Technology for Productivity

Spectra Products

Document Type:	Interface Defining Specification
Document Reference:	ASCII Protocol.doc
Protocol Version:	1.20
Date:	13 June 2005
Author:	M Aitken & M Stephens

Changes:

Date	Description of change	Name
19-Apr-04	Commands list fully up to date.	M Stephens
20-Apr-04	Updated to protocol version 1.1 which removes RolloverCorrection parameter from all partial pressure measurement creation commands and adds MeasurementRolloverCorrection command. Info command also indicated whether sensor supports rollover correction or not.	M Stephens
13-Jul-04	Updates to protocol version 1.2. This remains compatible with 1.1 but adds additional commands for MV+ and IP units	M Stephens
13-Jun-05	All commands now have response format and minimal description filled out.	M Stephens

RGA Ascii Protocol

Document conventions

In the description of the protocol that follows any examples of what is transmitted or received will appear in a `monospace` font. Any optional characters will be shown inside square braces []. To indicate whitespace, carriage return and linefeed characters the following characters are used in *`italicized monospace`* font:

`<ws>` Whitespace – one or more tab (ascii 9) or space (ascii 32) characters.
`<cr / lf>` Carriage return (ascii 13) OR Line feed (ascii 10) character.
`<crlf>` Line end – carriage return (ascii 13) followed by line feed (ascii 10).
`<crcr>` Message end – 2 successive carriage return (ascii 13) characters.

Where a parameter in the command/response may have different values that need clarifying the parameter name will be enclosed in curly braces {} and the description will indicate what valid values are for the parameter.

Commands from client to sensor

All commands sent from a client application to the sensor go on one line that is terminated by a carriage return, line feed or carriage return/line feed pair. On the line, items are separated by tabs or spaces and any items that contain spaces themselves should be enclosed in double quotes. The general format is as follows:

Command with no parameters:

`command`*`<cr / lf>`*

Command with parameters:

`command`*`<ws>`*`["]`**`parameter1`**`["]`*`<ws>`*`["]`**`parameter2`**`["]`*`<cr / lf>`*

Messages sent from the server to the client application

All messages sent from the sensor are terminated by 2 carriage return characters. The message may be made up of one or more lines which are terminated by a carriage return/line feed pair but the message itself will always end with 2 carriage returns in a row. The reason for this is that the protocol formats messages in a way that can be easily viewed in telnet/hyperterminal, using two carriage returns in a row does not effect the cursor position in those applications but provides an easy way to handle message termination in a client application when messages may be formatted across one or more lines. A simple client application will receive data from the sensor until it sees two consecutive carriage returns and then process the message.

Responses from the sensor to commands issued by the client application

Every command that the client issues will result in a response to acknowledge the command. The first line will have the command name as the first item followed by the word OK or ERROR indicating success or failure of the command. There will always be a blank line (carriage return/line feed pair) at the end of the response which is simply for formatting if using the protocol manually through telnet/hyperterminal or outputting messages during debugging.
If the command fails then the 2 lines following will again contain 2 items each. The first line will indicate an error number and the second an error description. Lines following will vary depending upon the error number but the error number and description will always be present for client software to use. Most well written clients would normally treat errors as catastrophic problems and end communication with the sensor, that is to say that errors will usually indicate a bug in the client that should be fixed or a problem with the sensor e.g. lack of memory to fulfill the command.
The lines below show formatting for an error where the error number is 200:

`command`*`<ws>`*`ERROR`*`<crlf>`*
`<ws>``Number`*`<ws>`*`200`*`<crlf>`*
`<ws>``Description`*`<ws>`*`"err description"`*`<crlf>`*

<crlf>
<crcr>

If the command succeeds then the lines of the message body will vary from command to command. A basic successful command acknowledge is as follows:

command*<ws>***OK***<crlf>*
<crlf>
<crcr>

Asynchronous notification messages from the sensor to the client

As well as a client issuing commands to a sensor and receiving their responses it must also handle asynchronous messages sent from the sensor as things happen. Examples of these notifications are filament state changes, digital input changes, analog input readings and perhaps most importantly partial pressure readings. These notifications are all terminated by two carriage returns like all messages but the format of the message data will vary from notification to notification.

Initial connection

All RGA sensors will listen for connections on tcp/ip port 10014. When a connection is made to the sensor from a client application the sensor will send back it's initial response that allows a client to validate that it is talking to an RGA and that it is compatible with the version of the sensors protocol. The initial message is as follows:

MKSRGA*<ws>***{Type}***<crlf>*
*<ws>***Protocol_Revision***<ws>***1.1***<crlf>*
*<ws>***Min_Compatibility***<ws>***1.1***<crlf>*
<crlf>
<crcr>

{Type} can be either Single or Multi. Single indicates that the protocol is managing just 1 sensor e.g. it is a MicroVision IP or an eVision. Multi indicates that there is a server application that might be handling multiple sensors e.g. a windows based server application managing MicroVision+ sensors connected to a PC's serial ports. For most OEM applications which will use MicroVision IP's or eVision units this takes a couple of steps out of the connection process as there is no need to select the sensor you wish to talk to. If you are talking to a 'Multi' server then you should first get the list of sensors and then select the appropriate sensor.

Protocol_Revision indicates the version of the protocol that is in use by the sensor. Min_Compatibility indicates the lowest version number of the protocol that this version is compatible with. Clients should check this value against the protocol version that they were written for to ensure that they can communicate with the sensor, if not they should disconnect. It is hoped that a good level of backwards compatibility be maintained with the protocol going forward but at least if clients check these properties of the sensor it will avoid odd behaviour when old clients do connect to updated sensors that unfortunately do break compatibility.

Having made the connection, received and accepted the sensor type and versions you are ready to issue commands that retrieve information about the sensor.

Sensor Information Commands

The following commands are used to interrogate a sensor about it's configuration. Unless otherwise stated these commands can be issued at any time.

Sensors

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
Sensors<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>State<ws>SerialNumber<ws>Name<crlf>
<ws>{SensorState}<ws>{SensorSerialNo}<ws>{SensorName}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
Sensors

Sensors OK
  State  SerialNumber  Name
  Ready  LM70-00197021 "Chamber A"
```

Description:

Returns a table of sensors that can be controlled through this connection. There may be 0 or more lines after the column headings line depending upon the number of sensors available.
{SensorState} can have the values InUse, Ready or Config indicating that the sensor is in use by another client, ready for use, or requires configuration before it can be used respectively.

Remarks:

If the initial MKSRGA message indicates a type of 'Single' then there is little value in issuing this command. It is only necessary for compatibility with windows servers providing access to older MicroVision+ hardware where there may be many sensors being managed by the server application.

Select

Parameters:

SerialNumber The serial number of the sensor to select.

Response:

```
Select<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>SerialNumber<ws>{SerialNumber}<crlf>
<ws>State<ws>{SensorState}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
Select LM70-00197021

Select OK
  SerialNumber  LM70-00197021
  State         Ready
```

Description:

Selects a sensor as the one to get information about. All other commands are then directed at this sensor.

Remarks:

If the initial MKSRGA message indicates a type of ‘Single’ then the single sensor that the server is managing is already selected making this command unnecessary for most OEM applications. However for compatibility with all hardware the Sensors command and Select command should be used to explicitly select the desired sensor.

SensorState

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
SensorState<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>State<ws>{State}<crlf>
<ws>UserApplication<ws>{UserApp}<crlf>
<ws>UserVersion<ws>{UserVer}<crlf>
<ws>UserAddress<ws>{UserAddress}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
SensorState

SensorState OK
  State           InUse
  UserApplication "Process Eye Professional"
  UserVersion     V5.2
  UserAddress     127.0.0.1
```

Description:

Retrieves the state that the selected sensor is currently in. {State} can be one of the following:

Ready	The unit is ready for use.
InUse	The unit is currently in use by someone.
Config	The unit requires configuring and is unavailable to most applications.
N/A	The unit is unavailable.

{UserApp}, {UserVer} and {UserAddress} will be N/A when {State} is anything other than InUse. When the sensor is in use these values indicate the client application that is using the sensor and it's IP Address.

Remarks:

This information is also duplicated in the response to the Info command.

