

R&S®NGE100

Power Supply

User Manual



5601.1314.02 – 04

This manual describes the following R&S®NGE100 models and options:

- R&S®NGE102 2-Channel PSU (5601.1414.02)
- R&S®NGE103 3-Channel PSU (5601.1414.03)
- R&S®NGE-K101 Ethernet Remote Control (5601.2204.03)
- R&S®NGE-K102 Wireless LAN Remote Control (5601.2210.03)
- R&S®NGE-K103 Digital Trigger I/O (5601.2227.03)

The contents of this manual correspond to firmware version 1.40 or higher.

The software contained in this product makes use of several valuable open source software packages. For information, see the "Open Source Acknowledgement" document, which is available for download from the R&S NGE100 product page at www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100 > "Downloads" > "Firmware".

Rohde & Schwarz would like to thank the open source community for their valuable contribution to embedded computing.

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Subject to change – Data without tolerance limits is not binding.

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The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®NGE100 is abbreviated as R&S NGE100. R&S® is abbreviated as R&S.

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1 Preface

1.1 Documentation Overview

This section provides an overview of the R&S NGE100 user documentation. You find it on the product page at:

<http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100> > "Downloads"

Getting started manual

Introduces the R&S NGE100 and describes how to set up and start working with the product. A printed version is included in the delivery.

User manual

The user manual contains the description of all instrument modes and functions. It also provides an introduction to remote control, a complete description of the remote control commands with programming examples, and information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and error messages.

Service manual

The service manual is available for registered users on the global Rohde & Schwarz information system (GLORIS, <https://gloris.rohde-schwarz.com>).

Basic safety instructions

Contains safety instructions, operating conditions and further important information. The printed document is included in the delivery.

Brochure

The brochure provides an overview of the R&S NGE100 and shows its specific characteristics. The technical specifications of the R&S NGE100 are included in the brochure. It also lists the options and their order numbers as well as optional accessories.

Release notes and open source acknowledgment (OSA)

The release notes list new features, improvements and known issues of the current firmware version, and describe the firmware installation.

The open source acknowledgment document provides verbatim license texts of the used open source software.

See <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100> > "Downloads" > "Firmware".

Application notes, application cards, white papers, etc.

These documents contain information about possible applications and background information on various topics, see www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnotes.

1.2 Conventions Used in the Documentation

The following conventions are used throughout the R&S NGE100 manual.

1.2.1 Typographical Conventions

Convention	Description
"Graphical user interface elements"	Names of graphical user interface elements on the screen, such as dialog boxes, menus, options, buttons, and softkeys are enclosed by quotation marks.
Keys	Name of key is bolded.
Filenames, commands, program code	File names, commands, coding samples and screen output are distinguished by their fonts.
<i>Input</i>	User input is displayed in italics.
Links	Links are displayed as underlined.
"References"	References to other parts of the documentation are enclosed by quotation marks.

1.2.2 Other Conventions

Remote commands may include abbreviations to simplify input. In the description of such commands, all parts that have to be entered are written in capital letters.

Additional text in lowercase characters is for information only.

2 Welcome to R&S NGE100

The two or three-channel power supply series are based on a classical transformer concept with high efficiency electronic pre-regulators and secondary linear regulators. This concept allows the instrument to achieve the high output power within a minimum space, high efficiency and lowest residual ripple.

The R&S NGE100 power supply series feature galvanically isolated, floating overload and short-circuit proof outputs with adjustable power ratings. The outputs can be connected in series or in parallel, thus making high currents and voltages available.

Multi-purpose protection functions are available for each channel which you can set separately, such as overcurrent protection (FUSE), overvoltage protection (OVP), over-power protection (OPP) and overtemperature protection (OTP). If such a limit is reached, the affected output channel is automatically turned off and an indicator message (FUSE, OVP, OPP or OTP) is displayed. The overcurrent protection can be linked to other channel (FuseLink function). In this case, all linked channels are turned off when the set channel reaches its limit.

The EasyArb function allows channel 1 (Ch 1) to have a freely definable voltage and current sequences with a timeframe as short as 10 ms. It allows you to vary the voltage or current limit during a test sequence, for example to simulate different charging conditions of a battery. With EasyRamp function, the R&S NGE100 provides the operating condition to simulate the continuous rise of the supply voltage within a defined time-frame of 10 ms to 10 s.

Four data lines of the digital I/O interface are mutually independent and can be used as trigger input or trigger output separately. Various trigger conditions (e.g. fuse tripped, voltage, current, indicator messages) can be used to turn off, on or invert the output state when the trigger condition is met.

All R&S NGE100 power supply series are equipped with a color LCD display (320 x 240 pixels). The R&S NGE100 comes with a USB interface and optional LAN (LXI) and wireless LAN (WLAN) interface.

For models with WLAN, network connection can also be established wirelessly.

This user manual contains a description of the functionalities that the instrument provides. The latest version is available for download at the product homepage (<http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100>).

3 Important Notes

3.1 Symbols

	Caution, general danger zone
	Ground
	PE terminal
	ON (supply voltage)
	OFF (supply voltage)
	Ground terminal

3.2 Ambient Conditions

The allowed operating temperature ranges from +0°C to +40°C (pollution category 2). The maximum relative humidity (without condensation) is at 80%.

During storage and transport, the temperature must be between -20°C and +70°C. In case of condensation during transportation or storage, the instrument will require approximately two hours to dry and reach the appropriate temperature prior to operation. The instrument is designed for use in a clean and dry indoor environment. Do not operate with high dust and humidity levels, if danger of explosion exists or with aggressive chemical agents.

Any operating position may be used; however adequate air circulation must be maintained. For continuous operation, a horizontal or inclined position (integrated stand) is preferable.

Specifications with tolerance data apply after a warm up period of at least 30 minutes at a temperature of 23°C (tolerance -3 °C / + 7 °C). Specifications without tolerance data are average values.

The heat produced inside the instrument is guided to the exterior via temperature-controlled fan. Each channel has multiple temperature sensors which check the heat generation in the instrument and control the fan speed.

It is necessary to ensure that there is sufficient space around the instrument sides for heat exchange. If the temperature inside the instrument increases to more than ~72°C,

a channel-specific overheat protection intervenes. Affected outputs will automatically be switched off.

⚠ CAUTION**Air circulation**

Do not obstruct the ventilation holes!

3.3 Measurement Categories

This instrument is designed for supplying power on circuits that are only indirectly connected to the low voltage mains or not connected at all. The instrument is not intended for measurements within the measurement categories II, III or IV; the maximum potential against earth generated by the user must not exceed 150 VDC in this application.

The following information refers solely to user safety. Other aspects, such as the maximum voltage, are described in the technical data and must also be observed.

The measurement categories refer to transients that are superimposed on the mains voltage. Transients are short, very fast (steep) current and voltage variations which may occur periodically and non-periodically. The level of potential transients increases as the distance to the source of the low voltage installation decreases.

- Measurement CAT IV: Measurements at the source of the low voltage installations (e.g. meters)
- Measurement CAT III: Measurements in building installations (e.g. power distribution installations, power switches, firmly installed sockets, firmly installed engines etc.)
- Measurement CAT II: Measurements on circuits electronically directly connected to the mains (e.g. household appliances, power tools, etc.)
- 0 (instruments without measured measurement category): Other circuits that are not connected directly to the mains

3.4 Mains Voltage

The instrument applies 50Hz / 60Hz mains voltages ranging from 115 VAC or 230 VAC (tolerance $\pm 10\%$). Mains voltage switching is not intended. The input line fuse is accessible externally. Power socket and fuse holder form a single unit.

You need to first disconnect the power cord from the connector before you can safely replace the fuse (as long as the fuse holder is undamaged). Next, the fuse holder must be pried out using a screwdriver. The starting point is a slot next to the contacts. The fuse can then be forced out of its mounting and must be replaced with an identical fuse (please find information about the fuse type below). The fuse holder will be inserted against the spring pressure until it locks into place. The use of mended fuses or short

circuiting the fuse holder is prohibited. Resulting damages are not covered by the warranty.

NOTICE**Safe operation**

If the instrument is to remain unattended for a longer time period, it must be switched off at the mains switch for safety reasons.

3.5 Limits

The R&S NGE100 is equipped with a protective overload feature. The protective overload feature prevents damage to the instrument and is intended to protect against a possible electrical shock. The maximum values for the instrument must not be exceeded. The protection limits are listed on the front panel of the R&S NGE100 to ensure the safe operation of the instrument.

These protection limits must be adhered to:

- Max. output voltage: 32 VDC
- Max. output current: 3 A (max 33.6 W per channel)
- Max. voltage against earth: 150 VDC
- Max. reverse voltage: 33 VDC
- Max. inverse voltage: 0.4 VDC
- Max. permitted current in case of inverse voltage: 3 A
- Power supply: 115 VAC / 230 VAC (tolerance $\pm 10\%$)
- Frequency: 50 Hz / 60 Hz
- Max. power output: 100 W (R&S NGE103), 66 W (R&S NGE102)

4 Quick Start

The following chapters under Quick Start are identical to the printed R&S NGE100 Quick Start manual.

• Putting into Operation.....	15
• Instrument Tour.....	20
• Trying Out the Instrument.....	24
• Maintenance.....	25

4.1 Putting into Operation

This chapter describes the steps to set up the R&S NGE100 for the first time.

WARNING

Risk of injury and instrument damage

The instrument must be used in an appropriate manner to prevent electric shock, fire, personal injury, or damage.

- Do not open the instrument casing
- Read and observe the "Basic Safety Instructions" delivered as a printed brochure with the instrument. Note that the basic safety instructions also contain information on operating conditions that prevent damage to the instrument

In addition, read and observe the safety instructions in the following sections. Notice that the data sheet may specify additional operating conditions.

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage during operation

An unsuitable operating site or test setup can cause damage to the instrument and the connected devices. Ensure the following operating conditions before you switch on the instrument:

- The instrument is dry and shows no sign of condensation
- The instrument is positioned as described in [Chapter 4.1.4.1, "Bench Operation"](#), on page 19
- The ambient temperature does not exceed the range specified in the data sheet
- Signal levels at the input connectors are all within the specified ranges
- Signal outputs are correctly connected and not overloaded



EMI impact on measurement results

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) may affect the measurement results.

To suppress the generated EMI:

- Use suitable shielded cables of high quality, for example, LAN cables
- Note the EMC classification in the data sheet

• Safety.....	16
• Intended Operation.....	17
• Unpacking and Checking the Instrument.....	18
• Setting Up the Instrument.....	19

4.1.1 Safety

This instrument was built in compliance with DIN EN 61010-1 (VDE 0411 part 1), safety regulations for electrical instruments, control units and laboratory equipment. It has been tested and shipped from the plant in safe condition. It is also in compliance with the regulations of the European standard EN 61010-1 and the international standard IEC 61010-1.

To maintain this condition and ensure safe operation, you must observe all instructions and warnings given in this user manual. Casing, chassis and all measuring ports are connected to a protective earth conductor. The instrument is designed in compliance with the regulations of protection class I.

For safety reasons, the instrument may only be operated with authorized safety sockets. The power cord must be plugged in before signal circuits may be connected.

Never use the product if the power cable is damaged. Check regularly that the power cables are in perfect condition. Choose suitable protective measures and installation types to ensure that the power cord cannot be damaged and that no harm is caused by tripping hazards or from electric shock, for instance.



DANGER

Risk of electric shock

It is prohibited to disconnect the earthed protective connection inside or outside of the instrument!

If it is assumed that a safe operation is no longer possible, the instrument must be shut down and secured against any unintended operation.

Safe operation can no longer be assumed as follows:

- Instrument shows visible damage
- Instrument includes loose parts
- Instrument no longer functions properly
 - After an extended period of storage under unfavorable conditions (e.g. outdoors or in damp rooms)

- After rough handling during transport (e.g. packaging that does not meet the minimum requirements by post office, railway or forwarding agency)

DANGER**Exceeding the Low Voltage Protection**

Use insulated wires and not bare wires for the terminal connection.

For the series connection of all output voltages, it is possible to exceed the low voltage protection of 42 V. Please note that in this case any contact with live components is life-threatening. It is assumed that only qualified and trained personnel service the power supplies and the connected loads.

Prior to switching on the product, it must be ensured that the nominal voltage setting on the product matches the nominal voltage of the AC supply network. If it is necessary to set a different voltage, the power fuse of the product must be changed accordingly.

4.1.2 Intended Operation

The instrument is intended only for use by personnel familiar with the potential risks of measuring electrical quantities.

For safety reasons, the instrument may only be connected to properly installed safety socket outlets. Separating the ground is prohibited.

The power plug must be inserted before signal circuits may be connected.



Use only the power cord included in the delivery package. See "[Delivery package](#)" on page 19.

Before each measurement, measuring cables must be inspected for damage and replaced if necessary. Damaged or worn components can damage the instrument or cause injury.

The product may be operated only under the operating conditions and in the positions specified by the manufacturer, without the product's ventilation being obstructed. If the manufacturer's specifications are not observed, this can result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury, and in some cases, death.

Applicable local or national safety regulations and rules for the prevention of accidents must be observed in all work performed.

The instrument is designed for use in the following sectors: Industrial, residential, business and commercial areas and small businesses.

The instrument is designed for indoor use only. Before each measurement, you need to verify at a known source if the instrument functions properly.



To disconnect from the mains, the low-heat device socket on the back panel has to be unplugged.

See [Table 4-1](#) for the general data on the instrument specification. For more information, see the instrument product brochure (PN: 5214.8748.12).

Table 4-1: General data on instrument specification

General data		
Mains nominal voltage	AC	115 / 230 V ($\pm 10\%$) 50 / 60 Hz
Power consumption	Maximum input power	180 W
Mains fuses	115 V AC	IEC 60127-2 / 5 T 5 A 250 V
	230 V AC	IEC 60127-2 / 5 T 2.5 A 250 V
Temperature	Operating temperature range	0 °C to + 40 °C
	Storage temperature range	- 20 °C to + 70 °C
Humidity	Non-condensing	5 % to 80 %
Display		3.5" (QVGA)
Rack mount capability	½ 19 "	R&S HZC95 option
Dimensions	W x H x D	222 mm x 88 mm x 280 mm (8.74 in x 3.46 in x 11.02 in)
Weight	R&S NGE102	4.4 kg (9.70 lb)
	R&S NGE103	4.5 kg (9.92 lb)

4.1.3 Unpacking and Checking the Instrument

Check the equipment for completeness using the delivery note and package contents list for the various items. Check the instrument for any damage and loose parts. If there is any damage, immediately contact the carrier who delivered the instrument.



Packing material

Retain the original packing material. If the instrument needs to be transported or shipped at a later date, you can use the material to protect the control elements and connectors.

NOTICE**Risk of damage during transportation and shipment**

Insufficient protection against mechanical and electrostatic effects during transportation and shipment can damage the instrument.

- Always ensure that sufficient mechanical and electrostatic protection are provided
- When shipping an instrument, the original packaging should be used. If you do not have the original packaging, use sufficient padding to prevent the instrument from moving around inside the box. Pack the instrument in antistatic wrap to protect it from electrostatic charging
- Secure the instrument to prevent any movement and other mechanical effects during transportation

Delivery package

The package contents contain the following items:

- R&S NGE100 power supply preloaded with two 230 V fuses
- Four power cables
- Two 115 V fuses (replace the preloaded fuses with these fuses depending on the mains voltage, see [Chapter 4.2.2, "Switching On the Instrument", on page 23](#) for more information)
- One Getting Started manual
- One document folder containing safety instructions and calibration certificate

4.1.4 Setting Up the Instrument

The R&S NGE100 is designed for benchtop and rackmount.

4.1.4.1 Bench Operation

On a benchtop, the R&S NGE100 can either lie flat or stand on its feet. As shown in [Figure 4-1](#), feet on the bottom can be folded out to set the instrument in an inclined position.

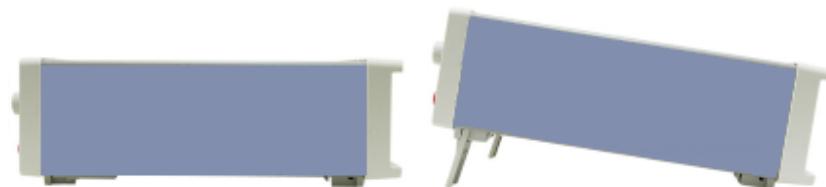


Figure 4-1: Operating positions

NOTICE**Positioning of instrument**

The instrument must be positioned in a manner that allows the user to disconnect the unit from the mains at any time and without restrictions.

4.1.4.2 Rack Mounting

The instrument can be installed in a 19" rack-mount using a rack adapter kit.

NOTICE**Ambient temperature**

Place the R&S NGE100 in an area where the ambient temperature is within +0 °C to +40 °C. The R&S NGE100 is fan-cooled and must be installed with sufficient space on the top to ensure a free flow of air. Required minimum distance: 1 rack unit (RU).



Figure 4-2: Rack mounting

4.2 Instrument Tour

This chapter provides an overview of all the controls available in the R&S NGE100 models and steps to switch on the instrument for the first time.

- [Overview of Controls](#).....21
- [Switching On the Instrument](#).....23

4.2.1 Overview of Controls

4.2.1.1 Front Panel

The front panel of the R&S NGE100 is as shown in [Figure 4-3](#). The function keys and navigation controls are located beside the display. The various connectors are located below the display and function keys.



Figure 4-3: Front panel of R&S NGE100

- 1 = Display
- 2 = Function keys
- 3 = Rotary knob and arrow keys
- 4 = Output channels (three for NGE103 and two for NGE102)
- 5 = USB connector
- 6 = Power key

Display

The display is a color LCD screen. Depending on the instrument type, up to three channels are shown on the screen. The respective measurement settings and functions are displayed in the individual channel section. There is a status bar above the channels to show whether a certain function is enabled, disabled or operating in a certain mode.

For a detailed description on-screen layout, see section "Screen Layout" in the User Manual.

Function keys

Function keys are means of input for manual operation of the instrument functions. When a function key is pressed, all the related keys are also illuminated.

For detailed description on function keys, see section "Function Keys" in the User Manual.

Rotary knob and arrow keys

Rotary knob and arrow keys are means of navigation and adjustment. When pressed or rotated, they perform tasks like navigation around the screen, adjustment of parameter values or confirmation of entries.

For detailed description on rotary knob and arrow keys, see section "Navigation Controls" in the User Manual.

Output channels

Depending on the instrument type, up to three output channels are available for output of power to the connected load. They are Ch 1, Ch 3 and Ch 3 (0 V to 32 V / 0 A to 3 A).

USB connector

The USB connector is a Type-A connector. You can connect a USB flash drive to this connector to perform a firmware update. See section "Firmware Update" in the release notes for the update procedure.

