 模块上的所有通道从扫描状态关闭，这表示模块上所有通道的测量值现在可以配置为开关模式。

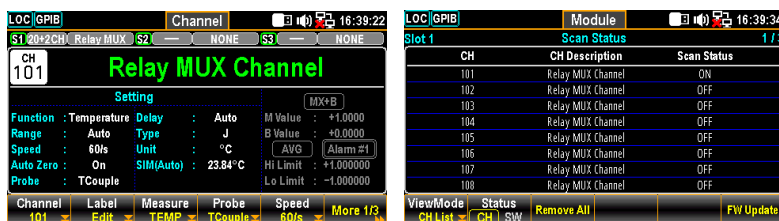


- 按下前面板上的 *Channel* 键。可以看出，通道 101 的 *Measure* 为 OFF, *Switch* 键和 *JoinBank* 键可由用户用于 On 或 OFF。



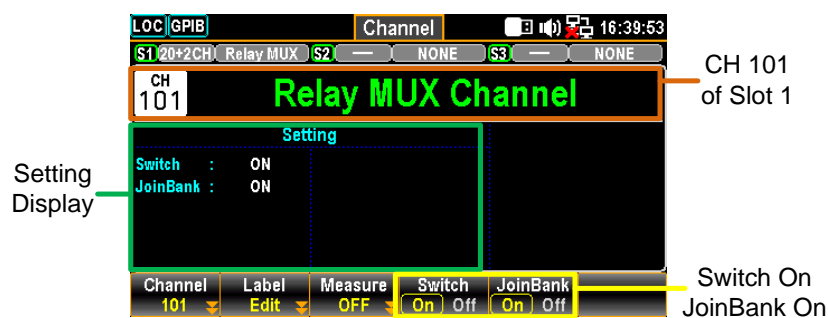
- Switch: 启用或禁用每个通道的开关。
- JoinBank: 启用或禁用模块的多个 banks join。

- 如果用户从 *Measure* 键（在该实例中为 TEMP）重新选择测量，则通道 101 将返回到 Scan Status On, 并且 *Switch* 键和 *JoinBank* 键都不再可用。



显示

- 下图显示了插槽 1 模块的通道 101 的 *Switch* 和 *JoinBank* 都处于 ON 状态。



⚠ 注意

当在任何通道上启用 *JoinBank* 功能时，来自同一模块的所有通道的 *JoinBank* 将同时打开。

计算机通道

背景 计算机通道（401 - 420）可以根据测量通道或其他计算机通道的读数执行各种数学运算。



注意

- 为了在计算机通道中执行数学运算，需要预先设置测量通道。
- 在 Monitor 模式下，无法监视计算机通道的读数。但是，当执行扫描模式时，它能够监测计算机通道的读数。

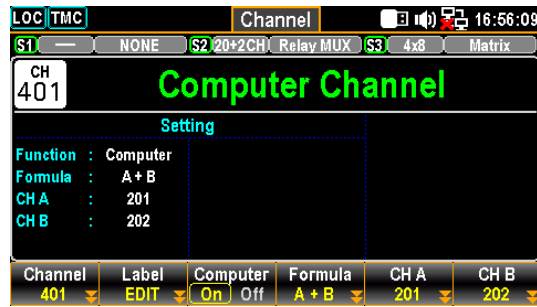
类型 计算机通道的数学运算主要可分为以下三种类型：

Type	Softkey	Description
Basic Math	A + B	Addition
	A - B	Subtraction
	A * B	Multiplication
	A / B	Division
	1 / A	Reciprocal
	A * A	Power
	Sqrt(A)	Square root
Statistics	AVG(List)	计算所选通道列表中的平均读数，其中平均读数=所有读数的总和/所选通道的数量。
	MIN(List)	计算所选通道列表中的最小读数。
	MAX(List)	计算所选通道列表的最大读数。
	SDEV(List)	计算所选通道列表的标准偏差读数。
Polynomial 5TH(A)		多项式 5TH

基本数学

描述 下面将说明在通道 401 上的数学运算 A+B 的示例。

- 步骤
1. 在通道菜单的以下示例中，*Computer* (F3) 键打开，*Formula* (F4) 键配置为 A+B。此外，按 CH A (F5) 和 CH B (F6) 键可分别将源通道指定为 201 和 202。



⚠ 注意

CH A 和 CH B 的源通道可以是相同的通道。例如，可以将两者都指定为 201 通道。

2. 按下前面板上的 *Scan* 键，然后单击前面板中的 *View* 键，启动扫描过程，扫描结果显示在此处。

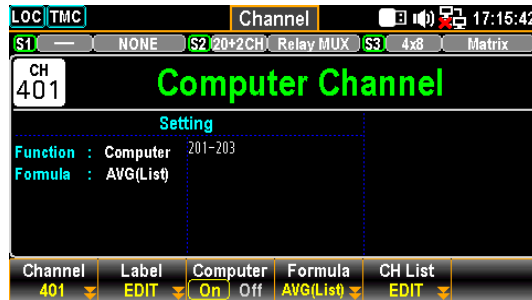
CH401 (+0.154744) =
CH201 (077.1446) + CH202 (077.6001)

Date	Time	CH	CH Label	Reading
2022/09/16	16:00:54.239	201	Relay MUX ChannelID	077.1446 mVAC
2022/09/16	16:00:55.311	202	Relay MUX Channel	077.6001 mVAC
2022/09/16	16:00:55.311	401	Computer Channel	+0.154744

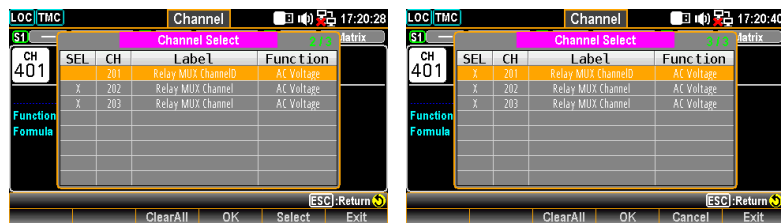
统计

描述 下面将说明在通道 401 上的数学运算 AVF(List)的示例。

- 步骤
1. 从以下通道菜单中的示例来看，*Computer* (F3) 键打开，*Formula* (F4) 键配置为 AVG (List)。此外，按下 *CH List* (F5) 键进入通道列表编辑。



2. 使用 *knob* 键导航通道。按 *Select* (F5) 键选择一个通道，然后按 *OK* (F4) 键确认所有选择。如果选择了一个通道，按 *Cancel* (F5) 键取消选择一个通道或按 *ClearAll* (F3) 键取消选择所有通道。按 *Exit* (F6) 键可退出而不保存。



3. 按下前面板上的 *Scan* 键，然后单击前面板中的 *View* 键，启动扫描过程，扫描结果显示在此处。

$$\text{CH401 (+078.2949)} =$$

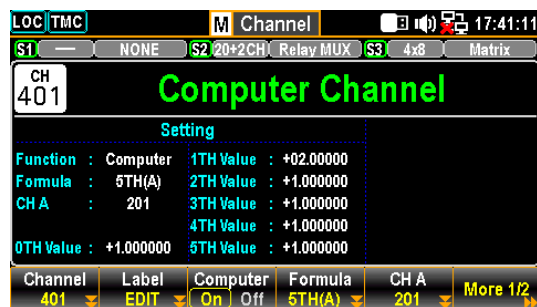
$$[\text{CH201 (078.0570)} + \text{CH202 (078.4820)} + \text{CH203 (078.3456)}] / 3$$

Date	Time	CH	CH Label	Reading
2022/09/16	17:28:45.042	201	Relay_MUX_ChannelID	078.0570 mVAC
2022/09/16	17:28:46.113	202	Relay_MUX_Channel	078.4820 mVAC
2022/09/16	17:28:47.185	203	Relay_MUX_Channel	078.3456 mVAC
2022/09/16	17:28:47.185	401	Computer_Channel	+078.2949 m

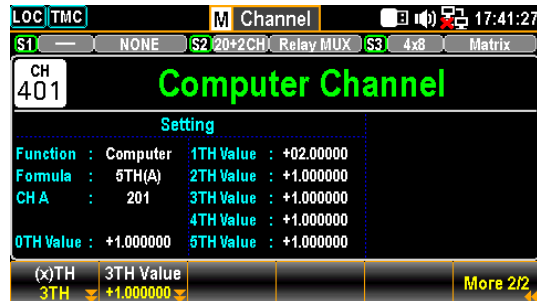
多项式 5TH

描述 下面将说明在通道 401 上的数学运算 5TH (A) 的示例。

- 步骤
1. 从以下通道菜单中的示例来看，*Computer* (F3) 键打开，*Formula* (F4) 键配置为 5TH(A)。按 *CH A* (F5) 键将源通道指定为 201，然后按 *More 1/2* (F6) 键进入下一页。



2. 按 $(x)TH$ (F1) 键选择系数顺序 (0TH、1TH、2TH、3TH、4TH、5TH)，然后按 *TH Value* (F2) 键为每个系数顺序配置参数。



3. 按下前面板上的 *Scan* 键，然后单击前面板中的 *View* 键，启动扫描过程，扫描结果显示在此处。

CH401 (+1.085099) =

The polynomial 5TH order from CH201 (078.8081)

Date	Time	CH	CH Label	Reading
2022/09/16	17:50:24.098	201	Relay MUX ChannelID	078.8081 mVAC
2022/09/16	17:50:24.325	202	Relay MUX Channel	078.8081 mVAC
2022/09/16	17:50:24.555	203	Relay MUX Channel	078.8664 mVAC
2022/09/16	17:50:24.555	401	Computer Channel	+1.085550

Interval 菜单

背景 按下前面板上的 *Interval* 键进入间隔菜单，以配置开始每次扫描的方法以及扫描过程的扫描总数。Interval(间隔)菜单的屏幕布局与 Home (主屏幕) 几乎相同，只是功能键不同。



Fl (TrigSource) Auto 表示立即触发，这意味着每次扫描都会在扫描过程键选择触发源方法开始时自动开始。

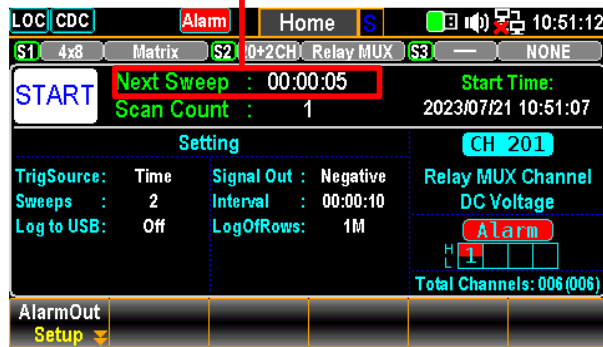


Time 表示计时器以指定的间隔开始每次扫描。按 *Time* (F2) 键配置此方法的间隔。



在扫描过程中，每次扫描仅在设置的计时器完成倒计时才开始。

Next sweep waits until countdown by set timer

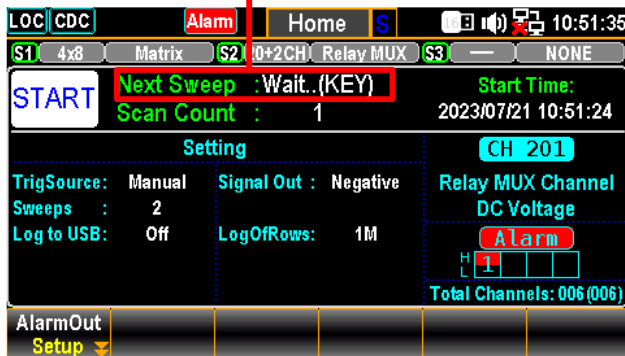


Manual 表示手动触发。选择此方法时，用户需要按下前面板上的 *Scan* 键来开始扫描过程的每次扫描。



扫描过程中，每次扫描仅在用户按下 *Scan* 键时开始。

Next sweep waits until Scan Key by user

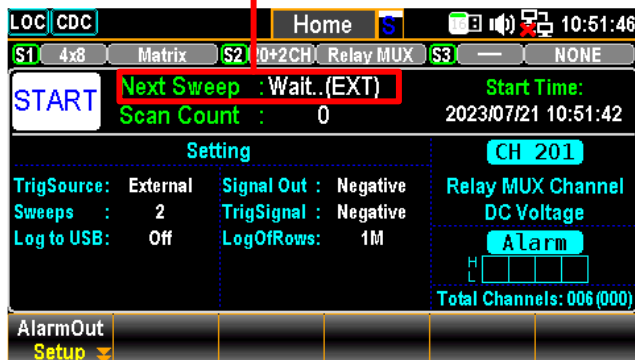


External 表示从后面板接收到的触发信号，用于开始扫描过程中的每次扫描。按下 *TrigSignal* (F2)键，以 Pos 或 Neg 配置外部信号的极性。



扫描过程中，每次扫描仅在接收到外部信号时开始。

Next sweep waits until External signal

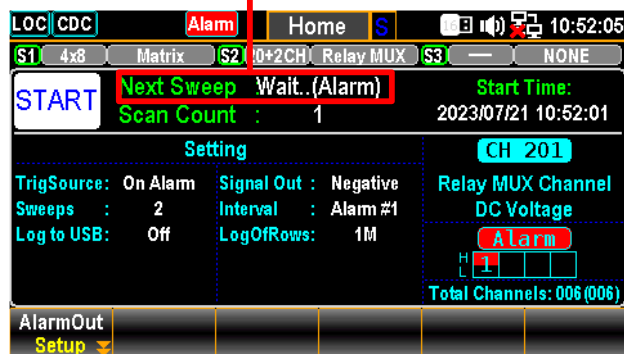


On Alarm 当从设置的通道检测到报警时，表示扫描开始。
按下 *On Alarm* (F2)键，指定用于在所选通道上报告的报警（1-4）。

TrigSource	On Alarm	Sweeps	Sweeps INF	Signal Out
On Alarm	#2	3	On Off	Pos Neg

在扫描过程中，每次扫描仅在检测到指定警报时开始

Next sweep waits until set Alarm detected



F2 (Time)键设置 选择 TrigSource 的时间后，按键指定时间间隔。
间隔

F2 (TrigSignal) 当选择了外部 TrigSource 时，按键以 Pos 或 Neg 配置外部信号的极性。
键配置极性

F2 (On Alarm) 键 当选择 TrigSource 的 On Alarm 时，按键指定当满足警报条件时，将使用四个警报（#1-#4）中的哪一个来触发通道。
指定报警

F3 (Sweeps) key 指定 DAQ-9600 将在扫描过程中运行的扫描总次数。
specify number

F4 (Sweeps INF) 配置 DAQ-9600 将无限期执行扫描过程，直到用户长按前面板上的 *Scan* 键停止扫描过程。
键设置 INF sweeps

F6 (Signal Out) 后面板上的信号输出配置 Pos 或 Neg 极性。
键设置极性

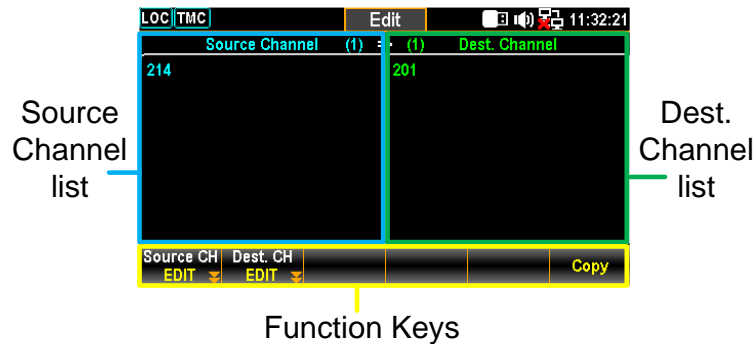
编辑菜单

背景

按下前面板上的 *Edit* 键进入编辑菜单, 用户可以在其中轻松地将测量功能、警报设置等从通道复制到通道。



编辑菜单图表



源通道 被选为源的通道详细显示在列表下半部分, 上部表示所选源通道的总数。

目标通道 被选为目标通道详细显示列表下半部分, 上部表示所选目标通道的总数。

功能键 这里的功能键很简单。按 *Source CH* (F1)键选择源通道, 然后按 *Dest. CH* (F2)键选择目标通道, 然后按 *Copy* (F6)键执行通道复制操作。

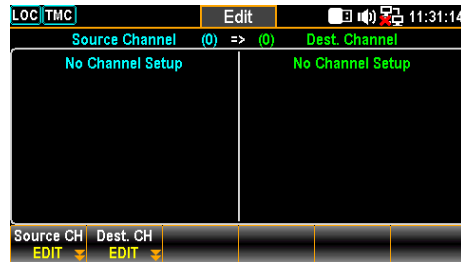


源通道必须事先配置测量功能。

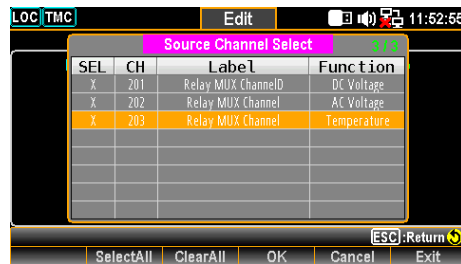
复制通道

描述 通道复制可以通过多种方式执行：一对一、一对多和多对多。在本章中，举例说明了多对多通道复制。

步骤 1. 按下前面板上的 *Edit* 键进入编辑菜单，然后按下 *Source CH* (F1)键编辑源通道选择列表。



2. 使用旋钮键导航通道，然后按 *Select* 或 *Select All* 选择源通道。按 *Cancel* 或 *Clear All* 取消选择通道。按 *OK* 确认选择。按 *Exit* 可退出页面而不保存所选内容。



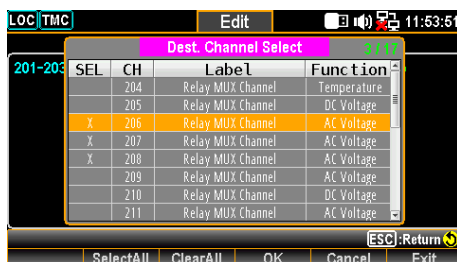
注意

源通道选择列表中只显示具有测量功能的通道，因为源通道必须事先配置测量。

3. 按下上一页的 *OK* 键后，所选通道将显示在左侧部分（例如 201 - 203）。进一步按下 *Dest. CH* (F2)键编辑目标通道列表选择。



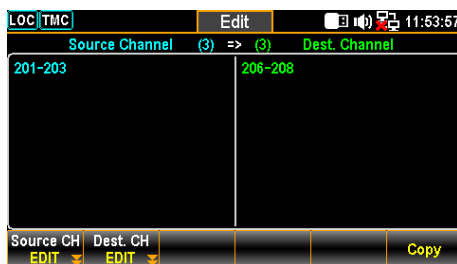
4. 使用 *knob* 键浏览通道，然后按 *Select* 或 *Select All* 选择目标通道。按 *Cancel* 或 *Clear All* 取消选择通道。按 *OK* 确认选择。按 *Exit* 可退出页面而不保存所选内容。



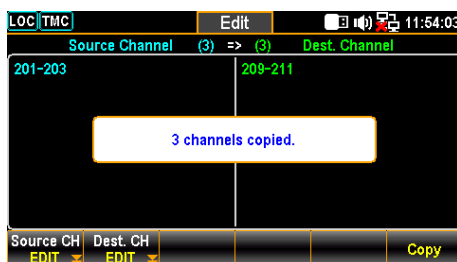
注意

先前被选为源通道的通道将不会显示在目标通道选择列表。

5. After 按下上一页的 *OK* 键后，所选通道将显示在右侧部分（例如 206 - 208）。再按 *Copy* (F6) 执行通道复制操作。



6. 通道 201 - 203 的配置被复制到通道 209 至 211。可以看到，显示屏上显示“3 个通道已复制”的提示信息。



注意

计算机通道（401 - 420）不可用于通道复制操作。

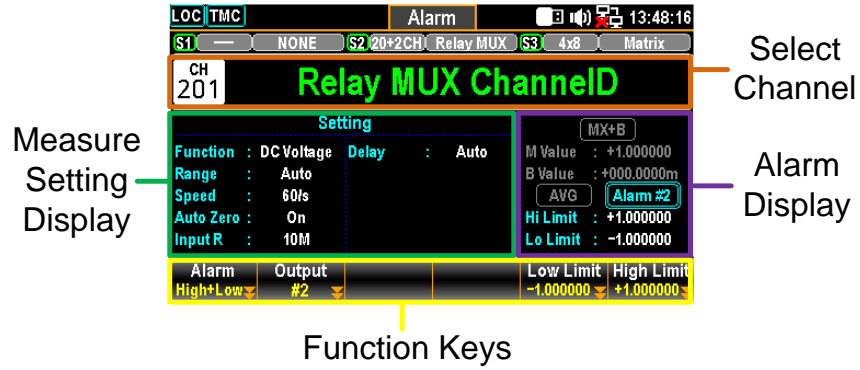
警报菜单

背景

按下前面板上的 *Alarm* 键，进入警报菜单，为所选通道配置触发警报的条件。警报菜单的屏幕布局与通道菜单几乎相同，只是功能键不同。



警报菜单图



选择显示 表示当前选择的通道

测量设置 表示当前所选通道的参数设置。
显示

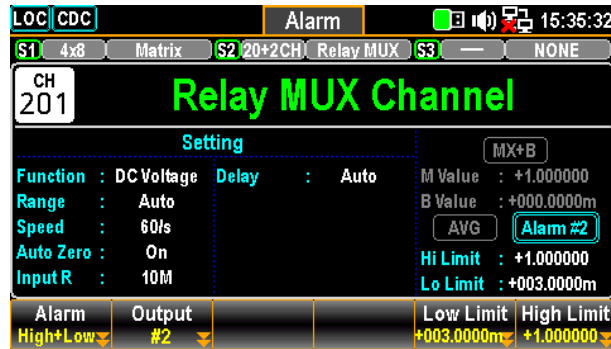
警报显示 显示所选通道的警报 Hi & Lo 设置。按下 *knob* 键在 AVG 和 Alarm 设置显示之间切换。

功能键 警报菜单的可操作功能键。

警报配置

描述 本节演示如何为每个选定通道配置警报条件。

- 步骤
1. 按下前面板上的 *Alarm* 进入警报菜单，并使用 *knob* 键导航通道以选择目标通道（例如下面的通道 201）。



2. 按下 *Alarm* (F1)键，选择警报限值模式以报告所选通道。



OFF 选择通道的警报条件被禁用。

High+Low 警报条件的上限和下限都被激活。

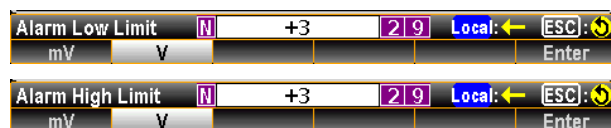
High 警报条件的上限被激活。

Low 警报条件的下限被激活。

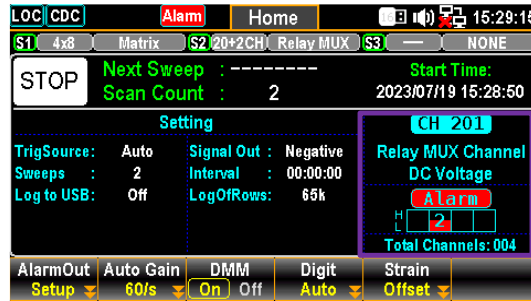
3. 按下 *Output* (F2)键，选择四个警报中的哪一个将用于报告选择通道的警报条件。



4. 按下 *Low Limit* (F5)和 *High Limit* (F6)键，分别为所选通道指定警报限值。

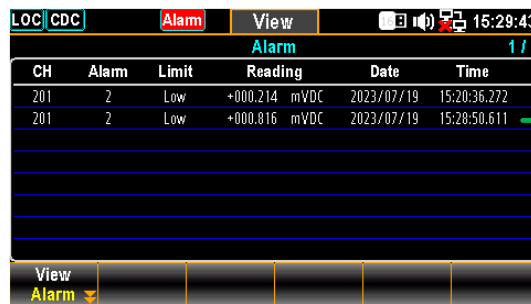


- 按下前面板上的 *Scan* 键以启动扫描过程。在扫描过程中，当选择通道发生设置警报时，警报状态将如下例所示清晰显示。



The set low limit of alarm #2 is triggered

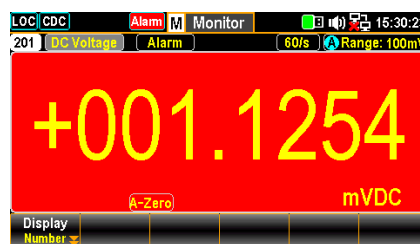
- 此外，在扫描过程中，当所选通道发生设置的警报时，警报详细信息将保存在存储器中。按下前面板上的 *View* 键，可以查看触发警报的信息。有关 View 菜单的详细信息，请参阅第 103 页。



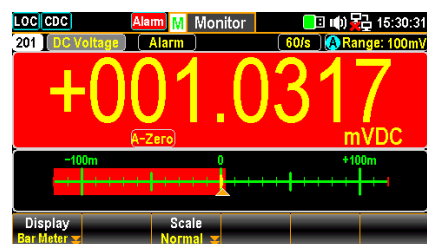
The details of alarm #2 for channel 201 is well displayed

Monitor 模式下的警报 在 Monitor 模式下，如果超过警报的设置限制，在不同的显示模式下，读数的颜色将变为警告红色。

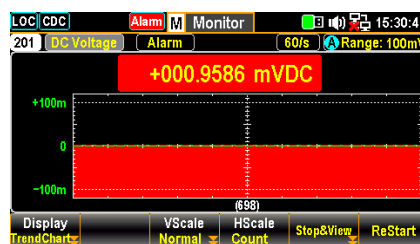
Number display



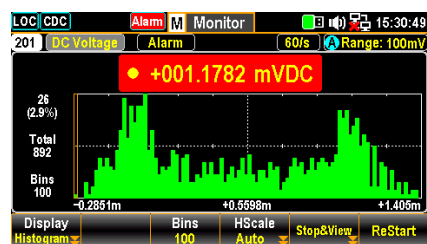
Bar display



Trend display



Histogram display



查看菜单

背景

按下前面板上的 *View* 键进入 View 菜单，其中显示扫描测量后的几个相关信息，包括 Data、Alarm、Error 和 RelayCycle，以使用户通过扫描过程更好地了解测量信息。



数据查看

背景

本节介绍测量扫描数据的查看菜单，可以在各种显示中查看，包括列表、统计、趋势图和直方图。

列表显示

步骤

1. 按 *View* (F1)键，接着按 *Data* (F1)键。然后按 *Display* (F2)键，接着选择 *List* (F1)键，在列表显示中进入扫描数据的页面。

Date	Time	CH	CH Label	Reading
2022/09/20	09:35:55.084	101	Relay MUX Channel	+001.4833 mVDC
2022/09/20	09:35:56.155	102	Relay MUX Channel	076.0183 mVAC
2022/09/20	09:35:56.201	102	Relay MUX Channel	OverLoad °C
2022/09/20	09:35:56.246	104	Relay MUX Channel	-15566.5 ε
2022/09/20	09:35:56.618	105	Relay MUX Channel	OverLoad GΩ
2022/09/20	09:35:56.664	106	Relay MUX Channel	+01.10569 VDC
2022/09/20	09:35:57.735	107	Relay MUX Channel	076.0795 mVAC
2022/09/20	09:35:57.780	108	Relay MUX Channel	OverLoad °C

View Mode: [ESC]:Return

View: Data | Display: List | Page: 00001

List | Statistics | TrendChart | Histogram

2. 按 *Page* (F3)键跳转到测量数据的每一页，或者可以使用旋钮键方便地浏览页面。

Date	Time	CH	CH Label	Reading
2022/09/20	09:36:00.895	117	Relay MUX Channel	075.7650 mVAC
2022/09/20	09:36:00.940	118	Relay MUX Channel	+0301.623 °C
2022/09/20	09:36:00.985	119	Relay MUX Channel	-20872.9 ε
2022/09/20	09:36:01.358	120	Relay MUX Channel	OverLoad GΩ
2022/09/20	09:36:01.405	101	Relay MUX Channel	+01.10801 VDC
2022/09/20	09:36:02.476	102	Relay MUX Channel	075.9483 mVAC
2022/09/20	09:36:02.521	103	Relay MUX Channel	+0765.924 °C
2022/09/20	09:36:02.567	104	Relay MUX Channel	-14451.7 ε

View Mode: [ESC]:Return

View: Data | Display: List | Page: 00003

- 列表模式显示日期、时间、通道、通道标签（按用户命名）以及扫描过程中每个测量数据的读数。

Date	Time	CH	CH Label	Reading
2022/09/20	09:36:00.895	117	Relay MUX Channel	075.7650 mVAC
2022/09/20	09:36:00.940	118	Relay MUX Channel	+0301.623 °C
2022/09/20	09:36:00.985	119	Relay MUX Channel	-20872.9 ε
2022/09/20	09:36:01.358	120	Relay MUX Channel	OverLoad GΩ
2022/09/20	09:36:01.405	101	Relay MUX Channel	+01.10801 VDC
2022/09/20	09:36:02.476	102	Relay MUX Channel	075.9483 mVAC
2022/09/20	09:36:02.521	103	Relay MUX Channel	+0765.824 °C
2022/09/20	09:36:02.567	104	Relay MUX Channel	-14451.7 ε

统计信息显示

步骤

- 按 *View* (F1)键，接着按 *Data* (F1)键。然后按 *Display* (F2)键，然后选择 *Statistics* (F2)键，在 *Statistics* 显示屏中进入扫描数据页面。

CH	Min	Max	Pk-Pk	Average	STDEV
117	076.6183m	076.9840m	000.3657m	+076.7854m	+0.157104m
118	+0437.270	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad
119	-19048.3	-2349.2	+16699.1	-0.000012k	+05.52815m
120	0.248411G	0.256469G	0.008057G	+0.252520G	+02.48970M

- 使用 *knob* 键可以方便地浏览页面。

CH	Min	Max	Pk-Pk	Average	STDEV
101	+01.09816	+01.10590	+00.00773	+1.100036	+02.56039m
102	076.7440m	076.9100m	000.1660m	+076.8079m	+059.7141μ
103	+0206.993	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad
104	-22050.5	-4925.4	+17125.0	-0.000013k	+05.40913m
105	0.249660G	0.258146G	0.008486G	+0.253459G	+03.14241M
106	+1.085787	+1.101235	+0.005447	+1.098660	+02.09582m
107	077.0105m	077.4177m	000.4071m	+077.2196m	+0.123452m
108	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad

- 统计模式显示扫描过程中读数数据的 Channel（通道）、Minimum（最小值）、Maximum（最大值）、Pk-Pk（峰间）、Average（平均值）和 STDEV（标准偏差）。

CH	Min	Max	Pk-Pk	Average	STDEV
101	+01.09816	+01.10590	+00.00773	+1.100036	+02.56039m
102	076.7440m	076.9100m	000.1660m	+076.8079m	+059.7141μ
103	+0206.993	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad
104	-22050.5	-4925.4	+17125.0	-0.000013k	+05.40913m
105	0.249660G	0.258146G	0.008486G	+0.253459G	+03.14241M
106	+1.095787	+1.101235	+0.005447	+1.098660	+02.09592m
107	077.0105m	077.4177m	000.4071m	+077.2196m	+0.123452m
108	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad	OverLoad

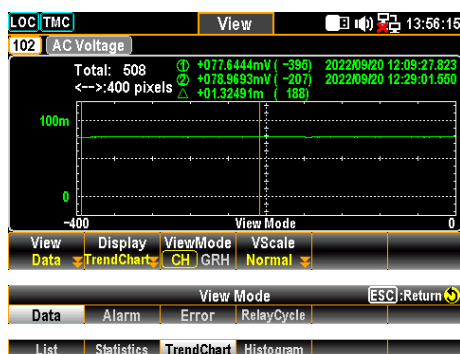
- 按下 *Mode* (F3)键在 STAT（统计）和 TIM（时间戳）显示之间切换。TIM 模式显示扫描过程中每个通道的最小和最大读数的日期和时间。

CH	Timestamp of Min	Timestamp of Max
101	2022/09/20 11:10:48.638	2022/09/20 11:10:41.247
102	2022/09/20 11:10:45.664	2022/09/20 11:10:53.056
103	2022/09/20 11:10:56.797	2022/09/20 11:10:45.709
104	2022/09/20 11:10:56.843	2022/09/20 11:10:53.147
105	2022/09/20 11:10:53.212	2022/09/20 11:10:42.125
106	2022/09/20 11:10:42.170	2022/09/20 11:10:53.257
107	2022/09/20 11:10:57.676	2022/09/20 11:10:46.587
108	2022/09/20 11:10:42.938	2022/09/20 11:10:42.938

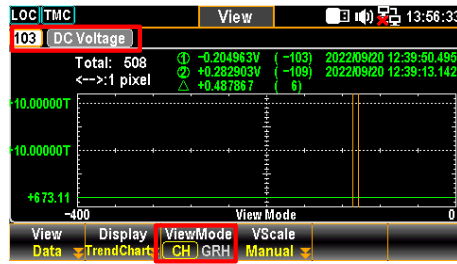
趋势图显示

步骤

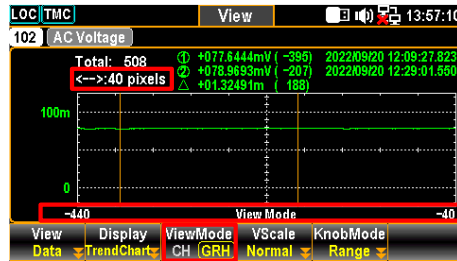
- 按 *View* (F1)键，接着按 *Data* (F1)键。然后按下 *Display* (F2)键，然后选择 *TrendChart* (F3)键，进入趋势图显示中扫描数据的页面。



- 当 *ViewMode* (F3)键选择 “CH” 时，滚动 *knob* 键以浏览通道。



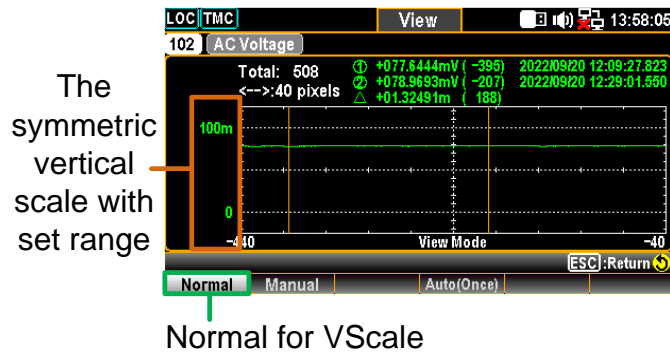
- 当 *ViewMode* (F3)键选择 “GRH” 时，滚动 *knob* 键浏览扫描计数。如果按下 *knob* 键，每次滚动 *knob* 键移动的最大计数将发生变化。



像素选项: 1 pixel – 40 pixels – 400 pixels

F4 (Vscale) 键编辑刻度范围

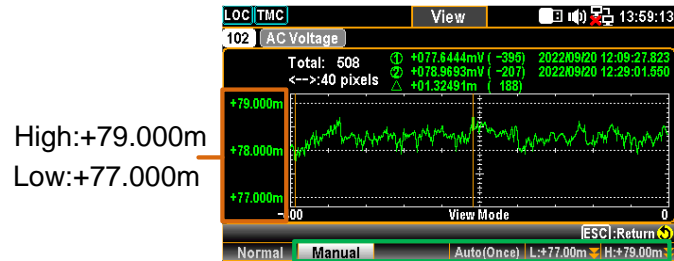
- VScale - Normal: 趋势图的垂直刻度与通道的设置范围对称。



- VScale - Manual: 通过以下两种方式自定义趋势图的垂直比例。

L & H for Manual

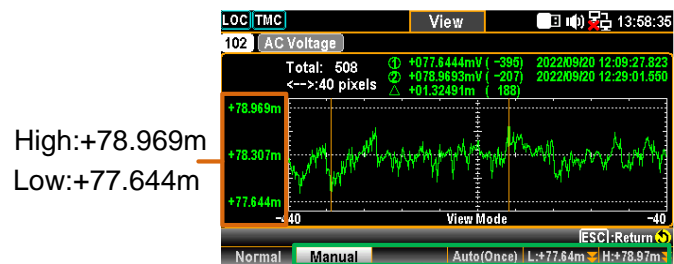
在单独设置 L 和 H 之后，垂直上下范围相应地对应于设置值。



VScale – Manual – L & H

Auto(Once) for Manual

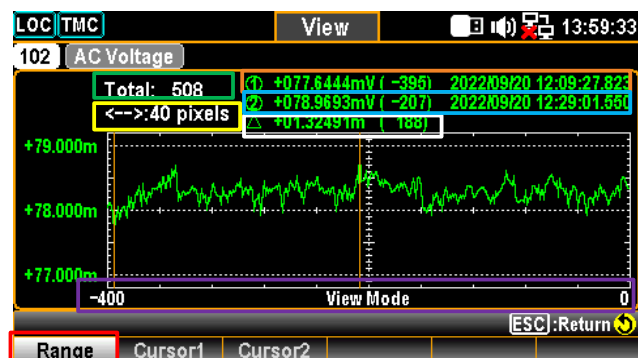
按下 Auto(Once)后，垂直上下范围将根据扫描数据的最新的 400 个计数自动定义。



VScale – Manual - Auto(Once)

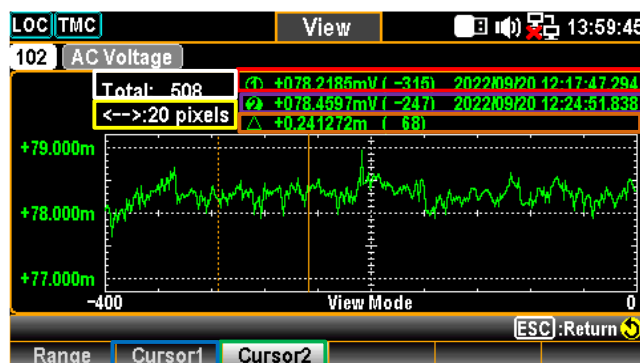
F5 (KnobMode) 键
查看详细信息

- KnobMode - Range:
允许用户查看趋势图上的详细信息。按 Range 键，然后向右或向左滚动旋钮键，在不同的部分移动光标。



- 绿色部分 扫描测量的总计数。
- 黄色部分 按下 *knob* 键可更改每次滚动旋钮键移动的最大计数。
1 pixel – 40 pixels – 400 pixels
- 橙色部分 所选计数的最低值及其附属序列号和时间戳。
- 蓝色部分 所选计数的最高值及其附属序列号和时间戳。
- 白色部分 所选计数及其附属序列号的最高值和最低值之间的差值。
- 紫色部分 显示的水平测量刻度固定为 400 个计数
-
- 红色部分 通过向右或向左滚动旋钮键来表示每次移动范围到不同区段的计数。以黄色区域为原型，当定义了 400 个像素时，滚动 Knob 键一次，刻度每次增加或减少 400 个计数。
-

- KnobMode – Cursor 1 & Cursor 2:
允许用户查看趋势图上每个计数的最低和最高读数。按下 *Cursor1* (F2)或 *Cursor2* (F3)键，然后向右或向左滚动旋钮键，可在不同部分移动光标。



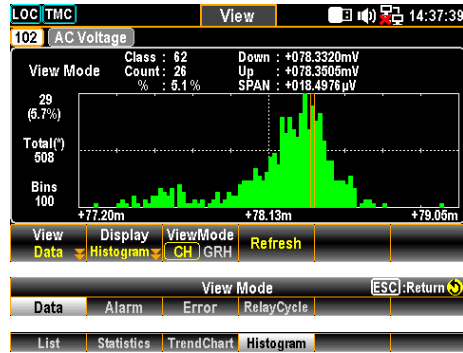
- 白色部分 扫描测量的总计数。

绿色部分	按下 <i>Cursor1</i> 以检查每个计数的最低值。
蓝色部分	按下 <i>Cursor2</i> 以检查每个计数的最高值。
红色部分	所选计数的最低值及其附属序列号和时间戳。
紫色部分	所选计数的最高值及其附属序列号和时间戳。
黄色部分	按下 <i>knob</i> 键可更改每次滚动旋钮键移动的最大计数。 1 pixel – 10 pixels – 20 pixels
橙色部分	所选计数及其附属序列号的最高值和最低值之间的差值。

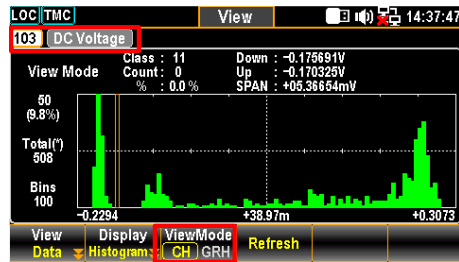
直方图显示

步骤

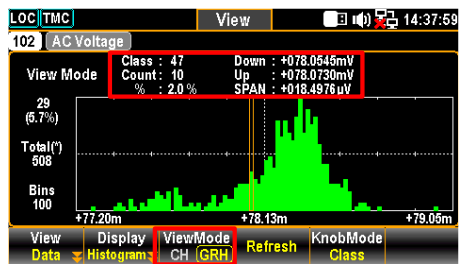
1. 按 *View* (F1) 键,接着按 *Data* (F1) 键。然后按 *Display* (F2) 键, 然后选择 *Histogram* (F4) 键, 进入直方图显示中的扫描数据页面。



2. 当 *ViewMode* (F3) 键选择 “CH” 时, 滚动旋钮键以浏览通道。



3. 当 *ViewMode* (F3) 键选择 “GRH” 时, 滚动旋钮键浏览每个扫描计数。



4. 由于直方图显示中的实时扫描没有更新读数, 因此在扫描过程中按下 *Refresh* (F4) 键更新实时读数。

警报

描述

本节介绍警报的查看菜单。只有当选择通道预先配置了警报设置时，警报列表才会显示最近 40 个警报的通道、限值、读数和时戳的详细信息。有关如何配置警报的详细信息，请参阅第 100 页。用户读取此处的警报列表后，整个警报列表将被清除。

步骤

1. 按 *View* (F1) 键，然后按 *Alarm* (F2) 键。警报列表页面详细显示了最新的警报。

CH	Alarm	Limit	Reading	Date	Time
301	1	High	+024.2433 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:19.710
303	3	High	+025.9138 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:19.898
304	3	Low	+024.3818 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:19.992
302	2	Low	+024.1251 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:31.096
304	3	Low	+024.2651 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:35.048
302	2	Low	+024.1899 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:44.271
304	3	Low	+024.0750 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:48.224
302	2	Low	+024.2878 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:17:57.446

View Mode [ESC]:Return

Data Alarm Error RelayCycle

2. 使用旋钮键浏览页面，查看不同页面的更多警报。

CH	Alarm	Limit	Reading	Date	Time
304	3	Low	+024.5079 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:18:05.163
302	2	Low	+024.7792 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:18:44.498
304	3	Low	+024.4068 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:18:52.214
302	2	Low	+024.4821 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:19:08.965
304	3	Low	+024.0314 mVDC	2022/09/20	17:19:14.800

View Alarm

错误

描述 本节介绍“错误”的查看菜单。错误列表显示最近 20 个错误的代码和字符串。用户读取此处的错误列表后，顶部状态栏上的 ERR 图标将被清除，整个错误列表将被清除。

- 步骤**
1. 按 *View* (F1) 键，然后按 *Error* (F3) 键。“错误”列表页显示了最新的错误详细信息。

Code	String
-220	Parameter error
-100	Command error
-100	Command error
-100	Command error
-100	Command error
-220	Parameter error
-220	Parameter error
-220	Parameter error

2. 使用旋钮键浏览页面，查看不同页面中的更多错误。

Code	String
-100	Command error
-220	Parameter error
-100	Command error
-220	Parameter error

继电器循环

描述 本节介绍已安装模块中每个通道的继电器循环查看菜单。用户可以跟踪任何继电器故障或了解维护要求。

步骤 1. 按 *View* (F1)键，然后按 *RelayCycle* (F4)。继电器循环列表页面显示已安装模块中每个继电器的循环数。

CH	CH Description	User Cycles
301	Solid-State MUX Channel	13401889
302	Solid-State MUX Channel	13401705
303	Solid-State MUX Channel	13401651
304	Solid-State MUX Channel	13401634
305	Solid-State MUX Channel	13401640
306	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400917
307	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400906
308	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400900

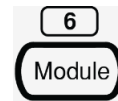
2. 使用旋钮键浏览页面，查看来自不同通道的每个继电器的循环次数。

CH	CH Description	User Cycles
309	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400890
310	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400807
311	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400465
312	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400430
313	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400472
314	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400414
315	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400409
316	Solid-State MUX Channel	13400399