Info

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
Info<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>SerialNumber<ws>{SerialNumber}<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>{FriendlyName}<crlf>
<ws>State<ws>{SensorState}<crlf>
<ws>UserApplication<ws>{UserApp}<crlf>
<ws>UserVersion<ws>{UserVersion}<crlf>
<ws>UserAddress<ws>{UserAddress}<crlf>
<ws>ProductID<ws>{ProductID}<ws>{ProductName}
<ws>RFConfiguration<ws>{RFConfigID}<ws>{RFConfigName}<crlf>
<ws>DetectorType<ws>{DetectorTypeID}<ws>{DetectorTypeName}<crlf>
<ws>SEMSupply<ws>{SEMSupplyID}<ws>{SEMSupplyName}
<ws>ExternalHardware<ws>{ExternalHardwareID}<ws>{ExternalHWName}<crlf>
<ws>TotalPressureGauge<ws>{TPGaugeID}<ws>{TPGaugeName}<crlf>
<ws>FilamentType<ws>{FilamentTypeID}<ws>{FilamentTypeName}<crlf>
<ws>ControlUnitUse<ws>{ControlUnitUseID}<ws>{CUUName}<crlf>
<ws>SensorType<ws>{SensorTypeID}<ws>{SensorTypeName}<crlf>
<ws>InletType<ws>{InletTypeID}<ws>{InletTypeName}<crlf>
<ws>Version<ws>{SensorSoftwareVersion}<crlf>
<ws>NumEGains<ws>{EGainCount}<crlf>
<ws>NumDigitalPorts<ws>{DigitalPortCount}<crlf>
<ws>NumAnalogInputs<ws>{AnalogInputCount}<crlf>
<ws>NumAnalogOutputs<ws>{AnalogOutputCount}<crlf>
<ws>NumSourceSettings<ws>{SourceSettingsCount}<crlf>
<ws>NumInlets<ws>{InletCount}<crlf>
<ws>MaxMass<ws>{MaxMass}<crlf>
<ws>ActiveFilament<ws>{ActiveFilament}<crlf>
<ws>FullScaleADCAmps<ws>{FullScaleADCAmps}<crlf>
<ws>FullScaleADCCount<ws>{FullScaleADCCount}<crlf>
<ws>PeakResolution<ws>{PeakResolution}<crlf>
<ws>ConfigurableIonSource<ws>{ConfigurableIonSource}<crlf>
<ws>RolloverCompensation<ws>{SupportsRolloverCorrection}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
Info

Info  OK
  SerialNumber          LM70-00197021
  Name                  "Chamber A"
  State                 Ready
  UserApplication       N/A
  UserVersion           N/A
  UserAddress           N/A
  ProductID             70      MicroVision+
  RFConfiguration       0       "Smart Head"
  DetectorType          0       Faraday
  SEMSupply             3000    3.0kV
  ExternalHardware      0       None
  TotalPressureGauge    0       "Not Fitted"
  FilamentType          0       Tungsten
  ControlUnitUse        4       "Standard RGA"
```

```
SensorType             1       "Standard Open Source"
InletType              1       None
Version                V3.70
NumEGains              3
NumDigitalPorts        2
NumAnalogInputs        4
NumAnalogOutputs       1
NumSourceSettings      6
NumInlets              1
MaxMass                200
ActiveFilament         1
FullScaleADCAmps       0.000002
FullScaleADCCount      8388608
PeakResolution         32
ConfigurableIonSource  Yes
RolloverCompensation   No
```

Description:

Returns important configuration information about the sensor. Many applications will be able to safely ignore a lot of the information but for MKS applications that work with a range of different hardware and take advantage of all of the features the information is important.

Remarks:

EGains

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
EGains<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>{ElectronicGain1}<crlf>
…
<ws>{ElectronicGain n}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
EGains

EGains  OK
  1
  100
  20000
```

Description:

Returns the list of electronic gain factors available for the sensor. The number of electronic gains may vary for different sensor hardware platforms. The number available can be seen in the response to the Info command.

Remarks:

InletInfo

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
InletInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Factor<ws>Fixed<ws>CanCalibrate<ws>DefaultFactor<ws>TypeName<crlf>
<ws>{Factor}<ws>{Fixed}<ws>{CanCalib}<ws>{Default}<ws>{InletType}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
InletInfo

InletInfo OK
  Factor  Fixed  CanCalibrate  DefaultFactor  TypeName
  1       Yes    No            1              "Process Chamber direct"
```

Description:

Returns a table of inlet information. After the first header line there will be 1 or more inlets listed depending upon the configuration of the instrument.
{Factor} Gives the pressure reduction factor of the inlet.
{Fixed} Indicates if it is a fixed or variable inlet.
{CanCalib} Indicates if we can calibrate the inlet or not.
{Default} Is the default inlet factor for this type of inlet.
{InletType} Is the type of this inlet.

Remarks:

RFInfo

Parameters:
None

Response:

```
RFInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>RFTripEnabled<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>RFTripped<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RFInfo

RFInfo OK
    RFTripEnabled     Yes
    RFTripped   No
```

Description:
Retreives the current configuration and state of the RF Trip. If the RF Trip is enabled then the controlling client will be kept informed of the current trip state by the RFTripState message.
{TripEnabled} and {Tripped} will both be either ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

Remarks:

MultiplierInfo

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
<ws>MultiplierInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>InhibitWhenFilamentOff<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>InhibitWhenRVCHeaterOn<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>MultiplierOn<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>LockedByFilament<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>LockedByRVC<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>LockedBySoftware<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MultiplierInfo  OK
  InhibitWhenFilamentOff       Yes
  InhibitWhenRVCHeaterOn       Yes
  MultiplierOn                 No
  LockedByFilament             Yes
  LockedByRVC                  No
  LockedBySoftware             No
```

Description:

The sensor can be configured to inhibit the multiplier while filaments are off, or when the RVC heater is on (MicroVision+ or IP with RVC only). This command retrieves this configuration, the current state of the multiplier and the reason why it is locked.

Remarks:

See the MultiplierProtect command for details of inhibiting the multiplier via software.

SourceInfo

Parameters:

SourceIndex Zero based index of the source settings table

Response:

```
SourceInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{SourceIndex}<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>{SourceName}<crlf>
<ws>ElectronEnergy<ws><ElectronEnergy}<crlf>
<ws>IonEnergy<ws>{IonEnergy}<crlf>
<ws>ExtractVolts<ws>{ExtractVolts}<crlf>
<ws>ElectronEmission<ws>{ElectronEmission}<crlf>
<ws>LowMassAlignment<ws>{LMA}<crlf>
<ws>HighMassAlignment<ws>{HMA}<crlf>
<ws>owMassResolution<ws>{LMR}<crlf>
<ws>HighMassResolution<ws>{HMR}<crlf>
<ws>MaxRecommendedPressure<ws>{MaxPressure}<crlf>
<ws>NumFaradayEGains<ws>{NumFaradayEGains}<crlf>
<ws>NumMultEGains<ws>{NumMultEGains}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
SourceInfo 0

SourceInfo  OK
  SourceIndex           0
  Name                  *Unconfigured1*
  ElectronEnergy        70.0
  IonEnergy             5.5
  ExtractVolts          -112
  ElectronEmission      1.0
  LowMassAlignment      32767
  HighMassAlignment     32767
  LowMassResolution     32767
  HighMassResolution    32767
  MaxRecommendedPressure 1.3333e-002
  NumFaradayEGains      2
  NumMultEGains         2
```

Description:

Returns information about a specific set of source settings. The SourceIndex parameter is a zero based index of the source settings table to retrieve. To find out how many source settings tables there are an application should use the Info command and look at the NumSourceSettings property.