For screenshot and firmware update, USB flash drive file system supports FAT32 only.

Power key

The **Power** key switches the instrument on and off.

4.2.1.2 Rear Panel

Figure 4-4 shows the rear panel of the R&S NGE100 with its connectors.



Figure 4-4: Rear panel of R&S NGE100

- 7 = AC inlet with fuse holder
- 8 = Voltage selector
- 9 = Ethernet (LAN) connector
- 10 = USB connector
- 11 = Digital I/O connector

AC inlet with fuse holder



Main supply cord

Do not use detachable mains supply cord with inadequate rating.

For safety reasons, the instrument can only be operated with authorized safety sockets.

The power cable must be plugged in before signal circuits can be connected. Never use the product if the power cable is damaged. See [Chapter 4.2.2, "Switching On the Instrument"](#), on page 23 for more information.

Voltage selector

The voltage selector selects the mains voltage between 115 V and 230 V.

Ethernet connector

This connector is used for establishing remote control via SCPI or LXI. See section "Ethernet Setup" in the user manual for more information on the connection setup.

The Ethernet option NGE-K101 must be installed for this function to be available in the instrument.

USB connector

The USB connector is a Type-B connector for remote control operation.

Digital I/O connector

The Digital I/O connector is a terminal block for external trigger input or output.

Measurement control can be achieved by means of an external input signal or using an external output signal to trigger other instruments for some measurements.

The Digital Trigger I/O option (NGE-K103) must be installed for this function to be available in the instrument.

4.2.2 Switching On the Instrument

Prior to switching on the instrument, check if the value on the voltage selector corresponds to the mains voltage (115 V or 230 V). Switch it, if necessary, and change the power fuse of the instrument accordingly.

To change the power fuse:

1. Peel off the yellow label sticker on the AC inlet.

2. Pull out the fuse holder which is located directly on top of the socket.
3. Remove the preloaded fuses from the fuse holder.
4. Check the caps of both fuses that you want to change to for their ratings. There should be written either T5A250V for 115 V or T2.5A250V for 230 V. The fuse size is 5 x 20 mm.
5. Once verified, insert the fuses into each groove of the fuse holder.
6. Return the fuse holder to its position in the panel.

To switch on the instrument:

1. Connect the power cable to the AC inlet and switch on the mains power.
2. Press **Power** key on the front panel.
The instrument performs a system check, boots the operating system, and starts the R&S NGE100 firmware.
By default, all output channels are off when the instrument is switched on to prevent connected loads from being damaged unintentionally.
Instrument settings from memory location M1 and auto saved parameters are loaded during the instrument startup.
For more information on the store/recall instrument settings, see the "Store and Recall" chapter in the user manual.

To switch off the instrument, press **Power** key again.

4.3 Trying Out the Instrument

This chapter describes some basic functions that you can perform with the R&S NGE100.

4.3.1 Selecting the Channels

To select a channel, press the corresponding channel key. The key illuminates.

4.3.2 Setting the Output Voltage and Current Limit

To set the output voltage and current limit via Live-Mode:

1. Long press the rotary knob to enter into the setting mode. The font color of channel 1 voltage setting changes to blue.
2. Move to the desired parameter via the arrow keys.
3. On the desired parameter, rotate the knob to adjust its value.

Alternatively:

1. Press **Voltage** or **Current** key on the front panel.
2. Press the desired channel key to activate the respective voltage or current limit setting for that channel. The value on the respective channel becomes editable (in blue) and the digit for adjustment is indicated by a cursor.
3. Press the right or left arrow key to move the cursor.
4. Press the up / down arrow key or turn the rotary knob to change the value of the digit indicated by the cursor. The new value registers immediately.

4.3.3 Activating the Channels Output

The output voltages can be switched on or off irregardless of the operating mode the instrument is in.

To activate the channel output, press **Output** key on the front panel followed by the desired channel key or vice versa. The font color of that channel section changes to green or red depending on the operating mode the instrument is in.

4.3.4 Storing / Recalling of Instrument Settings

The instrument settings can be stored in the instrument memory by long pressing **Store Recall** key and selecting the memory location (**M1** to **M5**) key. The previous setting is overwritten.

To retrieve the desired saved settings, press **Store Recall** key and select the memory location (**M1** to **M5**) key.

4.4 Maintenance

Before cleaning the instrument, ensure that it has been switched off and power cable is disconnected.

Clean the outer case of the instrument at regular intervals, using a soft, lint-free dust cloth.

NOTICE

Instrument damage caused by cleaning agents

Cleaning agents contain substances that may damage the instrument. For example, cleaning agents that contain a solvent may damage the front panel labeling, plastic parts, or the display.

Never use cleaning agents such as solvents (thinners, acetone, etc.), acids, bases, or other substances.

The display may only be cleaned with an appropriate glass cleaner. Rub the display down with a dry, clean and lint-free cloth. Do not allow cleaning fluid to enter the instrument.

5 Instrument Functions

The following chapters describe the operating procedures of the R&S NGE100 user interface and functions.

5.1 User Interface

This chapter describes how you can interact with R&S NGE100 via the various keys, menus and navigation controls in the instrument.

5.1.1 Screen Layout



Figure 5-1: Screen layout for 3-channel or 2-channel instrument

Status bar



Table 5-1: Status bar function

Function	Description
EasyArb	Arbitrary output sequences on Ch 1.
EasyRamp	Output voltage to ramp continuously within a 10 ms to 10 s until set voltage, V_{set} .
DIO:xxxx	Digital Trigger I/O (Digital Trigger I/O option NGE-K103 must be installed). The "xxxx" refers to I/O status for DIO1, DIO2, DIO3, DIO4.
	Wireless LAN connection with LXI service for remote control operation (WLAN option R&S NGE-K102 must be installed).
LXI	Wired LAN connection with LXI service for remote control operation (Ethernet option R&S NGE-K101 must be installed).

Function	Description
TMC / VCP	USB connection with USB-VCP or USB-TMC setting.
  	Indicate buzzer state (Disabled, Fault Events, Any Events).

The status bar shows the state of some of the instrument functions. The state can be enabled, disabled, switched on, switched off or operating in a certain mode. The state is indicated by the icon color.

Table 5-2: Summary of function status

Function	State	Font color
EasyArb	Disabled	Grey
	Enabled	Yellow
	In use	Green
EasyRamp	Disabled	Grey
	In use for any channel	Green
DIO	Disabled / option NGE-K103 uninstalled	Grey
	Enabled	Yellow
	In use	Green
WLAN	Disconnected / disabled / option NGE-K102 uninstalled	Grey
	Connecting to access point	Yellow
	Connected to access point	Green
LXI	LAN/LXI fault / option NGE-K101 uninstalled	Red
	LAN/LXI in operation	Green
USB	TMC connection selected	Green
	VCP connection selected	Green
Speaker	Disabled	Grey
	Enabled	Green

Channel display area

Three channels are shown on the channel display area for NGE103, and two for the NGE102. The respective channel settings and functions are displayed in the individual channel.



Figure 5-2: Channel display area for 3-channel and 2-channel instrument

Table 5-3: Available parameters in the channel display area

Parameter	Description
Channel	Display channel number.
Power	Display output power in Watt.
Voltage	Voltage in Volt. The display resolution for voltage is two digits after the decimal point.
Current	Current limit in Ampere. The display resolution for current is three digits after the decimal point.
Fuse	Indicator to show the fuse status (on or off). When triggered, the indicator shows flashing and displays in red.
OVP/OPP/OTP	Indicator to show that the overload voltage or current protection is triggered.
Channel history information	Only available in a 2-channel instrument. It records and displays the historical maximum and minimum channel information (P min, P max, V min, V max, I min, I max).

Different font colors on the screen are used to differentiate the various output status and operating condition of the instrument. It is easy to know and confirm the different output status and operating conditions of the instrument by looking at the colors.

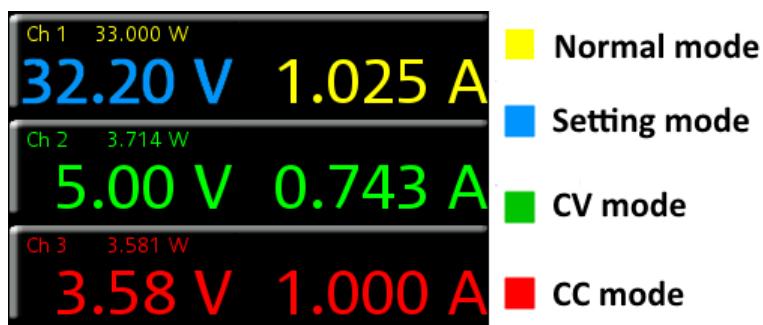


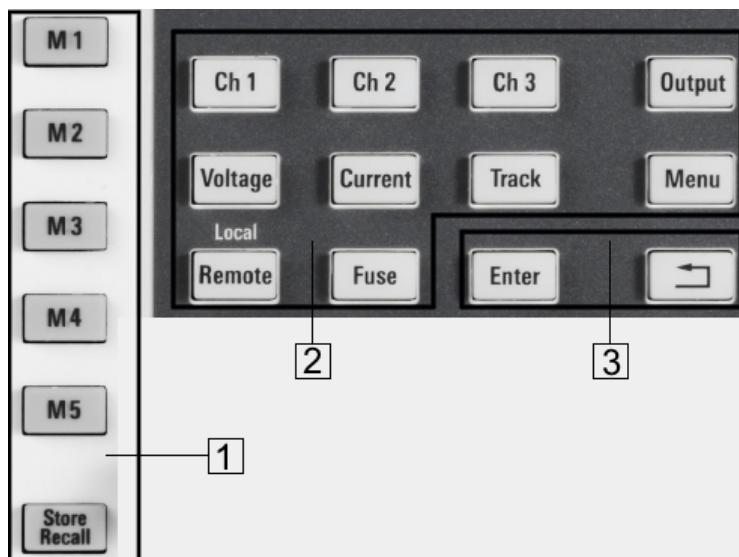
Figure 5-3: Color coding of operating condition

- Active outputs are shown in green when working in the constant voltage mode (CV) and in red when working in constant current mode (CC). See [Chapter 5.3, "Output Modes"](#), on page 36.
- Inactive outputs are shown in yellow.

- Whenever a channel is in the setting mode, the font color changes to blue, regardless of the output status and operating conditions.

5.1.2 Function Keys

The keys can be categorized based on their functions.



1 = [Memory functions](#)

2 = [Output settings and functions](#)

3 = [Navigation keys](#)

Memory functions

These keys are dedicated for a specific preprogrammed function.

Function keys	Description
M1 to M5	Five memory keys to save or recall instrument settings.
Store Recall	Saves/loads instrument settings. See Chapter 5.4.5, "Store and Recall" , on page 40.

Instrument functions

These keys control the channel output settings and instrument functions.

Function keys	Description
Ch 1 Ch 2 Ch 3	Selects the respective channel for settings. See Chapter 5.4.1, "Setting the Channels Voltage and Current" , on page 37.
Output	Toggles the output of the selected channel on or off. See Chapter 4.3.3, "Activating the Channels Output" , on page 25.
Voltage	Sets the output voltage for the channel. See "Set output voltage and current" on page 37.

Function keys	Description
Current	Sets the output current limit for the channel. See "Set output voltage and current" on page 37.
Track	Configures the tracking function. See Chapter 5.4.2, "Tracking Function", on page 38.
Menu	Main menu of the instrument. See Chapter 5.1.5, "Menu", on page 33. Long press on Menu key to capture screenshot on the USB stick. The default screenshot filename starts with a prefix nge100_scr_ followed by an ascending index 000-999 (e.g. nge100_scr_001.bmp).
Remote	Long press on Remote key to switch from remote to local control mode.
Fuse	Toggles the fuse on/off. See Chapter 5.5.2, "Fuse", on page 44.

Navigation keys

These keys provide navigation control in the instrument.

Function keys	Description
Enter	Confirms menu selection or entry in dialog boxes. Start and stop (long press) the EasyArb function. See Chapter 5.5.3, "EasyArb", on page 45.
Back []	Returns to the previous menu level or exit the menu mode. In the menu dialog, press the Back key to discard changes and restore the previous value. In setting mode, press on Back key exit the setting mode and keep the changes made. In a 2 channel instrument, long press on Back key also reset the channel history information. See Table 5-3

5.1.3 Virtual Keyboard

The virtual keyboard is an on-screen keyboard to input symbols and alphanumeric characters in the input field. It can be invoked wherever there is an input field.



Figure 5-4: Virtual keyboard

Invoke the virtual keyboard as follows:

1. Move the cursor to the desired input field.
2. Press the rotary knob or **Enter** key. The virtual keyboard appears.
3. Once on the keyboard screen, press the arrow keys or turn the rotary knob to go to the desired character.
4. Press the rotary knob to select the character.
Select "Space" if you want to create a space between characters.
To delete the last entered character, select the  key.
To delete the current entry, select the  key.
Select the  key to alternate between capital and small capital letters.
5. Repeat step 3 and 4 until all the characters are entered.
6. Select "OK" to confirm the input and exit the screen.
Select "ESC" or press **Menu** key to exit the screen without saving the changes.

5.1.4 Navigation Controls

Navigation and value setting are done via the rotary knob and arrow keys.

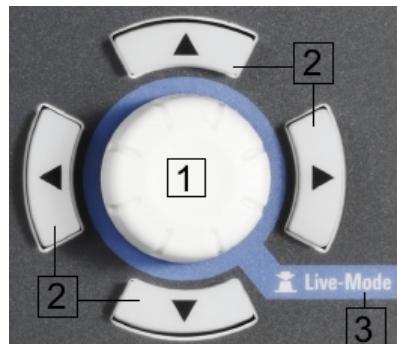


Figure 5-5: Navigation control

- 1 = **Rotary Knob**
- 2 = **Arrow keys**
- 3 = **Live-mode**

5.1.4.1 Rotary Knob



Step size changes of the numeric value correspond to the speed of the rotary knob.

The rotary knob has several functions depending on the mode it is in.

- Increments (clockwise direction) or decrements (counter-clockwise direction) any kind of numeric value when in setting mode.

- Navigates down (clockwise direction) or up (counterclock-wise direction) the menu or menu items when rotated.
Selected field is highlighted with a blue frame around the field.
- Acts as an enter key when pressed.
- Enter setting mode when pressed.
Selected field is highlighted with a solid blue background color in the field.
- Enter [Live-mode](#) when long pressed.

5.1.4.2 Arrow Keys

Using arrow keys, you can do several things:

- The up and down keys increase or decrease any kind of numeric value when in setting mode.
Selected field is highlighted with a solid blue background color in the field.
- Navigate through the menu or menu items in the dialog box.
Selected field is highlighted with a blue frame around the field.
- The left and right keys move the cursor in an input field in the corresponding direction.

5.1.4.3 Live-Mode

When the instrument goes into the Live-mode, all the arrow keys are illuminated.

The instrument automatically sets the Ch 1 voltage to setting mode. See [Figure 5-3](#). You can navigate to other channel settings by using the arrow keys to edit the voltage and current values.

The duration of Live-mode depends on the [General Instrument Settings](#). Set a longer fallback time if you need more time in this mode.

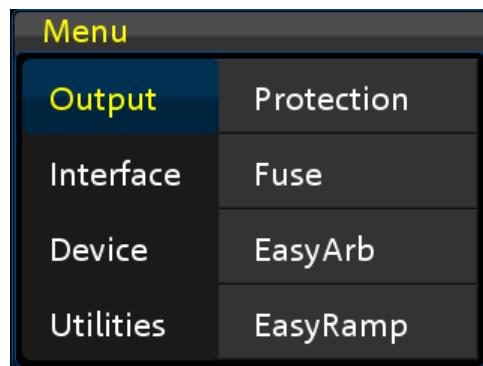
To exit Live-mode, press the rotary knob.

5.1.5 Menu

The R&S NGE100 menu provides access to the instrument's advanced functions and some general settings. You can also obtain the instrument and service information via the menu.

To access this mode:

1. Press **Menu** key on the front panel. The main menu screen appears.

*Figure 5-6: Main menu*

2. Navigate the menu via the rotary knob or arrow keys.
3. Press the rotary knob or **Enter** key to enter into the submenu.
4. Press **Esc** key to return to the previous menu level or exit the menu mode if it is already at the main menu level. Alternatively, press **Menu** key to exit the menu mode from any menu level.

Table 5-4: Main menu hierarchy

Menu	Descriptions
Output	Menu items related to the instrument's advanced output functions.
Interface	Menu items related to connection setup.
Device	Menu items related to the instrument's general settings, reset function and information about the instrument.
Utilities	Menu items such as system test, firmware update function and information for serving.

Table 5-5: Output menu hierarchy

Menu	Menu items	Descriptions
Output	Protection	Configures the OVP and OPP protection settings for the instrument. See Chapter 5.5.1, "Protection", on page 43 .
	Fuse	Configures the fuse delay and fuse linking function of the channel. See Chapter 5.5.2, "Fuse", on page 44 .
	EasyArb	Programs the waveform of the instrument voltage and current settings for Ch 1. See Chapter 5.5.3, "EasyArb", on page 45 .
	EasyRamp	Configures the ramping time of the voltage for selected channel. See Chapter 5.5.4, "EasyRamp", on page 46 .

Table 5-6: Interface menu hierarchy

Menu	Menu items	Descriptions
Interface	Ethernet	Configures the Ethernet interface. See Figure 5-20 . The Ethernet option NGE-K101 must be installed for this function to be available in the instrument.
	WLAN	Configures the WLAN interface. See Figure 5-21 . The WLAN option NGE-K102 must be installed for this function to be available in the instrument.
	Digital IO	Configures the Digital Trigger I/O settings. The Digital Trigger I/O option NGE-K103 must be installed for this function to be available in the instrument.
	USB	Configures the USB connection (USB TMC or USB VCP). See Figure 5-23 . Requires restart of the instrument to apply the setting.

Table 5-7: Device menu hierarchy

Menu	Menu items	Descriptions
Device	Information	Displays instrument information. See Chapter 5.7.1, "Instrument Information" , on page 55.
	General	Configures general instrument settings. Chapter 5.7.2, "General Instrument Settings" , on page 55.
	License	Displays license information and install license options. See Chapter 5.7.3, "Managing Options" , on page 56.
	Reset	Resets instrument to factory default settings. See Chapter 5.7.4, "Reset Instrument" , on page 57.

Table 5-8: Utilities menu hierarchy

Menu	Menu items	Descriptions
Utilities	System Test	Provides self-test function for display screen, keypad backlight, beeper and fan. See Chapter 5.7.5, "System Test" , on page 58.
	Update	Performs firmware update on the instrument. See Chapter 5.7.6, "Updating the Firmware" , on page 59.
	Service	This function is restricted for service personnel only.
	Help	Provides help information for the instrument. See Chapter 5.7.7, "Help" , on page 60.

