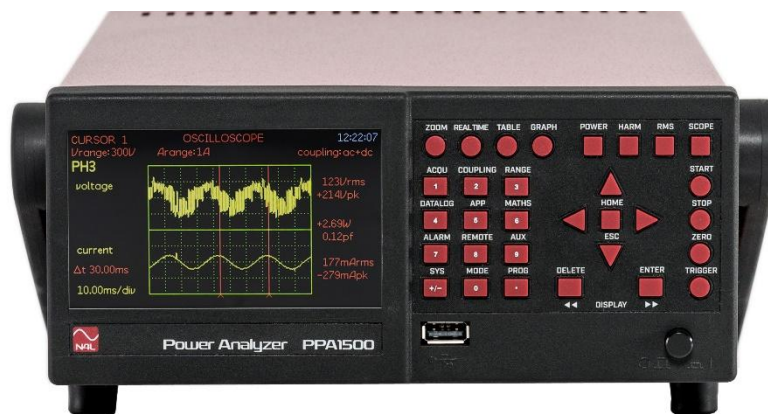




N4L Newtons4th Ltd

PPA500 / 1500

Communications Manual



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

This equipment is designed to comply with BSEN 61010-1 (2001) (Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use) – observe the following precautions:

- Ensure that the supply voltage agrees with the rating of the instrument printed on the back panel ***before*** connecting the mains cord to the supply.
- This appliance ***must*** be earthed. Ensure that the instrument is powered from a properly grounded supply.
- The inputs are rated at 1kV rms or dc cat II; 600V rms or dc cat III. **Do not exceed the rated input.**
- Keep the ventilation slots in the top and sides of the cover free from obstruction.
- Do not operate or store under conditions where condensation may occur or where conducting debris may enter the case.
- There are no user serviceable parts inside the instrument – do not attempt to open the instrument, refer service to the manufacturer or his appointed agent.

Note: Newtons4th Ltd. shall not be liable for any consequential damages, losses, costs or expenses arising from the use or misuse of this product however caused.

ABOUT THIS MANUAL

This manual gives details of the communication commands recognized by the PPA5xx and PPA15xx series of instruments over RS232, USB, GPIB (where fitted) or LAN. For more general operating instructions for the instrument refer to the specific user manual.

Each command is listed alphabetically with details of any arguments and reply. Although most of the commands apply to all instruments in the range there are some commands that are specific to one instrument or another.

The information in this manual is believed to be accurate and complete but Newtons4th Ltd cannot accept any liability whatsoever for any consequential damage or losses arising from any errors, inaccuracies, or omissions.

CONTENTS

1	Using remote control	1-1
1.1	Standard event status register.....	1-4
1.2	Serial Poll status byte.....	1-5
1.3	RS232 connections	1-6
1.4	Data format.....	1-7
1.5	Using commands with other software platforms.....	1-8
2	Communication commands	2-1
	*CLS.....	2-1
	*ESE.....	2-2
	*ESR?	2-3
	*IDN?	2-4
	*OPC?.....	2-5
	*RST	2-6
	*SRE	2-7
	*SRE?	2-8
	*STB?	2-9
	*TRG	2-10
	*TST?	2-11
	*WAI	2-12
	ABORT	2-13
	ALARM	2-14
	ALARM?.....	2-15
	ALARM1	2-16
	ALARM2	2-17
	ALARME	2-18
	ALARME?	2-19
	APPLIC.....	2-20
	BEEP.....	2-21
	BLANKI	2-22
	CALSTR?	2-23
	CALVER?	2-24
	CONFIG.....	2-25
	CONFIG?	2-26
	COUPLI	2-27
	COUPLI?.....	2-28
	DATALO	2-29
	DATALO?	2-30
	DAV?	2-31
	DAVER	2-32

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

DAVER?	2-33
DISPLAY	2-34
DISPLAY?	2-35
EFFICI	2-36
EFFICI?	2-37
FAST	2-38
FQLOCK	2-39
FQREF	2-40
FREQUE	2-41
FSD?	2-42
HARMON	2-43
HARMON?	2-44
HOLD	2-47
INPUT	2-48
INTEGR	2-49
INTEGR?	2-50
KEYBOA	2-51
LCR	2-52
LCR?	2-53
LOWFRE	2-54
MODE	2-55
MULTIL	2-56
MULTIL?	2-57
NEWLOC	2-58
NOISEF	2-59
NOOVER	2-60
NORMAL	2-61
PFCONV	2-62
PHANGREF	2-63
PHANGREF	2-63
PHASEM	2-64
PHASEM	2-64
PHASEM?	2-65
PHCONV	2-66
POWER	2-67
POWER?	2-68
PROGRA	2-70
PROGRA?	2-71
RANGE	2-72
RESOLU	2-73
RESULT	2-74
RESULT?	2-75
REZERO	2-76
SCALE	2-77

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

SCOPE?	2-78
SCREEN?	2-79
SETUP	2-80
SETUP?	2-81
SHUNT	2-82
SMOOTH	2-83
SPEED	2-84
START	2-85
STATUS?	2-86
STOP	2-87
SUSPEN	2-88
USER?	2-89
VARCON	2-90
VERSIO?	2-91
VRMS	2-92
VRMS?	2-93
WIRING	2-94
XSCALE	2-95
ZERO	2-97
ZOOM	2-98
ZOOM?	2-99
Multilog Application Guide	2-100

Appendix A – configurable parameters

Appendix B – MULTIL parameters

1 Using remote control

The instrument is fitted with an RS232 serial communications port and USB interface as standard, and may have LAN / GPIB interfaces fitted as an option. All the interfaces use the same ASCII protocol:

	Rx expects	Tx sends
RS232 USB, LAN	carriage return (line feed ignored)	carriage return and line feed
GPIB	Line Feed	Line Feed +EOI

All the functions of the instrument can be programmed via any interface, and results read back.

The commands are not case sensitive and white space characters are ignored (e.g. tabs and spaces). Replies from the instrument are always upper case, delimited by commas, without spaces.

Only the first six characters of any command are important – any further characters will be ignored. For example, the command to set the generator frequency is FREQUE but the full word FREQUENCY may be sent as the redundant NCY at the end will be ignored.

Fields within a command are delimited by comma, multiple commands can be sent on one line delimited with a semi-colon. Eg.

FQREF,CURRENT;POWER?

Mandatory commands specified in the IEEE488.2 protocol have been implemented, (e.g. *IDN?, *RST) and all commands that expect a reply are terminated with a question mark (query).

The instrument maintains an error status byte consistent with the requirements of the IEEE488.2 protocol (called the standard event status register) that can be read by the mandatory command *ESR? (see section 2).

The instrument also maintains a status byte consistent with the requirements of the IEEE488.2 protocol, that can be read either with the IEEE488 serial poll function or by the mandatory command *STB? over RS232 or LAN (see section 2).

RS232 data format is: start bit, 8 data bits (no parity), 1 stop bit. Flow control is RTS/CTS (see section 1.3), baud rate is selectable via the MONITOR menu.

A summary of the available commands is given in the Appendix. Details of each command are given in the communication command section of the manual.

Commands are executed in sequence except for two special characters that are immediately obeyed:

- Control T (20) – reset interface (device clear)
- Control U (21) – warm restart

The GPIB option uses a GPIB515 to make a GPIB link available to the PPA500 and PPA1500 range of instruments.

This is achieved through a serial link to the PPA that handles all necessary status lines and registers for IEEE488 communication.

To use the GPIB515:

- Connect the provided 8 pin mini-DIN cable between the PPA and GPIB515.

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- If the PPA is powered-up, the GPIB515 will receive it's power supply through the DIN cable. To confirm this, check that the right LED is illuminated.
- Using the REMOTE menu, select GPIB from the remote drop down list.
- Select the GPIB bus address that you wish the instrument to use and press the HOME key to exit the menu.
- If you have not done so already, connect the GPIB515 to your IEEE bus.
- To confirm that the GPIB515 and PPA link has been established, press any key (other than HOME) and confirm that a "REMOTE OPERATION" message is displayed.

Note: On IEEE488 buses with many instruments connected, it may be necessary to use the external power supply provided, to ensure the GPIB515 drives the bus lines correctly.

1.1 Standard event status register

PON		CME	EXE	DDE	QYE		OPC
-----	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	-----

- bit 0 OPC (operation complete)
cleared by most commands
set when data available or sweep complete
- bit 2 QYE (unterminated query error)
set if no message ready when data read
- bit 3 DDE (device dependent error)
set when the instrument has an error
- bit 4 EXE (execution error)
set when the command cannot be executed
- bit 5 CME (command interpretation error)
set when a command has not been recognised
- bit 7 PON (power on event)
set when power first applied or unit has reset

The bits in the standard event status register except for OPC are set by the relevant event and cleared by specific command (*ESR?, *CLS, *RST). OPC is also cleared by most commands that change any part of the configuration of the instrument (such as MODE or START).

1.2 Serial Poll status byte

		ESB	MAV	ALA			RDV
--	--	-----	-----	-----	--	--	-----

- bit 0 RDV (result data available)
set when results are available to be read as enabled by DAVER
- bit 3 ALA (alarm active)
set when an alarm is active and enabled by ALARMER
- bit 4 MAV (message available)
set when a message reply is waiting to be read
- bit 5 ESB (standard event summary bit)
set if any bit in the standard event status register is set as well as the corresponding bit in the standard event status enable register (set by *ESE).

1.3 RS232 connections

The RS232 port on the instrument uses the same pinout as a standard 9 pin serial port on a PC or laptop (9-pin male 'D' type).

Pin	Function	Direction
1	DCD	in (+ weak pull up)
2	RX data	in
3	TX data	out
4	DTR	out
5	GND	
6	DSR	not used
7	RTS	out
8	CTS	in
9	RI	not used

The instrument will only transmit when CTS (pin 8) is asserted, and can only receive if DCD (pin 1) is asserted. The instrument constantly asserts (+12V) DTR (pin 4) so this pin can be connected to any unwanted modem control inputs to force operation without handshaking. The instrument has a weak pull up on pin 1 as many null modem cables leave it open circuit. In electrically noisy environments, this pin should be driven or connected to pin 4.

