

RIGOL

Programming Guide

DP1308A

Programmable Linear DC Power Supply

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RIGOL Technologies, Inc.

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Document Overview

Chapter 1 Programming Overview

This chapter introduces how to realize remote control of DP1308A via SCPI commands.

Chapter 2 DP1308A Command Systems

This chapter gives detailed information on each command supported by DP1308A, including command format, function description, considerations when using command as well as some application examples.

Chapter 3 Programming Examples

This chapter provides some programming examples about how to realize the common functions of DP1308A in Visual C++ 6.0 and Visual Basic 6.0 development environment.

Command Quick Reference A-Z

The Appendix lists all the commands alphabetically in favor of quick reference.

Hint:

For the newest edition of this manual please go to <http://www.rigol.com> to download.

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Chapter 1 Programming Overview

This chapter introduces how to control DP1308A via SCPI commands (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments).

The chapter contains following topics:

- Communication Interfaces
- SCPI Commands Introduction
 - Command Syntax
 - Symbol Description
 - Parameter Type
 - Command Abbreviation

Communication Interfaces

DP1308A provides three kinds of interfaces for connecting with computer: LAN, USB Device and GPIB.

Operations that you can do with a computer and a DP1308A include:

- Setup the DP1308A
- Output programmable linear DC power supply

Connection:

It is recommended to use the USB interface to connect the instrument to PC.

Please connect the USB Device port at the rear panel of DP1308A with the USB interface on the computer using an USB cable.

SCPI Commands Introduction

Command Syntax

SCPI is a kind of command language based on ASCII for test and measurement instrument. The commands present a hierarchy structure (tree system) and contain different sub-systems that are distinguished by different root keywords. Each command consists of a "Root" keyword and one or multiple sub-keywords. The keywords are separated by ":" and are followed by the parameter settings available, "?" is added at the end of the command string to indicate query and the command and parameter are separated by "space".

For example,

```
SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE {EN|CH}
```

```
SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE?
```

SYSTem is the root keyword of this command, **LANGUage** and **TYPE** are second-level and third-level keywords, respectively, all of these keywords are separated by ":". Connects enclosed in the "{}" are the parameters available. "space" is used to divide the command keyword SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE and the parameter {EN|CH}. SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE? denotes query.

Besides, "," is used for separating different parameters, for example,
OUTPut:TIMER {P6V|P25V|N25V}, <secnum>, <volt>, <curr>, <time>

Symbol Description

The following symbols are not “real” parts of **SCPI** commands, but they are usually used to assist to explain the parameters contained in a command line.

1. Braces { }

The parameters contained in a command such as: {EN|CH}

2. Vertical bar |

The vertical bar separates two or more optional parameters. Only one parameter could be selected for a command such as: Only ON or OFF could be selected from {ON|OFF}.

3. Square brackets []

The contents such as keywords or parameters enclosed in square brackets could be omitted but all of them would be executed regardless whether they were omitted such as:

SYSTem:BEEPer [:IMMEdiate] {ON|OFF}

Thereinto, [:IMMEdiate] can be omitted.

4. Triangle Brackets < >

The parameter value enclosed in < > must be an effective value such as:

SYSTem:BRIGht <brightness>

Thereinto, <brightness> must be a numerical value such as: SYSTem:BRIGht 5.

Parameter Type

The commands contains 6 kinds of parameters, different parameters has different setting methods.

1. MINimum and MAXimum

Generally, MINimum or MAXimum is used to replace the parameter in some commands. For example,

```
CURRent {<current>|MINimum|MAXimum}
```

Users can set specific current value using<current> or directly set the current as MINimum or MAXimum.

2. Boolean

The parameter should be "OFF" or "ON". For example,

```
DISPlay:FOCUs {ON|OFF},
```

"ON" denotes truning on (enable) the focus display, "OFF" denoets turning off.

3. Consecutive Integer

The parameter should be a consecutive integer. For example,

```
SYSTem:BRIGht <brightness>
```

<brightness> could be an integer between 1 and 8 (including 1 and 8).

4. Consecutive Real Number

The parameter can be any value within the effective range and with the required precision. For example,

```
CURRent {<current>|MINimum|MAXimum}
```

The command sets the current value of the current channel, <current> could be any real number within the setting range.

5. Discrete

The parameter can only be the cited value. For example,

```
RECAI:LOCAl {1|2|3|4}, the parameter could be 1, 2, 3 or 4.
```

6. ASCII Character String

The parameter should be the combinations of ASCII characters. For example,
STORe:LOCAI {1|2|3|4} <name>.

Thereinto, <name> should be a ASCII character string.

Command Abbreviation

According to SCPI syntax, most of commands consists of both uppercase and lowercase letters, and those uppercase letters are the abbreviation of a command. All the commands are case-insensitive, so you can use any kind of them. But if abbreviation is used, all the capital letters specified in commands must be written completely. For example,

INSTrument:NSElect?

also could be:

INST:NSEL? or inst:nsel?

Chapter 2 DP1308A Command Systems

This chapter gives detailed information of each command supported by DP1308A, including command syntax, function description, using considerations as well as some application examples.

DP1308A contains following commands subsystems:

- Common Commands
- APPLy Commands
- INSTRument Commands
- MEASure Commands
- OUTPut Commands
- SOURce Commands
- DISPlay Commands
- SYSTem Commands
- STORe/RECAll Commands

Common Commands

IEEE standard defines common commands for querying basic instrument information or executing basic operations of the instrument. Those commands usually begin with "*" and holds 3-character long command keyword.