Remarks:

DetectorInfo

Parameters:

SourceIndex Zero based index of the source settings table

Response 1.1:

```
DetectorInfo<ws>OK
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{SourceIndex}<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>DefaultFactor<ws>DefaultVoltage<ws>Factor1<ws>Voltage1<ws>Factor2<ws>Voltage2<crlf>
<ws>{Name}<ws>{DFact}<ws>{DVolt}<ws>{Fact1}<ws>{Volt1}<ws>{Fact2}<ws>{Volt2><crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Response 1.2:

```
DetectorInfo<ws>OK
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{SourceIndex}<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>DefaultFactor<ws>DefaultVoltage<ws>Factor1<ws>Voltage1<ws>Factor2<ws>Voltage2<ws>CalD
ate1<ws>CalDate2<crlf>
<ws>{Name}<ws>{DFact}<ws>{DVolt}<ws>{Fact1}<ws>{Volt1}<ws>{Fact2}<ws>{Volt2}<ws>{Date1}<ws>{Date2
}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
DetectorInfo 0

DetectorInfo  OK
  SourceIndex 0
  Name     DefaultFactor DefaultVoltage Factor1   Voltage1 Factor2   Voltage2 CalDate1
CalDate2
  Faraday  1.50e-04      0             1.00e+00  0        1.00e+00  0        2004-11-01_10:01:05
2004-11-01_10:02:00
  Mult1    1.50e-04      -650          1.00e+00  -650     1.00e+00  -650     0000-00-00_00:00:00
0000-00-00_00:00:00
  Mult2    1.50e-04      -700          1.00e+00  -700     1.00e+00  -700     0000-00-00_00:00:00
0000-00-00_00:00:00
  Mult3    1.50e-04      -900          1.00e+00  -900     1.00e+00  -900     0000-00-00_00:00:00
0000-00-00_00:00:00
```

Description:

Returns a table of information about the detector settings for a particular source table (see SourceInfo command). If the sensor is a farday only device then this table will only contain one row of data corresponding to the faraday detector. For multiplier there will typically be 3 more rows allowing the multiplier to be used with specific gain/calibration characterstics for a given application, however the current list of 3 rows should not be assumed. Different sensor types or detector types may result in a different number of settings in the future and software should be dynamic in dealing with more or less detector settings.

{Name}	Is the name of this detector setting.
{DFact}	Is the default calibration factor for the detector setting in Amps/Pascal.
{DVolt}	Is the multiplier voltage if the detector is to use multiplier, 0 for faraday detector.
{Fact1}	Is the current calibration factor for filament 1.
{Volt1}	Is the current detector voltage to be used for filament 1.
{Fact2}	Is the current calibration factor for filament 2
{Volt2}	Is the current detector voltage to be used for filament 2.
{Date1}	Is the calibration date that filament 1 was calibrated
{Date2}	Is the calibration date that filament 2 was calibrated

Remarks:

CalDate1 and CalDate2 information was added in revision 1.2 of the protocol. All dates in the protocol are formatted as YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss where

YYYY is the full year as 4 digits
MM is the month number 01 to 12 as 2 digits
DD is the day of the month 01 to 31 as 2 digits
hh is the hour in the day 00 to 23 as 2 digits
mm is the minutes in the hour 00 to 59 as 2 digits
ss is the seconds in the minute 00 to 59 as 2 digits

If all digits are 0 then the time/date is empty and has never been set, otherwise the time/date represents a UTC time so conversion to the local time should be done by clients for display if required.

FilamentInfo

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
FilamentInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>SummaryState<ws>{State}<crlf>
<ws>ActiveFilament<ws>{1/2}<crlf>
<ws>ExternalTripEnable<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>ExternalTripMode<ws>{X-Trip Mode}<crlf>
<ws>EmissionTripEnable<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>MaxOnTime<ws>{Time (s)}<crlf>
<ws>OnTimeRemaining<ws>{Time (s)}<crlf>
<ws>Trip<ws>{Trip}<crlf>
<ws>Drive<ws>{On/Off}<crlf>
<ws>EmissionTripState<ws>{OK/Fail}<crlf>
<ws>ExternalTripState<ws>{OK/Fail}<crlf>
<ws>RVCTripState<ws>{OK/Fail}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
FilamentInfo

FilamentInfo  OK
  SummaryState          OFF
  ActiveFilament        2
  ExternalTripEnable    No
  ExternalTripMode      Trip
  EmissionTripEnable    Yes
  MaxOnTime             900
  OnTimeRemaining       0
  Trip                  None
  Drive                 Off
  EmissionTripState     OK
  ExternalTripState     OK
  RVCTripState          OK
```

Description:

Retrieves the current configuration and state of the filaments. For simple applications SummaryState might be all the information required. The information is as follows:

SummaryState	This indicates the overall state of the filaments, possible values are: OFF WARM-UP ON COOL-DOWN BAD-EMISSION
ActiveFilament	The currently selected filament, 1 or 2
ExternalTripEnable	Whether the external trip is enabled or not: Yes/No
ExternalTripMode	The mode of operation for the external trip. Modes are: Control The external trip line controls the filaments Trip The external trip line trips the filaments off
EmissionTripEnable	Whether bad emission will trip the filaments or not: Yes/No
MaxOnTime	The maximum time in seconds that the filaments will stay on for without the controlling application sending the FilamentOnTime message. If this value is 0 then the filaments will

	stay on indefinitely.
OnTimeRemaining	The remaining time for the filaments to stay on in seconds if they are on and MaxOnTime is not 0. Otherwise this value will be reported as 0.
Trip	The current trip state of the filaments. If the filaments trip off then this indicates the reason for the trip. Possible values are: None Filaments are not in a tripped state Emission Filaments tripped due to bad emission External The external trip line caused the filaments to go off RVC The RVC caused filaments to trip (MicroVision+ / IP only with RVC)
Drive	This indicates the current state of the hardware, whether power is being applied to the filaments or not: On/Off
EmissionTripState ExternalTripState RVCTripState	These remaining fields indicate the current hardware readings for various trip states. The Trip field will indicate what (if anything) caused the filaments to trip. The value reported is OK or Fail and any combination for the 3 fields is possible. Most applications will ignore this information.

Remarks:

An application should use this command to retrieve the current filament configuration and state early on and then be prepared to see the FilamentStatus and FilamentTimeRemaining asynchronous messages to keep in sync.

TotalPressureInfo [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
TotalPressureInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>AverageCount<ws>{AvgCount}<crlf>
<ws>Interval<ws>{Interval}<crlf>
<ws>CalFactor<ws>{Factor}<crlf>
<ws>CalDate<ws>{Date/Time}<crlf>
<ws>Pressure<ws>{Pressure}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
TotalPressureInfo

TotalPressureInfo  OK
  AverageCount          10
  Interval              1000
  CalFactor             1.0
  CalDate               2004-10-30_11:55:01
  Pressure              1.0E-4
```

Description:

If the sensor has a total pressure gauge fitted then this command returns information about the current state and settings being used.

AverageCount and Interval determine the number of readings that are taken and averaged together before the total pressure is reported and the interval between readings in microseconds.

CalFactor is the factor applied to the readings.

Pressure is the current reading for pressure in units of Pascal. Note that depending on the gauge type this value may be 0 if the sensors filaments are off, this is because ion gauges integrate with the sensors filament logic so unless the filaments are on no accurate pressure readings can be measured.

CalDate is the UTC date time that the gauge was calibrated. See DetectorInfo command for details on the format of date/time values.

AnalogInputInfo [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

AnalogInputInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Enabled<ws>MinVolts<ws>MaxVolts<ws>Resolution<ws>Interval<ws>AverageCount<ws>Value<crlf>
<ws>{Enabled}<ws>{Min}<ws>{Max}<ws>{Res}<ws>{Interval}<ws>{Avg}<ws>{Value}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AnalogInputInfo

AnalogInputInfo OK
  Enabled  MinVolts  MaxVolts  Resolution  Interval  AverageCount  Value
  No       -10.0     10.0      16          100000    10            0
  No       -10.0     10.0      16          100000    10            0
  No       -10.0     10.0      16          100000    10            0
  No       -10.0     10.0      16          100000    10            0
```

Description:

Returns information about all the analog inputs that the sensor has. The number of items following the column headers of the response is available from the Info command. The data for each input is as follows:

Enabled	Yes/No whether the input is being sampled by the sensor or not. When in control of the sensor and the inputs are enabled their readings will be sent back from the sensor in the AnalogInput event response.
MinVolts	The minimum voltage that can be measured by the analog input
MaxVolts	The maximum voltage that can be measured by the analog input
Resolution	The resolution of the ADC
Interval	The number of microseconds between successive readings that the sensor takes from the analog input.
AverageCount	The number of individual readings that are taken and averaged before a result is sent back to the controlling connection.
Value	The last known reading of the analog input or 0 if unknown.