5.2 Power Derating

The NGE103 includes three identical channels with a continuous voltage range of 0 to 32 V. The instrument provides a source of up to 3 A at 11.2 V and at 32 V, it provides up to 1.05 A using the sophisticated power management.

Similar to NGE103, the NGE102 provides an output power of 33.6 W for Ch 1 and Ch 2 respectively.

Combination of the set voltage and current limit results in the following output performance graph.

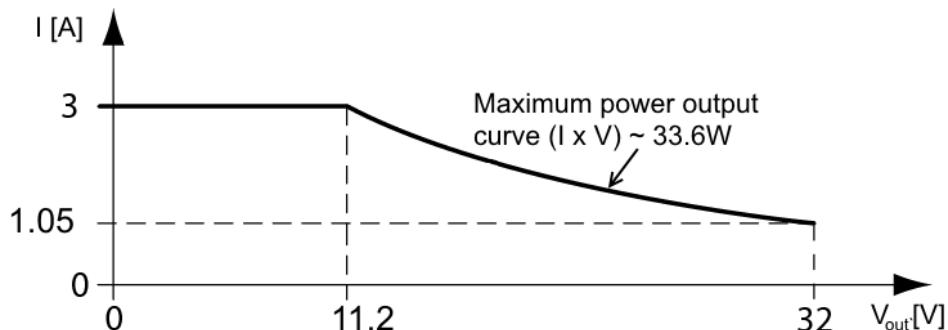


Figure 5-7: Output performance graph

According to the electrical basis formula for power (P) = current (I) \times voltage (V), the following results for the maximum power per channel:

- NGE102: 33.6 W per channel (67 W max for the combination of two channels.)
- NGE103: 33.6 W per channel (100 W max for the combination of three channels.)

For more information on the combination of channels, see [Chapter 7.1, "Parallel and Serial Mode", on page 110](#).

5.3 Output Modes

The R&S NGE100 includes two operating modes, i.e. the constant voltage (CV) and constant current (CC). The instrument switches automatically between CV and CC depending on the connected load.

CV mode

[Figure 5-8](#) shows that in the range of voltage regulation, the output voltage V_{out} remains constant while the current may increase to its maximum value I_{max} when the connected load is increasing. In CV mode, the font text in the channel display area changes to green. See [Figure 5-3](#).

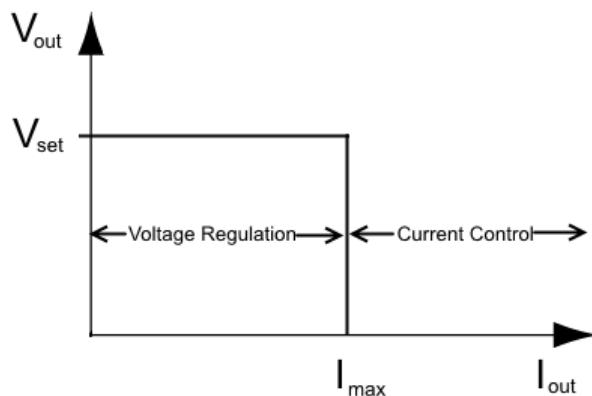


Figure 5-8: Current limit

CC mode

The current I_{max} corresponds to the current setting adjustable via **Current**.

If I_{out} reaches I_{max} , the instrument switches to CC mode, i.e. the output current remains constant and limited to I_{max} even if the load increases. Instead, the output voltage V_{out} will decrease to almost zero with a short circuit. In CC mode, the font text in the channel display area changes to red. See [Figure 5-3](#).

5.4 Basic Functions

5.4.1 Setting the Channels Voltage and Current

NGE103 comes with three channels and NGE102 comes with two channels.

Toggle the respective channel key (**Ch 1**, **Ch 2** or **Ch 3**) on the front panel to select these channels. When a channel is selected, the respective channel key illuminates. See [Figure 5-9](#).

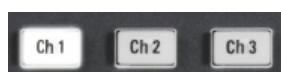


Figure 5-9: Ch 1 key illuminates when selected

Set output voltage and current

The R&S NGE100 adjust voltage values between 0 V to 32 V with a step size of 0.01 V and current values between 0 A to 3 A with a step size of 0.001 A.

The setting of current value corresponds to the I_{max} of the respective channel. It is advisable to set the current limit prior to operating the instrument to prevent damage to the load and instrument in the case of malfunction like short-circuit.

1. Press **Voltage** or **Current** key.
The previous set channel will be selected.
The channel font changes to blue and all the navigation controls illuminate.
Selected **Voltage** or **Current** key and the channel key are also illuminated.
2. Press the desired channel key to switch to that channel.
Selected channel key (**Ch 1**, **Ch 2**, **Ch 3**) illuminates.
3. Enter the desired voltage or current value.
4. Press the rotary knob, **Voltage/Current** or **Enter** key to confirm the value.
The selected channel font text changes to yellow.



Figure 5-10: Voltage and current settings in the instrument

See [Chapter 5.1.4.3, "Live-Mode"](#), on page 33 for alternative way to configure the voltage and current values.

See also [General Instrument Settings](#) on the keypad for setting the fallback time.

5.4.2 Tracking Function

For power supplies with multiple channels, the channels can be linked such that changes made on one channel are applied to the tracked channel.

For example, the channel 1 output supplies 0 V to 6 V, intended for digital logic. The other two supplies 0 V to 20 V, which can be used with bipolar analog circuitry. The tracking adjustments are applied to the two 20 V supplies so that the + and - 20 V supplies can be adjusted together.

1. Press **Track** key.
The R&S NGE100 activates the tracking function and the **Track** key illuminates.
Previous selected channel and **Voltage** keys are also illuminated.
2. Press the tracked channels.
The selected tracked channel key (**Ch 1**, **Ch 2**, **Ch 3**) illuminates.
3. Press **Current** key if current values should be tracked.
The selected channel font text changes to blue and all the navigation controls illuminate.
Selected **Voltage** or **Current** key is also illuminated.

- Set the desired voltage or current value.

Use the arrow keys or rotary knob to enter the value. All tracked channels voltage or current are changed by the same amount.



5.4.3 Activating Fuse

To protect a connected, sensitive output in general, the R&S NGE100 power supply includes an electronic fuse which can be switched on individually for each channel.

To switch on the fuse for each channel, first ensure that the output is turned off.

- Press **Fuse** key.
The R&S NGE100 activates the fuse function.
Fuse key illuminates.
Activated fuses are illuminated on channel keys.
- Press the desired channel to activate or deactivate the fuse.
Selected channel key (**Ch 1**, **Ch 2**, **Ch 3**) illuminates.
On the channel display area, the word "FUSE" appears for the selected channel.
- Repeat step 1 and step 2 to disable the fuse function.



Figure 5-11: Fuse switched on for the respective channel

A delay can be applied to every channel fuse. Also, individual electronic fuses (Fuse-Link) can be logically linked so as to switch off the interlinked channels.

For more information, see [Fuse](#) for the fuse delay and FuseLink configuration.

5.4.4 Activating the Channels Output

The outputs of all the channels (**Ch 1**, **Ch 2**, **Ch 3**) can be switched on or off by toggling the **Output** key on the front panel.

By default, the output is switched off when the instrument is switched on. The output is also automatically switched off when no channel is selected. This design prevents a connected load from being damaged unintentionally.

1. Press the desired channels.
Selected channel keys (**Ch 1**, **Ch 2**, **Ch 3**) illuminate.

2. Press **Output** key.
The R&S NGE100 output the set voltage of the selected channel.
Depending on the output mode, the font text in the channel display area shows green when in CV mode and red when in CC mode.
See [Chapter 5.3, "Output Modes", on page 36](#).



Figure 5-12: Output of Ch 3 in CV mode

Multiple outputs can be switched on at the same time. See more information in [Chapter 7.1, "Parallel and Serial Mode", on page 110](#).

See also [Power Derating](#).

5.4.5 Store and Recall



Upon power-up, the instrument loads the stored setting from memory location M1 with the exception on EasyArd parameters. Auto saved parameters are also applied during startup.

The R&S NGE100 output state of all channels (Ch 1, Ch 2, Ch 3) are disabled when the recall function is activated.



Auto save instrument settings

Auto save of instrument settings are applied when any of the following parameters are changed:

- [General instrument settings](#)
- [USB connection mode](#)
- [WLAN settings](#)
 - "Module"
 - "SSID"
 - "Password"

The instrument settings can be stored or recalled from memory locations M1 to M5.

The following instrument settings are stored or recalled in the memory location:

- [Fuse settings](#)
- [Protection settings](#)
- [EasyRamp settings](#)
- Set voltage level
- Set current level
- ¹[EasyArb settings](#)
- ²[Digital IO settings](#)

¹The EasyArb settings can only be saved in the EasyArb dialog environment and all other above instrument settings are not saved when a store function is made.

When a recall function is made on the same stored memory location, only the EasyArb settings are recalled.

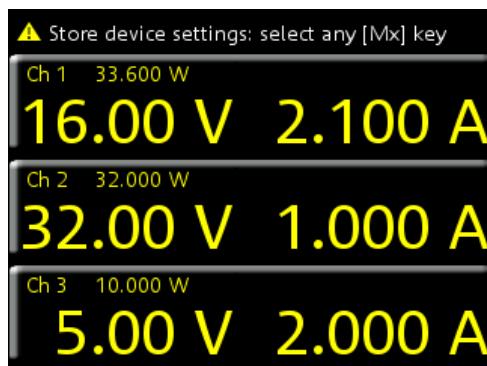
²The DIO settings can only be saved in the DIO dialog environment and all other above instrument settings are not saved when a store function is made.

When a recall function is made on the same stored memory location, only the DIO settings are recalled.

Store instrument settings

1. Long press **Store Recall** key to store instrument settings.

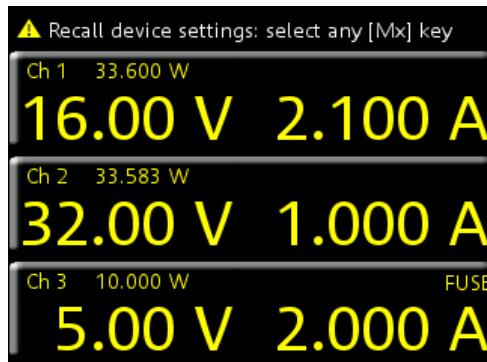
The R&S NGE100 displays a message in the status bar "Store device settings: select any [Mx] key".



2. Press any of the memory keys (**M1**, **M2**, **M3**, **M4**, **M5**) to store the instrument settings.
The R&S NGE100 stores the instruments settings in the selected memory location.

Store instrument settings

1. Press **Store Recall** key to recall instrument settings.
The R&S NGE100 displays a message in the status bar "Recall device settings: select any [Mx] key".



2. Press any of the memory keys (**M1**, **M2**, **M3**, **M4**, **M5**) to recall the instrument settings.
The R&S NGE100 recalls the instruments settings from the selected memory location.

5.5 Advanced Functions

The following chapters provide information about the menu items found in the **Menu** key.

1. Press **Menu** key.
The R&S NGE100 displays the main menu of the instrument.
See [Chapter 5.1.5, "Menu"](#), on page 33.
2. Select the desired menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the respective menu item dialog.

5.5.1 Protection

The R&S NGE100 provides individual overvoltage protection (OVP) and overpower protection (OPP) settings for each channel. With both function activated, the R&S NGE100 protects itself and the load in case of voltage or power overloads.

When protection (OVP/OPP) is tripped, a red flashing OVP or OPP indicator displays on the respective channel. See [Figure 5-13](#).

A beep is sounded if buzzer is enabled. See [Figure 5-25](#).



Figure 5-13: Indicator of OVP/OPP when tripped

1. Select "Output > Protection" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "Protection" dialog. See [Figure 5-14](#).

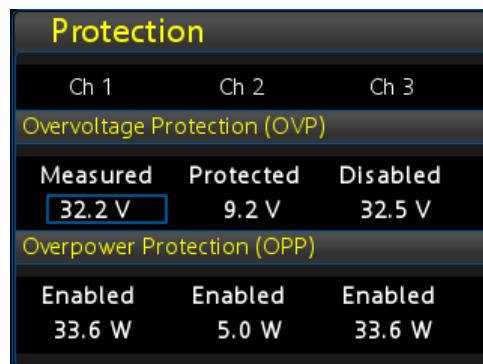


Figure 5-14: Protection dialog

2. Set the OVP mode for the desired channel.

The available options are as follows:

- "Measured": The output is switched off if the measured value exceeds the set limit. Switching on the channels triggered the OVP if the condition remains.
- "Protected": The output is disabled if the setting exceeds the set limit.
- "Disabled": OVP is set to maximum value supported by hardware. See the R&S NGE100 brochure for the instrument specification.

3. Set the desired voltage for OVP.
You can set a value from 0 V to 32.5 V.
The R&S NGE100 turns off the respective channel when the measured voltage exceeded the preset value.
4. Set the OPP mode for the desired channel.
The available options are as follows:
 - "Enabled": The channel is turned off if the measured power exceeds OPP value.
 - "Disabled": Output power is limited to maximum value of 33.6W.
5. Set the desired voltage for OPP.
You can set a value from 0 W to 33.6 W.
The R&S NGE100 turns off the respective channel when the measured power exceeded the preset value.

5.5.2 Fuse

Fuse delay and fuse linking functions provide the flexibility to handle a fuse tripped event when it occurs. When a fuse tripped event triggered, the affected channels are turned off according to the settings configured in the fuse delay and fuse linking.

The fuse delay function is intended to ignore the current peaks set above the current limit that occur during the time set in the fuse delay. This prevents the fuse to be triggered in case of a capacitive load.

With fuse linking function, it allows you to logically interlink channels with their electronic fuses. During operation, if the fuse trips, all channels interlinked with this channel will be turned off. See [Chapter 5.4.3, "Activating Fuse", on page 39](#) for more information.

The fuse is activated via the **Fuse** key on the front panel. See [Chapter 5.1.2, "Function Keys", on page 30](#)

1. Select "Output > Fuse" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "Fuse" dialog. See [Figure 5-15](#).

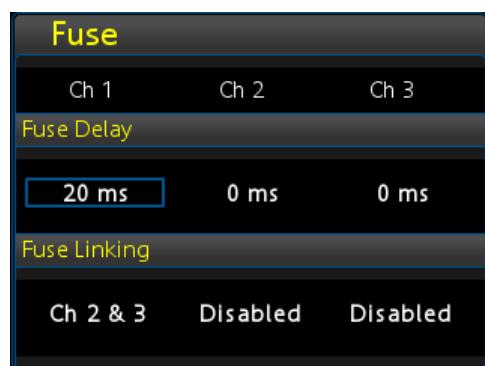


Figure 5-15: Fuse dialog

2. Set "Fuse Delay" to a desire value.

You can set a value from 0 ms to 10 s in a 10 ms step size.

3. Configure the "Fuse Linking" setting.

The R&S NGE100 provides the following options:

Example for channel 1, the available options are as follows:

- "Ch 2": Ch 2 is linked to Ch 1. If Ch 1 fuse tripped, Ch 2 will be turned off.
- "Ch 3": Ch 3 is linked to Ch 1. If Ch 1 fuse tripped, Ch 3 will be turned off.
- "Ch 2 & 3": Ch 2 and Ch 3 are linked to Ch 1. If Ch 1 fuse tripped, Ch 2 and Ch 3 will be turned off.
- "Disabled": Ch 1 is not linked to any other channels.

5.5.3 EasyArb



EasyArb function

The arbitrary function is available only in Ch 1.

The R&S NGE100 series allows you to generate freely programmable waveforms which can be reproduced within the limits set by the instrument for voltage and current.

1. Select "Output > EasyArb" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "EasyArb" dialog. See [Figure 5-16](#).

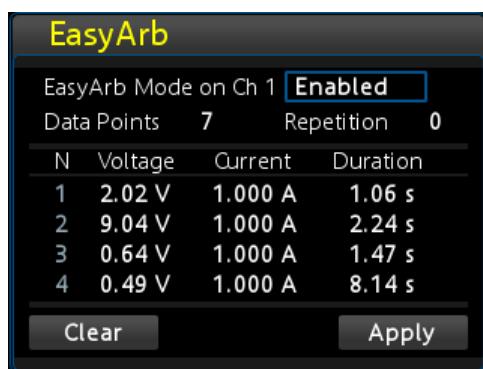


Figure 5-16: EasyArb dialog

2. Set "EasyArb Mode" to "Enabled".

The R&S NGE100 enabled the EasyArb function for Ch 1.

Note: If "EasyArb Mode" is set disabled, corresponding output state of Ch 1 is also disabled.

3. Set the desired data points for the EasyArb function.

The R&S NGE100 displays the number of EasyArb entry points in the EasyArb table.

4. Set the desired repetition cycle for the EasyArb function

5. Configure the EasyArb table with the desired values for voltage, current and duration.
6. Press "Apply" to save the EasyArb settings.
The EasyArb data points are sent to Ch 1.
7. Press "Clear" to reset the EasyArb table values.
All the EasyArb data points are clear from Ch 1.
See [Table 5-9](#).
8. Press **Menu** key to return to the [channel display area](#).
9. The R&S NGE100 lit up the **Enter** key.
10. Press **Output** key to enable R&S NGE100 output.
11. Press **Enter** key to start the EasyArb function.
12. Long press on the **Enter** key to stop the EasyArb function.

Table 5-9: EasyArb input field

EasyArb input field	Description
EasyArb Mode	Enable or disable the EasyArb function. If enabled, the EasyArb function is activated in Ch 1. See " EasyArb function " on page 45.
Data Points	Set the number of data points in the EasyArb table. Each data point contains the settings for "Voltage", "Current" and "Duration".
Repetition	Set the number of times the waveform is output in the EasyArb table. If this is set to "0", the waveform is output continuously.
EasyArb table	Configures the EasyArb data table. Use the arrow keys to navigate the "Voltage", "Current" and "Duration" settings.
Clear	Reset all the data points in the EasyArb table to 0.00 V, 1.000 A and 0.01 s for "Voltage", "Current" and "Duration" respectively.
Apply	Select "Apply" to save EasyArb configuration.

5.5.4 EasyRamp

With EasyRamp, the R&S NGE100 provides you the operating condition to output a constant rise of the supply voltage. The output voltage can be increased continuously within a 10 ms to 10 s timeframe. See [Figure 5-17](#).