模块菜单

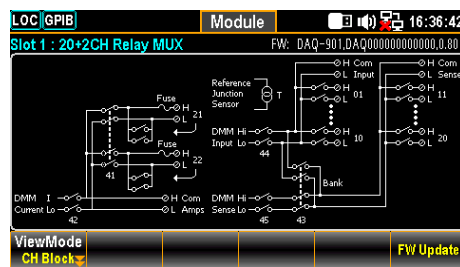
背景

按下前面板上的 *Module* 键进入模块菜单，用户可以在其中查看已安装模块的电路图，检查已安装模块通道的扫描和开关状态，并继续对已安装模块进行固件更新。

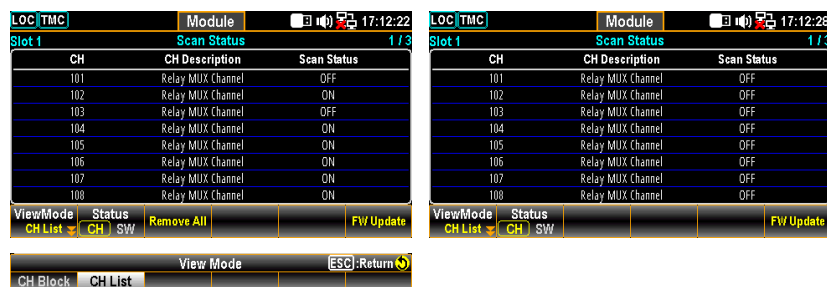


步骤

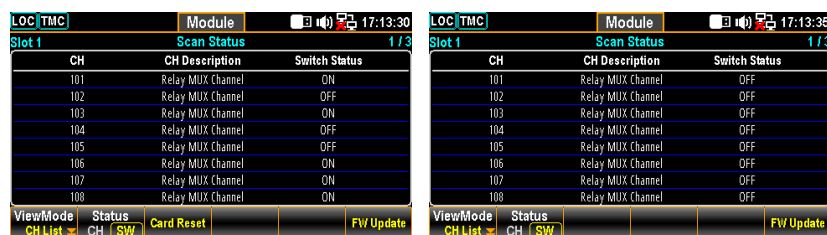
1. 按下前面板上的 *Module* 键后，显示已安装模块的电路图。滚动旋钮键浏览已安装的模块以选择目标模块。



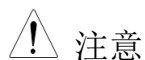
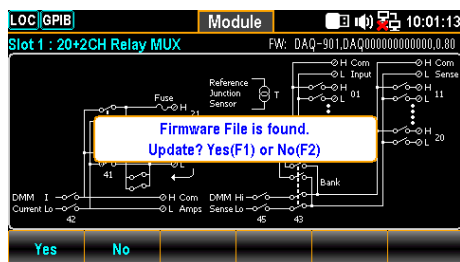
2. 按 *ViewMode* (F1)键，然后按 *CH List* (F2)键，将显示选择模块中所有通道的扫描状态。滚动旋钮键以浏览不同通道的页面。按 *Remove All* (F3)键可一次删除所有通道的设置测量值。有关开关模式的详细信息，请参阅第 54 页。



3. 如果任何通道设置为开关模式，则按下 *Status* (F2) 键选择 SW，然后按下 *Card Reset* (F3)键重置选择模块。模块上的所有通道都将打开。有关开关模式的详细信息，请参阅第 88 页。



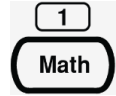
4. 当用户打算对已安装的模块进行固件更新时，按下 *FW Update* (F6)键执行更新过程。弹出提示信息，用户可以按 *Yes* (F1)进行更新。



将包含兼容固件文件的 U 盘连接到 DAQ-9600 前面板上的 USB 主机端口，对已安装的模块进行固件更新。

数学菜单

背景 按前面板上的 *Math* 键进入“数学”菜单。数学测量根据每个通道的测量结果运行 5 种类型的数学运算，dB、dBm、MX+B、1/X 和 Percent。



数学方程式	Equation	Description
	dBm	$10 \times \log_{10} (1000 \times V_{\text{reading}}^2 / R_{\text{ref}})$
	dB	dBm – dBmref
	MX+B	Multiplies the reading (X) by the factor (M) and adds/subtracts offset (B).
	1/X	Divides 1 by the reading (X).
	Percentage	$\frac{(\text{ReadingX} - \text{Reference})}{\text{Reference}} \times 100\%$



注意

- 用户需要在设置数学方程式之前配置通道测量。
- 如果通道的测量值发生变化（例如从 ACV 变为 DCV），数学功能将关闭。在通道测量后重新配置数学功能。
- dBm 和 dB 公式仅在 DCV 和 ACV 测量中设置的通道上可用。

dBm 测量

数学方程式 $10 \times \log_{10} (1000 \times V_{\text{reading}}^2 / R_{\text{ref}})$

F1 (Function) 键选择 dBm 方程式



F3 (REF Ω) 键选择参考电阻 按键进入菜单更改参考电阻，表示模拟输出负载的参考电阻。



F2 (MathDisp) 键选择显示模式 按键显示 4 种不同显示的 MathDisp 菜单。有关详细信息，请参阅以下说明。



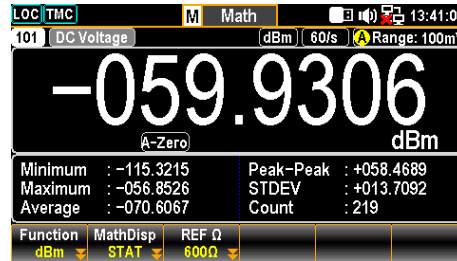


注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。

显示 STAT 结果 描述

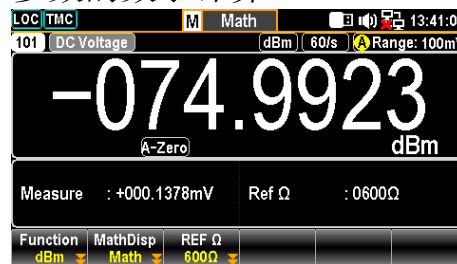
MathDisp 中的 STAT 页面允许用户对测量值进行统计计算，包括最小值、最大值、平均峰值、标准偏差和计数。



Values	-059.9306 dBm	Indicates the latest dBm value
	Minimum	Indicates the minimum value
	Maximum	Indicates the maximum value
	Average	Indicates the average value
	Peak-Peak	Indicates the peak to peak value
	STDEV	Indicates the standard deviation value
	Count	Indicates the latest counts of dBm

显示 Math 结果 描述

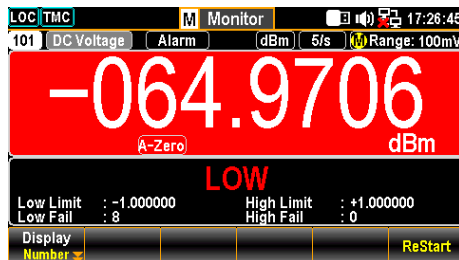
MathDisp 中的 Math 页面允许用户查看多个参数的数学计算。



Values	-074.9923 dBm	Indicates the latest dBm value
	Measure	Indicates the originally measured Voltage value
	Ref Ω	Indicates the defined ref Ω value

显示 Alarm 结果 描述

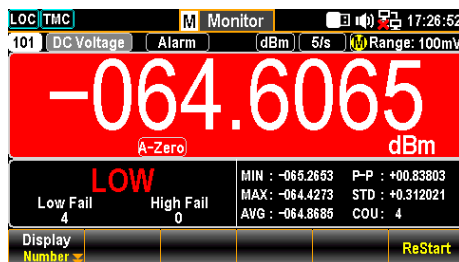
MathDisp 中的警报页面允许用户单独跟踪测量数据是否超过设定的上限和下限。



值	Low Limit	Indicates the set low limit of channel
	High Limit	Indicates the set high limit of channel
	Low Fail	Indicates the numbers of low limit exceeding
	High Fail	Indicates the numbers of high limit exceeding

显示 ALR+STAT 结果 描述

MathDisp 中的 ALR+STAT 页面允许用户同时查看 STAT 和 Alarm 页面中的信息。



值	Left Sec.	The numbers of High and Low limits exceeding are shown individually.
	Right Sec.	The values, which based on dBm calculation, identical to STAT page are well displayed.



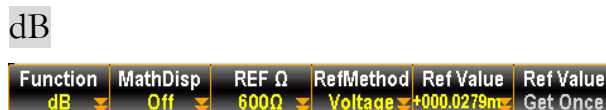
注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。有关警报的详细信息，请参阅第 100 页。

dB 测量

数学方程式 $dBm - dBm_{ref}$

F1 (Function) 键选
选择 dB 方程式



F3 (REF Ω)键选择
参考电阻 按键进入菜单更改参考电阻，表示模拟输出负载的参考电阻。



F4 (Ref Method)键选
选择 dB 参考方式 按键进入“Reference method”（参考方法）菜单，该菜单包含两种计算 dB 值的方法。当选择 dBm 选项时，用户可以为 dB 计算指定一个确定的 dBm 值。如果选择电压选项，系统会将定义的电压值视为 dBm 计算的 Vreading 参数，从而产生与先前选项不同的 dB 值。



F5 (参考值)定
义参考值（电
压或 dBm） 要定义电压或 dBm 参考值，这两个值都对应于上一个 F4 (参考方法) 选项，按键进入参考值菜单以配置电压或 dBm 参考值。



F6 (Ref Value) 键一
次获取值 按下该键可立即将当前 dBm 值设为 Ref dBm (dBm 参考值)，该值由当前输入电压用公式计算得出。



F2 (MathDisp)键选
选择显示模式 按键显示 4 种不同显示的 MathDisp 菜单。有关详细信息，请参阅以下说明。

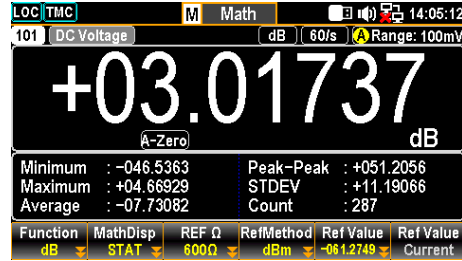


注意

只有启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。

显示 STAT 结果 描述

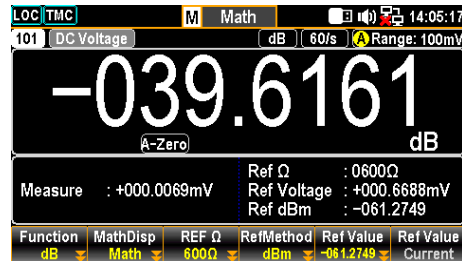
MathDisp 中的 STAT 页面允许用户对测量值进行统计计算，包括最小值、最大值、平均峰值、标准偏差和计数。



Values	+03.01737 dB	Indicates the latest dB value
	Minimum	Indicates the minimum value
	Maximum	Indicates the maximum value
	Average	Indicates the average value
	Peak-Peak	Indicates the peak to peak value
	STDEV	Indicates the standard deviation value
	Count	Indicates the latest counts of dB

显示 Math 结果 描述

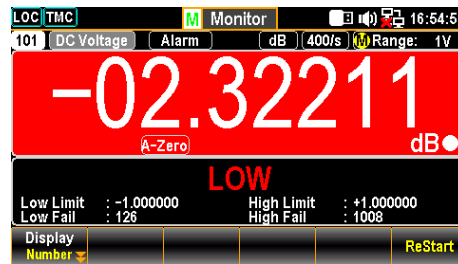
MathDisp 中的 Math 页面允许用户查看多个参数的数学计算。



值	-039.6161 dB	Indicates the latest dB value
	Measure	Indicates the originally measured Voltage value
	Ref Ω	Indicates the defined ref Ω value
	Ref Voltage	Indicates the measured reference voltage value
	Ref dBm	Indicates the measured reference dBm value

显示 Alarm 结果 描述

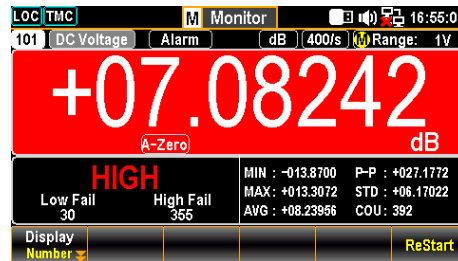
MathDisp 中的警报页面允许用户单独跟踪测量数据是否超过设定的上限和下限。



值	Low Limit	Indicates the set low limit of channel
	High Limit	Indicates the set high limit of channel
	Low Fail	Indicates the numbers of low limit exceeding
	High Fail	Indicates the numbers of high limit exceeding

显示 ALR+STAT 结果 描述

MathDisp 中的 ALR+STAT 页面允许用户同时查看 STAT 和 Alarm 页面中的信息。



值	Left Sec.	The numbers of High and Low limits exceeding are shown individually.
	Right Sec.	The values, which based on dB calculation, identical to STAT page are well displayed.



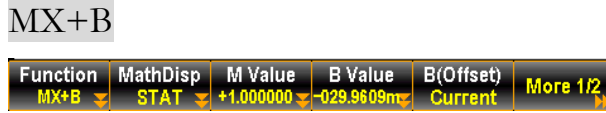
注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。有关警报的详细信息，请参阅第 100 页。

MX+B 测量

数学方程式 将读数 (X) 乘以因子 (M)，并加/减偏移量 (B)。

F1 (Function) 键选择 MX+B 方程



F3 (M Value) 键设置增益 M 值



F4 (B Value) 键设置偏移量 B 值



F5 (B (Offset)) 键—次获取值 按键可立即执行 B (偏移) 值的偏移电流测量。

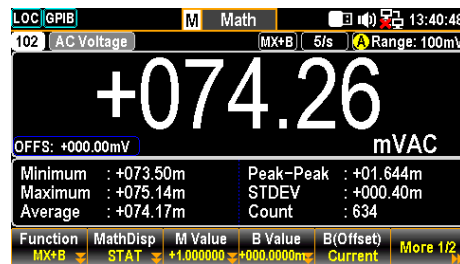
F2 (MathDisp) 键选择显示模式 按键显示 4 种不同显示的 MathDisp 菜单。有关详细信息，请参阅以下说明。



注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。

显示 STAT 结果 描述 MathDisp 中的 STAT 页面允许用户对测量值进行统计计算，包括最小值、最大值、平均峰值、标准偏差和计数。

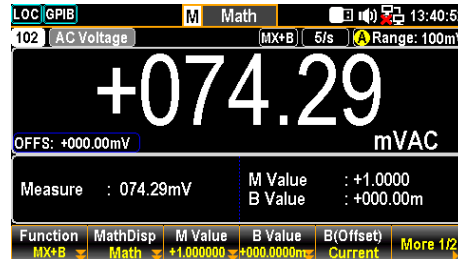


值	+074.26 mVAC	Indicates the latest MX+B value
	Minimum	Indicates the minimum value
	Maximum	Indicates the maximum value
	Average	Indicates the average value
	Peak-Peak	Indicates the peak to peak value

STDEV	Indicates the standard deviation value
Count	Indicates the latest counts of MX+B

显示 Math 结果 描述

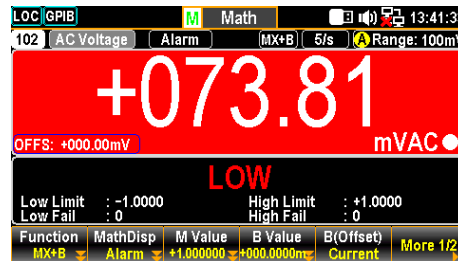
MathDisp 中的“数学”页面允许用户查看多个参数的数学计算。



值	+074.29 mVAC	Indicates the latest MX+B value
	Measure	Indicates the originally measured Voltage value
	M Value	Indicates the defined M value
	B Value	Indicates the defined B value

显示 Alarm 结果 描述

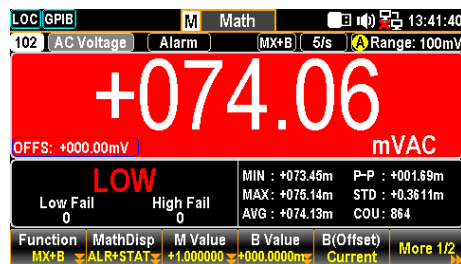
MathDisp 中的警报页面允许用户单独跟踪测量数据是否超过设定的上限和下限。



值	Low Limit	Indicates the set low limit of channel
	High Limit	Indicates the set high limit of channel
	Low Fail	Indicates the numbers of low limit exceeding
	High Fail	Indicates the numbers of high limit exceeding

显示 ALR+STAT 结果 描述

MathDisp 中的 ALR+STAT 页面允许用户同时查看 STAT 和 Alarm 页面中的信息。



值	Left Sec.	The numbers of High and Low limits exceeding are shown individually.
	Right Sec.	The values, which based on MX+B calculation, indential to STAT page are well displayed.



注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。有关警报的详细信息，请参阅第 100 页。

F6 (More 1/2) 键进入 下一功能键页面 按键进入 MX+B 更多功能配置的下一页 (More 2/2)。

More 2/2 页面的功能键



F1 (B (Offset))键清除 B 值 按键将 B 值清零。

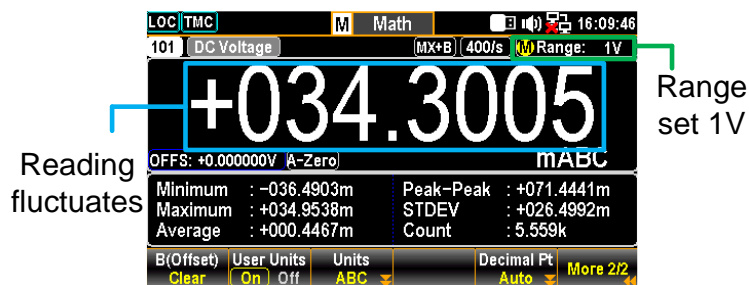
F2 (User Units) 键启用 或禁用用户定义 的单位 按键可启用或禁用用户定义的单位。选择 On 将显示用户定义的测量单位; 选择 Off 将显示默认单位(VDC)。

F3 (Units)键编辑 用户单位 按键指定用户定义的字符串，该字符串最多由 3 个字符组成，并显示在监视器模式中。

F5 (Decimal Pt)键配置 按键显示小数点菜单，配置监视器显示的 Auto 或 Range 模式。Auto 表示测量读数的单位随实际测量条件而波动，而 Range 表示测量读数单位根据设置的范围设置而固定。

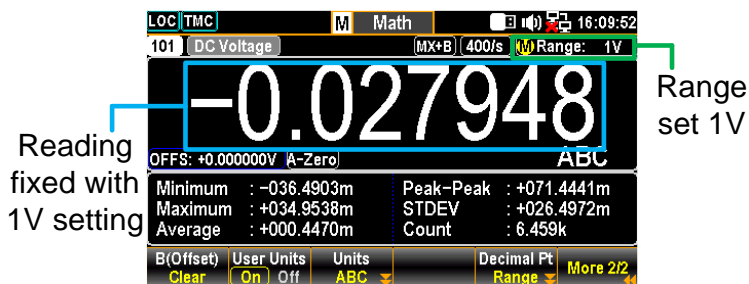
Auto

测量读数显示随实际情况而波动。



Range

测量读数显示与设定范围一致。



1/X 测量

数学方程式 Divides 1 by the reading (X).

F1 (Function)键选择 1/X

1/X 方程



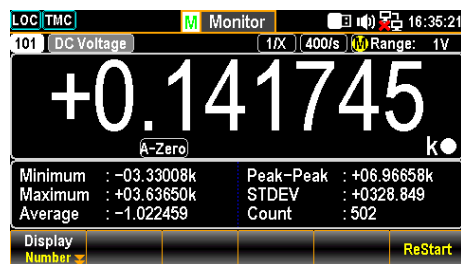
F2 (MathDisp) 键选择 按键显示 4 种不同显示的 MathDisp 菜单。有关详细信息，请参阅以下说明。



只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。

显示 STAT 结 描述
果

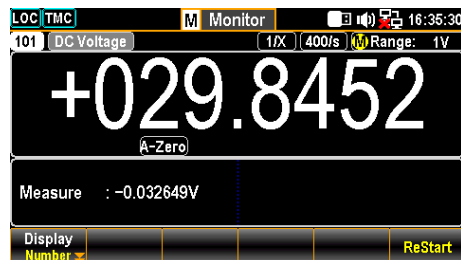
MathDisp 中的 STAT 页面允许用户对测量值进行统计计算，包括最小值、最大值、平均峰值、标准偏差和计数。



值	+0.141745 k	Indicates the 1/X calculation
	Minimum	Indicates the minimum value
	Maximum	Indicates the maximum value
	Average	Indicates the average value
	Peak-Peak	Indicates the peak to peak value
	STDEV	Indicates the standard deviation value
	Count	Indicates the latest counts of 1/X

显示 Math 结果 描述

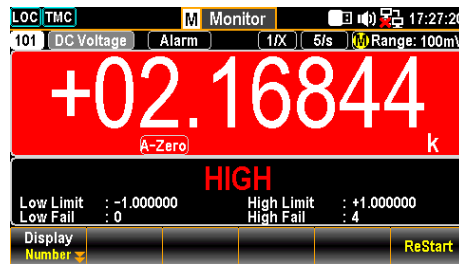
MathDisp 中的“数学”页面允许用户查看多个参数的数学计算。



值	+029.8452	Indicates the 1/X calculation
	Measure	Indicates the originally measured Voltage value

显示 Alarm 结果 描述

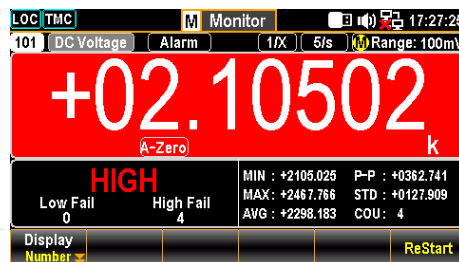
MathDisp 中的警报页面允许用户单独跟踪测量数据是否超过设定的上限和下限。



值	Low Limit	Indicates the set low limit of channel
	High Limit	Indicates the set high limit of channel
	Low Fail	Indicates the numbers of low limit exceeding
	High Fail	Indicates the numbers of high limit exceeding

显示 ALR+STAT 结果 描述

MathDisp 中的 ALR+STAT 页面允许用户同时查看 STAT 和 Alarm 页面中的信息。



值	Left Sec.	The numbers of High and Low limits exceeding are shown individually.
	Right Sec.	The values, which based on 1/X calculation, identical to STAT page are well displayed.



注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。有关报警的详细信息，请参阅第 100 页。

百分比测量

数学公式
$$\frac{(\text{ReadingX} - \text{Reference})}{\text{Reference}} \times 100\%$$

F1 (Function)键选择 Percent

百分比方程



F3 (REF %) 键设置 按键进入菜单，为百分比方程配置参考值。
参考值



F4 (REF %)键一次获 按键可立即对 REF%值进行参考测量。
取值

F2 (MathDisp)键选 按键显示 4 种不同的 MathDisp 菜单。有关详细信息，
择显示模式 请参阅以下说明。



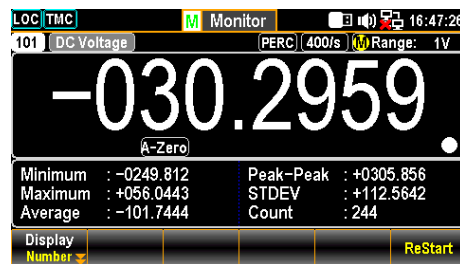
注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。

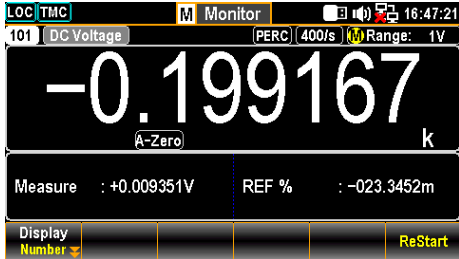
显示 STAT 结果

描述

MathDisp 中的 STAT 页面允许用户对测量值进行统计计算，包括最小值、最大值、平均峰值、标准偏差和计数。

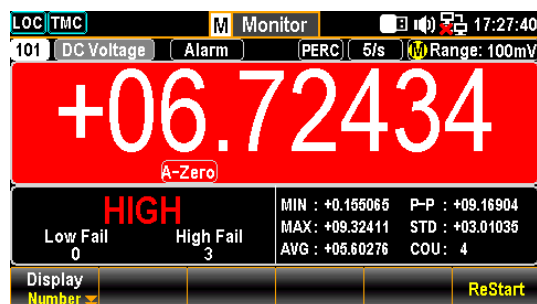


值	-30.2959	Indicates the Percent calculation
	Minimum	Indicates the minimum value
	Maximum	Indicates the maximum value
	Average	Indicates the average value
	Peak-Peak	Indicates the peak to peak value
	STDEV	Indicates the standard deviation value

	Count	Indicates the latest counts of Percent
显示 Math 结果	描述	MathDisp 中的 Math 页面允许用户查看多个参数的数学计算。
		
值	-0.199167 k	Indicates the Percent calculation
	Measure	Indicates the originally measured Voltage value
	REF %	Indicates the defined reference % value
显示 Alarm 结果	描述	MathDisp 中的警报页面允许用户单独跟踪测量数据是否超过设定的上限和下限。
		
值	Low Limit	Indicates the set low limit of channel
	High Limit	Indicates the set high limit of channel
	Low Fail	Indicates the numbers of low limit exceeding
	High Fail	Indicates the numbers of high limit exceeding

显示 ALR+STAT 结 描述
果

MathDisp 中的 ALR+STAT 页面允许用户同时查看 STAT 和 Alarm 页面中的信息。



值	Left Sec.	The numbers of High and Low limits exceeding are shown individually.
	Right Sec.	The values, which based on Percent measurement, identical to STAT page are well displayed.



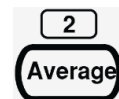
注意

只有当启用警报配置时，数学显示的“Alarm”和“ALR+STAT”才能激活。有关警报的详细信息，请参阅第 100 页。

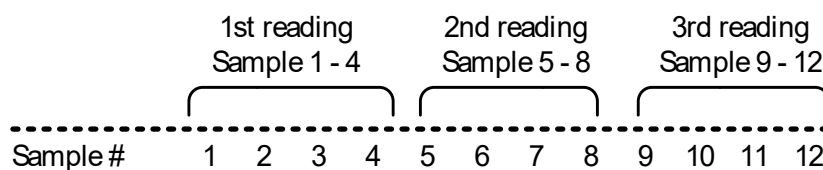
平均值菜单

背景

按前面板上的 *Average* 键进入 Average 菜单。数字平均功能对指定数量的输入信号样本进行平均以产生一个读数。下图演示了每次读数使用 4 个样本的平均值方法。



平均值 数字平均值每次读取更新一整组样本。当使用选配扫描仪时，建议使用此方法。



F1 (Average) 键开启/关闭平均值功能

按键可启用或禁用平均值功能。

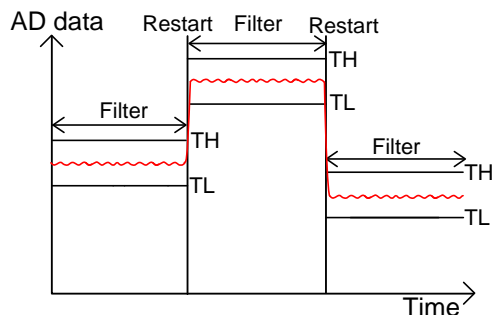


F2 (Count) 键指定每次读取的样本计数

按键进入菜单以指定平均计数，该计数定义每次读取要平均的样本数。样本多，噪声低但延迟长。样本少，噪声高但延迟较短。



F3 (WinMethod)键选 按键进入“平均窗口法”菜单。Average 窗口定义了再次
 择平均窗口法 更新数字平均数据时的阈值。当数据落在 TH 和 TL 之
 间的范围内时，Average 会继续处理。当数据超出 TH
 和 TL 之间的范围时，Average 将重新启动。在测量不
 稳定信号时，适当设置平均窗口可以提高测量速度。



TH: Threshold High, TL: Threshold Low

F4 (Window)键指定
 平均窗口范围

Measure:

$Previous\ Meas * (1 - window) < threshold < Previous\ Meas * (1 + window)$.

Range:

$Previous\ Measure + (Range * window) < threshold < Previous\ Measure + (Range * window)$



Log 菜单

背景

按下前面板上的 *Log* 键进入 Log 菜单，用户可以执行 Capture 功能，捕捉 hardcopy 的屏幕截图，也可以操作 ScanData，将扫描读数的数据记录保存到安装的 U 盘中。



注意

在执行记录功能之前，请注意支持以下 U 盘：

- USB Disk Type: 仅闪存磁盘
- FAT 格式: Fat16 或 Fat32 (建议)
- 最大内存大小: 128GB
- 不建议在此应用程序中使用需要 card adaptor 的 U 盘

Capture

步骤

1. 按 *Log PARA* (F1) 键选择 Capture.

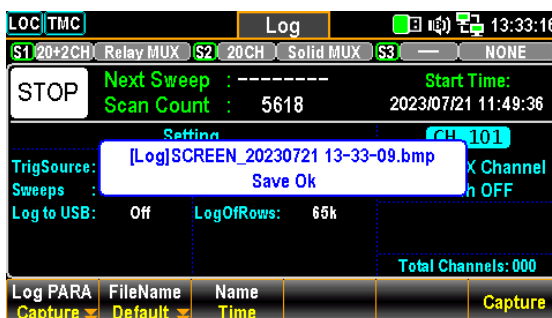


2. 按下 *FileName* (F2)键以确定抓取的屏幕截图的文件名。默认选项保留日期和时间格式的文件名(如, SCREEN_20220909 13-20-25)

3. 如果选择“Manual”，按下 *EditName* (F3)键进入键盘页面以编辑用户定义的文件名。



4. 按 Capture (F4) 键执行屏幕截图抓取。抓取完成后弹出提示信息。



扫描数据

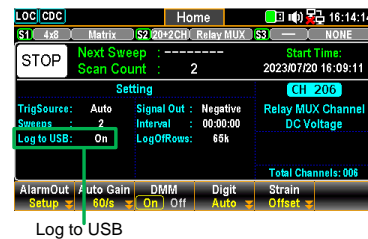
步骤

1. 按 *Log PARA* (F1) 键选择 *ScanData*.



2. 按下 *Logging* (F2) 键激活，扫描的读数数据将自动保存到插入的 U 盘中。选择“Off”不会自动将数据保存到 U 盘中，而是需要手动操作来保存数据。

在主屏幕上，如果启用了自动记录功能，则记录到 USB 将显示“On”。有关主屏幕的详细信息，请参阅第 35 页。



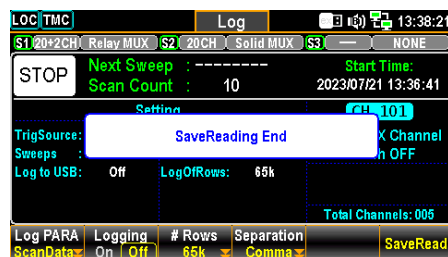
3. 按 *# Rows* (F3) 键指定行限制每个数据记录文件的行限制，表示扫描数据的最大行数。“65k”表示每个文件的限制为 65,536 行。“1M”表示每个文件的限制为 1,048,576 行，“Infinite”表示限制根据文件系统本身允许的字节数而变化。



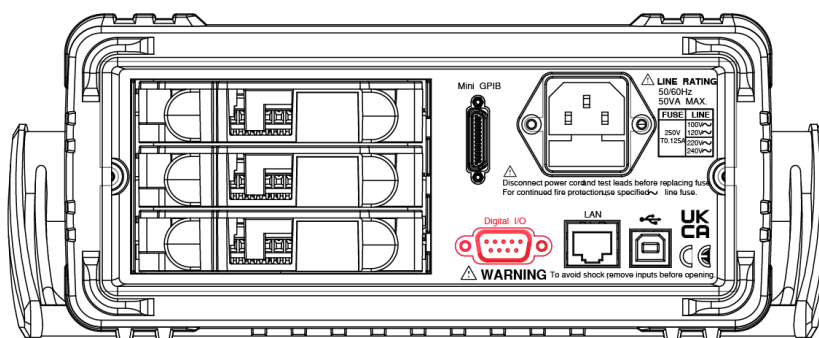
4. 按 *Separation* (F4) 键指定分隔符号(逗号, 分号或 TAB), 该符号位于导出扫描数据中每个读数计数的间隔之间。



5. 按 *SaveRead* (F6) 键手动将扫描读数的数据记录保存到已安装的 U 盘中。



数字 I/O



应用:警报输出	138
应用:外部触发	140

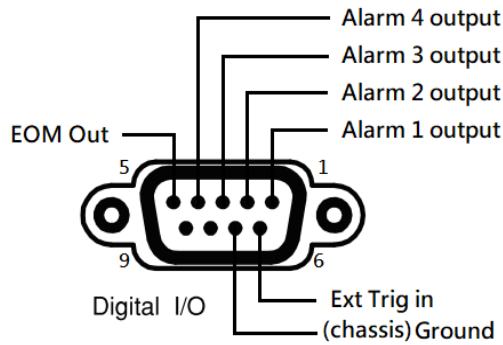
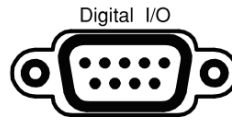
数字 I/O 概述

背景 数字 I/O 端口包含 1 个用于外部触发输入的引脚和 4 个用于警报输出的引脚。

当外部触发输入引脚接收到外部触发脉冲时，指定通道将相应地被触发。

就 4 个警报输出引脚而言，4 个引脚中的任何一个都可以分配给任何一个输入通道，以触发外部 LED 灯、继电器控制或向控制系统发送 TTL 兼容脉冲。

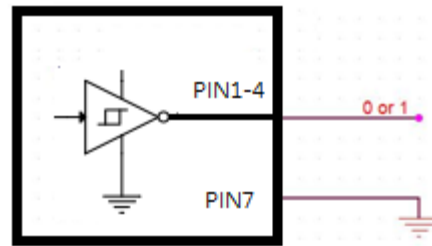
引脚分配 Connector type: DB-9 female



Pin No	Pin Definition
1	Alarm_OUT1
2	Alarm_OUT2
3	Alarm_OUT3
4	Alarm_OUT4
5	EOM Out
6	External Trigger In
7	Digital Ground
8	NC
9	NC

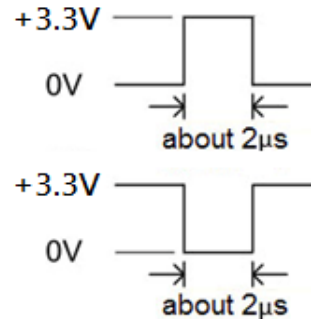
Pin1-4 引脚 1-4 是输出 TTL 兼容引脚，可选择 TTL 逻辑高或低警报输出。

引脚
1-4 输出
接线
图



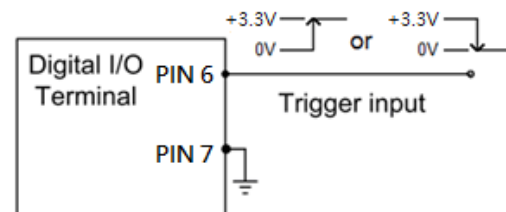
Pin5 EOM (End Of Measurement) 信号输出。比较测量结束时激活。也可用于其他测量。

EOM
脉冲宽
度时序



Pin6 外部触发器输入。接受外部触发信号。用于使用外部信号。

引脚
6-7 输
出接线
图



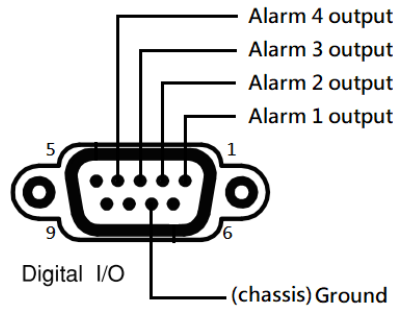
Pin7 Digital 数字 (chassis) 接地。

应用:警报输出

背景 位于后面板上的数字 I/O 口的警报输出引脚发送 TTL 兼容的警报输出，可以触发连接的外部警报设备，如报警器和 LED 灯。

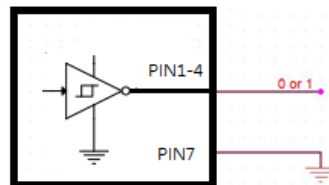
4 个警报输出引脚中的任何一个都可以分配给任何一个输入通道，以触发外部设备或向控制系统发送 TTL 兼容脉冲。

警报输出连接 将外部警报输出设备连接到位于后面板上的数字 I/O 口的特定引脚。



Pin1-4 警报输出引脚

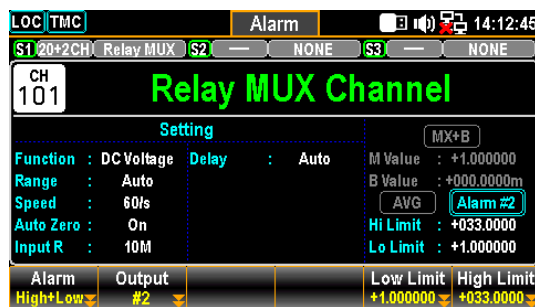
连接



激活警报输出 按下前面板上的 *Alarm* 键进入警报菜单。



使用 *knob* 键导航通道以选择目标通道 (如下面的通道 101).



按下 *Alarm* (F1)键为选择通道选择警报限制模式。

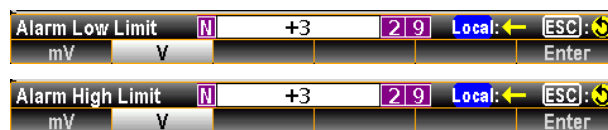


- OFF 选择通道的警报条件被禁用。
- High+Low 警报条件的上限和下限都被激活。
- High 警报条件的上限被激活。
- Low 警报条件的下限被激活。

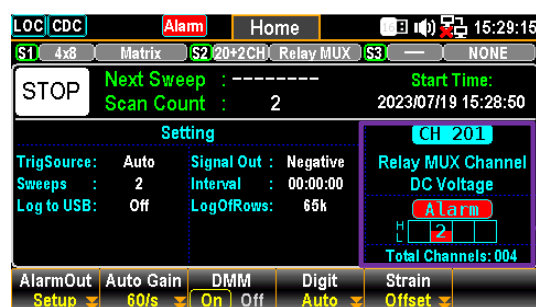
按下 *Output* (F2)键, 选择 4 条警报输出线中的一条将用于发送所选通道的警报脉冲。



按下 *Low Limit* (F5)和 *High Limit* (F6)键, 分别为所选通道指定警报限值。



按下前面板上的 *Scan* 键以启动扫描过程。在扫描过程中, 当选择通道发生设置警报时, 警报状态将如以下示例所示清晰显示。

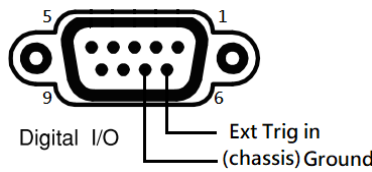


The set low limit of alarm #2 is triggered

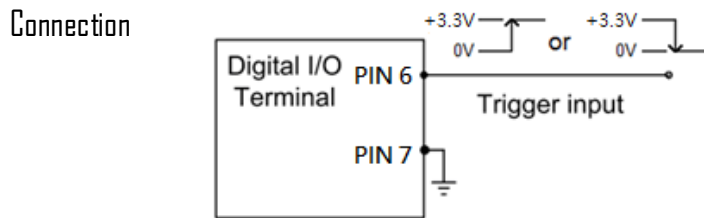
应用:外部触发

背景 外部触发器使用数字 I/O 引脚手动触发 DAQ-9600。为了触发 DAQ-9600，需要一个 $\geq 10\mu s$ 的脉冲。

信号连接 将外部触发信号连接到位于后面板上的数字 I/O 口的特定引脚。



Pin6 External Trigger Input pin



激活外部触发器

按前面板上的 *Interval* 键进入 Interval 菜单。

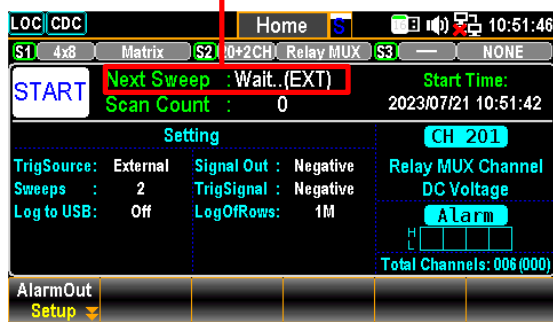


按下 *TrigSource* (F1)键进入触发源菜单，然后按下 *External* (F4)选择外部触发模式。



扫描过程中，每次扫描仅在接收到外部触发信号时开始。

Next sweep waits until External signal



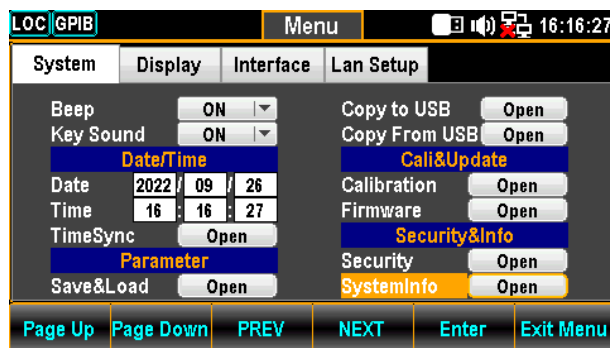
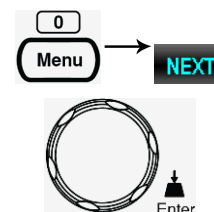
系统&固件

查看系统信息	142
固件更新	143

查看系统信息

背景 查看系统信息，包括供应商、型号名称、序列号、主固件和从属固件。

- 步骤**
- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Security&Info-SystemInfo 字段。



- 按 F5 键或旋钮键进入系统信息，所有关键内容都出现在该信息中进行检查。

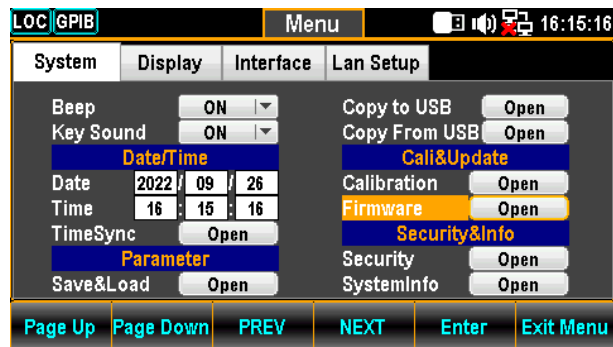
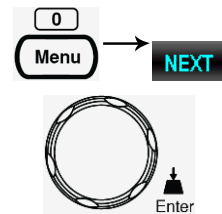


固件更新

背景 本节用于更新最新固件。

步骤

- 按 Menu 键，出现 System configuration 菜单。重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，进入 Cali&Update-Firmware 字段。



- 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键进入固件更新菜单。



固件更新

更新过程 更新之前，请确保所需的固件文件是否存储在插入前面板 USB 端口的闪存驱动器中。此外，用户可以在此菜单中分别检查当前主固件和从属固件版本。

⚠ 注意 更新之前，请将下载的固件文件重命名如下：

- ✓ Master file: M_IMAGE.bin
- ✓ Slave file: S_IMAGE.bin

1. 先按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，显示合格的固件版本。



注意：如果闪存驱动器没有更新文件，将显示为下图。



2. 按 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键移动到 Update，然后按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键开始更新。



菜单设置

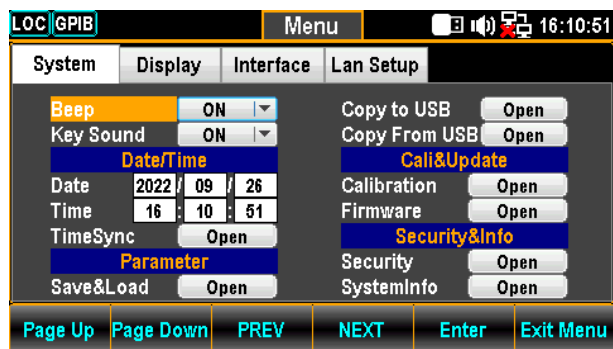
配置系统	146
蜂鸣声设置	146
按键声设置	147
日期设置	148
时间设置	149
TimeSync 设置	150
保存和加载参数	151
将参数复制到 USB	156
从 USB 复制参数	157
校准设置	159
固件更新	161
安全设置	163
查看系统信息	165
配置显示	166
亮度设置	166
自动关闭设置	167
自动关闭时间设置	168
I ST 颜色设置	170
Math 颜色设置	171
显示模式设置	173
附加信息设置	175
语言设置	177

配置系统

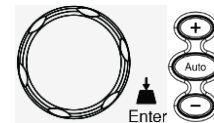
蜂鸣声设置

背景 启用或禁用蜂鸣声。

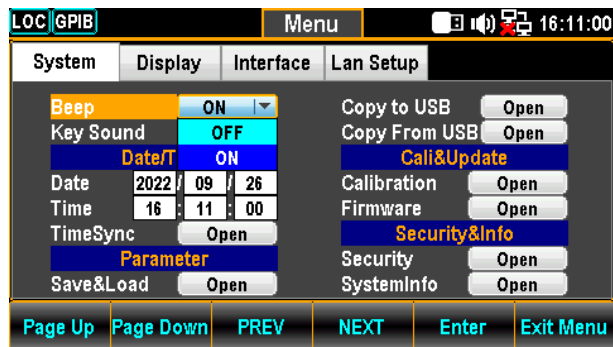
步骤 1. 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。