DP1308A supports following **IEEE488.2** commands:

1. *IDN?
2. *RST
3. *TST?
4. *SAV
5. *RCL

Detailed information of each **IEEE488.2** command:

1. *IDN?	
Syntax	*IDN?
Function	Query ID character string of the instrument, including 4 character segments separated by commas ",": manufacturer, model number, serial number and the edition number that consists of numbers separated by "." .
Return Value	Rigol Technologies,DP1308A,DP1A110300105,00.01.00.00.01.02.01.01.03.00
2. *RST	
Syntax	*RST
Function	Reset the system to the internally specified state.
3. *TST?	
Syntax	*TST?
Function	Query the results of self-test.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error.
4. *SAV	
Syntax	*SAV {1 2 3 4},<name>
Function	Save the current system state to the nonvolatile memory with the name assigned by <name>.
Explanation	4 store locations are available for storing the state of the

	instrument. (number "1", "2", "3" and "4")
5. *RCL	
Syntax	*RCL {1 2 3 4}
Function	Recall the stored instrument state.

APPLy Commands

APPLy commands are used for quickly choosing the channel to be measured and its voltage and current values, making the control over remote interface more easier.

DP1308A supports following **APPLy** commands:

1. APPLy
2. APPLy?

Detailed information of each command:

1. APPLy	
Syntax	APPLy {P6V P25V N25V}[,{<volt> DEFault MINimum MAXimum}[, {<curr> DEFault MINimum MAXimum}]]
Function	Set the voltage and current for a channel.
Explanations	If only one parameter is set, <volt> is set. If no parameters is set, the command selects the channel (the same with the INSTrument[:SELEct] command).
Example	1. APPL P25V,10,0.5 Set the voltage and current on +25V channel as 10 V and 0.5 A. 2. APPL P6V,6 set the voltage on +6V channel as +6V. 3. APPL N25V Select -25V channel as the current channel.
2. APPLy?	
Syntax	APPLy? [{P6V P25V N25V}]
Function	Query the setting values of voltage and current of the specified channel.
Explanations	If no channel is specified, the query returns the voltage and current of the current channel.
Example	P25V,Limit,10.0000V,0.5000A

INSTRument Commands

Being different with **Apply** commands, **INSTRument** commands provides more flexibility in channel selection, set and query as well as others, which provide basic method for choosing operation channel.

DP1308A supports following **INSTRument** commands:

1. INSTRument[:SELEct]
2. INSTRument[:SELEct]?
3. INSTRument:NSELEct
4. INSTRument:NSELEct?

Detailed information of each command:

1. INSTRument[:SELEct]	
Syntax	INSTRument[:SELEct] {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Select the channel you want to use.
Example	INST:SELE P25V
2. INSTRument[:SELEct]?	
Syntax	INSTRument[:SELEct]?
Function	Query the current channel.
Return Value	The query returns P6V, P25V or N25V.
3. INSTRument:NSELEct	
Syntax	INSTRument:NSELEct {1 2 3}
Function	Select the channel you want to use.
Explanations	The channel identifiers in command INSTRument[:SELEct] are expressed in numbers, thereinto, "1" denotes P6V, "2" denotes P25V and "3" denotes N25V.
Example	INST:NSEL 2
4. INSTRument:NSELEct?	
Syntax	INSTRument:NSELEct?
Function	Query the current channel.
Return Value	The query returns 1, 2 or 3, which denotes P6V, P25V and N25V, separately.

MEASure Commands

MEASure commands are used for querying the voltage, current or power value at the current output terminal of the instrument.

DP1308A supports following **MEASure** commands:

1. MEASure:CURRent[:DC]?
2. MEASure[:VOLTage][:DC]?
3. MEASure:POWER[:DC]?

Detailed information of each command:

1. MEASure:CURRent[:DC]?	
Syntax	MEASure:CURRent[:DC]? [{P6V P25V N25V}]
Function	Query the current value at the output terminal of specified channel.
Explanations	If no channel is specified, the command queries the current value at the output terminal of the channel under operation.
Return Value	Such as: 0.0530
2. MEASure[:VOLTage][:DC]?	
Syntax	MEASure[:VOLTage][:DC]? [{P6V P25V N25V}]
Function	Query the voltage value at the output terminal of specified channel.
Explanations	If no channel is specified, the command queries the voltage value at the output terminal of current channel.
Return Value	Such as: 3.3310
3. MEASure:POWER[:DC]?	
Syntax	MEASure:POWER[:DC]? [{P6V P25V N25V}]
Function	Query the power value at the output terminal of specified channel.
Explanations	If no channel is specified, the command queries the power value at the output terminal of current channel.
Return Value	Such as: 0.0600

OUTPut Commands

OUTPut commands are used for configuring and querying different settings about the instrument including On/Off state, OCP and OVP (for channel), track mode, waveform display and timing function and others.

DP1308A supports following **OUTPut** commands:

1. OUTPut[:STATe]
2. OUTPut[:STATe]?
3. OUTPut:OVP:STATe
4. OUTPut:OVP:STATe?
5. OUTPut:OVP
6. OUTPut:OVP?
7. OUTPut:OCP:STATe
8. OUTPut:OCP:STATe?
9. OUTPut:OCP
10. OUTPut:OCP?
11. OUTPut:TRACK
12. OUTPut:TRACK?
13. OUTPut:WAVE
14. OUTPut:WAVE?
15. OUTPut:TIMER
16. OUTPut:TIMER?
17. OUTPut:TIMER:STATe
18. OUTPut:TIMER:STATe?

