

# PROGRAMMING MANUAL

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## DIGITAL STORAGE OSCILLOSCOPE DCS-7500A SERIES

DCS-7507A    DCS-7510A    DCS-7515A



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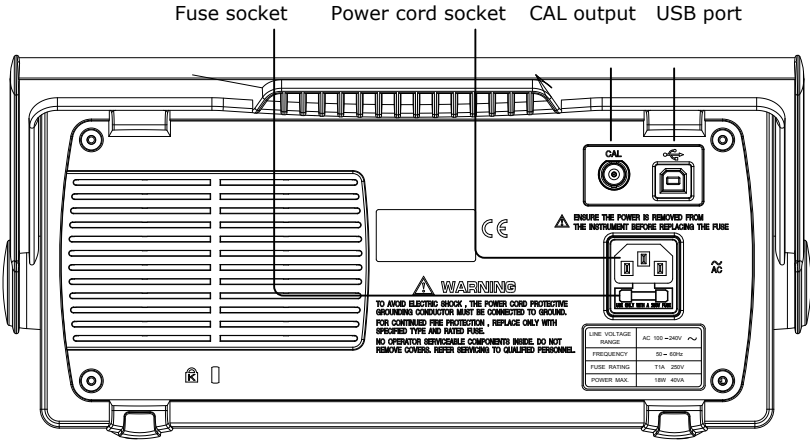
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# 1.INTERFACE OVERVIEW

This manual describes how to use the DCS-7500A series' remote command functionality and lists the command details. The Overview chapter describes how to configure the DCS-7500A series USB remote control interface.

## 1-1.Rear Panel Overview



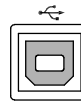
## 1-2.Configuring the USB Interface

USB connection	PC side connector	Type A, host
	DCS-7500A side connector	Type B, device
	Speed	1.1/2.0 (full speed)

USB driver software OS Microsoft Windows 7 or higher  
 File name TEXIO\_CDC.inf (Attached CD)  
 DCS-7500A is allocated to the COM port when installing it. The set is recognized as a serial communications equipment on PC. You must have administrator account to install.

Serial port setting: Speed 12Mbps or less  
 Data-bits : 8 bit  
 Parity : none  
 Stop-bit : 1 bit  
 Flow-control : none

Panel operation 1. Connect the USB cable to the USB device port on the rear.



2. When the PC asks for the USB driver or 'Unknown device' listed in Device Manager, install TEXIO\_CDC.inf attached CD.
3. On the PC, activate a terminal application such as PuTTY. To check the COM port No., see the Device Manager in the PC.
4. Run this query command via the terminal application.  
 \*idn?  
 This command should return the manufacturer, model number, serial number, and firmware version in the following format.  
 TEXIO, DCS-75XXA, XXXXXXXX, V1.00
5. Configuring the command interface is completed.  
 Refer to the other chapters for more details.

 **CAUTION:**

If there is no response, please confirm a device driver, COM port number or the connection of the cable and so on.

 **CAUTION:**

If you change the setting of the USB port in the connection with the PC, May not be able to communicate. Please restart your PC in this case.



## 2.COMMAND OVERVIEW

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

### 2-1.Command Syntax

Compatible standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USB CDC_ACM compatible</li> <li>• SCPI, 1994 (partially compatible)</li> </ul>		
Command format	<pre>trig:del:mod &lt;NR1&gt;LF</pre> <p>1: command header 2: single space 3: parameter 4: message terminator</p>		
Parameter	Type	Description	Example
	<Boolean>	boolean logic	0, 1
	<NR1>	Integers	0, 1, 2, 3
	<NR2>	decimal numbers	0.1, 3.14, 8.5
	<NR3>	floating point	4.5e-1, 8.25e+1
	<NRf>	any of NR1, 2, 3	1, 1.5, 4.5e-1
Message terminator	LF^END	line feed code (hexadecimal 0A) with END message	
	LF	line feed code	
	<dab>^END	last data byte with END message	



#### CAUTION:

- Commands are non-case sensitive.
- On the real input of the value to the parameter, please do not use the symbol as “<”, “>”, “|”. The above symbols are used to facilitate distinction with this manual.

### 3.COMMAND DETAILS

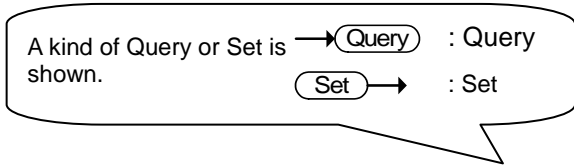
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### 3-1. System Command

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#### 3-1-1. \*IDN

→ Query

---

Description	Returns the oscilloscope ID: manufacturer, model name, serial number, and firmware version. Same as: Utility key → F4
Syntax	*idn?
Example	*idn? Returns TEXIO, DCS-7515A, XXXXXXX, V1.00 the ID

### 3-1-2.\*LRN

→ Query



---

Description	Returns the oscilloscope settings as a data string.
Syntax	*lRn?
Example	*lRn?  :DISPlay:WAVeform 0;ACCumulate 0;CONTrast 0;GRATICule 0;;CHANnel1:DISPlay 1;BWLimit 0;COUPLing 0;INVert 0;OFFSet 2.000e+00;PROBe 3;SCALe 2.000e+00;;CHANnel2:DISPlay 1;BWLimit 0;COUPLing 0;INVert 0;OFFSet 2.000e+00;PROBe 3;SCALe 2.000e+00;;CHANnel1:MATH 0;;TIMEbase:SWEp 0;SCALe 2.500e-06;DELay 0.000e+00;WINDow:SCALe 2.50000e-07;DELay 0.00000e+00;;ACQuire:MODE 0;AVERAge 0;;TRIGger:TYPe 0;SOURce 0;MODE 1;SLOP 0;COUPlE 1;REJect 0;NREJ 0;LEVel 0.00000e+00;PULSe:MODE 0;TIME 0.00000e+00;;VIDeo:TYPe 1;POLarity 0;FIELd 0;LINE 0;;CURSor:SOURce 1;XDISPlay 0;X1Position 75;X2Position 175;YDISPlay 0;Y1Position 54;Y2Position 154;;REF1:DISPlay 0;LOCate 50;;REF2:DISPlay 0;LOCate -50;;RUN

### 3-1-3.\*RST

Set →

---

Description	Resets the DCS-7500A (recalls the default panel settings).  Same as: Save/Recall key → F1
Syntax	*rst
 CAUTION:	In the help mode (the screen display of the function explanation), the command is invalid.
 CAUTION:	The saved content in the internal memory is not initialized by the recall function of "Default Setup".

### 3-1-4.:SYSTem:ERRor

→ Query

Description	Returns the oscilloscope system error message, if there is any.			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:system:error?		:syst:err?	
Parameter	ID	Contents	ID	Contents
	-100	command error	-102	syntax error
	-220	parameter error	-221	settings conflict
	-222	data out of range	-223	too much data
	-224	illegal parameter	-232	invalid format
Example	:system:error? -102		Indicates that the command syntax is wrong.	

:

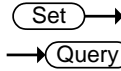
### 3-1-5.SYSTem:VERSion

→ Query

Description	Returns the SCPI version to which the oscilloscope complies to. This is returned as the SCPI version year and revision number (YYYY.V).			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:system:version?		:syst:vers?	
Example	:syst:vers? 1992.0		Returns the SCPI version as 1992.0	

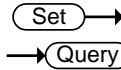


### 3-2-2.:ACQUIRE:HDELay



Description	Set or query Delay On or Delay Off. Same as: Acquire key → F4	
Syntax	< Long > :acquire:hdelay <Boolean> :acquire:hdelay?	< Short > :acq:hdel <Boolean> :acq:hdel?
Parameter	<NR1> Delay 0 Off 1 On	
Example	:acquire:hdelay 1 :acquire:hdelay? 1	Turns Delay On. Returns the Delay as On.

### 3-2-3.:ACQUIRE:MODE




Description	Selects or returns the acquisition mode. Same as: Acquire key → F1 ~ F3	
Syntax	< Long > :acquire:mode <NR1> :acquire:mode?	< Short > :acq:mod <NR1> :acq:mod?
Parameter	<NR1> Mode 0 Normal 1 Peak detect	<NR1> Mode 2 Average
Example	:acquire:mode 2 :acquire:average 2	Selects the average acquisition mode, and select the average number 4.