2. 按 F5 键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按 +/- 键，以登录 ON 选项。



Enter



3. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键选择 ON 选项。

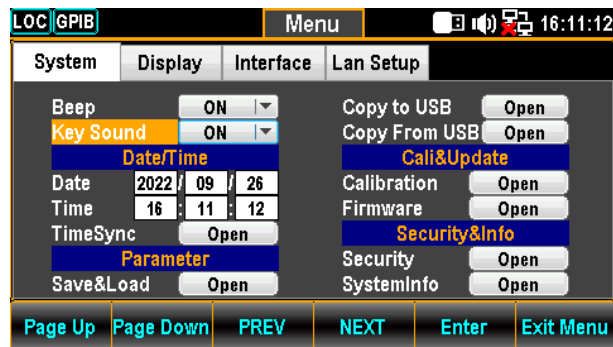
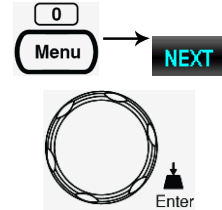


按键声设置

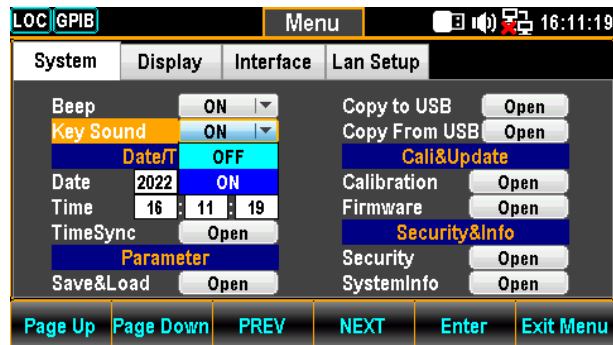
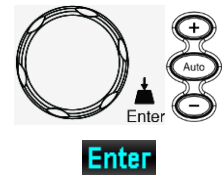
背景 启用或禁用按键声。

步骤

1. 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。然后重复按 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮移动到按键声字段。



2. 按 F5 或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮或按+/-键，即可进入 On 选项。



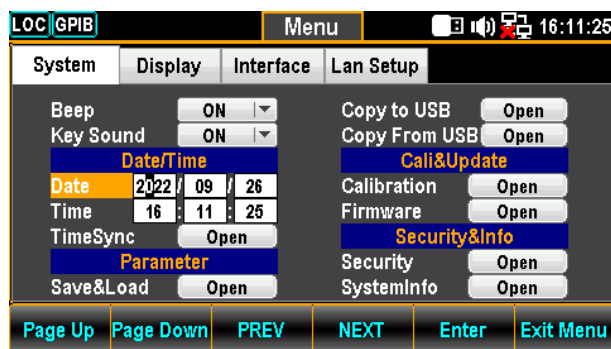
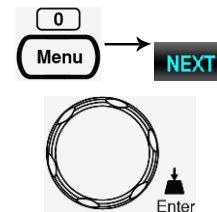
3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，为按键声选择 ON 选项。



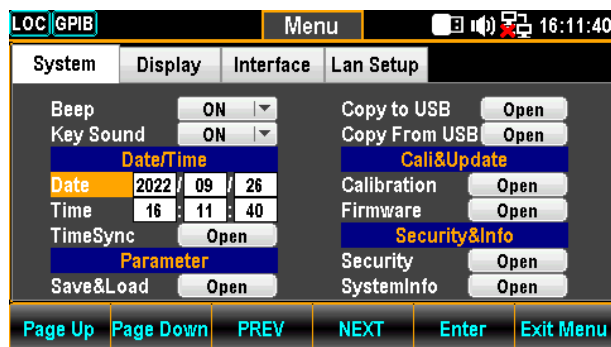
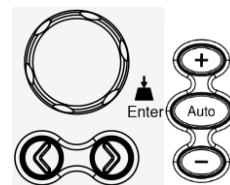
日期设置

背景 手动调整系统日期或通过 TimeSync 设置自动设置日期。

- 步骤 1. 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Date/Time-Date 字段。



2. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义年份。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



3. 按 F5 或旋钮键确认年份的输入数字。



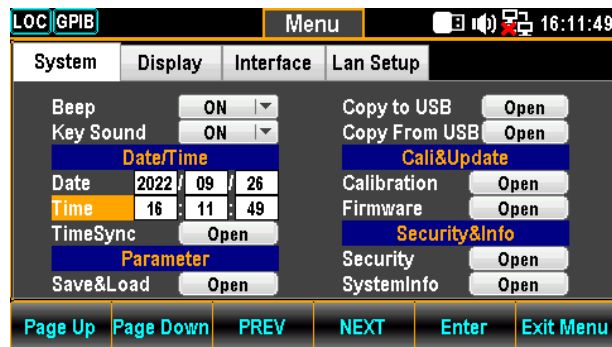
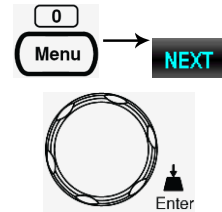
4. 月和日的设置重复步骤 2 至 3。

时间设置

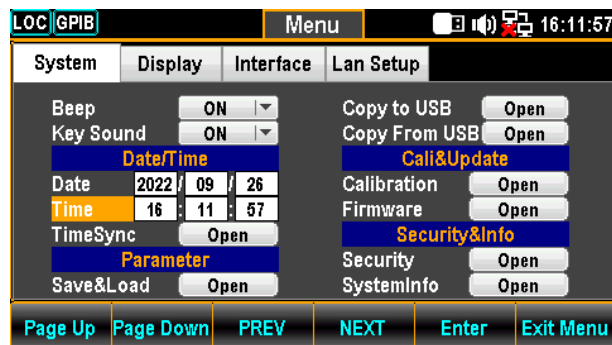
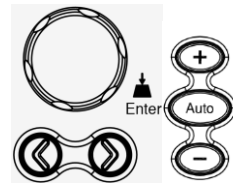
背景 手动调整系统时间或通过 TimeSync 自动设置时间。

步骤

- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。反复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋鈕键移动到 Date/Time-Time 字段。



- 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋鈕键或按+/-键定义时间。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



- 按 F5 或旋鈕键确认小时的输入数字。

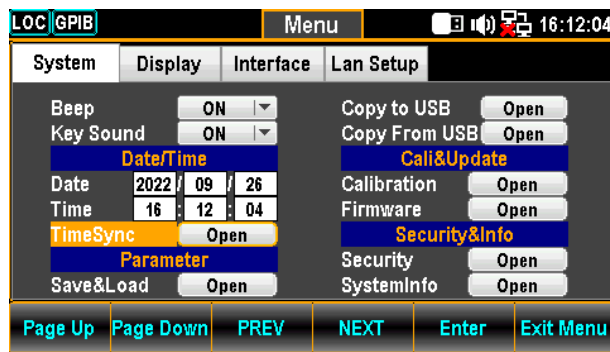
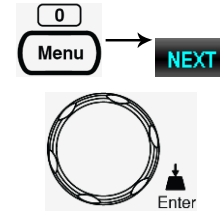


- 重复步骤 2 和 3 完成分和秒的设置。

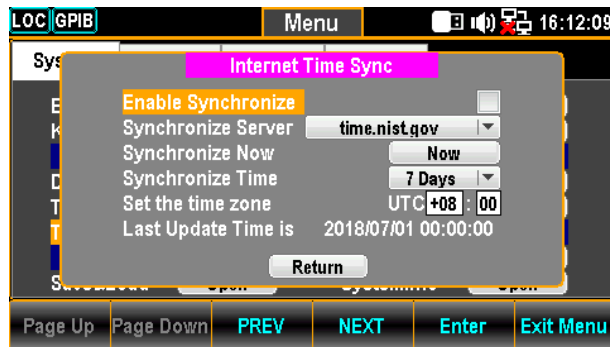
TimeSync 设置

背景 TimeSync 仅在连接到具有适当网络设置的 internet 时可用。

- 步骤**
- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Date/Time-TimeSync 字段。



- 按 F5 或旋钮键进入 Internet Time Sync 菜单。



Internet 时间同步

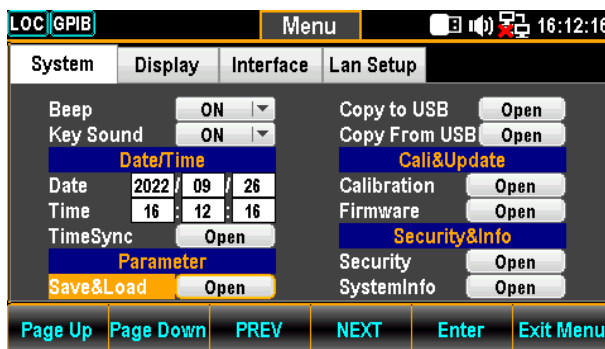
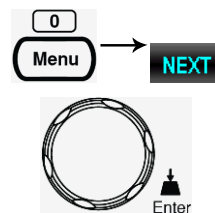
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Enable Synchronize | 启用或禁用时间同步 |
| | Check / Uncheck |
| Synchronize Server | 选择远程服务器进行时间同步 |

	time.nust.gov / time-nw.nist.gov 第二台服务器可供用户自定义。 有关 SCPI 设置，请参阅第 225 页。
Synchronize Now	从远程服务器检索当前标准时间。
Synchronize Time	定义从远程服务器检索当前标准时间的间隔。 7 Days / 14 Days / 30 Days
Set the time zone	Set UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) 时 / 分
Last Update Time is	显示当前标准时间。

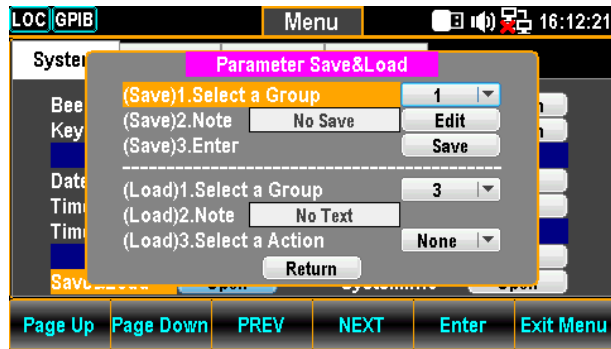
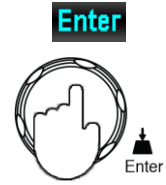
保存和加载参数

背景 DAQ-9600 可以保存多种仪器设置，包括状态、功能、I/O 和量程设置。加载功能使保存的设置或默认设置在下一次通电时或立即调用。

- 步骤**
- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Parameter - Save&Load 字段。



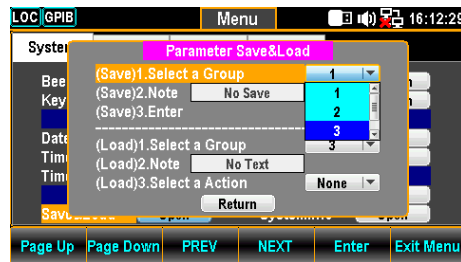
- 按 F5 键或旋钮键进入参数保存和加载菜单。



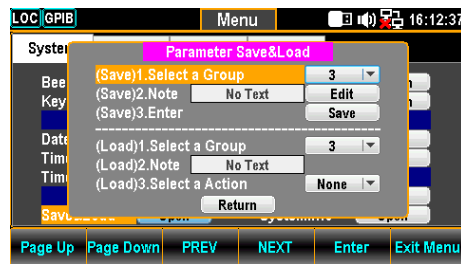
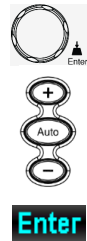
参数保存&加载 **Save**

Select a Group

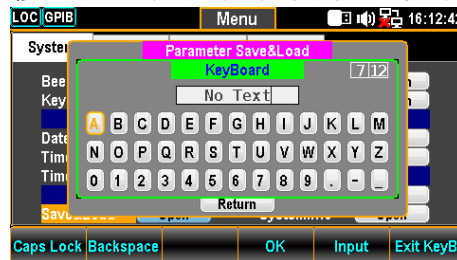
- 按 F5 或旋钮键打开下拉菜单。



- 滚动旋钮键或按 +/- 键，然后按 F5 或旋钮键以确认组选择。



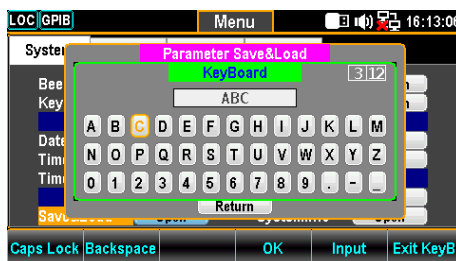
- 按 F5 或旋钮键打开键盘页面。



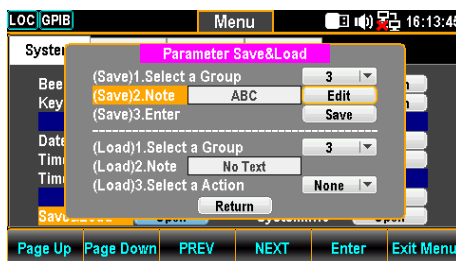
4. 按 F2 (Backspace) 键清除默认单词。 **Backspace**



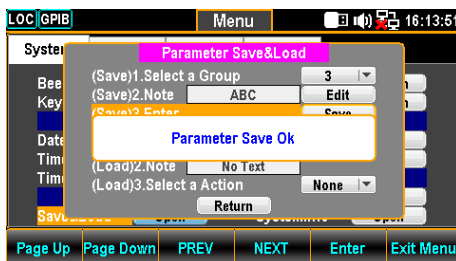
5. 使用左/右和+/-键或滚动旋钮键将光标移动到所需单词，然后按 F5 (输入) 键或旋钮键输入单词。



6. 按 F4 (OK) 或旋钮键确认输入的单词。 **OK**



- Enter 7. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键保存输入的单词。 **Enter**

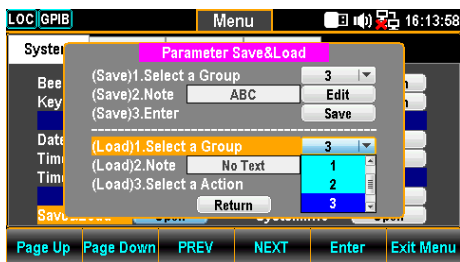


加载

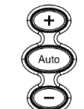
Select a Group

1. 按 F5 (回车) 或旋钮键打开下拉菜单。

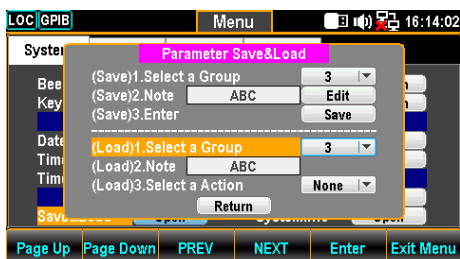
Enter



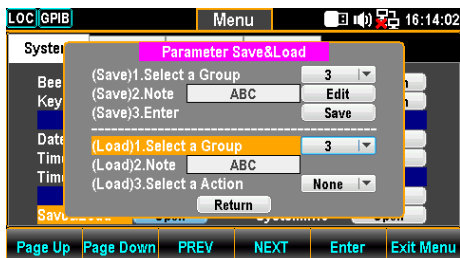
2. 滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，然后按 F5 或旋钮键以确认组选择。



Enter



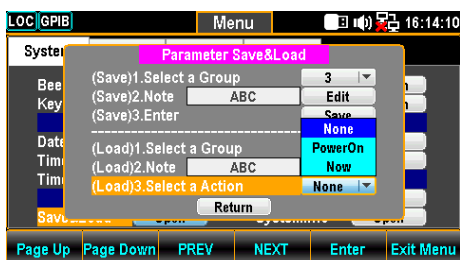
3. 当前选定的组名称显示在备注字段中。



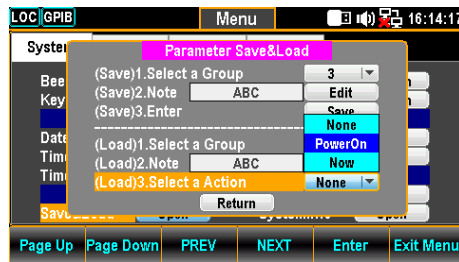
Select a Action

4. 按 F5 或旋钮键打开下拉菜单。

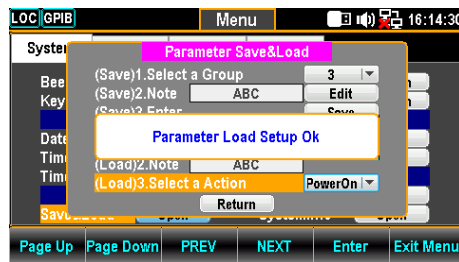
Enter



5. 滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，然后按 F5 或旋钮键以确认动作选择。



6. 按 F5 或旋钮键确认动作选择。



参数

None: no recall action

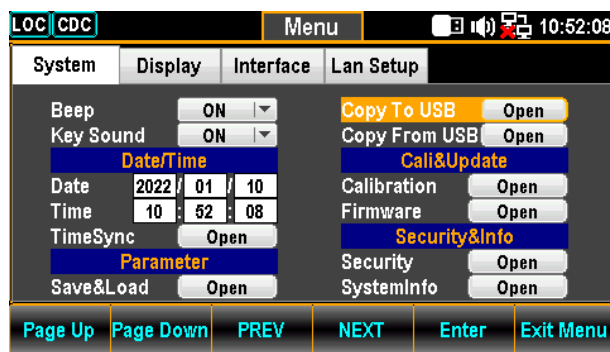
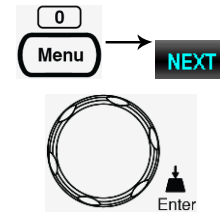
Power On: recall at next power up

Now: recall instantly

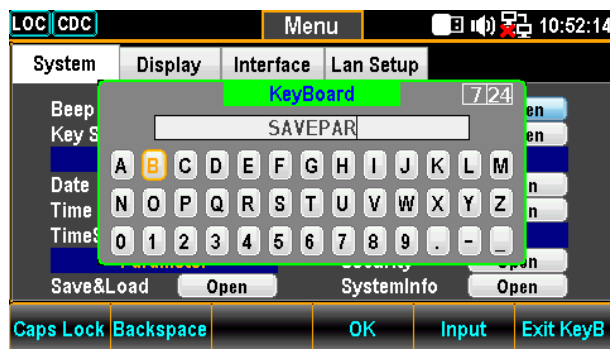
将参数复制到 USB

背景 本节介绍如何将 DAQ-9600 的参数复制到连接的 U 盘上。

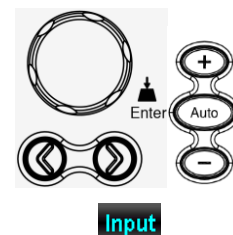
- 步骤**
1. 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。反复按 NEXT（下一步）键或滚动旋钮键移动到 Copy to USB 字段。



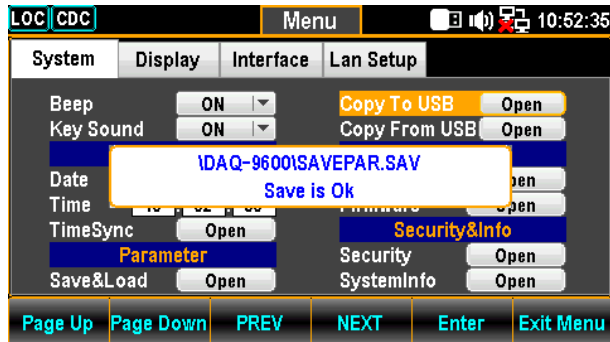
2. 按 F5 或旋钮键进入 KeyBoard 页面。



3. 使用左/右和+/-键或滚动旋钮键移动光标，然后按 F5 或旋钮键指定参数名称。



4. 按 F4 (OK) 键确认参数名称，并将其复制到连接的 U 盘上



5. 弹出提示信息，表示参数文件已完全保存到连接的 USB 中。

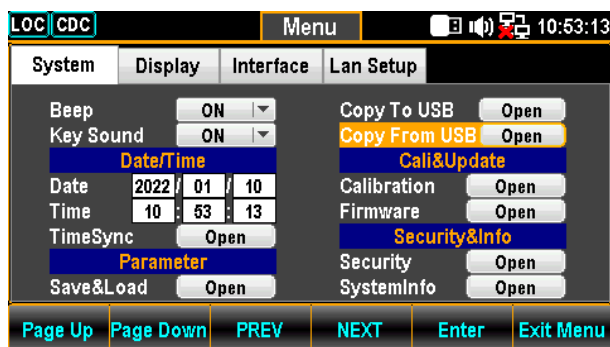
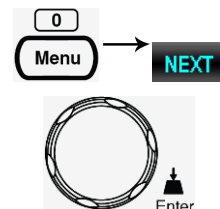
从 USB 复制参数

背景

本节介绍如何从连接的 U 盘向 DAQ-9600 调用保存的参数。

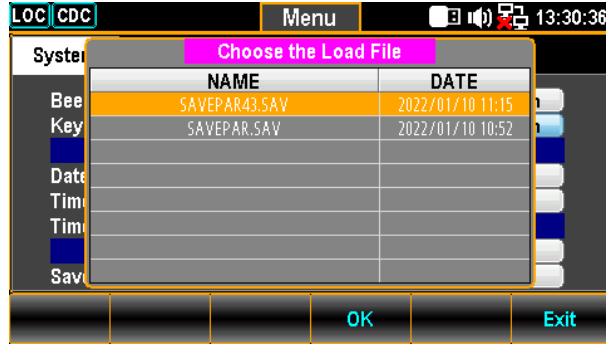
步骤

1. 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。并反复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键以移动到 Copy From USB 字段。

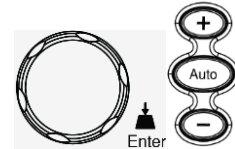


2. 按 F5 或旋钮键进入“选择加载文件”页面。

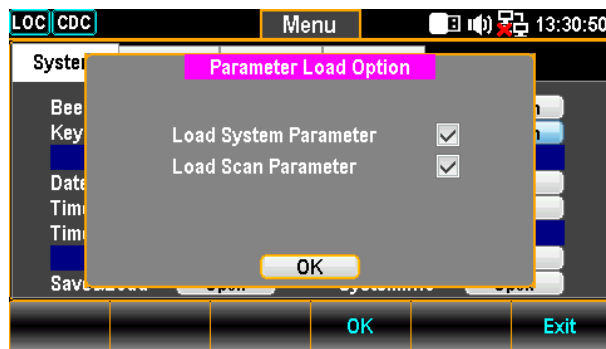




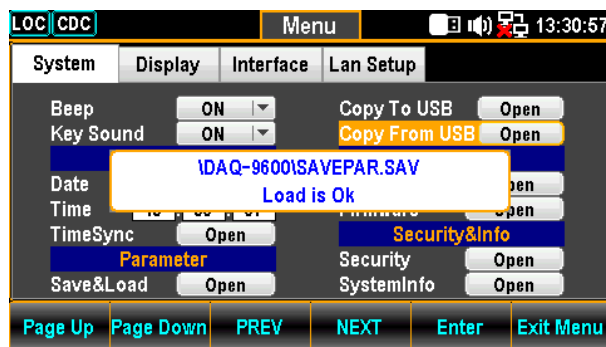
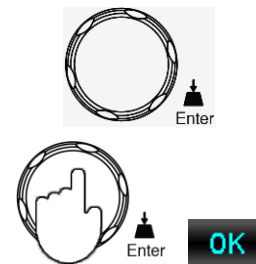
3. 使用+/-键或滚动旋钮键在列表中的参数文件之间移动。



4. 按 F4 (OK) 确认选择, 然后进入参数加载选项页面。



5. 滚动旋钮在系统和扫描参数之间移动, 然后按旋钮键选择/取消选择参数。按 F4 (OK) 将参数加载到 DAQ-9600。



6. 提示消息表示所选参数从连接的 U 盘加载到 DAQ-9600。

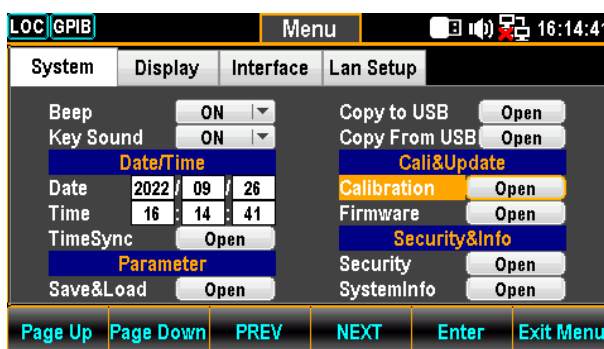
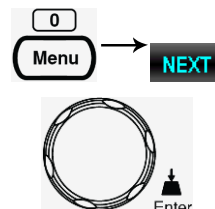
校准设置

背景

本节主要提供频率、直流增益和 DMM 的几种校准。请注意，只有有资质的技术人员才能操作校准程序。必要时，请咨询技术人员以了解更多详细信息。

步骤

- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Cali&Update) -Calibration 字段。



- 按 F5 或旋钮键进入 Calibration 菜单。



频率校准 频率补偿 启用或禁用频率补偿(该值表示补偿系数
(1.005000) ; 默认值: 出厂校准值)

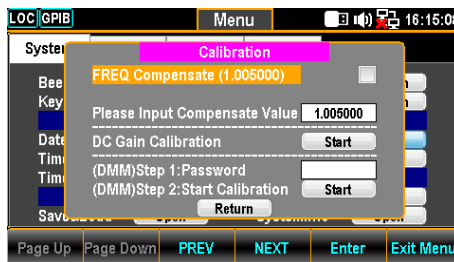
Check the box to enable:
 $Frequency = Original\ Frequency \times$
 Compensate Coefficient

Uncheck the box to disable:
 $Frequency = Original\ Frequency$

输入补偿值 1. 输入补偿系数。

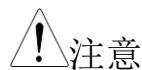


2. 使用左/右键移动光标, 然后按 F5 键保存频率补偿系数。该值的变化如下图所示。



直流增益校准 直流增益校准 点击“Start”执行直流增益校准, 这是一种内部自校准功能, 不需要外部信号源。它可以校正内部放大器的增益, 尽管在一般情况下没有必要, 除非内部放大器增益发生显著变化。建议每月进行一次校准。

DMM 校准



校准程序只能由经过认证的技术人员根据标准仪器执行。有关详细信息, 请咨询制造商或授权经销商的相关人员。

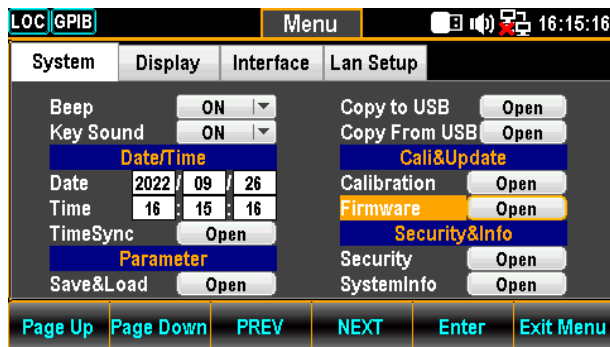
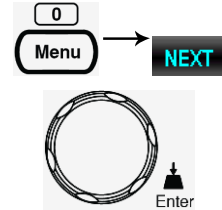
固件更新

背景

本节用于更新最新固件。

步骤

- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，进入 Cali&Update-Firmware 字段。



- 按 F5 或旋钮键进入固件更新菜单。



固件更新

更新过程 在更新之前，请确保所需的固件文件是否存储在插入前面板的 U 盘中。此外，用户可以在此菜单中分别检查当前主固件和从属固件版本。

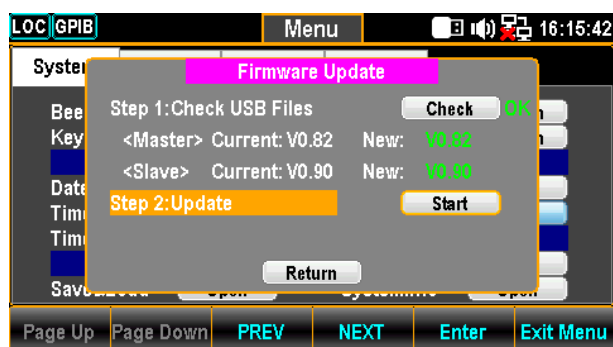
1. 先按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，显示合格的固件版本。



注意：如果闪存驱动器没有更新文件，它将显示为下图。



2. 按 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键移动到 Update，然后按 F5 或旋钮键开始更新。

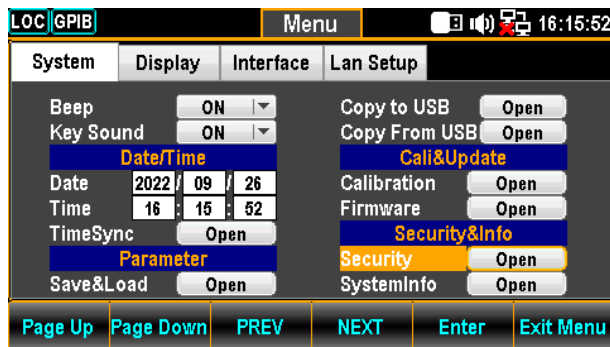
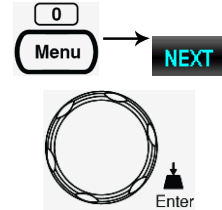


安全设置

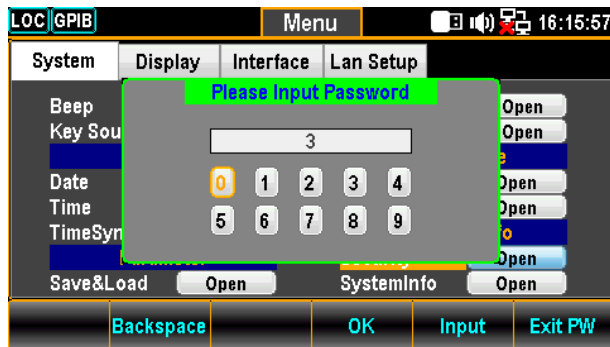
背景 此部分用于更改密码并启用或禁用 Lan 密码。

步骤

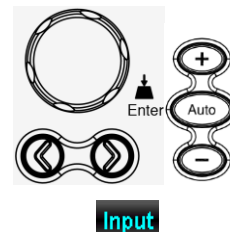
- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮，移动到 Security&Info-Security 字段。

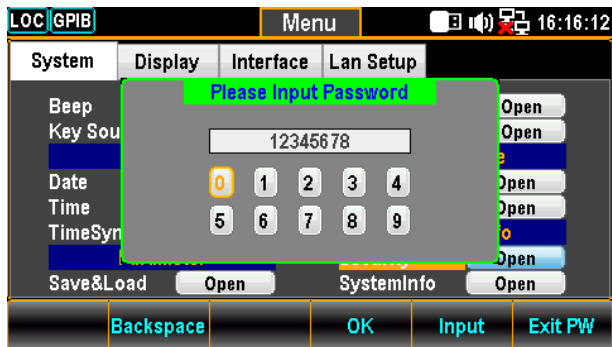


- 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键进入“请输入密码”页面。

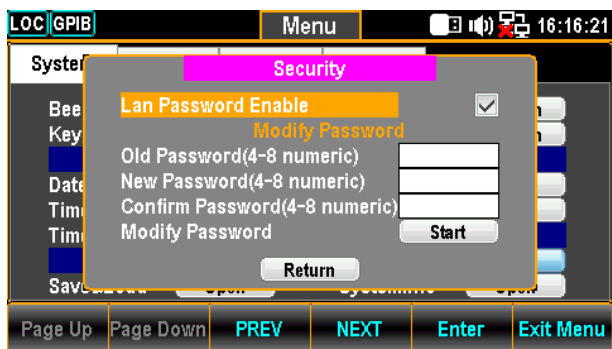
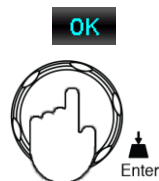


- 使用左/右和+/-键或滚动旋钮键移动光标，然后按 F5（输入）键或旋钮输入密码。





4. 按 F4（确定）键或旋钮键进入安全页面。



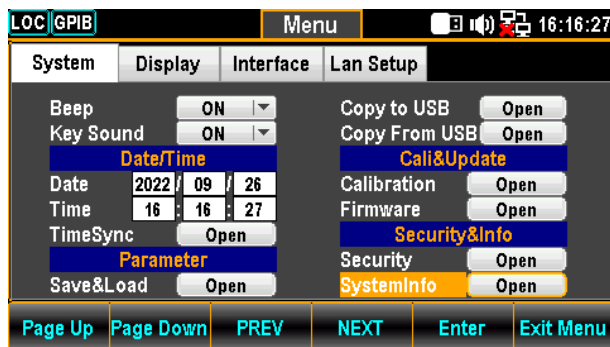
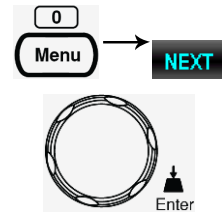
安全

Lan Password Enable	启用或禁用局域网和远程登录控制的密码要求。 Check / Uncheck
Old Password	输入旧密码
New Password	输入新密码
Confirm Password	再次输入新密码
Modify Password	点击“开始”更改密码

查看系统信息

背景 查看系统信息，包括供应商、型号名称、序列号、主固件和从属固件。

- 步骤
- 按 Menu 键，出现系统配置菜单。重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮，移动到 Security&Info-SystemInfo 字段。



- 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键进入系统信息，所有关键内容都在该信息中可进行检查。

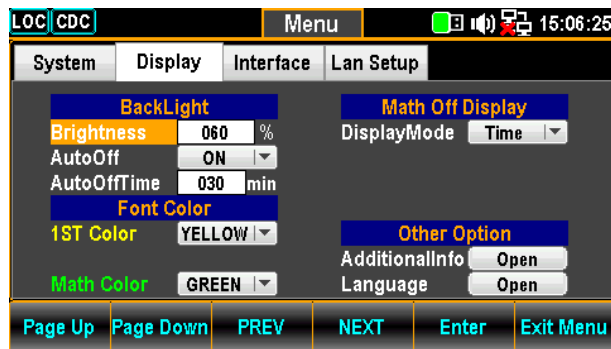


配置显示

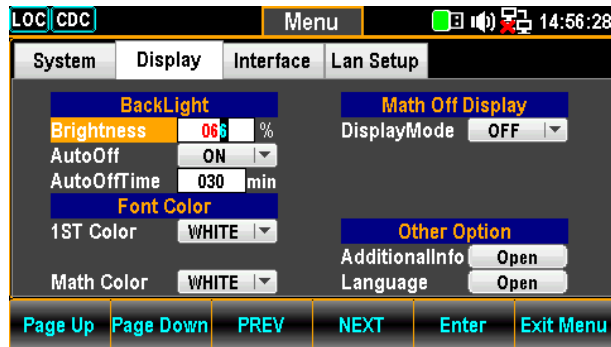
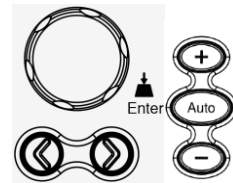
亮度设置

背景 背光亮度调节。

- 步骤 1. 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。



2. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义数字。此外，您还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认背光亮度的输入数字。

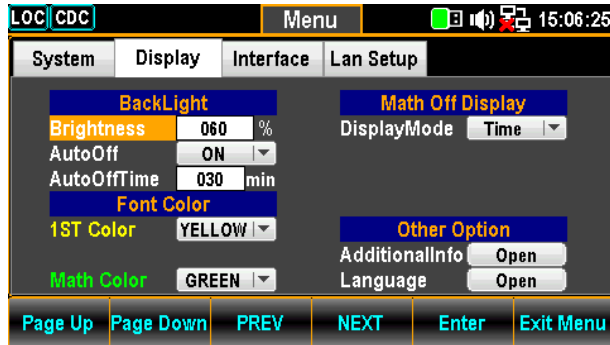


自动关闭设置

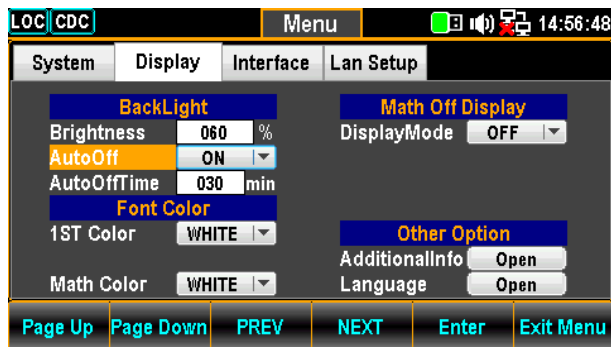
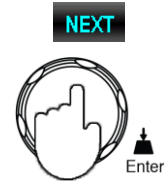
背景 启用或禁用自动亮度调节。

步骤

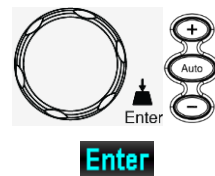
1. 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。

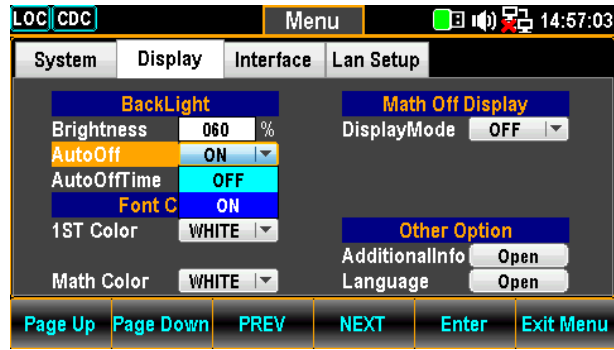


2. 重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 BackLight-AutoOff 字段。

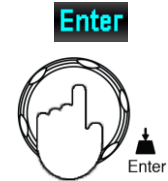


3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮或按+/-键选择 ON 选项。





4. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键确认自动关闭的 ON 选项。



自动关闭时间设置

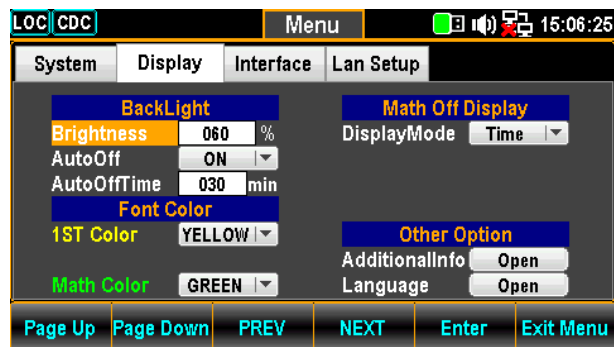
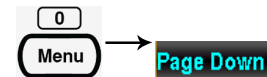
背景

设置自动亮度调整前的持续时间。当机器怠速达到设定的持续时间时，屏幕将变为自动亮度调节。

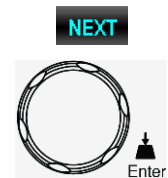
 注意: 只有当 Auto Off 选项打开时, Auto Off Time 才会被激活。

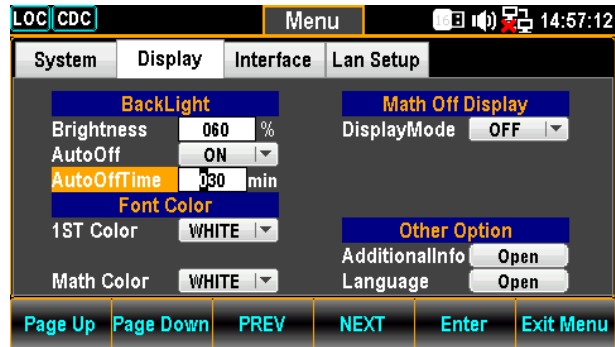
步骤

1. 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down 键，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。

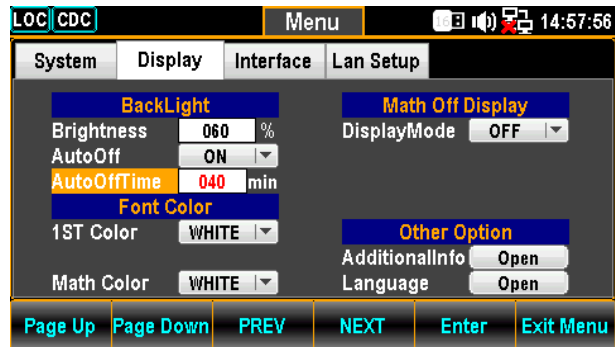
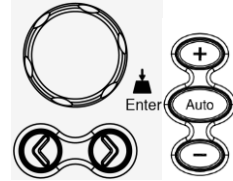


2. 重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 BackLight-AutoOffTime 字段。





3. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义分钟。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定的分钟数。



4. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键确认自动关闭时间的输入分钟数。

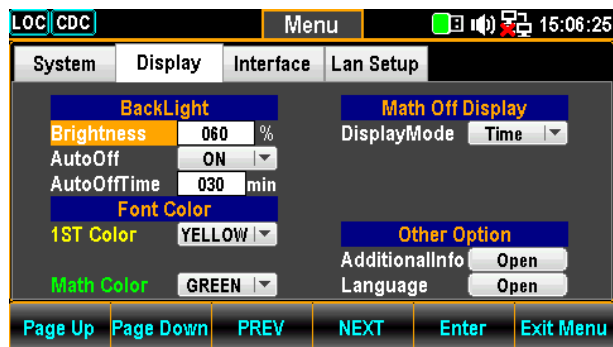
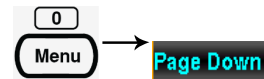


1ST 颜色设置

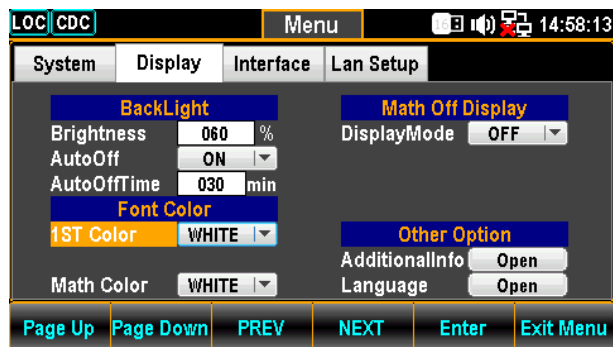
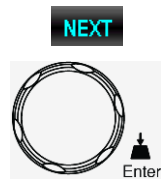
背景 设置 1ST 显示屏的主题颜色。

步骤

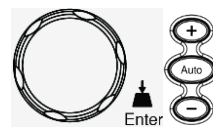
1. 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。



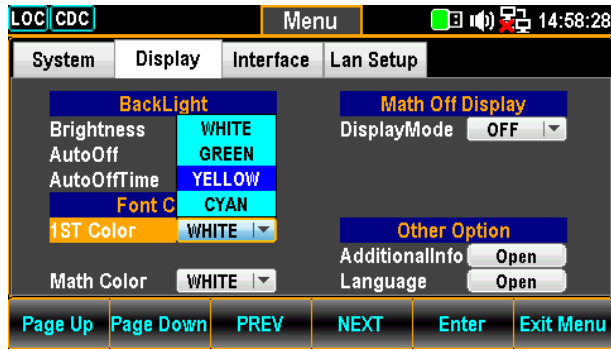
2. 重复按 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Font Color-1ST Color 字段。



3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，为 1ST 显示选择所需的颜色。



Enter

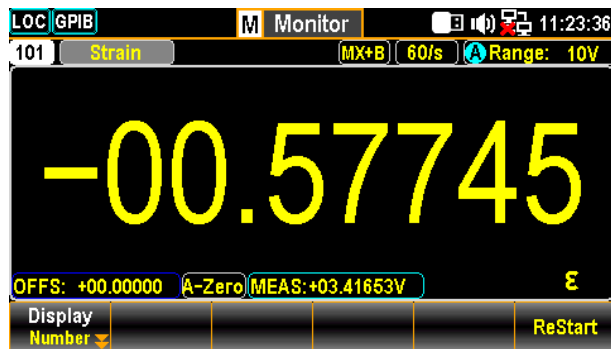


- 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键确认所选颜色。



显示结果

下图展示了为 1ST 显示器定义的黄色。



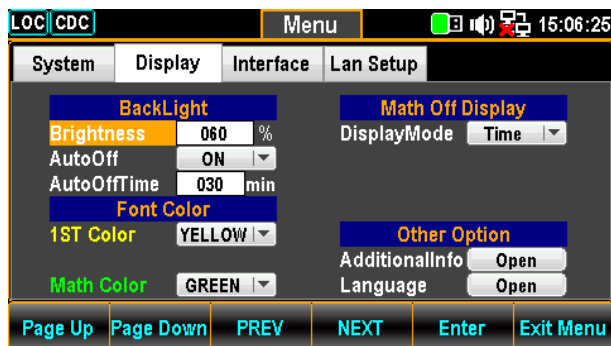
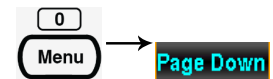
Math 颜色设置

背景

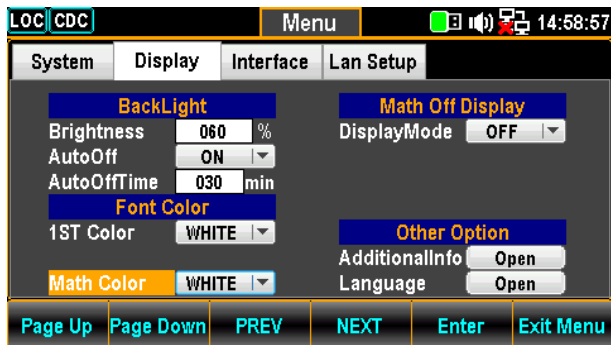
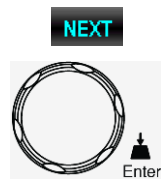
设置数学功能的主题颜色。