To connect the instrument to a PC, use a 9 pin female to 9 pin female null modem cable:

1 & 6	-	4
2	-	3
3	-	2
4	-	1 & 6
5	-	5
7	-	8
8	-	7

1.4 Data format

Non integer results are sent as ASCII characters in a scientific format consisting of 5 or 6 digit mantissa plus exponent:

+1.2345+E00
+1.23456+E00

For higher speed transfer a proprietary binary format can be selected which compresses the data into 4 bytes, each of which is sent with the msb set to distinguish them from ASCII control characters. The data is sent as a 7 bit signed exponent, a mantissa sign, and a 20 bit mantissa:

byte	data
1	7 bit signed exponent +63 to -64
2	bit 6 = mantissa sign bit 5:0 = mantissa bit 19:14
3	mantissa bit 13:7
4	mantissa bit 6:0

The value is coded as a binary fraction between 0.5 and 0.9999..., a multiplier of 2^n and a sign ie:

$$\text{Value} = (\text{mantissa} / 2^{20}) \times 2^{\text{exponent}} \times -1^{\text{sign}}$$

value	equivalent	hex data transmitted
3.0	0.75×2^2	0x82,0xB0,0x80,0x80
0.1	0.8×2^{-3}	0xFD,0xB3,0x99,0xCD
-320	-0.625×2^9	0x89,0xE8,0x80,0x80

Any valid number would have the msb of the mantissa set; any number without the msb of the mantissa set is zero.

1.5 Using commands with other software platforms

Many software platforms such as LabView VISA operate based on the SCPI protocol. In most SCPI-compliant instruments (such as multimeters, oscilloscopes, spectrum analyzers), a newline character (\n) is used to indicate the end of a command or response.

This is a convention of the SCPI protocol.

A query typically reads until a specified terminator, such as \n.

When our instruments return more than one line of data, each line of data is ended in \n.

For example, executing the PPA command HARMON,PHASE1,SERIES?, returns two lines of data ended in \n.

As a result, using the query in LabView etc. will only read the first line upon the initial HARMON,PHASE1,SERIES? command.

A second read line is required to retrieve the second line of harmonic data.

Example LabView files can be downloaded from our website.

Please contact the N4L office or your local distributor if further information is needed about using these commands in other software platforms.

2 Communication commands

***CLS**

***CLS**

Function: Clear status

Description: Clears the *standard event status register*.

Format: *CLS

Arguments: none

Reply: none

Example: *CLS
*ESR?
0

Notes:

ESE**ESE**

Function: Set standard event status enable register.

Description: Enable which bits of the *standard event status register* set the ESB bit in the serial poll status byte.

Format: *ESE, value

Arguments: decimal equivalent of bits in standard event status enable register

Reply: can be read by *ESE?

Example: *ESE, 60

Notes: The following bits in the standard event status enable register have been implemented:

bit 0 OPC (operation complete)
 bit 2 QYE (unterminated query error)
 bit 3 DDE (device dependent error)
 bit 4 EXE (execution error)
 bit 5 CME (command interpretation error)
 bit 7 PON (power on event)

For example, *ESE, 60 enables all the error bits so that the ESB bit in the serial poll status byte is set in the event of any error.

***ESR?**

***ESR?**

Function: Standard event status register query

Description: Returns the contents of the *standard event status register* and clears it.

Format: *ESR?

Arguments: none

Reply: decimal equivalent of bits in standard event status register

Example: *ESR?
33

Notes: The following bits in the standard event status register have been implemented:

bit 0 OPC (operation complete)
bit 2 QYE (unterminated query error)
bit 3 DDE (device dependent error)
bit 4 EXE (execution error)
bit 5 CME (command interpretation error)
bit 7 PON (power on event)

For example, if a command is sent incorrectly and is not recognised, the CME bit will be set and the value of 33 will be returned.

***IDN?**

***IDN?**

Function: Identify query

Description: Returns a standard format identification string.

Format: *IDN?

Arguments: none

Reply: An ASCII string in the IEEE488.2 format:
manufacturer,model,serial no,version

Example: *IDN?
NEWTONS4TH,PPA1530, 01234,1.00

Notes:

***OPC?**

***OPC?**

Function:	Test for operation complete
Description:	Returns 1 if previous operation is completed, 0 if not.
Format:	*OPC?
Arguments:	none
Reply:	0 or 1
Example:	START *OPC? 0 *OPC? 0 *OPC? 1
Notes:	*OPC? can be used to indicate when data is available or when a frequency sweep has completed.

***RST**

***RST**

Function: Reset

Description: Resets the instrument to the default state and clears the *standard event status register*.

Format: *RST

Arguments: none

Reply: none

Example: *RST

Notes: The *RST command loads the default configuration. This is the same as loading the default configuration via the PROGRAM menu.

Any preceding setup commands will be overwritten.

***SRE**

***SRE**

Function: Set service request enable register.

Description: Enable which bits of the *status byte register* initiate a service request.

Format: *SRE, value

Arguments: decimal equivalent of bits in status byte register

Reply: can be read by *SRE?

Example: *SRE, 1
generate a service request when data available.

Notes:

***SRE?**

***SRE?**

Function: Read service request enable register.

Description: Read back the present setting of the service request enable register.

Format: *SRE?

Arguments:

Reply: decimal equivalent of bits in status byte register that would generate a service request.

Example: *SRE?
1

Notes:

***STB?**

***STB?**

Function: Read serial poll status byte

Description: Returns the decimal value of the serial poll status byte.

Format: *STB?

Arguments: none

Reply: decimal value of the serial poll status byte

Example: *STB?
1

Notes: The following bits in the serial poll status register have been implemented:

- bit 0 RDV (results data available)
- bit 3 ALA (alarm active)
- bit 4 MAV (message available)
- bit 5 ESB (standard event summary bit)

***TRG**

***TRG**

Function: Trigger

Description: Initiates a new measurement, resets the range and smoothing.

Format: *TRG

Arguments: none

Reply: none

Example: MODE,VRMS
*TRG
VRMS,SURG?

Notes:

***TST?**

***TST?**

Function: Self test query

Description: Returns the results of self test

Format: *TST?

Arguments: none

Reply: single integer

- bit 0 – set if uncalibrated
- bit 1 – set if DSP zero error
- bit 2 – set if DSP run error
- bit 3 – not used
- bit 4 – System error, FPA initialisation
- bit 5 – System error, DSP RAM
- bit 6 – System error, DSP run
- bit 7 – System error, external RAM
- bits 8 – 14 not used
- > 15 – major system

Example: *TST?
0

Notes:

***WAI**

***WAI**

Function: Wait for operation complete

Description: Suspends communication until the previous operation has completed

Format: *WAI

Arguments: none

Reply: none

Example: *TRG
*WAI
POWER,PHASE1?

Notes:

ABORT

ABORT

Function: Abort datalog
Description: Abort datalog data acquisition.
Format: ABORT
Arguments: none
Reply: none
Example: DATALOG, RAM, 0.02
 START
 wait for data values
 ABORT

Notes:

ALARM

ALARM

Function: Set common controls for alarm1 and alarm2.

Description: Set the alarm latch and sounder control.

Format: *ALARM,latch,sounder*

Arguments: latch:
 ON
 OFF
 sounder:
 ENABLED
 DISABLED

Reply: none

Example: ALARM,ON,DISABLED

Notes:

ALARM?

ALARM?

Function: Read alarm status.

Description: Reads the status of the measurements and 2 alarms.

Format: ALARM?

Arguments: none

Reply: single integer
bit 0 data available
bit 1 data error
bit 2 alarm 1
bit 3 alarm 2

Example: ALARM?
1

Notes: An alarm is present if bit 0 is high (data is available) and either alarm 1 or alarm 2 bits are high.

ALARM1

ALARM1

Function: Set parameters for alarm1.

Description: Set alarm1 type and thresholds.

Format: *ALARM1,type,data,high,low*

Arguments: type:
 DISABLED
 HIGH
 LOW
 INSIDE
 OUTSIDE
 LINEAR
 data
 1-4
 high:
 high threshold
 low:
 low threshold

Reply: none

Example: *ALARM1,HIGH,1,2,0*

Notes: Both thresholds must be sent even if only one is used.

ALARM2

ALARM2

Function:	Set parameters for alarm2.
Description:	Set alarm2 type and thresholds.
Format:	<i>ALARM2,type,data,high,low</i>
Arguments:	type: DISABLED HIGH LOW INSIDE OUTSIDE data 1-4 for zoom data high: high threshold low: low threshold
Reply:	None
Example:	ALARM2,LOW,3,0,0.5
Notes:	Both thresholds must be sent even if only one is used. There is no LINEAR option for alarm 2.

ALARME

ALARME

Function:	Set alarm status enable register
Description:	Sets bits in the alarm status enable register to control which alarm bit if any set the alarm active bits in the status byte.
Format:	ALARME, <i>value</i>
Arguments:	decimal equivalent of alarm bits bit2 set bit 3 of status byte when alarm 1 is active bit3 set bit 3 of status byte when alarm 2 is active
Reply:	none
Example:	ALARME, 12 *SRE,8 set bit 3 in status byte when either alarm 1 or alarm 2 is active and generate a service request
Notes:	default value is 0

ALARME?

ALARME?

Function: Read alarm status enable register

Description: Read back present bits in the alarm status enable register which controls the alarm active bit in the status byte.

Format: ALARME?

Arguments: none

Reply: decimal equivalent of alarm bits

Example: ALARME?
12

Notes:

APPLIC

APPLIC

Function: Select application mode.

Description: Some applications require special settings within the instrument for optimum measurement

Format: *APPLIC,type,setting*

Arguments: type:
 NORMAL
 BALLAST
 INRUSH
 STANDB
 setting:
 speed 0-3 (ballast only)
 0: fixed time
 1: fast
 2: medium
 3: slow

Reply: none

Example: APPLIC,POWERT
 APPLIC,BALLAST,1

Notes:

BEEP

BEEP

Function: Sound the buzzer

Description: Makes a “beep” from the instrument.

Format: BEEP

Arguments: none

Reply: none

Example: BEEP

Notes:

BLANKI

BLANKI

Function: Select blanking

Description: Enable or disable low value blanking.

Format: BLANKI,*value*

Arguments: value:
 ON
 OFF

Reply: none

Example: BLANKI,OFF

Notes:

CALSTR?

CALSTR?

Function:	Read back the N4L last calibration string.
Description:	When calibrated at N4L, the instrument stores a text string which can be read on the front panel (press SYS and LEFT to display the System menu and refer to N4L Last Calibration). This shows the date of calibration. Users who subsequently verify the accuracy using a local calibration facility can choose have details of the local calibration displayed instead. The original N4L string is not overwritten but the alternative local calibration string is displayed instead.
Format:	CALSTR?
Arguments:	none
Reply:	alphanumeric string
Example:	CALSTR? 12_AUG_2020_1055_AMW
Notes:	CALSTR? Will read back the most recent N4L last calibration string including on instruments that are displaying details of a more recent local calibration.

CALVER?

CALVER?

Function:	Read back the Local calibration string.
Description:	When calibrated using an external calibration facility details of the calibration can be stored on the instrument. This text string can be read on the front panel (press SYS and LEFT to display the System menu and refer to Local Calibration). This shows the date of the local calibration. The original N4L string is not overwritten but the alternative local calibration string is displayed instead.
Format:	CALVER?
Arguments:	none.
Reply:	alphanumeric string
Example:	CALVER? 12_DEC_2008_AMW
Notes:	CALVER? Will read back the most recent local calibration string. The string will be blank if no local calibration has been performed or no information was entered when the local calibration was performed.