### 3-2-4.:ACQUIRE<X>:LMEMORY

→ (Query)

Description	Returns the total waveform data in the acquisition memory for long memory.	
Syntax	< Long > :acquire<X>:lmemory?	< Short > :acq<X>:lmem?
Parameter	<X> 1/2	Channel Channel1/2

 **CAUTION:**

- Please note that the number of points is limited to 4000 when the scope is running.
- You can get the full memory depth when the “Single” key is pressed with a triggered signal.
- You can also get the full memory depth when the “STOP” key is pressed,
- However, the long memory may not fully fill up if a slow time base is used with a fast sample rate
- Also note that there are several time base settings that don’t result in 100% of available memory, due to a limited number of available sample rates.

Example	:acquire1:lmemory?	Returns the channel 1 long memory waveform data If both channels are active up to 1M points are returned. If only CH1 is active then up to 2M points are returned.
---------	--------------------	---

Data format	Six data elements are concatenated to form one data string. # A B C D E F A: Data size digit B: Data size C: Time interval D: Channel indicator E: Reserved data F: Waveform data
-------------	---



**# (1 byte)**

The start of data transfer. The value is 0X23 (“#” in ASCII code).

**Data size digit (1 byte)**

Indicates the number of digits used for the data string that follows. The data size digit is 4 for 4000 points, 7 for 1M or 2M points.

**Data size (4 or 7 bytes)**

Indicates the data size. The data size varies from 8008 (4000 points), 2000008 (1M points) or 4000008 (2M points).

8 bytes are total of Time interval, Channel indicator, and Reserved data.

**Time interval (4 bytes)**

Indicates the time interval between two adjacent sampling points in the floating point format, compatible with IEEE 754 standards.

Note: The data is sorted in the little-endian format.

**Channel indicator (1 byte)**

Indicates the channel, 1 (0X01) or 2 (0X02).

**Reserved data (3 bytes)**

An unused data block, 3 bytes.

**Waveform data**

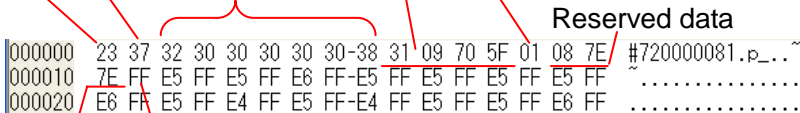
**(8000, 2000000 or 4000000 bytes)**

The waveform data comprised of 2M data points. Each point is made up of 2 bytes (16 bits), two's complement, high byte (MSB) first.

Example 1M points data

Data size digit(7)    Time interval(0X31 09 70 5F)

#                      Data size(2000008)                      Channel indicator(0X01)



Waveform data after this(FF)

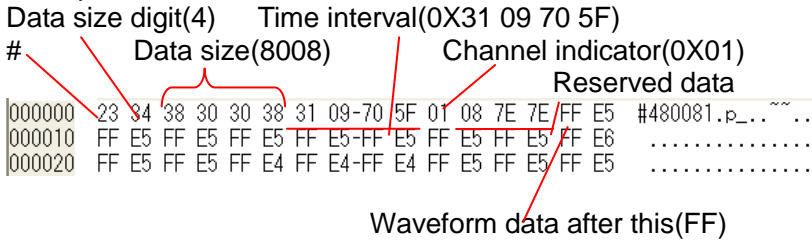
Reserved data

### 3-2-5.:ACQuire<X>:MEMory

→ Query

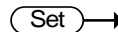
Description	Returns the total waveform data in the acquisition memory.	
Syntax	< Long > :acquire<X>:memory?	< Short > :acq<X>:mem?
Parameter	<X> 1/2	Channel Channel1/2
Example	:acquire1:memory?	Returns the channel 1 waveform data.
Data format	<p>Six data elements are concatenated to form one data string.</p> <p># A B C D E F</p> <p>A: Data size digit B: Data size C: Time interval D: Channel indicator E: Reserved data F: Waveform data</p> <p><b># (1 byte)</b> The start of data transfer. The value is 0X23 (“#” in ASCII code).</p> <p><b>Data size digit (1 bytes)</b> Indicates the number of digits used for the data string that follows. The data size digit is always 4.</p> <p><b>Data size (4 bytes)</b> Indicates the data size. The data size is always 8008 (4000 points per channel). 8 bytes are total of Time interval, Channel indicator, and Reserved data.</p> <p><b>Time interval (4 bytes)</b> Indicates the time interval between two adjacent sampling points in the floating point format, compatible with IEEE 754 standards. Note: The data is sorted in the little-endian format.</p> <p><b>Channel indicator (1 byte)</b> Indicates the channel, 1 (0X01) or 2 (0X02).</p> <p><b>Reserved data (3 bytes)</b> An unused data block, 3 bytes.</p> <p><b>Waveform data (8000 bytes)</b> The waveform data comprised of 4000 data points. Each point is made up of 2 bytes (16 bits), two's complement, high byte (MSB) first.</p>	

Example



### 3-3. Autoset Command

#### 3-3-1.:AUToset



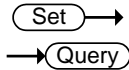

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Description	Runs the Autoset function to automatically configure the horizontal scale, vertical scale, and trigger according to the input signal.	
	Same as: Auto Set key	
Syntax	< Long > :autoset	< Short > :aut

### 3-4.Channel / Math Command

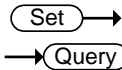
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3-4-3. :CHANnel<X>:DISPlay .....	15
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3-4-5. :CHANnel<X>:INVert .....	16
3-4-6. :CHANnel<X>:MATH .....	17
3-4-7. :CHANnel<X>:OFFSet.....	18
3-4-8. :CHANnel<X>:PROBe:RATio .....	19
3-4-9. :CHANnel<X>:PROBe:TYPE .....	19
3-4-10. :CHANnel<X>:SCALE .....	20

#### 3-4-1.:CHANnel<X>:BWLimit



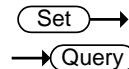
Description	Selects or returns the bandwidth limit on/off. Same as: Channel key → F3			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:channel<X>:bwlimit <Boolean>		:chan<X>:bw <Boolean>	
	:channel<X>:bwlimit?		:chan:bwl?	
Parameter	<X>	Channel	<NR1>	Limit
	1/2	CH1/2	0	Off
			1	On
Example	:channel1:bwlimit 1		Turns on the bandwidth limit for Channel 1.	

### 3-4-2.:CHANnel<X>:COUPling



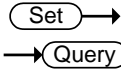
Description	Selects or returns the coupling mode. Same as: Channel key → F1			
Syntax	< Long > :channel<X>:coupling <NR1> :channel<X>:coupling?		< Short > :chan<X>:coup <NR1> :chan:coup?	
Parameter	<X> 1/2	Channel CH1/2	<NR1> 0 1 2	Coupling mode AC coupling DC coupling Ground coupling
Example	:channel1:coupling 1		Selects the DC coupling for Channel 1.	

### 3-4-3.:CHANnel<X>:DISPlay



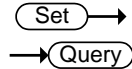
Description	Turns a channel on/off or returns its status. Same as: Channel key			
Syntax	< Long > :channel<X>:display <Boolean> :channel<X>:display?		< Short > :chan<X>:disp <Boolean> :chan<X>:disp?	
Parameter	<X> 1/2	Channel CH1/2	<NR1> 0 1	Channel on/off Off On
Example	:channel1:display 1		Turns on Channel 1.	

### 3-4-4.:CHANnel<X>:EXPand



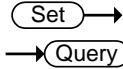
Description	Sets Expand from ground or from center for a channel. Queries the Expand status of a channel. Same as: Channel key→Expand			
Syntax	< Long > :channel<X>:expand <Boolean> :channel<X>:expand?		< Short > :chan<X>:exp <Boolean> :chan<X>:exp?	
Parameter	<X> 1/2	Channel CH1/2	<NR1> 0 1	Expand Ground Center
Example	:channel1:expand 1 :channel1:expand? 1		Sets Channel 1 to Expand from Center. Returns expand from center (1) as channel 1's Expand status.	

### 3-4-5.:CHANnel<X>:INVert



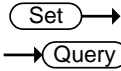
Description	Inverts a channel or returns its status. Same as: Channel key → F2			
Syntax	< Long > :channel<X>:invert <Boolean> :channel<X>:invert?		< Short > :chan<X>:inv <Boolean> :chan<X>:inv?	
Parameter	<X> 1/2	Channel CH1/2	<NR1> 0 1	Channel invert Off On
Example	:channel1:invert 1		Inverts Channel 1.	