步骤

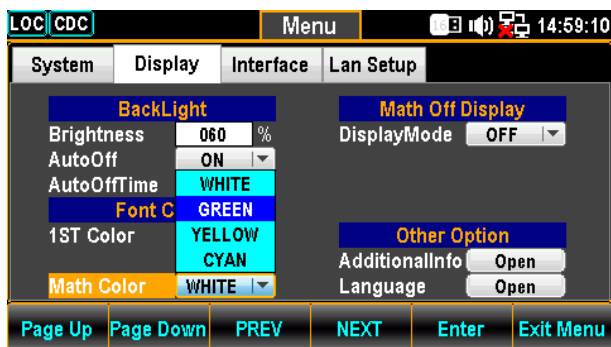
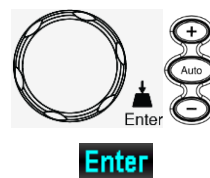
- 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down 键，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。



2. 重复按 NEXT 键或滚动 Knob (旋钮) 键移动到 Font Color–Math Color 字段。



3. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键, 然后滚动旋钮键或按 +/- 键, 为数学显示选择所需的颜色。

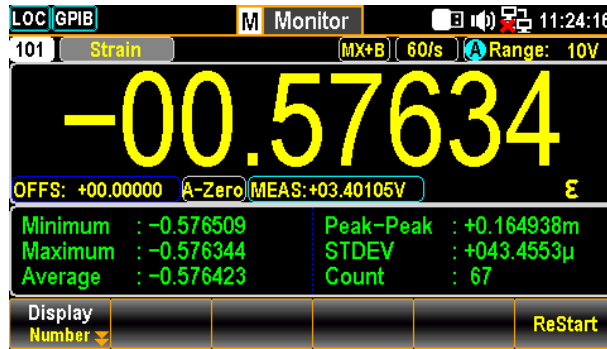


4. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键确认所选颜色。



显示结果

下图演示了为数学显示定义的绿色。

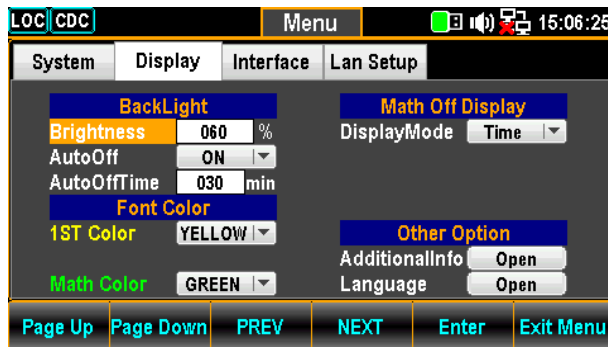
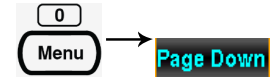


显示模式设置

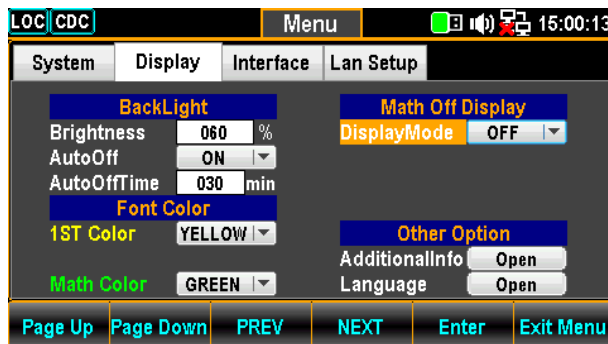
背景 仅当 MathDisp 关闭时，如果时间信息或用户定义的文本显示在 1ST 显示屏上，则启用或禁用

步骤

1. 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down 键，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。

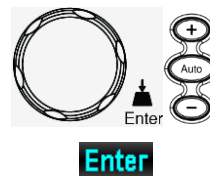


2. 重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Math Off Display-DisplayMode 字段。

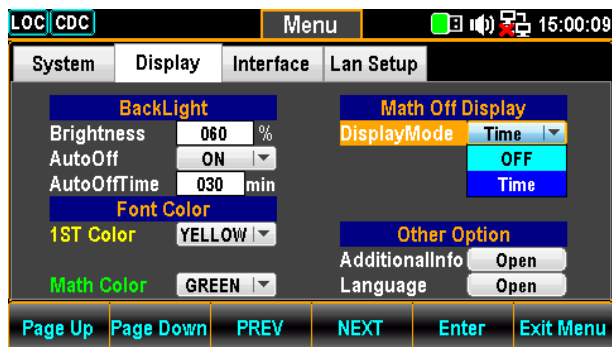


时间显示

- 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键, 然后滚动旋钮键或按 +/- 键选择时间选项。



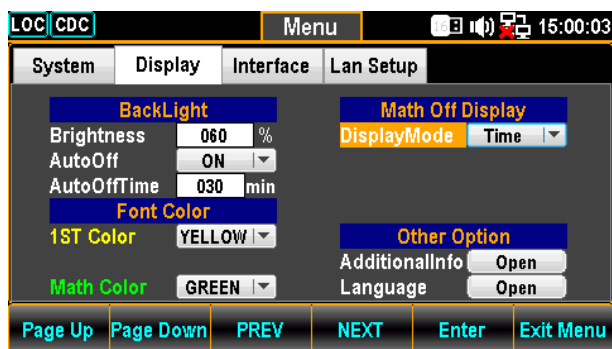
Enter



- 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键确认时间选项。

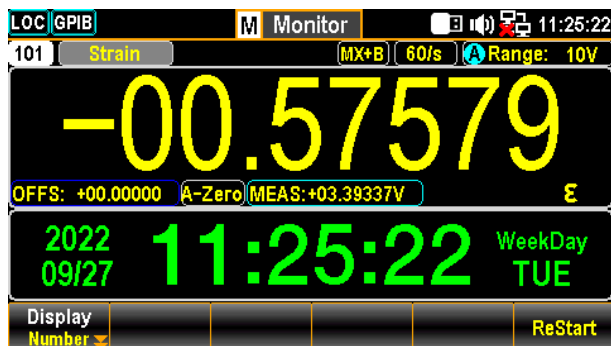


Enter



显示结果

下图显示了 1ST 显示屏中显示的时间信息。

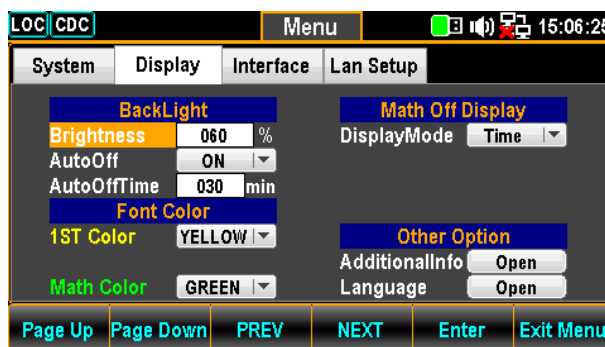
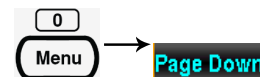


附加信息设置

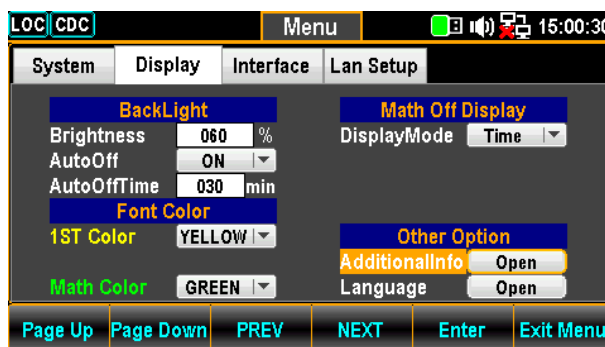
背景 启用或禁用附加信息显示。

步骤

1. 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down 键，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。

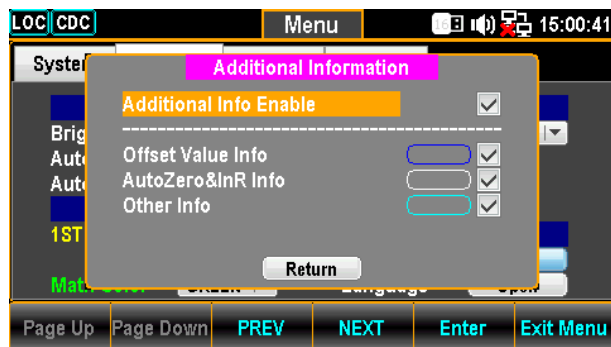


2. 重复按下 NEXT 键或滚动 Knob（旋钮）键移动到 Other Option-AdditionalInfo 字段。



3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键进入附加菜单。按下 Next 键或滚动旋钮键，然后按下 F5（回车）键或按钮键以启用/禁用每个选项。移动到 Return（返回）选项，然后按 F5（回车）键或 Knob 键使设置生效。

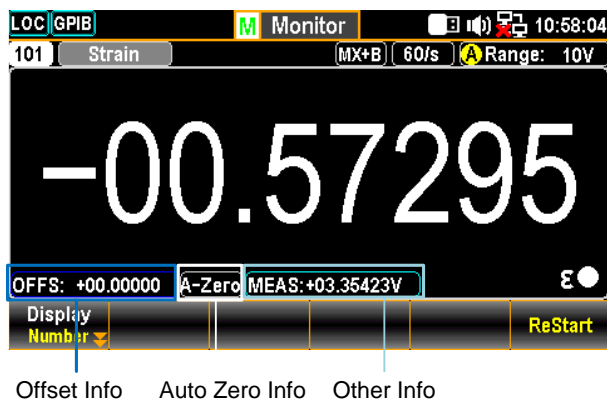




显示结果

以 MX+B 计算的应变测量为例，如下图所示，我们可以清楚地识别出具有以下信息的颜色。

- 偏移值信息由蓝色边框勾勒。
- 自动归零信息由白色边框勾勒。
- 其他信息由青色边框勾勒。

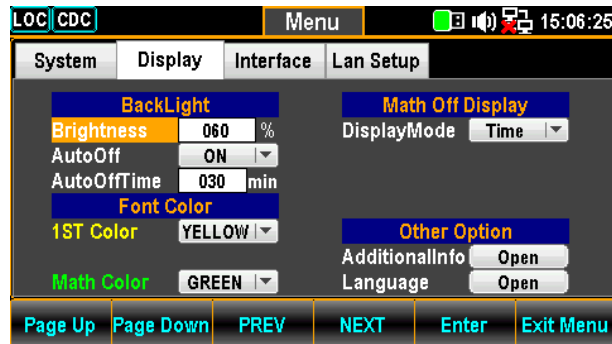


语言设置

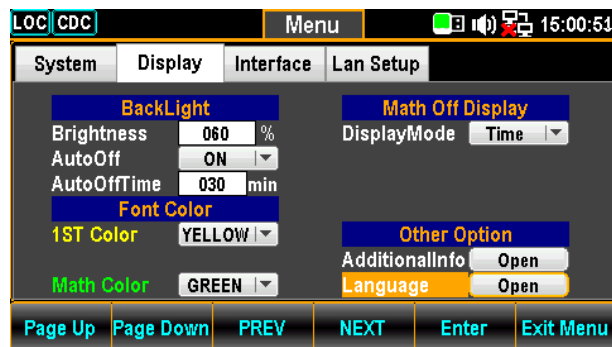
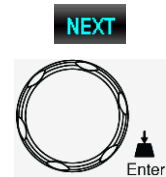
背景 选择用户界面显示的语言。

步骤

1. 按 Menu 键，然后反复按 Page Down 键，直到显示 Display configuration 菜单。



2. 重复按下 NEXT（键或滚动旋钮），移动到 Other Option–Language 字段。



3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键进入 Language 菜单。按 Next 键或滚动旋钮键，然后按 F5（回车）键或按钮键以选择其中一个语言选项。移动到 Return 选项，然后按 F5（回车）键或 Knob 键使设置生效。



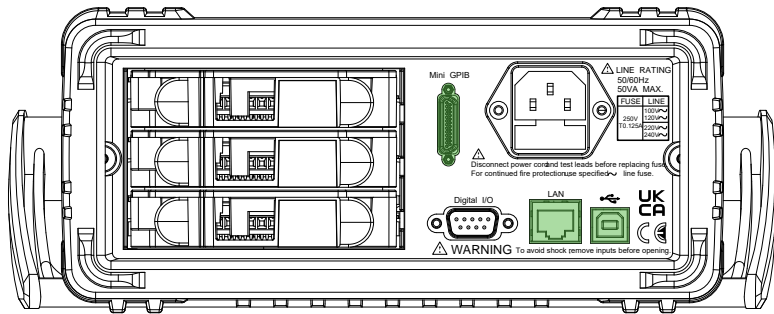
Options English

繁體中文 (Traditional Chinese)

简体中文 (Simplified Chinese)



远程控制




配置接口	181
返回本地控制模式	181
配置 SCPI ID 设置	181
配置 USB 接口	182
设置 USB 协议	187
配置 GPIB 接口	188
激活以太网接口	191
LAN 连接延迟时间	192
重新启动 LAN Setup	193
将以太网接口配置为 DHCP	194
配置以太网 IP	195
配置协议	201
远程终端对话(Telnet / TCP)	207
Web 控制接口	208
指令语法	212
指令集	215
其他指令	222
CALCulate 指令	226
CONFigure 指令	234
DATA 指令	239
DIGital INTERface 指令	240
DISPlay 指令	241
MEASure 指令	246
MMEMory 指令	252
Output 指令	254
ROUTe 指令	257

SENSE 相关指令	265
SENSE AVERAge Commands.....	265
SENSE CAPacitance 指令	267
SENSE CURRent 指令	268
SENSE DIODe 指令	271
SENSE FREQUency 指令	271
SENSE RESistance 指令	273
SENSE STRain 指令	276
SENSE TEMPerature 指令.....	281
SENSE VOLTage 指令.....	290
STATUs Report 指令	295
SYSTem 相关指令	299
SYSTem COMMunication 指令.....	308
TRIGger 指令	315
IEEE 488.2 Common 指令	318
状态系统.....	322

配置接口

返回本地控制模式

背景 当装置处于远程控制模式时，可以看到主显示屏上方的 RMT 图标 。当此图标未显示时，表示机组处于本地控制模式。

按下 Shift 键可切换回本地控制模式（前面板操作）。

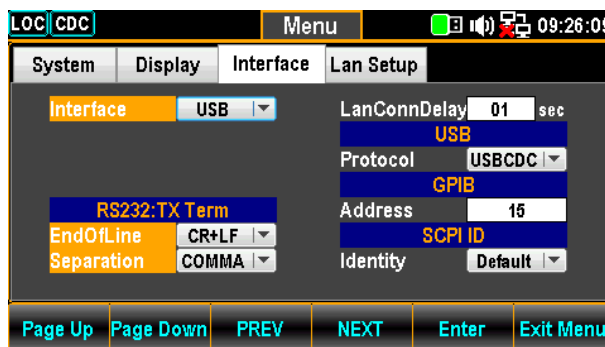
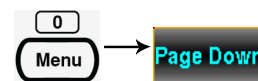


配置 SCPI ID 设置

背景 *IDN? 查询返回制造商、型号、序列号和系统固件版本号。当 SCPI ID 设置为 User 时，用户定义的制造商和型号将返回 *IDN? 查询有关详细信息，请参阅第 318 页的 SYSTem:IDNStr 指令。

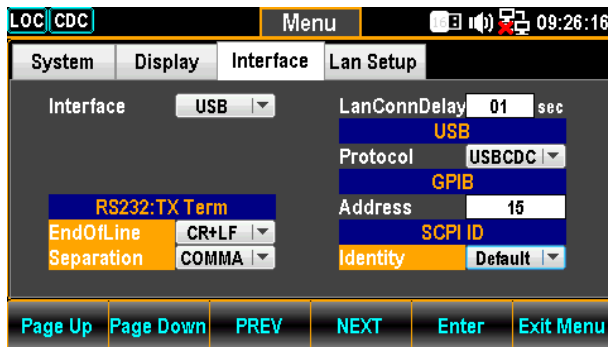
步骤

1. 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down 键，直到出现 Interface configuration 菜单。

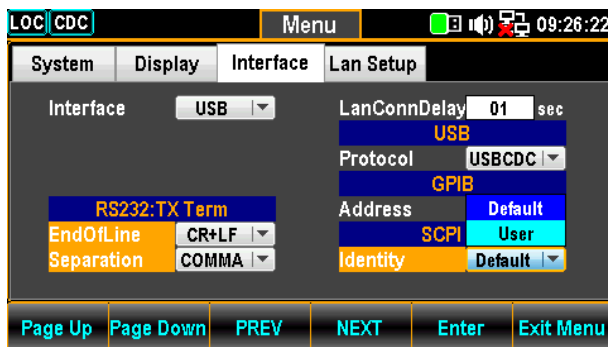
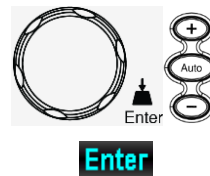


2. 重复按下 F4(NEXT)键或滚动旋钮键移动到 SCPI ID 字段。





- 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按 +/- 键，以登录所需的 SCPI ID Identity 选项。



- 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，确认所需的 SCPI ID Identity 选项。

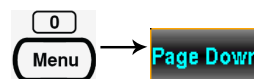


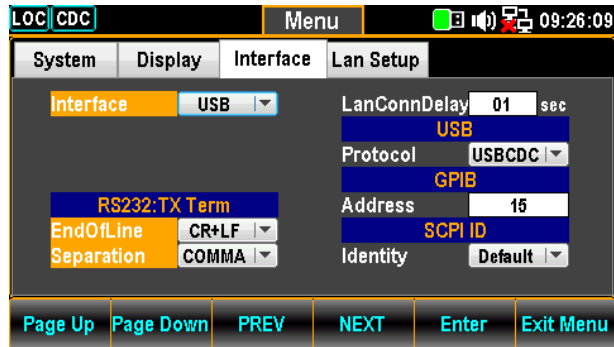
配置 USB 接口

USB Configuration	PC side connector	Front panel, Type A, host
	Unit side connector	Real panel, Type B, device
USB Speed	2.0 (Full speed)	

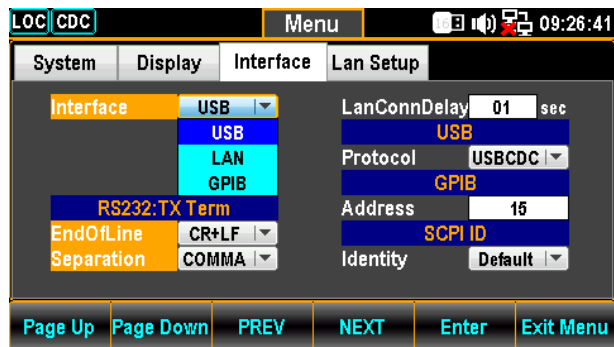
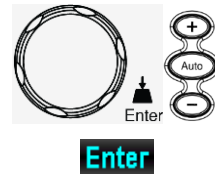
步骤

- 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down 键，直到出现 Interface configuration 菜单。





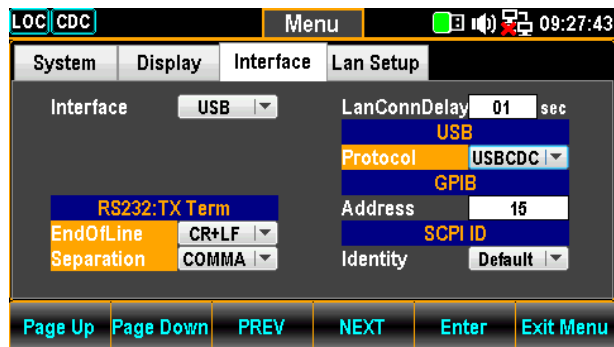
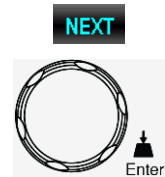
2. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，即可进入 USB 选项。



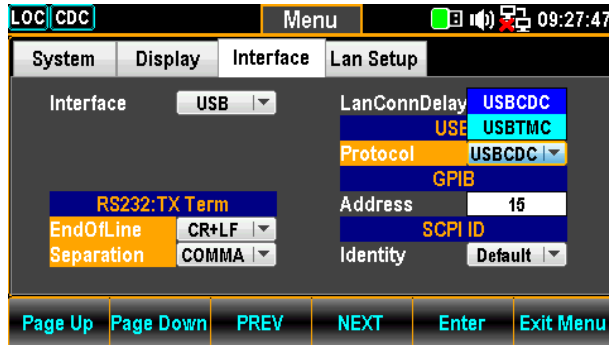
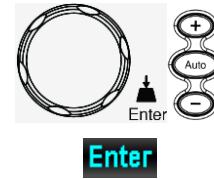
3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键选择 USB 选项。



4. 重复按下 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 USB-Protocol 字段。



- 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，即可进入所需的 USB 协议选项。

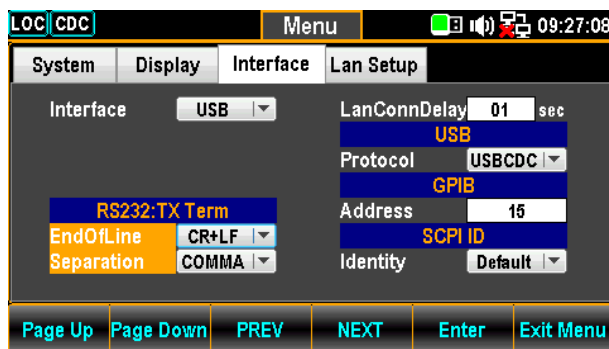
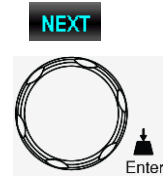


- 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键以确认 USB 协议选项。

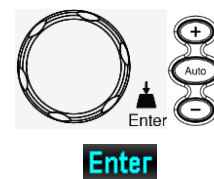


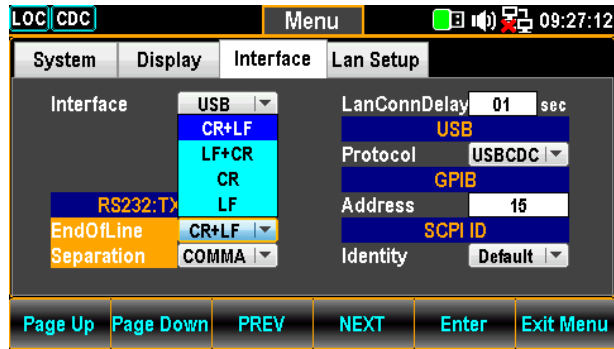
当选择“USB CDC”选项时，用户可以进行以下 RS232:TX Term 相关设置。

- 重复按下 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键移动到 EndOfLine 字段。

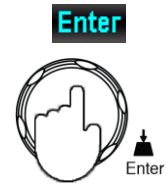


- 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键至 EndOfLine 字段的所需选项上。

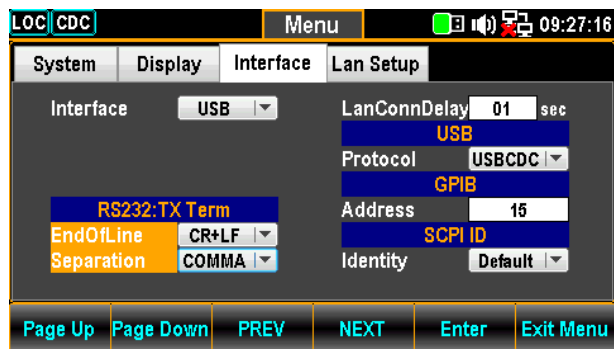
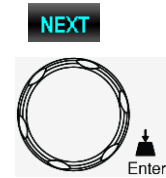




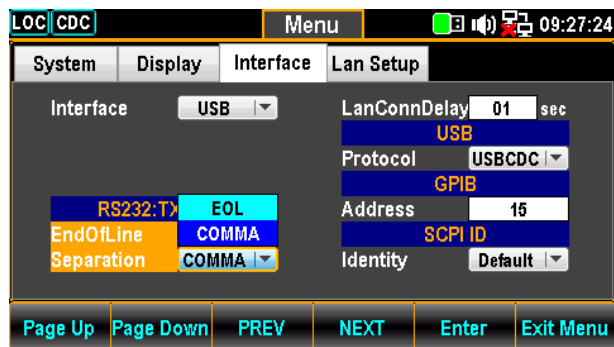
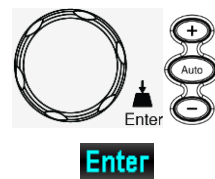
9. 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，确认 EndOfLine 字段的选定选项。



10. 重复按下 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键移动到 Separation 字段。



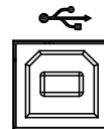
11. 按 F5（Enter）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键至所需的 Separation 字段选项上。



-
12. 再次按下 F5（回车）键或旋钮键以确认 Separation 字段的选定选项。



-
13. 将 USB 电缆连接到后面板端子（上部端口）。



设置 USB 协议

描述

后面板上的 USB 设备端口用于远程控制。USB 端口可以配置为 TMC 或 CDC 接口。

在使用 CDC 或 TMC USB 类将 DAQ-9600 用于远程控制之前，请安装用户手册 CD 中包含的相应 CDC 或 TMC USB 驱动程序。

USBCDC:

DAQ-9600 上的 USB 端口将显示为连接 PC 的虚拟 COM 端口。

USBTMC:

DAQ-9600 可以使用 National Instruments NI-Visa 软件*. NI-Visa 进行控制，该软件支持 USB TMC。




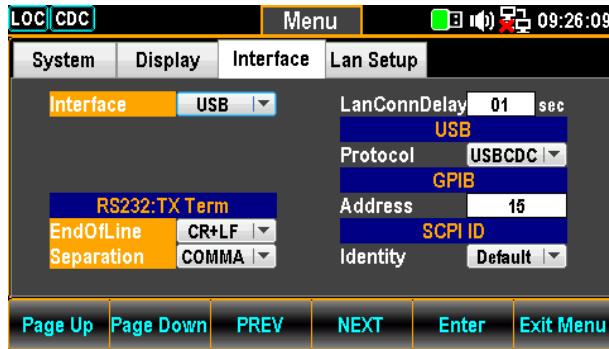
*要使用 TMC 接口，可以使用 National Instruments Measurement and Automation Explorer。该程序可在 NI 网站 www.ni.com 上通过搜索 VISA 运行时引擎页面或以下 URL 的“下载”获得，
<http://www.ni.com/visa/>

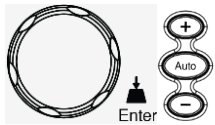
配置 GPIB 接口

GPIB 配置	Connector	24 Pin female GPIB port
	地址	0-30(default 15)

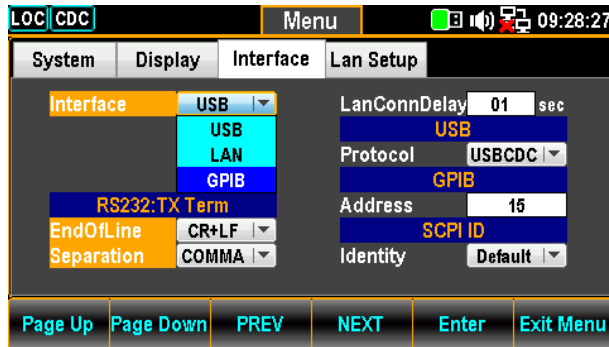
步骤


1. 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down，直到出现 Interface configuration 菜单。




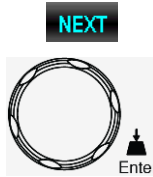
2. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按 +/- 键，即可进入 GPIB 选项。


Enter



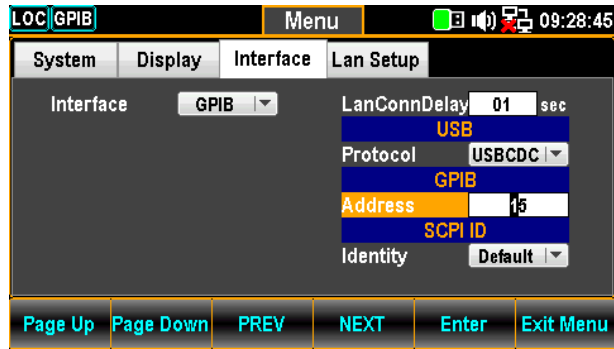
3. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键选择 GPIB 选项。


Enter

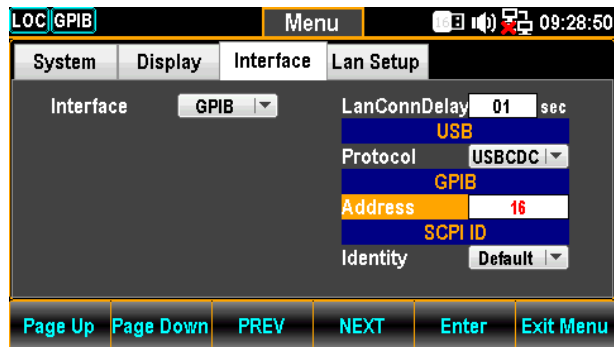
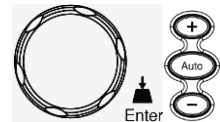
4. 重复按下 F4 (NEXT) 键或滚动旋钮键移动到 GPIB-Address 字段。


NEXT

Enter



5. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义 GPIB 地址。此外，您还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。

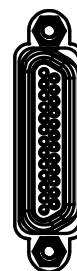


6. 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键以确认 GPIB 地址的输入数字。



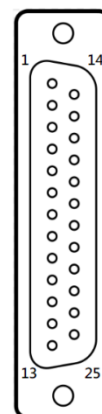
7. 将 GPIB 电缆从 DAQ-9600 的后面板连接到 mini GPIB 端口。

Mini GPIB



GPIB 引脚分配

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	Data I/O 1		
2	Data I/O 2	14	Data I/O 6
3	Data I/O 3	15	Data I/O 7
4	Data I/O 4	16	Data I/O 8
5	EOI	17	REN
6	DAV	18	Ground (DAV)
7	NRFD	19	Ground (NRFD)
8	NDAC	20	Ground (NDAC)
9	IFC	21	Ground (IFC)
10	SRQ	22	Ground (SRQ)
11	ATN	23	Ground (ATN)
12	SHIELD Ground	24	Logic Ground
13	Data I/O 5	25	NC



激活以太网接口

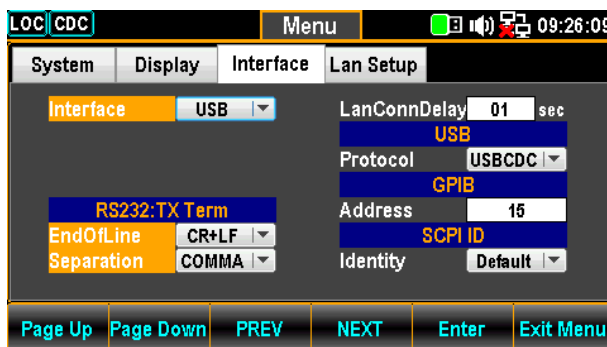
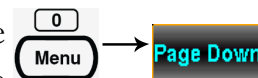
概述

速度

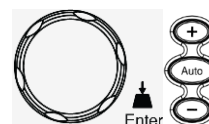
10BaseT/100BaseTx

以太网(LAN)端口
激活

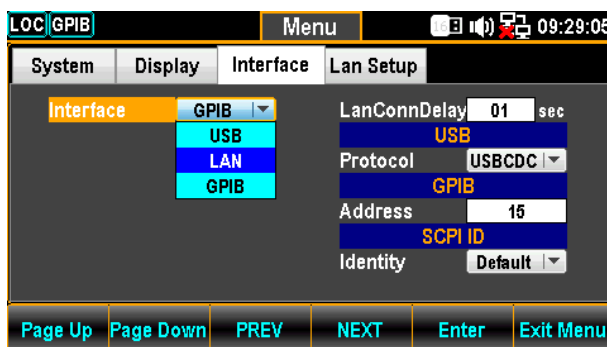
1. 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down 键，直到出现 Interface configuration 菜单。



2. 按 F5 或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，即可进入 LAN 选项。



Enter

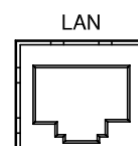


3. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键选择 LAN 选项。

Enter



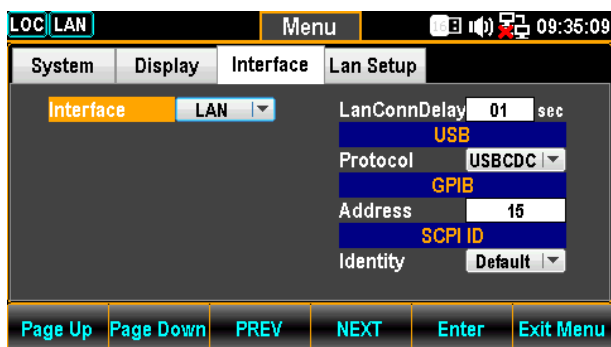
4. 将以太网电缆连接到后面板以太网端口。



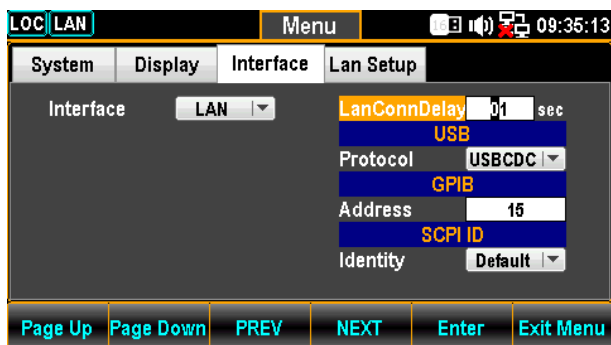
LAN 连接延迟时间

背景 用户可以在启动 DAQ-9600 时设置 LAN 连接的延迟时间（秒）。

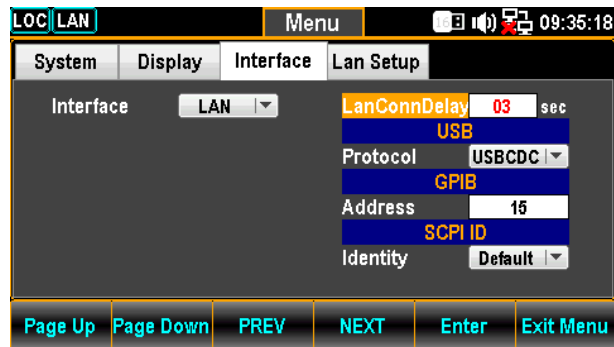
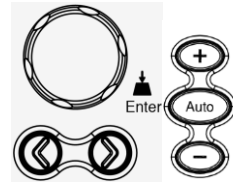
LAN 连接延迟设置 1. 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down 键，直到出现 Interface configuration 菜单。



2. 反复按 F4（NEXT）或滚动旋钮键，移动到 LAN Connect Delay Time。



3. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键设置 LAN 连接延迟时间。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



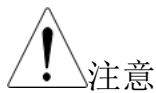
4. 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认 LAN 连接延迟时间。



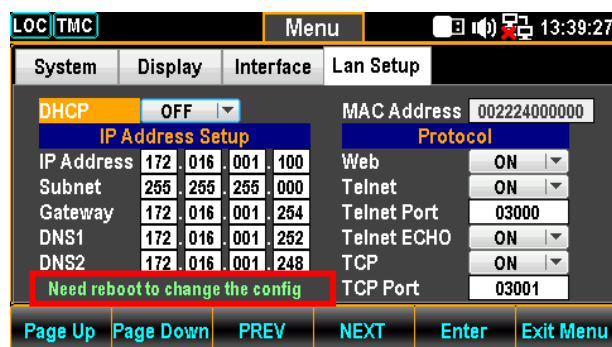
重新启动 LAN Setup

背景

To reboot 用于在进行新设置时重置以太网配置。编辑 Lan 设置后，重新启动以验证更改，并将以太网重置为新的配置设置。只有在 DAQ-9600 重置后，才会更新新的以太网配置设置。



注意



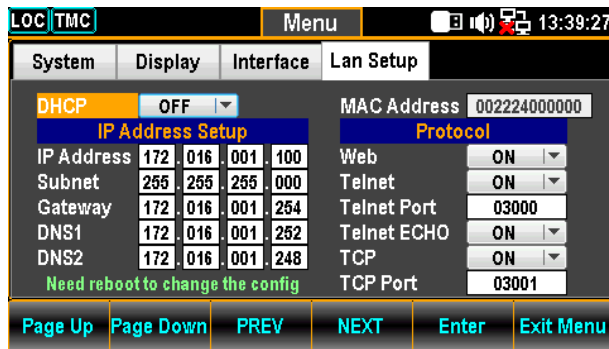
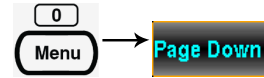
将以太网接口配置为 DHCP

背景

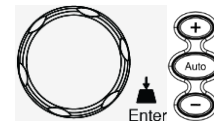
DAQ-9600 支持 DHCP 服务器自动分配 IP 地址和其他配置参数。

DHCP 配置

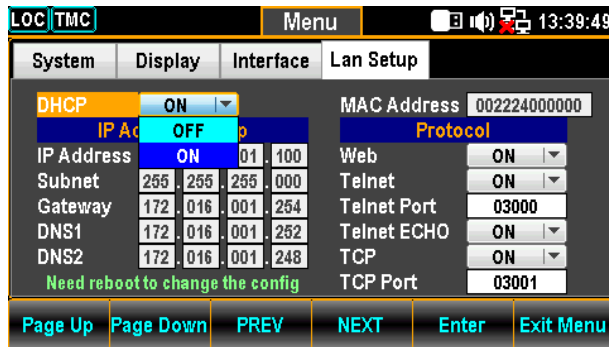
1. 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down 键，直到出现 Lan Setup 配置菜单。



2. 按 F5（回车）或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，以登录 ON 选项。



Enter



3. 按 F5（回车）或旋钮键选择 DHCP ON 选项。



配置以太网 IP

背景 DAQ-9600 支持手动设置 IP 地址，包括子网掩码、网关、DNS1 和 DNS2。

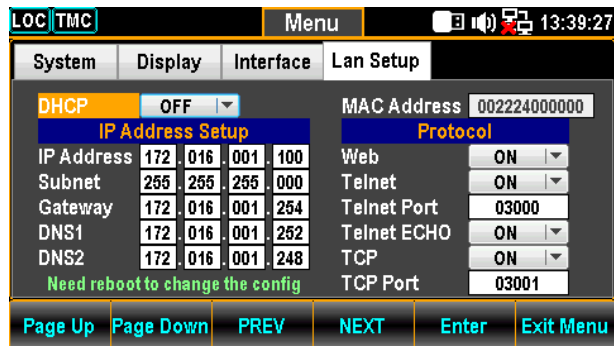
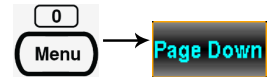


注意

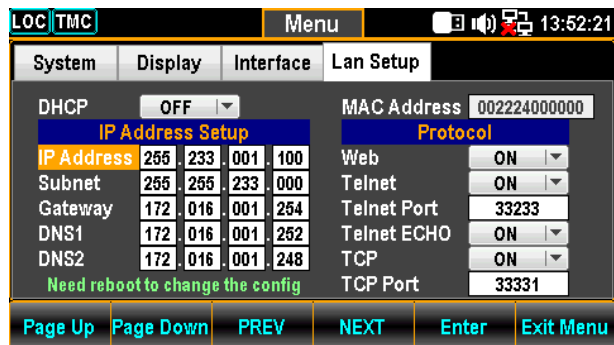
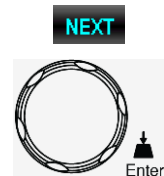
只有当 DHCP 关闭时，才能编辑 IP 地址设置。

IP 地址配置

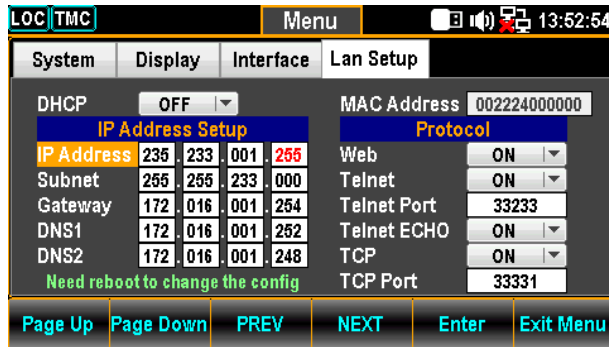
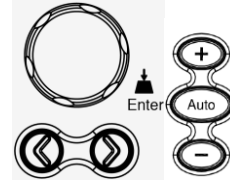
1. 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down 键，直到出现 Lan Setup 配置菜单。



2. 重复按下 F4 (NEXT) 键或滚动旋钮键，进入 IP Address Setup-IP Address 字段。



- 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义 IP 地址。此外，您还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



- 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认输入的 IP1 地址数字。光标将自动跳转到下一组。



- 对 IP2、IP3 和 IP4 重复步骤 3 至 4。

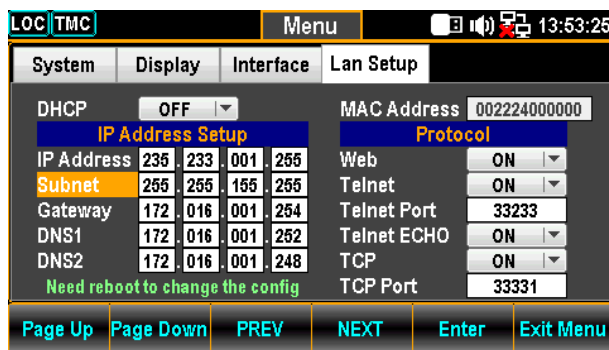
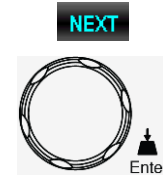


注意

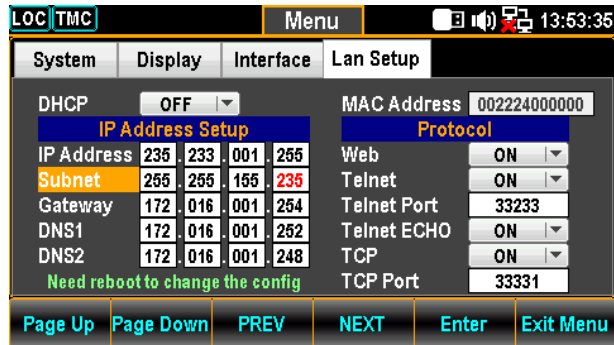
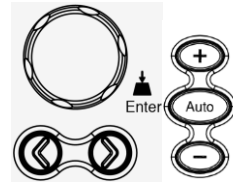
IP 地址分为 4 组; IP1:IP2:IP3:IP4.

子网配置

- 重复按 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，进入 IP Address Setup-Subnet 字段。



7. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义子网。此外，您还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



8. 再次按下 F5（回车）键或旋钮键以确认 S1 的输入数字。光标将自动跳转到下一组。



9. 对 S2、S3 和 S4 重复步骤 7 至 8。

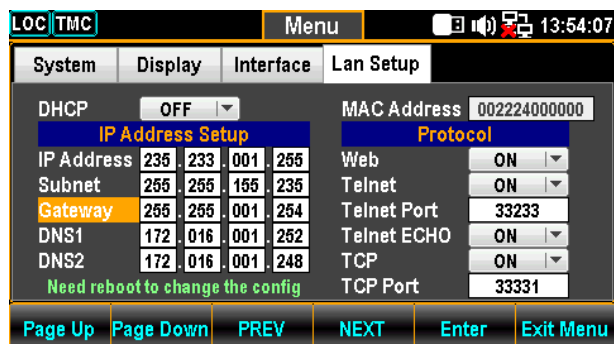
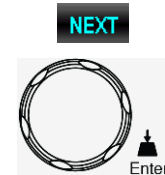


注意

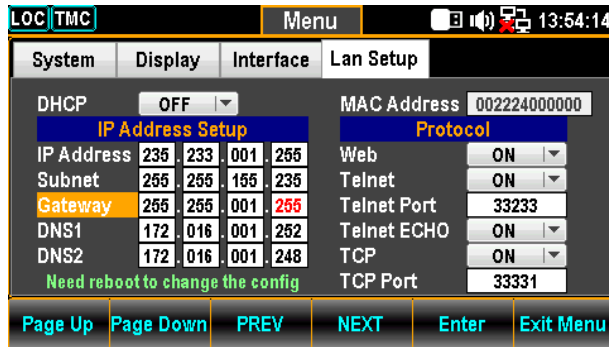
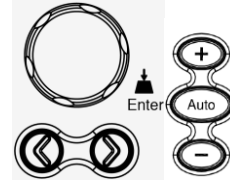
子网分为 4 组; S1:S2:S3:S4.