Remarks:

AnalogOutputInfo [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

AnalogOutputInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>MinVolts<ws>MaxVolts<ws>Resolution<ws>Value<crlf>
<ws>{MinVolts}<ws>{MaxVolts}<ws>{Resolution}<ws>{Value}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AnalogOutputInfo

AnalogOutputInfo  OK
  MinVolts  MaxVolts  Resolution  Value
  0.0       10.0      12          0
```

Description:

Returns information about all analog outputs that a sensor has. The number of analog outputs is available from the Info command. The data returned for each output is as follows

MinVolts	The full scale minimum voltage that can be converted by the DAC
MaxVolts	The full scale maximum voltage that can be converted by the DAC
Resolution	The resolution of the DAC
Value	The last value that the output was set to by a controlling connection or 0

Remarks:

DigitalInfo [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
DigitalInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>DeglitchEnabled<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>DeglitchTime<ws>{time microseconds}<crlf>
<ws>MaxPB67OnTime<ws>{time in seconds}<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>ConnectedMask<ws>OutputMask<ws>Value<crlf>
<ws>{Name}<ws>{ConnectedMask}<ws>{OutputMask}<ws>{Value}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
DigitalInfo

DigitalInfo OK
  DeglitchEnabled  No
  DeglitchTime     0
  MaxPB67OnTime    0
  Name  ConnectedMask  OutputMask  Value
  A     63             48          49
  B     0              0           0
```

Description:

Returns information about the fitted digital input ports:

DeglitchEnabled	This setting refers to all ports and determines whether any deglitching logic is applied when detecting changes in input bits.
DeglitchTime	If DeglitchEnabled is Yes then this is the time in microseconds that a change must occur for before counting as a valid change.
MaxPB67OnTime	MicroVision+ sensors have logic to only allow port B bits 6 and 7 to be set for a certain amount of time, this was to control a calibration gas bottle and avoid accidental waste. This value is 0 if not configured or not supported, otherwise the time is in seconds.
Name	Each port is assigned a name which is simply an alphabetic index, e.g. A, B, C, etc.
ConnectedMask	Each port is configured with which bits are being used. This value will be a number between 0 and 255 where each set bit indicates that the corresponding bit is configured for use.
OutputMask	Each bit that is configured as an output has it's bit set in this value.
Value	The current value of the digital port. Any input changes will cause a DigitalPortChange message to the connection that is controlling the sensor.

Remarks:

RolloverInfo [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

RolloverInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>M1<ws>{value}<crlf>
<ws>M2<ws>{value}<crlf>
<ws>B1<ws>{value}<crlf>
<ws>B2<ws>{value}<crlf>
<ws>BP1<ws>{value}<crlf>
<ws>Mass<ws>Scale<crlf>
<ws>{mass value}<ws>{scale factor}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RolloverInfo  OK
  M1  -470
  M2  -250
  B1  -0.15
  B2  -0.91
  BP1 0.0012
  Mass  Scale
  2     0.43
  4     0.34
  14    0.58
  15    0.33
  17    0.41
  18    0.41
  28    0.58
  29    0.58
  32    0.55
  36    1.0
  38    1.0
  40    1.0
```

Description:

Returns configuration settings for the rollover correction algorithm used in the HPQ2s. The sensor must report that it supports rollover correction in the Info command for this command to succeeed.
The algorithm is proprietry to MKS, this and related commands are only expected to be used by MKS software only.

Remarks:

RVCInfo [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
RVCInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>ValveMode<ws>{Automatic/Manual}<crlf>
<ws>Interlocks<ws>{On/Off}<crlf>
<ws>Status0<ws>{OK/OverPressure}<crlf>
<ws>Status1<ws>{OK/OverPressure}<crlf>
<ws>Valve0<ws>{Open/Closed}<crlf>
<ws>Valve1<ws>{Open/Closed}<crlf>
<ws>Valve2<ws>{Open/Closed}<crlf>
<ws>Heater<ws>{Off/On/CoolingDown}<crlf>
<ws>Pump<ws>{Off/Accelerating/On}<crlf>
<ws>Alarm<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<ws>DigitalInput0<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<ws>DigitalInput1<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCInfo

RVCInfo OK
  ValveMode     Automatic
  Interlocks    On
  Status0       OverPressure
  Status1       OK
  Valve0        Closed
  Valve1        Closed
  Valve2        Closed
  Heater        Off
  Pump          Off
  Alarm         False
  DigitalInput0 False
  DigitalInput1 False
```

Description:

Returns the current state of the RVC if the sensor has an RVC fitted. See the ExternalHardware information in the Info commands response.

Remarks:

CirrusInfo [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
CirrusInfo<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>ChamberPressure<ws>{Pressure in Pa or N/A}<crlf>
<ws>HeaterStatus<ws>{Off/Warm/Bake}<crlf>
<ws>CapillaryHeaterStatus<ws>{On/Off}<crlf>
<ws>PumpStatus<ws>{Off/Accelerating/On}<crlf>
<ws>ValveCount<ws>{Count}<crlf>
<ws>ValvePosition<ws>{Position or N/A}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
CirrusInfo

CirrusInfo  OK
  ChamberPressure       N/A
  HeaterStatus          Off
  CapillaryHeaterStatus Off
  PumpStatus            Off
  ValveCount            4
  ValvePosition         0
```

Description:

Returns current Cirrus status and configuration if the sensor is a Cirrus. See the ExternalHardware value in the Info command response.

Remarks:

PECal_Info [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

SourceIndex	The 0 based index of the source parameters
DetectorIndex	The 0 based index of the detector (0=Faraday, 1,2,3=Multiplier settings)

Response:

```
PECal_Info<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Source<ws>{SourceIndex}<crlf>
<ws>Detector<ws>{DetectorIndex}<crlf>
<ws>Date<ws>{yyyy-mm-dd_HH:MM:SS}<crlf>
<ws>Mass<ws>{CalibrationMass}<crlf>
<ws>ProcessPressure<ws>{ProcessPressure}<crlf>
<ws>AnalyserPressure<ws>{AnalyserPressure}<crlf>
<ws>MaxPeakHeight<ws>{MaxPeakHeight}<crlf>
<ws>Contribution<ws>{Contribution}<crlf>
<ws>Method<ws>{Method}<crlf>
<ws>Inlet1<ws>{I1}<crlf>
<ws>Inlet2<ws>{I2}<crlf>
<ws>Inlet3<ws>{I3}<crlf>
<ws>Message<ws>{Message}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
PECal_Info 0 0

PECal_Info OK
  Source            0
  Detector          0
  Date              0000-00-00_00:00:00
  Mass              0
  ProcessPressure   0e+000
  AnalyserPressure  0e+000
  MaxPeakHeight     0e+000
  Contribution      0.00
  Method            0
  Inlet1            1
  Inlet2            1
  Inlet3            1
  Message           ""
```

Description:

Remarks:

This command is specifically part of the ascii protocol to allow Process Eye and Recipe Wizard software to continue to store the same calibration information at the sensor/server that they did prior to the ascii protocol. It is not meant to be used by non MKS software.

Gaining control of a sensor

In order to actually do anything useful with a sensor an application must take control of it. Only one application can ever be in control of a sensor at any one time. When a sensor is being controlled it's State will be seen as InUse to all other connections. Those connections will also be able to see the application name, version and IP address of the controlling application.

Control

Parameters:

AppName	String specifying the application name of the controlling application
Version	String specifying the version of the controlling application

Response:

```
Control<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>SerialNumber<ws>{SerialNo}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
Control "Process Eye Pro" "5.1"

Control OK
  SerialNumber  LM70-00197021
```

Description:

Takes control of a sensor if it is not currently in use already. See Sensors/SensorState and Info commands for details on finding out if a sensor is currently in use or not.

Remarks:

AppName and Version parameters can be any strings that make sense for any particular application but they must both be less than 64 characters in length or they will be truncated.

For the Control command to succeed the sensor must have been selected. For single sensors such as the e-Vision and MicroVision IP they are automatically selected when the tcp/ip connection is made, for compatibility with all sensors see the Select command.

Because another application may have taken control of the sensor before this command is issued you must be prepared to see and handle error responses from this command.

Release

Parameters:
None

Response:
Release<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:
Release

Release OK

Description:
Releases control of the sensor. This command is only valid after a successful Control command. If the sensor is still scanning or has measurements assigned then the scan will be stopped and any resources cleaned up.
Following the command the sensor is still the selected sensor and all sensor information commands can still be issued.

Remarks:
If the connection is lost or closed then the same things happen at the sensor as when the Release command is issued, however cleaning up by sending the Release command is the recommended way to end control.

Sensor Control Commands

The following commands can only be successfully issued when the sensor is being controlled, they are the workhorse commands that allow readings to be taken or settings to be changed.

FilamentControl

Parameters:

State Can be ‘On’ or ‘Off’

Response:

```
FilamentControl<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>State<ws>{RequestedState}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
FilamentControl On

FilamentControl OK
  State On
```

Description:

Turns the currently selected filament On or Off.

Remarks:

The returned State value is the requested state when the command was sent, so if you send FilamentControl On then the response will report the State as On. However the actual state of the filaments should only be used from the FilamentInfo command response or the asynchronous message FilamentStatus.

Sending this command will likely generate FilamentStatus messages as the filaments come on or go off, a client application should not assume any order for these responses as depending upon the implementation of the sensor, a client may see the FilamentControl response before any FilamentStatus messages or it may come afterwards.

FilamentSelect

Parameters:

Number The filament number to select: 1 or 2

Response:

```
FilamentSelect<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Number<ws>{FilamentNumber}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
FilamentSelect 2

FilamentSelect  OK
  Number  2
```

Description:

Selects a particular filament.

Remarks:

The Number parameter returned in the response is simply the requested filament number. Applications should use the response from FilamentInfo command and the asynchronous FilamentStatus message to keep in sync with filament state. This command may cause FilamentStatus messages to be generated before or after the response is received.

FilamentOnTime

Parameters:

Time Number of seconds to keep the filaments on for.

Response:

```
FilamentOnTime<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Time<ws>{Time}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
FilamentOnTime 200

FilamentOnTime  OK
  Time  200
```

Description:

Sets the amount of time that filaments will stay on for if the unit is configured to use a time limit before filaments automatically go off. Time is specified in seconds and can be between 60 and 43200 (1 minute to 12 hours).

Remarks:

AddAnalog

Parameters:

Name	The name that the measurement should be called
StartMass	The starting mass that should be scanned
EndMass	The ending mass that should be scanned
PointsPerPeak	Number of points to be measured across each mass
Accuracy	Accuracy code to be used
EGainIndex	Electronic Gain index
SourceIndex	Source parameters index
DetectorIndex	Detector parameters index

Response:

```
AddAnalog<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>{Name}<crlf>
<ws>StartMass<ws>{Mass}<crlf>
<ws>EndMass<ws>{Mass}<crlf>
<ws>PointsPerPeak<ws>{PointsPerPeak}<crlf>
<ws>Accuracy<ws>{Acc}<crlf>
<ws>EGainIndex<ws>{EGain}<crlf>
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{Source}<crlf>
<ws>DetectorIndex<ws>{Detector}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
AddAnalog Analog1 1 50 32 5 0 0 0

AddAnalog OK
  Name                Analog1
  StartMass           1
  EndMass             50
  PointsPerPeak       32
  Accuracy            5
  EGainIndex          0
  SourceIndex         0
  DetectorIndex       0
```

Description:

Adds a new analog measurement to the sensor. The parameters are as follows:

Name	Unique name for this measurement.
StartMass	Mass to start scanning from, must be between 1 and the instruments maximum mass
EndMass	Mass to end scanning on, must be between StartMass and the instruments maximum mass
PointsPerPeak	Number of points to scan across a peak. The Info command response specifies the maximum value in it's PeakResolution field. Typically this is 32 and values of 16, 8 and 4 are also allowed.
Accuracy	Accuracy code between 0 and 8 where 0 is the fastest but less accurate and 8 is slowest but most accurate. The scan speeds for each accuracy code vary for different sensor models, see appendix for more information.
EGainIndex	0 based index of the electronic gain setting to use for measurement. See the EGains command for details on what electronic gains are available.
SourceIndex	0 based index of the source settings to use for measurement. The e-Vision sensor does not support configurable ion-source parameters and therefore only accepts a value of 0 here. The MicroVision+ and MicroVision IP both support up to 6 sets of ion source parameters which can be configured to suit the hardware configuration and environment where the sensor is used.
DetectorIndex	0 based index of the detector settings to use. 0 is always faraday and if the sensor has a multiplier then 1,2 and 3 are different settings for the detector voltage.

Remarks:

Upon a successful AddAnalog command the analog measurement will be the new selected measurement.

AddBarchart

Parameters:

Name	The name that the measurement should be called
StartMass	The starting mass that should be scanned
EndMass	The ending mass that should be scanned
FilterMode	How masses should be scanned and converted into a single reading
Accuracy	Accuracy code to be used
EGainIndex	Electronic Gain index
SourceIndex	Source parameters index
DetectorIndex	Detector parameters index

Response:

```
AddBarchart<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>{Name}<crlf>
<ws>StartMass<ws>{Mass}<crlf>
<ws>EndMass<ws>{Mass}<crlf>
<ws>FilterMode<ws>{FilterMode}<crlf>
<ws>Accuracy<ws>{Acc}<crlf>
<ws>EGainIndex<ws>{EGain}<crlf>
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{Source}<crlf>
<ws>DetectorIndex<ws>{Detector}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
AddBarchart Bar1 1 50 PeakCenter 5 0 0 0

AddBarchart OK
  Name                  Bar1
  StartMass             1
  EndMass               50
  FilterMode            PeakCenter
  Accuracy              5
  EGainIndex            0
  SourceIndex           0
  DetectorIndex         0
```

Description:

Adds a new barchart measurement to the sensor. The parameters are as follows:

Name	Unique name for this measurement.
StartMass	Mass to start scanning from, must be between 1 and the instruments maximum mass
EndMass	Mass to end scanning on, must be between StartMass and the instruments maximum mass
FilterMode	Specifies how each AMU should be scanned and turned into a single reading: • PeakCenter Single point at the nominal peak center is measured • PeakMax Central ½ AMU scanned and the max value reported • PeakAverage Central ¼ AMU scanned and the average value reported
Accuracy	Accuracy code between 0 and 8 where 0 is the fastest but less accurate and 8 is slowest but most accurate. The scan speeds for each accuracy code vary for different sensor models, see appendix for more information.
EGainIndex	0 based index of the electronic gain setting to use for measurement. See the EGains command for details on what electronic gains are available.
SourceIndex	0 based index of the source settings to use for measurement. The e-Vision sensor does not support configurable ion-source parameters and therefore only accepts a value of 0 here. The MicroVision+ and MicroVision IP both support up to 6 sets of ion source parameters which can be configured to suit the hardware configuration and environment where the sensor is used.
DetectorIndex	0 based index of the detector settings to use. 0 is always faraday and if the sensor has a

multiplier then 1,2 and 3 are different settings for the detector voltage.

Remarks:

Upon a successful AddBarchart command the barchart measurement will be the new selected measurement.

AddPeakJump

Parameters:

Name	The name that the measurement should be called
FilterMode	How masses should be scanned and converted into a single reading
Accuracy	Accuracy code to be used
EGainIndex	Electronic Gain index
SourceIndex	Source parameters index
DetectorIndex	Detector parameters index

Response:

```
AddPeakJump<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>{Name}<crlf>
<ws>FilterMode<ws>{FilterMode}<crlf>
<ws>Accuracy<ws>{Acc}<crlf>
<ws>EGainIndex<ws>{EGain}<crlf>
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{Source}<crlf>
<ws>DetectorIndex<ws>{Detector}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
AddPeakJump PeakJump1 PeakCenter 5 0 0 0