### 3-4-6.:CHANnel<X>:MATH



Description	Selects or returns the math operation type. Same as: Math key → F1		
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >
	:channel<X>:math <NR1>		:chan<X>:math <NR1>
	:channel<X>:math?		:chan<X>:math?
Parameter	<X>	Channel	<NR1> Math operation
	1/2	CH1 or CH2	0 Math off
			1 Add
			2 Subtract
			3 Multiply
			4 FFT
			5 FFTrms
Example1	:channel1:math 2		Channel 1 – Channel 2
Example2	:channel2:math 2		Channel 2 – Channel 1
Example3	:channel2:math 4		Runs FFT on Channel 2

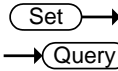
### 3-4-7.:CHANnel<X>:OFFSet



Description	Sets or returns the offset level for a channel. The offset level range depends on the vertical scale. Unit: V		
Syntax	< Long > :channel<X>:offset <NR3> :channel<X>:offset?		< Short > :chan<X>:offs <NR3> :chan<X>:offs?
Parameter	<X> 1/2	Channel CH1/2	<NR3> Offset level ±0.4 ±0.4V (2mV/div~20mV/div) ±4 ±4V (50mV/div~200mV/div) ±40 ±40V (500mV/div~2V/div) ±300 ±300V (5V/div~10V/div)
Example	:channel1:scale 1.00e-2 :channel1:offset 2.00e-2		Sets the Channel 1 scale to 10mV/div. Sets the Channel 1 offset to 20mV.

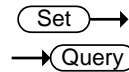


### 3-4-8.:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:RATio



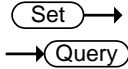
Description	Sets or returns the probe attenuation factor. Same as: Channel key → variable knob			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:channel<X>:probe:ratio<NR> f> <NRf>		:chan<X>:prob:rat <NRf>	
	:channel<X>:probe:ratio?		:chan<X>:prob:rat?	
Parameter	<X>	Channel	<NRf>	Probe attenuation factor
	1/2	CH1/2	0.1/0.2/0.5 1/2/5 10/20/50 100/200/500 1000/2000	0.1x/0.2x/0.5x 1x/2x/5x 10x/20x/50x 100x/200x/500x 1000x/2000x
Example	:channel1:probe:ratio 1		Sets the Channel 1 probe attenuation factor to 1x.	

### 3-4-9.:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:TYPE



Description	Sets or returns the probe type (voltage/current). Same as: Channel key → F4			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:channel<X>:probe:type <boolean>		:chan<X>:prob:type <boolean>	
	:channel<X>:probe:type?		:chan<X>:prob:type?	
Parameter	<X>	Channel	<boolean>	Probe type
	1/2	CH1/2	0 1	Voltage Current
Example	:channel1:probe:type 1		Sets the Channel 1 probe type to Current.	

### 3-4-10.:CHANnel<X>:SCALE

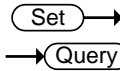


Description	Sets or returns the vertical scale. The scale depends on the probe attenuation factor. Same as: Volts/Div knob Unit: V/div			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:channel<X>:scale <NR3>		:chan<X>:scal <NR3>	
	:channel<X>:scale?		:chan<X>:scal?	
Parameter	<X>	Channel	<NR3>	Vertical scale
	1/2	CH1/2	2e-3 ~ 1e+1	2mV ~ 10V (Probe x1)
			2e-2 ~ 1e+2	20mV ~ 100V (Probe x10)
			2e-1 ~ 1e+3	200mV ~ 1000V (Probe x100)
Example	:channel1:probe:ratio 1    Sets the Channel 1 probe attenuation factor to x1. :channel1:scale 2.00e-3    Sets the Channel 1 vertical scale to 2mV/div.			

### 3-5.Math Command

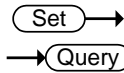
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#### 3-5-1.:MATH:OPERator



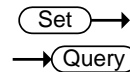
Description	Sets the math operator.			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:MATH:OPERator {PLUS 0 MINUS 1 MUL 2 FF T 3 FFTRMS 4}		:MATH:OPER {PLUS 0 MINUS 1 MUL  L 2 FFT 3 FFTRMS 4}	
	:MATH:OPERator?		:MATH:OPER?	
Parameter	PLUS 0	Addition	MINUS 1	Subtraction
	MUL 2	Multiplication	FFT 3	FFT
	FFTRMS 4	FFTRMS		
Example	:MATH:OPER PLUS		Sets the operator to addition.	

### 3-5-2.:MATH:POSition



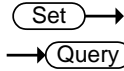
Description	Sets or vertical position (in grid divisions) of the math output waveform.	
Syntax	< Long > :MATH:POSition <NR3> :MATH:POSition?	< Short > :MATH:POS <NR3> :MATH:POS?
Parameters	<NR3>	-12.00 ~ +12.00, with 0.00 being the center division.
Example	:MATH:POS 3.00	Sets the position to the 3 <sup>rd</sup> division above the center division.

### 3-5-3.:MATH:FFT:SOURce



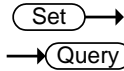
Description	Sets the source channel for FFT math.	
Syntax	< Long > :MATH:FFT:SOURce {CH1 1 CH2 2} :MATH:FFT:SOURce?	< Short > :MATH:FFT:SOUR {CH1 1 CH2 2} :MATH:FFT:SOUR?
Parameters	CH1 1 Channel 1	CH2 2 Channel 2
Example	:MATH:FFT:SOUR 1	Sets the source to CH1

### 3-5-4.:MATH:FFT:WINDow



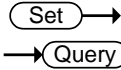
Description	Sets FFT window type.	
Syntax	< Long > :MATH:FFT:WINDow {HANning 0 FLATtop 1 RECTangular 2 BLAckman 3}	< Short > :MATH:FFT:WIND {HAN 0 FLAT 1 RECT 2 BLA 3}
Parameters	HANning 0 FLATtop 1 RECTangular 2 BLAckman 3	Hanning window Flattop window Rectangular window Blackman window
Example	:MATH:FFT:WIND HAN	Sets the window type to Hanning.

### 3-5-5.:MATH:FFT:SCALE



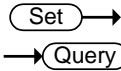
Description	Sets the FFT scale in dB.	
Syntax	< Long > :MATH:FFT:SCALE {20 10 5 2 1}	< Short > :MATH:FFT:SCAL {20 10 5 2 1}
Parameters	20    20 dB 10    10 dB 5     5 dB	2    2 dB 1    1 dB
Example	:MATH:FFT:SCAL 5	Sets the vertical scale to 5 dB.

### 3-5-6.:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:SCALE



Description	Sets the horizontal zoom scale.			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:SCALE {20 10 5 2 1}		:MATH:FFT:HOR:SCAL {20 10 5 2 1}	
Parameters	20	20x zoom	2	2x zoom
	10	10x zoom	1	1x zoom
	5	5x zoom		
Example	:MATH:FFT:HOR:SCAL 5		Sets the zoom to 5x.	

### 3-5-7.:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:POSITION

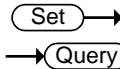



Description	Sets or horizontal position (in Hz) of the FFT waveform.		
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >
	:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:POSITION? <NR2>		:MATH:FFT:HOR:POS <NR2>
	:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:POSITION?		:MATH:FFT:HOR:POS?
Parameters	<NR3>	Horizontal position in Hz.	
Example	:MATH:FFT:HOR:POS 118000000		Sets the horizontal position to 118 MHz.

### 3-6.Cursor Command

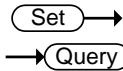
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#### 3-6-1.:CURSor:X<X>Position



Description	Sets or returns the horizontal (X axis) cursor position. Same as: Cursor key → F5 (X-Y) →F2 (X1) or F3 (X2) + Variable knob	
Syntax	< Long > :cursor:x<X>position <NR3> :cursor:x<X>position?	< Short > :curs:x<X>p <NR3> :curs:x<X>p?
Parameter	<X> 1 2	Cursor 1 or 2 <NR3> Cursor X1 Cursor X2
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	The set and returned data format is <NR3> as follows. CH1, CH2, Math(except FFT/FFT rms): time (s) Math (FFT/FFT rms): frequency (Hz)	
Example	:cursor:xdisplay 1 :cursor:x1position 1.00E-06	Puts the horizontal cursor X1 on the 1us position.
	:channel:math 4 :cursor:xdisplay 1 :cursor:x1position? → 2.500E+03	Returns the X1 cursor position as 2500Hz in the Math FFT mode.