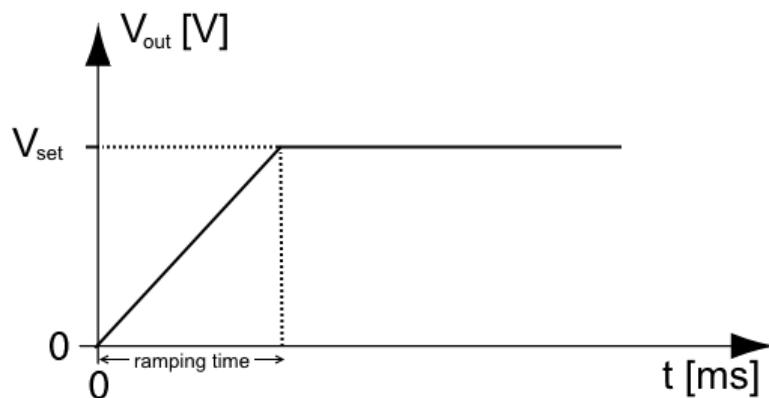


Figure 5-17: Ramping voltage output

1. Select "Output > EasyRamp" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "EasyRamp" dialog. See [Figure 5-18](#).

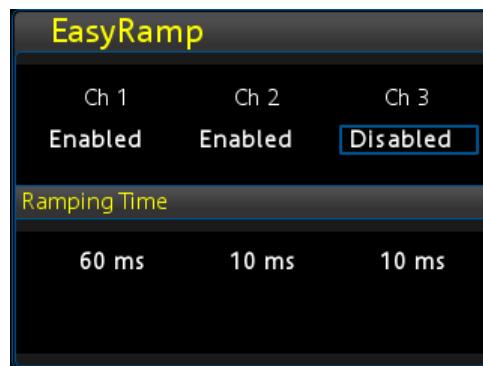


Figure 5-18: EasyRamp dialog

2. Select the desired channel.

3. Set the selected channel to "Enabled".

The R&S NGE100 enabled the EasyRamp function for the selected channel.

Note: If selected channel is set disabled, corresponding output state of the selected channel is also disabled.

4. Set the "Ramping Time" of the selected channel.

5. Press rotary knob or **Enter** key to confirm the settings.

Table 5-10: EasyRamp input field

EasyRamp input field	Description
Ch 1, Ch 2, Ch 3	Enable or disable the EasyRamp function individually for each channel.
Ramping Time	Duration taken for the voltage to rise to V_{set}

5.5.5 Digital Trigger I/O

⚠ CAUTION

Digital I/O Pins Voltage Rating

Do not exceed the maximum voltage rating of the Digital I/O pins (5.25 V max) when supplying voltages to the pins.



R&S NGE-K103 (order number: 5601.2227.03) option is required for the Digital Trigger I/O.

The four data lines of the digital I/O interface are mutually independent and can be used as trigger input or trigger output separately. See [Figure 4-4](#).

- Trigger input

The data lines of the digital I/O interface receive external trigger signal. The external trigger signal triggers the selected channel (Ch 1, Ch 2, Ch 3) with the set response when the trigger condition (Active High or Active Low) is met.

- Trigger output

The data lines of the digital I/O interface output an "Active Low" or "Active High" signal when the trigger condition of the selected channel (Ch 1, Ch 2, Ch 3) is met.

Table 5-11: Trigger in parameters and conditions

Trigger in parameters	Trigger conditions		Description
Channel	Ch 1, Ch 2, Ch 3		Target output channel selected for trigger response.
Response Trigger	Output On	Level	Selected channel Output is enabled when the selected logic level is met.
	Output Off	Level	Selected channel Output is disabled when the selected logic level is met.
	Output Toggle	Pulse	Selected channel Output is toggled when the selected logic pulse is met.
	Output Inhibit	Level	Selected channel Output is inhibited when the selected logic level is met. When the selected channel Output is put to inhibit state, manual or remote operation on selected channel Output is no longer possible. To reverse the inhibit state, remove the source of the trigger signal. You can either disable the affected DIO interface or remove the source from the affected DIO interface at the rear panel.

Trigger in parameters	Trigger conditions		Description
	Start EasyArb (Only for Ch 1)	Level	Activates the EasyArb function on channel 1 when the selected logic level is met. The EasyArb is deactivated when the level changes (i.e from active high to active low) See Chapter 5.5.3, "EasyArb", on page 45 .
	Pulse		Activates the EasyArb function on channel 1 when the selected pulse is met. See Chapter 5.5.3, "EasyArb", on page 45 .
Logic	Active High		Set the logic level of the trigger in signal.
	Active Low		

Table 5-12: Trigger out parameters and conditions

Trigger in parameters	Trigger conditions		Description
Channel	Ch 1, Ch 2, Ch 3		Output channel selected to monitor for trigger condition.
Condition Trigger	Output On	Level	Output the selected logic level when the Output is turned on at the selected channel.
	Output Off	Level	Output the selected logic level when the Output is turned off at the selected channel.
	Fuse Tripped	Level	Output the selected logic level when a fuse tripped event occurs on the selected channel. See Chapter 5.4.3, "Activating Fuse", on page 39 and Chapter 5.5.2, "Fuse", on page 44 .
	CC Mode	Level	Output the selected logic level when the selected channel operates in the CC mode. See " CC mode " on page 37.
	Voltage Level	\geq "set value"	Output the selected logic level when the voltage level of the selected channel is greater or equal to the set level.
	Current Level	\geq "set value"	Output the selected logic level when the current level of the selected channel is greater or equal to the set level.
Critical Event	OVP		Output the selected logic level when the selected critical event (OVP, OPP, OTP) occurs on the selected channel. See Chapter 5.5.1, "Protection", on page 43 .
	OPP		
	OTP		

Trigger in parameters	Trigger conditions		Description
	EasyArb Active	Level	Output the selected logic level when the EasyArb function is running on channel 1. See Chapter 5.5.3, "EasyArb" , on page 45.
Logic	Active High		Set the logic level of the trigger out signal.
	Active Low		

1. Select "Interface > Digital IO" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "Digital IO" dialog. See [Figure 5-19](#).



Figure 5-19: Digital IO dialog

2. Select the desired DIO interface.
3. Select "Trigger In" to accept external trigger signal or "Trigger Out" to output the trigger signal.
4. Set the desired channel.
5. Select the desired trigger condition.
See [Table 5-11](#) and [Table 5-12](#).
6. Set the desired "Logic" state.
7. Set the status to "Enabled".

The R&S NGE100 enables the selected DIO interface and monitors or feedbacks the trigger condition onto the selected channel.

5.6 Connecting to a Network

5.6.1 LAN Connection



R&S NGE-K101 (order number: 5601.2204.03) option is required to connect the R&S NGE100 to a network via LAN connection.

There are two methods to establish a local area network (LAN) connection with the R&S NGE100 for remote control operation.

5.6.1.1 Wired Connection

The network card can be operated with a 10 Mbps Ethernet IEEE 802.3 or a 100 Mbps Ethernet IEEE 802.3u interface.

NOTICE

Risk of network failure

Before connecting the instrument to the network or configuring the network, consult your network administrator. Errors may affect the entire network.



To establish a network connection, connect a commercial RJ-45 cable to the LAN port of the instrument and to a PC.

Depending on the network capacities, the TCP/IP address information for the instrument can be obtained in different ways.

- If the network supports dynamic TCP/IP configuration using the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), and a DHCP server is available, all address information can be assigned automatically.
- Otherwise, the address must be set manually. Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) is not supported.

By default, the instrument is configured to use dynamic TCP/IP configuration and obtain all address information automatically. This means that it is safe to establish a physical connection to the LAN without any previous instrument configuration.

NOTICE**Risk of network errors**

Connection errors can affect the entire network. If your network does not support DHCP, or if you choose to disable dynamic TCP/IP configuration, you must assign valid address information before connecting the instrument to the LAN. Contact your network administrator to obtain a valid IP address.

1. Connect a LAN cable to the LAN port (see [Figure 4-4](#) for the location of the LAN port).
2. Configure the connection settings manually or have the network configure the settings for you via menu. By default, automatic configuration is set in the instrument. For manual configuration, configure the settings as follows:
 - a) Select "Interface > Ethernet" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "Ethernet" dialog. See [Figure 5-20](#).

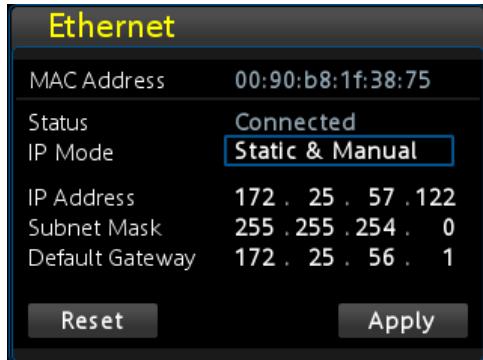


Figure 5-20: Ethernet dialog

- b) Select "Static & Manual" for "IP Mode".
- c) Enter the "IP Address".
- d) Enter the "Subnet Mask".
- e) Enter the "Default Gateway".
- f) Select "Apply" to complete the configuration.
- g) Press **Menu** key to exit the dialog.

When the connection is alive, the LXI icon turns green on the status bar.

Table 5-13: Ethernet input field

Ethernet input field	Description
MAC Address	Shows the MAC address of this instrument.
Status	Shows if the connection is up or down.
IP Mode	Static & Manual: Manually configure an IP address for the instrument. DHCP & Auto-IP: Automatically assign an IP address to the instrument.

Ethernet input field	Description
IP Address	Address used in communication with the network. Manually configure this field if IP Mode set to "Static & Manual".
Subnet Mask	Secondary address used in communication with the network. Manually configure this field if IP Mode set to "Static & Manual".
Default Gateway	Gateway address to connect to the network. Manually configure this field if IP Mode set to "Static & Manual".
LAN Reset	Restores the LAN settings to factory default. It also removes the LXI web password.
Apply	Apply static IP settings.

5.6.1.2 Wireless Connection



R&S NGE-K102 (order number: 5601.2210.03) option is required to connect the R&S NGE100 to a network via WLAN connection.



WLAN connection

The LAN connection has a higher priority over WLAN.

If LAN is connected, the WLAN connection will be disconnected. When LAN is disconnected, WLAN will reconnect automatically.

1. Select "Interface > WLAN" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "WLAN" dialog. See [Figure 5-21](#).

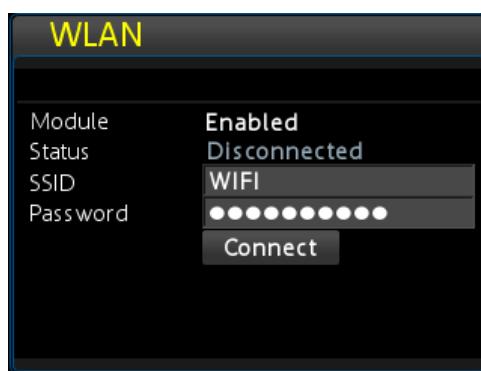


Figure 5-21: WLAN dialog

2. Select "On" for "Module".
3. Set the "SSID" (Service Set Identifier).

4. Set the associated password for the "SSID".

5. Select the "Connect" button.

If connection is successful, the "Status" shows "Connected". See [Figure 5-22](#).

When the connection is alive, the WLAN icon turns green on the status bar. See [Figure 5-1](#).

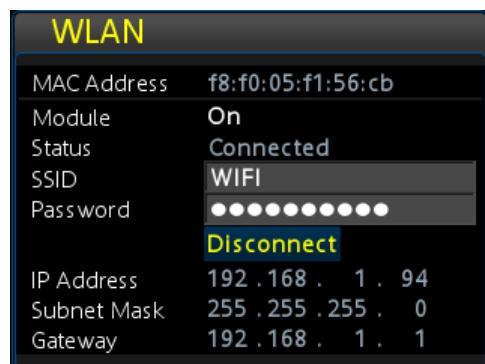


Figure 5-22: WLAN connected

6. To disconnect, select "Disconnect" in the WLAN dialog.

5.6.2 USB Connection

Alternatively, connect a USB cable to the USB port (see [Figure 4-4](#) for the location of the USB port and PC for a USB connection. The R&S NGE100 supports USB TMC and USB VCP connection.

For more information, see [Chapter 6.1.1, "USB"](#), on page 61.

1. Select "Interface > USB" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "USB" dialog. See [Figure 5-23](#).

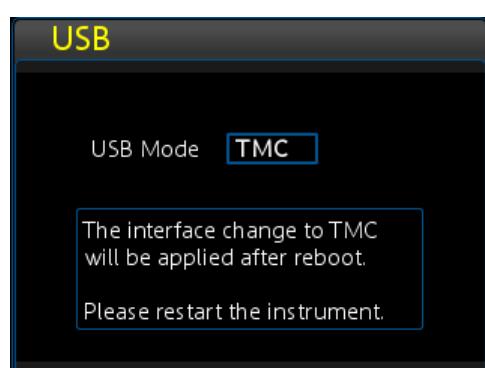


Figure 5-23: USB dialog

2. Set the desired "USB Mode".

3. Press rotary knob or Enter key to confirm the settings.

The R&S NGE100 displays message to prompt the user to restart the instrument to apply the changes.

4. Restart the R&S NGE100 to apply changes.

5.7 General Instrument Settings

The following chapters provide the general instrument information and utilities services in R&S NGE100.

5.7.1 Instrument Information

General instrument information of R&S NGE100.

- ▶ Select "Device > Information" menu item.
The R&S NGE100 displays the "Information" dialog. See [Figure 5-24](#).

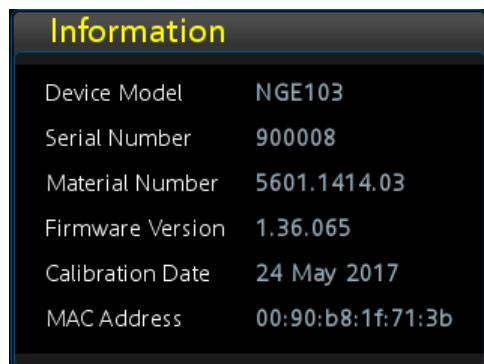


Figure 5-24: Information dialog

Device information	Description
Device Model	Model of the instrument, i.e. NGE102 or NGE103.
Serial Number	Unique identification number for the instrument.
Material Number	Instrument orderable part number.
Firmware Version	Software version that is installed in the instrument.
Calibration Date	The last registered date when calibration was carried out on the instrument.
Mac Address	Mac address of the network interface.

5.7.2 General Instrument Settings

General instrument settings such as keypad fallback time, screen display brightness and buzzer setting are provided.

- Select "Device > General" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "General" dialog. See [Figure 5-25](#).



Figure 5-25: General dialog

General instrument settings	Description
Keypad	Selects the wait time before the instrument automatically leaves the setting mode. Select "Off" to disable the automatic switching back.
Display	Selects the specific screen intensity to control the screen brightness. Setting is applied immediately.
Sound	Selects the event where sound is generated. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fault Events: Sounds on faulty events only• Any Event: Sounds on faulty events and key press events• Disabled: No sound is generated

5.7.3 Managing Options

Options are enabled by entering a registered license key code.

You may choose to install from an xml file on USB or by manually entering the key code.

- Select "Device > License" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "License" dialog. See [Figure 5-26](#).

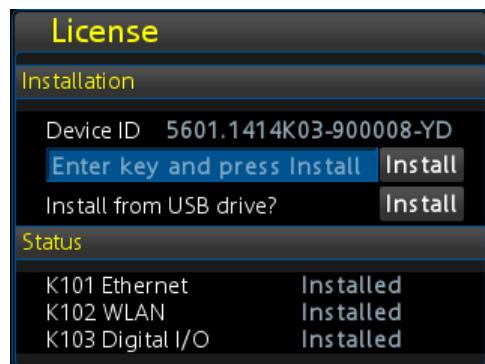


Figure 5-26: License dialog

To install from an xml file, proceed as follows:

1. Copy the xml file containing the registered key code into the USB flash drive.
2. Connect the USB flash drive to the USB port of the instrument.
3. Select "Install".
If the installation is successful, the option is marked as "Installed" under Installation Status.

To manually enter the key code, proceed as follows:

1. Press the rotary knob or **Enter** key to invoke the [Virtual Keyboard](#).
2. Enter the key code (30-digit number) of the option in the entry box.
3. Select "Install".
If the correct key code is entered, the option is marked as "Installed".
If an invalid key code is entered, an error message is displayed. Re-enter the correct key code.

5.7.4 Reset Instrument

This function resets the instrument to factory default settings.

- Select "Device > Reset" menu item.
The R&S NGE100 displays the "General" dialog. See [Figure 5-27](#) .



Figure 5-27: Reset dialog

5.7.5 System Test

This function provides a system test to check the instrument working conditions for screen color display, key backlight, beeper and cooling fan.

- ▶ Select "Utilities > System Test" menu item.
The R&S NGE100 displays the "System Test" dialog. See [Figure 5-28](#).

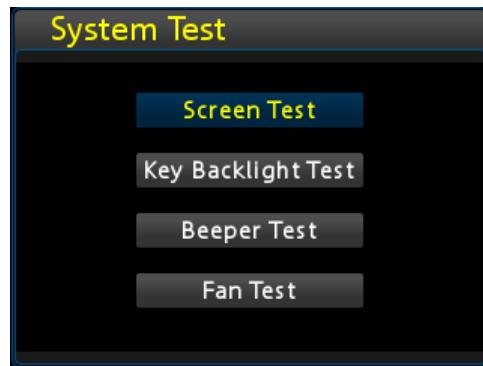


Figure 5-28: System test dialog

System Test	Description
Screen Test	Test that the display is working. RGB and a list of supported colors should appear on the screen during the test.
Key Backlight Test	Test that the key backlight is working. All the keys on the front panel except the softkeys (M1 , M2 , M3 , M4 , M5) and Store Recall key should illuminate during the test.
Beeper Test	Test that the instrument sound is working. Three beep sounds should be heard during the test.
Fan Test	Test that the cooling fan is working.

5.7.6 Updating the Firmware

The latest firmware file can be found from the product homepage <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100>.

For firmware update using SCPI command, see "[Firmware update via SCPI command](#)" on page 59.



Do not power off or operate the instrument during a firmware update. Power cycle the device only when prompted.

Do not rename the firmware filename "NGE100FWRelease.tar.gz.enc".

1. Copy the firmware to the root directory of a USB flash drive.
2. Connect the USB flash drive to the USB port of the instrument
3. Press **Menu** key.
The R&S NGE100 displays the main menu of the instrument. See [Chapter 5.1.5, "Menu"](#), on page 33.
4. Select "Utilities > Update" menu item.
If firmware file is found, the R&S NGE100 displays the "Update" dialog. See [Figure 5-29](#).