Detailed information of each command:

1. OUTPut[:STATe]	
Syntax	OUTPut[:STATe] {P6V P25V N25V},{OFF ON}
Function	Turn on or off the specified channel.
Example	OUTPut:STAT N25V, ON
2. OUTPut[:STATe]?	
Syntax	OUTPut[:STATe]? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query whether the specified channel is turned on.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.

3. OUTPut:OVP:STATe	
Syntax	OUTPut:OVP:STATe {P6V P25V N25V},{ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable the overvoltage protection function (OVP) of the specified channel.
Explanation	This command is only available for channels currently turned on.
Example	OUTP:OVP:STAT N25V,ON
4. OUTPut:OVP:STATe?	
Syntax	OUTPut:OVP:STATe? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query whether the overvoltage protection function (OVP) of the specified channel is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
5. OUTPut:OVP	
Syntax	OUTPut:OVP {P6V P25V N25V},<value>
Function	Set the overvoltage protection value (OVP) of the specified channel.
Explanations	<value> denotes the overvoltage protection value, the range of which varies on different channels: 1. On +6V channel: 0.1V~6.5V; 2. On +25V channel: 0.1V~27V; 3. On -25V channel: -0.1V~-27V.
Example	OUTP:OVP P6V,2
6. OUTPut:OVP?	
Syntax	OUTPut:OVP? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query the overvoltage protection value (OVP) of the specified channel.
Return Value	Such as: -27.0
7. OUTPut:OCP:STATe	
Syntax	OUTPut:OCP:STATe {P6V P25V N25V},{ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable the overcurrent protection function (OCP) of the specified channel.
Explanation	This command is only available for channels currently turned on.
Example	OUTP:OCP:STAT P25V,ON

8. OUTPut:OCP:STATe?	
Syntax	OUTPut:OCP:STATe? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query whether the overcurrent protection function (OCP) of the specified channel is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
9. OUTPut:OCP	
Syntax	OUTPut:OCP {P6V P25V N25V},<value>
Function	Set the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.
Explanations	<value> denotes the overcurrent protection value, the range of which varies on different channels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On +6V channel: 0.1A~5.5A; 2. On +25V channel: 0.1A~1.2A; 3. On -25V channel: 0.1A~1.2A.
Example	OUTP:OCP N25V,1
10. OUTPut:OCP?	
Syntax	OUTPut:OCP? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.
Return Value	Such as: 1.0
11. OUTPut:TRACK	
Syntax	OUTPut:TRACK {P25V N25V OFF}
Function	Set the track state of the specified channel.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Track function is available only on +25V and -25V channels. ● The voltages of $\pm 25V$ channels would be the same when the track function is enabled for the first time. In track mode, the voltage of the corresponding tracking channel varies with the voltage of the channel being tracked, which also applies to the voltage output value if both +25V and -25V channel are in CV mode. ● To exit track mode, please select "OFF".
Example	OUTP:TRAC P25V
12. OUTPut:TRACK?	
Syntax	OUTPut:TRACK?

Function	Query the track state of the specified channel.
Return Value	Such as: TRACK_P25_ON
13. OUTPut:WAVE	
Syntax	OUTPut:WAVE {P6V P25V N25V},{OFF ON}
Function	Turn on or off the waveform display function of the specified channel.
Example	OUTP:WAVE N25V, OFF
14. OUTPut:WAVE?	
Syntax	OUTPut:WAVE? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query whether the waveform display function of the specified channel is turned on.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
15. OUTPut:TIMER	
Syntax	OUTPut:TIMER {P6V P25V N25V},<secnum>,<volt>,<curr>,<time>
Function	Set the timing parameters of the specified channel.
Explanations	The values such as voltage<volt>, current<curr> and output time <time> of a channel could be defined as required, and up to five groups of timing outputs could be set per channel, the range of <secnum> is 1~5.
Example	OUTP:TIME P25V,2,5,0.5,2
16. OUTPut:TIMER?	
Syntax	OUTPut:TIMER? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query the timing parameters of the specified channel.
Return Value	The query returns the five groups of timing parameters and each group of them contains: <secnum>, <volt>, <curr>, <time>; such as: 1,0.00,0.000,0;2,0.00,0.000,0;3,0.00,0.000,0;4,0.00,0.000,0;5,0.00,0.000,0;
17. OUTPut:TIMER:STATe	
Syntax	OUTPut:TIMER:STATe {P6V P25V N25V},{OFF ON}
Function	Turn off or on the timing output of the specified channel.
Explanation	This command is available only when <secnum> in the

	OUTPut:TIMER command starts from 1.
Example	OUTP:TIME:STAT P6V,ON
18. OUTPut:TIMER:STATE?	
Syntax	OUTPut:TIMER:STATE? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query whether the timing output of the specified channel is enabled or not.
Return Value	<p>The query returns PAUSE, RUN or OFF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PAUSE: timing output is enabled but the corresponding channel is not enabled. ● RUN: both the timing output and the corresponding channel are enabled. ● OFF: neither of the two is enabled or the timing finishes.

SOURCE Commands

SOURCE commands are used for setting the current and voltage for the current channel.

DP1308A supports following **SOURCE** commands:

1. [SOURCE:]CURRENT[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]
2. [SOURCE:]CURRENT[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]?
3. [SOURCE:]VOLTAGE[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]
4. [SOURCE:]VOLTAGE[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]?