### 3-6-2.:CURSor:Y<X>Position




Description	Selects or returns the vertical (Y axis) cursor position. Same as: Cursor key →F5 (X-Y) → F2(Y1) or F3(Y2) + Vertical knob		
Syntax	< Long >	< Short >	
	:cursor:y<X>position <NR3>	:curs:y<X>p <NR3>	
	:cursor:y<X>position?	:curs:y<X>p?	
Parameter	<X>	Cursor 1 or 2 <NR3>	Cursor position
	1	Cursor Y1	
	2	Cursor Y2	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	The set and returned data format is <NR3> as follows. CH1, CH2, Math (except FFT):voltage/current(V/A) Math (FFT): decibel (dB)		
Example	:cursor:ydisplay 1 :cursor:y1position 10E-03	Puts the vertical cursor Y1 on the 10mV position.	
	:channel:math 4 :cursor:ydisplay 1 :cursor:y1position? → 2.500E+00	Returns the Y1 cursor position as 2.5dB in the Math FFT mode.	



3-6-3.:CURSor:<X>DELta

→ Query

Description	Returns the distance between two horizontal (X axis) or vertical (Y axis) cursors. Same as: Cursor key →F5 (X-Y) → F4	
Syntax	< Long >	< Short >
	:cursor:<X>delta?	:curs:<X>del?
Parameter	<X>	Horizontal or vertical cursor
	x	Horizontal cursor (X axis)
	y	Vertical cursor (Y axis)
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	The returned data format is <NR3> as follows. CH1, CH2, Math (CH1±CH2): time (s) for horizontal cursor, voltage (V) for vertical cursor Math (FFT): frequency (Hz) for horizontal cursor, decibel (dB) for vertical cursor	
Example	:channel:math 4 :cursor:xdisplay 1 :cursor:xdelta? → 2.500E+03	Returns the frequency (2500Hz) between the two horizontal cursors in the Math FFT mode.
	:channel:math 4 :cursor:ydisplay 1 :cursor:ydelta? → 2.500E+00	Returns the decibel (2.5dB) between the two vertical cursors in the Math FFT mode.

### 3-6-4.:CURSor:<X>DISplay

(Set) →

Description	Turns the horizontal or vertical cursors on/off. Same as: Cursor key		
Syntax	< Long > :cursor:y<X>display <Boolean>	< Short > :curs:y<X>dis <Boolean>	
Parameter	<X> x y	X or Y cursor X (horizontal) Y (vertical)	<NR1> 0 1 Cursor on/off Off On
Example	:cursor:ydisplay 1		Turn Y cursor on.

### 3-6-5.:CURSor:SOURce

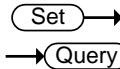
(Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Selects or returns the cursor source channel. Same as: Cursor key →F1 (Source)		
Syntax	< Long > :cursor:source <NR1> :cursor:source?	< Short > :curs:sour <NR1> :curs:sour?	
Parameter	<NR1> 1 2 3	Cursor source channel Channel 1 Channel 2 Math result	
Example	:cursor:source 2		Selects Channel 2 as the cursor source.

### 3-7.Display Command

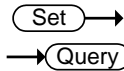
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#### 3-7-1.:DISPlay:ACCumulate



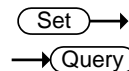
Description	Turns the display accumulate mode on/off or returns its status. Same as: Display key → F2	
Syntax	< Long > :display:accumulate <Boolean> :display:accumulate?	< Short > :disp:acc <Boolean> :disp:acc?
Parameter	<NR1> Display accumulation 0 Off 1 On	
Example	:display:accumulate 1	Turns on the accumulation.

### 3-7-2.:DISPlay:CONTRast



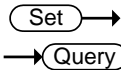
Description	Sets or returns the display contrast level. Same as: Display key → F4	
Syntax	< Long > :display:contrast <NR1> :display:contrast?	< Short > :disp:cont <NR1> :disp:cont?
Parameter	<NR1> Display contrast 0 ~ 20 Lowest (0) to the Highest (20)	
Example	:display:contrast 10	Sets the display contrast to the middle (10).

### 3-7-3.:DISPlay:GRATICule



Description	Sets or returns the display grid type. Same as: Display key → F5	
Syntax	< Long > :display:graticule <NR1> :display:graticule?	< Short > :disp:grat <NR1> :disp:grat?
Parameter	<NR1> Grid type 0 Full mode 1 Cross mode	<NR1> Grid type 2 Frame mode
Example	:display:graticule 0	Selects the full grid.

### 3-7-4.:DISPlay:WAVEform



Description	Sets or returns the display waveform type. Same as: Display key → F1	
Syntax	< Long > :display:waveform <NR1> :display:waveform?	< Short > :disp:wav <NR1> :disp:wav?
Parameter	<NR1> Display waveform type 0 Vectors 1 Dots	
Example	:display:waveform 0	Selects the vectors waveform.

### 3-7-5.:REFResh



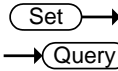
Description	Erases the existing waveform and draws a new one. Same as: Display key → F3	
Syntax	< Long > :refresh	< Short > :refr


## 3-8.Measure Command

---

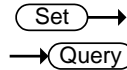
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### 3-8-1.:MEASure:DELAY1



Description	Sets or returns the first source channel for the delay automatic measurement. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → F3 → Select delay measurement function → F1 (Source1)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:delay1 <NR1> :measure:delay1?	< Short > :meas:delay1 <NR1> :meas:delay1?
Parameter	<NR1> 1 / 2	Channel for Source 1 Channel 1 / 2
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	The display of screen menu and Delay time measurement value are not update, but the setting in the inside and measurement value by the command reading are reflected.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1	Select Channel1 as the first source channel.


### 3-8-2.:MEASure:DELAY2



Description	Sets or returns the second source channel for the delay automatic measurement. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → F3 → Select delay measurement function → F2 (Source2)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:delay2 <NR1> :measure:delay2?	< Short > :meas:delay2 <NR1> :meas:delay2?
Returns	<NR1> 1 / 2	Channel for Source 2 Channel 1 / 2
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	The display of screen menu and Delay time measurement value are not update, but the setting in the inside and measurement value by the command reading are reflected.	
Example	:measure:delay2 1	Select Channel1 as the second source channel.


### 3-8-3.:MEASure:FALL

→ Query

Description	Returns the fall time measurement result. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → F3 (Fall Time)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:fall?	< Short > :meas:fall?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:fall?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the fall time.

### 3-8-4.:MEASure:FFFDelay


→ Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the first falling edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:fffdelay?	< Short > :meas:fffd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:fffdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, then measure the FFF.




### 3-8-5.:MEASure:FFRDelay

→ (Query)

Description	Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the first rising edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:ffrdelay?	< Short > :meas:ffrd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:ffrdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure FFR.


### 3-8-6.:MEASure:FOVShoot

→ (Query)

Description	Returns the fall overshoot ratio for the waveform amplitude. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (FOVShoot)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:fovshoot?	< Short > :meas:fovs?
Returns	<NR2> with % sign	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:fovshoot?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the fall overshoot ratio.


### 3-8-7.:MEASure:FPReshoot

→ Query

Description	Returns fall preshoot ratio for the waveform amplitude. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (FPREShoot)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:fpreshoot?	< Short > :meas:fpr?
Returns	<NR2> with % sign	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:fpreshoot?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the fall preshoot ratio.


### 3-8-8.:MEASure:FREQUENCY

→ Query

Description	Returns the frequency value. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → F3 (Frequency)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:frequency?	< Short > :meas:freq?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: Hz	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:frequency?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the frequency.


### 3-8-9.:MEASure:FRFDelay

→ Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the first falling edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:frfdelay?	< Short > :meas:frfd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:frfdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure FRF.


### 3-8-10.:MEASure:FRRDelay

→ Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the first rising edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:frrdelay?	< Short > :meas:frrd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:frrdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure FRR.


### 3-8-11.:MEASure:LFFDelay

→ Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the last falling edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:lffdelay?	< Short > :meas:lffd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 CAUTION:	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:lffdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LFF.


### 3-8-12.:MEASure:LFRDelay

→ Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the last rising edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:lfrdelay?	< Short > :meas:lfrd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 CAUTION:	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:lfrdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LFR.


### 3-8-13.:MEASure:LRFDelay

→ Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the last falling edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:lrfdelay?	< Short > :meas:lrfd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit:s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:lrfdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LRF.


### 3-8-14.:MEASure:LRRDelay

→ Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the last rising edge of source2. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → Select delay measurement function by VARIABLE knob	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:lrrdelay?	< Short > :meas:lrrd?
Returns	<NR3> Unit:s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Select the two delay channels before entering this command: :measure:delay1 <NR1> and :measure:delay2 <NR1>.	
Example	:measure:delay1 1 :measure:delay2 2 :measure:lrrdelay?	Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LRR.


### 3-8-15.:MEASure:NWIDth

→ Query

Description	Returns the first negative pulse width timing. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → F3 (-Width)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:nwidth?	< Short > :meas:nwid?
Returns	<NR3> Unit :s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:nwidth?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the negative pulse width.