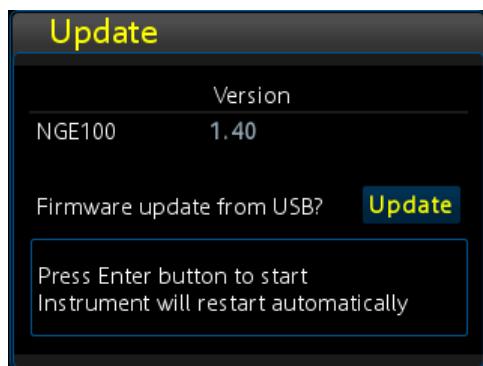


Figure 5-29: Update dialog

5. Select "Update".
The R&S NGE100 reboots immediately and checks the firmware file on the USB flash drive.
6. Press the rotary knob or **Enter** key to start firmware update.
7. Wait for the completion of the update process.
8. When the update is successful, you will be prompted to restart the instrument.

Firmware update via SCPI command

1. Copy the firmware to the root directory of a USB flash drive.
2. Connect the USB flash drive to the USB port of the instrument

3. Connect to the instrument via LAN or USB. See [Chapter 5.6.1.1, "Wired Connection"](#), on page 51 and [Chapter 5.6.2, "USB Connection"](#), on page 54.
4. Send [DIAGnostic:SERViCe:FWUP "NGE100FWRelease.tar.gz.enc"](#).
5. Wait for the completion of the update process.

5.7.7 Help

The R&S NGE100 help information.

1. Select "Utilities > Help" menu item.

The R&S NGE100 displays the "Help" dialog. See [Figure 5-30](#).



Figure 5-30: Help dialog

2. Use a QR code reader to scan the QR code to link to the online product home page.

Alternatively, you could enter the address: <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100> into a browser to access the latest help information.

6 Remote Control

This chapter provides information on operating an instrument via remote control.

6.1 Interfaces and Protocols

R&S NGE100 can be remotely controlled via the following interfaces:

- USB
- LAN
 - Available only if option R&S NGE-K101 is installed.
- WLAN
 - Available only if option R&S NGE-K102 is installed.

6.1.1 USB

The R&S NGE100 includes a USB device port. See [Chapter 5.6.2, "USB Connection"](#), on page 54.

6.1.1.1 USB VCP



The following requirements for USB-VCP driver installation are necessary:

- A PC with operating system Windows XP, VISTA, Windows 7 or Windows 8 (32Bit or 64Bit).
- Administrator rights are necessary for the installation of the driver.

The USB virtual COM port (USB-VCP) is a software interface that allows the communication to the R&S NGE100 using any terminal program (e.g. HMExplorer) via SCPI commands once the corresponding Windows drivers have been installed. The actual USB-VCP driver and software HMExplorer can be downloaded for free from the product homepage (<http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100>).

If a connection between PC and the instrument has been established and no NGE100 USB-VCP driver is installed, the PC operating system displays a "Found New Hardware" wizard. In this case, the NGE100 USB-VCP driver must be installed.

The HMExplorer window application provides the R&S NGE100 a terminal function and also the option to create screenshots and editor function to create the EasyArb table.

For more information of the driver installation and HMExplorer window application, see the installation guide of the driver file and the internal HMExplorer help.

6.1.1.2 USB TMC

The USB Test & Measurement class (USB-TMC) is a protocol that allows GPIB-like communication via USB interfaces and is a separate instrument class of the USB specification. The USB-TMC protocol supports service queries, triggers, and other GPIB-specific instructions. With USB-TMC, the connected instrument can be recognized without special Windows drivers if VISA drivers are installed and that it can be used directly in the corresponding environments. The driver is included in the NI-VISA package and can be downloaded at <http://www.ni.com/downloads/ni-drivers/>.

A major benefit of the USB TMC class is that by sampling specific registers the controlling software can determine if commands have been terminated and if they have been processed correctly. With USB-TCP, communication with instrument requires analysis and polling mechanisms within the controlling software which may significantly strain the interface of the measurement instruments. The TMC status registers solve this problem with the USB TMC in the same manner as in the case with the GPIB interface for the hardware via the corresponding control lines.



HME Explorer

The window application supports the communication via LAN, USB VCP and WLAN only.

For more information of the VISA driver installation, see the installation guide of the VISA driver file.

Once the driver is installed, the following entry is displayed in the Windows Device Manager dialog, see [Figure 6-1](#).

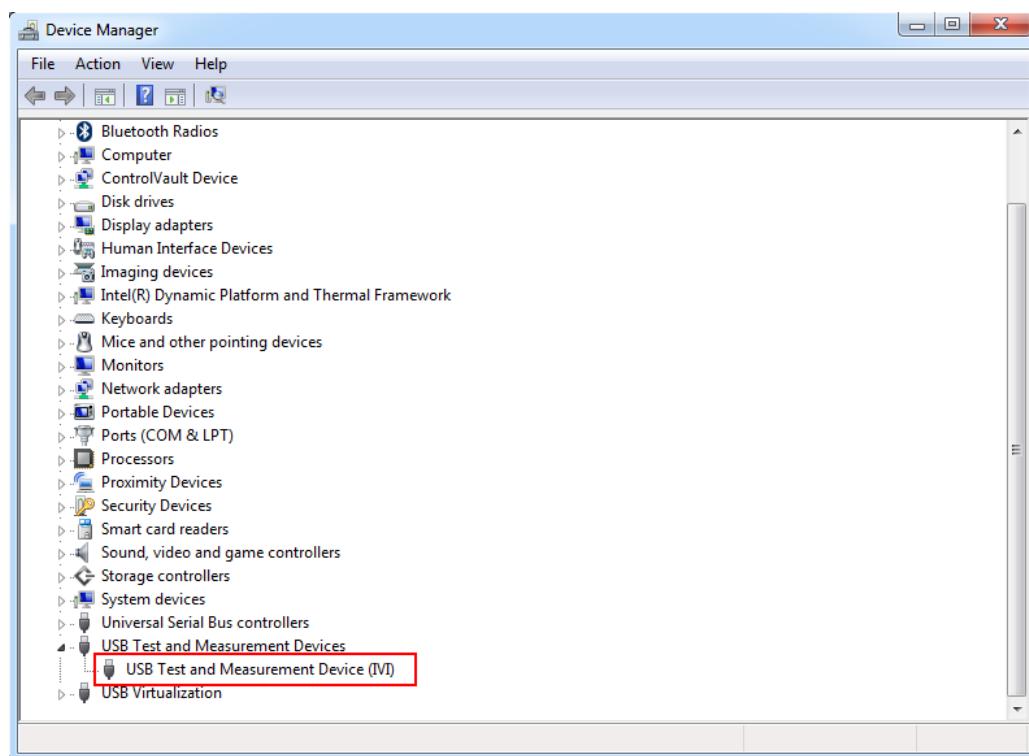


Figure 6-1: Device manager

6.1.2 LAN

For direct connection to a host (PC) or indirect connection via a switch, a double shielded network cable (e.g. CAT.5, CAT.5e, CAT.5 +, CAT.6 or CAT.7) is required and equipped with an Ethernet plug type (RJ-45 type connector) on both sides. As a network cable, either an uncrossed or a cross-over cable can be used.

It is possible to perform a complete parameter setting via the manual assignment of a fixed IP address or automatic assignment of a dynamic IP address allocation. Please contact your IT administrator to make the correct settings.

6.1.3 WLAN



Wi-Fi Transmitter Performance

Frequency range: 2412 MHz to 2484 MHz

Power: 19.5 dBm typical

Equipped with option R&S NGE-K102, the R&S NGE100 provides an alternative to remote control the instrument via the web. With the presence of an authenticated Wi-Fi signal, the instrument automatically connects to a network and navigation can be made

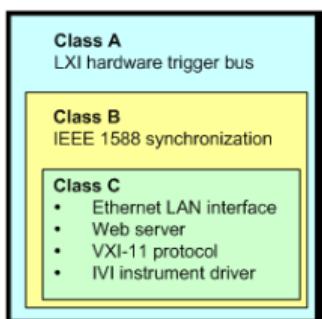
via the web browser according to the WLAN IEEE 802.11 b/g/n standards. See [Figure 6-2](#).

For more information on the WLAN settings, see [Chapter 5.6.1.2, "Wireless Connection"](#), on page 53.

6.1.4 LXI

LAN extension for Instrumentation (LXI) is a platform for measuring devices and test systems based on standard Ethernet technology. LXI is to be the LAN-based successor to GPIB and combine the advantages of Ethernet with the simple and familiar features of the GPIB. This standard provides a new standard for network configuration of front panel devices via a WEB interface. The central tool for this type of configuration is a browser such as The Microsoft Internet Explorer. But other browsers like Firefox can be used.

LXI-compatible devices are divided into three classes, A, B and C, where the functionality of the classes is based on each other hierarchically:



- Class C devices are characterized by a uniform LAN implementation including an ICMP ping responder for diagnostic purposes. Devices can be configured with a WEB browser.
A LAN Configuration Initialize (LCI) mechanism resets the LAN configuration. Class C LXI devices are also intended to support automatic detection in a LAN via VXI-11 discovery protocol and programming using IVI drivers.
- Class B adds the IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and peer-to-peer communication to base class C. With IEEE 1588, all devices within a network can automatically synchronize to the most accurate available clock, and then provide time-stamps or synchronization signals for all devices with exceptional accuracy.
- Class A devices also contain the eight-channel hardware trigger bus (LVDS interface) according to the LXI standard.

Class A and B devices can send and receive software triggers through LAN messages and communicate with each other without using the controller.

The power supplies of the R&S NGE100 series meet the general requirements of the LXI Class C and correspond to the version 1.4 (LXI Core 2011). Advanced features are not supported.

A key component of an LXI certification is the IVI device driver (Interchangeable Virtual Instrument). Here IVI.NET drivers are provided, which are based on the .NET frame-

work 4 of Microsoft. LabView and LabWindows / CVI drivers built on LabWindows / CVI 2012 are also available. The latest copy of the IVI.NET driver is available for download from the product homepage <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/nge100>.

In addition to the features described above, the device provides the following LXI-related functions:

- Displays the current device settings.
- Remote control of the device within the WEB-Browser.

The Ethernet interface has an integrated web server, you can access the instrument with its corresponding IP address in the address line of the browser (i.e. `http://172.25.57.65`). See [Figure 6-2](#).

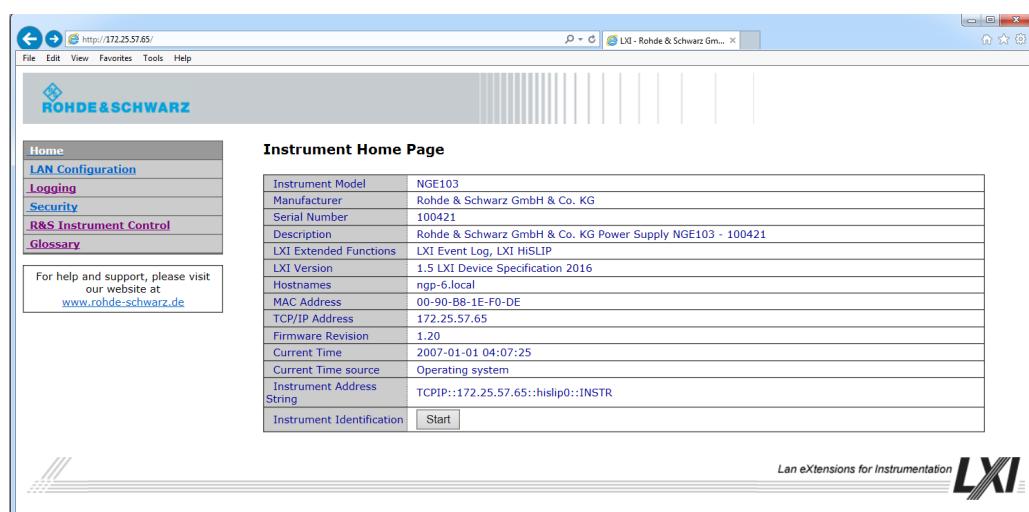


Figure 6-2: Instrument web browser

6.1.5 SCPI

SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments) commands - messages - are used for remote control. Commands that are not taken from the SCPI standard follow the SCPI syntax rules. The instrument supports the SCPI version 1999. The SCPI standard is based on standard IEEE 488.2 and aims at the standardization of device-specific commands, error handling and the status registers. The tutorial "Automatic Measurement Control - A tutorial on SCPI and IEEE 488.2" from John M. Pieper (R&S order number 0002.3536.00) offers detailed information on concepts and definitions of SCPI.

The requirements that the SCPI standard places on command syntax, error handling and configuration of the status registers are explained in detail in the following sections. Tables provide a fast overview of the bit assignment in the status registers. The tables are supplemented by a comprehensive description of the status registers.

6.1.6 VISA

VISA is a standardized software interface library providing input and output functions to communicate with instruments. The I/O channel (LAN or USB) is selected at initialization time by means of a channel-specific resource string. For more information about VISA, refer to its user documentation.

6.2 Setting Up Remote Control Connection

USB

The following shows the resource string format used when setting up a remote connection via the USB interface:

- USB TMC

```
USB0::0x0AAD::0x0197::  
5601.1414<device_variant>-<device_serial_number>::INSTR where  
k03 is used for 3-ch device, k02 for 2-ch device. (e.g. USB0::0x0AAD::  
0x0197::5601.1414k03-100689::INSTR)
```

- USB VCP

```
ASRL<COM>::INSTR, where "COM" refers to the COM port number shown on the  
controlling PC. (e.g. ASRL15::INSTR)
```

LAN

Refer to [Chapter 5.6.1.1, "Wired Connection"](#), on page 51 for configuring the LAN parameters.

To set up the connection the IP address of the instrument is required. It is part of the resource string used by the program to identify and control the instrument. The resource string has the form:

```
TCPIP::<IP_address>::INST
```

Example: If the instrument has the IP address 192.1.2.3; the valid resource string is:

```
TCPIP::192.1.2.3::INST
```

Higi-Speed LAN INstrument Protocol (HiSLIP) is a TCP/IP-based protocol for remote instrument control of LAN-based test and measurement instruments. It was specified by the IVI Foundation and is intended to replace the older VXI-11 protocol. To start remote control session with HiSLIP, the valid resource string is:

```
TCPIP::192.1.2.3::HISLIP
```



The end character must be set to line feed (LF).

Remote

Press **Remote** to set the instrument in the remote control mode. In this mode, all front panel keys on the instrument are disable and the **Remote** is illuminated. To switch back to the Local mode, press **Remote** to release the remote control mode.

6.3 Instrument Model and Command Processing

The block diagram in [Figure 6-3](#) shows how SCPI commands are serviced in the instrument. The individual components work independently and simultaneously. They communicate with each other by means of so-called "messages".

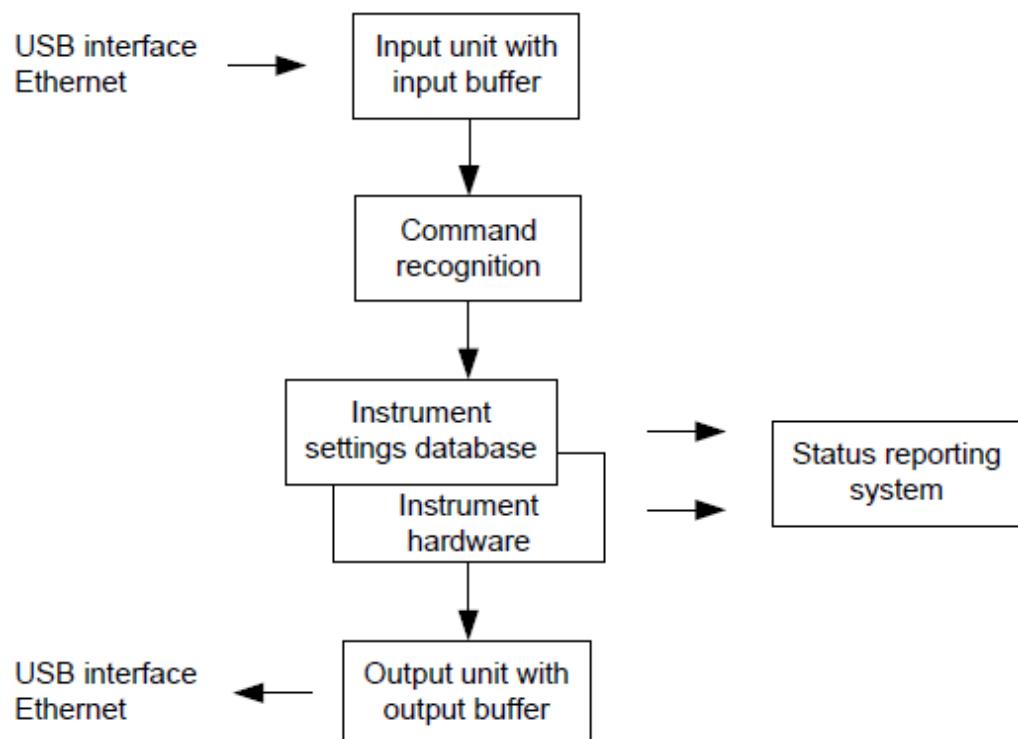


Figure 6-3: Instrument model in the case of remote control

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• Command Recognition	68
• Data Base and Instrument Hardware	68
• Status Reporting System	69
• Output Unit	69

6.3.1 Input Unit

The input unit receives commands character by character from the controller and collects them in the input buffer. The input unit sends a message to the command recognition as soon as the input buffer is full or as soon as it receives a delimiter, <PRO-

GRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR>, as defined in IEEE 488.2, or the interface message DCL.

If the input buffer is full, the traffic is stopped and the data received up to then are processed. Subsequently the traffic is continued. If, however, the buffer is not yet full when receiving the delimiter, the input unit can already receive the next command during command recognition and execution. The receipt of DCL clears the input buffer and immediately resets the command recognition.

6.3.2 Command Recognition

The command recognition analyses the data received from the input unit. It proceeds in the order in which it receives the data. Only DCL is serviced with priority, for example GET (Group Execute Trigger) is only executed after the commands received before. Each recognized command is immediately transferred to the internal instrument settings data base but not executed immediately.

The command recognition detects syntax errors in the commands and transfers them to the status reporting system. The rest of a program message after a syntax error is analyzed further if possible and serviced. After the syntax test, the value range of the parameter is checked, if necessary.

If the command recognition detects a delimiter, it passes the command to an execution unit that performs the instrument settings. In the meantime, the command recognition is ready to process new commands (overlapping execution). A DCL command is processed in the same way.

6.3.3 Data Base and Instrument Hardware

Here the expression "instrument hardware" denotes the part of the instrument fulfilling the actual instrument function - signal generation, measurement etc. The controller is not included. The term "data base" denotes a database that manages all the parameters and associated settings required for setting the instrument hardware.

Setting commands lead to an alteration in the data set. The data set management enters the new values (e.g. frequency) into the data set, however, only passes them on to the hardware when requested by the command recognition. This only takes place at the end of a program message.

The data are checked for compatibility with the current instrument settings before they are transmitted to the instrument hardware. If the execution is not possible, an "execution error" is signaled to the status reporting system. The corresponding settings are discarded.