Detailed information of each command:

1. [SOURCE:]CURRENT[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]	
Syntax	[SOURCE:]CURRENT[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE] {<current> MINimum MAXimum}
Function	Set the current value of the current channel.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The current of the current channel would change to the setting value as soon as this command was received successfully. ● Select "<current>" to set the current value manually; select "MINimum" to set the minimum and "MAXimum" to set the maximum. ● Different channels have different current ranges. On +6V channel: 0~5.25A; On ±25V channel: 0~1.05A
Example	SOUR:CURR:LEV:IMM:AMPL 0.5
2. [SOURCE:]CURRENT[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]?	
Syntax	[SOURCE:]CURRENT[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]? [MINimum MAXimum]
Function	Query the setting value of the current of the channel under operation.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The query returns the setting value of the current of the channel under operation once the command is received. ● Select "MINimum" to query and return the minimum value and "MAXimum" to query and return the maximum.

Return Value	Such as: P6V,Limit Current,5.0000A
3. [SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude]	
Syntax	[SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude] {<voltage> MINimum MAXimum}
Function	Set voltage value of the current channel.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The voltage of the current channel would change to the setting value as soon as this command is received successfully. ● Select "<voltage>" to set the voltage manually; select "MINimum" to set the minimum and "MAXimum" to set the maximum. ● Different channels have different voltage ranges. On +6V: 0~+6.3V; On +25V: 0~+26.25V; On -25V: 0~-26.25V.
Example	SOUR:VOLT:LEV:IMM:AMPL MIN
4. [SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude]?	
Syntax	[SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude]? [MINimum MAXimum]
Function	Query the setting value of the voltage of the current channel.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The query returns the setting value of the voltage of the current channel once the command is received. ● Select "MINimum" to query and return the minimum value and "MAXimum" to query and return the maximum.
Return Value	Such as: P6V,Limit Voltage,0.0000V

DISPlay Commands

DISPlay commands are used for setting the display parameters for the instrument.

DP1308A supports following **DISPlay** command:

1. DISPlay:FOCUS

1. DISPlay:FOCUS	
Syntax	DISPlay:FOCUS {ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable the focus display of the instrument.
Example	DISP:FOCU OFF

SYSTEM Commands

SYSTEM commands provide some system information such as: language, function setting, power-on mode, instrument control, LAN setting, system self-test and the like.

DP1308A supports following **SYSTEM** commands:

1. SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE
2. SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE?
3. SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE]
4. SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE]?
5. SYSTem:BRIGht
6. SYSTem:BRIGht?
7. SYSTem:POWEron
8. SYSTem:POWEron?
9. SYSTem:LOCAl
10. SYSTem:REMOte
11. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]
12. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]?
13. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]
14. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]?
15. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]
16. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]?
17. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress
18. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress?
19. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk
20. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?
21. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway
22. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?
23. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS
24. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS?
25. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY
26. SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDResS
27. SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDResS?
28. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:AD?
29. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:DA?
30. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FPGA?
31. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:USB?

- 32. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:LAN?
- 33. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FAN?
- 34. SYSTem:OTP
- 35. SYSTem:OTP?

Detailed information of each command:

1. SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE	
Syntax	SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE {EN CH}
Function	Choose the type of system language.
Example	SYST:LANG:TYPE CH
2. SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE?	
Syntax	SYSTem:LANGUage:TYPE?
Function	Query the system language selected.
Return Value	The query returns English or Chinese.
3. SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE]	
Syntax	SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE] {ON OFF}
Function	Turn on or off the beeper.
Explanations	The instrument will make a sound when a system prompting message appears or any key is pressed after the beeper is turned on.
Example	SYST:BEEP:IMM ON
4. SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE]?	
Syntax	SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE]?
Function	Query whether the beeper is enabled.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
5. SYSTem:BRIGht	
Syntax	SYSTem:BRIGht <brightness>
Function	Adjust the LCD brightness of the instrument.
Explanations	The available range of <brightness> is: 1~8.
Example	SYST:BRIG 5
6. SYSTem:BRIGht?	

Syntax	SYSTem:BRIGht?
Function	Query the LCD brightness of the instrument.
Return Value	Such as: 6
7. SYSTem:POWEron	
Syntax	SYSTem:POWEron {DEF LAST}
Function	Set the power-on mode of system.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “DEF”: denotes the system will be restored to factory defaults when restart the instrument. ● “LAST”: denotes the system will be restored to the settings before last power-off when restart the instrument.
Example	SYST:POWE DEF
8. SYSTem:POWEron?	
Syntax	SYSTem:POWEron?
Function	Query the power-on mode of system.
Return Value	The query returns Last or Default.
9. SYSTem:LOCAl	
Syntax	SYSTem:LOCAl
Function	Set the instrument as local mode.
Explanations	All keys on the front panel could be used normally in local mode.
Example	SYST:LOC
10. SYSTem:REMote	
Syntax	SYSTem:REMote
Function	Set the instrument as remote mode.
Explanations	All keys on the front panel are disabled in remote mode except the “Local” key (numeric key 7).
Example	SYST:REM
11. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe] {ON OFF}
Function	Set the state of DHCP mode.
Explanation	Execute the SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY command after sending this command to apply the newly set state.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:DHCP:STAT ON

12. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]?
Function	Query whether the DHCP mode is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
13. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe] {ON OFF}
Function	Set the state of AUTOip mode.
Explanation	Execute the SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY command after sending this command to apply the newly set state.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:AUTO:STAT ON
14. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]?
Function	Query whether the AUTOip mode is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
15. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe] {ON OFF}
Function	Set the state of MANualip mode.
Explanation	Execute the SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY command after sending this command to apply the newly set state.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:MAN:STAT ON
16. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]?
Function	Query whether the MANualip mode is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
17. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress <ip>
Function	Set the IP address of the LAN.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This command is only available under manual IP mode. ● <ip> is ASCII character string and its range is from 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (except 127.nnn.nnn.nnn). ● The new IP address does not go into effect until the command SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY has been executed

	after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:IPAD 172.16.3.32
18. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress?
Function	Query the IP address of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 255.0.5.255
19. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk <submask>
Function	Set the subnet mask of the LAN.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This command is only available under manual IP mode. ● <submask> is ASCII character string and its range is from 1.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255. ● The new subnet mask does not go into effect until the command SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY has been executed after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:SMAS 255.255.255.0
20. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?
Function	Query the subnet mask of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 255.255.255.0
21. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway <gateway>
Function	Set the gateway of the LAN.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This command is only available under manual IP mode. ● <gateway> is ASCII character string and its range is from 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (except 127.nnn.nnn.nnn). ● The new gateway does not go into effect until the command SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY has been executed after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:GATE 172.16.3.1
22. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?

Function	Query the gateway of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 172.16.3.1
23. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS <dns>
Function	Set the DNS server of the LAN.
Explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This command is only available under manual IP mode. ● <dns> is ASCII character string and its range is from 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (except 127.nnn.nnn.nnn). ● The new DNS server setting does not go into effect until the command SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY has been executed after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:DNS 172.16.2.3
24. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS?
Function	Query the DNS server of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 172.16.2.3
25. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLY
Function	Apply the selected parameters about LAN.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:APPL
26. SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess <gpib address>
Function	Set the GPIB address of the instrument.
Explanations	The available range of <gpib address> is: 1~30.
Example	SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 10
27. SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?	
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?
Function	Query the GPIB address of the instrument.
Return Value	Such as: GPIB Address:10
28. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:AD?	
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:AD?

Function	Query the self-test result of the AD converter.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
29. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:DA?	
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:DA?
Function	Query the self-test result of the DA converter.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
30. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FPGA?	
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FPGA?
Function	Query the self-test result of the FPGA module.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
31. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:USB?	
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:USB?
Function	Query the self-test result of the USB interface.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
32. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:LAN?	
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:LAN?
Function	Query the self-test result of the LAN.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
33. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FAN?	
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FAN?
Function	Query the self-test result of the fan.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
34. SYSTem:OTP	
Syntax	SYSTem:OTP {ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable OTP function.
Example	SYST:OTP OFF
35. SYSTem:OTP?	
Syntax	SYSTem:OTP?
Function	Query whether the OTP is enabled or not.

Return Value	The query returns On or OFF.
--------------	------------------------------

STORE/RECALL Commands

STORE/RECALL commands save the system state into the internal or external memory or recall these states from assigned position in memory.

DP1308A supports following **STORE/RECALL** commands:

1. STORE:LOCAL
2. STORE:EXTERNAL
3. RECALL:LOCAL
4. RECALL:EXTERNAL

Detailed information of each command:

1. STORE:LOCAL	
Syntax	STORE:LOCAL {1 2 3 4},<name>
Function	Save the current system state into the internal nonvolatile memory with the name specified in <name>. This command has the same function as the *SAV command.
Explanations	4 memory locations are provided by DP1308A for saving the instrument state (number "1", "2", "3", "4").
Example	STOR:LOC 1,RIGOL
2. STORE:EXTERNAL	
Syntax	STORE:EXTERNAL <name>
Function	Save the current system state into root directory of the external memory with the name specified in <name>.
Example	STOR:EXTE RIGOL
3. RECALL:LOCAL	
Syntax	RECALL:LOCAL {1 2 3 4}
Function	Recall the file of system state from the assigned position of internal memory. This function has the same function as the *RCL command.
Example	RECA:LOC 2
4. RECALL:EXTERNAL	
Syntax	RECALL:EXTERNAL <name>

Function	Recall the file of system state in the root directory of the external memory.
Example	RECA:EXTE RIGOL

Chapter 3 Programming Examples

This chapter lists some programming examples of how to realize common functions of DP1308A in the development environments of Visual C++ 6.0 and Visual Basic 6.0. All the examples are based on VISA (Virtual Instrument Software Architecture).

VISA is an API (Application Programming Interface) used for controlling instruments. It is convenient for users to develop testing applications which are independent of the types of instrument and interface. Note that "VISA" mentioned here is NI (National Instrument)-VISA. NI-VISA is an API written by NI based on VISA standard. Users can use NI-VISA to achieve the communication between the DP1308A and PC via GPIB, USB, LAN and such instrument bus. As VISA has defined a set of software commands, users can control the instrument without understanding the working state of the interface bus. For more details, please refer to NI-VISA help.