### 3-8-16.:MEASure:PDUTy

→ Query

Description	Returns the positive duty cycle ratio. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → F3 (DutyCycle)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:pduity?	< Short > :meas:pdut?
Returns	<NR2> with % sign	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:pduity?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the positive duty cycle.


### 3-8-17.:MEASure:PERiod

→ Query

Description	Returns the period. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Period)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:period?	< Short > :meas:per?
Returns	<NR3>      Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:period?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the period.


### 3-8-18.:MEASure:PWIDth

→ Query

Description	Returns the first positive pulse width. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (+Width)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:pwidth?	< Short > :meas:pwid?
Returns	<NR3>      Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:pwidth?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the positive pulse width.


### 3-8-19.:MEASure:RISe

→ Query

Description	Returns the rise time measurement result. Same as: Measure key → F1~F5 → F3 (RiseTime)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:rise?	< Short > :meas:ris?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: s	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:rise?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the rise time.

### 3-8-20.:MEASure:ROVShoot


→ Query

Description	Returns rise overshoot ratio for the waveform amplitude in percentage. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (ROVShoot)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:rovshoot?	< Short > :meas:rovs?
Returns	<NR2> with % sign	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:rovshoot?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the rise overshoot ratio.



### 3-8-21.:MEASure:RPReshoot

→ Query

Description	Returns rise preshoot ratio for the waveform amplitude in percentage. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (RPReshoot)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:rppreshoot?	< Short > :meas:rpr?
Returns	<NR2> with % sign	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:rppreshoot?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the rise preshoot ratio.

### 3-8-22.:MEASure:SOURce

Set →

→ Query

Description	Selects the measurement channel.	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:source <NR1> :measure:source?	< Short > :meas:sour <NR1> :meas:sour?
Parameter	<NR1> 1 / 2	Channel 1/2
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:rise?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the rise time.

### 3-8-23.:MEASure:VAMPlitude

→ Query

---

Description Returns the voltage difference between the global high voltage and the global low voltage.

Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vamp)

---

Syntax	< Long >	< Short >
	:measure:vamplitude?	:meas:vamp?

---

Returns <NR3> Unit: V



**CAUTION:**

Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

---

Example	:measure:source 1	Selects Channel 1,
	:measure:vamplitude?	and then measures the Voltage amplitude.

### 3-8-24.:MEASure:VAverage

→ Query

---

Description Returns the average voltage.

Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vav)

---

Syntax	< Long >	< Short >
	:measure:vaverage?	:meas:vav?

---

Returns <NR3> Unit: V



**CAUTION:**


Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

---

Example	:measure:source 1	Selects Channel 1,
	:measure:vaverage?	and then measures the average Voltage.


3-8-25.:MEASure:VHI

→ Query

Description	Returns the global high voltage. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vhi)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:vhi?	< Short > :meas:vhi?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: V	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:vhi?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the global high Voltage.


3-8-26.:MEASure:VLO

→ Query

Description	Returns the global low voltage. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vlo)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:vlo?	< Short > :meas:vlo?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: V	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:vlo?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the global low Voltage.


### 3-8-27.:MEASure:VMAX

→(Query)

Description	Returns the maximum amplitude. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vmax)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:vmax?	< Short > :meas:vmax?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: V	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:vmax?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the maximum amplitude.


### 3-8-28.:MEASure:VMIN

→(Query)

Description	Returns the minimum amplitude. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vmin)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:vmin?	< Short > :meas:vmin?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: V	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:vmin?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the minimum amplitude.


### 3-8-29.:MEASure:VPP

→ Query

Description	Returns the peak-to-peak amplitude (difference between maximum and minimum amplitude). Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vpp)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:vpp?	< Short > :meas:vpp?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: V	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:vpp?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the peak-to-peak amplitude.

### 3-8-30.:MEASure:VRMS

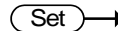
→ Query

Description	Returns the root-mean-square voltage. Same as: Measure key → F1 ~ F5 → F3 (Vrms)	
Syntax	< Long > :measure:vrms?	< Short > :meas:vrms?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: V	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:measure:source 1 :measure:vrms?	Selects Channel 1, and then measures the root mean square voltage.

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#### 3-9-1.:GONogo:CLEar



Description	<p>Clears the Go No-Go test result ratio.          This is the equivalent to clearing the “failed” to “total tests” result ratio as shown in the Go-NoGo menu.          Same as: Utility key → More (F5) →Go-NoGo Menu(F1)→Ratio:(F5).</p>	
Note	<p>Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTion 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.</p>	
Syntax	<p>&lt; Long &gt;          :GONogo:CLEar</p>	<p>&lt; Short &gt;          :GON:CLE</p>

### 3-9-2.:GONogo:EXECute

Set →

→ Query

Description	Starts or stops the Go-NoGo testing. Same as: Utility key → More (F5) →Go-NoGo Menu(F1)→Go-NoGo(F4).	
Note	Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.	
Syntax	< Long > :GONogo:EXECute {0 1} :GONogo:EXECute?	< Short > :GON:EXEC {0 1} :GON:EXEC?
Parameter/ Return parameter	0 1	Off. Stop Go-NoGo testing. On. Start Go-NoGo testing.
Example	:GON:EXEC 0	Turn Go-NoGo off.

### 3-9-3.:GONogo:FUNCTION

Set →

→ Query

Description	Initializes the oscilloscope for the Go-NoGo mode. This command must be used to initialize the oscilloscope for Go-NoGo mode before any Go-NoGo commands can be executed. To exit from Go-NoGo mode, use this function to un-initialize Go-NoGo mode.	
Syntax	< Long > :GONogo:FUNCTION {0 1} :GONogo:FUNCTION?	< Short > :GON:FUNC {0 1} :GON:FUNC ?
Parameter/ Return parameter	0 1	Un-initialize the oscilloscope from Go-NoGo mode. Initialize the oscilloscope for Go-NoGo mode.
Example	:GON:FUNC 1	Initialize the scope.

### 3-9-4.:GONogo:NGCount?

→ Query

Description	Returns the test result count ratio (failed count, total count).	
Syntax	< Long > :GON:NGC?	< Short > :GON:NGC?
Return parameter	<NR1>, <NR1>	<failed count>, <total count>
Example	:GON:NGC? >2,128	2 fails from 128 Go-NoGo tests.

### 3-9-5.:GONogo:NGDefine

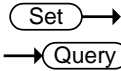
Set →

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the Go-NoGo boundary template conditions.	
Note	Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.	
Syntax	< Long > :GONogo:NGDefine {0 1} :GONogo:NGDefine?	< Short > :GON:NGD {0 1} :GON:NGD
Parameter/ Return parameter	0 1	No-Go when the waveform doesn't exceed the boundary template. No-Go when the waveform exceeds the boundary template.
Example	:GON:NGD 1	NoGo conditions set to when outside template.

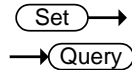


### 3-9-6.:GONogo:SOURce



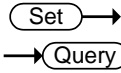
Description	Sets the Go-NoGo channel source.	
Note	Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNcTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.	
Syntax	< Long > :GONogo:SOURce {1 2} :GONogo:SOURce?	< Short > :GON:SOUR {1 2} :GON:SOUR?
Parameter/ Return parameter	1 2	Sets the source to channel 1 Sets the source to channel 2
Example	:GON:SOUR 1	Sets the source to channel 1.

### 3-9-7.:GONogo:VIOLation



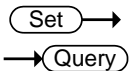
Description	Sets or queries the Go-NoGo violation conditions.	
Note	Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNcTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.	
Syntax	< Long > :GONogo:VIOLation {0 1} :GONogo:VIOLation?	< Short > :GON:VIOL {0 1} :GON:VIOL?
Parameter/ Return parameter	0 1	Violation condition = "Continue" Violation condition = "Stop"
Example	:GON:VIOL 1	Sets the violation condition to "Continue".

### 3-9-8.:TEMPlate:MODE



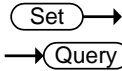
Description	Sets or queries the Go-NoGo template mode. When Auto mode is selected, CH1 or CH2 are used as the template source. When Normal mode is selected, the template source can be selected from internal memory (W1~W15, RefA or RefB).	
Note	Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.	
Syntax	< Long > :TEMPlate:MODE {0 1} :TEMPlate:MODE?	< Short > :TEMP:MOD {0 1} :TEMP:MOD?
Parameter/ Return parameter	0 1	Select Normal template mode. Select Auto template mode.
Example	:TEMP:MOD 1	Set to Auto mode.