网关配置

10. 重复按下 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，进入 IP Address Setup-Gateway 字段。



11. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义网关。此外，您还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



12. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认 G1 的输入数字。光标将自动跳转到下一组。



13. 对 G2、G3 和 G4 重复步骤 11 至 12。

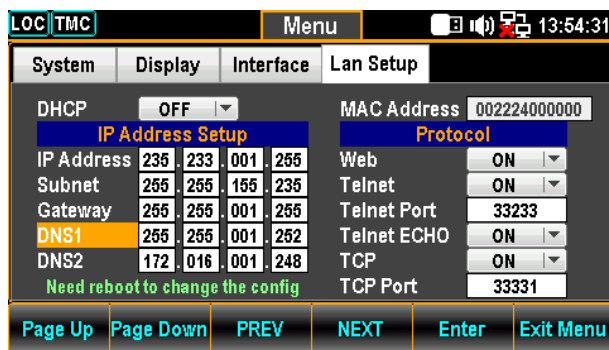
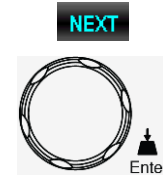


注意

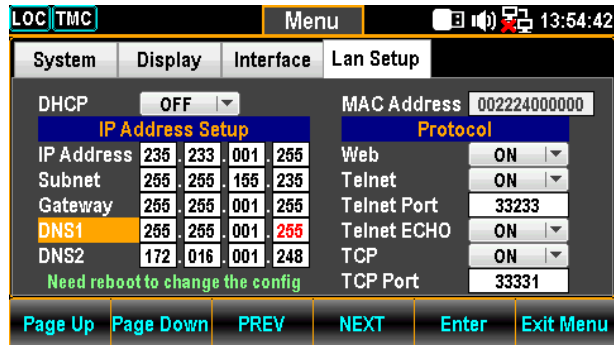
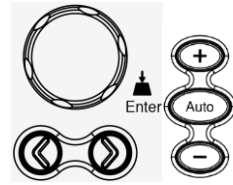
网关分为 4 组; G1:G2:G3:G4.

DNS1 配置

14. 重复按下 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 IP Address Setup–DNS1 字段。



15. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义DNS1。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



16. 再次按下 F5（回车）键或旋钮键以确认 D11 的输入数字。光标将自动跳转到下一组。



17. 对 D12、D13 和 D14 重复步骤 15 至 16。

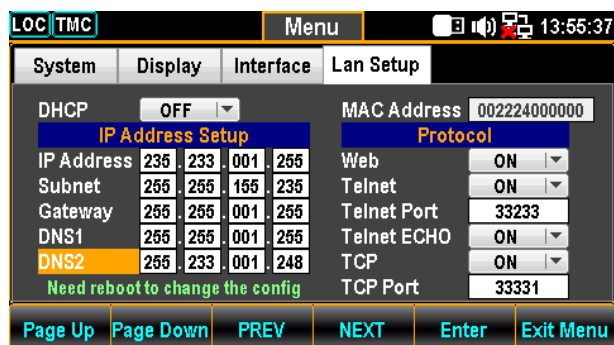
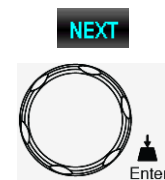


注意

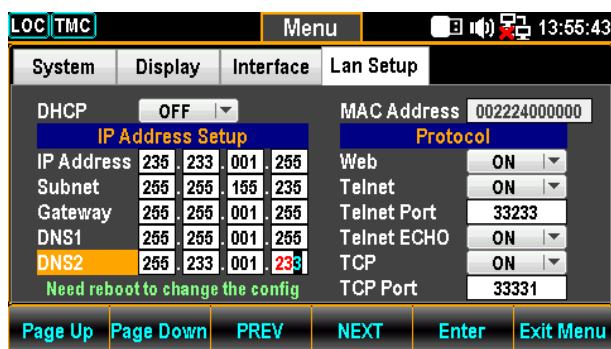
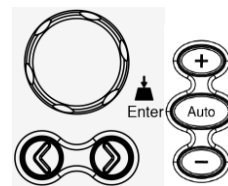
网关分为 4 组; D11:D12:D13:D14.

DNS2 配置

18. 反复按 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，进入 IP Address Setup–DNS2 字段。



19. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义 DNS2。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



20. 再次按下 F5（回车）键或旋钮键以确认 D21 的输入数字。光标将自动跳转到下一组。



21. 对 D22、D23 和 D24 重复步骤 20 至 21。



注意

网关分为 4 组; D21:D22:D23:D24.

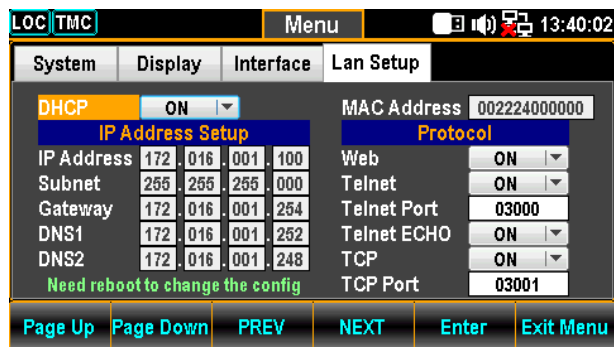
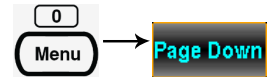
配置协议

背景

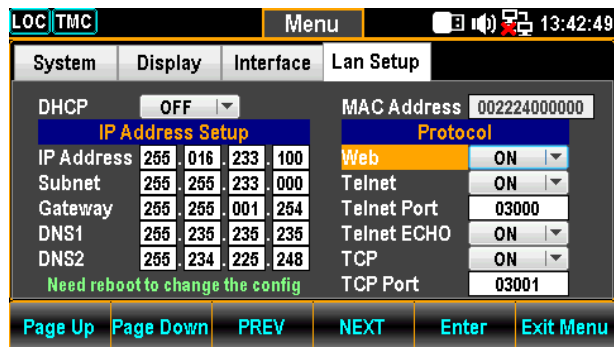
DAQ-9600 支持 3 种以太网协议，包括 Web 浏览器、Telnet 和 TCP。

Web 配置

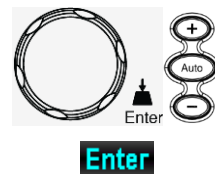
1. 反复按 Menu 键，然后按 Page Down 键，直到出现 Lan Setup 配置菜单。

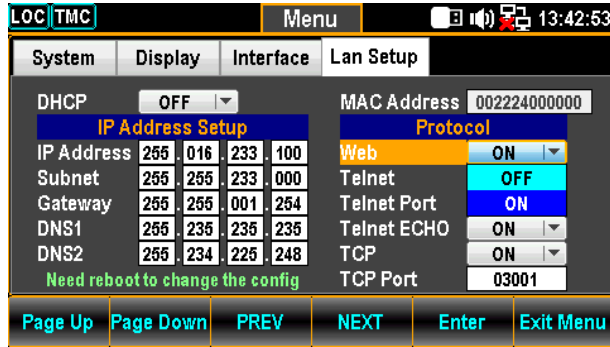


2. 重复按下 F4 (NEXT) 键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Protocol-Web 字段。

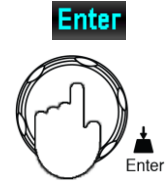


3. 按 F5 (回车) 键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，以登录 ON 选项。



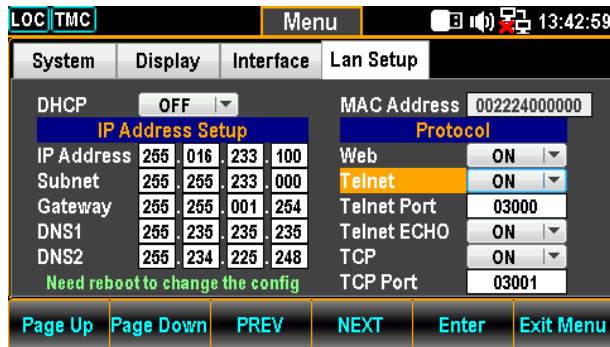
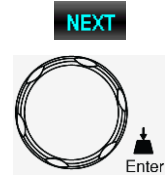


4. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认 Web ON 选项。

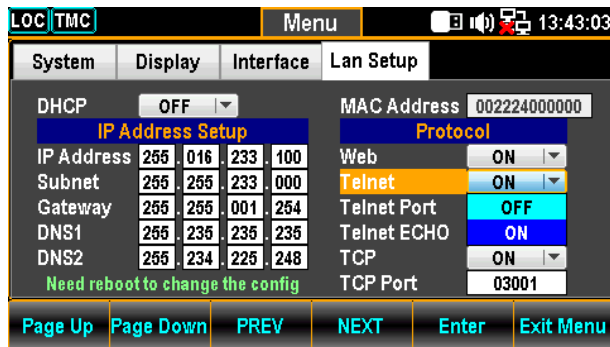
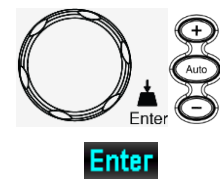


Telnet 配置

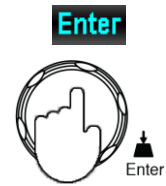
5. 重复按 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Protocol-Telnet 字段。



6. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按 +/- 键，即可进入 ON 选项。

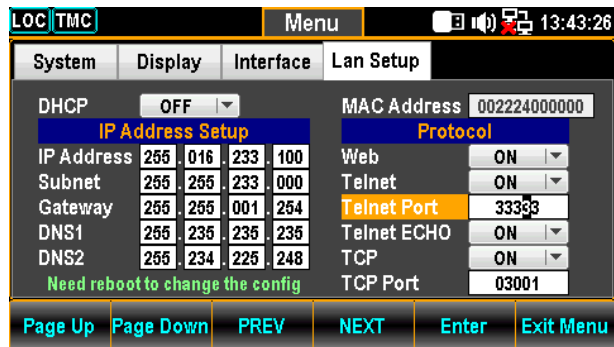
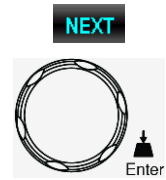


7. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认 Telnet ON 选项。

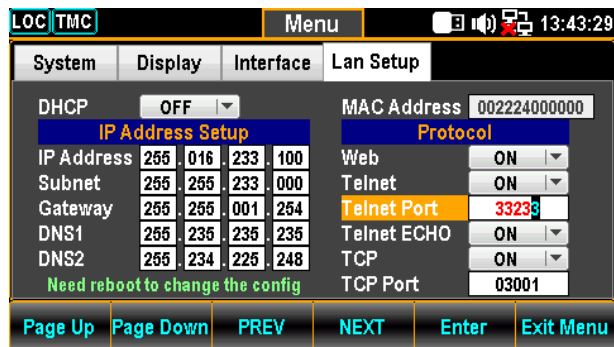
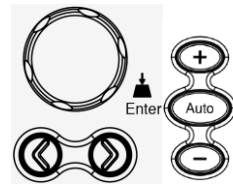


Telnet 端口配置

8. 重复按 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键移动到 Protocol-Telnet Port 字段。



9. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义 Telnet 端口。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



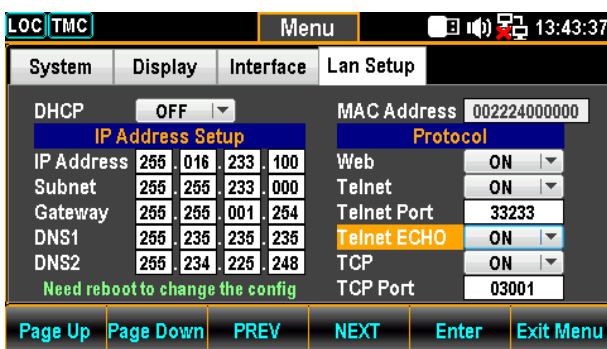
10. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认 Telnet 端口的输入数字。



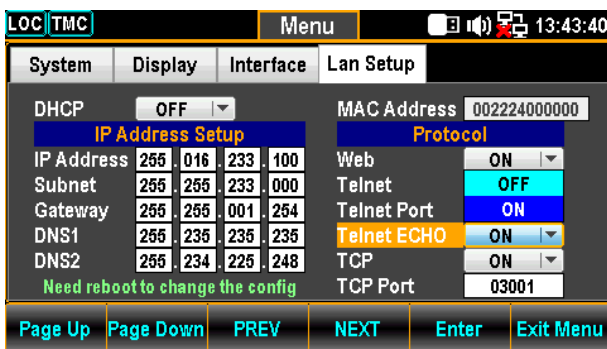
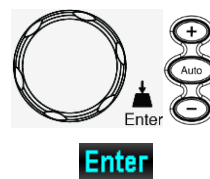
Range 1024~65535(Default = 5024)

Telnet ECHO 配置

11. 重复按 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Protocol-Telnet ECHO 字段。



12. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键，以登录 ON 选项。

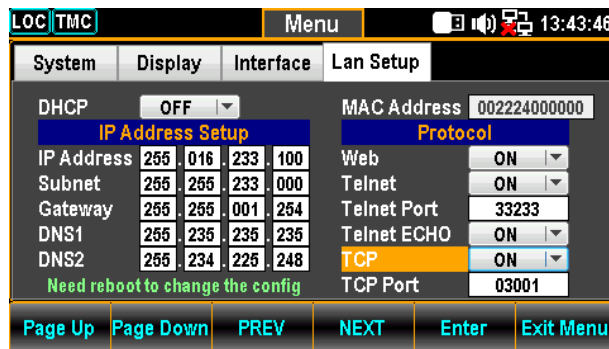
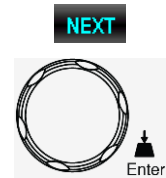


13. 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认 Telnet ECHO ON 选项。

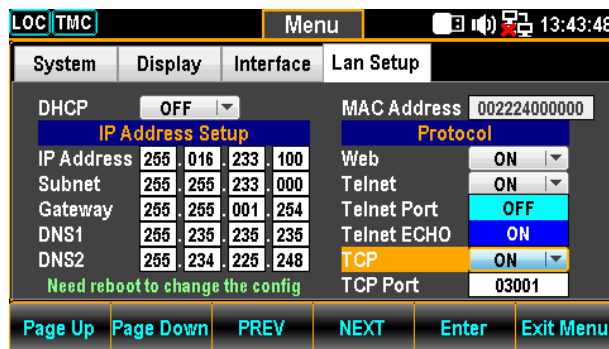
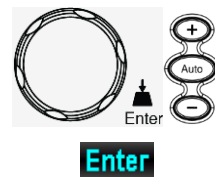


TCP 配置

14. 重复按下 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Protocol-TCP 字段。



15. 按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键，然后滚动旋钮或按+/-键，即可进入 ON 选项。



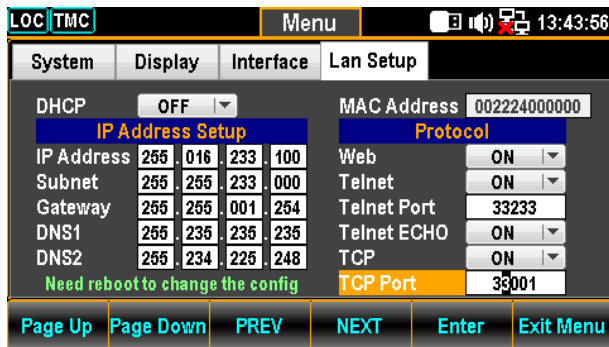
16. 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键确认 TCP ON 选项。



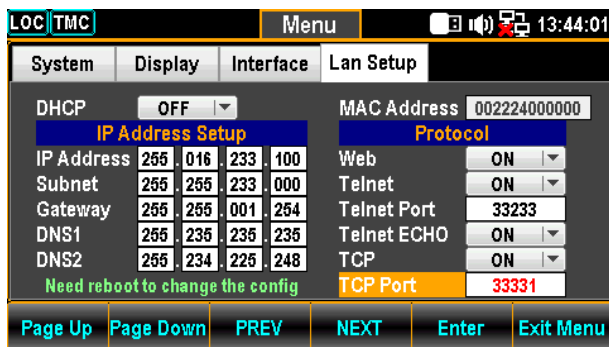
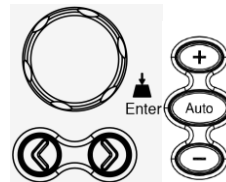
TCP 端口配置

17. 重复按下 F4（NEXT）键或滚动旋钮键，移动到 Protocol - TCP Port 字段。





18. 使用左/右键移动光标，然后滚动旋钮键或按+/-键定义TCP端口。此外，还可以按数字键直接输入特定数字。



Range 1024~65535(Default = 5025)

19. 再次按 F5（回车）键或旋钮键以确认TCP端口的输入数字。



远程终端对话(Telnet / TCP)

背景	终端应用程序可用于通过 Telnet 或 TCP 协议远程控制 DAQ-9600。
操作	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 通过以太网端口建立连接。2. 打开 Hyper Terminal 等终端程序,输入 DAQ-9600 的 IP 地址和端口号。3. 通过终端应用程序运行此查询: *idn? 该指令将以以下格式返回仪器制造商、型号、序列号和固件版本: >GWInstek,DAQ9600,000000000,M0.69B_S0.25B4. 有关远程指令的更多详细信息,请参阅第 212 页。

Web 控制接口

web 控制接口可通过标准以太网端口访问。web 控制接口允许使用启用 Java 的 web 浏览器（Java 仅适用于 Internet Explorer）通过 LAN 进行远程访问。

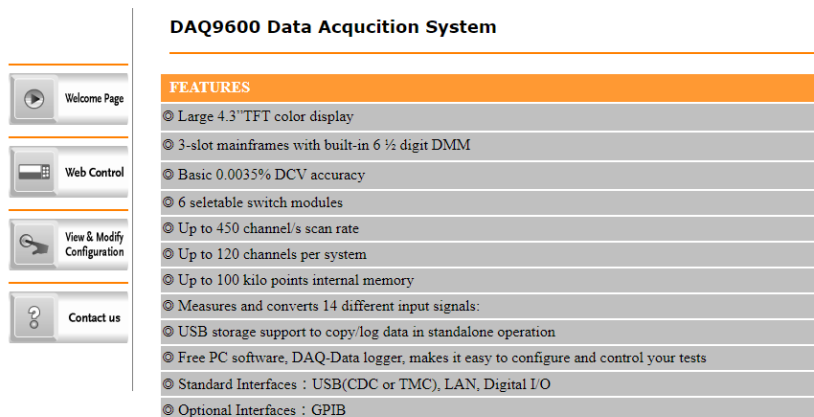
web 控制接口允许网络浏览器修改参数设置、远程操作、控制和监控 DAQ-9600。

Telnet 和 TCP 参数也可以通过使用网络控制接口进行编辑，以便像 HyperTerminal 或 Telnet 这样的小程序可以用来监控测量读数、控制设置和运行程序，使用 RS232 遥控器使用的相同遥控指令集。

背景 在尝试访问 web 浏览器控制接口之前，请确保您的浏览器已启用 JavaScript。

- 步骤 1- 连接**
1. 配置 LAN 接口并将 DAQ-9600 连接到 LAN。
 2. 在 web 浏览器的地址字段中输入 DAQ-9600 的 IP 地址。
 3. 出现 web 控制欢迎页。

GW INSTEK Good Will Instrument Co., Ltd.

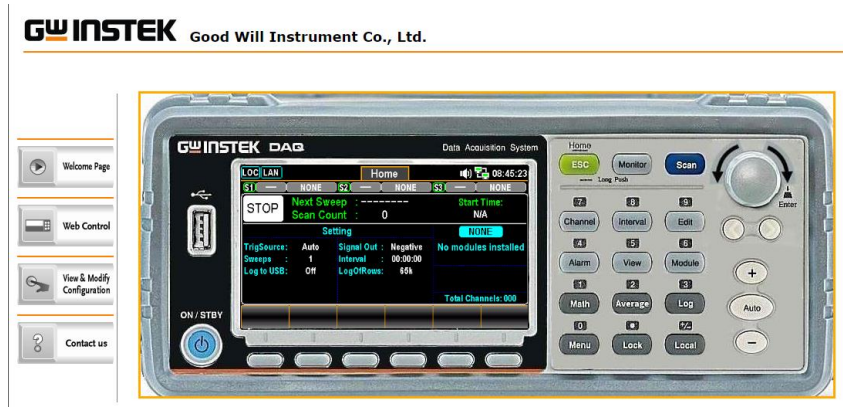


DAQ-9600 Welcome Page

- 步骤 2- 控制**
- Web** 1. 要启动 web 控制，请单击“Web Control”图标。



2. 出现与物理 DAQ-9600 相同的控制面板显示。



步骤 2-1- 配置

3. 设置基本操作和监测测量读数，并在参数更改时按下应用按钮启用控制设置。
4. 以与物理 DAQ-9600 上的操作类似的方式进行操作设置。

GW INSTEK Good Will Instrument Co., Ltd.



步骤 3- 查看和修改 LAN 配置

可以从 web 控制接口查看和修改当前以太网设置。

1. 要编辑或查看当前配置设置，请单击 View & Modify Configuration 图标。



2. 出现配置设置。

Miscellaneous Settings

Name:	DAQ
Serial Number:	GRD332211
Master Firmware:	0.89
Slave Firmware:	0.95
IP Address:	192.168.31.80
MAC Address:	00-22-24-33-22-11

IP Address Settings

Address Type:	DHCP ▾
Static IP Address:	192 . 168 . 31 . 80
Subnet Mask:	255 . 255 . 248 . 0
Default Gateway:	192 . 168 . 31 . 254
DNS:	172 . 16 . 1 . 248 , 172 . 16 . 1 . 252
Update Settings	

General Configuration Settings

Module Name:	DAQ
TCP Enable:	ON ▾
TCP port number:	3001 (1024~65535)
Telnet Enable:	ON ▾
Telnet port number:	3000 (1024~65535)
Telnet ECHO:	ON ▾
Telnet Timeout:	0 seconds(0 for no timeout)
Update Settings	

Password Modify

Old Password:	<input type="text"/> (4-8 characters numeric)
New Password:	<input type="text"/> (4-8 characters numeric)
Confirm Password:	<input type="text"/>
Modify	

Restore Factory Defaults

Restore all options to their factory default states:	Restore Defaults
------------------------------------------------------	------------------

DAQ Reset

DAQ need Reset If Parameter has Change:	Reset
-----------------------------------------	-------

3. View & Modify 配置页面允许:

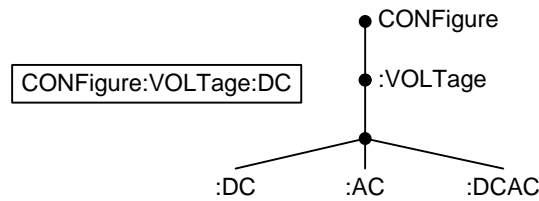
- 查看仪器名称、以太网卡固件版本、IP 地址和 MAC 地址。
- 将 IP 地址设置为 DHCP 或静态。
- 配置模块主机名以及 TCP & telnet 的参数。
- 修改网络密码。
- 将以太网恢复到出厂默认设置（相当于 INIT 功能）。
- 重置：当任何参数被修改时，重新启动以使新设置生效。

指令语法

兼容标准	IEEE488.2	部分兼容
	SCPI, 1994	部分兼容

指令结构 SCPI（可编程仪器的标准指令）指令遵循树状结构，组织成节点。指令树的每个级别都是一个节点。SCPI 指令中的每个关键字表示指令树中的每个节点。SCPI 指令的每个关键字（节点）由冒号（:）分隔。

例如，下图显示了 SCPI 子结构和指令示例。



指令类型 有许多不同的仪器指令和查询。向单元发送指令或数据，查询从单元接收数据或状态信息。

指令类型

Simple 带/不带参数的单个指令

例 CONFigure:VOLTage:DC

Query 查询是一个简单的或复合的指令，后跟一个问号（?）。返回一个参数（数据）。

例 CONFigure:RANGe?

指令形式 指令和查询有两种不同的形式，长的和短的。指令语法是用大写的指令缩写，其余的（长形式）用小写编写的。

指令可以用大写或小写书写，只要短格式或长格式完整即可。无法识别不完整的指令。

以下是正确编写指令的示例。

Long form

CONFigure:DIODE

CONFIGURE:DIODE

Configure:diode

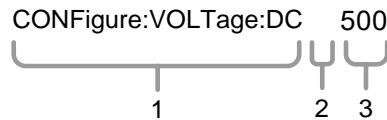
Short form CONF:DIOD
 conf:diod

方括号 包含方括号的指令表示内容是可选的。指令的功能与带或不带方括号项目的功能相同，如下所示。例如，对于查询：

[SENSE:]UNIT?

Both SENSE:UNIT? and UNIT? are valid forms.

指令格式



- 1. Command header
- 2. Space
- 3. Parameter 1

常见的输入参数	Type	Description	Example
	<Boolean>	boolean logic	0, 1
	<NR1>	integers	0, 1, 2, 3
	<NR2>	decimal numbers	0.1, 3.14, 8.5
	<NR3>	floating point with exponent	4.5e-1, 8.25e+1
	<NRf>	any of NR1, 2, 3	1, 1.5, 4.5e-1
	[MIN] (Optional parameter)	对于指令，这将设置为最低值。该参数可以用来代替任何指定的数值参数。 对于查询，它将返回特定设置所允许的最低值。	
	[MAX] (Optional parameter)	对于指令，这将设置为最高值。该参数可以用来代替任何指定的数值参数。 对于查询，它将返回特定设置所允许的最高值。	
	DEF	对于指令，这将设置为默认值。该参数可以用来代替任何指定的数值参数。 对于查询，它将返回特定设置所允许的默认值。	

自动参数范围选择 DAQ-9600 自动将指令参数设置为下一个可用值。

例	conf:volt:dc 3
	将测量项目设置为直流电压，并将挡位设置为 10V。没有 3V 挡位，因此 DMM 选择下一个可用挡位 10V。

结束符 (EOL) 远程指令	标记指令行的结束。以下消息符合 IEEE488.2 标准。
	LF, CR, CR+LF, LF+CR
	The most common EOL character is CR+LF

分隔符	EOL or ; (分号)	指令分隔符
-----	---------------	-------

指令集

ABORt.....	222
FETCh?	222
INITiate[:IMMediate]	223
INSTrumentDMM	223
R?.....	224
READ?	225
TIME:SYNC:SERVer	225
UNIT:TEMPerature.....	225
CALCulate:AVERage:ALL?	226
CALCulate:AVERage:{AVERage MAXimum MINimum PTPeak SDEViation}?	226
CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar	226
CALCulate:AVERage:COUNt?	227
CALCulate:AVERage:{MAXimum MINimum}:TIME?	227
CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer UPPer}.....	227
CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer UPPer}:STATe	228
CALCulate:MATH.....	229
CALCulate:SCALE:DB:REFerence.....	230
CALCulate:SCALE:DBM:REFerence	230
CALCulate:SCALE:DECimal:POINt	230
CALCulate:SCALE:FUNcTION	231
CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN	231
CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet	231
CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet:NULL	232
CALCulate:SCALE:PERCent.....	232
CALCulate:SCALE:REFerence	232
CALCulate:SCALE:REFerence:AUTO	233
CALCulate:SCALE:REFerence:IMMediate	233
CALCulate:SCALE[:STATe].....	233
CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT	234
CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT:STATe.....	234
CONFigure?.....	234
CONFigure:CAPacitance.....	235
CONFigure:CURREnt:{AC DC}	235
CONFigure:DIODE	235
CONFigure:{FREQuency PERiod}	236

CONFigure:{RESistance FRESistance}.....	236
CONFigure:STRain:{DIRect FDIRect}.....	236
CONFigure:STRain:{FULL HALF}:BENDing.....	237
CONFigure:STRain:{FULL HALF}:POISSon.....	237
CONFigure:STRain:FULL:BENDing:POISSon.....	237
CONFigure:STRain:QUARter.....	238
CONFigure:TEMPerature.....	238
CONFigure[:VOLTage]:{AC DC}.....	238
DATA:LAST?.....	239
DATA:POINts?.....	239
DATA:POINts:EVENT:THReshold.....	239
DATA:REMOve?.....	240
DIGital:INTerface:MODE.....	240
DIGital:INTerface:DATA:OUTPut.....	241
DIGital:INTerface:DATA:SETup.....	241
DISPlay.....	241
DISPlay:TEXT.....	242
DISPlay:TEXT:CLEar.....	242
FORMatREADing:ALARm.....	242
FORMatREADing:CHANnel.....	243
FORMatREADing:TIME.....	243
FORMatREADing:TIME:TYPE.....	244
FORMatREADing:UNIT.....	244
HCOpy:SDUMp:DATA?.....	245
MEASure:CAPacitance?.....	246
MEASure:CURRent:{AC DC}?.....	246
MEASure:DIODE?.....	247
MEASure:{FREQuency PERiod}?.....	247
MEASure:{RESistance FRESistance}?.....	248
MEASure:STRain:{DIRect FDIRect}?.....	248
MEASure:STRain:{FULL HALF}:BENDing?.....	249
MEASure:STRain:{FULL HALF}:POISSon?.....	249
MEASure:STRain:FULL:BENDing:POISSon?.....	250
MEASure:STRain:QUARter?.....	250
MEASure:TEMPerature?.....	251
MEASure[:VOLTage]:{AC DC}?.....	251
MMEMorY:FORMatREADing:CHEAdEr.....	252
MMEMorY:FORMatREADing:CSEParator.....	252

MMEMory:FORMatREADing:RLIMit.....	252
MMEMory:FORMatREADing:RLIMit:COUNt	253
MMEMory:LOG[:ENABle]	253
OUTPut:ALARm:CLear:ALL	254
OUTPut:ALARm{1 2 3 4}:CLear.....	254
OUTPut:ALARm{1 2 3 4}:SOURce	254
OUTPut:ALARm:MODE	255
OUTPut:ALARm:SLOPe.....	255
OUTPut:TRIGger:SLOPe	256
ROUTe:CHANnel:ADVance:SOURce.....	257
ROUTe:CHANnel:DELay	257
ROUTe:CHANnel:DELay:AUTO.....	258
ROUTe:CHANnel:FWIRe	258
ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel.....	259
ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel:CLear:MODule.....	259
ROUTe:CLOSe.....	260
ROUTe:CLOSe:EXCLusive.....	260
ROUTe:DONE?.....	260
ROUTe:MONitor	261
ROUTe:MONitor:DATA?	261
ROUTe:MONitor:DATA:FULL?	262
ROUTe:MONitor:STATe.....	262
ROUTe:MONitor:VIEW.....	262
ROUTe:OPEN.....	263
ROUTe:SCAN.....	263
ROUTe:SCAN:SIZE?	264
[SENSe:]FUNctioN[:ON]	265
[SENSe:]AVERAge:COUNt	265
[SENSe:]AVERAge:STATe.....	266
[SENSe:]AVERAge:WINDow.....	266
[SENSe:]AVERAge:WINDow:METHod	266
[SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe.....	267
[SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe:AUTO	267
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:BANdwidth.....	268
[SENSe:]CURRent{AC DC}:RANGe	268
[SENSe:]CURRent{AC DC}:RANGe:AUTO	269
[SENSe:]CURRent{AC DC}:RANGe:LOW.....	269
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture	270

[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture:ENABLE	270
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:NPLCycles	270
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO	271
[SENSe:]DIODE:ZERO:AUTO	271
[SENSe:]{FREQuency PERiod}:APERture.....	271
[SENSe:]{FREQuency PERiod}:RANGe:LOWer.....	272
[SENSe:]{FREQuency PERiod}:TIMEout:AUTO	272
[SENSe:]{FREQuency PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe.....	272
[SENSe:]{FREQuency PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO	273
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:APERture	273
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:APERture:ENABLE	274
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:NPLCycles	274
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:DCOMpensated	274
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe].....	275
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:RANGe.....	275
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:RANGe:AUTO.....	275
[SENSe:]{RESistance FRESistance}:ZERO:AUTO	276
[SENSe:]STRain:APERture	276
[SENSe:]STRain:APERture:ENABLE.....	276
[SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation	277
[SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation:TYPE	277
[SENSe:]STRain:GFACtor	278
[SENSe:]STRain:NPLCycles.....	278
[SENSe:]STRain:DCOMpensated	279
[SENSe:]STRain:POISSon.....	279
[SENSe:]STRain:RESistance	279
[SENSe:]STRain:UNSTrained	280
[SENSe:]STRain:UNSTrained:IMMEDIATE	280
[SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe	280
[SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO.....	281
[SENSe:]STRain:ZERO:AUTO.....	281
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture	281
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture:ENABLE	282
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:NPLCycles.....	282
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNCTION?	282
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNCTION:SIMulated:AUTO:OFFSet	283
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTD}:TYPE	283
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTD}:USER:ALPHA	283

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTO}:USER:BETA.....	284
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTO}:USER:DELTA.....	284
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTO}:DCOMpensated.....	284
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTO}:POWer:LiMit[:STATe].....	285
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTO}:REFeRence.....	285
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD FRTO}:RESistance[:REFeRence].....	286
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor FTHermistor}:POWer:LiMit[:STATe].....	286
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor FTHermistor}:REFeRence.....	287
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor FTHermistor}:TYPE.....	287
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor FTHermistor}:USER:AVALue.....	287
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor FTHermistor}:USER:BVALue.....	288
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor FTHermistor}:USER:CVALue.....	288
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:CHECK.....	288
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction.....	289
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE.....	289
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:TYPE.....	289
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TYPE.....	290
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:ZERO:AUTO.....	290
[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:BAWidth.....	290
[SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC DC}:RANGe.....	291
[SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC DC}:RANGe:AUTO.....	291
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture.....	292
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture:ENABle.....	292
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:IMPedance:AUTO.....	293
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:NPLCycles.....	293
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:REFeRence.....	294
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO.....	294
STATus:ALARm:CONDition?.....	295
STATus:ALARm:ENABle.....	295
STATus:ALARm[:EVENT]?.....	295
STATus:OPERation:CONDition?.....	296
STATus:OPERation:ENABle.....	296
STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?.....	296
STATus:PRESet.....	297
STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?.....	297
STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle.....	297
STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]?.....	298
SYSTem:ALARm?.....	299

SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE].....	299
SYSTem:BEEPer:ERRor.....	299
SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe.....	300
SYSTem:CLICk:STATe.....	300
SYSTem:CPON.....	300
SYSTem:CTYPe?.....	301
SYSTem:DATE.....	301
SYSTem:ERRor?.....	301
SYSTem:LFRequency?.....	301
SYSTem:LOCal.....	302
SYSTem:REMOte.....	302
SYSTem:PARAmeter:LOAD.....	302
SYSTem:PARAmeter:SAVE.....	302
SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANUFACTURer].....	302
SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANUFACTURer]:DEFault.....	303
SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl.....	303
SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl:DEFault.....	303
SYSTem:PRESet.....	303
SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes?.....	304
SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes:CLear.....	304
SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes:FACTory?.....	304
SYSTem:SCPi:MODE.....	304
SYSTem:SCPi:AUTO:SAVE.....	305
SYSTem:SERial?.....	305
SYSTem:SLOT:LABel.....	305
SYSTem:TEMPerature?.....	305
SYSTem:TIME.....	306
SYSTem:TIME:SCAN?.....	306
SYSTem:UPTime?.....	306
SYSTem:VERSion?.....	306
SYSTem:WMESsage.....	307
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess.....	308
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP.....	308
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS[X].....	308
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DDomain?.....	309
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATeway.....	309
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:HOSTName.....	309
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADDRess.....	310

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MAC?	310
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASK	310
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:ENABLE	311
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:PORT	311
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ECHO	311
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ENABLE	312
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:TIMEout	312
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PORT	312
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PROMpt	313
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:WMESsage	313
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TIMEout	313
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:UPDate	314
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WEB:ENABLE	314
SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WINS	314
TRIGger:COUNt	315
TRIGger:SLOPe	315
TRIGger:SOURce	316
TRIGger:TIMer	317
*CLS	318
*ESE	318
*ESR?	318
*IDN?	318
*OPC	319
*PSC	319
*RCL	320
*RST	320
*SAV	320
*SRE	320
*STB?	321
*TRG	321
*TST?	321
*WAI	321

其他指令

ABORt

Aborts a measurement in progress from a scan, returning the instrument to the trigger idle state.

- If a scan is in progress when the command is received, the scan will not be completed and you cannot resume the scan from where it left off. Note that if you initiate a new scan, all readings are cleared from reading memory.
-

FETCh?

Waits for measurements to complete and copies all available measurements to the instrument's output buffer. The readings remain in reading memory will not be erased when read with this command.

Example:

```
CONF:VOLT:DC 1,(@103, 105, 109)
TRIG:SOUR EXT
INIT
FETCh?
```

Returns: +4.98748741E-01,+4.35163427E-01,+4.331186886E-01

- The FETCh? query does not erase measurements from the reading memory. You can send the query multiple times to retrieve the same data.
 - You can save up to 100,000 readings in reading memory and all readings are automatically time stamped. If reading memory overflows, the new readings will overwrite the first (oldest) readings saved; the most recent readings are always preserved. No error is generated, but the Reading Memory Overflow bit (bit 12) is set in the Questionable Data Register's condition register.
 - Each time you start a new scan, the instrument clears all readings (including alarm data) saved in reading memory from the previous measurement. Therefore, the contents of reading memory are always from the most recent scan.
-

INITiate[:IMMediate]

Changes the state of the triggering system from "idle" to "wait-for-trigger", and clears the previous set of measurements from reading memory. Measurements will begin when the specified trigger conditions are satisfied following the receipt of INIT command.

Example:

```
CONF:VOLT:DC 10.(@101, 107)
TRIG:SOUR BUS
INIT
*TRG
FETC?
```

Returns: +4.98748741E-01,+4.35163427E-01

- Storing measurements in reading memory with INITiate is faster than sending measurements to the instrument's output buffer using READ? (provided you do not send FETCh? until done).
- The INITiate command is also an "overlapped" command. This means that after executing INITiate, you can send other commands that do not affect the measurements.
- To retrieve the measurements from the reading memory, use FETCh?. Use DATA:REMOve? or R? to read and erase all or part of the available measurements.
- Once you initiate a scan, an error will be generated if you attempt to change any measurement parameters (CONFigure and SENSE commands) or the triggering configuration (TRIGger commands).
- Use ABORt command to return to idle.

INSTrument:DMM

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the internal DMM.

Syntax: INSTrument:DMM {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: INSTrument:DMM?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return Parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
INST:DMM ON
```

- When you change the state of the internal DMM, the instrument issues a Factory Reset (*RST command).

R?

Reads and erases measurements from reading memory up to the specified <reading_number>. The measurements are read and erased from the reading memory starting with the oldest measurement first.

Query Syntax: R? [<reading_number>]

Parameter: <reading_number> (1 ~ 100,000)

Example:

R? 4

Returns: #263-1.12816521E-04,-1.13148354E-04,-1.13485152E-04,-1.13365632E-04

The "#2" means that the next 2 digits indicate how many characters are in the returned memory string.

In the above example, the 2 digits are the "63" after the "#2". Therefore, the remaining of the string is 63 digits long.

- If you do not specify a value for <reading_number>, all measurements are read and erased.

Example:

R?

Returns: #231-1.12816521E-04,-1.13148354E-04

- The R? and DATA:REMOve? queries can be used during a long series of readings to periodically remove readings from memory that would normally cause the reading memory to overflow. R? does not wait for all readings to complete. It sends the readings that are complete at the time the instrument receives the command.
 - Use Read? or Fetch? if you want the instrument to wait until all readings are complete before sending readings.
 - No error is generated if the reading memory contains less readings than requested. In this case, all available readings in memory are read and deleted.
-

READ?

Changes the state of the triggering system from "idle" to "wait-for-trigger". Scanning will begin when the specified trigger conditions are satisfied following the receipt of the READ? command. Readings are then sent to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Example:

```
CONF:VOLT:DC 10,(@101,102)
TRIG:SOUR EXT
READ?
```

Returns: -1.13148354E-04,+3.15167734E-04

- The Read query will not return the unit or count number of the reading.
- Sending READ? is similar to sending INITiate followed immediately by FETCH?

TIME:SYNC:SERVer

Sets or returns the server source for time sync.

Syntax: TIME:SYNC:SERVer "<server>"
Query Syntax: TIME:SYNC:SERVer?

Parameter: "<server>", max length = 24 characters
Return parameter: "<server>"

Example:

```
TIME:SYNC:SERV "time-nv.nist.gov"
```

UNIT:TEMPerature

Specifies the units °C (Celsius), °F (Fahrenheit), or K (Kelvin) to be used for all temperature measurements.

Syntax: UNIT:TEMPerature <unit>[(@<ch_list>)]
Query Syntax: UNIT:TEMPerature? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: <unit> (C | F | K)
Return parameter: C | F | K

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,K,(@101,102)
UNIT:TEMP C,(@101,102)
```

- If the corresponding channels are not configured for temperature measurements prior to sending of this command, instrument will dispatch an error message.
- The CONFigure and MEASure? commands automatically select °C.

CALCulate 指令

CALCulate:AVERage:ALL?

Returns all of the statistic calculation values.

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

Return parameter: <NRF> (average, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, count)

Example:

CALC:AVER:ALL? (@101)

Returns: -2.96976783E-03,+1.09347159E-04,-3.0920861E-03,-2.78148893E-03,+1.00000000E+01

CALCulate:AVERage:{AVERage|MAXimum|MINimum|PTPeak|SDEViation}?

Returns the average, maximum, minimum, peak-to-peak or standard deviation recorded values.

Query Syntax: CALCulate:AVERage:{AVERage|MAXimum|MINimum|PTPeak|SDEViation}? [(@<ch_list>)]

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

CALC:AVER:MAX? (@101,102,108)

Returns: +4.13148354E+00,+4.15167734E+00,+4.85178821E+00

- In this example, you can replace the MAX node with AVER, MIN, PTP or SDEV.
 - If you omit the <ch_list> parameter, it returns the values for all channels in the currently defined scan list
-

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar

Clears all of the statistic calculation values for the selected channels. The average, count, maximum, minimum, peak-to-peak and standard deviation values are cleared.

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

Parameter: [None]

Example:

CALC:AVER:CLE (@203:205)

CALCulate:AVERage:COUNT?

Returns the total number of recorded counts on each of the selected channels during the scan.

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

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

CALC:AVER:COUNT (@201:203)

Returns: +1.30000000E+01,+1.20000000E+01,+1.50000000E+01

- If you omit the <ch_list> parameter, it returns the count for all channels in the currently defined scan list.

CALCulate:AVERage:{MAXimum|MINimum}:TIME?

Returns the time that the maximum or minimum reading was taken on the selected channels during the scan (in full time and date format).

Query Syntax: CALCulate:AVERage:{MAXimum|MINimum}:TIME? [(@<ch_list>)]

Return parameter: <time> (yyyy.mm.dd,hh,mm,ss.sss)

Example:

CALC:AVER:MIN:TIME? (@101,102)

Returns: 2023,03,01,07,26,20.146,2023,03,01,07,26,29.023

- In this example, you can replace the MIN node with MAX.
- For each channel, the query returns the time in the form "yyyy.mm.dd,hh,mm,ss.sss".

CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer|UPPer}

The instrument has four alarms which you can configure to alert you when a reading exceeds specified limits during a scan.

Syntax: CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer|UPPer} {<limit>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer|UPPer}? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <limit> (-1.2E+09 ~ +1.2E+09); DEF: -1 (Lower), +1 (Upper)

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

CALC:LIM:LOW -3,(@101,102)

CALC:LIM:LOW? (@101,102)

Returns: -3.00000000E+00,-3.00000000E+00

- In this example, you can replace the LOW node with UPP.
- The lower limit value must always be less than or equal to the upper limit.

CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer|UPPer}:STATe

Enables or disables the lower and upper alarm limits on the specified channels during a scan.

Syntax: CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer|UPPer}:STATe {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:LIMit:{LOWer|UPPer}:STATe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0=OFF, 1=ON)

Example:

CALC:LIM:LOW 2(@101,102)

CALC:LIM:LOW:STAT ON,(@101,102)

CALC:LIM:LOW:STAT? (@101,102)

Returns: 1,1

- In this example, you can replace the LOW node with UPP.
-

CALCulate:MATH

A computed channel performs mathematical operation on the readings from measurement channels, or other computed channels list.

Syntax: CALCulate:MATH <expression>.(@<computed_ch_list>)

Query Syntax: CALCulate:MATH? (@<computed_ch_list>)

Parameter:

Computation type	Mathematical operation	(<expression>)
Basic math	Add	(@ch1+@ch2)
	Subtract	(@ch1-@ch2)
	Multiply	(@ch1*@ch2)
	Divide	(@ch1/@ch2)
	Power	(power(@ch1,2))
	Square root	(sqrt(@ch1))
	Reciprocal	(1/(@ch1))
Polynomial	Fifth order	(poly(@ch1, <n5>, <n4>, <n3>, <n2>, <n1>, <n0>)) where n = value of variable in each order
Statistics	Min	(min(@<ch_list>))
	Max	(max(@<ch_list>))
	Sum	(sum(@<ch_list>))
	Average	(avg(@<ch_list>))
	Standard deviation	(sdev(@<ch_list>))

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

CALC:MATH (@201-@202).(402)

CALC:MATH? (402)

Returns: "(@201-@202)"

CALC:MATH (sqrt(@201)).(402)

CALC:MATH? (402)

Returns: "(sqrt(@201))"

CALC:MATH (poly(@201,3,2,1,1,0)).(402)

CALC:MATH? (402)

Returns:

"(poly(@201,+3.00000000E+00,+2.00000000E+00,+1.00000000E+00,+1.00000000E+00,+1.00000000E+00,+0.00000000E+00))"

CALC:MATH (max(@201:203)).(402)

CALC:MATH? (402)

Returns: "(max(@201,202,203))"

- Only supported on computed channels (channels 401 through 420).