A typical application of VISA contains the following parts:

1. Set up the conversation for the existing resource
2. Configure the resource (such as: Baud rate)
3. Close the conversation

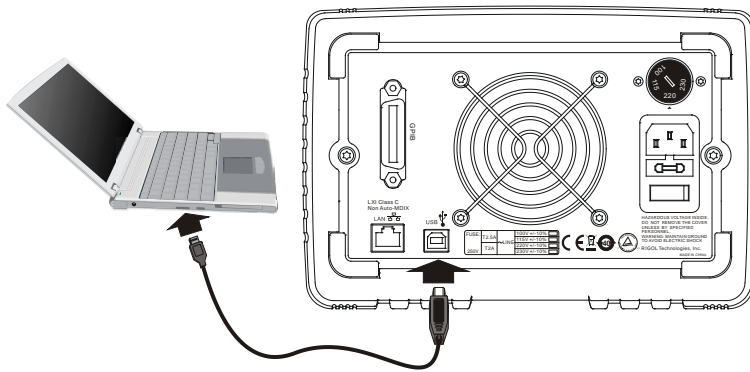
This chapter contains following topics:

- Prepare for Programming
- Programming in Visual C++ 6.0
- Programming in Visual Basic 6.0

Prepare for Programming

First verify your computer has installed VISA library of NI (download it from <http://www.ni.com>). Here, the default installation path is C:\Program Files\IVI Foundation\VISA.

Here, the USB interface of DP1308A is used to communicate with the PC and please use the USB data cable to connect the USB Device interface at the rear panel of the instrument to the USB interface of the PC. See the figure below.



After successful connection, turn on the instrument and a "Found New Hardware Wizard" dialog box appears. Please follow the instructions to install the "USB Test and Measurement Device (Agilent)" on the PC. See the figure below.

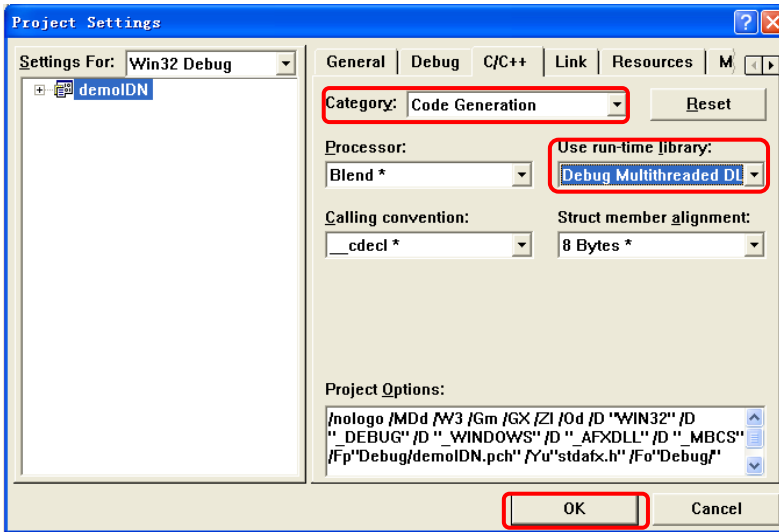


By now, the preparations for programming are finished. In the following part, detailed introductions are given about the programming demos in the Visual C++ 6.0 and Visual Basic 6.0 development environment.

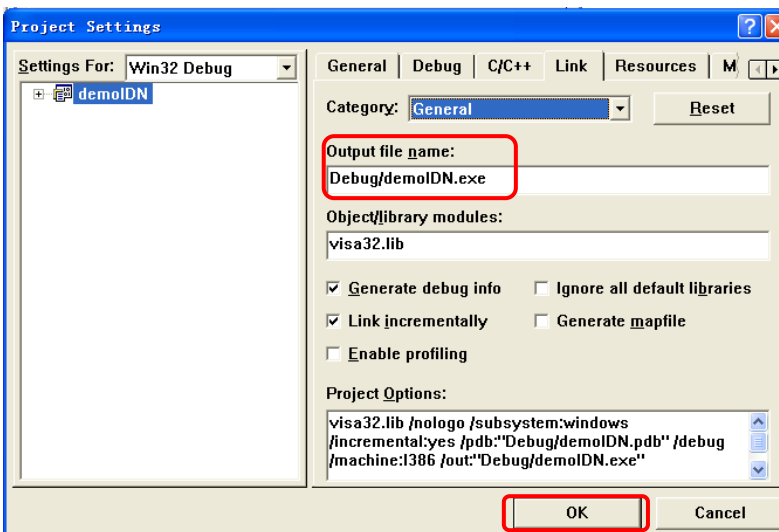
Programming in Visual C++ 6.0

Open Visual C++ 6.0, take the following steps:

1. Create a project based on MFC.
2. Choose **Project**→**Settings**→**C/C++**; select **“Code Generation”** in **Category** and **“Debug Multithreaded DLL”** in **Use run-time library**; click **OK**.



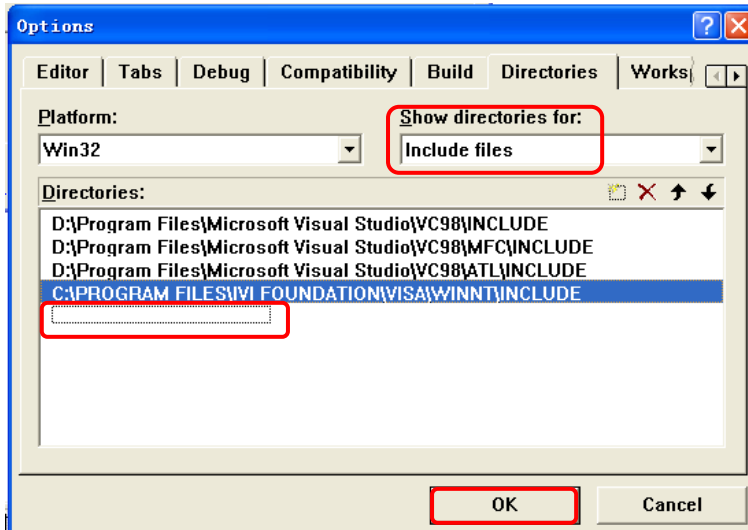
3. Choose **Project**→**Settings**→**Link**, add the file **“visa32.lib”** manually in **Object/library modules**.