CONFIG

CONFIG

Function:	Direct access of configuration parameters
Description:	Sets configuration parameter for which there may not be a direct command.
Format:	CONFIG, <i>index,data</i>
Arguments:	index is the number of the parameter data is the data for that parameter
Reply:	none
Example:	CONFIG,6,1 (set phase convention)
Notes:	The list of configurable parameters is given in the appendix. CONFIG goes through the same limit checking as when entering data from the menus.

CONFIG?

CONFIG?

Function:	Configurable parameter query
Description:	Reads the present value of a single parameter.
Format: or:	CONFIG, <i>index</i> ? CONFIG? <i>index</i>
Arguments:	<i>index</i> is the parameter number
Reply:	Value of parameter, real or integer as appropriate.
Example:	CONFIG,6? (read phase convention) 0 CONFIG,6,1 (set phase convention) CONFIG,6? 1
Notes:	The list of configurable parameters is given in the appendix.

COUPLI

COUPLI

Function: Set ac, dc or ac+dc coupling.

Description: Selects the input coupling for a given input channel.

Format: COUPLI,*phase,coupling*

Arguments: phase:
 PHASE1
 PHASE2
 PHASE3
 coupling:
 AC+DC
 ACONLY
 DCONLY

Reply: none

Example: COUPLI,PHASE2,AC+DC

Notes: In multi phase applications, the coupling on phase 1 is applied to other phases unless "independent input control" is enabled.

COUPLI?

COUPLI?

Function:	Read ac/dc coupling setting.
Description:	Returns a numerical value for the coupling setting.
Format: or:	COUPLI, <i>phase,coupling?</i> COUPLI? <i>phase,coupling</i>
Arguments:	phase: PHASE1 PHASE2 PHASE3
Reply:	0 = AC+DC 1 = AONLY 2 = DONLY
Example:	COUPLI,PHASE2,AC+DC COUPLI,PHASE2? 0
Notes:	In multi phase applications, the coupling on phase 1 is applied to other phases unless "independent input control" is enabled.

DATALO

DATALO

Function:	Set up datalog
Description:	Sets datalog parameters.
Format:	DATALO, <i>function, interval, speed</i>
Arguments:	function: DISABLE RAM RECALL DELETE interval: datalog interval in seconds speed: HIGH
Reply:	none
Example:	DATALO, RAM, 10 DATALO, RAM, 0, HIGH
Notes:	set interval to 0 to record every measurement as fast as possible. Set HIGH to select high speed mode for any combination of W, VA, VAr, pf, Vrms, Arms, and frequency. If HIGH is not sent then high speed mode is reset.

DATALO?

DATALO?

Function:	Read back datalog results
Description:	Return datalog values, one record per line, or the number of lines available
Format:	DATALO, <i>start,records?</i> DATALO,0? DATALO,LINES?
Arguments:	start: first record to return records: number of records to return 0: return all new records since last read
Reply:	3 to 6 data values depending on settings: index 1-n elapsed time in hours data1 data2 (if stored) data3 (if stored) data4 (if stored) one record per line
Example:	DATALO,RAM,10 START wait for datalog STOP DATALO,LINES? 30 DATALO,21,3? 21,2.0000E-1,1.2345E0 22,2.1000E-1,5.6789E3 23,2.2000E-1,1.2345E0
Notes:	if no arguments are sent then DATALO? returns all the available lines of data

DAV?

DAV?

Function: Data available query

Description: Returns data availability status.

Format: DAV?

Arguments: none

Reply: Decimal equivalent of data available bits:
 bit0 new data available
 bit1 data available
 bit2 harmonic series data available
 bit6 integration data available
 bit7 datalog data available

Example: SPEED,SLOW
 *TRG
 DAV?
 0
 DAV?
 0
 DAV?
 0
 DAV?
 3 (data available)

Notes: DAV? does not modify the status bits.

DAVER

DAVER

Function:	Set data available enable register
Description:	Sets bits in the data available enable register to control which status bits set the data available bits in the status byte.
Format:	DAVER, <i>value</i>
Arguments:	decimal equivalent of data available bits bit0 set bit 0 of status byte when new data available bit1 set bit 0 of status byte when data available
Reply:	none
Example:	DAVER, 1 set bit 0 in status byte when new data is available
Notes:	default value is 2: bit 0 of status byte is set whenever data is available.

DAVER?

DAVER?

Function: Read data available enable register

Description: Read back present setting of the data available enable register, which controls the status bits that set the data available bits in the status byte.

Format: DAVER?

Arguments: none

Reply: decimal equivalent of bits

Example: DAVER?
4

Notes:

DISPLAY

DISPLAY

Function:	Set the display page
Description:	Selects the page on the display so that the zoom data can be used for alarms.
Format:	DISPLAY, <i>page</i>
Arguments:	page: PHASE1 PHASE2 PHASE3 SUM NEUTRAL TOTAL FUNDAMENTAL VOLTAGE CURRENT
Reply:	None
Example:	DISPLAY,FUNDAMENTAL
Notes:	VOLTAGE is the same as TOTAL; CURRENT is the same as FUNDAMENTAL. They refer to the multiphase display modes.

DISPLAY?

DISPLAY?

Function:	Read the displayed data
Description:	Returns all the values presently on the screen.
Format:	DISPLAY?
Arguments:	none
Reply:	Multiple floating point values separated by commas
Example:	DISPLAY?
Notes:	

EFFICI

EFFICI

Function:	Set efficiency calculation
Description:	Selects the data to be used for the efficiency calculation.
Format:	EFFICI, <i>formula</i>
Arguments:	formula: 0 – disabled 1 – phase 1 / phase 2 2 – phase 2 / phase 1 7 – phase 3 / sum 8 – sum /phase
Reply:	none
Example:	EFFICIENCY,2
Notes:	Efficiency can't be enabled (Mode menu) for 2PH2W and 3PH2W wiring modes.

EFFICI?

EFFICI?

Function:	Read efficiency result
Description:	Reads back the total and fundamental efficiency results.
Format:	EFFICI?
Arguments:	none
Reply:	2 data values separated by commas: total, fundamental or 6 data values
Example:	EFFICI? data returned
Notes:	6 data values returned if efficiency option is phase / next phase and 3 phase wiring is configured

FAST

FAST

Function: Set fast communications mode.

Description: Disables the screen drawing for high speed operation.

Format: FAST,*value*

Arguments: value:
ON
OFF

Reply: none

Example: FAST,ON

Notes: FAST mode does not suppress the data acquisition which continues in the background. See SUSPEND to disable all non-communication functions.

FQLOCK**FQLOCK**

Function: Lock frequency.

Description: Fix the frequency for analysis to the present value.

Format: FQLOCK,*value*

Arguments: value:
ON
OFF
CONSTANT
DYNAMIC
NORMAL

Reply: none

Example: FQLOCK,ON
FQLOCK,DYNAMIC

Notes: ON sets the Frequency lock to Constant
OFF sets the Frequency lock to Normal

To fix the analysis to a specified frequency, first lock the frequency with FQLOCK,ON then send the desired frequency with the FREQUE command.

FQREF**FQREF**

Function:	Set frequency reference.
Description:	Select the channel to be used for measuring the frequency.
Format:	<i>FQREF,phase</i> <i>FQREF,channel</i> <i>FQREF,phase,channel</i>
Arguments:	channel: voltage current phase: PHASE1 PHASE2 PHASE3
Reply:	none
Example:	FQREF,CURRENT
Notes:	Measured phase is always referred to phase 1 voltage no matter what channel is selected to measure the frequency, unless phase 1 is not active (eg phase 2 only mode).

FREQUE

FREQUE

Function:	Set the analysis frequency
Description:	Sets the analysis frequency in Hz for frequency lock mode.
Format:	FREQUE, <i>frequency</i>
Arguments:	frequency in Hz
Reply:	none
Example:	FQLOCK,ON FREQUE,5e4 (set frequency to 50kHz)
Notes:	Lock the frequency with FQLOCK,ON before sending the desired frequency with the FREQUE command.

FSD?

FSD?

Function:	Full scale of all input channels at once or that of an individually selected input channel.
Description:	Returns the full scale value for all channels or that of a single selected channel
Format:	FSD? FSD,CH
Arguments:	None CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, CH5, CH6
Reply:	Up to six data values separated by commas
Example 1:	FSD? Data returned, data returned, data returned, data returned, data returned, data returned
Example 2:	FSD,CH1? Data returned
Notes:	Number of channels that can be read and the number of data values returned is dependent on the number of phases selected in the instruments settings. CH1 = PH1: Voltage Input CH2 = PH1: Current Input CH3 = PH2: Voltage Input CH4 = PH2: Current Input CH5 = PH3: Voltage Input CH6 = PH3: Current Input

HARMON

HARMON

Function:	Set harmonic analyser mode.
Description:	Set harmonic analyser mode and parameters.
Format:	HARMON, <i>para,harmonic,max</i>
Arguments:	para: - THDD difference formula THD - THDS harmonic series THD - TIF Telephone Influence Factor - THF Telephone Harmonic Factor - TDD Total Demand Distortion - TRD Total Rated Distortion - HPHASE Series harmonic phase harmonic: - individual harmonic for display max: - length of harmonic series (to 50)
Reply:	none
Example:	HARMON,THDS,3,50
Notes:	It is not necessary to send any arguments, but if any are sent, they must be in the specified order. The maximum value for length of harmonic series is 50

HARMON?

HARMON?

Function: Harmonic analyser query

Description: Read harmonic results.
Sets harmonic analyser mode if not already set.
Waits for next unread data if necessary.
Clears new data available bit read by DAV?

Format: HARMON?
or: HARMON,*phase*?
or: HARMON,SERIES?
or: HARMON,*phase*,SERIES?