CALCulate:SCALE:DB:REfERENCE

Sets or returns reference value for the dB function.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:DB:REfERENCE {<reference>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:DB:REfERENCE? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <reference> (-2.0E+02 ~ +2.0E+02); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

CALC:SCALE:DB:REF 100

CALC:SCALE:DB:REF?

Returns: +1.00000000E+02

CALCulate:SCALE:DBM:REfERENCE

Sets or returns resistance value for the dBm function.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:DBM:REfERENCE {<reference>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:DBM:REfERENCE? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <reference> (2, 4, 8, 16, 50, 75, 93, 110, 124, 125, 135, 150, 250, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 8000); DEF: 600

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

CALC:SCALE:DBM:REF DEF

CALC:SCALE:DBM:REF?

Returns: +6.00000000E+02

CALCulate:SCALE:DECimal:POINt

Under the Math function, the display of measured values vary in accordance with either the fixed range setting (Range) or auto range setting (Auto).

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:DECimal:POINt <type>[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:DECimal:POINt? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: <type> (AUTO | RANGe)

Return parameter: AUTO | RANG

Example:

CALC:SCALE:DEC:POIN RANG

CALC:SCALE:DEC:POIN?

Returns: RANG

CALCulate:SCALE:FUNCTION

Sets or returns the advanced function.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:FUNCTION <function>[,@<ch_list>]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:FUNCTION? [,@<ch_list>]

Parameter: <function> (OFF | DB | DBM | SCALE | INV | PCT)

Return parameter: OFF | DB | DBM | SCAL | INV | PCT

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:FUNC DB
```

- dB scaling function is only available when the measurement function on the specified channels sets to DCV or ACV.

CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN

Sets or returns the scale factor M for math measurement.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN {<gain>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[,@<ch_list>]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN? [,@<ch_list>]{MIN|MAX|DEF}

Parameter: <gain> (-1.2E+09 ~ +1.2E+09); DEF: 1

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:FUNC SCAL
```

```
CALC:SCAL:GAIN 0.5
```

```
CALC:SCAL:GAIN?
```

Returns: +0.50000000E+00

CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or returns the offset factor B for math measurement.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet {<offset>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[,@<ch_list>]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet? [,@<ch_list>]{MIN|MAX|DEF}

Parameter: <offset> (-1.2E+09 ~ +1.2E+09); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:FUNC SCAL
```

```
CALC:SCAL:OFFS 0.01
```

```
CALC:SCAL:OFFS?
```

Returns: +1.0000000E-02

CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet:NULL

Makes an immediate null measurement on the specified channels and stores it as the offset (B) for subsequent measurements.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet:NULL [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:FUNC SCAL
CALC:SCAL:OFFS:NULL (@101)
```

CALCulate:SCALE:PERCent

Sets or returns the reference value for the PCT function.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:PERCent {<reference>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:PERCent? [{{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <reference> (-1.2E+09 ~ +1.2E+09); DEF: 1

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:FUNC PCT
CALC:SCAL:REF 0.1
CALC:SCAL:REF?
```

Returns: +1.0000000E-01

CALCulate:SCALE:REFerence

Sets or returns the reference value for the PCT function.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:REFerence {<reference>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:REFerence? [{{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <reference> (-1.2E+09 ~ +1.2E+09); DEF: 1

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:FUNC PCT
CALC:SCAL:REF 0.1
CALC:SCAL:REF?
```

Returns: +1.0000000E-01

CALCulate:SCALE:REFERENCE:AUTO

Enables or disables automatic reference selection for the scaling functions.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:REFERENCE:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:REFERENCE:AUTO? [.(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

ON: the first measurement made is used as the reference for all subsequent measurements, and automatic reference selection is disabled.

OFF:

CALCulate:SCALE:DB:REFERENCE specifies the reference for DB scaling,

CALCulate:SCALE:REFERENCE specifies the reference for PCT scaling.

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:REF:AUTO ON
```

CALCulate:SCALE:REFERENCE:IMMEDIATE

Makes an immediate reference measurement on PCT (%) and dB scaling functions and save the reference value for subsequent measurements.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:REFERENCE:IMMEDIATE [.(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:REF:IMM
```

- This command performs the reference measurement on both PCT and dB scaling functions simultaneously.

CALCulate:SCALE[:STATE]

Enables or disables the scaling function.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE[:STATE] {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE[:STATE]? [.(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CALC:SCAL:STAT ON
```

CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT

To specify the custom unit up to three characters (for example: RPM, PSI, or °C) for scaled measurements.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT "<string>"[(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: "<string>", max length = 3 characters

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

```
CALC:SCALE:UNIT "BAR"
```

```
CALC:SCALE:UNIT?
```

Returns: "BAR"

CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT:STATe

Enables or disables displaying the unit string with measurements on the front panel when the scaling function is enabled.

Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT:STATe {OFF|ON}[(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT:STATe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CALC:SCALE:UNIT "PSI"
```

```
CALC:SCALE:UNIT:STAT ON
```

CONFigure 指令**CONFigure?**

Returns the present configurations (function, range, and resolution) on the specified channels with a series of quoted strings.

Query Syntax: CONFigure? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: [None]

Return parameter: "<present configurations>"

Example:

```
CONF:VOLT:DC 10,MIN,(@101)
```

```
CONF?
```

Returns: "VOLT +1.00000000E+01,+1.00000000E-05"

CONFigure:CAPacitance

Configures the channels for Capacitance measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:CAPacitance

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF,}](@<ch_list>)

Parameter: <range> (nF | 10nF | 100nF | μ F | 10 μ F | 100 μ F); DEF: AUTO

Example:

```
CONF:CAP 10e-7,(@101)
```

CONFigure:CURREnt:{AC|DC}

Configures the channels for AC and DC current measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:CURREnt:{AC|DC}

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF,}](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: (100 μ A | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA | 2A); DEF: AUTO

DC: (1 μ A | 10 μ A | 100 μ A | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA | 2A); DEF: AUTO

Example:

```
CONF:CURR:AC 10e-2,(@121)
```

```
CONF:CURR:DC 10e-3,DEF,(@122)
```

- Autoranging (AUTO or DEFault), will generate an error if you specify a <resolution> because the instrument cannot accurately resolve the integration time (especially if the input continuously changes). If your application requires autoranging, specify DEFault for the <resolution> or omit the <resolution> altogether.

CONFigure:DIODE

Configures the channels for Diode measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:DIODE (@<ch_list>)

Example:

```
CONF:DIOD (@101)
```

CONFigure:{FREQuency|PERiod}

Configures the channels for frequency and period measurements

Syntax: CONFigure:{FREQuency|PERiod}

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF,}](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range>:

Frequency: 3Hz ~ 300kHz; DEF: 20Hz

Period: 3.33 μ s ~ 333.33ms; DEF: 50ms

Example:

CONF:FREQ MAX,(@I01)

CONF:PER AUTO,DEF,(@I01)

CONFigure:{RESistance|FRESistance}

Configures the channels for 2-Wire and 4-Wire resistance measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:{RESistance|FRESistance}

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF,}](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range> (100 Ω | 1k Ω | 10k Ω | 100k Ω | 1M Ω | 10M Ω | 100M Ω | 1G Ω); DEF: 1k Ω

Example:

CONF:RES 1e2,(@I01)

CONF:FRES 1e3,MAX,(@I01)

- Autoranging (AUTO or DEFault), will generate an error if you specify a <resolution> because the instrument cannot accurately resolve the integration time (especially if the input continuously changes). If your application requires autoranging, specify DEFault for the <resolution> or omit the <resolution> altogether.

CONFigure:STRain:{DIRect|FDIRect}

Configures the channels for direct 2-Wire and 4-Wire strain gage measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:STRain:{DIRect|FDIRect}

[{<gage_ohms>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},
[<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF,}]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_ohms> (80 ~ 1100 Ω); DEF: 120 Ω

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<range> (100 Ω | 1k Ω | 10k Ω | 100k Ω | 1M Ω | 10M Ω | 100M Ω | 1G Ω); DEF: 1k Ω

Example:

CONF:STR:DIR 100,1,(@I01)

CONFigure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:BENDing

Configures the channels for full and half bending bridge strain gage measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:BENDing

[{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Example:

CONF:STR:FULL:BEND 1,0.1,@101

CONFigure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:POISson

Configures the channels for full and half poisson bridge strain gage measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:POISson

[{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<poisson_ratio>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<poisson_ratio> (-0.9999 ~ 0.5); DEF: 0.3

<range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Example:

CONF:STR:FULL:POIS (@101)

CONFigure:STRain:FULL:BENDing:POISson

Configures the channels for full bending poisson bridge strain gage measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:POISson

[{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<poisson_ratio>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<poisson_ratio> (-0.9999 ~ 0.5); DEF: 0.3

<range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Example:

CONF:STR:FULL:BEND:POIS 0.5,0.1,@101

CONFigure:STRain:QUARter

Configures the channels for quarter bridge strain gage measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:STRain:QUARter

{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},.](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Example:

```
CONF:STR:QUAR 1,(@101)
```

CONFigure:TEMPerature

Configures the channels for temperature measurements.

Syntax: CONFigure:TEMPerature

<probe_type>.{<type>|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},.](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<probe_type> (TCouple | RTD | FRTD | THERmistor | FTHermistor)

<type>:

TCouple: (B | E | J | K | N | R | S | T | USER); DEF: J

RTD / FRTD : (PT100 | D100 | F100 | PT385 | PT3916 | USER); DEF: PT100

THERmistor / FTHermistor : (2.2k Ω | 5k Ω | 10k Ω | USER); DEF: 5k Ω

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,K,(@101)
```

CONFigure[:VOLTage]:{AC|DC}

Configures the channels for AC and DC voltage measurements

Syntax: CONFigure[:VOLTage]:{AC|DC}

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},.](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 400V); DEF:AUTO

DC: (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF:AUTO

Example:

```
CONF:VOLT:AC 10e-2,(@201)
```

```
CONF:VOLT:DC 1,MAX,(@101)
```

- Autoranging (AUTO or DEFault), will generate an error if you specify a <resolution> because the instrument cannot accurately resolve the integration time (especially if the input continuously changes). If your application requires autoranging, specify DEFault for the <resolution> or omit the <resolution> altogether.

DATA 指令

DATA:LAST?

Returns the most recent reading or readings taken on the selected channel during the scan.

Query Syntax: DATA:LAST? [<num_rdgs>,@<ch_list>]

Parameter: <num_rdgs> (1 ~ 1000)

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

DATA:LAST? 1,@101

Returns: +0.15900000E+01

- If no data is available for the specified channel, an error will be generated.
-

DATA:POINts?

Returns the total number of readings currently saved in reading memory from a scan.

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

DATA:POIN?

Returns: +10

- You can store up to 100,000 measurements in the reading memory.
-

DATA:POINts:EVENt:THReshold

Sets or returns the threshold for event number of measurement.

Syntax: DATA:POINts:EVENt:THReshold <num_rdgs>

Query Syntax: DATA:POINts:EVENt:THReshold?

Parameter: <num_rdgs> (1 ~ 100,000)

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

DATA:POIN:EVEN:THR 20

DATA:POIN:EVEN:THR?

Returns: +20

- When measurement numbers reach the set threshold, the Bit9 within the Operater Event Register (STATUS:OPERation:EVENt) will be set as 1.

- Once the Memory Threshold bit (bit 9 in the Standard Operation Event register) is set, it remains set until cleared by STATUS:OPERation:EVENt? or *CLS.
-

DATA:REMOve?

Reads and erases measurements from reading memory up to the specified <num_rdgs>. The measurements are read and erased from the reading memory starting with the oldest measurement first.

Query Syntax: DATA:REMOve? <num_rdgs>.[WAIT]

Parameter: <num_rdgs> (1 ~ 100,000)

Example:

DATA:REM? 4

Returns: -1.12816521E-04,-1.13148354E-04,-1.13485152E-04,-1.13365632E-04

- You can use the DATA:POINts? query to determine the total number of readings currently in reading memory.
- If <num_rdgs> is greater than the latest counts of measurement, it will return the error. However, it will return data if <num_rdgs> of counts of measurement reach the set threshold only when WAIT parameter is specified.
- The R? and DATA:REMOve? queries can be used during a long series of readings to periodically remove readings from memory that would normally cause the reading memory to overflow. R? does not wait for all readings to complete. It sends the readings that are complete at the time the instrument receives the command.
- If reading memory overflows, the new readings will overwrite the first (oldest) readings saved; the most recent readings are always preserved. No error is generated, but the Reading Memory Overflow bit (bit 12) is set in the Questionable Data Register's condition register.

DIGital INTERface 指令

DIGital:INTERface:MODE

Sets or returns the application mode of digital I/O (Remote Control Only). For details, refer to page 136.

Syntax: DIGital:INTERface:MODE <type>

Query Syntax: DIGital:INTERface:MODE?

Parameter: <type> (COPM | 4094 | IO)

Return parameter: COPM | 4094 | IO

Example:

DIG:INT:MODE IO

DIGital:INTerface:DATA:OUTPut

When the 4094 mode (serial to parallel) is selected for digital I/O, make use of this command to set output status.

Syntax: DIGital:INTerface:DATA:OUTPut <data>,<strobe_pulse>

Parameter: <data> (0 ~ 255); <strobe_pulse> (0 | 1)

Example:

```
DIG:INT:MODE 4094
DIG:INT:DATA:DUPT 10,1
```

DIGital:INTerface:DATA:SETup

When the IO mode is selected for digital I/O, make use of this command to set output status.

Syntax: DIGital:INTerface:DATA:SETup <boolean>

Parameter: <boolean> (0 | 1), (DIO1, DIO2, DIO3, DIO4)

Example:

```
DIG:INT:MODE IO
DIG:INT:DATA:SET 0,1,0,1
```

Sets DIO1 to low, DIO2 to high, DIO3 to low, DIO4 to high.

DISPlay 指令**DISPlay**

Enables (On) or disables (Off) front panel display. When disabled, the entire front panel display turns black and time stamp is displayed.

Syntax: DISPlay {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: DISPlay?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
DISP ON
```

- All keys except "Local" are disabled when the display is OFF.
- To enable the display, send DISPlay ON or press the front panel Shift key(Local).

DISPlay:TEXT

Displays a text on the instrument's front panel display.

Syntax: DISPlay:TEXT "<message>"

Query Syntax: DISPlay:TEXT?

Parameter: "<message>", max length = 40 characters

Return parameter: "<message>"

Example:

DISP:TEXT "testing"

- Sending a text message to the display overrides the display state; this means that you can display a message even if the display is turned off.
-

DISPlay:TEXT:CLEAr

Clears the text message from the display.

- With DISP ON, DISP:TEXT:CLE returns the display to its normal mode.
 - With DISP OFF, DISP:TEXT:CLE clears the message and the display remains disabled.
-

FORMat 指令

FORMat:READIng:ALARm

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the inclusion of alarm information in the reading format.

Syntax: FORMat:READIng:ALARm {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: FORMat:READIng:ALARm?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

FORM:READ:ALAR ON

FORMat:READing:CHANnel

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the inclusion of channel number information in the reading format.

Syntax: FORMat:READing:CHANnel {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: FORMat:READing:CHANnel?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

FORM:READ:CHAN ON

FORMat:READing:TIME

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the inclusion of time stamp information in the reading format.

Syntax: FORMat:READing:TIME {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: FORMat:READing:TIME?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

FORM:READ:TIME ON

HCOPY:SDUMP:DATA?

Executes TFT LCD screenshot action.

Returns the front panel display image ("screen shot").

Returns a count of data streaming by the image file format of BMP.

MEASure 指令

MEASure:CAPacitance?

Configures the channels for capacitance measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:CAPacitance?

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF}.])(@<ch_list>)

Parameter: <range> (1nF | 10nF | 100nF | 1μF | 10μF | 100μF); DEF: AUTO

Example:

```
MEAS:CAP? DEF,(@101)
```

Returns: +3.72695852E-11

MEASure:CURRent:{AC|DC}?

Configures the channels for AC and DC current measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:CURRent:{AC|DC}?

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF}.])(@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: (100μA | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA | 2A); DEF: AUTO

DC: (1μA | 10μA | 100μA | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA | 2A); DEF: AUTO

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

```
MEAS:CURR:AC 10e-2,(@121,122) ? MEASure:STRain:{DIRect|FDIRect}
```

Returns: +0.32921419E-01,+0.15224990E-01

- Autoranging (AUTO or DEFault), will generate an error if you specify a <resolution> because the instrument cannot accurately resolve the integration time (especially if the input continuously changes). If your application requires autoranging, specify DEFault for the <resolution> or omit the <resolution> altogether.

MEASure:DIODE?

Configures the channels for Diode current measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:DIODE? (@<ch_list>)

Parameter: [None]

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

MEAS:DIOD? (@101)

Returns: +0.69324990E+00

- The range and resolution for diode test are fixed at 1 VDC, with a 1 mA current source output.
-

MEASure:{FREQuency|PERiod}?

Configures the channels for frequency and period measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:{FREQuency|PERiod}?

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},.](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: 3Hz to 300kHz; DEF: 20Hz

DC: 3.33 μ s to 333.33ms; DEF: 50ms

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

MEAS:FREQ? MIN.(@101)

Returns: +5.98876820E+01

MEASure:{RESistance|FRESistance}?

Configures the channels for 2-Wire and 4-Wire resistance measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:{RESistance|FRESistance}?
 [{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF}.])(@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range> (100Ω | 1kΩ | 10kΩ | 100kΩ | 1MΩ | 10MΩ | 100MΩ | 1GΩ); DEF: AUTO

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

```
MEAS:RES? 100,(@101)
```

Returns: +3.98776210E+01

- Autoranging (AUTO or DEFault), will generate an error if you specify a <resolution> because the instrument cannot accurately resolve the integration time (especially if the input continuously changes). If your application requires autoranging, specify DEFault for the <resolution> or omit the <resolution> altogether.

MEASure:STRain:{DIRect|FDIRect}?

Configures the channels for direct 2-Wire and 4-Wire strain gage measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:STRain:{DIRect|FDIRect}?
 [{<gage_ohms>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},
 [{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF}.]]])(@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_ohms> (80 ~ 1100Ω); DEF: 120Ω

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<range> (100Ω | 1kΩ | 10kΩ | 100kΩ | 1MΩ | 10MΩ | 100MΩ | 1GΩ); DEF: 1kΩ

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

```
MEAS:STR:DIR 100,1,(@101) ? MEASure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:BENDING
```

Returns: +7.08176210E+01

MEASure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:BENDing?

Configures the channels for full and half bending bridge strain gage measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:BENDing?

[{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

MEAS:STR:FULL:BEND 1,0,1,(@101) ? MEASure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:POISson

Returns: +7.08176210E-01

MEASure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:POISson?

Configures the channels for full and half poisson bridge strain gage measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:STRain:{FULL|HALF}:POISson?

[{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<poisson_ratio>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<poisson_ratio> (-0.9999 ~ 0.5); DEF: 0.3

<range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

MEAS:STR:FULL:POIS (@101) ? MEASure:STRain:FULL:BENDing:POISson

Returns: +1.08176210E+00

MEASure:STRain:FULL:BENDing:POISson?

Configures the channels for full bending poisson bridge strain gage measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:STRain:FULL:BENDing:POISson?

[{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<poisson_ratio>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<poisson_ratio> (-0.9999 ~ 0.5); DEF: 0.3

<range> (100mV | IV | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

MEAS:STR:FULL:BEND:POIS 0.5,0.1,@1?

Returns: +0.68176210E-01

MEASure:STRain:QUARter?

Configures the channels for quarter bridge strain gage measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:STRain:QUARter?

{<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF},{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF},]](@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

<range> (100mV | IV | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

MEAS:STR:QUAR 1,@1 MEASure:TEMPerature

?

Returns: +0.28176210E+00

MEASure:TEMPerature?

Configures the channels for temperature measurements and immediately sweeps through the specified channels one time (independent of the present scan list). The results are sent directly to reading memory and the instrument's output buffer.

Query Syntax: MEASure:TEMPerature?

<probe_type>.[{<type>|DEF}].[{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF}].(@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<probe type> (TCouple | FRTD | RTD | FTHermistor | THERmistor)

<type>:

TCouple: (B | E | J | K | N | R | S | T | USER); DEF: J

RTD / FRTD : (PT100 | D100 | F100 | PT385 | PT3916 | USER); DEF: PT100

THERmistor / FTHermistor : (2.2k Ω | 5k Ω | 10k Ω | USER); DEF: 5k Ω

Example:

```
MEAS:TEMP TC,K,(@101) MEASure[:VOLTage]:{AC|DC}
```

```
?
```

```
Returns: +2.51176210E+01
```

MEASure[:VOLTage]:{AC|DC}?

Configures the channels for AC and DC voltage measurements.

Query Syntax: MEASure[:VOLTage]:{AC|DC}?

[{<range>|AUTO|MIN|MAX|DEF}].[{<resolution>|MIN|MAX|DEF}].(@<ch_list>)

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 400V); DEF:AUTO

DC: (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF:AUTO

Example:

```
MEAS:VOLT:AC 100,(@101) ?
```

```
Returns: +3.71176210E+01
```

- Autoranging (AUTO or DEFault), will generate an error if you specify a <resolution> because the instrument cannot accurately resolve the integration time (especially if the input continuously changes). If your application requires autoranging, specify DEFault for the <resolution> or omit the <resolution> altogether.

MMEMory 指令

MMEMory:FORMat:READing:CHEAder

Specifies the content of each column header to be either the channel number (NUMBER) or the channel's user-defined label (LABEL).

Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:CHEAder {NUMBER|LABEL}

Query Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:CHEAder?

Parameter: NUMBER | LABEL

Return parameter: NUM | LAB

Example:

```
MMEM:FORM:READ:CHEA LAB
```

- If the value of the column header is set to LABEL using the ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel command, any channel without a user-defined label will display its factory-default channel label instead on its column header.
-

MMEMory:FORMat:READing:CSEParator

Specifies the character to use for separating the information on each row.

Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:CSEParator {COMMa|SEMicolon|TAB}

Query Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:CSEParator?

Parameter: COMMa | SEMicolon | TAB

Return parameter: COMM | SEM | TAB

Example:

```
MMEM:FORM:READ:CSEP COMM
```

MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit

Specifies the row limit (maximum number of rows for sweep data) that will be written to each data logging file by the count set by MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit:COUNt command.

Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
MMEM:FORM:READ:RLIM ON
```

MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit:COUNT

Sets the row limits count when MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit ON is set.

Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit:COUNT {<number>|MIN|MAX|DEF}

Query Syntax: MMEMory:FORMat:READing:RLIMit:COUNT? [{MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <number> (65536 | 1048576); DEF: 65536

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

MMEM:FORM:READ:RLIM:COUN 10000

MMEMory:LOG[:ENABLe]

Enables (On) or disables (Off) logging of the scanned memory readings to a USB drive connected to the front panel USB host port.

Syntax: MMEMory:LOG[:ENABLe] {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: MMEMory:LOG[:ENABLe]?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

MMEM:LOG ON

Output 指令

OUTPut:ALARm:CLEAr:ALL

Clears the state of all four alarm output lines.

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
OUTP:ALAR:CLE
```

- You can manually clear the output lines at any time (even during a scan) and the alarm data in reading memory is not cleared. However, data is cleared when you initiate a new scan.
-

OUTPut:ALARm{1|2|3|4}:CLEAr

Clears the state of specified alarm output lines.

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
OUTP:ALAR3:CLE
```

- You can manually clear the output lines at any time (even during a scan) and the alarm data in reading memory is not cleared. However, data is cleared when you initiate a new scan.
-

OUTPut:ALARm{1|2|3|4}:SOURce

Assigns one of four alarm numbers to report any alarm conditions on the specified multiplexer or digital channels.

On the digital modules, you can configure the instrument to generate an alarm when a specific bit pattern or bit pattern change is detected on a digital input channel or when a specific count is reached on a totalizer channel.

Syntax: OUTPut:ALARm{1|2|3|4}:SOURce (@<ch_list>)

Query Syntax: OUTPut:ALARm{1|2|3|4}:SOURce?

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
OUTP:ALAR3:SOUR (@101:104)
```

```
OUTP:ALAR3:SOUR?
```

```
Returns: #218(@101,102,103,104)
```

The "#2" means that the next 2 digits indicate how many characters are in the returned memory string.

In the above example, the 2 digits are the "18" after the "#2". Therefore, the remaining of the string is 18 digits long.

- An empty scan list (with no channels selected) will return "#13(@)".
-

OUTPut:ALARm:MODE

Clears the state of specified alarm output lines.

Syntax: OUTPut:ALARm:MODE {LATCH|TRACK}

Query Syntax: OUTPut:ALARm:MODE?

Parameter: LATCH | TRACK

Return parameter: LATCH | TRACK

Example:

```
OUTPut:ALAR:MODE LATCH
```

- **Latch Mode:** The alarm output is asserted when a channel's reading crosses a limit, and remains asserted until you clear it manually, start a new scan, or cycle power.

- **Track Mode:** The alarm output is asserted when a channel's reading crosses a limit, and remains asserted only while subsequent readings remain outside the limit. When a reading returns within the limits, the output is automatically cleared.

OUTPut:ALARm:SLOPe

Configures the level for all four alarm output lines that indicates an alarm, either falling edge (NEG - 0 V), or rising edge (POS - 3.3 V).

Syntax: OUTPut:ALARm:SLOPe {POSitive|NEGative}

Query Syntax: OUTPut:ALARm:SLOPe?

Parameter: POSitive | NEGative

Return parameter: POS | NEG

Example:

```
OUTPut:ALAR:SLOP POS
```

OUTPut:TRIGger:SLOPe

Specifies the rising edge (POS) or falling edge (NEG) as the Channel Closed signal on the rear panel Digital I/O connector. The signal operates differently during internal or external scan.

Syntax: OUTPut:TRIGger:SLOPe {POSitive|NEGative}

Query Syntax: OUTPut:TRIGger:SLOPe?

Parameter: POSitive | NEGative

Return parameter: POS | NEG

Example:

OUTP:TRIG:SLOP POS

- For internal scans (INSTrument:DMM ON command), it is generated at the END of a sweep, not the beginning of a sweep.
 - For external scans (INSTrument:DMM OFF command), it is generated when each channel is closed, and can be used to trigger the measurement on the external DMM.
-

ROUTe 指令

ROUTe:CHANnel:ADVance:SOURce

Selects the source of signal that advances to the next channel in the scan list when scanning with an external DMM (internal DMM disabled). When the channel advance signal is received, the instrument opens the currently selected channel and closes the next channel in the scan list. The instrument will accept a software command (BUS), continuous scan trigger (IMMediate), or external TTL-compatible (EXTernal) trigger pulse.

Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:ADVance:SOURce {BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal}

Query Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:ADVance:SOURce?

Parameter: BUS | IMMediate | EXTernal

Return parameter: BUS | IMM | EXT

Example:

```
ROUT:CHAN:ADV:SOUR IMM
```

ROUTe:CHANnel:DELay

Adds a delay between channels in the scan list (useful for high-impedance or high-capacitance circuits). The delay is inserted between the relay closure and the actual measurement on each channel, in addition to any delay that will implicitly occur due to relay settling time. The programmed channel delay overrides the default channel delay that the instrument automatically adds to each channel.

Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:DELay {<seconds>|MIN|MAX}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:DELay? [{{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX}}?]

Parameter: <seconds> (0 ~ 60s)

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

```
ROUT:CHAN:DEL 2
```

```
ROUT:CHAN:DEL?
```

Returns: +2.00000000E+00

ROUTe:CHANnel:DElay:AUTO

Enables (On) or disables (Off) an automatic channel delay on the specified channels. If enabled, the instrument determines the delay based on function, range, integration time, and AC filter setting.

Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:DElay:AUTO {OFF|ON}[,@<ch_list>]

Query Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:DElay:AUTO? [,@<ch_list>]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
ROUT:CHAN:DEL:AUTO ON
```

ROUTe:CHANnel:FWIRe

Configures the specified channels for 4-wire external scanning. When enabled, channel n is paired with channel n+10 (DAQ-900 or DAQ-901) or n+4 (DAQ-909) to provide source and sense connections.

Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:FWIRe {OFF|ON}[,@<ch_list>]

Query Syntax: ROUTe:CHANnel:FWIRe? [,@<ch_list>]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
INST:DMM OFF  
ROUT:CHAN:FWIRe ON,@101,102
```

- When specifying the scan list using ROUTe:SCAN, only specify the lower channel number (n) for paired channels; the upper channel number (n+10 or n+4) is not allowed in the scan list.
-

ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel

Assigns a user-defined label to the specified channels.

Syntax: `ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel "<label>" (@<ch_list>)`

Query Syntax: `ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel? [{USER|FACTory},] (@<ch_list>)`

Parameter: "<label>", max length = 30 characters

Return parameter: "<label>"

USER = Read the user-defined label on the specified channel.

FACTory = Read the factory-default label on the specified channel.

Example:

```
ROUT:CHAN:LAB "test",(@101,103)
```

```
ROUT:CHAN:LAB? USER,(@101,103)
```

Returns: "test", "test"

- When shipped from the factory, each channel is assigned a unique factory-default label (cannot be overwritten).
- Specifying a null string ("") disables the user-defined message.

ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel:CLEar:MODule

Clears all user-defined labels on all channels in the specified slot, or on all modules installed in the DAQ9600, and restores the factory-default labels.

Syntax: `ROUTe:CHANnel:LABel:CLEar:MODule {<slot>|ALL}`

Parameter: <slot> (1 ~ 3) | ALL

Example:

```
ROUT:CHAN:LAB:CLE:MOD 1
```

- This command does not clear the factory-default channel labels. The factory-default labels are always preserved.
- The instrument keeps a record of what module types are installed in each slot. If a different module type is detected in a specific slot at power on, all user-defined channel labels for that slot are discarded. If an empty slot is detected at power-on, any previously-defined labels for that slot are preserved and will be restored if the same module type is installed later; however, if a module of a different type is installed in that slot, the previously-defined labels will be discarded.

ROUTe:CLOSE

Closes the specified channels on a multiplexer or switch module. On the multiplexer modules, if any channel on the module is defined to be part of the scan list, attempting to send this command will result in an error.

Syntax: ROUTe:CLOSE (@<ch_list>)

Query Syntax: ROUTe:CLOSE? (@<ch_list>)

Parameter: [None]

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = open, 1 = close)

Example:

```
ROUT:CLOS (@101,102)
```

```
ROUT:CLOS? (@101,102)
```

Returns: 1,1

- For the matrix module (DAQ-904), the channel number represents the intersection of the desired row and column. For example, channel 312 represents the intersection of row 1 and column 2 on the module in slot 3 (assumes two-wire mode).
-

ROUTe:CLOSE:EXCLUSIVE

Opens all channels on a multiplexer or switch module and then closes the specified channels. On the multiplexer modules, if any channel on the module is defined to be part of the scan list, attempting to send this command will result in an error.

Syntax: ROUTe:CLOSE:EXCLUSIVE (@<ch_list>)

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
ROUT:CLOS:EXCL (@102)
```

Returns: 1,1

- This command opens all channels first, and then closes the channels in the <ch_list>, one at a time. Before it closes each channel, it opens all previous channels.
-

ROUTe:DONE?

Returns the status of all relay operations on modules that not involved in the scan and returns a 1 when finished (even during a scan).

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = Unfinished, 1 = finished)

Example:

```
ROUT:DONE?
```

Returns: 1

ROUTe:MONitor

Selects the channel to be displayed on the front panel. Only one channel can be monitored at a time.

Syntax: ROUTe:MONitor (@<channel>)

Query Syntax: ROUTe:MONitor?

Parameter: A single channel

Return parameter: <channel>

Example:

```
ROUT:MON (@101)
```

```
ROUT: MON?
```

Returns: #16(@101)

The "#1" means that the next 1 digits indicate how many characters are in the returned memory string.

In the above example, the 1 digits are the "6" after the "#1". Therefore, the remaining of the string is 6 digits long.

ROUTe:MONitor:DATA?

Reads the monitor data from the selected channel. It returns the reading only; the units, time, channel, and alarm information are not returned (the FORMat:READING commands do not apply to monitor readings).

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
ROUT:MON:STAT OFF
```

```
ROUT:MON:DATA?
```

Returns: +9.91000000E+37

- If the Monitor mode is not currently enabled, this query returns 9.91E37 (not a number).
 - Readings acquired during a Monitor are not stored in reading memory but they are displayed on the front panel; however, all readings from a scan in progress at the same time are stored in reading memory.
-

ROUTe:MONitor:DATA:FULL?

Reads the monitor data from the selected channel. It returns all the reading with the units, time, channel, and alarm information (all the FORMat:READing enabled commands apply to this monitor readings).

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
ROUT:MON:STAT ON
ROUT:MON:DATA:FULL?
```

Returns: -1.20901311E-04 VDC,2022,04,17,20,15,08.613,201,0

- If the Monitor mode is not currently enabled, this query returns 9.91E37 (not a number).
- Readings acquired during a Monitor are not stored in reading memory but they are displayed on the front panel; however, all readings from a scan in progress at the same time are stored in reading memory.

ROUTe:MONitor:STATe

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the Monitor mode. The Monitor mode is equivalent to making continuous measurements on a single channel with an infinite scan count. Only one channel can be monitored at a time but you can change the channel being monitored at any time.

Syntax: ROUTe:MONitor:STATe {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: ROUTe:MONitor:STATe?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:RES 1000,(@101)
ROUT:MON (@101)
ROUT:MON:STAT ON
```

ROUTe:MONitor:VIEW

Selects how measurement data is displayed (numeric, trend chart, histogram, and bar meter format) in monitoring mode.

Syntax: ROUTe:MONitor:VIEW {NUMeric|TCHart|HISTogram|METer}

Query Syntax: ROUTe:MONitor:VIEW?

Parameter: NUMeric | TCHart | HISTogram | METer

Return parameter: NUM | TCH | HIST | MET

Example:

```
ROUT:MON:VIEW NUM
```

ROUTe:OPEN

Opens the specified channels on a multiplexer or switch module. On the multiplexer modules, if any channel on the module is defined to be part of the scan list, attempting to send this command will result in an error.

Syntax: ROUTe:OPEN (@<ch_list>)

Query Syntax: ROUTe:OPEN? (@<ch_list>)

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = close, 1 = open)

Example:

```
ROUT:OPEN (@101,102)
```

```
ROUT:OPEN? (@101,102)
```

Returns: 1,1

- For the matrix module (DAQ-904), the channel number represents the intersection of the desired row and column. For example, channel 312 represents the intersection of row 1 and column 2 on the module in slot 3 (assumes two-wire mode).

ROUTe:SCAN

Selects the channels to be included in the scan list. This command is used in conjunction with the CONFigure commands to set up an automated scan. The specified channels supersede any channels previously defined to be part of the scan list. To start the scan, use the INITiate or READ? command.

Syntax: ROUTe:SCAN (@<ch_list>)

Query Syntax: ROUTe:SCAN?

Parameter: [None]

Return parameter: <channel>

Example:

```
ROUT:SCAN (@101,102)
```

```
ROUT:SCAN?
```

Returns: #210(@101,102)

The "#2" means that the next 2 digits indicate how many characters are in the returned memory string.

In the above example, the 2 digits are the "10" after the "#2". Therefore, the remaining of the string is 10 digits long.

- To remove all channels from the present scan list, issue the command ROUT:SCAN (@).
- An empty scan list (with no channels selected) will return "#13(@)".

ROUTe:SCAN:SIZE?

Returns the number of channels in the scan list as defined by the ROUTe:SCAN command.

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
ROUT:SCAN (@101:105)
```

```
ROUT:SCAN:SIZE?
```

Returns: +5

- The present scan list is stored in non-volatile memory and will be retained when power is turned off.
-

SENSe 相关指令

[SENSe:]FUNCTION[:DN]

Selects the measurement function on the selected channels (all function-related measurement attributes are retained).

Syntax: [SENSe:]FUNCTION[:DN] "<function>"[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]FUNCTION[:DN]? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter:

Return Parameter:

"CAP" | "CURR:AC" | "CURR[:DC]" | "DIO" | "FREQ" | "PER" | "FRES" | "RES" | "STR:DIR" | "STR:FOIR" | "STR:QUAR" | "STR:HALF:BEND" | "STR:HALF:POIS" | "STR:FULL:BEND" | "STR:FULL:BEND:POIS" | "STR:FULL:POIS" | "TEMP[:TC]" | "TEMP:FRTD" | "TEMP:RTD" | "TEMP:FTH" | "TEMP:THER" | "VOLT:AC" | "VOLT[:DC]"

Example:

FUNC "RES"

SENSe AVERAge Commands

[SENSe:]AVERAge:COUNT

Sets or returns the digital filter count.

Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERAge:COUNT {<count>|MIN|MAX}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERAge:COUNT? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX]

Parameter: <count> (2 ~ 100)

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

AVER:COUN MIN

AVER:COUN?

Returns: +0.20000000E+00

[SENSe:]AVERage:STATe

Enable(On) or disable(Off) the digital filter function state.

Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERage:STATe {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERage:STATe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

AVER:STAT ON

- If NPLC \geq 7.2k/s, the filter function will be disabled.
-

[SENSe:]AVERage:WINDow

Sets or returns a digital filter window value.

Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERage:WINDow {<percent>|MIN|MAX}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERage:WINDow? [{{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX}]

Parameter: <percent> (0.01 | 0.1 | 1 | 10 | NONE)

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

AVER:WIND 0.1

[SENSe:]AVERage:WINDow:METHod

Sets or returns a digital filter window method type.

Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERage:WINDow:METHod <type>[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]AVERage:WINDow:METHod? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameters: <type> (MEASure | RANGe)

Return parameter: MEASure | RANGe

Example:

AVER:WIND:METH MEAS

SENSe CAPacitance 指令

[SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe

Selects a fixed range for capacitance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe {<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <range> (1nF | 10nF | 100nF | 1μF | 10μF | 100μF); DEF:AUTO

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:CAP (@101)
```

```
CAP:RANG 1e-6
```

```
CAP:RANG?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E-06

[SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe:AUTO

Enables or disables autoranging for capacitance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CAPacitance:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:CAP (@101)
```

```
CAP:RANG:AUTO ON
```

- Autorange thresholds:

Down range at: < 10% of range

Up range at: > 120% of range

SENSe CURRent 指令

[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:BANDwidth

Sets or returns the ac filter bandwidth for AC current measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:AC:BANDwidth {<freq>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:AC:BANDwidth? [.{(@<ch_list>)}|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <freq> (3 | 20 | 200Hz); DEF: 20Hz

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:CURR:AC (@121)
```

```
CURR:AC:BAND 3
```

```
CURR:AC:BAND?
```

Returns: +3.00000000E+00

[SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe

Selects a fixed range for AC and DC current measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe {<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe? [.{(@<ch_list>)}|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: (100 μ A | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA | 2A); DEF:AUTO

DC: (1 μ A | 10 μ A | 100 μ A | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA | 2A); DEF:AUTO

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:CURR:AC (@121)
```

```
CURR:AC:RANG 0.1
```

```
CURR:AC:RANG?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E-01

[SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe:AUTO

Enables or disables autoranging for AC and DC current measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:CURR:AC (@I01)
```

```
CURR:AC:RANG:AUTO ON
```

- Autorange thresholds:

Down range at: < 10% of range

Up range at: > 120% of range

[SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe:LOW

Selects a limit minimum current at autoranging for AC and DC current measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe:LOW {<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent:{AC|DC}:RANGe:LOW? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: (100 μ A | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA), DEF: 100 μ A

DC: (1 μ A | 10 μ A | 100 μ A | 1mA | 10mA | 100mA), DEF: 1 μ A

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:CURR:AC (@I21)
```

```
CURR:AC:RANG:LOW 0.01
```

```
CURR:AC:RANG:LOW?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E-02

[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture

Enables the aperture mode and sets the integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for DC current measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture {<seconds>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture? [{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <seconds> (20 μ s ~ 1s); DEF: 100ms

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:CURR:DC (@!21)
```

```
CURR:APER 0.1
```

```
CURR:APER?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E-01

[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture:ENABLE

Enables the setting of integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for DC current measurements. If aperture time mode is disabled, the integration time is set in PLC (power-line cycles).

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture:ENABLE {OFF|ON}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:APERture:ENABLE? [{(@<ch_list>)}

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:CURR:DC (@!21)
```

```
CURR:APER:ENAB ON
```

[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:NPLCycles

Sets or returns the integration time in number of power line cycles (PLCs) for DC current measurements. Where one PLC is equal to 16.6 milliseconds.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:NPLCycles {<PLCs>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:NPLCycles? [{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <PLCs> (0.0016 | 0.0032 | 0.0042 | 0.0083 | 0.0125 | 0.025 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.6 | 1 | 3 | 12);

DEF: 1 PLC

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:CURR (@!21)
```

```
CURR:NPLC 1
```

```
CURR:NPLC?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+00

[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO

Enables or disables the autozero mode for DC current measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO {OFF|ON}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

CONF:CURR (@I2I)

CURR:ZERO:AUTO ON

SENSe DIODE 指令

[SENSe:]DIODE:ZERO:AUTO

Enables or disables the autozero mode for diode measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]DIODE:ZERO:AUTO {OFF|ON}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]DIODE:ZERO:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

CONF:DIOD (@I0I)

DIOD:ZERO:AUTO ON

SENSe FREQUENCY 指令

[SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:APERture

Sets or returns the aperture time (gate time) for the frequency and period measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:APERture {<seconds>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:APERture? [{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <seconds> (0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 1s); DEF: 0.1s

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

CONF:FREQ (@I0I)

FREQ:APER 0.1

FREQ:APER?

Returns: +1.00000000E-01

[SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:RANGe:LOWer

Sets or returns the ac filter bandwidth of frequency and period measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:RANGe:LOWer {<freq>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:RANGe:LOWer? [{{(@<ch_list>)}|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <freq> (3 | 20 | 200Hz); DEF: 20Hz

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:FREQ (@101)
```

```
FREQ:RANG:LOW 3
```

```
FREQ:RANG:LOW?
```

Returns: +3.00000000E+00

[SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:TIMeout:AUTO

Sets or returns the timeout time for frequency and period measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:TIMeout:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:TIMeout:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | ON | OFF

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0:timeout time = 1 second, 1:timeout time is different in according with ac filter bandwidth)

Example:

```
CONF:PER
```

```
PER:TIM:AUTO ON
```

[SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe

Selects a fixed voltage range for frequency and period measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe {<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe? [{{(@<ch_list>)}|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 400V); DEF: 10V

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:FREQ (@101)
```

```
FREQ:VOLT:RANG 0.1
```

```
FREQ:VOLT:RANG?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E-01

[SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO

Enables or disables voltage autoranging for frequency and period measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{FREQuency|PERiod}:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:FREQ (@101)
```

```
FREQ:VOLT:RANG:AUTO ON
```

- Autorange thresholds:

- Down range at: < 10% of range

- Up range at: > 120% of range

SENSe RESistance 指令

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:APERture

Enables the aperture mode and sets the integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:APERture {<seconds>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:APERture? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <seconds> (20 μ s ~ 1s); DEF: 100ms

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:RES (@101)
```

```
RES:APER 0.1
```

```
RES:APER?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E-01

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:APERture:ENABLE

Enables the setting of integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements. If aperture time mode is disabled, the integration time is set in PLC (power-line cycles).

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:APERture:ENABLE {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:APERture:ENABLE? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:RES (@IO1)
RES:APER:ENAB ON
```

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:NPLCycles

Sets or returns the integration time in number of power line cycles (PLCs) for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements. Where one PLC is equal to 16.6 milliseconds.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:NPLCycles {<PLCs>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:NPLCycles? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <PLCs> (0.0016 | 0.0032 | 0.0042 | 0.0083 | 0.0125 | 0.025 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.6 | 1 | 3 | 12);

DEF: 1 PLC

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:RES (@IO1)
RES:NPLC 1
RES:NPLC?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+00

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:DCOMpensated

Enables or disables offset compensation for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:DCOMpensated {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:DCOMpensated? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:RES (@IO1)
RES:DCOM ON
```

- Applies only to resistance measurements on the 100 Ω through 100 k Ω ranges.

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe]

Enables or disables low-power for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe] {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe]? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:RES (@101)
```

```
RES:POW:LIM ON
```

- Low-power resistance measurements apply to the 100 Ω through 100 k Ω ranges only. The 1 M Ω through 1 G Ω ranges source the same current regardless of the low-power setting.