4. Choose **Tools** → **Options** → **Directories**; select **“Include files”** in **Show directories for**, and then dblclick the blank in **Directories** to add the path of **“Include”**: C:\Program Files\IVI Foundation\VISA\WinNT\include.

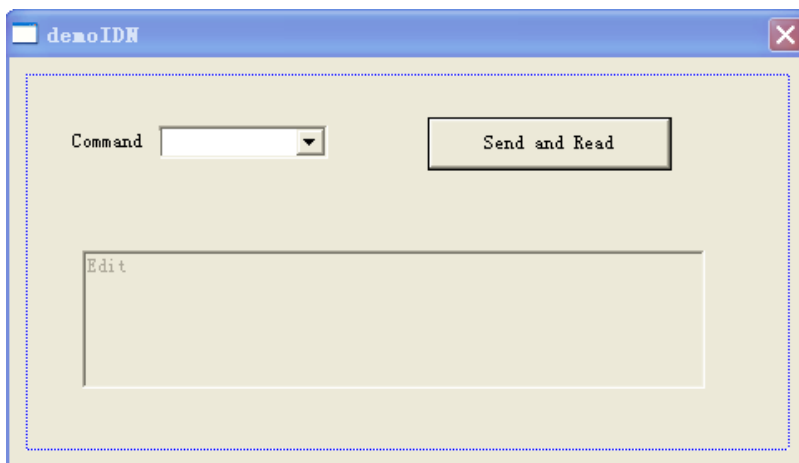
Select **“Library files”** in **Show directories for**, and then dblclick the blank in **Directories** to add the path of **“Lib”**:

C:\Program Files\IVI Foundation\VISA\WinNT\lib\msc.



Note: At present, VISA library has been added successfully.

5. Add controls: **Text**, **Com box**, **Button** and **Edit**. See the figure below.



- 1) Name the **Text** **“Command”**;

- 2) Choose **Data** in the property of **Com box** and input the ***IDN?** command manually;
- 3) Choose **General** in the property of **Edit** and select **Disable**.
- 4) Name **Button "Send and Read"** and dbclick it to add the following codes:

```

ViSession defaultRM, vi;
char buf [256] = {0};
CString s,strTemp;
char* stringTemp;

ViChar buffer [VI_FIND_BUFLLEN];
ViRsrc matches=buffer;
ViUInt32 nmatches;
ViFindList list;

viOpenDefaultRM (&defaultRM);

// acquire USB resource of visa
viFindRsrc(defaultRM, "USB?*",&list,&nmatches, matches);
viOpen (defaultRM,matches,VI_NULL,VI_NULL,&vi);
viPrintf (vi, "*RST\n");

// send the receiving commands
m_combox.GetLBText(m_combox.GetCurSel(),strTemp);
strTemp = strTemp + "\n";
stringTemp = (char *) (LPCTSTR)strTemp;
viPrintf (vi,stringTemp);

// read the result
viScanf (vi, "%t\n", &buf);

// display the results
UpdateData (TRUE);
m_receive = buf;
UpdateData (FALSE);
viClose (vi);
viClose (defaultRM);

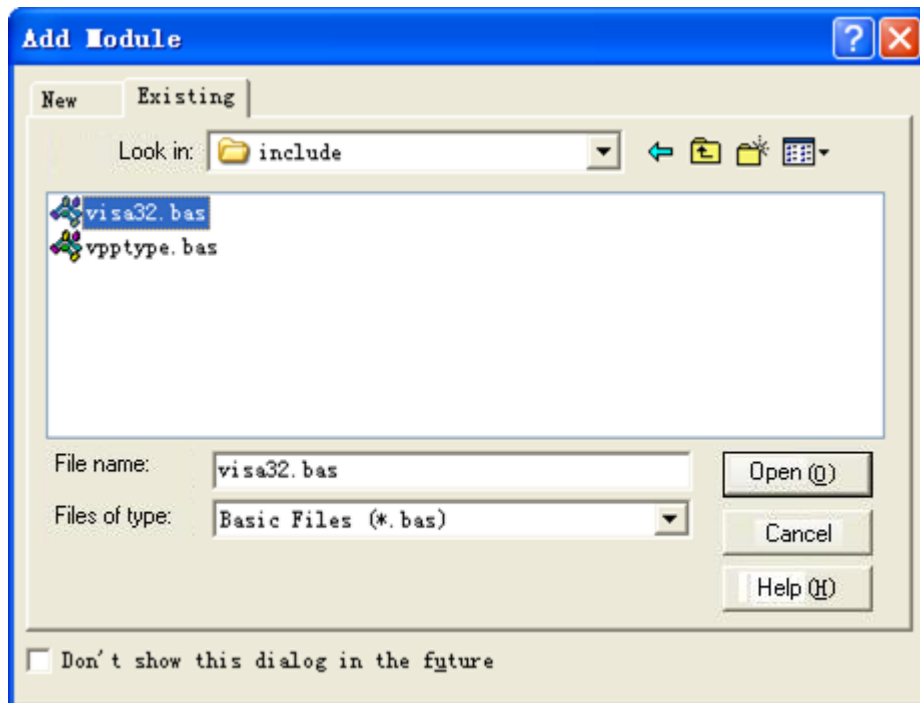
```

6. Save, compile and run the project, you will get an EXE file. When the DP1308A has been successfully connected with PC, choose ***IDN?** and click **"Send and Read"**, the instrument will return the result.