### 3-9-9.:TEMPlate:MAX



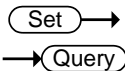
Description	Sets or queries the template used for the MAX boundary (W1~W15, RefA).	
Note	<p>A template can only be defined for the MAX or MIN template, not both.</p> <p>Before this command can be used, please set the template mode to normal using the :TEMPlate:MODE 0 command.</p> <p>Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.</p>	
Syntax	<p>&lt; Long &gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:MAX &lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:MAX?</p>	<p>&lt; Short &gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:MAX &lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:MAX?</p>
Parameter/ Return parameter	<p>0</p> <p>1~15</p>	<p>Set RefA as the MAX template.</p> <p>Set W1 ~ W15 as the MAX template</p>
Example	:TEMP:MAX? >1	RefA is the template.

### 3-9-10.:TEMPlate:MIN



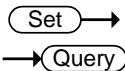
Description	Sets or queries the template used for the MIN boundary (W1~W15, RefB).	
Note	<p>A template can only be defined for the MAX or MIN template, not both.</p> <p>Before this command can be used, please set the template mode to normal using the :TEMPlate:MODE 0 command.</p> <p>Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.</p>	
Syntax	<p>&lt; Long &gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:MIN &lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:MIN?</p>	<p>&lt; Short &gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:MIN &lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:MIN?</p>
Parameter/ Return parameter	<p>0</p> <p>1~15</p>	<p>Set RefB as the MIN template.</p> <p>Set W1 ~ W15 as the MIN template</p>
Example	:TEMP :MIN ? >1	RefB is the template.

### 3-9-11.:TEMPlate:POSition:MAX



Description	Sets and queries the position of the MAX template in grid divisions. 1 grid division = 25 on-screen pixels.	
Note	<p>This command will not alter the position of the waveform (RefA, W1~15) in memory, unless the template is saved with the :TEMPlate:SAVe :MAXimum command.</p> <p>Before this command can be used, please set the template mode to normal using the :TEMPlate:MODE 0 command.</p> <p>Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTion 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.</p>	
Syntax	<p>&lt; Long &gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:POSition:MAX &lt;NR2&gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:POS:MAX?</p>	<p>&lt; Short &gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:POS:MAX &lt;NR2&gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:POS:MAX?</p>
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR2>	-12.00 ~ 12.00 Div. 0 represents the center division.
Example	:TEMP:POS:MAX 2.00	Sets the template to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> grid division above the center division.

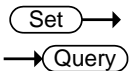
### 3-9-12.:TEMPlate:POSition:MIN



Description	Sets and queries the position of the MIN template in grid divisions. 1 grid division = 25 on-screen pixels.	
Note	<p>This command will not alter the position of the waveform (RefA, W1~15) in memory, unless the template is saved with the :TEMPlate:SAVe :MINimum command.</p> <p>Before this command can be used, please set the template mode to normal using the :TEMPlate:MODE 0 command.</p> <p>Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTion 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.</p>	
Syntax	<p>&lt; Long &gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:POSition:MIN &lt;NR2&gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:POS:MIN?</p>	<p>&lt; Short &gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:POS:MIN &lt;NR2&gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:POS:MIN?</p>
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR2>	-12.00 ~ 12.00 Div. 0 represents the center division.
Example	:TEMP:POS:MIN 2.00	Sets the template to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> grid division above the center division.



### 3-9-15.:TEMPlate:TOLerance



Description	Sets or queries the tolerance (as a percentage) of the auto template.	
Note	<p>Before this command can be used, please set the template mode to auto using the :TEMPlate:MODE 1 command.</p> <p>Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTioN 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.</p>	
Syntax	<p>&lt; Long &gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:TOLerance &lt;NR2&gt;</p> <p>:TEMPlate:TOLerance?</p>	<p>&lt; Short &gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:TOL &lt;NR2&gt;</p> <p>:TEMP:TOL?</p>
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR2>	0.4 ~ 40.0 (0.4% ~ 40.0%).
Example	:TEMP:TOL 10	Sets the tolerance to 10%.



### 3-9-16.:TEMPlate:SAVe:AUTO



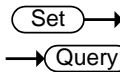
---

Description	Saves the auto template. Same as: Utility key → More (F5) →Go-NoGo Menu(F1)→Template Edit(F1)→Save & Create(F4).				
Note	Before this command can be used, please set the template mode to auto using the :TEMPlate:MODE 1 command. Before any Go-NoGo command can be used, please use the :GONogo:FUNCTION 1 command to initialize the oscilloscope.				
Syntax	<table><tr><td data-bbox="325 683 434 715">&lt; Long &gt;</td><td data-bbox="680 683 792 715">&lt; Short &gt;</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="325 726 602 758">:TEMPlate:SAVe:AUTO</td><td data-bbox="680 726 882 758">:TEMP:SAV:AUT</td></tr></table>	< Long >	< Short >	:TEMPlate:SAVe:AUTO	:TEMP:SAV:AUT
< Long >	< Short >				
:TEMPlate:SAVe:AUTO	:TEMP:SAV:AUT				

### 3-10.Data Logging Command

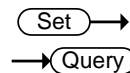
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#### 3-10-1.:DATALOG:STATE



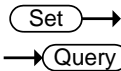
Description	Turns the datalogging function on/off. Same as: Utility key → More (F5) →Data Logging Menu(F3)→Data Logging (F1).	
Syntax	< Long > :DATALOG:STATE {0 1} :DATALOG:STATE?	< Short > :DATALOG:STATE {0 1} :DATALOG:STATE?
Parameter/ Return parameter	0 1	Off. Stop data logging function. On. Start data logging function.
Example	:DATALOG:STATE 1	Turn data logging on.

#### 3-10-2.:DATALOG:SOURce



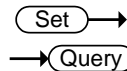
Description	Sets or queries the data logging source channel.	
Syntax	< Long > :DATALOG:SOURce{1 2} :DATALOG:SOURce?	< Short > :DATALOG:SOUR{1 2} :DATALOG:SOUR?
Parameter/ Return parameter	1 2	Sets CH1 as the source channel Sets CH2 as the source channel
Example	:DATALOG:SOUR 1	Set source as CH1.

### 3-10-3.:DATALOG:SAVe



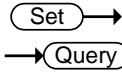
Description	Sets the save type as waveform or image.	
Syntax	< Long > :DATALOG:SAVe {0 1} :DATALOG:SAVe?	< Short > :DATALOG:SAV {0 1} :DATALOG:SAV?
Parameter/ Return parameter	0 1	Save as image Save as waveform
Example	:DATALOG:SAVe 1	Set the save type to waveform.

### 3-10-4.:DATALOG:INTerval



Description	Sets or queries the interval time between each recording.	
Syntax	< Long > :DATALOG:INTerval <NR1> :DATALOG:INTerval?	< Short > :DATALOG:INT <NR1> :DATALOG:INT?
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1>	Discrete time intervals in seconds: {2 3 4 5 10 20 30 60 120 300 600 1200  1800}
Example	:DATALOG:INT 2	Sets the interval time to 2 seconds.

### 3-10-5.:DATALOG:DURation



Description	Sets or queries the duration time of each recording.	
Syntax	< Long >	< Short >
	:DATALOG:DURation <NR1>	:DATALOG:DUR <NR1>
	:DATALOG:DURation?	:DATALOG:DUR?
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1>	Discrete recording time in minutes: {5 10 15 20 25 30 60 90 120 150 180 210  240 270 300 330 360 390 420 450 480  510 540 570 600 1200 1800 2400 3000  3600 4200 4800 5400 6000}
Example	:DATALOG:DUR 5	Sets the recording time to 5 minutes.

### 3-11. Save/Recall Command

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#### 3-11-1.:MEMory<X>:RECall:SETup



Description	Recalls a panel setting from the internal memory. Same as: Save/Recall key (recall) → F2	
Syntax	< Long > :memory<x>:recall:setup	< Short > :mem<x>:rec:set
Parameter	<X> 1 ~ 15	Internal memory S1 ~ S15
Example	:memory1:recall:setup	Recalls the settings from the internal memory S1.

### 3-11-2.:MEMory<X>:RECall:WAVeform



Description	Recalls a waveform from the internal memory and saves it to a reference waveform. Same as: Save/Recall key (recall) → F3	
Syntax	< Long > :memory<x>:recall:waveform <NR1>	< Short > :mem<x>:rec:wav <NR1>
Parameter	<X> 1 ~ 15 <NR1> 1, 2	Internal memory W1 ~ W15 Reference waveform RefA, RefB
Example	:memory1:recall:waveform 1	Recalls a waveform from the internal memory W1 and saves it to the reference waveform A.