Arguments: phase:
PHASE1
PHASE2
PHASE3
NEUTRAL
PHASES

Replies:

HARMON?: 11 data values separated by commas:
freq,mag1,mag2,hmag1,hmag2,h%1,
h%2,thd%1,thd%2,hphase1,hphase2

HARMON,
PHASE?: 11 data values for the selected phase
separated by commas:
freq,mag1,mag2,hmag1,hmag2,h%1,
h%2,thd%1,thd%2,hphase1,hphase2

HARMON,
SERIES?: 2 rows, each containing 80 data values
for the phase displayed on the instrument
Row 1, Voltage magnitude and
percentage for harmonics 1 - 40:
Row 2, Current magnitude and
percentage for harmonics 1 - 40:

Or: 2 rows, each containing 80 data values for the phase displayed on the instrument
Row 1, Voltage magnitude and phase for harmonics 1 - 40:
Row 2, Current magnitude and phase for harmonics 1 - 40:

HARMON, PHASE, SERIES?: 2 rows, each containing 80 data values for the phase selected using the command
Row 1, Voltage magnitude and percentage for harmonics 1 - 40:
Row 2, Current magnitude and percentage for harmonics 1 - 40:

Or: 2 rows, each containing 80 data values for the phase displayed on the instrument
Row 1, Voltage magnitude and phase for harmonics 1 - 40:
Row 2, Current magnitude and phase for harmonics 1 - 40:

Example: HARMON,PHASE2?
11 data values for Phase 2 separated by commas:
freq, mag1, mag2, hmag1, hmag2, h%1, h%2, thd%1, thd%2, hphase1, hphase2.

Example: HARMON,PHASES?
33 data values separated by commas:

First 11 values for PH1:
freq, mag1, mag2, hmag1, hmag2, h%1, h%2, thd%1, thd%2, hphase1, hphase2.
Values 12-22 for PH2 & Values 23-33 for PH3.

Example: HARMON,SERIES?
(Instrument set to Harmonic Series and to display phase1):

2 rows of 80 data values:

Row1: H1 Vmag, H1 V%. H2 Vmag, H2 V%, H3 Vmag, H3 V% etc.

Row2: H1 Amag, H1 A%, H2 Amag, H2 V%, H3 Amag, H3 A% etc

Example: HARMON,PHASE2,SERIES?
(Instrument set to Series Harmonics phase and to display phase2):

2 rows of 80 data values:

Row1: H1 Vmag, H1 Vphase. H2 Vmag, H2 Vphase, H3 Vmag, H3 Vphase etc.

Row2: H1 Amag, H1 Aphase, H2 Amag, H2 Aphase, H3 Amag, H3 Aphase etc.

Notes: HARMON? waits for next unread data.

Mag1 etc refers to Voltage Harmonic.

Mag2 etc refers to Current Harmonic.

HARMONIC,SERIES?

Instrument must be set to Harmonic Series to display magnitude and percentage.

Set instrument to Series Harmonic Phase to display magnitude and phase.

HOLD

HOLD

Function: Set data hold

Description: Turns data hold on or off. Useful for reading data from different phases without it being changed between reads.

Format: HOLD,state

Arguments: state:
ON
OFF

Reply: none

Example: HOLD,ON
POWER,PHASE1,WATTS?
POWER,PHASE2,WATTS?
POWER,PHASE3,WATTS?
HOLD,OFF

Notes:

INPUT**INPUT**

Function:	Set input mode
Description:	Selects the input type of the instrument
Format:	INPUT, <i>channel,type</i>
Arguments:	channel: CH1 CH2 CH3 CH4 CH5 CH6 type: INTERN EXTATT EXTSHU INTX10
Reply:	None
Example:	INPUT,CH1,EXTSHU
Notes:	CH1 applies to all voltage channels (unless in single phase 2 or 3 wiring) CH2 applies to all current channels (unless in single phase 2 or 3 wiring) CH3 and 4 apply to phase 2 voltage and current when in single phase 2 wiring CH5 and 6 apply to phase 3 voltage and current when in single phase 3 wiring

INTEGR**INTEGR**

Function:	Set integrated power mode.
Description:	Set integrated power mode, whether the integration for Watts and current use signed or unsigned values, and whether accumulated or averaged values are computed. Also sets up run time for integration over a specific interval.
Format:	<i>INTEGR,type,display</i>
See notes 1&2	<i>INTEGR,RUNTIM,hours,minutes</i>
Arguments:	type: SIGNED MAGNITUDE display: TOTAL AVERAGE hours: integer minutes: integer
Reply:	none
Example:	<i>INTEGR,MAGNITUDE,TOTAL</i>
Notes:	1. The <i>display</i> parameter can only be used with the <i>type</i> parameter <i>INTEGR,SIGNED,TOTAL</i> ✓ <i>INTEGR,SIGNED</i> ✓ <i>INTEGR,TOTAL</i> ✗ 2. <i>INTEGR,RUNTIME</i> cannot be combined with <i>INTEGR,type,display</i>

INTEGR?**INTEGR?**

Function:	Read integrated power mode.
Description:	Read integrated power mode for the selected phase.
Format:	INTEGR, <i>phase?</i>
Arguments: See note 1	phase: PHASE1 PHASE2 PHASE3 PHASES SUM
Reply: (Total)	13 values separated by commas time,Wh,WH.f,VAh,VAh.f,VARh,Varh.f pf,pf.f,V,V.f,Ah,Ah.f
Reply: (Average) See Note 2	13 values separated by commas time,W avrg,W avrg.f,VAh,VAh.f, VARh,Varh.f pf,pf.f,V,V.f,Ah,Ah.f
Example:	START wait for integration time INTEGR,PHASE1? data returned
Notes:	1.INTEGR? without specifying the phase returns the appropriate single phase data. 2.The format of the reply string changes with the value of the DISPLAY parameter set with the INTEGR command.

KEYBOA

KEYBOA

Function:	Disable front panel keyboard.
Description:	The front panel keyboard can be disabled to prevent accidental operation.
Format:	KEYBOARD, <i>value</i>
Arguments:	value: ENABLE DISABLE
Reply:	none
Example:	KEYBOARD,DISABLE
Notes:	The keyboard can be re-enabled from the front panel only by pressing the HOME key.

LCR

LCR

Function: Set LCR meter mode.

Description: Set LCR mode and conditions.

Format: LCR,*parameter*

Arguments: parameter:
 AUTO
 CAPACITANCE
 INDUCTANCE
 IMPEDANCE

Reply: none

Example: LCR,IMPEDA

Notes:

LCR?

LCR?

Function:	LCR meter query
Description:	Read LCR meter results. Sets LCR meter mode if not already set. Waits for next unread data if necessary. Clears new data available bit read by DAV?
Format:	LCR, <i>phase?</i>
Arguments:	phase: PHASE1 PHASE2 PHASE3 PHASES
Reply:	11 data values separated by commas: freq, Vmag, Amag, impedance, phase, R, C, L, $\tan\delta$, Qf, reactance
Example:	LCR,IMPEDA LCR,PHASES? data returned
Notes:	LCR? waits for next unread data. LCR? without specifying the phase returns the appropriate single phase data.

LOWFRE**LOWFRE**

Function:	Set low frequency mode
Description:	Sets the low frequency option for extending the measurement window.
Format:	LOWFRE, <i>value</i>
Arguments:	value: ON OFF
Reply:	none
Example:	LOWFRE,ON
Notes:	LOWFRE is mainly used for measuring low frequencies (<5 Hz). However, as it applies digital filtering, it may also be useful when analysing any signals below a few hundred Hertz.

MODE**MODE**

Function: Set mode

Description: Sets the basic operating mode of the instrument.

Format: *MODE,type*

Arguments: type:
POWER (power meter)
INTEGR (integrator)
HARMON (harmonic analyser)
RMS (rms voltmeter)
LCR (LCR meter)
SCOPE (oscilloscope)
PHASEM (phase meter)

Reply: none

Example: *MODE,LCR*

Notes:

MULTIL**MULTIL**

Function: Selects data for multi string reply

Description: Selects data values across phases and functions that can be read in a single string using the MULTIL? command.

Format: *MULTIL,index,phase,function*

Arguments:

index:		
0	clear all	
1-64	select data 1-64	
phase:		
1-3	phase 1-3	
4	sum	
5	neutral	
function:		
1-99	see appendix B	

Reply: none

Example:

MULTIL,0	
MULTIL,1,1,2	(phase 1 Watts)
MULTIL,2,2,2	(phase 2 watts)
MULTIL,3,4,3	(sum VA)

MULTIL?
3 data values returned

Notes:

For further information and assistance with the Multilog application please go to page 2-100 where you will find an application guide to assist with this function.

MULTIL?**MULTIL?**

Function: Reads multi string reply

Description: Waits for data to be available (if required) then returns selected results.
Either a single string or multiple string replies can be selected.

Format: MULTIL?
MULTIL,*number*?

Arguments: number: The required number of data string replies

Reply: A single reply string containing up to 64 data values as selected by the MULTIL command.

Multiple reply strings each containing the same number of data values (maximum of 64) as selected by the MULTIL command.

Example: MULTIL,0
MULTIL,1,1,2 (phase 1 Watts)
MULTIL,2,2,2 (phase 2 watts)
MULTIL,3,4,3 (sum VA)

MULTIL?
In the above example a single string reply containing 3 data values is returned.

MULTIL,10?
In the above example 10 data strings are returned, each string containing 3 data values.

Notes:
For further information and assistance with the Multilog application please go to page 2-100 where you will find an application guide to assist with this function.

NEWLOC

NEWLOC

Function: Waits for new data then holds so that multiple commands can be used on the same data set.

Description: Reads multiple sets of data

Format: NEWLOC

Arguments: None

Reply: Data as per returned parameter query. ie from power, harmonics etc.

Example: NEWLOC;HARMON?SERIES;HPOWER?
Harmonic series and Power data returned

Notes: After the command the data will still be held so to release the lock send SUSPEND,OFF

NOISEF

NOISEF

Function:	Set the digital noise filter
Description:	Select the noise filter and set the filter frequency to reduce the presence of high frequency noise.
Format:	<i>NOISEF,setting,frequency</i>
Arguments:	Setting: ON OFF Frequency: Frequency in Hz
Reply:	none
Example:	NOISEF,ON,150E3
Notes:	Minimum filter frequency is 250Hz. Because the same digital filter is applied to voltage and current there is no introduced phase error.

NOOVER

NOOVER

Function:	Disable overranging
Description:	Prevents an overrange error from blanking out results in manual ranging.
Format:	NOOVER, <i>value</i>
Arguments:	value: ON OFF
Reply:	none
Example:	NOOVER,ON
Notes:	This can be useful when testing devices in a noisy environment. The range can be set to the correct range for the signal to be measured even if sporadic noise spikes would push it up on to the next range.

NORMAL

NORMAL

Function: Sets the Normalise reference to Current or Voltage.

Description: Sets the Reference for the NORMALISE function. Press ZERO on the instrument to action the function.

Format: NORMAL,reference

Arguments: Reference:
CURRENT
VOLTAGE

Reply: none

Example: NORMAL,VOLTAGE
NORMAL,CURRENT
NORMALISE,VOLTAGE
NORMALISE,CURRENT

Notes: The "normalise" function adjusts the scale factors on each current channel so that they read the same as phase 1. The reference can be either the current measured on phase 1 or if there is a reference CT it can be connected to the external input of phase 1 voltage and used as a reference.

PFCONV

PFCONV

Function: Set power factor sign convention.