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:RANGe

Selects a fixed range for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:RANGe {<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)]|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter:

<range> (100 Ω | 1k Ω | 10k Ω | 100k Ω | 1M Ω | 10M Ω | 100M Ω | 1G Ω); DEF: 1k Ω

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:FRES (@101)
```

```
FRES:RANG 10e3
```

```
FRES:RANG?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+04

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:RANGe:AUTO

Enables or disables autoranging for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:RANGe:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:FRES (@101)
```

```
FRES:RANG:AUTO ON
```

- Autorange thresholds:
Down range at: < 10% of range
Up range at: > 120% of range

[SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:ZERO:AUTO

Enables or disables the autozero mode for 2-wire and 4-wire resistance measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:ZERO:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]{RESistance|FRESistance}:ZERO:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

CONF:FRES (@101)

FRES:ZERO:AUTO ON

SENSe STRain 指令

[SENSe:]STRain:APERture

Enables the aperture mode and sets the integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for strain measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:APERture {<seconds>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:APERture? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <seconds> (20 μ s ~ 1s); DEF: 100ms

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

CONF:STR:DIR (@101)

STR:APER 0.1

STR:APER?

Returns: +1.00000000E-01

[SENSe:]STRain:APERture:ENABLE

Enables the setting of integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for strain measurements. If aperture time mode is disabled, the integration time is set in PLC (power-line cycles).

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:APERture:ENABLE {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:APERture:ENABLE? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

CONF:STR:DIR (@101)

STR:APER:ENAB ON

[SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation

Specifies the excitation voltage applied to the bridge by an external DC voltage source. This value will be used to convert strain bridge measurements on the specified channel.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation {<voltage>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation? [{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <voltage> (1 ~ 12V); DEF: 5V

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
STR:EXC 3
STR:EXC?
```

Returns: +3.00000000E+00

- The external DC voltage reference channel must be the next lowest channel than the subsequent strain channel.

[SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation:TYPE

Strain bridge conversions require the value of the external bridge excitation voltage. For this voltage, you can dedicate a multiplexer channel to measure the excitation voltage, or can specify a known fixed voltage value.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation:TYPE {EXTernal|FIXed}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation:TYPE? [{(@<ch_list>)}]

Parameter: EXTernal | FIXed

Return parameter: EXT | FIX

FIXed = the excitation voltage specified by SENSE:STRain:EXCitation will be used for the strain conversion.

EXTernal = the next-lowest channel configured for DCV measurements with reference mode enabled (see SENSE:VOLTage:DC:REFERENCE command) will be used as the excitation voltage reference in the strain conversion.

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
STR:EXC:TYPE FIX
STR:EXC 3
```

[SENSe:]STRain:GFACtor

Specifies the gage factor to be used to convert direct strain and strain bridge readings on the specified channel.

Gage factor is defined as the ratio of the fractional change in resistance to the fractional change in length (strain) along the axis of the edge.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:GFACtor {<gage_factor>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:GFACtor? [{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <gage_factor> (0.5 ~ 5); DEF: 2

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
```

```
STR:GFAC 1
```

```
STR:GFAC?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+00

- Gage factor is a dimensionless quantity. The larger the value, the more sensitive strain gage.

[SENSe:]STRain:NPLCycles

Sets or returns the integration time in number of power line cycles (PLCs) strain measurements.

Where one PLC is equal to 16.6 milliseconds.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:NPLCycles {<PLCs>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:NPLCycles? [{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <PLCs> (0.0016 | 0.0032 | 0.0042 | 0.0083 | 0.0125 | 0.025 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.6 | 1 | 3 | 12);

DEF: 1 PLC

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
```

```
STR:NPLC 1
```

```
STR:NPLC?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+00

[SENSe:]STRain:DCOMpensated

Enables or disables offset compensation for strain measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:DCOMpensated {OFF|ON}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:DCOMpensated? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
```

```
STR:DCOM ON
```

- Applies only to resistance measurements on the 100 Ω through 100 k Ω ranges.

[SENSe:]STRain:POISson

This command sets the poisson ratio to be used to convert strain bridge readings on the specified channels.

Poisson ratio is defined as the negative ratio of the strain the transverse direction to the strain the longitudinal direction.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:POISson {<poisson_ratio>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:POISson? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <poisson_ratio> (-0.9999 ~ 0.5); DEF: 0.3

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
```

```
STR:POIS 1
```

```
STR:POIS?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+00

[SENSe:]STRain:RESistance

This command specifies the gage ohm value to be used to convert direct strain measurements on the specified channel.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:RESistance {<gage_ohm>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:RESistance? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <gage_ohm> (80 ~ 1100 Ω); DEF: 120 Ω

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
```

```
STR:RES 100
```

```
STR:RES?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+02

[SENSe:]STRain:UNSTrained

This command specifies the unstrained bridge offset (can be either voltage or resistance) that will be subtracted from the strain bridge measurements before the strain conversion is performed strain bridge measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:UNSTrained {<offset>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:UNSTrained? [.(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <offset> (-90 ~ 90); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@101)
```

```
STR:UNST 10
```

```
STR:UNST?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+01

[SENSe:]STRain:UNSTrained:IMMediate

This command immediately measures and stores the bridge offset voltages on the specified channel.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:UNSTrained:IMMediate [.(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
CONF:STR:QUAR (@101)
```

```
STR:UNST:IMM
```

```
STR:UNST?
```

Returns: -9.055960E-05

[SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe

Selects a fixed range for strain measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe {<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe? [.(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter:

<range> (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: 100mV

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:STR:QUAR (@101)
```

```
STR:VOLT:RANG 10
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+01

[SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO

Enables or disables autoranging for strain measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:VOLTage:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:STR:QUAR (@I01)
```

```
STR:VOLT:RANG:AUTO ON
```

• Autorange thresholds:

Down range at: < 10% of range

Up range at: > 120% of range

[SENSe:]STRain:ZERO:AUTO

Enables or disables the autozero mode for strain measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:ZERO:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]STRain:ZERO:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:STR:DIR (@I01)
```

```
STR:ZERO:AUTO ON
```

SENSe TEMPerature 指令

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture

Enables the aperture mode and sets the integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for temperature measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture {<seconds>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <seconds> (20 μ s ~ 1s); DEF: 100ms

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,(@I01)
```

```
TEMP:APER 0.5
```

```
TEMP:APER?
```

Returns: +5.00000000E-01

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture:ENABle

Enables the setting of integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for temperature measurements. If aperture time mode is disabled, the integration time is set in PLC (power-line cycles).

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture:ENABle {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:APERture:ENABle? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,(@IO1)
```

```
TEMP:APER:ENAB ON
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:NPLCycles

Sets or returns the integration time in number of power line cycles (PLCs) temperature measurements. Where one PLC is equal to 16.6 milliseconds.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:NPLCycles {<PLCs>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:NPLCycles? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <PLCs> (0.0016 | 0.0032 | 0.0042 | 0.0083 | 0.0125 | 0.025 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.6 | 1 | 3 | 12);

DEF: 1 PLC

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC, (@IO1)
```

```
TEMP:NPLC 3
```

```
TEMP:NPLC?
```

```
Returns: +3.00000000E+00
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNction?

Returns the internal reference junction temperature on the specified channels in degrees Celsius, regardless of the temperature units currently selected. This is useful only for an internal reference source.

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

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,(@IO1)
```

```
TEMP:RJUN?
```

```
Returns: +2.76800914E+01
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNction:SIMulated:AUTO:OFFSet

Sets or returns junction reference temperature adjust value of thermocouple measurement which internal temperature is selected.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNction:SIMulated:AUTO:OFFSet

{<temperature>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNction:SIMulated:AUTO:OFFSet?

[{@<ch_list>|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <temperature> (-20.00 ~ 20.00); DEF:0

Return parameter: <NRf>, where unit = °C

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,(@101)
TEMP:RJUN:SIM:AUTO:OFFS 10
TEMP:RJUN:SIM:AUTO:OFFS?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+01

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:TYPE

Selects the 2-wire and 4-wire RTD sensor type.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:TYPE <sensor_type>{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:TYPE? [{(@<ch_list>)}]

parameter: <sensor_type> (PT100 | D100 | F100 | PT385 | PT3916 | USER)

Return parameter: PT100 | D100 | F100 | PT385 | PT3916 | USER

Example:

```
TEMP:TRAN:RTD:TYPE PT100
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:ALPHA

Sets or returns the 2-wire and 4-wire RTD alpha coefficient

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:ALPHA

{<coefficient>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:ALPHA?

[{@<ch_list>|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <coefficient> (0.0~9.999999); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
TEMP:TRAN:RTD:USER:ALPH 0.00385
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:BETA

Sets or returns the 2-wire and 4-wire RTD beta coefficient.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:BETA

{<coefficient>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:BETA?

[{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <coefficient> (0.0~9.999999); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

TEMP:TRAN:RTD:USER:BETA 0.10863

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:DELTA

Sets or returns the 2-wire and 4-wire RTD delta coefficient.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:DELTA

{<coefficient>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:USER:DELTA?

[{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <coefficient> (0.0~9.999999); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

TEMP:TRAN:RTD:USER:DELT 1.4999

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:DCOMPensated

Enables or disables offset compensation for temperature measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:DCOMPensated {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:DCOMPensated? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

CONF:TEMP RTD,(@101)

TEMP:TRAN:RTD:DCOM ON

- This command applies only to 2-wire and 4-wire RTD measurements on the 100 Ω , 1 k Ω , and 10 k Ω ranges. Once enabled, offset compensation is applied to both 2-wire and 4-wire RTD measurements on the specified channels.

- Applies only to resistance measurements on the 100 Ω through 100 k Ω ranges.

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe]

Enables or disables low-power for 2-wire and 4-wire RTD measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe] {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe]? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP RTD,(@101)
```

```
TEMP:TRAN:RTD:POW:LIM ON
```

- Low-power resistance measurements apply to the 100 Ω through 100 k Ω ranges only. The 1 M Ω through 1 G Ω ranges source the same current regardless of the low-power setting.

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:REFerence

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the specified 2-wire and 4-wire RTD channels to be used as the reference channel for subsequent thermocouple measurements that specify an external reference source.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:REFerence {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:REFerence? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP RTD,(@101)
```

```
TEMP:TRAN:RTD:REF ON
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:RESistance[:REFerence]

Selects the nominal resistance (RO) for 2-wire and 4-wire RTD measurements. RO is the nominal resistance of an RTD at 0 °C.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:RESistance[:REFerence]

{<resistance>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{RTD|FRTD}:RESistance[:REFerence]?

[{@<ch_list>}|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <resistance> (100 ~ 1000Ω)±20%; DEF: 100Ω

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP RTD,(@101)
```

```
TEMP:TRAN:RTD:RES 1000
```

```
TEMP:TRAN:RTD:RES?
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+03

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe]

Enables or disables low-power for 2-wire and 4-wire thermistor measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe]

{OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:POWer:LIMit[:STATe]?

[{@<ch_list>}]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP THER,(@101)
```

```
TEMP:TRAN:THER:POW:LIM ON
```

- Low-power resistance measurements apply to the 100 Ω through 100 kΩ ranges only. The 1 MΩ through 1 GΩ ranges source the same current regardless of the low-power setting.

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:REFerence
 Enables (On) or disables (Off) the specified 2-wire and 4-wire thermistor channels to be used as the reference channel for subsequent thermocouple measurements that specify an external reference source.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:REFerence
 {OFF|ON}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:REFerence?
 [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP THER.(@101)
TEMP:TRAN:THER:REF ON
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:TYPE
 Sets or returns the 2-wire and 4-wire thermistor sensor type.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:TYPE
 {<sensor_type>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:TYPE?
 [{{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}}

Parameter: <sensor_type> (2.2k Ω | 5k Ω | 10k Ω | USER); DEF: 5k Ω

Return parameter: +2000 | +5000 | +10000 | USER

Example:

```
TEMP:TRAN:THER:TYPE 2200
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:USER:AVALue
 Sets or returns the 2-wire and 4-wire thermistor a coefficient.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:USER:AVALue
 {<coefficient>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{.(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FThermistor}:USER:AVALue?
 [{{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}}

Parameter: <coefficient> (0.0~9.9999); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
TEMP:TRAN:FTH :USER:AVAL 0.002154
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FTHermistor}:USER:BVALue
Sets or returns the 2-wire and 4-wire thermistor b coefficient.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FTHermistor}:USER:BVALue
{<coefficient>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FTHermistor}:USER:BVALue?
[.(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <coefficient> (0.0~9.9999); DEF: 0
Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

TEMP:TRAN:FTH:USER:BVAL 0.003425

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FTHermistor}:USER:CVALue
Sets or returns the 2-wire and 4-wire thermistor c coefficient.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FTHermistor}:USER:CVALue
{<coefficient>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:{THERmistor|FTHermistor}:USER:CVALue?
[.(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <coefficient> (0.0~9.9999); DEF: 0
Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

TEMP:TRAN:FTH:USER:CVAL 0.006993

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:CHECK

Enables or disables the thermocouple check feature to verify that your thermocouples are properly connected for measurements. When enabled, the instrument measures the resistance after each thermocouple measurement to ensure a proper connection. If an open connection is detected (greater than 5 k Ω on the 10 k Ω range), the instrument reports an overload condition.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:CHECK {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:CHECK? [.(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

CONF:TEMP TC,(@101)
TEMP:TRAN:TC:CHEC ON

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction

Sets the fixed reference junction temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) for thermocouple measurements on the specified channels.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction

{<temperature>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction? [{(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <temperature> (-20 ~ +80); DEF: 0

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,(@01)
```

```
TEMP:TRAN:TC:RJUN 25
```

Returns: +2.50000000E+01

- For this command, you must always specify the temperature in degrees Celsius regardless of the temperature units currently selected (see UNIT:TEMPerature command).

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE

Selects the reference junction source for thermocouple measurements on the specified channels.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE <reference>{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE? [{(@<ch_list>)}

Parameter: <reference> (INTernal | EXTernal | FIXed)

Return parameter: INT | EXT | FIX

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,(@01)
```

```
TEMP:TRAN:TC:RJUN:TYPE INT
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:TYPE

Sets or returns the thermocouple sensor type.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:TYPE <sensor_type>{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TCouple:TYPE? [{(@<ch_list>)}

Parameter: <sensor_type> (J | K | N | R | S | T | B | E)

Return parameter: J | K | N | R | S | T | B | E

Example:

```
TEMP:TRAN:TC:TYPE J
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TYPE

Selects the transducer probe type to use for temperature measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TYPE <probe_type>[(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANsducer:TYPE? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: TCouple | RTD | FRTD | THERmistor | FTHERmistor

Return parameter: TC | RTD | FRTD | THER | FTH

Example:

```
TEMP:TRAN:TYPE TC
```

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:ZERO:AUTO

Enables or disables the autozero mode for temperature measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:ZERO:AUTO {OFF|ON}[(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]TEMPerature:ZERO:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:TEMP TC,(@101)
```

```
TEMP:ZERO:AUTO ON
```

SENSe VOLTage 指令**[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:BANDwidth**

Sets or returns the bandwidth for AC voltage measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:BANDwidth {<freq>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:BANDwidth? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <freq> (3 | 20 | 200Hz) ; DEF: 20Hz

Return parameter: <NRF>

Example:

```
CONF:AC (@101)
```

```
VOLT:AC:BAND 20
```

```
VOLT:AC:BAND?
```

Returns: +2.00000000E+01

[SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC|DC}:RANGe

Selects a fixed range for AC and DC voltage measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC|DC}:RANGe {<range>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC|DC}:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter:

<range>:

AC: (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 400V); DEF: AUTO

DC: (100mV | 1V | 10V | 100V | 600V); DEF: AUTO

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:AC (@101)
```

```
VOLT:AC:RANG 100
```

Returns: +1.00000000E+02

[SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC|DC}:RANGe:AUTO

Enables or disables autoranging for AC and DC voltage measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC|DC}:RANGe:AUTO {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage:{AC|DC}:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:DC (@101)
```

```
VOLT:DC:RANG:AUTO ON
```

- Autorange thresholds:

Down range at: < 10% of range

Up range at: > 120% of range

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture

Enables the aperture mode and sets the integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for DC voltage measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture {<seconds>|MIN|MAX|DEF}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture? [.(@<ch_list>)|MIN|MAX|DEF]

Parameter: <seconds> (20 μ s ~ 1s); DEF: 100ms

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:DC (@101)
```

```
VOLT:APER 0.1
```

```
VOLT:APER ?
```

```
Returns: +1.00000000E-01
```

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture:ENABLE

Enables the setting of integration time in seconds (called aperture time) for DC voltage measurements. If aperture time mode is disabled, the integration time is set in PLC (power-line cycles).

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture:ENABLE {OFF|ON}[.(@<ch_list>)]

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:APERture:ENABLE? [.(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:DC (@101)
```

```
VOLT:APER:ENAB ON
```

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:IMPedance:AUTO

Enables or disables automatic input impedance mode for DC voltage measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:IMPedance:AUTO {OFF|ON}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:IMPedance:AUTO? {(@<ch_list>)}

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

OFF:

The input impedance for DC voltage measurements is fixed at 10 M Ω for all ranges to minimize noise pickup.

ON:

The input impedance for DC voltage measurements varies by range. It is set to "HI-Z" (>10 G Ω) for the 100 mV, 1 V, and 10 V ranges to reduce the effects of measurement loading errors on these lower ranges. The 100 V and 300 V ranges remain at a 10 M Ω input impedance.

Example:

```
CONF:DC (@101)
VOLT:DC:IMP:AUTO ON
```

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:NPLCycles

Sets or returns the integration time in number of power line cycles (PLCs) DC voltage measurements. Where one PLC is equal to 16.6 milliseconds.

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:NPLCycles {<PLCs>|MIN|MAX|DEF}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:NPLCycles? {(@<ch_list>|MIN|MAX|DEF)}

Parameter: <PLCs> (0.0016 | 0.0032 | 0.0042 | 0.0083 | 0.0125 | 0.025 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.6 | 1 | 3 | 12);

DEF: 1 PLC

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:DC (@101)
VOLT:NPLC 1
VOLT:NPLC?
Returns: +1.00000000E+00
```

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:REFerence

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the specified DC voltage channels to be used as the reference channel for subsequent strain bridge measurements that specify an external excitation reference voltage source (see [SENSe:]STRain:EXCitation:TYPE command).

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:REFerence {OFF|ON}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:REFerence? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:DC (@101)
```

```
VOLT:REF ON
```

- The external DC voltage reference channel must be one channel lower than the subsequent strain channel.
-

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO

Enables or disables the autozero mode for DC voltage measurements.

Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO {OFF|ON}{,(@<ch_list>)}

Query Syntax: [SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:ZERO:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
CONF:DC (@101)
```

```
VOLT:ZERO:AUTO ON
```

STATus Report 指令

STATus:ALARm:CONDition?

Returns the total number of the Alarm Condition register.

Return parameter: <NR1> (0 ~ 32767)

Example:

```
STAT:ALAR:COND?
```

Returns: +16

- A condition register continuously monitors the state of the instrument. Condition register bits are updated in real time; they are neither latched nor buffered.

- This register is read-only; bits are not cleared when read.

STATus:ALARm:ENABle

Sets or returns bits in the Alarm Enable register.

Syntax: STATus:ALARm:ENABle <enable>

Query Syntax: STATus:ALARm:ENABle?

Parameter: <enable> (0 ~ 32767)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
STAT:ALAR:ENAB 7
```

- The selected bits are then reported to the Status Byte. An enable register defines which bits in the event register will be reported to the Status Byte register group. You can write to or read from an enable register.

STATus:ALARm[:EVENT]?

Returns the total number of the Alarm Event register.

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
STAT:ALAR:EVENT?
```

Returns: +7

- An event register is a read-only register that latches events from the condition register. While an event bit is set, subsequent events corresponding to that bit are ignored.

- Once a bit is set, it remains set until cleared by reading the event register or by sending *CLS (clear status). This register is read-only; bits are not cleared when read.

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?

Returns the total number of the Operation Condition register.

Return parameter: <NR1> (0 ~ 32767)

Example:

STAT:OPER:COND?

Returns: +4096

- A condition register continuously monitors the state of the instrument. Condition register bits are updated in real time; they are neither latched nor buffered.

- This register is read-only; bits are not cleared when read.

STATus:OPERation:ENABLE

Sets or returns bits in the Operation Enable register.

Syntax: STATus:OPERation:ENABLE <enable>

Query Syntax: STATus:OPERation:ENABLE?

Parameter: <enable> (0 ~ 32767)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

STAT:OPER:ENAB 10

- The selected bits are then reported to the Status Byte. An enable register defines which bits in the event register will be reported to the Status Byte register group. You can write to or read from an enable register.

STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?

Returns the total number of the Operation Event register.

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

STAT:OPER:EVEN?

Returns: +786

- An event register is a read-only register that latches events from the condition register. While an event bit is set, subsequent events corresponding to that bit are ignored.

- Once a bit is set, it remains set until cleared by reading the event register or by sending *CLS (clear status).

STATus:PRESet

Clears all enable register bits in Alarm Register, Standard Operation Register, and Questionable Data Register.

Parameter: [None]

Example:

STAT:PRES

STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?

Returns the total number of the Questionable Condition register.

Return parameter: <NR1> (0 ~ 32767)

Example:

STAT:QUES:COND?

Returns: +2

- A condition register continuously monitors the state of the instrument. Condition register bits are updated in real time; they are neither latched nor buffered.
-

STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle

Sets or returns bits in the Questionable Enable register.

Syntax: STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle <enable>

Query Syntax: STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle?

Parameter: <enable> (0 ~ 32767)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

STAT:QUES:ENAB 4099

- The selected bits are then reported to the Status Byte. An enable register defines which bits in the event register will be reported to the Status Byte register group. You can write to or read from an enable register.
 - The selected bits are then reported to the Status Byte. An enable register defines which bits in the event register will be reported to the Status Byte register group. You can write to or read from an enable register.
 - A STATus:PRESet clears all bits in the enable register.
 - The *PSC command controls whether the enable register is cleared at power on.
-

STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]?

Returns the total number of the Questionable Event register.

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

STAT:QUES:EVENT?

Returns: +6

- An event register is a read-only register that latches events from the condition register. While an event bit is set, subsequent events corresponding to that bit are ignored.
 - Once a bit is set, it remains set until cleared by reading the event register or by sending *CLS (clear status).
-

SYSTem 相关指令

SYSTem:ALARm?

Reads the alarm data from the alarm queue. A record of up to 20 alarms can be stored in the instrument's alarm queues.

Return parameter: <info>

Example:

SYST:ALAR?

Returns: +1.12379111E-03 VDC,2021,01,28,00,43,39.218,101,0,1

+1.12379111E-03 VDC,2021,01,28,00,43,39.218,101,0,1

1 2 3 4 5 6

1. Reading with units(1.124mV)
2. Date(January 28, 2021)
3. Time of day(0:43:39.218 AM)
4. Channel number
5. Alarm limit threshold crossed (0 = No alarm, 1 = LO, 2 = HI)
6. Alarm number (1-4)

- Each time you start a new scan, the instrument clears all readings (including alarm data) stored in reading memory from the previous measurement. Therefore, the contents of memory are always from the most recent scan.

SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]

Makes buzzer beep once.

Parameter: [None]

Example:

SYST:BEEP:IMM

- This function is not affected by the state of SYST:BEEP:STAT.

SYSTem:BEEPer:ERRor

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the beeper to sound on an SCPI error.

Syntax: SYSTem:BEEPer:ERRor {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:BEEPer:ERRor?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

SYST:BEEP:ERR ON

SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the beep heard during measurements, or when an error is generated from the front panel or remote interface.

Syntax: SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
SYST:BEEP:STAT OFF
```

- The key sound of front panel is not affected by the state.
-

SYSTem:CLICk:STATe

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the click heard when knob is turned or keys are pressed.

Syntax: SYSTem:CLICk:STATe {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:CLICk:STATe?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
SYST:CLIC:STAT OFF
```

SYSTem:CPON

Resets the module in the specified slot to its power-on state (CPON means "card power on"). This opens all channels on the module.

Syntax: SYSTem:CPON {<slot>|ALL}

Parameter: <slot> (1 | 2 | 3) | ALL

Example:

```
SYST:CPON? ALL
```

- If any channel is configured for a measurement, this command has no effect. If no channel is configured, this command opens all channels.
-

SYSTem:CTYPe?

Returns the identity of the plug-in modules in the specified slot.

Query Syntax: SYSTem:CTYPe? <slot>

Parameter: <slot> (1 | 2 | 3)

Returns parameter: <Company Name>,<Card Model Number>,<Serial Number>,<Firmware Rev>

Example:

SYST:CTYP? 1

Returns: GWInstek,DAQ-901,DAQ123456,1.00

SYSTem:DATE

Sets or returns the date for the instrument's real-time clock.

Syntax: SYSTem:DATE <year>,<month>,<day>

Query Syntax: SYSTem:DATE?

Parameter: <year> (2000 ~ 2099), <month> (1 ~ 12), <day> (1 ~ 31)

Return parameter: <date> (yyyy.mm.dd)

Example:

SYST:DATE 2020,1,1

SYST:DATE?

Returns: 2020,1,1

SYSTem:ERRor?

Returns the current system error, if any.

SYSTem:LFRequency?

Returns the AC source line frequency.

Return parameter: +50 | +60

SYSTem:LOCal

Enables local control (front panel control) and disables remote control.

SYSTem:REMOte

Enables remote control and disables local control (front panel control, all key are disable besides Shift key(return to local control)).

SYSTem:PARAmeter:LOAD

Load the system parameters from 0 of 3 memory locations.

Syntax: SYSTem:PARAmeter:LOAD <mem_num>

Query Syntax: SYSTem:PARAmeter:LOAD?

Parameter: <mem_num> (0 ~ 3), (0 = default settings, 1 ~ 3 = memory number)

Return parameter: <NR1>, (Last = state before power-off)

Example:

```
SYST:PAR:LOAD 0
```

SYSTem:PARAmeter:SAVE

Saves the system parameters into 1 of 3 memory slots.

Syntax: SYSTem:PARAmeter:SAVE <mem_num>

Parameter: <mem_num> (1 ~ 3)

Example:

```
SYST:PAR:SAVE 1
```

SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANu facturer]

Sets the instrument's manufacturer ID string for backward compatibility.

Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANu facturer] "<string>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANu facturer]?

Parameter: "<string>", max length 24 characters

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

```
SYST:PERS "HEWLETT-PACKARD"
```

```
SYST:PERS?
```

Returns: "HEWLETT-PACKARD"

SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANufacturer]:DEFault

Sets or returns the default manufacturer's ID string.

Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANufacturer]:DEFault

Query Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa[:MANufacturer]:DEFault?

Parameter: [None]

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

SYST:PERS:DEF?

Returns: "Keysight Technologies"

SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl

Sets the instrument's model number for backward compatibility.

Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl "<string>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl?

Parameter: "<string>", max length 24 characters

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

SYST:PERS "34970A"

SYST:PERS?

Returns: "34970A"

SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl:DEFault

Sets or returns the default instrument's model number.

Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl:DEFault

Query Syntax: SYSTem:PERSONa:MODEl:DEFault?

Parameter: [None]

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

SYST:PERS:MODE:DEF?

Returns: "DAQ970A"

SYSTem:PRESet

Presets the instrument to a known configuration. Readings are cleared, and channels are opened.

SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes?

Reads the cycle count on the specified channels. In addition to the channel relays, you can also query the count on the Analog Bus relays and module relays.

Query Syntax: SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes? (@<ch_list>)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
SYST:REL:CYCL? (@101)
```

Returns: +100

SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes:CLEAr

Resets the cycle count on the specified channels.

Syntax: SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes:CLEAr (@<ch_list>)

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
SYST:REL:CYCL:CLE (@101)
```

SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes:FACTory?

Reads the factory cycle count on the specified channels.

Query Syntax: SYSTem:RELAy:CYCLes:FACTory? (@<ch_list>)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
SYST:REL:CYCL:FACT? (@101)
```

Returns: +200

SYSTem:SCPi:MODE

Sets or returns the SCPI mode. The SCPI mode is used to determine whether the *IDN? query returns the "NORmal" or "COMPatible" identification string. See the SYSTem:IDNStr command for details.

Syntax: SYSTem:SCPi:MODE {NORmal|COMPatible}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:SCPi:MODE?

Parameter: NORmal | COMPatible, (NOR = Normal, COMP = User-define)

Return parameter: NORMAL | COMPATIBLE

Example:

```
SYST:SCP:MODE NOR
```

- The parameters will not be saved.
-

SYSTem:SCPi:AUTO:SAVE

Do the setting parameters need to be saved automatically for SCPI command?

Syntax: SYSTem:SCPi:AUTO:SAVE {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:SCPi:AUTO:SAVE?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
SYST:SCP:AUTO:SAVE ON
```

- Parameters auto saving generally takes some time. Hence, it is suggested to disable the function when no necessity occurs.
-

SYSTem:SERial?

Returns the serial number(nine characters/numbers).

Return parameter: <string>

Example:

```
SYST:SER?
```

Returns: DAQI23456

SYSTem:SLOT:LABel

Allows you to add a custom label to the module in the specified slot.

Syntax: SYSTem:SLOT:LABel <slot>,"<string>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:SLOT:LABel? <slot>

Parameter: <slot> (1 | 2 | 3); "<string>", max length 10 characters.

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

```
SYST:SLOT:LAB 1," BATTERY "
```

```
SYST:SLOT:LAB? 1
```

Returns: "BATTERY"

- Specifying a null string ("") disables the slot label message.
-

SYSTem:TEMPerature?

Returns the internal temperature of machine.

Return parameter: <NRf>, where unit = °C

Example:

```
SYST:TEMP?
```

Returns: +3.54375000E+01

SYSTem:TIME

Sets or returns the time for the instrument's real-time clock.

Syntax: SYSTem:TIME <hour>,<minute>,<second>

Query Syntax: SYSTem:TIME?

Parameter: <hour> (0 ~ 23); <minute> (0 ~ 59); <second> (0 ~ 59)

Return parameter: <time> (hh,mm,ss.sss)

Example:

```
SYST:TIME 16,20,30
```

```
SYST:TIME?
```

Returns: 16:20:40.000

SYSTem:TIME:SCAN?

Returns the time at the start of the scan.

Return parameter: <time> (yyyy,mm,dd,hh,mm,ss.sss)

Example:

```
SYST:TIME:SCAN?
```

Returns: 2021,09,08,20,21,22.001

SYSTem:UPTime?

Returns the amount of time that the instrument has been running since the last power-on.

Return parameter: <time> (dd,hh,mm,ss)

Example:

```
SYST:UPT?
```

Returns: +0,+1,+25,+53

- Typically used to verify that the instrument is warmed up sufficiently before calibration.
-

SYSTem:VERSion?

Returns the SCPI version.

Return parameter: 1994.0.

SYSTem:WMESsage

Displays a power-on message.

Syntax: SYSTem:WMESsage "<string>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:WMESsage?

Parameter: "<string>", max length 12 characters

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

SYST:WMES "GWINSTEK"

SYST:WMES?

Returns: "GWINSTEK"

- Specifying a null string ("") disables the power-on message.
-

SYSTem COMMunication 指令

SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess

Sets or returns the GPIB address that is only on GPIB communication bus.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess <address>

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?

Parameter: <address> (0 ~ 30)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 15
```

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the use of the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the instrument.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:DHCP ON
```

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS[X]

Sets or returns the DNS address, which X = 1 indicate DNS1, X = 2 indicate DNS2.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS[X] "<address>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS[X]? {CURRent|STATic}

Parameter: "<address>"

Return parameter: "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"

CURRent : Returns address currently being used by the instrument.

STATic : Returns address from non-volatile memory. This address is used if DHCP is disabled or unavailable.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:DNS1 "172.16.1.252"
```

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:DNS1?
```

Returns: "172.16.1.252"

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DOMain?

Returns the current network domain name.

Return parameter: "<name>"

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:DOM?
```

Returns: "abc.com"

- If a domain name has not been assigned, a null string ("") is returned.
-

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATeway

Sets or returns the Gateway address.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATeway "<address>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATeway? {CURRent|STATic}

Parameter: "<address>"

Return parameter: "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"

CURRent : Returns address currently being used by the instrument.

STATic : Returns address from non-volatile memory. This address is used if DHCP is disabled or unavailable.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:GAT "192.168.31.254"
```

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:GAT?
```

Returns: "172.168.31.254"

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:HOSTname

Sets or returns the hostname.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:HOSTname "<string>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:HOSTname? {CURRent|STATic}

Parameter: "<string>", max length 12 characters

Return parameter: "<string>"

CURRent : Returns hostname currently being used by the instrument.

STATic : Returns hostname from non-volatile memory. This address is used if DHCP is disabled or unavailable.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:HOST "DMM"
```

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPAdDress

Sets or returns the IP address.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPAdDress "<address>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPAdDress? {CURRent|STATic}

Parameter: "<address>"

Return parameter: "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"

CURRent : Returns address currently being used by the instrument.

STATic : Returns static address from non-volatile memory. This address is used if DHCP is disabled or unavailable.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:IPAD "192.168.31.117"
```

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:IPAD?
```

Returns: "192.168.31.117"

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MAC?

Returns the MAC number.

Return parameter: 12 Hexadecimal characters

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:MAC?
```

Returns: "002224000090"

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk

Sets or returns the subnet mask address.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk "<address>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk? {CURRent|STATic}

Parameter: "<address>"

Return parameter: "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"

CURRent : Returns subnet mask currently being used by the instrument.

STATic : Returns subnet mask from non-volatile memory. This address is used if DHCP is disabled or unavailable.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:SMAS "255.255.255.0"
```

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:SMAS?
```

Returns: "255.255.255.0"

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:ENABle

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the use of the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) for the instrument.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:ENABle {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:ENABle?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | ON | OFF

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

SYST:COMM:LAN:TCP:ENAB ON

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:PORT

Sets or returns the TCP communication port number.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:PORT {<port>|MIN|MAX|DEF}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TCP:PORT? [{MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <port> (1024 ~ 65535); DEF: 5025

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

SYST:COMM:LAN:TCP:PORT "5025"

SYST:COMM:LAN:TCP:PORT?

Returns: 5025

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ECHO

Sets or returns the Telnet communication echo state.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ECHO {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ECHO?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | ON | OFF

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:ECHO ON

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ENABle

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the use of the Telecommunications Network (TELNET) for the instrument.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ENABle {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:ENABle?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | ON | OFF

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:ENAB ON

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:TIMEout

Sets or returns the Telnet communication timeout time, where unit = second.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:TIMEout <time>

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:TIMEout?

Parameter: <time> (0 ~ 60000)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:TIM 0

- Since 0 indicates infinite, Telnet communication has no timeout always.
-

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PORT

Sets or returns the Telnet communication port number.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PORT {<port>|MIN|MAX|DEF}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PORT? [{MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <port> (1024 ~ 65535); DEF: 5024

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:PORT "5024"

SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:PORT?

Returns: 5024

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PROMpt

Sets or returns the telnet prompt message.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PROMpt "<string>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:PROMpt?

Parameter: "<string>", max length 15 characters

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:PROM "DAQ9600>"
```

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:PROM?
```

Returns: DAQ9600>

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:WMESsage

Sets or returns the telnet welcome message that telnet communication connect success.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:WMESsage "<string>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TELNet:WMESsage?

Parameter: "<string>", max length 63 characters

Return parameter: "<string>"

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:TELN:WMES "Welcome to DAQ9600 Telnet Server"
```

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TIMeout

Sets or returns the TCP communication timeout time, where unit = second.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TIMeout <time>

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:TIMeout?

Parameter: <time> (1 ~ 60000)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:TIM 10
```

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:UPDate

Stores any changes made to the LAN settings into non-volatile memory and restarts the LAN driver with the updated settings.

Parameter: [None]

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:UPD
```

• This command must be sent after changing the settings for DHCP, DNS, gateway, hostname, IP address, subnet, mask, or WINS.

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WEB:ENABLE

Enables (On) or disables (Off) the use of the WEB page for the instrument.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WEB:ENABLE {OFF|ON}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WEB:ENABLE?

Parameter: 0 | 1 | ON | OFF

Return parameter: 0 | 1, (0 = OFF, 1 = ON)

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:WEB:ENAB ON
```

SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WINS

Assigns the static IP addresses of the Windows Internet Name System (WINS) servers.

Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WINS "<address>"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:WINS? {CURRent|STATic}

Parameter: "<address>"

Return parameter: "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx"

CURRent : Returns address currently being used by the instrument.

STATic : Returns address from non-volatile memory. This address is used if DHCP is disabled or unavailable.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:WINS "192.168.31.117"
```

```
SYST:COMM:LAN:WINS?
```

Returns: "192.168.31.117"

TRIGger 指令

TRIGger:COUNT

Sets or returns the number of trigger counts.

Syntax: TRIGger:COUNT {<count>|MIN|MAX|DEF|INFINITY}

Query Syntax: TRIGger:COUNT? [{MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <count> (1 ~ 1,000,000); DEF: 1

Return parameter: <NRf>

Example:

```
CONF:VOLT:DC 10(@101,103)
ROUT:SCAN (@101,103)
TRIG:COUN 2
READ?
```

- For a continuous trigger (INFINITY), the query returns "+9.90000000E+37".
-

TRIGger:SLOPe

Selects whether the instrument uses the rising edge (POS) or the falling edge (NEG) of the trigger signal on the rear-panel Digital I/O connector when external trigger is selected.

Syntax: TRIGger:SLOPe {POSitive | NEGative}

Query Syntax: TRIGger:SLOPe?

Parameter: POSitive | NEGative

Return parameter: POS | NEG

Example:

```
TRIG:SLOP POS
```

TRIGger:SOURce

Selects or returns current trigger source.

Syntax: TRIGger:SOURce <source>

Query Syntax: TRIGger:SOURce?

Parameter: <source> (IMMediate | EXTernal | BUS | TIMer | ALARm{(1|2|3|4)})

Return parameter: IMM | EXT | BUS | TIM | ALAR{(1|2|3|4)}

IMMediate = Continuous scan trigger

EXTernal = An external TTL-compatible pulse trigger

BUS = Software trigger

TIMer = Internally paced timer trigger

ALARm = Trigger on alarm 1,2,3, and 4

IMMediate:

The trigger signal is always present. When you place the instrument in the "wait-for-trigger" state, the trigger is issued immediately.

Example:

```
TRIG:SOUR IMM
READ?
```

EXTernal:

The instrument accepts hardware triggers applied to the rear-panel Ext Trig input and takes the specified number of measurements, each time a TTL pulse specified by TRIGg:SLOP is received. If the instrument receives an external trigger before it is ready, it buffers one trigger.

Example:

```
TRIG:SOUR EXT
INIT
<wait external trigger in signal>
FETC?
```

BUS:

The instrument is triggered by *TRG over the remote interface once the DMM is in the "wait-for-trigger" state.

Example:

```
TRIG:SOUR BUS
INIT
*TRG
FETC?
```

- After selecting the trigger source, you must place the instrument in the "wait-for-trigger" state using the INITiate or READ? command. A trigger will not be accepted from the selected trigger source until the instrument is in the "wait-for-trigger" state.

TRIGger:TIMer

Sets the trigger-to-trigger interval (in seconds) for measurements on the channels in the present scan list.