Before passing on the data to the hardware, the settling bit in the STATus:OPERation register is set (refer to section [Chapter 6.7.3.1, "STATus:OPERation Register"](#), on page 105). The hardware executes the settings and resets the bit again as soon as the new state has settled. This fact can be used to synchronize command servicing.

Queries induce the data set management to send the desired data to the output unit.

6.3.4 Status Reporting System

For detailed information, refer to [Status Reporting System](#).

6.3.5 Output Unit

The output unit collects the information requested by the controller, which it receives from the data base management. The output unit processes the information according to the SCPI rules and makes it available in the output buffer.

If the instrument is addressed as a talker without the output buffer containing data or awaiting data from the data base management, the output unit sends error message "Query UNTERMINATED" to the status reporting system. No data are sent to the controller, the controller waits until it has reached its time limit. This behavior is defined by IEEE 488.2 and SCPI.

6.4 SCPI Command Structure and Syntax

SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments) describes a standard command set for programming instruments, irrespective of the type of instrument or manufacturer. The goal of the SCPI consortium is to standardize the device-specific commands to a large extent. For this purpose, a model was developed which defines the same functions inside a device or for different devices. Command systems were generated which are assigned to these functions. Thus it is possible to address the same functions with identical commands. The command systems are of a hierarchical structure.

SCPI is based on standard IEEE 488.2, i.e. it uses the same syntactic basic elements as well as the common commands defined in this standard. Part of the syntax of the device responses is defined with greater restrictions than in standard IEEE 488.2 (see [Chapter 6.4.4, "Responses to Queries", on page 76](#)).



Remote command examples

Not all commands used in the following examples are implemented in the instrument.

● Structure of a Command	69
● Parameters	74
● Structure of a Program Message	76
● Responses to Queries	76

6.4.1 Structure of a Command

The commands consist of a so-called header and, in most cases, one or more parameters. Header and parameter are separated by a "white space" (ASCII code 0 to 9, 11 to

32 decimal, e.g. blank). The headers may consist of several key words. Queries are formed by directly appending a question mark to the header.

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● Device-Specific Commands.....	70
● Overview of Syntax Elements.....	73

6.4.1.1 Common Commands

Common commands consist of a header preceded by an asterisk "*" and one or several parameters, if any.

Table 6-1: List of supported common commands

Mnemonic	Name & 488.2 Section
*IDN?	Identification Query 10.14
*OPC	Operation Complete Command 10.18
*OPC?	Operation Complete Query 10.19
*RST	Reset Command 10.32
*TST?	Self-Test Query 10.38
*WAI	Wait-to-Continue Command 10.39

6.4.1.2 Device-Specific Commands

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● Multiple keywords.....	71
● Optional Keywords.....	71
● Long and Short Form.....	72
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● Numeric Suffix.....	73

Hierarchy

Device-specific commands are of hierarchical structure. The different levels are represented by combined headers. Headers of the highest level (root level) have only one key word. This key word denotes a complete command system.

Example:

SOURce

This key word denotes the SOURCE command system.

For commands of lower levels, the complete path has to be specified, starting on the left with the highest level, the individual key words being separated by a colon ":".

Example:

```
SOURce:VOLTage:PROTection:LEVel 30
```

This command lies in the fourth level of the SOURce system. It sets the Overvoltage Protection (OVP) level.

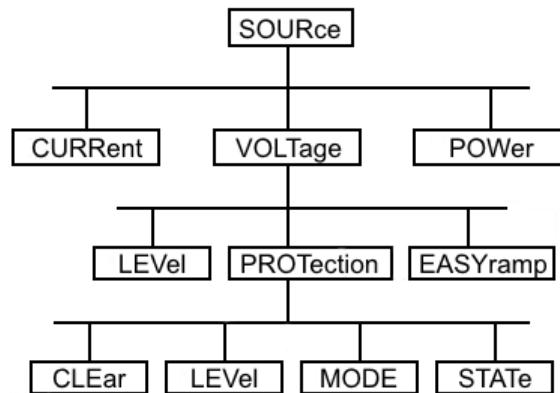


Figure 6-4: Tree structure the SCPI command systems using the SOURce system as example

Multiple keywords

Some key words occur in several levels within one command system. Their effect depends on the structure of the command, i.e. at which position in the header of a command they are inserted.

Example:

```
SYSTem:COMMunicate:WLAN[:STATe]
```

This command contains key word STATE in the fourth command level. It enables or disables the wireless.

Example:

```
SYSTem:COMMunicate:WLAN:DHCp[:STATe]
```

This command contains key word STATE in the fifth command level. It defines the status of DHCP.

Optional Keywords

Some command systems permit certain key words to be inserted into the header or omitted. These key words are marked by square brackets in the description. The full command length must be recognized by the instrument for reasons of compatibility with the SCPI standard. Some commands are considerably shortened by these optional key words.

Example:

```
[SOURCE] :POWer:PROTection [:STATE]
```

This command activates or deactivates the Overpower Protection (OPP) for the previous selected channel. The following command has the same effect:

```
POWER:PROTECTION
```

**Optional keywords with numeric suffixes**

Do not omit an optional keyword if it includes a numeric suffix that is relevant for the effect of the command.

Long and Short Form

The key words feature a long form and a short form. Either the short form or the long form can be entered, other abbreviations are not permitted.

Example:

```
STATUs:QUESTIONable:ENABLE 1
```

is equivalent to

```
STAT:QUES:ENAB 1
```

**Upper and lower case notation of commands**

Upper-case and lower-case notation only serves to distinguish the two forms in the manual, the instrument itself does not distinguish upper-case and lower-case letters.

Parameter

The parameter must be separated from the header by a "white space". If several parameters are specified in a command, they are separated by a comma ",". A few queries permit the parameters MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault to be entered. Refer to [Chapter 6.4.2, "Parameters", on page 74](#) for a detailed description of the various parameters.

Example:

```
FUSE:DELay? MAX
```

Response: 250 ms

The query requests the fuse delay time for the previous selected channel.

Special Characters

- **Vertical stroke |**

A vertical stroke in parameter definitions indicates alternative possibilities in the sense of "or". The effect of the command differs, depending on which parameter is used.

- **Square Brackets []**

Key words in square brackets can be omitted when composing the header. The full command length must be accepted by the instrument for reasons of compatibility with the SCPI standards.

Example

- [SOURce] :POWeR:PROTection[:STATe] ?
is equivalent to
POW:PROT
Parameters in square brackets can be incorporated optionally in the command or omitted as well

• Braces { }

Parameters in curly brackets are optional and can be inserted once or several times, or omitted.

Example

- APPly {<voltage> | MIN | MAX} [, {<current> | MIN | MAX}]

The following are valid commands:

APPly
APPly 6
APPly 6,2

Numeric Suffix

If a device features several functions or features of the same kind, e.g. inputs, the desired function can be selected by a suffix added to the command. Entries without suffix are interpreted like entries with the suffix 1. Optional keywords must be specified if they select a function with the suffix.

**Suffix counting**

In case of remote control, suffix counting may differ from the numbers of the corresponding selection used in manual operation. SCPI prescribes that suffix counting starts with 1. Suffix 1 is the default state and used when no specific suffix is specified.

Some standards define a fixed numbering, starting with 0. With GSM, for instance, slots are counted from 0 to 7. In the case of remote control, the slots are selected with the suffixes 1 to 8. If the numbering differs in manual operation and remote control, it is indicated with the respective command.

6.4.1.3 Overview of Syntax Elements

The following table offers an overview of the syntax elements.

Syntax Element	Description
:	The colon separates the key words of a command. In a program message, the separating semicolon marks the uppermost command level.
;	The semicolon separates two commands within a program message. It does not alter the path.
,	The comma separates several parameters of a command.
?	The question mark forms a query.
*	The asterisk marks a common command.

Syntax Element	Description
"	Quotation marks introduce a string and terminate it.
#	The hash symbol # introduces binary, octal, hexa-decimal and block data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binary: #B10110 • Octal: #O7612 • Hex: #HF3A7
" "	A "white space" (ASCII-Code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank) separates header and parameter.

6.4.2 Parameters

For most commands, a parameter needs to be supplemented. The parameter has to be separated from the header by a "white space".

The type of parameter required for each command and the allowed range of values are specified in the command description.

● Numeric Values	74
● Special Numeric Values	74
● Boolean Parameters	75
● Text	75
● Strings	75
● Block Data	76

6.4.2.1 [Numeric Values](#)

Numeric values can be entered in any form, i.e. with sign, decimal point and exponent. Values exceeding the resolution of the instrument are rounded up or down. The mantissa may comprise up to 255 characters, the exponent must lie inside the value range -32000 to 32000. The exponent is introduced by an "E" or "e". Entry of the exponent alone is not permissible. In the case of physical quantities, the unit can be entered. Permissible unit prefixes are G (giga), MA (mega), MOHM and MHZ are also possible), K (kilo), M (milli), U (micro) and N (nano). If the unit is missing, the basic unit is used.

6.4.2.2 [Special Numeric Values](#)

The texts MINimum, MAXimum, DEFault, UP and DOWN are interpreted as special numeric values. In case of a query, the numeric value is returned.

- **MIN/MAX**
MINimum and MAXimum denote the minimum and maximum value.
- **DEF**
DEFault denotes a preset value which has been stored in the EPROM. This value conforms to the default setting, as it is called by the *RST command
- **UP/DOWN**

UP, DOWN increases or reduces the numerical value by one step. The step width can be specified via an allocated step command for each parameter which can be set via UP, DOWN.

- INF/NINF
INFINITY, Negative INFINITY (NINF) Negative INFINITY (NINF) represent the numerical values -9.9E37 or 9.9E37, respectively. INF and NINF are only sent as device response.
- NAN
Not A Number (NAN) represents the value 9.91E37. NAN is only sent as device response. This value is not defined. Possible causes are the division of zero by zero, the subtraction of infinite from infinite and the representation of missing values.

Example:

Setting command: FUSE:DELay MAXimum

Query: FUSE:DELay?, Response: 250

6.4.2.3 Boolean Parameters

Boolean parameters represent two states. The ON state (logically true) is represented by ON or a numerical value unequal to 0. The OFF state (logically untrue) is represented by OFF or the numerical value 0. The numerical values are provided as response for query.

Example:

Setting command: POWER:PROTection OFF

Query: POWER:PROTection?, Response: 0

6.4.2.4 Text

Text parameters observe the syntactic rules for key words, i.e. they can be entered using a short or long form. Like any parameter, they have to be separated from the header by a white space. In the case of a query, the short form of the text is provided.

Example:

Setting command: VOLtage:PROTection:MODE MEASured

Query: VOLtage:PROTection:MODE?, Response: MEAS

6.4.2.5 Strings

Strings must always be entered in quotation marks (' or ").

Example:

SYSTem:LANGuage "SCPI" or SYSTem:LANGuage 'SCPI'

6.4.2.6 Block Data

Block data are a transmission format which is suitable for the transmission of large amounts of data. A command using a block data parameter has the following structure:

Example:

```
HEADER:HEADER #45168xxxxxxxx
```

ASCII character # introduces the data block. The next number indicates how many of the following digits describe the length of the data block. In the example, the four following digits indicate the length to be 5168 bytes. The data bytes follow. During the transmission of these data bytes all end or other control signs are ignored until all bytes are transmitted.

6.4.3 Structure of a Program Message

A program message may consist of one or several commands. It is terminated by the program message terminator which is the NL (New Line) character for LAN and USB connections.

Several commands in a program message must be separated by a semicolon ";". If the next command belongs to a different command system, the semicolon is followed by a colon. A colon ":" at the beginning of a command marks the root node of the command tree.

6.4.4 Responses to Queries

A query is defined for each setting command unless explicitly specified otherwise. It is formed by adding a question mark to the associated setting command. According to SCPI, the responses to queries are partly subject to stricter rules than in standard IEEE 488.2.

- The requested parameter is transmitted without header.

Example

```
VOLTage:PROTection:MODE?
```

Response: PROT

- Maximum values, minimum values and all further quantities, which are requested via a special text parameter are returned as numerical values.

Example

```
FUSE:DElay? MAX
```

Response: 250

- Numerical values are output without a unit. Physical quantities are referred to the basic units or to the units set using the Unit command.

Example

```
FUSE:DElay? MIN
```

Response: 0 (for 0 ms)

- Truth values <Boolean values> are returned as 0 (for OFF) and 1 (for ON).

Example

POWeR:PROTection?
Response: 0 (for OFF)

- Text (character data) is returned in a short form.

Example

VOLTage:PROTection:MODE?
Response: MEAS (for Measured)

6.5 Command Sequence and Command Synchronization

What has been said above makes clear that all commands can potentially be carried out overlapping. In order to prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI must be used. All three commands cause a certain action only to be carried out after the hardware has been set. By suitable programming, the controller can be forced to wait for the respective action to occur.

For more information, see [Table 6-2](#)

*Table 6-2: Synchronization using *OPC, *OPC? and *WAI*

Command	Action	Programming the controller
*OPC	Sets the Operation Complete bit in the ESR after all previous commands have been executed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting bit 0 in the ESE Setting bit 5 in the SRE Waiting for service request (SRQ)
*OPC?	Stops command processing until 1 is returned. This is only the case after the Operation Complete bit has been set in the ESR. This bit indicates that the previous setting has been completed.	Sending *OPC? directly after the command whose processing should be terminated before other commands can be executed.
*WAI	Stops further command processing until all commands sent before *WAI have been executed.	Sending *WAI directly after the command whose processing should be terminated before other commands are executed.

For a couple of commands, the synchronization to the end of command execution is mandatory in order to obtain the desired result. The affected commands require either more than one measurement in order to accomplish the desired instrument setting (e.g. auto range functions), or they require a longer period of time for execution. If a new command is received during execution of the corresponding function, this may either lead to either to an aborted measurement or to incorrect measurement data.

6.6 Remote Control - Commands

The following chapters provide a detailed description of all the remote control commands currently available for the R&S NGE100 and its firmware options.

6.6.1 Common Commands

The common commands are taken from the IEEE 488.2 (IEC 625-2) standard. A particular command has the same effect on different devices. The headers of these commands consist of an asterisk "*" followed by three letters. Some of the common commands refer to the [Chapter 6.7, "Status Reporting System"](#), on page 101.

- [*CLS](#) on page 78
 - [*ESE](#) on page 78
 - [*ESR?](#) on page 78
 - [*IDN?](#) on page 79
 - [*OPC](#) on page 79
 - [*OPT?](#) on page 79
 - [*RST](#) on page 79
 - [*STB?](#) on page 79
 - [*WAI](#) on page 79
-

*CLS

Clear status

Sets the status byte (STB), the standard event register (ESR) and the EVENT part of the QUESTIONable and the OPERATION registers to zero. The command does not alter the mask and transition parts of the registers. It clears the output buffer.

Usage: Setting only

*ESE <Value>

Event status enable

Sets the event status enable register to the specified value. The query returns the contents of the event status enable register in decimal form.

Parameters:

<Value> Range: 0 to 255

*ESR?

Event status read

Returns the contents of the event status register in decimal form and subsequently sets the register to zero.

Return values:

<Contents> Range: 0 to 255

Usage: Query only

***IDN?**

Identification

Returns the instrument identification.

Return values:

<ID> "Rohde&Schwarz,<device type>,<part number>/serial number,<firmware version>"

Example: Rohde&Schwarz,NGE103,5601.1414k03/100421,1.20

***OPC**

Operation complete

Sets bit 0 in the event status register when all preceding commands have been executed. This bit can be used to initiate a service request. The query form writes a "1" into the output buffer as soon as all preceding commands have been executed. This is used for command synchronization.

***OPT?**

Option identification query

Queries the options included in the instrument. For a list of all available options and their description refer to the data sheet.

Usage: Query only

***RST**

Reset

Sets the instrument to a defined default status. The default settings are indicated in the description of commands.

Usage: Setting only

***STB?**

Status byte query

Reads the contents of the status byte in decimal form.

Usage: Query only

***WAI**

Wait to continue

Prevents servicing of the subsequent commands until all preceding commands have been executed and all signals have settled (see also command synchronization and [*OPC](#)).

Usage: Event

6.6.2 System Commands

The following commands perform the various system test and configure the communication interface (LAN, WLAN) for the instrument.

SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE]

The instrument returns a single beep immediately.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:LOCal

This command sets the system to front panel control. The front panel control is unlocked.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:REMote

This command sets the system to remote state. The front panel control is locked. By pressing **Remote**, the front panel control will be activated.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:RWLock

This command sets the system to remote state. The front panel control is locked. You are only able to unlock the front panel control via SCPI command [SYSTem:LOCal](#) on page 80.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:OPTION?

This command returns the list of options installed on the instrument.

Return values:

<arg0>

Usage: Query only

SYSTem:TEST:BEEPer

The instrument runs the system test: Beeper Test.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:TEST:FANCtrl

The instrument runs the system test: Fan Control Test.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:TEST:KEYBacklight

The instrument runs the system test: Keypad Backlight Test.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:TEST:SCReen

The instrument runs the system test: Screen Color Test.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:SOCKEt:DHCP[:STATe] <arg0>

This command sets or queries LAN interface mode. ON: automatic IP address from DHCP server; OFF: manually set IP address.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K101 is installed.

Parameters:

<arg0>

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:SOCKEt:IPADdress?

This command queries IP address of the LAN interface.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K101 is installed.

Return values:

<arg0>

Usage: Query only

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:WLAN:CONNect

The instrument connects to the predefined wireless access point.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K102 is installed.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:WLAN:DISConnect

The instrument stops the connection to the predefined wireless access point.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K102 is installed.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:WLAN:IPADDress?

This command queries the IP address of the device when the wireless interface works as a client.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K102 is installed.

Return values:

<arg0>

Usage: Query only

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:WLAN[:STATe] <arg0>

This command activates/deactivates or queries the enable state of the wireless interface.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K102 is installed.

Parameters:

<arg0>

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:WLAN:DHCp[:STATe] <arg0>

This command sets or queries WLAN interface mode.

Parameters:

<arg0> {OFF | ON}

ON

Automatic IP address from DHCP server.

OFF

Manually set IP address and other parameters.

SYSTem:COMMUnicatE:WLAN:PASSword <arg0>

This command defines the password string of the Access Point when the wireless interface works as a client.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K102 is installed.

Parameters:

<arg0>

Usage: Setting only

SYSTem:COMMunicate:WLAN:SSID <arg0>

This command defines or queries the SSID string of the access point when the wireless interface works as a client.

Available only if option R&S NGE-K102 is installed.

Parameters:

<arg0>

6.6.3 Firmware Update

DIAGnostic:SERVice:FWUP <arg0>

Starts instrument firmware update remotely.