Description: Fundamental power factor is given a sign depending convention either:
negative if lagging current
negative if leading current

Format: PFCONV,*type*

Arguments: type:
NEGLAG
NEGLEA

Reply: none

Example: PFCONV,NEGLAG

Notes: An inductive load would have a lagging current, a capacitive load would have a leading current.
The sign given to VAR can be independently set: see VARCON

PHANGREF

PHANGREF

Function: Set phase angle reference.

Description: Select phase angle reference to current or voltage.

Format: PHANGREF,*reference*

Arguments: reference:
 Current
 Voltage

Reply: none

Example: PHANGREF,current
 PHANGREF,voltage

Notes:

PHASEM

PHASEM

Function: Set phase meter mode.

Description: Select phase meter mode and reference.

Format: PHASE,*reference*

Arguments: reference:
 CH1 ratio = ch2/ch1
 CH2 ratio = ch1/ch2

Reply: none

Example: PHASEM,CH1
 PHASEM,CH2

Notes:

PHASEM?**PHASEM?**

Function:	Phase meter query
Description:	Reads phase meter results. Sets phase meter mode if not already set. Waits for next unread data if available. Clears new data available bit read by DAV?
Format:	PHASEM? PHASEM, <i>phase</i> ?
Arguments:	phase: PHASE1 PHASE2 PHASE3 PHASES?
Reply:	5 data values separated by commas freq,mag1,mag2,dB,phase
Example:	PHASEM,CH1 PHASEM,PHASE1? data returned
Notes:	The phase convention can be set to 0° to -360°, 0° to +360°, or +180° to -180° in the SYSTEM menu or using PHCONV command. PHASEM? without specifying the phase returns the appropriate single phase data.

PHCONV**PHCONV**

Function: Set phase convention and the harmonic angle.

Description: Set phase convention and optionally the harmonic angle.

Format: PHCONV,*convention,angle*

Arguments: convention:
 180: -180 to +180
 -360: 0 to -360
 +360: 0 to +360

Angle:
 cosine
 sine

Reply: none

Example: PHCONV,-360
 PHCONV,180
 PHCONV,180,cosine

Notes: 0 to -360 degrees is usually used for power analysis applications.

The Harmonic Angle argument is optional so does not have to be specified. However, to update the Harmonic phase angle argument the phase convention must be included in the command. See examples above. The default setting in the SYS menu is Cosine.

POWER

POWER

Function: Set up power analyser mode.

Description: Configure power analyser with sum current display type

Format: POWER,*sum type*

Arguments: sum type:
TOTAL
AVERAGE

Reply: none

Examples: POWER,TOTAL

Notes:

POWER?

POWER?

Function: Read power analyser results

Description: Reads back latest power analyser results.
Sets power analyser mode.
Waits for next unread data if necessary.
Clears new data available status bit.

Format: *POWER,phase,results?*

Arguments: phase:
 PHASE1
 PHASE2
 PHASE3
 PHASES
 SUM
 NEUTRAL (current only)
 results:
 WATTS
 VOLTAGE
 CURRENT
 VECTORS
 RMS
 WVA
 PH-PH

Reply: WATTS:
 freq,W,W.f,VA,VA.f,VAr,VAr.f,pf,pf.f,
 Wdc,W.h
 VOLTAGE or CURRENT:
 freq,rms,mag,dc,phase,pk,cf,mean,
 form factor,harm
 VECTORS:
 freq,vmag1,vlag1,amag1,alag1.....
 RMS:
 freq,vrms1,vdc1,arms1,adc1.....
 WVA:
 freq,w1,vrms1,arms1,w2.....
 PH-PH:
 freq,rms1,mag1,lag1,rms2...

Example: POWER,VECTORS?
 data returned

Notes: POWER? without specifying the phase
 returns the appropriate single phase data.
 PHASES returns the data for all valid
 phases 1-3.

PROGRA

PROGRA

Function: Access non volatile program stores.

Description: Recall, store or delete non-volatile program store.

Format: *PROGRA,function,number*

Arguments: function:
 RECALL
 STORE
 DELETE
 number
 0-100

Reply: none

Example: *PROGRA,RECALL,13*

Notes: Number 0 represents factory default, which can only be recalled.

PROGRA?

PROGRA?

Function: Identify current program or list all stored programs.

Description: Sending the argument FILES? – Lists all stored programs. The reply includes the location, file name and date saved for each program.
Sending the argument NAME? - Displays the name of the last program to be loaded or recalled.

Format: PROGRA

Arguments: FILES?
NAME?

Reply: text string

Example: PROGRA,FILES?
2,PCIS,21/11/2017
3,,21/11/2017
10,remote program,11/01/18

PROGRA,NAME?
factory default

PROGRAM,NAME?
Remote program

Notes: If a program is stored but not given a name the return string will display no data for the name. See example above.

Only the first six digits of the command are required so PROGRA and PROGRAM are both valid, both return the same data.

RANGE

RANGE

Function:	Set channel ranging.
Description:	Select minimum range and range control for a given input channel.
Format:	<i>RANGE,channel,ranging,range</i>
Arguments:	channel: CH1 CH2 ranging: AUTO UPAUTO MANUAL range: range number 1-8
Reply:	none
Example:	RANGE,CH2,MANUAL,4
Notes:	CH1 sets the voltage range CH2 sets the current range Refer to the user manual for the range corresponding to each range number

RESOLU**RESOLU**

Function:	Set the data resolution	
Description:	Data is returned in scientific format with exponent and mantissa. The resolution of the mantissa may be selected to be 5 digit (NORMAL) or 6 digit (HIGH) or 20 bit (BINARY).	
Format:	RESOLU, <i>format</i>	
Arguments:	format: NORMAL (5 digit mantissa) HIGH (6 digit mantissa) BINARY (compressed format)	
Reply:	none	
Example:	RESOLU,HIGH	
Notes:	Data format for NORMAL is: [-]1.2345E[-]00 Data format for HIGH is: [-]1.23456E[-]00 The sign of the mantissa and exponent are only sent if negative shown as [-] in the above examples BINARY format encodes each non-integer value in a proprietary 4 byte format for higher speed data transfer. [Further notes on data format are included in section 1.4]	

RESULT

Function: Access results stores.

Description: Recall, store or delete results.

Format: *RESULT,function,number*

Arguments: function:
 RECALL
 STORE
 DELETE
 number
 1-20

Reply: none

Example: RESULT,RECALL,13

Notes: There are 3 types of result: normal, harmonic and scope. Harmonic and scope results occupy 3 locations each.

RESULT

RESULT?

RESULT?

Function: Identify used result stores.

Description: Reads a directory of the result locations.

Format: RESULT?

Arguments: none

Reply: 20 integers separated by commas

Example: RESULT?
0,0,1,3,-1,-1,0,2,-1,-1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

Notes: 0 = empty
1 = normal result
2 = harmonic result
3 = scope result
-1 = continuation of previous

REZERO

REZERO

Function: Rezero front end

Description: Request the DSP to re-compensate for dc offset and compute a new autozero

Format: REZERO

Arguments: none

Reply: none

Example: REZERO

Notes:

SCALE

SCALE

Function:	Set channel scale factor.
Description:	Set a multiplying scale factor for a given input channel.
Format:	<i>SCALE,channel,factor</i>
Arguments:	channel: CH1 CH2 factor: multiplying scale factor
Reply:	none
Example:	SCALE,CH2,10
Notes:	CH1 sets the scale for all voltage channels CH2 sets the scale for all current channels

SCOPE?

SCOPE?

Function: Fetch raw scope data.

Description: Read back raw oscilloscope data.

Format: SCOPE,*channel*?
SCOPE,*phase,channel*?

Arguments: phase:
 PHASE1
 PHASE2
 PHASE3
 NEUTRA
 channel:
 VOLTAGE
 CURRENT

Reply: 252 signed integers:
 range
 trigger
 250 x data

Example: HOLD,ON
 SCOPE,PHASE1,VOLTAGE?
 read data
 SCOPE,PHASE2,VOLTAGE?
 read data
 SCOPE,PHASE3,VOLTAGE?
 read data
 HOLD,OFF

Notes:

SCREEN?

SCREEN?

Function: Read the screen data

Description: Returns a bit map of screen pixel display in ascii and hex format

Format: SCREEN?

Arguments: none

Reply: Multiple data bit values

Example: SCREEN?
data returned

Notes: SCREEN? response:

ASCII coded Hex
(2 characters for each byte)
272 lines of 60 bytes (each line represents one line of the display)
preceded by #H
Each byte represents 8 dots where the lsb is the leftmost dot of the display
The bit is set for on and cleared for off

SETUP

SETUP

Function:	Upload instrument set up
Description:	All the settings within the instrument may be read by SETUP? The same settings may then be stored by ending the same data back to the instrument. As it sends all settings in a compressed format it is quicker than setting individual parameters.
Format:	SETUP,index,data
Arguments:	index: 0-15 data: ASCII hex as returned by SETUP?
Reply:	none
Example:	SETUP? Read 16 lines of data SETUP,00,data00 SETUP,01,data01 . . SETUP,15,data15
Notes:	The settings are only updated when the 16 th line has been received and the checksum has been verified.

SETUP?

SETUP?

Function: Read instrument set up

Description: All the settings within the instrument may be read by SETUP?. The same settings may then be stored by ending the same data back to the instrument. As it sends all settings in a compressed format it is quicker than setting individual parameters.

Format: SETUP?

Arguments: none

Reply: 16 lines of ASCII data

Example: SETUP?
Read 16 lines of data

Notes:

SHUNT

SHUNT

Function:	Set channel shunt value
Description:	Set the resistance factor of an external current shunt to be divided into the measured voltage for a given input channel.
Format:	SHUNT, <i>channel,resistance</i>
Arguments:	channel: CH1 CH2 resistance: shunt resistance in Ohms
Reply:	none
Example:	SHUNT,CH1,10
Notes:	The shunt value is set for all current channels

SMOOTH**SMOOTH**

Function:	Select the smoothing
Description:	Sets the filter time constant and dynamic response.
Format:	SMOOTH, <i>type,dynamics</i>
Arguments:	type: NONE NORMAL SLOW dynamics: AUTO FIXED
Reply:	none
Example:	SMOOTH,NORMAL,FIXED SMOOTH,NONE
Notes:	It is not necessary to send both parameters if it is only required to set the type. Both arguments must be sent to set the dynamics. FILTER is an alias for SMOOTH

SPEED

SPEED

Function:	Sets the measurement speed
Description:	Sets the minimum window size for the measurement.
Format:	<i>SPEED,value,window</i>
Arguments:	value: VFAST FAST MEDIUM SLOW VSLOW WINDOW
Reply:	none
Example:	SPEED,SLOW SPEED,WINDOW,0.1
Notes:	The window size argument is only needed for the WINDOW option

START

START

Function: Start datalog
Description: Initiate datalog data acquisition.
Format: START
Arguments: none
Reply: none
Example: DATALOG, RAM, 0.02
START
Notes:

STATUS?