### 3-11-3.:MEMory<X>:SAVe:SETup



Description	Saves the current panel settings to an internal memory. Same as: Save/Recall key (save) → F1	
Syntax	< Long > :memory<x>:save:setup	< Short > :mem<x>:sav:set
Parameter	<X> 1 ~ 15	Internal memory S1 ~ S15
Example	:memory1:save:setup	Save the current panel settings to the memory S1.

### 3-11-4.:MEMory<X>:SAVe:WAVEform



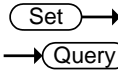
Description	Saves a reference waveform to the internal memory.				
	Same as: Save/Recall key (save) → F2				
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >		
	:memory<x>:save:waveform <NR1>		:mem<x>:sav:wav <NR1>		
Parameter	<X>	Internal memory			
	1 ~ 15	W1 ~ W15			
	<NR1>	Reference waveform			
		1	CH1	2	CH2
		3	Math	4	RefA
		5	RefB		
Example	:memory1:save:waveform 1	Saves the reference waveform A to the internal memory W1.			

### 3-11-5.\*RCL



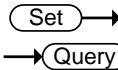
Description	Recalls a set of panel setting from one of the fifteen internal memories, S1 to S15.			
	Same as: Save/Recall key (recall) → F3			
Syntax	*rcl <NR1>			
Parameter	<NR1>	Settings		
	1 to 15	S1 to S15		
Example	*rcl 1	Recalls the panel settings from S1.		


### 3-11-6.:REF<X>:DISPlay



Description	Recalls a reference waveform into the display or returns its status. Same as: Save/Recall key (recall) → F5 → F2 or F3	
Syntax	< Long > :ref<x>:display <Boolean> :ref<x>:display?	< Short > :ref<x>:disp <Boolean> :ref<x>:disp?
Parameter	<X> Reference 1 A 2 B	<Boolean> Reference on/off 0 Off 1 On
Example	:ref1:display 1	Turns on the reference waveform A.

### 3-11-7.:REF<X>:LOCate



Description	Moves or returns the position of a reference waveform. Same as: Save/Recall key → F5 → Variable knob Value of position is; 0 as display center, 25 per 1div.	
Syntax	< Long > :ref<x>:locate <NR1> :ref<x>:locate?	< Short > :ref<x>:loc <NR1> :ref<x>:loc?
Parameter	<X> Reference 1 A 2 B	<NR1> Position -100 to +100
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, turn on a reference waveform. See the example below.	
Example	:ref1:display 1 :ref1:locate 0	Turns on the reference waveform A and move it to ±0 position.




### 3-11-8.:REF<X>:SAVe

Set →

Description	Saves an input signal as a reference waveform. Same as: Save/Recall key (save) → F2 → F2 → F3			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:ref<x>:save <NR1>		:ref<x>sav <NR1>	
Parameter	<X>	Reference	<NR1>	Source
	1	A	1	Channel 1
	2	B	2	Channel 2
			3	Math
Example	:ref1:save 1		Saves the Channel 1 signal as the reference waveform A.	

### 3-11-9.\*SAV

Set →

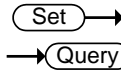
Description	Saves the current panel settings into the internal memory. Same as: Save/Recall key  → F1		
Syntax	*sav		
Parameter	<NR1>	Internal memory	
	1 to 15	S1 to S15	
Example	*sav 1	Saves the current panel settings into S1.	

### 3-12.Time (Horizontal) Command

---

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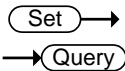
#### 3-12-1.:TIMEbase:DElay




---

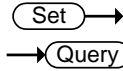
Description	Sets or returns the horizontal delay time (sec). Unit: s	
Syntax	< Long > :timebase:delay <NR3> :timebase:delay?	< Short > :tim:del <NR3> :tim:del?
Example	:timebase:delay 0	Sets the horizontal delay to 0 sec.

### 3-12-2.:TIMEbase:SCALE



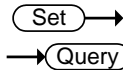
Description	Selects or returns the horizontal scale. Same as: Time/div knob Unit: s/div					
Syntax	< Long > :timebase:scale <NR3>			< Short > :tim:scal <NR3>		
Parameter	s/div	<NR3>	s/div	<NR3>	s/div	<NR3>
	1ns	1e <sup>-9</sup>	5us	5e <sup>-6</sup>	25ms	25e <sup>-3</sup>
	2.5ns	2.5e <sup>-9</sup>	10us	10e <sup>-6</sup>	50ms	50e <sup>-3</sup>
	5ns	5e <sup>-9</sup>	25us	25e <sup>-6</sup>	100ms	100e <sup>-3</sup>
	10ns	10e <sup>-9</sup>	50us	50e <sup>-6</sup>	250ms	250e <sup>-3</sup>
	25ns	25e <sup>-9</sup>	100us	100e <sup>-6</sup>	500ms	500e <sup>-3</sup>
	50ns	50e <sup>-9</sup>	250us	250e <sup>-6</sup>	1s	1
	100ns	100e <sup>-9</sup>	500us	500e <sup>-6</sup>	2.5s	2.5
	250ns	250e <sup>-9</sup>	1ms	1e <sup>-3</sup>	5s	5
	500ns	500e <sup>-9</sup>	2.5ms	2.5e <sup>-3</sup>	10s	10
	1us	1e <sup>-6</sup>	5ms	5e <sup>-3</sup>	25s	25
	2.5us	2.5e <sup>-6</sup>	10ms	10e <sup>-3</sup>	50s	50
Example	:timebase:scale 1			Selects 1s/div as the horizontal scale.		

### 3-12-3.:TIMEbase:SWEep



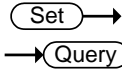
Description	Selects or returns the horizontal sweep mode. Same as: Horizontal menu key → F1 ~ F5	
Syntax	< Long > :timebase:sweep <NR1> :timebase:sweep?	< Short > :tim:swe <NR1> :tim:swe?
Parameter	<NR1> Sweep mode 0 Main timebase 2 Window zoom 4 XY mode	<NR1> Sweep mode 1 Window 3 Roll mode
Example	:timebase:sweep 0	Selects the main timebase as the horizontal sweep mode.

### 3-12-4.:TIMEbase:WINDow:DELay



Description	Sets or returns the zoomed swindow horizontal position in seconds. Same as: Horizontal menu key → F2 (Window) → Horizontal Position knob Unit: s	
Syntax	< Long > :timebase>window:delay <NR3>	< Short > :tim>wind:del <NR3>
Example	:timebase>window:delay 1.0e-3	Sets the zoom window position to 1ms.

### 3-12-5.:TIMEbase:WINDow:SCALE




---

Description	<p>Sets or returns the display scale (length) of the zoomed window.</p> <p>Same as: Horizontal menu key → F2 (Window) → Time/div knob</p> <p>Unit: s/div</p>	
Syntax	<p>&lt; Long &gt;</p> <p>:timebase:window:scale &lt;NR3&gt;</p>	<p>&lt; Short &gt;</p> <p>:tim:wind:scal&lt;NR3&gt;</p>
Example	<p>:timebase:window:scale 100e-9</p>	<p>Sets the display range of zoomed window to 100ns/div.</p>

### 3-13.Trigger Command

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#### 3-13-1.:FORCe

(Set) →

Description	Manually triggers the DCS-7500A and displays the input signals. Same as: (Trigger) Force key	
Syntax	<Long format> :force	<Short format> :forc

#### 3-13-2.:RUN

(Set) →

Description	Starts waiting for a trigger condition. Same as: Run key
Syntax	:run

### 3-13-3.:SINGLE

Set →

---

Description      Selects the single trigger mode and starts waiting for a trigger condition.

Same as: (Trigger) Single key

---

Syntax            <Long format>                      <Short format>  
                      :single                                      :singl

### 3-13-4.:STOP

Set →

---

Description      Stops waiting for a trigger condition or acquiring waveform.

Same as: Stop key

---

Syntax            :stop

### 3-13-5.\*TRG

Set →

---

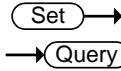
Description      Manually triggers the DCS-7500A and displays the input signals.


Same as: (Trigger) Force key

---

Syntax            \*trg

### 3-13-6.:TRIGger:COUPlE



Description	Selects or returns the trigger coupling mode. Same as: Trigger menu key → F4 → F2							
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:couple <NR1> :trigger:couple?	< Short > :trig:coup <NR1> :trig:coup?						
Parameter	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>&lt;NR1&gt;</td> <td>Coupling mode</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>AC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>DC</td> </tr> </table>		<NR1>	Coupling mode	0	AC	1	DC
<NR1>	Coupling mode							
0	AC							
1	DC							
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the edge or pulse trigger. See the example below.							
Example	:trigger:type: 0 :trigger:couple 1	Selects the edge trigger and DC coupling mode.						