Syntax: TRIGger:TIMer {<seconds>|MIN|MAX|DEF}

Query Syntax: TRIGger:TIMer? [{MIN|MAX|DEF}]

Parameter: <second> (0 ~ 360,000s); DEF: 10

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
TRIG:SOUR TIM
TRIG:TIM: 3600
```

- This command defines the time from the start of one trigger to the start of the next trigger, up to the specified trigger count.
 - If the scan interval is less than the time required to measure all channels in the scan list, the instrument will scan continuously, as fast as possible (no error is generated).
-

IEEE 488.2 Common 指令

*CLS

Clears the Event Status register (Output Queue, Operation Event Status, Questionable Event Status, Standard Event Status Register)

*ESE

Sets or returns the ESER (Event Status Enable Register) contents.

Syntax: *ESE <enable>

Query Syntax: *ESE?

Parameter: <enable> (0 ~ 255)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

*ESE 130

*ESE?

Returns: 130. ESER=10000010

- The selected bits are then reported to bit 5 of the Status Byte Register. An enable register defines which bits in the event register will be reported to the Status Byte register group. You can write to Or read from an enable register.
-

*ESR?

Returns SESR (Standard Event Status Register) contents.

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

*ESR?

Returns: 198. SESR=11000110

- An event register is a read-only register that latches events from the condition register. While an event bit is set, subsequent events corresponding to that bit are ignored.
 - Once a bit is set, it remains set until cleared by reading the event register or by sending *CLS (clear status).
-

*IDN?

Returns the manufacturer, model No., serial number and system version number.

Example:

*IDN?

Returns: GWInstek,DAQ-9600,0000000000,MO.93_SO.86

***OPC**

Sets operation complete bit (bit0) in SERS (Standard Event Status Register) when all pending operations are completed.

Returns 1 to the output buffer after all pending commands complete. Other commands cannot be executed until this command completes.

Syntax: *OPC

Query Syntax: *OPC?

Parameter: [None]

Return parameter: 1:(operation completes)

Example:

```
CONF:VOLT:DC
TRIG:COUN 10
INIT
*OPC?
```

- The difference between *OPC and *OPC? is that *OPC sets a status bit when the operation completes, and *OPC? outputs "1" when the operation completes.
-

***PSC**

Clears or returns the Power On status.

Syntax: *PSC {0|1}

Query Syntax: *PSC?

Parameter: 0 | 1

Return parameter: 0 | 1; (0= disables, 1= enables)

- Enables (1) or disables (0) the clearing of certain enable registers at power on:

Questionable Data Register (STATus:OPERation:ENABLE)

Standard Operation Register (STATus:QUEStionable:ENABLE)

Alarm Register (STATus:ALARm:ENABLE)

Status Byte Condition Register (*SRE)

Standard Event Enable Register (*ESE)

- The *PSC command does not affect the clearing of the condition or event registers, just the enable registers.
-

***RCL**

Load the system parameters from 0 of 3 memory locations.

Syntax: *RCL <mem_num>

Parameter: <mem_num> (0 ~ 3), (0=default settings, 1 ~ 3= memory number)

Example:

*RCL 1

***RST**

Recalls default panel setup.

- Resets instrument to factory default state. This is similar to SYSTem:PRESet. The difference is that *RST resets the instrument for SCPI operation, and SYSTem:PRESet resets the instrument for front panel operation. As a result, *RST turns the histogram and statistics off, and SYSTem:PRESet turns them on.

***SAV**

Save the system parameters to 1 of 3 memory locations.

Syntax: *SAV <mem_num>

Parameter: <mem_num> (1 ~ 3)

Example:

*SAV 2

***SRE**

Sets or returns the SRER (Service Request Enable Register) contents.

Syntax: *SRE <enable>

Query Syntax: *SRE?

Parameter: <enable> (0 ~ 255)

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

*SRE 7

*SRE?

Returns: 7. SRE=00000111

- An enable register defines which bits in the event register will be reported to the Status Byte register group. You can write to or read from an enable register.

***STB?**

Returns the SBR (Status Byte Register) contents.

Return parameter: <NR1>

Example:

```
*STB?
```

Returns: 81. SBR=01010001.

- A condition register continuously monitors the state of the instrument. Condition register bits are updated in real time; they are neither latched nor buffered.
 - This register is read-only; bits are not cleared when read.
-

***TRG**

Manually triggers the DAQ-9600 if TRIG:SOUR is selected to BUS.

Example:

```
TRIG:SOUR BUS
```

```
INIT
```

```
*TRG
```

```
FETC?
```

***TST?**

Runs a standard self-test which is invoked at power-on. It will take few seconds to complete.

Return parameter: 0 | 1; (0 = pass, 1 = one or more tests failed)

Example:

```
*TST?
```

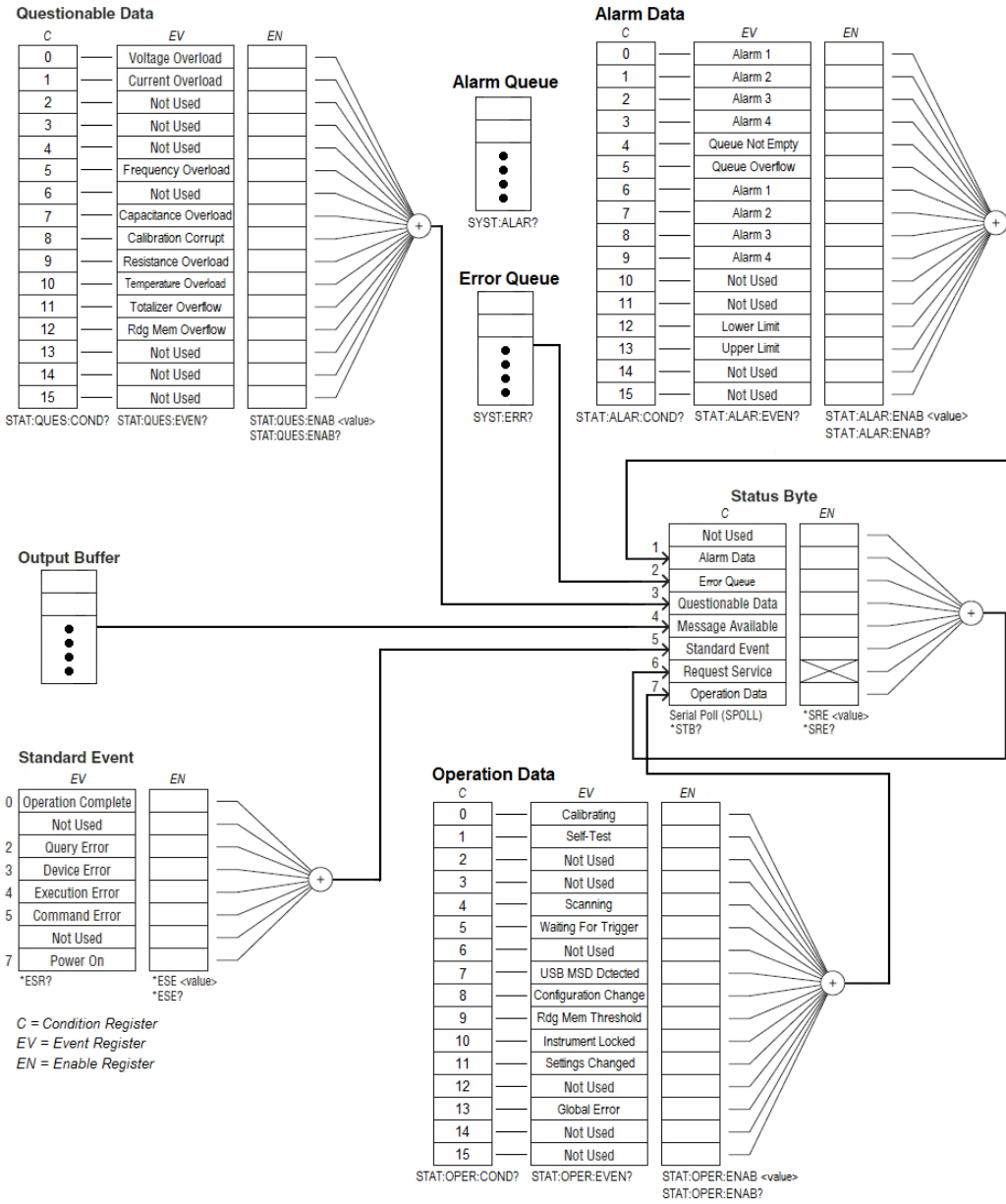
Returns: +0.

***WAI**

Configures the instrument's output buffer to wait for all pending operations to complete before executing any additional commands over the interface.

状态系统

下图是状态系统的说明



注：每个 INITiate 指令设置一次过载位。如果清除过载位，则在发送新的 INITiate 之前不会再次设置。

下表列出了 Questionable 数据寄存器的位定义：

Bit	Name	Decimal	Definition
0	Voltage Overload	1	A voltage measurement overloaded. Event only; condition register will return 0.
1	Current Overload	2	A current measurement overloaded. Event only; condition register will return 0.
2	Not Used	4	(Reserved for future use)
3	Not Used	8	(Reserved for future use)
4	Not Used	16	(Reserved for future use)
5	Frequency Overload / Underflow	32	A frequency or period measurement overloaded or timed out due to no signal. Event only; condition register will return 0
6	Not Used	64	(Reserved for future use)
7	Capacitance Overload	128	A capacitance measurement overloaded. Event only; condition register will return 0.
8	Calibration Corrupt	256	At least one calibration constant is corrupt.
9	Resistance Overload	512	Only reported as event. In Conditon Register this bit always returns 0. Read the Event Register.
10	Temperature Overload	1024	A temperature measurement overloaded. Event only; condition register will return 0.
11	Totalizer Overflow	2048	The most recent measurement failed the lower limit test.
12	Reading Memory Overflow	4096	Reading memory is full. One or more (oldest) measurements have been lost.
13	Not Used	8192	(Reserved for future use)
14	Not Used	16384	(Reserved for future use)
15	Not Used	32768	(Reserved for future use)

下表列出了 Operation 数据寄存器的位定义：

Bit	Name	Decimal	Definition
0	Calibrating	1	Instrument is performing a calibration.
1	Self Test	2	The instrument is doing a self-test.
2	Not Used	4	(Reserved for future use)

3	Not Used	8	(Reserved for future use)
4	Scanning	16	The instrument is scanning.
5	Waiting For Trigger	32	Instrument is waiting for a trigger.
6	Not Used	64	(Reserved for future use)
7	USB MSD detected	128	A USB mass storage device (USB drive) has been detected.
8	Configuration Change	256	The instrument configuration has changed via front panel since the last INIT, READ? or MEASure?.
9	Reading Memory Threshold	512	The number of readings in memory has exceeded the memory threshold setting (DATA:POINTS:EVENT:THREShold command)
10	Instrument Locked	1024	The instrument is locked (SYSTEM:LOCK command)
11	Settings Changed	2048	The instrument configuration has changed via front panel or SCPI since the last INIT, READ? Or MEASure?. Event only, condition register returns 0.
12	Not Used	4096	(Reserved for future use)
13	Global Error	8192	An error is in the global error queue.
14	Not Used	16384	(Reserved for future use)
15	Not Used	32768	(Reserved for future use)

下表列出了 Alarm 数据寄存器的位定义：

Bit	Name	Decimal	Definition
0	Alarm 1	1	An event has occurred on Alarm 1. Event only; condition register will return 0.
1	Alarm 2	2	An event has occurred on Alarm 2. Event only; condition register will return 0.
2	Alarm 3	4	An event has occurred on Alarm 3. Event only; condition register will return 0.
3	Alarm 4	8	An event has occurred on Alarm 4. Event only; condition register will return 0.
4	Queue Not Empty	16	The alarm queue is not empty.
5	Queue Overflow	32	An alarm queue overflowed. Event only; condition register will return 0.
6	Alarm 1	64	Alarm 1 is triggered.
7	Alarm 2	128	Alarm 2 is triggered.
8	Alarm 3	256	Alarm 3 is triggered.

9	Alarm 4	512	Alarm 4 is triggered.
10	Not Used	1024	(Reserved for future use)
11	Not Used	2048	(Reserved for future use).
12	Lower Limit	4096	A lower limit alarm has occurred.
13	Upper Limit	8192	An upper limit alarm has occurred.
14	Not Used	16384	(Reserved for future use)
15	Not Used	32768	(Reserved for future use)

下表介绍了标准事件寄存器

Bit	Name	Decimal	Definition
0	Operation Complete	1	All commands prior to and including *OPC have been executed.
1	Not Used	2	(Reserved for future use)
2	Query Error	4	The instrument tried to read the output buffer but it was empty. Or, a new command line was received before a previous query has been read. Or, both the input and output buffers are full.
3	Device Error	8	A device error, including a self-test error or calibration error, occurred (an error in the -300 range or any positive error has been generated).
4	Execution Error	16	An execution error occurred (an error in the -200 range has been generated).
5	Command Error	32	A command syntax error occurred (an error in the -100 range has been generated).
6	Not Used	64	(Reserved for future use)
7	Power On	128	Power has been cycled since the last time the event register was read or cleared.

下表介绍了状态字节寄存器。

Bit	Name	Decimal	Definition
0	Not Used	1	(Reserved for future use)
1	Alarm Data	2	One or more bits are set in the Alarm Enable Register. (bits must be enabled, see STATus:ALARm:ENABle command.)
2	Error Queue	4	One or more errors have been stored in the Error Queue. Use SYST:ERR? to read and delete errors.
3	Questionabl	8	One or more bits are set in the Questionable Data

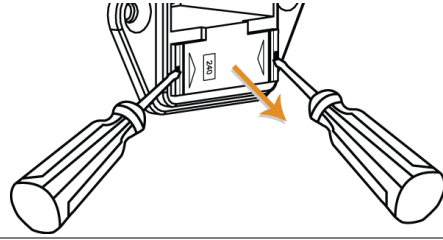
	e Data		Register (bits must be enabled, see STAT:QUES:ENAB).
4	Message Available	16	Data is available in the instrument's output buffer.
5	Standard Event	32	One or more bits are set in the Standard Event Register (bits must be enabled, see *ESE).
6	Request Service	64	One or more bits are set in the Status Byte Register and may generate a Request for Service(RQS). Bits must be enabled using *SRE.
7	Operation Data	128	One or more bits are set in the Standard Operation Register (bits must be enabled, see STAT:OPER:ENAB).

附录

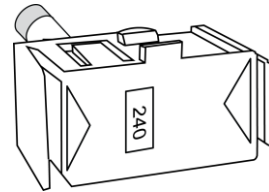
更换保险丝	328
电池更换	329
出厂默认参数	331
规格	333
通用	333
DAQ-9600 Section	334
DC 特性 ^[1]	334
AC 特性 ^[1]	338
频率和周期特性	342
温度特性 ^[1]	343
电容	344
尺寸 - DAQ-9600	346
尺寸 - 模块	347
Declaration of Conformity	348

更换保险丝

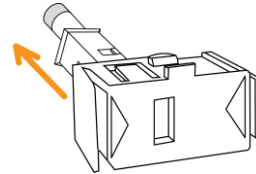
- 步骤 1. 拔下电源线，将双平片驱动器侧向放入保险丝插座凹槽中，然后捏在一起拔出保险丝插座。



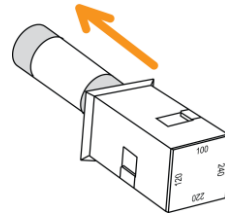
2. 出现保险丝插座。保险丝插座孔内的“240”符号表示线路电压为 240V。



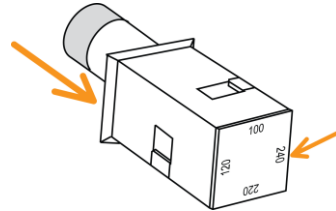
3. 如右图所示，轻轻地将保险丝座从保险丝插座中拔出。



4. 进一步将保险丝从保险丝座中拔出，并更换新的保险丝。



5. 将装有新保险丝的保险丝座恢复到保险丝插座中。根据要求，确保保险丝插座孔内显示正确的线路电压。



	Type of fuse (time-lag)	Input line voltage
Rating	T0.125A, 250V, 5x20mm	100/120VAC
	T0.125A, 250V, 5x20mm	220/240VAC
更换模块内部电 流保险丝	DAQ-901 F1.6A, 300V , 5*20mm	breaking capacity:3KA
	DAQ-909 F2.5A, 600V , 6*30mm	breaking capacity:6KA

电池更换

准备

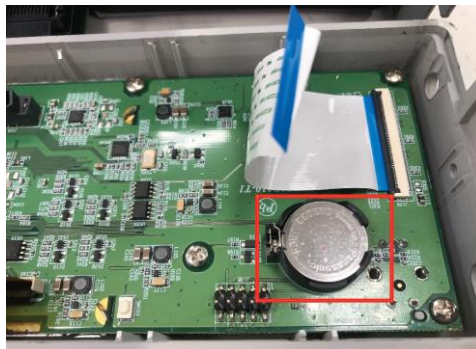
本章介绍更换前面板中的蓄电池的步骤。在开始之前，需要让专业技术人员正确意识到拆卸仪器外壳的潜在风险。一些电气连接是动态的，甚至在仪器断电后也可以使用。因此，在拆卸仪器之前，务必断开所有输入、电线和电缆。

更换电池的步骤

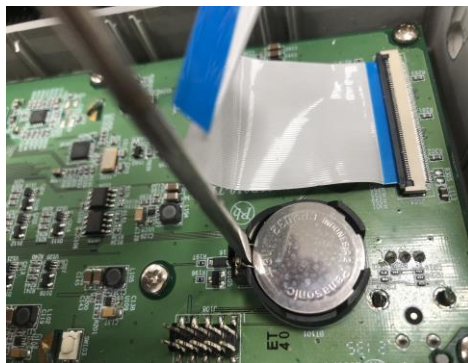
1. 正确关闭电源，断开所有电缆，包括电源线和外部接口电缆。此外，从仪器的插槽中卸载模块。

2. 按照拆卸说明拆卸仪表箱。

3. 在主板上找到电池（CR2032），如下图所示。



4. 如下图所示，用平头螺丝刀的末端轻轻取出电池。



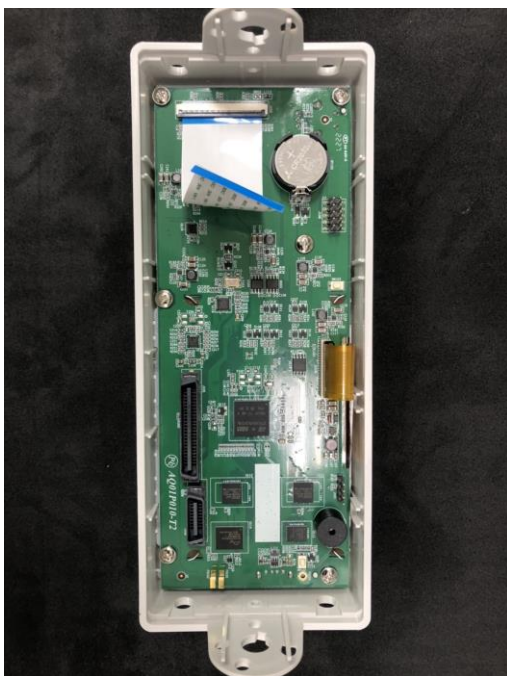
5. 用手指轻松地将电池从隔间中取出。



6. 根据当地法规处理或回收用过的电池。

7. 将新电池（CR2032）放入电池盒中，注意极性（+、-）。

将“+”面朝上。轻轻向下按压电池，使其卡入到位。



8. 连接所有需要的电缆和电线，并按正确顺序重新组装仪器。电池更换程序已完成。

出厂默认参数

Channel			
Item List	Factory Default Parameter	Parameter Save/Load for Group 1-3	
Slot1	None	✓	
Slot2	None	✓	
Slot3	None	✓	
Measure	Off	✓	
Switch	Off	✓	
JoinBank	Off	✓	
Interval			
Item List	Factory Default Parameter	Parameter Save/Load for Group 1-3	
TrigSource	Auto	✓	
Sweep	1	✓	
Sweeps INF	Off	✓	
Signal Out	Negative	✓	
Log			
Item List	Factory Default Parameter	Parameter Save/Load for Group 1-5	
Log PARA	Capture	✓	
Filename	Default	✓	
Name	Time	✓	

Menu			
Item List		Factory Default Parameter	Parameter Save/Load for Group 1-5
System	Beep	On	✓
	Key Sound	On	✓
	Time Sync	Open	✗
Display	Brightness	60%	✓
	AutoOff	OFF	✓
	AutoOff Time	30min	✓
	1ST Font Color	White	✓
	Math Font Color	White	✓
	Math Off Display Mode	Off	✓
	Antialiasing	Off	✓
	Additional Info	Open	✓
	Language	English	✗
	Interface	Interface	USB
USB Protocol		USBCDC	✗
GPIB Address		15	✗
Identity		Default	✗
Lan	DHCP	ON	✗
	Web	ON	✗
	Telnet	ON	✗
	Telnet Port	5024	✗
	Telnet Echo	ON	✗
	TCP	ON	✗
	TCP Port	5025	✗



由于参数过多，此处仅列出已使用的参数。但是，未列出的其余参数也可以保存和加载。



表示可以从组 1 到组 5 保存和加载参数。



表示不受重新启动影响的独立存储区域。

规格

通用

本节列出了仪器的一般特性。

 注意	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 所有规格仅在单一显示下适用。 • 该规格适用于至少预热 1 小时。 • 最大测量电压 DC600V, AC400V.
Line Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 电源: 100 / 120 / 220 / 240 VAC $\pm 10\%$ • 频率: 50 Hz / 60 Hz $\pm 10\%$ • 功耗: Max. 50 VA
环境	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 工作环境: 0 °C ~ 55 °C 全精度 • Full accuracy to 80% R.H. at 40 °C Non-condensing • 海拔高达 2,000 m • 存储温度 -40 to 70 °C
机械	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rack Dimensions: 88mm(H) X 220mm(W) X348.6mm(D) (without bumpers) • Bench Dimensions: 107mm(H) X 266.9mm(W) X357.8mm(D) (with bumpers) • Weight : 4.5 kg (9.92lbs)
显示	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.3" color WQVGA (480x272) with LED backlight • 支持基本数字、条形图、趋势图和直方图视图
温度系数	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 当范围超过 TCAL$\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时，每一摄氏度增加一个系数。
精度规格	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 与校准标准相关。
实时时钟/日历	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 设置并读取，年、月、日、小时、分钟、秒 • 电池 CR-2032 硬币型，可更换

DAQ-9600 Section

DC 特性 ^[1]

DC 电压

Range ^[2]	24 Hour TCAL ± 1 °C	90 Day TCAL ± 5 °C	1 Year TCAL ± 5 °C	Temperature Coefficient/°C
100.0000 mV	0.0030 + 0.0050	0.0040 + 0.0060	0.0050 + 0.0060	0.0005 + 0.0005
1.000000 V	0.0020 + 0.0006	0.0035 + 0.0007	0.0048 + 0.0007	0.0005 + 0.0001
10.00000 V	0.0015 + 0.0004	0.0020 + 0.0005	0.0035 + 0.0005	0.0005 + 0.0001
100.0000 V	0.0020 + 0.0006	0.0035 + 0.0006	0.0050 + 0.0006	0.0005 + 0.0001
600.000 V	0.0025 + 0.0020	0.0040 + 0.0020	0.0050 + 0.0020	0.0005 + 0.0001

精度规格: \pm (%读值 + %挡位)

电阻 ^[3]

Range ^[2]	Test Current	24 Hour TCAL ± 1 °C	90 Day TCAL ± 5 °C	1 Year TCAL ± 5 °C	Temperature Coefficient/°C
100.0000 Ω	1 mA	0.003 + 0.0030	0.008 + 0.004	0.010 + 0.004	0.0008 + 0.0005
1.000000 k Ω	1 mA	0.002 + 0.0005	0.008 + 0.001	0.010 + 0.001	0.0008 + 0.0001
10.00000 k Ω	100 μ A	0.002 + 0.0005	0.008 + 0.001	0.010 + 0.001	0.0008 + 0.0001
100.0000 k Ω	10 μ A	0.002 + 0.0005	0.008 + 0.001	0.010 + 0.001	0.0008 + 0.0001
1.000000 M Ω	5 μ A	0.002 + 0.0010	0.008 + 0.001	0.010 + 0.001	0.0010 + 0.0002
10.00000 M Ω	500 nA	0.015 + 0.0010	0.020 + 0.001	0.040 + 0.001	0.0030 + 0.0004
100.0000 M Ω	500 nA// 10 M Ω	0.300 + 0.0100	0.800 + 0.010	0.800 + 0.010	0.1500 + 0.0004
1.000000 G Ω	500 nA// 10 M Ω	2.50 + 0.0500	3.50 + 0.0500	3.50 + 0.0500	1.0000 + 0.0040

精度规格: \pm (%读值 + %挡位)

DC 电流

Range ^[2]	Burden Voltage	24 Hour TCAL ± 1 °C	90 Day TCAL ± 5 °C	1 Year TCAL ± 5 °C	Temperature Coefficient/°C
Characteristics - typical: DC current					
1.000000 μ A	< 0.015 V	0.025 + 0.050	0.050 + 0.050	0.050 + 0.050	0.002 + 0.003
10.00000 μ A	< 0.15 V	0.020 + 0.010	0.040 + 0.025	0.050 + 0.025	0.002 + 0.003
100.0000 μ A	< 0.020 V	0.010 + 0.020	0.040 + 0.025	0.050 + 0.025	0.002 + 0.003
Specifications: DC current					
1.000000 mA	< 0.20 V	0.007 + 0.006	0.030 + 0.006	0.050 + 0.006	0.002 + 0.001
10.00000 mA	< 0.15 V	0.007 + 0.020	0.030 + 0.020	0.050 + 0.020	0.002 + 0.002
100.0000 mA	< 0.7 V	0.010 + 0.004	0.030 + 0.005	0.050 + 0.005	0.002 + 0.001
2.000000 A	< 0.8V	0.180 + 0.020	0.200 + 0.020	0.200 + 0.020	0.005 + 0.001

精度规格: \pm (%读值 + %挡位)

二极管测试 ^[4]

Range ^[2]	24 Hour TCAL $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$	90 Day TCAL $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	1 Year TCAL $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	Temperature Coefficient/ $^\circ\text{C}$
5 V	0.002 + 0.030	0.008 + 0.030	0.01 + 0.03	0.001 + 0.002

精度规格: \pm (%读值 + %挡位)

测量特性

DC 电压	输入电阻	Range	
		100 mV	10 M Ω or Auto(>10 G Ω) Selectable
		1 V	
	10 V		
	100 V	10 M Ω ±1%	
	600 V		
	输入偏置	<30 pA (Typ. 25°C)	
	输入保护	600 V on all ranges	

测量方法: Sigma-delta A/D Converter

电阻	Max. Lead Resistance	10% of range per lead for 100 Ω , 1 k Ω ranges. 1 k Ω per lead on all other ranges.
	Input Protection	600 V on all ranges

测量方法: Selectable 4-wire or 2-wire ohms.

DC 电流	Range	Shunt	Burden Voltage
	1 μ A	10k Ω	<0.015 V
	10 μ A	10k Ω	<0.15 V
	100 μ A	100 Ω	<0.020 V
	1 mA	100 Ω	<0.20 V
	10 mA	1 Ω	<0.15 V
	100 mA	1 Ω	<0.7 V
	2 A	0.1 Ω	<0.8 V
	Input Protection	Internal 2 A, 250V fuse_T for 2 A	

读取速率 (Readings/sec)	DCV DCI 2W/4W-Resistance	Speed	Digits
		5 /s , 20 /s , 60 /s , 100 /s	6 ½
		400 /s , 1.2 k /s , 2.4 k /s	5 ½
	4.8 k /s , 7.5 k /s , 14.4k , 19.2k , 38.4k	4 ¼	
	Diode	Speed	Digits
			6 ½
400 /s		5 ½ 4 ¼	

[1]. 直流规格:除了需要预热 60 分钟外,还必须设置为 5/s 速度,自动调零开启。

[2]. 除 600VDC、400VAC、2ADC、2AAC 和二极管的测试外,整个量程将通过设定量程的 20%。

[3]. 这些规格适用于 4 线电阻功能或使用数学归零消除偏置的 2 线电阻功能。如果不使用数学归零,则在 2 线电阻功能中添加额外的 2 Ω 误差。100M Ω 和 1G Ω 量程仅适用于 2 线电阻测量。

[4]. 这些规范适用于从输入端子测量的电压。1mA 测试电流是典型值。

电流源的变化将会导致二极管结点的压降发生变化。

AC 特性 [1]

真 RMS AC 电压 [2] [3] [4]

Range [2]	Frequency	24 Hour TCAL $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$	90 Day TCAL $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	1 Year TCAL $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	Temperature Coefficient/ $^\circ\text{C}$
100 mV	3 Hz - 5 Hz	1.00 + 0.03	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	0.100 + 0.004
	5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.35 + 0.03	0.35 + 0.04	0.35 + 0.04	0.035 + 0.004
	10 Hz - 20 kHz	0.04 + 0.03	0.05 + 0.04	0.06 + 0.04	0.005 + 0.003
	20 kHz - 50 kHz	0.10 + 0.05	0.11 + 0.05	0.12 + 0.05	0.011 + 0.005
	50 kHz - 100 kHz	0.55 + 0.08	0.60 + 0.08	0.60 + 0.08	0.060 + 0.008
	100 kHz - 300 kHz	4.00 + 0.50	4.00 + 0.50	4.00 + 0.50	0.200 + 0.020
1 V ~ 400 V	3 Hz - 5 Hz	1.00 + 0.02	1.00 + 0.03	1.00 + 0.03	0.100 + 0.004
	5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.35 + 0.02	0.35 + 0.03	0.35 + 0.03	0.035 + 0.004
	10 Hz - 20 kHz	0.04 + 0.02	0.05 + 0.03	0.06 + 0.03	0.005 + 0.003
	20 kHz - 50 kHz	0.10 + 0.04	0.11 + 0.05	0.12 + 0.05	0.011 + 0.005
	50 kHz - 100 kHz	0.55 + 0.08	0.60 + 0.08	0.60 + 0.08	0.060 + 0.008
	100 kHz - 300 kHz	4.00 + 0.50	4.00 + 0.50	4.00 + 0.50	0.200 + 0.020

精度规格: \pm (%读值 + %挡位)

True RMS AC Current [2] [4] [5]

Range [2]	Burden Voltage	Frequency	24 Hour TCAL $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$	90 Day TCAL $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	1 Year TCAL $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	Temperature Coefficient/ $^\circ\text{C}$
100 μA	< 0.020 V,	3 Hz - 5 Hz	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.06	1.00 + 0.06	0.100 + 0.006
		5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.35 + 0.04	0.35 + 0.06	0.35 + 0.06	0.035 + 0.006
		10 Hz - 5 kHz	0.10 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.06	0.10 + 0.06	0.015 + 0.006
		5 kHz - 10 kHz	0.18 + 0.04	0.18 + 0.10	0.18 + 0.10	0.035 + 0.006
1 mA	< 0.20 V,	3 Hz - 5 Hz	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	0.100 + 0.006
		5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.30 + 0.04	0.30 + 0.04	0.30 + 0.04	0.035 + 0.006
		10 Hz - 5 kHz	0.10 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.04	0.015 + 0.006
		5 kHz - 10 kHz	0.15 + 0.04	0.15 + 0.04	0.15 + 0.04	0.030 + 0.006
10 mA	< 0.15 V	3 Hz - 5 Hz	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	0.100 + 0.006
		5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.35 + 0.04	0.35 + 0.04	0.35 + 0.04	0.035 + 0.006
		10 Hz - 5 kHz	0.10 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.04	0.015 + 0.006
		5 kHz - 10 kHz	0.18 + 0.04	0.18 + 0.04	0.18 + 0.04	0.030 + 0.006
100 mA	< 0.7 V	3 Hz - 5 Hz	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	0.100 + 0.006
		5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.30 + 0.04	0.30 + 0.04	0.30 + 0.04	0.035 + 0.006
		10 Hz - 5 kHz	0.10 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.04	0.015 + 0.006
		5 kHz - 10 kHz	0.15 + 0.04	0.15 + 0.04	0.15 + 0.04	0.030 + 0.006

2 A	< 0.8 V	3 Hz - 5 Hz	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	1.00 + 0.04	0.100 + 0.006
		5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.35 + 0.04	0.35 + 0.04	0.35 + 0.04	0.035 + 0.006
		10 Hz - 5 kHz	0.23 + 0.04	0.23 + 0.04	0.23 + 0.04	0.015 + 0.006
		5 kHz - 10 kHz	0.23 + 0.04	0.23 + 0.04	0.23 + 0.04	0.030 + 0.006

附加波峰因数误差（非正弦波）

Crest Factor	Error (% of reading)
1-2	0.05%
2-3	0.15%
3-4	0.30%
4-5	0.40%

其他低频错误（% 读值）

Frequency	Speed		
	1/s (>3 Hz)	5/s (>20 Hz)	20/s (>200 Hz)
10 Hz~20 Hz	0	0.74	-
20 Hz~40 Hz	0	0.22	-
40 Hz~100 Hz	0	0.06	0.73
100 Hz~200 Hz	0	0.01	0.22
200 Hz~1 k Hz	0	0	0.18
>1 k Hz	0	0	0

测量特性

真 RMS AC 电压	测量方法:	交流耦合真 RMS-测量输入的交流分量, 在任何范围内都有高达 400 Vdc 的偏置。	
	波峰因数	Maximum 5:1 at full scale	
AC 带宽	Speed	Bandwidth	
	1/s (>3 Hz)	3 Hz - 300 kHz (ACI:3 Hz - 10 kHz)	
	5/s (>20 Hz)	20 Hz - 300 kHz (ACI:20 Hz - 10 kHz)	
	20/s (>200 Hz)	200 Hz - 300 kHz (ACI:200 Hz - 10 kHz)	
	Input Impedance:	1 M Ω \pm 2%, in parallel with 100 pF	
	Input Protection:	400 Vrms on all ranges	
真 RMS AC 电流	Range	Shunt	Burden Voltage
	100 μ A	100 Ω	<0.020 V
	1 mA	100 Ω	<0.20 V
	10 mA	10 Ω	<0.15 V
	100 mA	1 Ω	<0.7 V
	2 A	0.1 Ω	<0.8 V
	Input Protection:	Internal 2 A, 250V fuse_T for 2 A	

操作特性

Function	Speed	Digits	AC Bandwidth
ACV	1/s (<3Hz)	6 ½	3 Hz - 300 kHz
	5/s (>20Hz)	5 ½	20 Hz - 300 kHz
	20/s (>200Hz)	4 ½	200 Hz - 300 kHz
ACI	1/s (<3Hz)	6 ½	3 Hz - 10 kHz
	5/s (>20Hz)	5 ½	20 Hz - 10 kHz
	20/s (>200Hz)	4 ½	200 Hz - 10 kHz

[1]. AC 规格:预热 60 分钟后可用,正弦波 1/s 速度。

[2]. 除了 400 VAC 和 2 A AC 的测试外,整个测量范围将通过设定范围的 20%。

[3]. 规格适用于正弦波输入 > 量程的 5%。对于量程的 1%~ 5% 和 < 50 kHz 的输入,加量程的 0.1% 的额外误差。对于 50 kHz ~ 100 kHz,加量程的 0.13%。400 VAC 的范围限制为 $7.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{V-Hz}$ 。

[4]. 为低频性能提供三种速度设置:1/s (3Hz)、5/s (20Hz)、20/s (200Hz)。超出这些滤波器设置的频率规定无其他误差。

[5]. 规格适用于正弦波输入 > 量程的 5% 且 > 10 μ A AC 的情况。对于量程的 1% 至 5% 的输入,加量程的 0.1% 额外误差。

频率和周期特性

频率周期 ^{[1] [2]}

Range	Frequency	24 Hour TCAL ± 1 °C	90 Day TCAL ± 5 °C	1 Year TCAL ± 5 °C	Temperature Coefficient/°C
100 mV ~	3 Hz - 5 Hz	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
400 V ^[3]	5 Hz - 10 Hz	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.035
	10 Hz - 40 Hz	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.015
	40 Hz - 1 MHz ^[4]	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.015

精度规格: \pm %读值

测量特性

频率和周期	测量方法:	倒数计数技术。使用交流电压测量功能的交流耦合输入。
	电压范围	100mVrms 满刻度到 400Vrms。自动或手动测距。
设置注意事项	当试图测量直流偏移电压变化后输入的频率或周期时，会出现错误。 在进行最精确的测量之前，必须允许输入阻塞 RC 时间常数完全稳定（最长1秒）。	
测量注意事项	在测量低电压、低频信号时，所有频率计数器都容易出错。屏蔽外部噪声拾取的输入对于最大限度地减少测量误差至关重要。	

操作特性

Function	Gate Time	Digits
Frequency, Period	1 s, 100 ms	6 ½
	10 ms	5 ½
	1 ms	4 ½

- [1]. 除非另有说明, 这些规格将在预热和正弦波输入 60 分钟后有效。
这些规格适用于 1s 选通时间。
- [2]. 当正弦波和方波输入均 ≥ 100 mV 时, 这些规格可用。对于 10 mV 至 100 mV 的输入, 读取误差的 % 需要乘以 10 倍。
- [3]. 振幅范围为 10% 至 120%, 且低于 400 VAC。
- [4]. 输入 ≥ 60 mV, 300k~1MHz, 在 100mV 内。

温度特性 ^[1]

(不包括探测错误)

RTD (Accuracy based on PT100):

(100 Ω platinum [PT100], D100, F100, PT385, PT3916, or user type)

Range	Resolution	1 Year (23°C $\pm 5^\circ$ C)	Temperature Coefficient 0°-18°C & 28°-55°C
-200 °C ~ -100 °C	0.001 °C	0.09 °C	0.004 °C / °C
-100 °C ~ -20 °C	0.001 °C	0.08 °C	0.005 °C / °C
-20 °C ~ 20 °C	0.001 °C	0.06 °C	0.005 °C / °C
20 °C ~ 100 °C	0.001 °C	0.08 °C	0.005 °C / °C
100 °C ~ 300 °C	0.001 °C	0.12 °C	0.007 °C / °C
300 °C ~ 600 °C	0.001 °C	0.22 °C	0.009 °C / °C

热电偶式温度计(基于 ITS-90 的准确性):

Type	Range	Resolution	90 Day/1 Year (23 °C $\pm 5^\circ$ C)*	Temperature Coefficient 0°-18 °C & 28°-55 °C
E	-200 to +1000 °C	0.002 °C	0.2 °C	0.03 °C / °C
J	-210 to +1200 °C	0.002 °C	0.2 °C	0.03 °C / °C
T	-200 to +400 °C	0.002 °C	0.3 °C	0.04 °C / °C
K	-200 to +1372 °C	0.002 °C	0.3 °C	0.04 °C / °C
N	-200 to +1300 °C	0.003 °C	0.4 °C	0.05 °C / °C
R	-50 to +1768 °C	0.01 °C	1 °C	0.14 °C / °C
S	-50 to +1768 °C	0.01 °C	1 °C	0.14 °C / °C
B	+350 to +1820 °C	0.01 °C	1 °C	0.14 °C / °C

*Relative to simulated junction

热敏电阻: (2.2 k Ω , 5 k Ω , 10 k Ω or User Type)

Range	Resolution	90 Day/1 Year (23 °C \pm 5 °C)*	Temperature Coefficient / °C
-80 ° to 150 °C	0.001 °C	0.1 °C	0.003 °C/°C

	Speed	Digits
TCO/RTD/ Thermistor	5 /s , 20 /s , 60 /s , 100 /s	6 ½
	400 /s , 1.2 k /s , 2.4 k /s	5 ½
	4.8 k /s , 7.5 k /s , 14.4k , 19.2k , 38.4k	4 ½

[1]. 实际测量范围和测试引线误差将受到所采用的测试引线的约束。
测试引线精度加法器涵盖了所有测量误差和 ITS-90 温度变化。

电容 ^[1]

Range	24 Hour TCAL \pm 1 °C	90 Day TCAL \pm 5 °C	1 Year TCAL \pm 5 °C	Temperature Coefficient/°C
1.000 nF	2.00 + 2.00	2.00 + 2.00	2.00 + 2.00	0.05 + 0.01
10.00 nF	2.00 + 1.00	2.00 + 1.00	2.00 + 1.00	0.05 + 0.01
100.0 nF	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	0.05 + 0.01
1.000 μ F	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	0.05 + 0.01
10.00 μ F	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	0.05 + 0.01
100.0 μ F	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	2.00 + 0.40	0.05 + 0.01

精度规格: \pm (%读值 + %挡位)

[1]. 规格适用于大于量程的 10%薄膜电容输入。

电容

测量方法: 直流充放电。

输入保护: 所有范围均为 500 V 峰值。

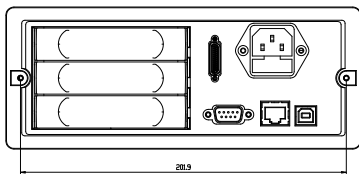
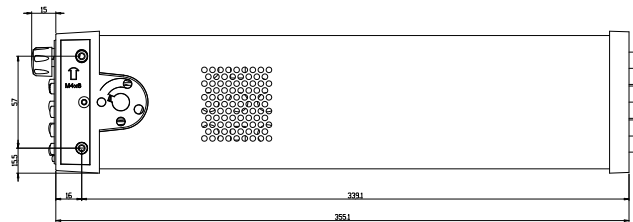
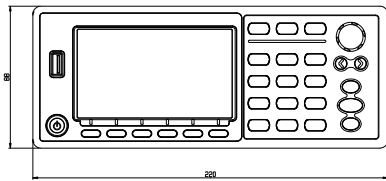
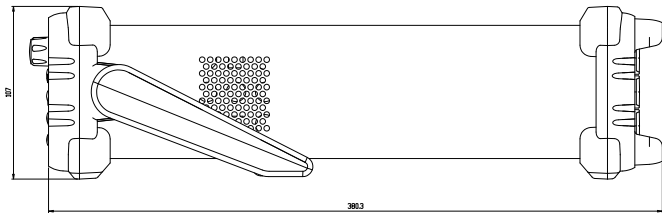
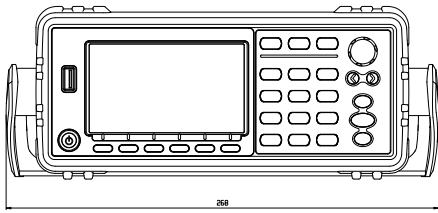
使用恒流源对被测电容器 (C_x) 进行充电。记录充电时间 C_x 。然后使用已知电阻对电容器进行放电, 并记录放电时间。电阻值取决于所选的电容范围。如果所选电容范围等于或小于 10nF, 则充电和放电时间用于计算 C_x 的电容。如果所选容量范围等于或大于 100nF, 仅充电时间用于计算 C_s 的电容。

由于用 DMM 测量电容实际上是一种直流测量, 因此测量的电容往往高于 LCR 表测量的电容。

为了获得最佳测量结果, 首先在电缆“开路”时对测试引线进行归零, 以补偿测试引线电容。

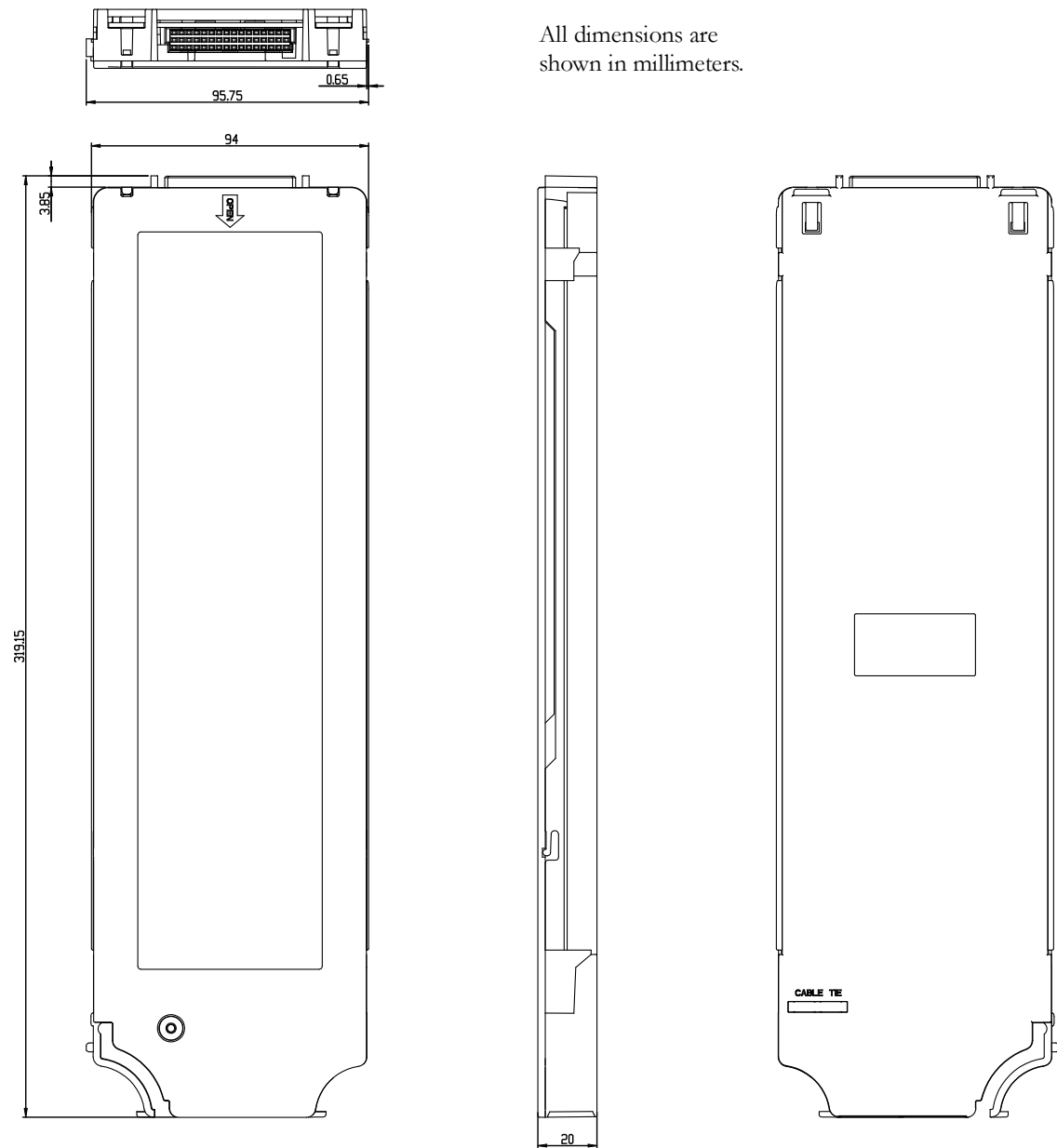
型号	类型	速度 (ch/sec)	最大电压	最大电流	带宽	Thermal offset	备注
DAQ-900 20 通道多路复用模 块	2-线固态继电 器 (4-线可选)	450	120 V		10 MHz	< 4 μ V	内置冷接点技术
DAQ-901 20 通道多路复用模 块+2 通道电流	2-线电枢继电 器 (4-线可选)	80	300 V	1 A	10 MHz	< 4 μ V	内置冷接点技术 2 个额外电流通道(共 22 个)
DAQ-903 40 通道单端多路复 用模块	1-线电枢继电 器 (公共低)	80	300 V		10 MHz	< 1 μ V	不支持四线制测量
DAQ-904 4 x 8 矩阵	2-线电枢继电 器		300 V		10 MHz	< 1 μ V	
DAQ-909 8 通道高压多路复用 模块+2 通道电流	2-线电枢继电 器 (4-线可选)	60	DC600V AC400V	2 A	10 MHz	< 4 μ V	内置冷接点 2 个额外电流通道(共 10 个)

尺寸 - DAQ-9600



所有尺寸均以毫米为单位。

尺寸 - 模块



All dimensions are shown in millimeters.

Declaration of Conformity

We

GOOD WILL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.

declare that the CE marking mentioned product satisfies all the technical relations application to the product within the scope of council:

Directive: EMC; LVD; WEEE; RoHS

The product is in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents:

Ⓢ EMC	
EN 61326-1 :	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use — EMC requirements
Conducted & Radiated Emission EN 55011 / EN 55032	Electrical Fast Transients EN 61000-4-4
Current Harmonics EN 61000-3-2 / EN 61000-3-12	Surge Immunity EN 61000-4-5
Voltage Fluctuations EN 61000-3-3 / EN 61000-3-11	Conducted Susceptibility EN 61000-4-6
Electrostatic Discharge EN 61000-4-2	Power Frequency Magnetic Field EN 61000-4-8
Radiated Immunity EN 61000-4-3	Voltage Dip/ Interruption EN 61000-4-11 / EN 61000-4-34
Ⓢ Safety	
EN 61010-1 :	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements

GOODWILL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.

No. 7-1, Jhongsing Road, Tucheng District, New Taipei City 236, Taiwan

Tel: [+886-2-2268-0389](tel:+886-2-2268-0389)

Fax: [+886-2-2268-0639](tel:+886-2-2268-0639)

Web: <http://www.gwinstek.com>

Email: marketing@goodwill.com.tw

GOODWILL INSTRUMENT (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.

No. 521, Zhujiang Road, Snd, Suzhou Jiangsu 215011, China

Tel: [+86-512-6661-7177](tel:+86-512-6661-7177)

Fax: [+86-512-6661-7277](tel:+86-512-6661-7277)

Web: <http://www.instek.com.cn>

Email: marketing@instek.com.cn

GOODWILL INSTRUMENT EURO B.V.

De Run 5427A, 5504DG Veldhoven, The Netherlands

Tel: [+31-\(0\)40-2557790](tel:+31-(0)40-2557790)

Fax: [+31-\(0\)40-2541194](tel:+31-(0)40-2541194)

Email: sales@gw-instek.eu

INDEX

Accessories	12	Remote control	
Command set		Command syntax.....	212
CALCulate commands.....	226, 234, 239, 240, 246, 254, 265, 267, 268, 271, 273, 276, 281	telnet.....	207
CONFigure commands.....	222, 257	Safety instruction	
ROUte commands	317	Line voltage.....	7
SENSe commands.....	289	symbol	5
STATus report commands.....	252, 294, 307	Specifications	
SYSTem related commands	298, 314	AC	
Crest factor	58, 59	characteristics.....	336
Declaration of conformity.....	346	measuring chacteristics.....	338
Digital I/O		Operating characteristics	339
configuration.....	136	DC	
External trigger application.....	138, 140	characteristics.....	333, 342
Disposal instructions.....	9	measuring characteristics.....	335
EN 61010		Dimensions	344
measurement category.....	6	Frequency and Period	
pollution degree.....	9	characteristics.....	340
Ethernet configuration		Operating characteristics	341
activation	192	Temperature characteristics	341
DHCP.....	194	Status system.....	321
IP 184, 195		Table of contents	3
Front panel		Temperature	
overview	14, 20	RTD setting.....	65, 67
Fuse		Thermocouple	
AC fuse replacement.....	327	junction setting	63
Getting Started chapter	10	setting.....	62
GPIB configuration	188	Triggering	51
Line voltage safety instruction.....	7	Web control	
Main features.....	11	overview	208
Rear panel		Web control interface	208
overview	18		
Refresh rate	29, 30, 31, 32, 33		