AddPeakJump OK
  Name                  PeakJump1
  FilterMode            PeakCenter
  Accuracy              5
  EGainIndex            0
  SourceIndex           0
  DetectorIndex         0
```

Description:

Adds a new peak jump measurement to the sensor. The parameters are as follows:

Name	Unique name for this measurement.
FilterMode	Specifies how each AMU should be scanned and turned into a single reading: • PeakCenter Single point at the nominal peak center is measured • PeakMax Central ½ AMU scanned and the max value reported • PeakAverage Central ¼ AMU scanned and the average value reported
Accuracy	Accuracy code between 0 and 8 where 0 is the fastest but less accurate and 8 is slowest but most accurate. The scan speeds for each accuracy code vary for different sensor models, see appendix for more information.
EGainIndex	0 based index of the electronic gain setting to use for measurement. See the EGains command for details on what electronic gains are available.
SourceIndex	0 based index of the source settings to use for measurement. The e-Vision sensor does not support configurable ion-source parameters and therefore only accepts a value of 0 here. The MicroVision+ and MicroVision IP both support up to 6 sets of ion source parameters which can be configured to suit the hardware configuration and environment where the sensor is used.
DetectorIndex	0 based index of the detector settings to use. 0 is always faraday and if the sensor has a multiplier then 1,2 and 3 are different settings for the detector voltage.

Remarks:

Upon a successful AddPeakJump command the peak jump measurement will be the new selected measurement.

AddSinglePeak

Parameters:

Name	The name that the measurement should be called
Mass	The mass that should be measured
Accuracy	Accuracy code to be used
EGainIndex	Electronic Gain index
SourceIndex	Source parameters index
DetectorIndex	Detector parameters index

Response:

```
AddSinglePeak<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>{Name}<crlf>
<ws>Mass<ws>{Mass}<crlf>
<ws>Accuracy<ws>{Acc}<crlf>
<ws>EGainIndex<ws>{EGain}<crlf>
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{Source}<crlf>
<ws>DetectorIndex<ws>{Detector}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
AddSinglePeak SinglePeak1 4.2 5 0 0 0

AddSinglePeak OK
  Name                PeakJump1
  Mass                4.1875
  Accuracy            5
  EGainIndex          0
  SourceIndex         0
  DetectorIndex       0
```

Description:

Adds a new single peak measurement to the sensor. Unlike the other measurements, this one takes a floating point value for the mass and can measure any point across the mass span of the sensor. The parameters are as follows:

Name	Unique name for this measurement.
Mass	Floating point mass value. Notice that in the example mass 4.2 was specified to the command but the response indicates the closest 1/32 of an AMU that can be measured which is 4.1875.
Accuracy	Accuracy code between 0 and 8 where 0 is the fastest but less accurate and 8 is slowest but most accurate. The scan speeds for each accuracy code vary for different sensor models, see appendix for more information.
EGainIndex	0 based index of the electronic gain setting to use for measurement. See the EGains command for details on what electronic gains are available.
SourceIndex	0 based index of the source settings to use for measurement. The e-Vision sensor does not support configurable ion-source parameters and therefore only accepts a value of 0 here. The MicroVision+ and MicroVision IP both support up to 6 sets of ion source parameters which can be configured to suit the hardware configuration and environment where the sensor is used.
DetectorIndex	0 based index of the detector settings to use. 0 is always faraday and if the sensor has a multiplier then 1,2 and 3 are different settings for the detector voltage.

Remarks:

Upon a successful AddSinglePeak command the single peak measurement will be the new selected measurement.

MeasurementAccuracy

Parameters:

Accuracy 0 – 8 Accuracy code

Response:

```
MeasurementAccuracy<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Accuracy<ws>{Acc}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementAccuracy 4

MeasurementAccuracy OK
  Accuracy  4
```

Description:

Changes the accuracy code of the currently selected measurement.

Remarks:

See appendix for details of how accuracy codes effect scan speed and quality of data for different sensor types.

MeasurementAddMass

Parameters:

Mass Integer mass value

Response:

```
MeasurementAddMass<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Mass<ws>{Mass}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementAddMass 10
MeasurementAddMass  OK
  Mass  10
```

Description:

Adds a mass to a peak jump measurement. The measurement must be the currently selected measurement

Remarks:

MeasurementChangeMass

Parameters:

MassIndex	Index of the mass that should be changed
NewMass	New mass value that should be scanned instead

Response:

```
MeasurementChangeMass<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>MassIndex<ws>{Index}<crlf>
<ws>NewMass<ws>{Mass}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementChangeMass 0 6

MeasurementChangeMass OK
  MassIndex 0
  NewMass 6
```

Description:

Changes a mass on a Peak Jump measurement. The measurement must be the selected measurement (see AddPeakJump and MeasurementSelect commands). The MassIndex is the index of the mass in the order that they were added, so if the measurement had mass 5, 10 and 15 added in that order their indexes would be 0, 1 and 2 respectively.

Remarks:

MeasurementDetectorIndex

Parameters:

DetectorIndex 0 based index of the detector to use for the measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementDetectorIndex<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>DetectorIndex<ws>{Index}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementDetectorIndex 0

MeasurementDetectorIndex OK
  DetectorIndex 0
```

Description:

Changes the selected measurements detector index. Faraday is detector 0 and if the sensor has a multiplier then indexes 1,2 and 3 provide alternate settings for the multiplier voltage.

Remarks:

MeasurementEGainIndex

Parameters:

EGainIndex 0 based index of the electronic gain to use for the measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementEGainIndex<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>EGainIndex<ws>{Index}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementWGainIndex 1

MeasurementEGainIndex OK
  EGainIndex  1
```

Description:

Changes a measurements electronic gain index. See EGains command for information on Electronic Gain settings.

Remarks:

MeasurementFilterMode

Parameters:

FilterMode	The mode to be used to filter readings down to 1 per AMU

Response:

```
MeasurementFilterMode<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>FilterMode<ws>{Mode}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementFilterMode PeakCenter

MeasurementFilterMode OK
  FilterMode  PeakCenter
```

Description:

Selects the mass filter mode to be used for Barchart and Peak Jump measurements. Filter mode can be PeakCenter, PeakMax or PeakAverage. See AddBarchart and AddPeakJump commands for more details on how the FIlterMode affects the acquisition.

Remarks:

MeasurementMass

Parameters:

Mass The mass value to use for the selected single peak measurement. Can be fractional

Response:

```
MeasurementMass<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Mass<ws>{NewMass}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementMass 15.5

MeasurementMass OK
  Mass  15.5
```

Description:

Changes the mass used for the selected single peak measurement. The mass can be fractional.

Remarks:

MeasurementPointsPerPeak

Parameters:

PointsPerPeak The number of points per peak to be measured for Analog measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementPointsPerPeak<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>PointsPerPeak<ws>{Points}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementPointsPerPeak 16

MeasurementPointsPerPeak OK
  PointsPerPeak 16
```

Description:

Sets the selected analog measurements number of points to measure per peak (or AMU). The Info command gives the maximum PeakResolution of the sensor. Usually this is 32, acceptable values are always powers of 2 so if the maximum peak resoulution is 32 then the valid values are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32.

Remarks:

MeasurementRemoveMass

Parameters:

MassIndex 0 based index of the mass peak to remove from a Peak Jump measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementRemoveMass<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>MassIndex<ws>{Index}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementRemoveMass 1

MeasurementRemoveMass OK
  MassIndex 1
```

Description:

Removes a mass peak from the selected Peak Jump measurement. MassIndex is 0 based so if the measurement had had masses 5, 10 and 15 added in that order then the example above would remove index 1 which is mass 10 from the measurement.

Remarks:

This command cannot be used while a scan is in progress.

MeasurementSourceIndex

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters to use for the measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementSourceIndex<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>SourceIndex<ws>{Index}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementSourceIndex 0

MeasurementSourceIndex OK
  SourceIndex 0
```

Description:

Changes the selected measurements source parameters. The number of source parameter entries for a sensor is given by the Info command and the actual source parameters are listed by the SourceInfo command. The e-Vision and e-Vision+ have just one fixed set of source parameters so this command is of little use for that sensor model.