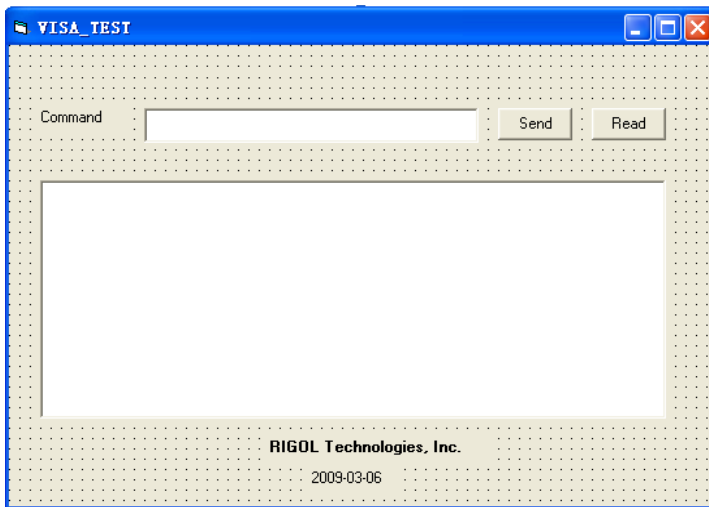
Programming in Visual Basic 6.0

Open Visual Basic 6.0, take the following steps:

1. Create a **Standard EXE** project.
2. Choose **Project**→**Add Module**→**Existing**; find the “**visa.bas**” file in the filefolder of **include** under the path of NI-VISA and add it;



3. Add desired **Text Box** and **CommandButton** in the **Form** window to get the following interface:



4. Enter the programming environment and add the following codes:

```
Private Sub Form_Load()

Dim stat      As ViStatus
Dim dfltRM    As ViSession
Dim sesn      As ViSession
Dim fList     As ViFindList
Dim rsrcName  As String * VI_FIND_BUFLen
Dim instrDesc As String * VI_FIND_BUFLen
Dim nList     As Long
Dim i As Integer
stat = viOpenDefaultRM(dfltRM)
If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then
    Rem Error initializing VISA ..... exiting
    Exit Sub
End If
Rem Find all Serial instruments in the system
stat = viFindRsrc(dfltRM, "?*", fList, nList, rsrcName)

If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then
    Rem Error finding resources ..... exiting
    viClose (dfltRM)
    Exit Sub
End If
```

```
Combo1.AddItem rsrcName
viDeviceID(0) = rsrcName

i = 1

While (nList)
    stat = viFindNext(fList, rsrcName)

    If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then
        Exit Sub
    Else
        Combo1.AddItem rsrcName
        viDeviceID(i) = rsrcName
    End If
    nList = nList - 1
    i = i + 1
Wend

End Sub

Public Function SendToDevice(ByVal DeviceStr As String, RmtCmd As String)

Dim stat As ViStatus
Dim dfltRM As ViSession
Dim sesn As ViSession
Dim retCount As Long
Dim cmdLen As Integer
Dim fList As ViFindList
Dim rsrcName As String * VI_FIND_BUFLen
Dim instrDesc As String * VI_FIND_BUFLen
Dim nList As Long
cmdLen = Len(RmtCmd)

Rem Begin by initializing the system
stat = viOpenDefaultRM(dfltRM)
If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then

Rem Error initializing VISA...exiting
Exit Function
```

End If

Rem Open communication with IO Device

Rem NOTE: For simplicity, we will not show error checking

```
stat = viOpen(dfItRM, DeviceStr, VI_NULL, VI_NULL, sesn)
```

Rem Set the timeout for message-based communication

```
stat = viSetAttribute(sesn, VI_ATTR_TMO_VALUE, 5000)
```

```
stat = viWrite(sesn, RmtCmd, cmdLen, retCount)
```

```
stat = viClose(sesn)
```

```
stat = viClose(dfItRM)
```

End Function

```
Public Function ReadFromDevice(ByVal DeviceStr As String, RmtCmd As String) As String
```

```
Const MAX_CNT = 200
```

```
Dim stat As ViStatus
```

```
Dim dfItRM As ViSession
```

```
Dim sesn As ViSession
```

```
Dim retCount As Long
```

```
Dim buffer As String * MAX_CNT
```

```
Dim cmdLen As Integer
```

```
cmdLen = Len(RmtCmd)
```

Rem Begin by initializing the system

```
stat = viOpenDefaultRM(dfItRM)
```

```
If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then
```

```
Rem Error initializing VISA...exiting
```

```
Exit Function
```

End If

Rem Open communication with IO Device

Rem NOTE: For simplicity, we will not show error checking

```
stat = viOpen(dfItRM, DeviceStr, VI_NULL, VI_NULL, sesn)
```

```
Sleep (100)
```

Rem Set the timeout for message-based communication

```
stat = viSetAttribute(sesn, VI_ATTR_TMO_VALUE, 5000)
Sleep (100)
stat = viWrite(sesn, RmtCmd, cmdLen, retCount)
'DoEvents
Sleep (500)
stat = viRead(sesn, buffer, MAX_CNT, retCount)
'DoEvents

ReadFromDevice = buffer
Sleep (100)
stat = viClose(sesn)
stat = viClose(dfltRM)
End Function
```

5. Save and run the project, you will get a command input interface. After you connect the instrument with PC successfully, the instrument could be controlled easily via commands.

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