STATUS?

Function:	Read back channel ranging status.
Description:	Read back condition of selected channel: range number (1-16) range text overflow/underflow status
Format:	STATUS?
or:	STATUS, <i>channel</i> ? STATUS? <i>channel</i>
Arguments:	channel: CH1 . . CH6
Reply:	range number,range text,over/under/ok 1-16 range as per RANGE command OVER if overflow LOW if underflow OK if in range
Example:	STATUS,CH1? 6,300V,OK STATUS? OK
Notes:	

STOP

STOP

Function: Stop datalog
Description: Stop datalog data acquisition.
Format: STOP
Arguments: none
Reply: none
Example: DATALOG, RAM, 0.02
START
wait for data values
STOP
read data values

Notes:

SUSPEN

SUSPEN

Function: Suspend data acquisition.

Description: Disable the data acquisition to maximise the communication speed.

Format: SUSPEN,*value*

Arguments: value:
ON
OFF

Reply: none

Example: FAST,ON
SUSPEN,ON
MULTILOG?
SUSPEN,OFF
FAST,OFF

Notes:

USER?

USER?

Function: Read the user data

Description: Returns up to 3 lines of user data

Format: USER?

Arguments: none

Reply: 3 lines of ASCII terminated by CR

Example: USER?
 Newtons4th Ltd
 R&D department
 PPA1530 #4

Notes:

VARCON

VARCON

Function:	Set VAr sign convention.
Description:	Fundamental VAr measurement is given a sign depending convention either: negative if lagging current negative if leading current
Format:	VARCON, <i>type</i>
Arguments:	type: NEGLAG NEGLEA
Reply:	none
Example:	VARCON,NEGLAG
Notes:	An inductive load would have a lagging current, a capacitive load would have a leading current. The sign given to power factor can be independently set: see PFCONV

VERSIO?

VERSIO?

Function:	Read the instrument code versions.
Description:	Returns an ASCII string with the details of the various parts of the instrument firmware.
Format:	VERSIO?
Arguments:	none
Reply:	date code, type, cpu, dsp, fpga, boot type: 0 – normal (20A) 2 – low current version (10A)
Examples:	VERSIO? KQ1306,0,1.10,1.10,1.10,1.01
Notes:	This data can be displayed on the screen by pressing SYSTEM then BACK

VRMS

VRMS

Function:	Set up rms voltmeter.
Description:	Set mode to rms voltmeter.
Format:	VRMS
Arguments:	none
Reply:	none
Examples:	VRMS
Notes:	This has the same effect as MODE,VRMS

VRMS?**VRMS?**

Function:	Read true rms voltmeter results
Description:	Reads back latest voltmeter results. Waits for next unread data if necessary. Clears new data available status bit.
Format:	VRMS, <i>phase</i> , <i>results</i> ?
Arguments:	results: RMS MEAN SURGE phase: PHASE1 PHASE2 PHASE3 PHASES
Reply:	RMS: 6 data values separated by commas Vrms,Arms,Vdc,Adc,Vac,Aac MEAN: 6 data values separated by commas Vrms,Arms,Vmean,Amean,Vff,Aff SURGE: 8 data values separated by commas Vrms,Arms,Vpk,Apk,Vcf,Acf, Vsurge,Asurge
Example:	VRMS,PHASE1,RMS?
Notes:	VRMS? without specifying the phase returns the appropriate single phase data.

WIRING

WIRING

Function:	Select wiring mode.
Description:	Set wiring mode for computation of SUM and neutral data.
Format:	WIRING, <i>type</i>
Arguments:	type: SINGLE (single ph 1) 2PHASE (2 ph 2 wattmeter) 3PH2WA (3 ph 2 wattmeter) 3PH3WA (3 ph 3 wattmeter) INDPH2 (single ph 1 + ph2) INDPH3 (3 ph 2 wattmeter + ph3) PHASE1 (single ph 1) PHASE2 (single ph 2) PHASE3 (single ph 3)
Reply:	none
Examples:	WIRING,PHASE2
Notes:	WIRING,SINGLE is the same as WIRING,PHASE1

XSCALE**XSCALE**

Function:	Enables extended system calibration mode
Description:	Enable External system scaling in the AUX menu. Select the required range (1 to 4) for each channel.
Format:	Xscale,function, Xscale,channel,range
Arguments:	Function Enable Disable Channel: CH1 CH2 CH3 CH4 CH5 CH6 Range: 1 (1 ohm) 2 (2.5 ohm) 3 (5 ohm) 4 (10 ohm)
Reply:	none
Examples:	Xscale,enable

This example enables the mode.

Xscale,CH4,2

This example loads the 2.5ohm range (range 2) for phase 2 current.

Notes: To use this command it is necessary to first enable the mode and then resend the command to individually set up each channel.

This command provides a multiple scaling option for the system calibration of the PPA35xx with a LEM6.

Sending this command automatically enables independent ranging.

ZERO

ZERO

Function: Apply or remove the zero

Description: Applies or removes a zero function depending on the measurement mode (same as pressing ZERO key). Resets the integration data and timer if in power integration mode.

Format: ZERO
ZERO,DELETE

Arguments: none

Reply: none

Example: ZERO

Notes:

ZOOM**ZOOM**

Function: Sets the display zoom parameters.

Description: Sets the zoom level and data.

Format: *ZOOM,level,data1,data2,data3,data4*

Arguments: level:
 0 – normal
 1 – zoom data larger font (zoom level 1)
 2 – zoom data only (zoom level 2)
 3 – first three zoom data only (zoom level 3)
 data1-4:
 zoom data

 data consists of line number for channel 1
 or line number + 64 for channel 2

Reply: None

Example: VRMS
 ZOOM,1,1,65 (level 1, ch1 rms, ch2 rms)

Notes: It is not necessary to send all the parameters, but whatever parameters are sent must be in the correct order.

ZOOM?

ZOOM?

Function: Read the display zoom parameters.

Description: Reads the zoom level and data.

Format: ZOOM?

Arguments:

Reply: 5 integers separated by commas:
level:
 0 – normal
 1 – zoom data larger font (zoom level 1)
 2 – zoom data only (zoom level 2)
 3 – first three zoom data only (zoom level 3)
data1-4:
 zoom data

data consists of line number for channel 1
or line number + 64 for channel 2

Example: ZOOM?
1,1,65,0,0 (level 1, ch1 rms, ch2 rms)

Notes:

Multilog Application Guide

Configuring the N4L PPA Power Analyzer for Data logging

The Multilog (MULTIL) command provides an excellent method for data logging up to 64 parameters of information via one query command - MULTIL?

The instrument will return a comma-separated string which relates to the MULTIL,X,X,X setup commands previously entered by the relevant communication method. This enables the system to send one query and return up to 64 different parameters, from different phases in one response.

Step 1.

Reset "MULTILOG" using the **MULTIL,0** command
This will clear any previously entered Multilog parameters and ensure the instrument does not return unwanted results.

Step 2.

Set up the Multilog parameters
The format of the Multilog command is as follows

MULTILOG, Index, Phase, function

Index is the order in which the value is returned (Effectively allocating a "slot" for the parameter in the returned string)

Phase is the phase (PH1,PH2,PH3 etc) from which the result should be acquired.

Function is the parameter type (eg. Watts, VAr, Frequency etc) of the return.

The Function ID is chosen from Appendix B which is a continually growing list due to firmware upgrades of the power analyzers at N4L, at present the PPA500 & PPA1500 have 93 possible functions:

Function	Measurement	Notes
1	frequency	
2	watts	
3	VA	
4	VAr	
5	power factor	
6	fundamental watts	
7	fundamental VA	
8	fundamental VAr	
9	fundamental PF	
10	harmonic watts	
11	harmonic watts %	
12	impedance	
13	resistance	

Example extract from the Multilog function list

Required Parameters

Order parameter to be returned within string	Phase (channel) of data returned	Parameter required
1	1	Frequency
2	1	Watts Phase 1
3	2	Watts Phase 2
4	3	Watts Phase 3
5	1	RMS Voltage Phase 1
6	2	RMS Voltage Phase 1
7	3	RMS Voltage Phase 1

MULTILOG Pattern

Command	Index	Phase	Function
MULTIL,	1	1	1
MULTIL,	2	1	2
MULTIL,	3	2	2
MULTIL,	4	3	2
MULTIL,	5	1	50
MULTIL,	6	2	50
MULTIL,	7	3	50

Command strings to sent, reference the above Multilog pattern;

MULTIL,0 // clears Multilog

MULTIL,1,1,1 // set Frequency as parameter 1

MULTIL,2,1,2 // set Phase 1 Watts as parameter 2

MULTIL,3,2,2 // set Phase 2 Watts as parameter 3

MULTIL,4,3,2 // set Phase 3 Watts as parameter 4

MULTIL,5,1,50 // set Phase 1 RMS Voltage as parameter 5

MULTIL,6,2,50 // set Phase 2 RMS Voltage as parameter 6

MULTIL,7,3,50 // set Phase 3 RMS Voltage as parameter 7

Step 3.

Send Multil query and read return string.