The downloaded firmware needs to be copied into the root folder of usb stick. If valid firmware is found, firmware update screen will be shown.

Keep the firmware filename as "NGE100FWRelease.tar.gz.enc".

Parameters:

<arg0>

Example: DIAGnostic:SERVice:FWUP "NGE100FWRelease.tar.gz.enc"

Usage: Setting only

6.6.4 HCOPY

HCOPy:DATA?

This command queries current screen content. BMP format is supported.

Return values:

<arg0>

Usage: Query only

HCOPy:SIZE:X?

This command returns the horizontal expansion of the screenshots.

Return values:

<arg0>

Usage: Query only

HCOPy:SIZE:Y?

This command returns the vertical expansion of the screenshots.

Return values:

<arg0>

Usage: Query only

6.6.5 Channel Selecting

INSTRument:NSELect <arg0>

This command defines or queries the numeric selection of a channel. Each channel of the power supply is considered as separate "instrument", which is required by the SCPI standard.

Parameters:

<arg0> {1 | 2 | 3}

Example:

INSTRument 1

Selects the output channel as Ch 1.

Note: Channel 3 is only valid for NGE103.

INSTRument? -> 1

Return the numeric channel selection.

INSTRument[:SElect] <arg0>

This command defines or queries the channel selection. Each channel of the power supply is considered as separate "instrument", which is required by the SCPI standard.

Parameters:

<arg0> OUTPut1 | OUTPut2 | OUTPut3 | OUTP1 | OUTP2 | OUTP3 | OUT1 | OUT2 | OUT3

OUTPut1 | OUTP1

Ch 1

OUTPut2 | OUTP2

Ch 2

OUTPut3 | OUTP3

Ch 3

Example:

INSTRument OUTPut1

INSTRument OUTP1

Selects the output channel as Ch 1.

INST? -> 2

Return the output channel as Ch 2.

6.6.6 Output Setting

APPLy <arg0>

This command defines or queries the voltage and current value of the selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0> {<Voltage> | DEF | MIN | MAX} [, {<Current> | DEF | MIN | MAX}]

<Voltage>

Set voltage in the range of 0 V to 32 V.

MIN

Set voltage to minimum .

MAX

Set voltage to maximum.

DEF

Set voltage to default.

<Current>

Set current in the range of 1 mA to 3 A.

MIN

Set current to minimum.

MAX

Set maximum current to 3 A.

DEF

Set current to default.

Example:

INST OUT1

APPLY "6,2"

Set channel 1 to output 6 V and 2 A.

APPLY? -> 6, 2

Return voltage and current value of the selected channel.

OUTPut[:STATe] <arg0>

This command defines or queries for output state for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}

ON | 1

Output state will be turned on.

OFF | 0

Output state will be turned off.

*RST: OFF | 0

Example:

INST OUT1

OUTP ON

Ch 1 and output state will be activated; i.e. **Ch 1** and **Output** key on the front panel will be illuminated.

OUTP? -> 1

Return the output state.

OUTPut:GENERAL <arg0>

This command activates or queries the instrument master output state.

If the master output state is activated, the **Output** key on the front panel will be illuminated.

Parameters:

<arg0>	{OFF ON 0 1}
	ON 1
	Output state will be activated

OFF | 0

Output state will be deactivated

Example:

INST OUT1
OUTP:SEL ON
Volt 12
Curr 0.1
Ch 1 is activated.
INST OUT2
OUTP:SEL ON
Volt 12
Curr 0.2
Ch 2 is activated.
OUTP:GEN ON
Ch 1 and Ch 2 and Output state are activated.
OUTP:GEN? -> 1
Return output state of the channel.

OUTPut:SELect <arg0>

This command activates or queries the instrument channel state.

If the selected channel is activated, the respective channel key (i.e. **Ch 1**, **Ch 2**, **Ch 3**) on the front panel will be illuminated.

Parameters:

<arg0>	{OFF ON 0 1}
	ON 1
	Selected channel will be activated.
	OFF 0
	Selected channel will be deactivated.

*RST: OFF | 0

Example:

INST OUT1
OUTP:SEL ON
Ch 1 is activated.

OUTP:SEL? -> 1

Return the state of the selected channel.

6.6.7 Fuse Setting

FUSE:DELay <Delay>

This command defines and queries the fuse delay for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<Delay>	{<Delay> MIN MAX}
<delay>	0 ms to 10 s (adjustable in 10 ms steps e.g. FUSE:DEL 10 = 10 ms)
MIN	Set fuse delay to minimum.
MAX	Set fuse delay to maximum.
	Default unit: ms

Example:

```
INST OUT1
FUSE:DEL 50
Set fuse delay of channel 1 to 50 ms.
FUSE:DEL? -> 50
Return the fuse delay time of the selected channel.
```

FUSE:LINK <arg0>

This command defines or queries the channel fuses (fuse linking) for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0>	{1 2 3}
1	channel Ch 1
2	channel Ch 2
3	channel Ch 3

Example:

```
INST OUT1
FUSE:LINK 2
Fuse Ch 1 is linked with Ch 2
FUSE:LINK? 2 -> 1
If the fuse of Ch 1 is linked with Ch 2, a "1" is returned.
FUSE:LINK? 3 -> 0
If the fuse of Ch 1 is not linked with Ch 3, a "0" is returned.
```

FUSE:TRIPPed?

This command queries the fuse tripped of the previous selected channel.

Return values:

<arg0>	ON Fuse is tripped.
	OFF Fuse is not tripped.

Example:

```
INST OUT1
FUSE:TRIP? -> 0
Fuse of Ch 1 has not tripped.
```

Usage:

Query only

FUSE:UNLink <arg0>

This command unlinks the channel fuses (fuse linking) for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0>	{1 2 3}
1	channel Ch 1
2	channel Ch 2
3	channel Ch 3

Example:

```
INST OUT1
FUSE:LINK 2
FUSE:UNL 2
Fuse Ch 1 is unlinked with Ch 2
```

Usage:

Setting only

FUSE[:STATe] <arg0>

This command defines or queries the fuse for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0>	{0 1}
1	Fuse will be activated.
0	Fuse will be deactivated.
*RST:	OFF 0

Example:

```
INST OUT1
FUSE ON
Fuse of Ch 1 is activated
FUSE? -> 1
Return fuse state of the selected channel.
```

6.6.8 OVP Setting

[SOURce:]VOLTage:PROTection:MODE <arg0>

This command defines or queries the OVP mode for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0>	MEASured PROTected
	MEASured
	The OVP switches off if the measured value exceeds the threshold.
	PROTected
	If the adjusted threshold is exceeded the output of the instrument will be not switched on; additionally the measured value is monitored (please also refer to function MEASured).

Example:

```
INST OUT1
VOLT:PROT:MODE PROT
Sets OVP protected mode for Ch 1.
VOLT:PROT:MODE? -> PROT
Return the selected channel OVP mode.
```

[SOURce:]VOLTage:PROTection:TRIPped?

This command queries the OVP tripped status of the previous selected channel.

Return values:

<arg0>	ON OFF
	ON
	OVP is tripped
	OFF
	OVP is not tripped

Example:

```
INST OUT1
VOLT:PROT:TRIP? -> OFF
OVP of Ch 1 has not tripped.
```

Usage:

Query only

[SOURce:]VOLTage:PROTection[:STATE] <arg0>

This command defines or queries the OVP state for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0>	1 0
	1
	OVP is activated.
	0
	OVP is deactivated.

Example: INST OUT1
 VOLT:PROT ON
 OVP of Ch 1 is activated.
 VOLT:PROT? -> 1
 Return the OVP state of the selected channel.

[SOURce:]VOLTage:PROTection:LEVel <Voltage>

This command defines or queries the OVP value of the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<Voltage> {<Voltage> | MIN | MAX}
<Voltage>
Set the OVP value in the range of 0 mV up to 32 V (adjustable in 100 mV steps)
MIN
Set the OVP value to minimum.
MAX
Set the OVP value to maximum.
Default unit: V

Example:

INST OUT1
VOLT:PROT:LEV 5
Set the OVP value of Ch 1 to 5 V.
VOLT:PROT:LEV?
Return the selected channel OVP value.

[SOURce:]VOLTage:PROTection:CLEar

This command resets the OVP state of the selected channel. If the OVP has tripped the OVP message on the display will be cleared for the selected channel.

Usage: Event

6.6.9 OPP Setting

[SOURce:]POWer:PROTection:LEVel <Power>

This command defines or queries the OPP value of the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<Power>	{<Voltage> MIN MAX}
<Voltage>	Set the OPP value in the range of 0 W up to 32 W (adjustable in 100 mW steps)
MIN	Set the OPP value to minimum.
MAX	Set the OPP value to maximum
	Default unit: W

Example:

```
INST OUT1
POW:PROT:LEV 5
Set the OPP value of channel 1 to 5 W.
POW:PROT:LEV? -> 5
Return the selected channel OPP value.
```

[SOURce:]POWer:PROTection:TRIPped?

This command queries the OPP tripped status of the previous selected channel

Return values:

<arg0>	1 0
	1
	OPP is tripped.
	0
	OPP is not tripped.

Example:

```
INST OUT1
POW:PROT:TRIP? -> 0
OPP state of Ch 1 has not tripped.
```

Usage:

Query only

[SOURce:]POWer:PROTection[:STATe] <arg0>

This command defines or queries the OPP state for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0>	ON OFF 1 0
	ON 1
	OPP is activated.
	OFF 0
	OPP is deactivated.

Example:

```
INST OUT1
POW:PROT ON
OPP of Ch 1 is activated.
POW:PROT?
Return the OPP state of the selected channel.
```

[SOURce:]POWer:PROTection:CLEar

This command resets the OPP state of the selected channel. If the OPP has tripped the red blinking OPP message on the display will be cleared for the selected channel.

Usage: Event

6.6.10 Measurement Commands

MEASure[:SCALar]:CURRent[:DC]?

This command queries the measured current value of the previous selected channel.

Return values:

<Current> **<numeric_value>**
Return the measured current.
Default unit: A

Example: MEAS : CURR? -> 1.000

Usage: Query only

MEASure[:SCALar]:POWer?

This command queries the measured power value of the previous selected channel.

Return values:

<Power> **<Numeric_value>**
Return the measured power value.
Default unit: W

Example: MEAS : POW? -> 3.00E+00

Return the measured power value of the selected channel.

Usage: Query only

MEASure[:SCALar][:VOLTage][:DC]?

This command queries the measured voltage value of the previous selected channel.

Return values:

<Voltage> **<numeric_value>**
Return the measured voltage.
Default unit: V

Example: MEAS? -> 1.000E+00

Usage: Query only

6.6.11 General Voltage and Current Configuration Commands

[SOURce:]CURRent[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude] <Current>

This command defines or queries the current value of the selected channel.

Parameters:

<Current>

<Current>

Set the selected channel to a current range of 0 mA to 3.0 A

Default unit: A

Example:

CURR 2

Set the selected channel current to 2 A.

CURR? -> 2

Return current value of the selected channel .

[SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude] <Voltage>

This command defines or queries the voltage value of the selected channel.

Parameters:

<Voltage>

{<Voltage> | MINimum | MAXimum | DEFault}

<Voltage>

0.0 V to 32.0 V (adjustable in 10 mV steps)

MINimum

0.000E+00

MAXimum

32.000E+01

Default unit: V

Example:

VOLT 10

Set the voltage value to 10 V.

VOLT? -> 10

Return the voltage value of the selected channel.

6.6.12 EasyRamp Commands

[SOURce:]VOLTage:EASYramp[:STATe] <arg0>

This command activates/deactivates or queries the EasyRamp state for the previous selected channel.

See also SOURCE:VOLTAGE:RAMP:STATE.

Parameters:

<arg0>

[SOURce:]VOLTage:EASYramp:TIME <Time>

This command sets/queries the EasyRamp time of the previous selected channel in milliseconds. 10 ms to 10 s in steps of 10 ms.

See also SOURCE:VOLTage:RAMP:DURation.

Parameters:

<Time>	Range: 10 to 10000 *RST: 10 Default unit: ms
--------	--

[SOURce:]VOLTage:RAMP:DURation <Time>

This command sets/queries the EasyRamp duration of the previous selected channel in mili seconds. 10ms to 10 seconds in steps of 10 ms.

Parameters:

<Time>	Range: 10 to 10000 *RST: 10 Default unit: ms
--------	--

[SOURce:]VOLTage:RAMP[:STATe] <arg0>

This command defines/queries the EasyRamp state for the previous selected channel.

Parameters:

<arg0>	{OFF ON}
ON	EasyRamp function is activated.
OFF	EasyRamp function is disabled.

6.6.13 Arbitrary Commands

ARBitrary:CLEar

This command clears the previous defined arbitrary waveform data for channel 1.

Usage: Event

ARBitrary:DATA <arg0>

Defines or queries the arbitrary points for channel 1. The dwell time between two points is from 10ms to 600s.

Parameters:

<arg0> <Voltage1, Current1, Time1, Voltage2, Current2, Time2,..., Voltage128, Current128, Time128>

Voltage1 ... Voltage128

Defines the arbitrary points of the voltage.

Current1 ... Current128

Defines the arbitrary points of the current.

Time1 ... Time128

Defines the arbitrary points of the time.

Example:

ARB:DATA "10.5,3,10,20,2,1000,15,2.1,10000"

ARBitrary:RCL <arg0>

This command recalls EasyArb settings and previous defined arbitrary points from the respective memory locations M1-M5.

Parameters:

<arg0> Range: 0..4

Usage: Setting only

ARBitrary:REPetitions <Repetitions>

This command defines or queries the repetition of the defined arbitrary waveform for channel 1.

Note: If the repetition is set to "0", the arbitrary waveform repeats continuously.

Parameters:

<Repetitions> 0..255

Example:

ARB:REP 10

Set the repetition rate of the defined arbitrary waveform as 10.

ARB:REP? -> 10

Return the defined repetition rate of the selected channel.

ARBitrary:POINts?

This command returns the number of arbitrary points of EasyArb waveform.

Return values:

<arg0>

Usage:

Query only

ARBitrary[:STATe] <arg0>

This command activates/deactivates or queries the EasyArb state. ON: Ch 1 is ready to run arb waveform.

Parameters:

<arg0>

ARBitrary:SAV <arg0>

This command saves EasyArb settings and previous defined arbitrary points into the respective memory locations M1-M5.

Parameters:

<arg0> Range: 0..4

Example:INST 1
ARB:DATA 10,1,0,5,0
ARB:REP 10
ARB:SAV 1**Usage:** Setting only

ARBitrary:STARt

This command starts the previous transferred EasyArb waveform in channel 1 if EasyArb is enabled.

Usage: Event

ARBitrary:STOP

This command stops the EasyArb waveform in channel 1 if EasyArb is running.

Usage: Event

6.6.14 DIO Commands

TRIGger:DIRection:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the specified Digital I/O line to function as Trigger Input or Trigger Output.

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<arg0> OUTPut | INPut

Example: TRIG:DIR:DIO2 OUT

TRIGger[:ENABLE]:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the state of the specified Digital I/O line.

The state is disabled when any setting has been changed

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<arg0> {OFF | ON}

ON

Enable the state for Digital I/O line.

OFF

Disable the state for Digital I/O line.

TRIGger:IN:ARBitrary:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the operation mode when starting EasyArb by Trig IN.

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<arg0> PULSe | LEVel

PULSe

Starts EasyArb when trigger signal activated.

LEVel

Starts EasyArb when trigger signal activated and stops when trigger signal de-activated.

*RST: PULSe

Example: TRIG:IN:ARB:DIO1 PULS

TRIGger:IN:RESPonse:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the output response of the trigger input of the specified Digital I/O line.

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<arg0>	ON OFF TOGGLE INHibit ARBitrary
ON	Output is switched on.
OFF	Output is switched off.
TOGGLE	Output state is toggled.
INHibit	Output state remains off as long as the TRIG IN signal is activated.
ARBitrary	Starts the EasyArb function. If level signal is selected, the Easy-Arb function is stopped when TRIG IN signal is deactivated.
*RST:	OFF

TRIGger:IN:SOURce:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the source under control of the trigger input of the specified Digital I/O line.

Suffix:

<IO>	1..4
------	------

Parameters:

<arg0>	CH1 CH2 CH3
CH1	Trigger input source from Ch 1.
CH2	Trigger input source from Ch 2.
CH3	Trigger input source from Ch 3.
*RST:	CH1

TRIGger:LOGic:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the trigger logic (Active High/Active Low) of the specified Digital I/O line..

Suffix:

<IO>	1..4
------	------

Parameters:

<arg0>	LOW HIGH
*RST:	HIGH

TRIGger:OUT:CONDition:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets the trigger condition of the trigger output of the specified Digital I/O line.

The line triggers when the output of the specified control source is turned off or on

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<arg0> ON | OFF | FUSetrip | CCMode | VOLTlevel | CURRlevel | CRITevent | ARBbitrary

ON

Trigger output is turned on.

OFF

Trigger output is turned off.

FUSetrip

Trigger output is linked to fuse tripped event.

VOLTlevel

Trigger output is linked to a set voltage level event.

CURRlevel

Trigger output is linked to a set current level event.

CRITevent

Trigger output is linked to a critical triggered event.

ARBbitrary

Trigger output is linked to a EasyArb event.

*RST: ON

TRIGger:OUT:CRITevent:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the critical event of the trigger output of the specified Digital I/O line.

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<arg0> OVP | OPP | OTP

OVP

Trigger output is linked to the OVP event

OPP

Trigger output is linked to the OPP event

OVP

Trigger output is linked to the OTP event

*RST: OVP

TRIGger:OUT:CURRlevel:DIO<IO> <Current>

This command sets or queries the threshold current level of the trigger output of the specified Digital I/O line.

Triggers when output current level exceeds or equals to the set level.

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<Current> *RST: 3.000
Default unit: A

TRIGger:OUT:SOURce:DIO<IO> <arg0>

This command sets or queries the control source of the trigger output of the specified Digital I/O line.

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<arg0> CH1 | CH2 | CH3
*RST: CH1

TRIGger:OUT:VOLTlevel:DIO<IO> <Voltage>

This command sets or queries the threshold voltage level of the trigger output of the specified Digital I/O line.

Triggers when output voltage level exceeds or equals to the set level.

Suffix:

<IO> 1..4

Parameters:

<Voltage> *RST: 0.0
Default unit: V

TRIGger:RCL <arg0>

This command recalls DIO settings from the respective memory locations M1-M5.

Parameters:

<arg0> Range: 0..4

Example: TRIG:RCL 1

Usage: Setting only

TRIGger:SAV <arg0>

This command saves DIO settings into the respective memory locations M1-M5

Parameters:

<arg0> Range: 0..4

Example: TRIG:SAV 1

Usage: Setting only

6.7 Status Reporting System

The status reporting system stores all information on the present operating state of the instrument, and on errors which have occurred. This information is stored in the status registers and in the error queue. The status registers and the error queue can be queried via Ethernet.