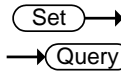
### 3-13-7.:TRIGger:FREQuency



Description	Returns the trigger frequency readout.	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:frequency?	< Short > :trig:freq?
Returns	<NR3> Unit: Hz	

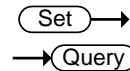


### 3-13-8.:TRIGger:HOLDoff



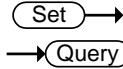
Description	Selects or returns the holdoff time. Unit: s	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:holdoff <NR3> :trigger:holdoff?	< Short > :trig:hold <NR3> :trig:hold?
Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the trigger holdoff time. 40ns ~ 2.5s
Example	:trigger:holdoff 1.00E-7	Sets the trigger holdoff time to 100ns.


### 3-13-9.:TRIGger:LEVel



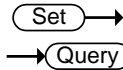
Description	Selects or returns the trigger level. Same as: Trigger level knob Unit: V	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:level <NR3> :trigger:level?	< Short > :trig:lev <NR3> :trig:lev?
Parameter	<NR3>	Trigger level in voltage
Example	:trigger:level 0	Sets the trigger level at $\pm 0$ .


### 3-13-10.:TRIGger:MODE



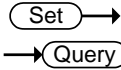
Description	Selects or returns the trigger mode. Same as: Trigger key → F5	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:mode <NR1> :trigger:mode?	< Short > :trig:mod <NR1> :trig:mod?
Parameter	<NR1> 1 2	Trigger mode Auto Normal
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the edge or pulse trigger. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type: 0 :trigger:mode 2	Selects the edge trigger and normal trigger mode.


### 3-13-11.:TRIGger:NREJ



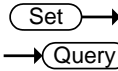
Description	Turns the noise rejection mode on/off. Same as: Trigger key → F4 → F4	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:nrej <Boolean> :trigger:nrej?	< Short > :trig:nrej <Boolean> :trig:nrej?
Parameter	<Boolean> 0 1	Noise rejection mode Off On
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the edge or pulse trigger. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type 0 :trigger:nrej 0	Selects the edge trigger and turns off the noise rejection.


### 3-13-12.:TRIGger:PULSe:MODE



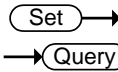
Description	Selects the trigger mode in the pulse trigger. Same as: Trigger key → F1(Pulse) → F3			
Syntax	< Long >		< Short >	
	:trigger:pulse:mode <NR1>		:trig:puls:mod <NR1>	
	:trigger:pulse:mode?		:trig:puls:mod?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Mode	<NR1>	Mode
	0	<	2	=
	1	>	3	≠
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the pulse trigger. See the example below.			
Example	:trigger:type 2		Selects the pulse trigger	
	:trigger:pulse:mode 0		and < (smaller than) as the trigger mode.	


### 3-13-13.:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME



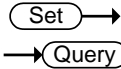
Description	Selects the trigger pulse time(width) in the pulse trigger. Same as: Trigger key → F1(Pulse) → F3 → Variable knob Unit: s	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:pulse:time <NR3> :trigger:pulse:time?	< Short > :trig:puls:tim <NR3> :trig:puls:tim?
Parameter	<NR3> 20e <sup>-9</sup> ~ 10	Trigger pulse time(width) 20ns ~ 10s
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the pulse trigger. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type 2 :trigger:pulse:time 1	Selects the pulse trigger and sets the trigger pulse time as 1sec.

### 3-13-14.:TRIGger:REJect




Description	Selects the trigger rejection filter. Same as: Trigger key → F4 → F3	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:reject <NR1> :trigger:reject?	< Short > :trig:rej <NR1> :trig:rej?
Parameter	<NR1> 0 1 2	Rejection filter off LF HF
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the edge or pulse trigger. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type 0 :trigger:reject 1	Selects the edge trigger and LF rejection filter.

3-13-15.:TRIGger:SLOPe





---

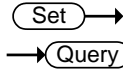
Description	Selects the trigger slope. Same as: Trigger key → F4 → F1	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:slope <NR1> :trigger:slope?	< Short > :trig:slop <NR1> :trig:slop?
Parameter	<NR1> 0 1	Trigger slope + (positive) - (negative)
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the edge or pulse trigger. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type 0 :trigger:slope 1	Selects the edge trigger and negative trigger slope.

### 3-13-16.:TRIGger:STATe

→ Query

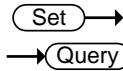
Description	Queries the present trigger state.	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:state?	< Short > :trig:stat?
Return Parameter	<NR1> 0 1	Trigger state Un-triggered Triggered
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	<p>This function is designed for triggering with slow time-bases or for single shot events. This query will return 0 before the trigger point and 1 after a trigger point (if any).</p> <p>However with quicker time-bases in auto mode, a periodic waveform is constantly re-sampled and thus re-triggered each time, resulting in the query returning 0 before each trigger. Therefore with quicker time bases, this will usually result in 0 being returned, even if the waveform is shown as triggered.</p>	
Example	:trigger:state? 0	Returns the current trigger state as un-triggered.

### 3-13-17.:TRIGger:SOURce



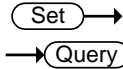
Description	Selects the trigger source channel. Same as: Trigger key → F2	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:source <NR1> :trigger:source?	< Short > :trig:sour <NR1> :trig:sour?
Parameter	<NR1> Trigger source 0 Channel 1 1 Channel 2	<NR1> Trigger source 2 External 3 Line
Example	:trigger:source 0	Selects Channel 1 as the trigger source.

### 3-13-18.:TRIGger:TYPE




Description	Selects the trigger type. Same as: Trigger key → F1	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:type <NR1> :trigger:type?	< Short > :trig:typ <NR1> :trig:typ?
Parameter	<NR1> Trigger type 0 Edge 1 Video	<NR1> Trigger type 2 Pulse
Example	:trigger:type 0	Selects the edge trigger type.

3-13-19.:TRIGger:VIDeo:FIELD




---

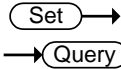
Description	Selects the trigger field in the video trigger. Same as: Trigger key → F1(Video) → F5	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:video:field <NR1> :trigger:video:field?	< Short > :trig:vid:fiel <NR1> :trig:vid:fiel?
Parameter	<NR1> Field 0 Line 1 odd	<NR1> Field 2 even


 **CAUTION:** Before using this command, select the video trigger. See the example below.

Example	:trigger:type 1 :trigger:video:field 1	Selects the video trigger and odd trigger field.
---------	---	--

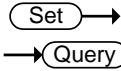



3-13-20.:TRIGger:VIDeo:LINE



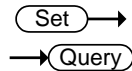
Description	Selects the trigger field line in the video trigger. Same as: Trigger key → F1(Video) → F5 → Variable knob	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:video:line <NR1> :trigger:video:line?	< Short > :trig:vid:lin <NR1> :trig:vid:lin?
Parameter	<NR1> Line range 1 ~ 263 NTSC odd 1 ~ 262 NTSC even	<NR1> Line range 1 ~ 313 PAL/SECAM odd 1 ~ 312 PAL/SECAM even
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the video trigger, TV standard, and odd or even trigger field. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type 1                      Selects the video trigger, :trigger:video:type 0                PAL, :trigger:video:field 1                odd field triggering, :trigger:video:line 313                and line 313.	


### 3-13-21.:TRIGger:VIDeo:POLarity



Description	Selects the video trigger polarity. Same as: Trigger key → F1(Video) → F4	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:video:polarity <NR1> :trigger:video:polarity?	< Short > :trig:vid:pol <NR1> :trig:vid:pol?
Parameter	<NR1> Polarity 0 Positive 1 Negative	
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the video trigger. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type 1 :trigger:video:polarity 0	Selects the video trigger and positive polarity.

### 3-13-22.:TRIGger:VIDeo:TYPe



Description	Selects the TV standard in the video trigger. Same as: Trigger key → F1(Video) → F3	
Syntax	< Long > :trigger:video:type <NR1> :trigger:video:type?	< Short > :trig:vid:typ <NR1> :trig:vid:typ?
Parameter	<NR1> Type 0 PAL 1 NTSC	<NR1> Type 2 SECAM
 <b>CAUTION:</b>	Before using this command, select the video trigger. See the example below.	
Example	:trigger:type 1 :trigger:video:type 0	Selects the video trigger and PAL standard.



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