MULTIL? // returns a comma separated string as

Example return string:

5.0000E1,	2.4500E2,	2.4320E2,	2.5421E2,	1.0232E3,	1.0152E3,	1.0546E3
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Frequency	PH1 Watts	PH2 Watts	PH3 Watts	PH1 RMS Volt	PH2 RMS Volt	PH3 RMS Volt

Appendix A – Configurable parameters

All parameters can be accessed using the CONFIG command:

CONFIG,*number,parameter*

<i>number</i>	Function	<i>parameter</i>
1	Operating mode,	(sets Main Mode) 0=RMS Voltmeter 1=Phase Meter 2=Power Analyser 3=Impedance Analyser 4=Power Integrator 5=Harmonic Analyser 7=Oscilloscope
2	Resolution,	(remote options – digit resolution) 0=Normal 1=High 2=Binary
4	Autozero manual or auto,	(System options) 0=Auto 1=Manual
6	Phase convention,	(System options) 0=-180° to +180° 1=0° to -360° 2=0° to +360°
7	Frequency lock on/off,	(Acquisition advance options) 0=Off / Normal 1=On / Constant 2=Dynamic
8	Graph,	(System options) 0=Dots 1=Lines

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 9 Keyboard beep on/off, (System options)
 0=Off
 1=On
- 10 Ignore overload, (Acquisition advance options)
 0=Off
 1=On
- 11 Low frequency mode, (Acquisition control)
 0=Off
 1=On
- 12 Window size, (Acquisition control, speed-window)
 0=mS
 1=Sec's
- 13 Speed, (Acquisition control or Phase meter)
 0=Very Slow
 1=Slow
 2=Medium
 3=Fast
 4=Very Fast
 5=Window
- 14 Smoothing (Acquisition Control or Phase Meter)
 0=Normal
 1=Slow
 2=None
- 15 Smoothing Response (Acquisition Control or Phase meter)
 0=Auto reset
 1=Fixed time
- 16 Baud rate, (Remote options , RS232)
 0=38400
 1=19200
 2=9600
 3=1200
- 18 LAN IP address nibble 3, (Remote options - LAN - enter figure as required)
- 19 LAN IP address nibble 2, (Remote options - LAN - enter figure as required)

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 20 LAN IP address nibble 1, (Remote options - LAN - enter figure as required)
- 21 LAN IP address nibble 0, (Remote options - LAN - enter figure as required)
- 22 Independent ranging, (System options)
0=Disabled
1=Enabled
- 24 Enable channel 1, (Range - voltage input)
1=Internal
3=External Attenuator
4=Internal x 10
- 25 Enable channel 2, (Range - current input)
1=Internal
2=External Shunt
4=Internal x10
- 26 Input range channel 1, (Range - minimum range voltage)
0=1V
1=3V
2=10V
3=30V
4=100V
5=300V
6=1kV
7=3kV
- 27 Input range channel 2, (Range - minimum range current)
0=300mA
1=1A
2=3A
3=10A
4=30A
5=100A
6=300A
7=1kA
- 28 Input ranging channel 1, (Range - autoranging voltage)
0=Full Autorange
1=Range up only
2=Manual

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 29 Input ranging channel 2, (Range – autoranging current)
0= Full Autorange
1=Range up only
2=Manual

30 Coupling, (Coupling)
0=ac+dc
1=ac
2=dc

32 Scale factor channel 1 voltage, (Ranging - Enter figures as required)

33 Scale factor channel 2 current, (Ranging - Enter figures as required)

34 External attenuator channel 1, (Ranging – voltage input - attenuator ratio
– Enter figures as required)

35 External shunt channel 2, (Ranging – current input - resistance value- Enter
figures as required)

36 Phase 1 noise filter, (Coupling)
0 = Off
1 = On

37 Phase 1 noise filter frequency, (Coupling),
Enter Frequency in Hz as required

38 Frequency reference voltage/current, (Acquisition control)
0=Voltage
1=Current

40 Frequency reference phase, (Acquisition control)
0=Phase 1
1=Phase 2
2=Phase 3

- 41 Display page, (Main display)
 0=Phase 1 page
 1=Phase 2 page
 2=Phase 3 page
 3=Sum page
 4=Phase 1,2 & 3 page
 5=Phase 1,2 & 3 fundamentals page
 6=NEU page
- 42 Zoom level, (Main display)
 0=Zoom level 0
 1=Zoom level 1
 2=Zoom level 2 – 4 figures
 3=Zoom level 3 – 3 figures
- 43 Function zoomed on 1, (Main display)
 0=Voltage, Current & Frequency
 1=Watts, Current, Voltage & Frequency
 2= VA, Current, Voltage & Frequency
 3= VAr, Current, Voltage & Frequency
 4= pf, Current, Voltage & Frequency
- 44 Function zoomed on 2, (Main display)
 0=Current & Frequency
 1= Watts, Current & Frequency
 2= VA, Current & Frequency
 3= VAr, Current & Frequency
 4= pf, Current & Frequency
 5= Current, Voltage & Frequency
- 45 Function zoomed on 3, (Main display)
 0= Watts & Frequency
 2= Watts, VA & Frequency
 3= Watts, VAr & Frequency
 4= Watts, pf & Frequency
 5= Watts, Voltage & Frequency
 6= Watts, Current & Frequency

- 46 Function zoomed on 4, (Main display)
 0= Watts & VA
 3= Watts, VA & VAr
 4= Watts, VA & pf
 5= Watts, VA & Voltage
 6= Watts, VA & Current
 7= Watts, VA & Frequency
 8= Watts, VA & Harmonic
 9= Watts, VA & dc watts
 10= Watts, VA & V Ph-Ph
- 47 Datalog display type, (Datalog display information mode)
 0=Real Time
 1=Table
 2=Graph
- 48 Manual frequency, (Acquisition advance options – frequency lock on)
 0=Frequency in μ Hz
 1=Frequency in Hz
- 49 DFT selectivity, (Acquisition advance options)
 0=Normal
 1=Narrow
- 50 Program 1-4 direct load, (System options)
 0=Disabled
 1=Enabled
- 51 Language, (System options)
 0=English
 1=Other language if installed
- 52 Frequency filter, (Acquisition control)
 0=Disabled
 1=Enabled, fundamental>1kHz
 2=Enabled, fundamental<1kHz
- 53 Phase reference, (Acquisition control)
 0=Voltage
 1=Current
- 54 Datalog Zoom1, (Datalog-RAM)
 0=Enabled
 1=Disabled

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 55 Datalog Zoom2, (Datalog-RAM)
 0=Enabled
 1=Disabled
- 56 Datalog Zoom3, (Datalog-RAM)
 0=Enabled
 1=Disabled
- 57 Datalog Zoom4, (Datalog-RAM)
 0=Enabled
 1=Disabled
- 58 Datalog memory type, (Datalog)
 0=Disabled
 1=RAM
- 59 Datalog Interval, (Datalog) (Enter interval time figure in seconds)
- 60 Datalog graph, (Datalog-RAM)
 0=Together
 1=Seperate
- 61 Formula, (Maths)
 0=Disabled
 1=(term1 + term2/term3 + term4)
 2=(term1 + term2) x term3/term4
 3=term1 x term2/(term3 + term4)
- 62 Argument term 1
 0=Disabled
 1=Constant
 2=Voltage
 3=Current
 4=Torque
 5=Speed

- 63 Sub argument term 1, (For voltage and current arguments only)
 0=rms
 1=dc
 2=ac
 3=Fundamental
 4=Peak
 5=Mean
 6= Ph-Ph rms
 7=Ph-Ph mag
- 64 Term 1 coefficient, (Enter value)
- 65 Argument term 2,
 0=Disabled
 1=Constant
 2=Voltage
 3=Current
 4=Torque
 5=Speed
- 66 Sub argument term 2, (For voltage and current arguments only)
 0=rms
 1=dc
 2=ac
 3=Fundamental
 4=Peak
 5=Mean
 6= Ph-Ph rms
 7=Ph-Ph mag
- 67 Term 2 coefficient, (Enter value)
- 70 Application mode,
 0=Normal
 2=Lighting ballast
 3=Inrush current
 5=Standby power
 6=Calibration mode

- 72 Frequency tracking speed, (Application options mode - Lighting Ballast)
 0=Fixed time
 1=Fast
 2=Medium
 3=Slow
- 73 Low frequency, (Application options mode - Lighting Ballast)
 0=Off
 1=On
- 74 Argument term 3
 0=Disabled
 1=Constant
 2=Voltage
 3=Current
 4=Torque
 5=Speed
- 75 Sub argument term 3, (For voltage and current arguments only)
 0=rms
 1=dc
 2=ac
 3=Fundamental
 4=Peak
 5=Mean
 6= Ph-Ph rms
 7=Ph-Ph mag
- 76 Term 3 coefficient, (Enter value)
- 77 Argument term 4
 0=Disabled
 1=Constant
 2=Voltage
 3=Current
 4=Torque
 5=Speed

- 78 Sub argument term 4, (For voltage and current arguments only)
 0=rms
 1=dc
 2=ac
 3=Fundamental
 4=Peak
 5=Mean
 6= Ph-Ph rms
 7=Ph-Ph mag
- 79 Term 4 coefficient, (Enter value)
- 82 Wiring configuration, (Acquisition control)
 0=Single phase 1
 1=2 phase 2 wattmeter
 2=3 phase 2 wattmeter
 3=3 phase 3 wattmeter
 4=Single phase 2
 5=Single phase 3
 6=3 phase 2 wattmeter + PH3
 7=Single phase 1 + PH2
- 83 Integration, (Power analyzer - Power integrator)
 0=Signed
 1=Magnitude
- 88 Integration display, (Mode - Power integrator)
 0=Total
 1=Average
- 89 Sum current average, (Power analyzer)
 0=Total
 1=Average
- 90 Input compensation, (Mode)
 0=Disabled
 1=Enabled
- 91 Power factor sign, (Power analyzer)
 0=Negative lagging
 1=Negative leading

- 92 VAr sign, (Power analyzer)
 - 0= Negative lagging
 - 1=Negative leading

- 93 Efficiency computation, (Power analyzer)
 - 0=Disabled
 - 1=Phase 1 / Phase 2
 - 2=Phase 2 / Phase 1
 - 7=Phase 3/Sum
 - 8=Sum/Phase 3

- 94 Range lock across phases, (Range – when acquisition is using 3 phases)
 - 0=Disabled
 - 1=Enabled

- 99 Computation mode, (Harmonic analyzer)
 - 0=Difference formula
 - 1=Harmonic series
 - 2=TIF
 - 3=THF
 - 4=TRD
 - 5=TDD
 - 6=Series harmonic phase

- 100 Selected harmonic, (Harmonic analyzer - figure = harmonic required)

- 101 Harmonic series up to, (Harmonic analyzer - figure = harmonic max)

- 102 Voltage bargraph scale, (Harmonic analyzer - figure = % required)

- 103 Current rating (TRD), (Harmonic analyzer – TRD mode – enter figure)

- 104 Current bargraph scale, (Harmonic analyzer - figure = % required)

- 106 Timebase, (Scope - Enter figure/div)

- 107 trigger level, (Scope - Enter figure/div)

- 108 Pretrigger, (Scope)
 - 0=None
 - 1=25%
 - 2=50%
 - 3=75%

- 109 trigger polarity, (Scope)
 0=Rising edge
 1=Falling edge
- 110 trigger Mode, (Scope)
 0=Auto
 1=Normal
 2=Single shot
- 111 trigger reference, (Scope)
 0=Voltage
 1=Current
- 112 trigger phase, (Scope)
 0=Phase 1
 1=Phase 2
 2=Phase 3
- 113 cursors enable, (Scope)
 0=Off
 1=On
- 114 trigger HF reject, (Scope)
 0=Off
 1=On
- 115 Trace, (Scope)
 0=Dual
 1=Voltage
 2=Current
- 119 Zoom 2 high resolution, (System)
 0=Disabled
 1=Enabled
- 120 Brightness, (System)
 0=Low
 1=High
- 122 Auxiliary device, (Aux control)
 0=None
 6=PCIS