The information is of a hierarchical structure. The register status byte (STB) defined in IEEE 488.2 and its associated mask register service request enable (SRE) form the uppermost level. The STB receives its information from the standard event status register (ESR) which is also defined in IEEE 488.2 with the associated mask register standard event status enable (ESE) and registers STATus:OPERation and STATus:QUEStionable which are defined by SCPI and contain detailed information on the instrument.

The output buffer contains the messages the instrument returns to the controller. It is not part of the status reporting system but determines the value of the MAV bit in the STB.

6.7.1 Structure of an SCPI Status Register

Each standard SCPI register consists of 5 parts which each have a width of 16 bits and have different functions. The individual bits are independent of each other, i.e. each hardware status is assigned a bit number that applies to all five parts. For example, bit 0 of the STATus:OPERation register is assigned to the calibration status of the R&S NGE100. Bit 15 (the most significant bit) is set to zero for all parts. Thus the contents of the register parts can be processed by the controller as positive integer.

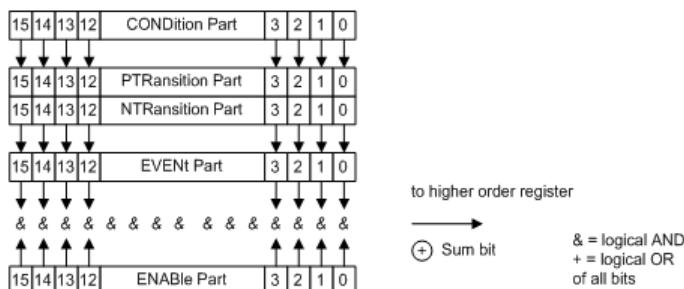


Figure 6-5: The status-register model

6.7.1.1 CONDITION part

The CONDITION part is directly written into by the hardware or the sum bit of the next lower register. Its contents reflects the current instrument status. This register part can only be read, but not written into or cleared. Its contents is not affected by reading.

6.7.1.2 PTRansition part

The Positive-TRAnsition part acts as an edge detector. When a bit of the CONDition part is changed from 0 to 1, the associated PTR bit decides whether the EVENT bit is set to 1.

PTR bit =1: the EVENT bit is set.

PTR bit =0: the EVENT bit is not set.

This part can be written into and read at will. Its contents is not affected by reading.

6.7.1.3 NTRansition part

The Negative-TRAnsition part also acts as an edge detector. When a bit of the CONDition part is changed from 1 to 0, the associated NTR bit decides whether the EVENT bit is set to 1.

NTR-Bit = 1: the EVENT bit is set.

NTR-Bit = 0: the EVENT bit is not set.

This part can be written into and read at will. Its contents is not affected by reading.

With these two edge register parts, you can define which state transition of the condition part (none, 0 to 1, 1 to 0 or both) is stored in the EVENT part.

6.7.1.4 EVENT part

The EVENT part indicates whether an event has occurred since the last reading, it is the "memory" of the condition part. It only indicates events passed on by the edge filters. It is permanently updated by the instrument. This part can only be read by you. Reading the register clears it. This part is often equated with the entire register.

6.7.1.5 ENABLE part

The ENABLE part determines whether the associated EVENT bit contributes to the sum bit (see below). Each bit of the EVENT part is ANDed with the associated ENABLE bit (symbol '&'). The results of all logical operations of this part are passed on to the sum bit via an OR function (symbol '+').

ENABLE-Bit = 0: the associated EVENT bit does not contribute to the sum bit

ENABLE-Bit = 1: if the associated EVENT bit is "1", the sum bit is set to "1" as well.

This part can be written into and read by you at will. Its contents is not affected by reading.

6.7.1.6 Sum bit

As indicated above, the sum bit is obtained from the EVENT and ENABLE part for each register. The result is then entered into a bit of the CONDITION part of the higher-order register.

The instrument automatically generates the sum bit for each register. Thus an event, e.g. a PLL that has not locked, can lead to a service request throughout all levels of the hierarchy.



The service request enable register SRE defined in IEEE 488.2 can be taken as ENABLE part of the STB if the STB is structured according to SCPI. By analogy, the ESE can be taken as the ENABLE part of the ESR.

6.7.2 Status Byte (STB) & Service Request Enable Register (SRE)

The STB is already defined in IEEE 488.2. It provides a rough overview of the instrument status by collecting the pieces of information of the lower registers. It can thus be compared with the CONDITION part of an SCPI register and assumes the highest level within the SCPI hierarchy. A special feature is that bit six acts as the sum bit of the remaining bits of the status byte.

The STATUS BYTE is read using the command *STB? or a serial poll.

The STB is linked to the SRE. The latter corresponds to the ENABLE part of the SCPI registers in its function. Each bit of the STB is assigned a bit in the SRE. Bit 6 of the SRE is ignored. If a bit is set in the SRE and the associated bit in the STB changes from 0 to 1, a service request (SRQ) is generated, which triggers an interrupt in the controller if this is appropriately configured and can be further processed there. The SRE can be set using the command "*SRE" and read using the command *SRE?

Table 6-3: Meaning of the bits used in the Status Byte

Bit No.	Meaning
0 to 1	Not used
2	Error Queue not empty The bit is set when an entry is made in the error queue. If this bit is enabled by the SRE, each entry of the error queue generates a service request. Thus an error can be recognized and specified in greater detail by polling the error queue. The poll provides an informative error message. This procedure is to be recommended since it considerably reduces the problems involved with remote control.
3	QUESTIONable status sum bit The bit is set if an EVENT bit is set in the QUESTIONable: status register and the associated ENABLE bit are set to 1. A set bit indicates a questionable instrument status, which can be specified in greater detail by polling the QUESTIONable status register.
4	MAV bit (message available) The bit is set if a message is available in the output buffer which can be read. This bit can be used to enable data to be automatically read from the instrument to the controller.
5	ESB bit Sum bit of the event status register. It is set if one of the bits in the event status register is set and enabled in the event status enable register. Setting of this bit indicates a serious error which can be specified in greater detail by polling the event status register.
6	MSS bit (master status summary bit) The bit is set if the instrument triggers a service request. This is the case if one of the other bits of this register is set together with its mask bit in the service request enable register SRE.
7	OPERation status register sum bit The bit is set if an EVENT bit is set in the OPERation status register and the associated ENABLE bit is set to 1. A set bit indicates that the instrument is just performing an action. The type of action can be determined by polling the OPERation status register.

6.7.3 Event Status Register (ESR) and Event Status Enable Register (ESE)

The ESR is defined in IEEE 488.2. It can be compared with the EVENT part of an SCPI register. The event status register can be read out using command *ESR?.

The ESE is the associated ENABLE part. It can be set using the command *ESE and read using the command *ESE?.

Table 6-4: Meaning of the bits in the event status register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	Operation Complete This bit is set on receipt of the command *OPC exactly when all previous commands have been executed.
1	Not used
2	Query Error This bit is set if either the controller wants to read data from the instrument without having sent a query, or if it does not fetch requested data and sends new instructions to the instrument instead. The cause is often a query which is faulty and hence cannot be executed.
3	Device-dependent Error This bit is set if a device-dependent error occurs. An error message with a number between -300 and -399 or a positive error number, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
4	Execution Error This bit is set if a received command is syntactically correct but cannot be performed for other reasons. An error message with a number between -200 and -300, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
5	Command Error This bit is set if a command is received, which is undefined or syntactically incorrect. An error message with a number between -100 and -200, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
6	Not used
7	Power On (supply voltage on) This bit is set on switching on the instrument.

6.7.3.1 STATus:OPERation Register

In the CONDition part, this register contains information on which actions the instrument is being executing or, in the EVENT part, information on which actions the instrument has executed since the last reading. It can be read using the commands STATus:OPERation:CONDition? or STATus:OPERation[:EVENT] ?.

Table 6-5: Meaning of the bits in the STATus:OPERation register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	CALibrating This bit is set as long as the instrument is performing a calibration.
1 to 14	Not used
15	This bit is always 0

6.7.4 Application of the Status Reporting Systems

In order to be able to effectively use the status reporting system, the information contained there must be transmitted to the controller and further processed there. There are several methods which are represented in the following.

6.7.4.1 Service Request

Under certain circumstances, the instrument can send a service request (SRQ) to the controller. Usually this service request initiates an interrupt at the controller, to which the control program can react appropriately.

An SRQ is always initiated if one or several of bits 2, 3, 4, 5 or 7 of the status byte are set and enabled in the SRE. Each of these bits combines the information of a further register, the error queue or the output buffer. The ENABLe parts of the status registers can be set so that arbitrary bits in an arbitrary status register initiate an SRQ. In order to make use of the possibilities of the service request effectively, all bits should be set to "1" in enable registers SRE and ESE.

After its settings have been completed, the instrument generates an SRQ.

The SRQ is the only possibility for the instrument to become active on its own. Each controller program should set the instrument in a way that a service request is initiated in the case of malfunction. The program should react appropriately to the service request.

6.7.4.2 Serial Poll

In a serial poll, just as with command *STB, the status byte of an instrument is queried. However, the query is realized via interface messages and is thus clearly faster. The serial-poll method has already been defined in IEEE 488.1 and used to be the only standard possibility for different instruments to poll the status byte. The method also works with instruments which do not adhere to SCPI or IEEE 488.2.

The VISUAL BASIC command for executing a serial poll is IBRSP(). Serial poll is mainly used to obtain a fast overview of the state of several instruments connected to the controller.

6.7.4.3 Query by Means of Commands

Each part of any status register can be read by means of queries. The individual commands are listed in the description of the STATus Subsystem. The returned value is always a number that represents the bit pattern of the queried register. This number is evaluated by the controller program.

Queries are usually used after an SRQ in order to obtain more detailed information on the cause of the SRQ.

6.7.4.4 Error Queue Query

Each error state in the instrument leads to an entry in the error queue. The entries of the error queue are detailed plain-text error messages that can be displayed via manual operation using the setup menu or queried via remote control using the command SYSTem:ERRor?. Each call of SYSTem:ERRor? provides one entry from the error queue. If no error messages are stored there any more, the instrument responds with 0, "No error".

The error queue should be queried after every SRQ in the controller program as the entries describe the cause of an error more precisely than the status registers. Especially in the test phase of a controller program the error queue should be queried regularly since faulty commands from the controller to the instrument are recorded there as well.

6.7.5 Remote Commands of the Status Reporting System

The following commands control the status-reporting system *RST does not influence the status registers.

The OPERation status register contains information about the calibration status of the instrument.

The QUESTIONable status register contains information about the status of the reference and local oscillator, possible overloads of the instrument and the status of limit checks and limit margins.

The commands are independent from the operating mode.

List of commands

- [STATus:QUEue\[:NEXT\]? on page 107](#)
- [STATus:OPERation\[:EVENT\]? on page 108](#)
- [STATus:OPERation:CONDITION? on page 108](#)
- [STATus:OPERation:ENABLE on page 108](#)
- [STATus:QUESTIONable\[:EVENT\]? on page 108](#)
- [STATus:QUESTIONable:CONDITION? on page 108](#)
- [STATus:QUESTIONable:ENABLE on page 108](#)

STATus:QUEue[:NEXT]?

This command returns the earliest entry to the error queue and deletes it.

Positive error numbers indicate device-specific errors, negative error numbers are error messages defined by SCPI. If the error queue is empty, the error number 0, "no error", is returned. This command is identical with the command SYSTem:ERRor.

Example: STAT:QUE?

Usage: Query only

STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?

This command reads out the EVENT section of the OPERation register.

The command at the same time deletes the contents of the EVENT section.

Usage: Query only

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?

This command reads out the CONDITION section of the OPERation register.

The command does not delete the contents of the EVENT section.

Usage: Query only

STATus:OPERation:ENABLE <DecimalValue>

This command controls the ENABLE part of the OPERation register.

The ENABLE part allows true conditions in the EVENT part of the status register to be reported in the summary bit. If a bit is 1 in the enable register and its associated event bit transitions to true, a positive transition occurs in the summary bit reported to the next higher level.

Parameters:

<DecimalValue> Range: 0 to 65535

STATus:QUESTIONable[:EVENT]?

This command reads out the EVENT section of the QUESTIONable register.

The command at the same time deletes the contents of the EVENT section.

Usage: Query only

STATus:QUESTIONable:CONDition?

This command reads out the CONDITION section of the QUESTIONable register.

The command does not delete the contents of the EVENT section.

Usage: Query only

STATus:QUESTIONable:ENABLE <DecimalValue>

This command controls the ENABLE part of the QUESTIONable register.

The ENABLE part allows true conditions in the EVENT part of the status register to be reported in the summary bit. If a bit is 1 in the enable register and its associated event bit transitions to true, a positive transition will occur in the summary bit reported to the next higher level.

Parameters:

<DecimalValue> Range: 0 to 65535

7 Applications

7.1 Parallel and Serial Mode

⚠ WARNING

It is assumed that only qualified and trained personnel service the power supplies and the connected loads.

NOTICE

Use only the R&S NGE100 power supply series when operating the channels in a serial or parallel mode to increase the output voltage and current.

⚠ DANGER

Serial connection

A serial connection may cause dangerous voltages.

To increase output voltage and currents, it is possible to operate the channels in serial or parallel mode. In general, the output voltages of R&S NGE100 to be combined are independent.

7.1.1 Serial Mode

This type of interconnection adds the individual output voltages. The same current flows through all outputs. The current limits for the outputs wired in series should be set to the identical value. If one of the outputs exceeded the current limit, the total voltage will naturally collapse. See [Chapter 5.3, "Output Modes", on page 36](#).

It is advisable to set the voltages of all connected channels voltages to a similar value to distribute the loads evenly (not absolutely necessary). When all three channels are connected in a serial mode and if a (low resistance) load is connected; there is a chance of damaging a channel when that channel is switch off. This is due to the protection diode working as a bypass to connect the other channel in a serial mode. Once the protection diode is shorted, the channel will be defective.

Therefore, it is necessary to always have all channels or no channel at all switched on.



If the instrument switches to constant current output mode (CC) during a serial connection, the voltage display becomes inaccurate.

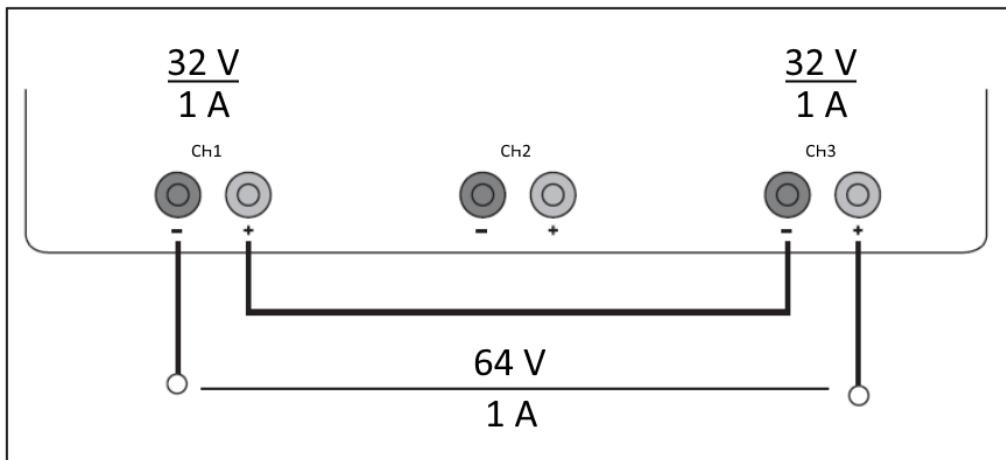


Figure 7-1: Example of serial connection

7.1.2 Parallel Mode

If it is necessary to increase the total current, the power supply outputs must be wired in parallel. The maximum total current is the sum of the individual currents of all sources connected in parallel. The output voltages for the individual outputs should be set to the same voltage value as precisely as possible. For slight voltage differences, it is common in this operating mode to first charge a voltage output up to the current limit; the other voltage output provides the remaining current. See "[Principles of operation in parallel mode](#)" on page 112.

For power supplies that are connected in parallel, it is possible that compensating currents flow within the power supplies. The use of power supplies by other manufacturers, which are potentially not overload proof, can cause destruction of these units as currents may be distributed unevenly.

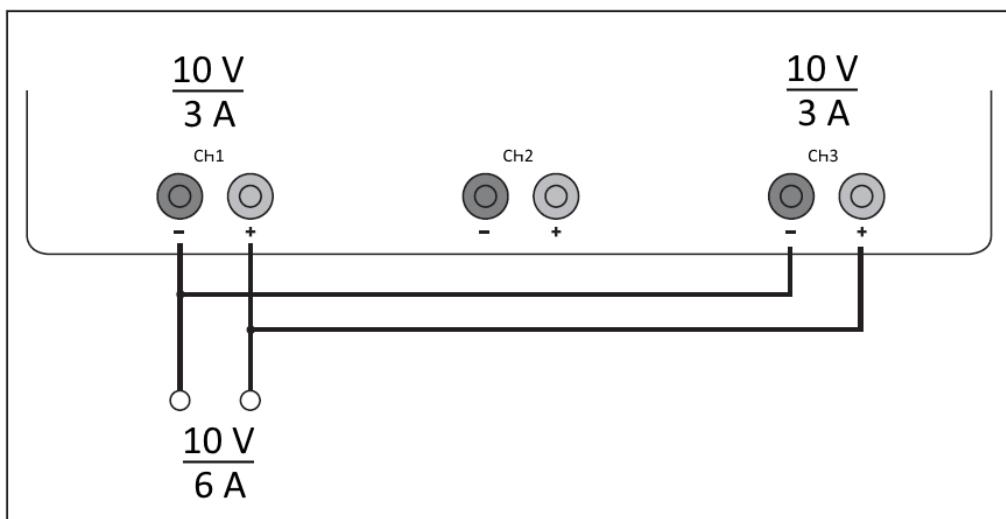


Figure 7-2: Example of parallel connection

Principles of operation in parallel mode

Generally, a higher current will first be supplied from the channel with the higher output voltage. Once this channel reaches its power limit, the remaining current will be made available by the channel that is connected in parallel. In this scenario, it is unpredictable which channel will supply the higher current because it is also possible for channels with identical voltage values to display a low voltage difference.

By increasing the voltage slightly, the load distribution can be manipulated. If the voltage for a channel is to be increased by 50mV, for instance (by a set of identical cables), the current will initially be provided by this channel.

If you wish to distribute the load to multiple channels, it is recommended to set the current limit of the channel that is to supply the main current to a fraction of the current. This approach handles the semiconductor with care and improves the heat dissipation, as the power loss is distributed more evenly.

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