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 128 | Switch phase offset, (Aux control – PCIS device) |
| | 0=0° |
| | 1=45° |
| | 2=90° |
| | 3=135° |
| | 4=180° |
| | 5=225° |
| | 6=270° |
| | 7=315° |
| 129 | Switch on cycles, (Aux control – PCIS device) |
| | 0=Single cycle |
| | 1=Continuous |
| | 2=Half cycle |
| 131 | 2 Wattmeter sum computation, (Power Analyser)(select in acquisition wiring-2 phase 2 wattmeter) |
| | 0=Low distortion |
| | 1=High Distortion |
| 132 | Integrator-run time (Hours), (Mode – Power integrator - enter figure) |
| 133 | Integrator-Run time (mins), (Mode - Power integrator – enter figure) |
| 134 | Ph – Ph Measurement, (Power analyser) |
| | 0=rms |
| | 1=Mean |
| 135 | Difference THD, (Power analyser – penultimate line - Vthd) |
| | 0=Disabled |
| | 1=Enabled including dc |
| | 2=Enabled excluding dc |
| 136 | Watts, (Acquisition advance options) |
| | 0=Signed |
| | 1=Absolute |
| 137 | Parameter, (Impedance analyzer) |
| | 0=Auto |
| | 1=Capacitance |
| | 2=Inductance |
| | 3=Impedance |

- 138 Measurement, (Impedance analyzer)
 0=Series
 1=Parallel
- 139 Phase offset, (Impedance analyzer - Enter figures)
- 140 Voltage peak, (rms voltmeter)
 0=Signed
 1=Separate
 2=Unfiltered
- 141 Penultimate Line, (Power analyzer)
 0=Disabled
 1=V ph-ph
 2=Var
 3=Efficiency
 4=Maths Function
 5=V thd
 6=A thd
 7=Selected Harmonic
 8= δW
 9=VAxPFxF
- 142 Last Line, (Power analyzer)
 0=Disabled
 1=V ph-ph
 2=Var
 3=Efficiency
 4=Maths Function
 5=V thd
 6=A thd
 7=Selected Harmonic
 8= δW
 9=VAxPFxF
- 143 Last Line, (RMS Voltmeter)
 0=Disabled
 1=Crest Factor
 2=Form Factor
 3=Maths Function

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 144 Rectified mean, (rms voltmeter)
0=Absolute
1=Normalised
- 148 dB offset, (Phase meter - Enter figures)
- 150 Computation, (Phase meter)
0=ch2/ch1
1=ch1/ch2
- 152 RS232 printer enable, (Remote options)
0=Disabled
1=Enabled
- 153 IEEE address, (Remote options – GPIB mode-enter address figures)
- 154 Interface, (Remote options)
0=RS232
1=USB
2=LAN
- 155 Recall with program, (Remote options)
0=Off
1=On
- 156 Alarm 1 data, (Alarm options)
0=Zoom1
1=Zoom 2
2=Zoom3
3=Zoom 4
- 157 Alarm 1 type, (Alarm options)
0=Disabled
1=Linear
2=Alarm if high
3=Alarm if low
4=Outside window
5=Inside window
- 158 Alarm 1 high threshold, (Alarm options – alarm if high – enter figure)
- 159 Alarm 1 low threshold, (Alarm options – alarm if low – enter figure)

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 160 | Alarm latch, (Alarm options – alarm if high)
0=Off
1=On |
| 161 | Alarm sounder, (Alarm options – alarm if high)
0=Enabled
1=Disabled |
| 167 | Alarm 2 data, (Alarm options)
0=Zoom1
1=Zoom 2
2=Zoom 3
3=Zoom 4 |
| 168 | Alarm 2 type, (Alarm options)
0=Disabled
1=Linear
2=Alarm if high
3=Alarm if low
4=Outside window
5=Inside window |
| 169 | Alarm 2 high threshold, (Alarm options – alarm if high – enter figure) |
| 170 | Alarm 2 low threshold, (Alarm options – alarm if low – enter figure) |
| 176 | Enable channel 3, (Range–voltage input)(Sys - independent ranging enabled)
1=Internal
3=External Attenuator
4=Internal x10 |
| 177 | Enable channel 4, (Range – current input)(Sys independent ranging enabled)
1=Internal
2=External Shunt
4=Internal x10 |

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 178 Input range channel 3, (Range – minimum range voltage) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

 - 0=1V
 - 1=3V
 - 2=10V
 - 3=30V
 - 4=100V
 - 5=300V
 - 6=1kV
 - 7=3kV

179 Input range channel 4, (Range – minimum range current) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

 - 0=300mA
 - 1=1A
 - 2=3A
 - 3=10A
 - 4=30A
 - 5=100A
 - 6=300A
 - 7=1kA

180 Input ranging channel 3, (Range – autoranging voltage) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

 - 0=Full Autorange
 - 1=Range up only
 - 2=Manual

181 Input ranging channel 4, (Range – autoranging current) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

 - 0= Full Autorange
 - 1=Range up only
 - 2=Manual

182 Coupling phase 2, (Coupling) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

 - 0=ac +dc
 - 1=ac
 - 2=dc

184 Scale factor channel 3 voltage, (Ranging - Enter figures as required)(Sys independent ranging enabled)

185 Scale factor channel 4 current, (Ranging - Enter figures as required) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 186 External attenuator channel 3, (Ranging – voltage input - attenuator ratio
Enter figures as required)(Sys independent
ranging enabled)
- 187 External shunt channel 4, (Ranging – current input – resistance value Enter
figures as required) (Sys independent ranging
enabled)
- 196 ID tag prepends comms replies
0 = Off
1 = On
- 200 Enable channel 5, (Range – voltage input) (Sys independent ranging enabled)
1=Internal
3=External Attenuator
4=Internal x10
- 201 Enable channel 6, (Range – current input) (Sys independent ranging enabled)
1=Internal
2=External Shunt
4=Internal x10
- 202 Input range channel 5, (Range – minimum range voltage)
0=1V
1=3V
2=10V
3=30V
4=100V
5=300V
6=1kV
7=3kV
- 203 Input range channel 6, (Range – minimum range current) (Sys independent
ranging enabled)
0=300mA
1=1A
2=3A
3=10A
4=30A
5=100A
6=300A
7=1kA

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 204 Input ranging channel 5, (Range – autoranging voltage) (Sys independent
ranging enabled)
 0=Full Autorange
 1=Range up only
 2=Manual

205 Input ranging channel 6, (Range – autoranging current) (Sys independent
ranging enabled)
 0= Full Autorange
 1=Range up only
 2=Manual

206 Coupling phase 3, (Coupling) (Sys independent ranging enabled)
 0=ac +dc
 1=ac
 2=dc

208 Scale factor channel 5 voltage,(Ranging - Enter figures as required) (Sy:
independent ranging enabled)

209 Scale factor channel 6 current, (Ranging - Enter figures as required) (Sy:
independent ranging enabled)

210 External attenuator channel 5,(Ranging – voltage input - attenuator ratio
as required) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

211 External shunt channel 6, (Ranging – current input – resistance value as
required) (Sys independent ranging enabled)

217 Memory, (Program)
 0=Internal
 1=USB Memory stick

218 Data, (Program)
 0=Program
 1=Results
 2=Datalog

219 Action, (Program)
 0=Recall
 1=Store
 2>Delete

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

- 220 Location, (Program - Enter figures as required)
- 240 Set clock hours, (System - Enter figures as required)
- 241 Set clock minutes, (System - Enter figures as required)
- 242 Set clock Seconds, (System - Enter figures as required)
- 243 Set date day, (System - Enter figures as required)
- 244 Set date month, (System - Enter figures as required)
- 245 Set date year, (System - Enter figures as required)

Appendix B – MULTIL parameters

function	measurement	notes
1	frequency	
2	watts	
3	VA	
4	VAr	
5	power factor	
6	fundamental watts	
7	fundamental VA	
8	fundamental VAr	
9	fundamental PF	
10	harmonic watts	
11	harmonic watts %	
12	impedance	Imp meter mode
13	resistance	Imp meter mode
14	reactance	Imp meter mode
15	impedance phase	Imp meter mode
16	efficiency	
17	fundamental efficiency	
18	maths	
19	integrated watts	integrator mode
20	integrated VA	integrator mode
21	integrated VAr	integrator mode
22	integrated rms current	integrator mode
23	average power factor	integrator mode
24	integrated fundamental watts	integrator mode
25	integrated fundamental VA	integrator mode
26	integrated fundamental VAr	integrator mode
27	integrated fundamental current	integrator mode
28	average fundamental power factor	integrator mode
29	average integrated watts	integrator mode
30	average integrated VA	integrator mode
31	average integrated VAr	integrator mode
32	average integrated fundamental watts	integrator mode
33	average integrated fundamental VA	integrator mode
34	average integrated fundamental VAr	integrator mode
35	average rms voltage	integrator mode
36	average fundamental voltage	integrator mode
37	Standby mode frequency	
38	DC watts	

PPA5xx/15xx communications manual

39	average rms current	integrator mode
40	average fundamental current	integrator mode
41	delta watts	
42	fundamental delta watts	
43	elapsed time	integrator mode
44	resistance	Imp meter mode
45	inductance	Imp meter mode
46	capacitance	Imp meter mode
47	tan delta	Imp meter mode
48	Q factor	Imp meter mode
49	reserved for future expansion	
50	rms voltage	
51	rms current	
52	fundamental voltage	
53	fundamental current	
54	voltage phase	
55	current phase	
56	harmonic voltage	
57	harmonic current	
58	dc voltage	
59	dc current	
60	ac voltage	
61	ac current	
62	peak voltage	
63	peak current	
64	voltage crest factor	
65	current crest factor	
66	rectified mean voltage	
67	rectified mean current	
68	voltage form factor	
69	current form factor	
70	voltage harmonic	harmonic mode
71	current harmonic	harmonic mode
72	voltage harmonic percentage	harmonic mode
73	current harmonic percentage	harmonic mode
74	voltage thd	harmonic mode
75	current thd	harmonic mode
76	voltage tif	harmonic mode
77	current tif	harmonic mode
78	phase to phase rms voltage	
79	phase to phase fundamental voltage	
80	phase to phase voltage phase angle	
81	phase to phase rms voltage	

82	voltage surge	
83	current surge	
84	voltage rms deviation	transformer mode
85	voltage fundamental deviation	transformer mode
86	voltage phase deviation	transformer mode
87	voltage positive peak	
88	current positive peak	
89	voltage negative peak	
90	current negative peak	
91	voltage positive peak unfiltered	
92	current positive peak unfiltered	
93	voltage negative peak unfiltered	
94	current negative peak unfiltered	
95-99	reserved for future expansion	

Note: Functions 78 and 81 are the same.

Phase selection:

- 1 = phase 1
- 2 = phase 2
- 3 = phase 3
- 4 = sum
- 5 = neutral

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