Remarks:

MeasurementRolloverCorrection

Parameters:

UseCorrection	True/False whether to use rollover correction for the selected measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementRolloverCorrection<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>UseCorrection<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementRolloverCorrection True

MeasurementRolloverCorrection OK
  UseCorrection True
```

Description:

Changes whether the selected measurement uses rollover correction. The sensor must be able to support rollover correction (see Info command). For a sensor to support rollover correction it must be provided with regular accurate total pressure readings.

Remarks:

Introduced in protocol revision 1.1

MeasurementZeroBeamOff

Parameters:

BeamOff Boolean indicating if the beam should be off during zero readings.

Response:

```
MeasurementZeroBeamOff<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>BeamOff<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementZeroBeamOff True

MeasurementZeroBeamOff OK
  BeamOff True
```

Description:

Controls whether the ion beam should be on or off during a measurements zero readings. The default is True, so the beam is off during measurements zeroing.

Remarks:

MeasurementZeroBufferDepth

Parameters:

ZeroBufferDepth The depth of the zero reading buffer.

Response:

```
MeasurementZeroBufferDepth<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>ZeroBufferDepth<ws>{Depth}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementZeroBufferDepth 8

MeasurementZeroBufferDepth OK
  ZeroBufferDepth 8
```

Description:

Sets the selected measurements zero buffer depth. The valid values for the buffer depth are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32. The default depth is 8.

The MeasurementZeroBufferMode command determines how the buffer is used. Factors such as the scan speed and how quickly things may change in the system should be considered when choosing a suitable zero buffer depth.

Remarks:

MeasurementZeroBufferMode

Parameters:

ZeroBufferMode The mode of operation for the zero averaging logic

Response:

```
MeasurementZeroBufferMode<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>ZeroBufferMode<ws>{Mode}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementZeroBufferMode MultiScanAverage

MeasurementZeroBufferMode OK
  ZeroBufferMode MultiScanAverage
```

Description:

Sets the selected measurements zero buffer mode. The options are as follows:

- SingleScanAverage The entire zero buffer is re-filled every scan
- MultiScanAverage The zero buffer is filled on first scan and then rolling average
- MultiScanAverageQuickStart One zero is used to fill buffer on first scan and then rolling average
- SingleShot Same as SingleScanAverage but only run once. To re-take the zero the MeasurementZeroReTrigger command must be issued.

The default for all measurements except SinglePeak is MultiScanAverage. For SinglePeak measurements the default is SingleShot as this lends itself to the leakcheck style of working.

Remarks:

MeasurementZeroReTrigger

Parameters:
None

Response:
```
MeasurementZeroReTrigger<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:
```
MeasurementZeroReTrigger

MeasurementZeroBufferMode OK
```

Description:
Re-triggers the selected measurements zero buffer if it's mode is SingleShot.

Remarks:

MeasurementZeroMass

Parameters:

ZeroMass The mass value that should be used to take the zero readings for the measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementZeroMass<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>ZeroMass<ws>{MassPosition}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementZeroMass 5.5

MeasurementZeroMass OK
  ZeroMass  5.5
```

Description:

Sets the mass position where the selected measurement should take it's zero readings from. The default position is mass 5.5.

Remarks:

MultiplierProtect

Parameters:

Protect Boolean indicating if the multiplier should be locked by software.

Response:

```
MultiplierProtect<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MultiplierProtect True

MultiplierProtect OK
```

Description:

Controls whether the multiplier is allowed to come on or not. This command may cause MultiplierStatus messages to be generated.

Remarks:

This command is only valid when the sensor has a multiplier.

RunDiagnostics

Parameters:

None

Response:

RunDiagnostics<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Name<ws>Min<ws>Max<ws>Value<ws>Result<crlf>
<ws>{Name}<ws>{Min}<ws>{Max}<ws>{Value}<ws>{Result}<crlf>
…
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RunDiagnostics

RunDiagnostics  OK
  Name                      Min      Max      Value    Result
  +450V                     460      440      0        N/A
  -15V                      -16.5    -13.5    -15.12   Pass
  -130V                     -160     -140     -153.32  Pass
  +5V                       4.75     5.35     5.00     Pass
  +15V                      13.5     17.5     14.93    Pass
  EE                        -68      -30      -58.35   Pass
  Extractor                 -119.2   -102.60  0        N/A
  SEM                       -690     -610     0        N/A
```

Description:

Runs the sensors diagnostics measurements. The response contains a table of the measurements completed which may be different for different sensor models.
The result field can be N/A if the test was not done, Pass or Fail.

Remarks:

This command can only be done when the instrument is not running a scan.

SetTotalPressure [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Pressure Value to be used for total pressure

Response:

```
SetTotalPressure<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
TotalPressure 1.0E-4

TotalPressure  OK
```

Description:

If no gauge is fitted for measuring total pressure it is sometimes useful to pass in a value for total pressure so that the sensors roll over correction can still function properly. This command is only valid when there is no total pressure gauge fitted.

Remarks:

TotalPressure should be in units of Pascal.

TotalPressureCalFactor [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Factor	Float value to apply to total pressure reading from an external gauge

Response:

TotalPressureCalFactor<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
TotalPressureCalFactor 1.0

TotalPressureCalFactor  OK
```

Description:

Sets a value to apply to external gauge total pressure readings to compensate for any differences between the gauge and the true pressure.

Remarks:

This command can only be used when the instrument has a total pressure gauge fitted

TotalPressureCalDate [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

DateTime Date in form yyyy-mm-dd_HH:MM:SS

Response:

TotalPressureCalDate<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
TotalPressureCalDate 2005-10-06_16:44:00

TotalPressureCalDate OK
```

Description:

Sets the date/time associated with a calibration. To reset the time to an empty state pass 0000-00-00_00:00:00. For valid date time values the time should be in UTC.

Remarks:

CalibrationOptions

Parameters:

InletOption	How to apply inlet calibration factor
DetectorOption	How to apply detector calibration factor

Response:

```
CalibrationOptions<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
CalibrationOptions Off Off

CalibrationOptions  OK
```

Description:

Sets how to apply calibration factors to acquired measurement data. Both InletOption and DetectorOption parameters can have the same values which are:

- Off The inlet or detector factor will be set to 1.0
- Default The inlet or detector factor will be set to the factory default setting for the sensor/inlet type
- Current The current calibrated factor values will be used

Upon connection to a sensor the calibration options are set to use the current calibrated values for both the detector and inlet.

Remarks:

DetectorFactor

Parameters:

SourceIndex	The 0 based index of the source settings being used
DetectorIndex	The 0 based index of the detector settings being used
Filament	The filament number 1 or 2. Or 0 if both filaments factors to be set
Factor	The new calibration factor

Response:

```
DetectorFactor <ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
DetectorFactor 0 0 1 1.5e-6

DetectorFactor  OK
```

Description:

Sets a calibration factor for a given set of source parameters and detector parameters. For e-Vision and e-Vision+ sensors there is only one set of fixed source settings so SourceIndex will always be 0 but for other sensors there may be more. DetectorIndex 0 refers to the Faraday detector and if the sensor has a multiplier then indexes 1, 2 and 3 are available multiplier settings with different gain settings. Each filament has it's own calibration factor that can be set by specifying Filament 1 or 2, alternatively both filaments calibration factors can be set by specifying filament number of 0.

Remarks:

Calibration factors should be set using Amps/Pascal units so that pressure readings from a sensor come out in the S.I. unit for pressure, Pascal. All MKS software provides conversion to a users preferred pressure units at the display level while stored data is maintained in Pascal units, thus making datafiles portable amongst different users and locales but easily viewable in whatever units the user prefers.

DetectorCalDate [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

SourceIndex	The 0 based index of the source settings being used
DetectorIndex	The 0 based index of the detector settings being used
Filament	The filament number 1 or 2. Or 0 if both filaments factors to be set
Date	The time and date formatted as yyyy-mm-dd_HH:MM:SS

Response:

<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
DetectorCalDate 0 0 0 2005-06-01_11:49:00

DetectorCalDate OK
```

Description:

Sets a calibration date for a given set of source parameters and detector parameters. For e-Vision and e-Vision+ sensors there is only one set of fixed source settings so SourceIndex will always be 0 but for other sensors there may be more. DetectorIndex 0 refers to the Faraday detector and if the sensor has a multiplier then indexes 1, 2 and 3 are available multiplier settings with different gain settings. Each filament has it's own calibration date that can be set by specifying Filament 1 or 2, alternatively both filaments calibration dates can be set by specifying filament number of 0.

Remarks:

The date parameter MUST be formatted as yyyy-mm-dd_HH:MM:SS where yyyy is the year, mm is the month, dd is the day, HH is hours, MM is minutes and SS is seconds. This string must be 19 characters in length to be accepted as a valid time/date value. A special case is where all fields are 0, this effectively resets the date setting to an empty or unset state.

Calibration dates should be set using UTC time. All MKS software provides conversion to a users timezone at the display level while stored data is maintained in UTC, thus making datafiles portable amongst different users and locales but easily viewable in the users current locale.

DetectorVoltage

Parameters:

SourceIndex	The 0 based index of the source settings being used
DetectorIndex	The 0 based index of the detector settings being used
Filament	The filament number 1 or 2. Or 0 if both filaments factors to be set
Voltage	The new multiplier voltage to use

Response:

```
DetectorVoltage<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
DetectorVoltage 0 1 1 500

DetectorVoltage OK
```

Description:

Sets the multiplier voltage for a particular set of detector settings. The sensor must have a multiplier and DetectorIndex must be 1, 2 or 3 since 0 is the Faraday detector. Each filament can use a different multiplier voltage, specifying 1 or 2 sets the individual filament while specifying 0 will set both filaments to the same value.

Remarks:

InletFactor

Parameters:

InletIndex	0 based index of the inlet to set the factor for.
Factor	The new inlet factor

Response:

```
InletFactor<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
InletFactor 0 1.5

InletFactor OK
```

Description:

Sets a particular inlets pressure reduction factor. InletIndex is 0 based index. The inlet must be a calibratable inlet for this command to complete successfully.

Remarks:

ScanAdd

Parameters:

MeasurementName	The measurement to add to the scan

Response:

```
ScanAdd<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Measurement<ws>{Name}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
ScanAdd Analog1

ScanAdd OK
  Measurement Analog1
```

Description:

Adds a measurement to the scans list of measurements. Any measurement may only be added once to the scan. When all measurements are added to the scan it can be started using the ScanStart command.

Remarks:

Measurements cannot be added to the scan when a scan is already running.

ScanStart

Parameters:
NumScans

Response:
```
ScanStart<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:
```
ScanStart 1

ScanStart OK
```

Description:
Starts a scan running and will re-trigger the scan automatically the number of times specified by NumScans. This will cause StartingScan, StartingMeasurement, ZeroReading and MassReading notifications.

Remarks:

ScanStop

Parameters:

None

Response:

```
ScanStop<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
ScanStop

ScanStop OK
```

Description:

Stops a scan and removes all measurements from the scan list. If the scan is not running then the measurements are just removed from the list.

Remarks:

ScanResume

Parameters:

NumScans Number of scans to re-trigger the scan for.

Response:

```
ScanResume<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
ScanResume 1

ScanResume  OK
```

Description:

Re-triggers the scan NumScans times. See StartingScan notification for more information on how this command can be used.

Remarks:

ScanRestart

Parameters:

NumScans Number of scans to re-trigger the scan for.

Response:

```
ScanRestart<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
ScanRestart

ScanRestart  OK
```

Description:

Re-starts the current scan from the beginning. Sometimes it might be useful to scan continuously and then when some external event occurs synchronise with it. This command allows the current scan to be restarted so that you can be sure all data for the scan is valid after some event.

Remarks:

MeasurementSelect

Parameters:

MeasurementName	The measurement that should be selected for other MeasurementXXXX commands

Response:

```
MeasurementSelect<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Measurement<ws>{Name}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementSelect Analog1

MeasurementSelect OK
  Measurement Analog1
```

Description:

Selects a measurement for other MeasurementXXXX commands to act upon. In the example above the measurement called Analog1 is selected, following this command MeasurementAccuracy might be used to change the accuracy code used by the measurement.

Remarks:

MeasurementStartMass

Parameters:

Mass The new start mass for the Analog or Barchart measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementStartMass<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>StartMass<ws>{NewStartMass}<crlf>
<ws>EndMass<ws>{NewEndMass}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementStartMass 50

MeasurementStartMass OK
  StartMass 50
  EndMass 50
```

Description:

Sets the selected Analog or Barchart measurements starting mass

Remarks:

The mass must be within the mass range of the sensor. See the Info command for details of the sensors maximum mass range.

If the Mass parameter is higher than the current EndMass of the measurement then the EndMass parameter will be moved up to match the new StartMass, otherwise EndMass will remain as it was before the command.

MeasurementEndMass

Parameters:

Mass	The new end mass for the Analog or Barchart measurement

Response:

```
MeasurementEndMass<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>StartMass<ws>{NewStartMass}<crlf>
<ws>EndMass<ws>{NewEndMass}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementEndMass 45

MeasurementEndMass  OK
  StartMass 45
  EndMass 45
```

Description:

Sets the selected Analog or Barchart measurements ending mass

Remarks:

The mass must be within the mass range of the sensor. See the Info command for details of the sensors maximum mass range.

If the Mass parameter is lower than the current StartMass of the measurement then the StartMass parameter will be moved down to match the new EndMass, otherwise StartMass will remain as it was before the command.

MeasurementRemoveAll

Parameters:
None

Response:
```
MeasurementRemoveAll<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:
```
MeasurementRemoveAll

MeasurementRemoveAll OK
```

Description:
Removes all measurements from the sensor.

Remarks:
Must be in control of the sensor and no scans can be running for this command to succeed.

MeasurementRemove

Parameters:

MeasurementName	Name of the measurement to remove

Response:

```
MeasurementRemove<ws>OK<crlf>
<ws>Measurement<ws>{Name}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MeasurementRemove Barchart1

MeasurementRemove OK
  Measurement Barchart1
```

Description:

Removes the specified measurement from the sensor.

Remarks:

Must be in control of the sensor and no scans can be running for this command to succeed.

FormatWithTab

Parameters:

UseTab Boolean indicating whether to use tab characters in the output or spaces.

Response:

FormatWithTab<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

FormatWithTab True

FormatWithTab OK

Description:

By default the output from commands is formatted using spaces to try to line everything up when output using a fixed width font (or terminal program). By sending this command clients can reduce the amount of characters sent in each message slightly as groups of spaces will be replaced by a single tab character.

Remarks:

SourceIonEnergy

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
IonEnergy	New ion energy value

Response:

```
SourceIonEnergy<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
SourceIonEnergy 0 5.5

SourceIonEnergy OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters Ion Energy setting. This is only valid if the sensor has a configurable ion source.

Remarks:

IonEnergy is valid in range 0 – 10 eV.

SourceEmission

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
Emission	New emission value.

Response:

```
SourceEmission<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
SourceEmission 0 1.0

SourceEmission OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters Emission setting. This is only valid if the sensor has a configurable ion source.

Remarks:

Emission current is valid in range 0 – 5 mA.

SourceExtract

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
Extract	New extract value.

Response:

```
SourceExtract<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
SourceExtract 0 -112

SourceExtract OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters Extract setting. This is only valid if the sensor has a configurable ion source.

Remarks:

Extract volts is valid in range -130 – 0 V.

SourceElectronEnergy

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
ElectronEnergy	New electron energy value

Response:

```
SourceElectronEnergy<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
SourceElectronEnergy 0 70

SourceElectronEnergy OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters Electron Energy setting. This is only valid if the sensor has a configurable ion source.

Remarks:

Electron Energy is valid in range 0 – 100 eV.

SourceLowMassResolution

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
LowMassResolution	New low mass resolution value

Response:

SourceLowMassResolution<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
SourceLowMassResolution 0 32767

SourceLowMassResolution OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters Low Mass Resolution setting.

Remarks:

Valid setting range 0 - 65535

SourceLowMassAlignment

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
LowMassAlignment	New low mass alignment value

Response:

SourceLowMassAlignment<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
SourceLowMassAlignment 0 32767

SourceLowMassAlignment OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters Low Mass Alignment setting.

Remarks:

Valid setting range 0 - 65535

SourceHighMassAlignment

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
HighMassAlignment	New high mass alignment value

Response:

SourceHighMassAlignment<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
SourceHighMassAlignment 0 32767

SourceHighMassAlignment OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters High Mass Alignment setting.

Remarks:

Valid setting range 0 - 65535

SourceHighMassResolution

Parameters:

SourceIndex	0 based index of the source parameters entry to modify
HighMassResolution	New high mass resolution value

Response:

SourceHighMassResolution<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
SourceHighMassResolution 0 32767

SourceHighMassResolution OK
```

Description:

Sets a source settings parameters High Mass Resolution setting.

Remarks:

Valid setting range 0 - 65535

AnalogInputAverageCount [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Index	The index of the analog input
NumberToAverage	The number of readings that should be averaged before returning result

Response:

AnalogInputAverageCount<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AnalogInputAverageCount

AnalogInputAverageCount OK
```

Description:

Sets the number of readings that should be taken and averaged before results are sent back. The time between readings is the reading interval multiplied by this count. The default is for readings to be taken every 0.1s and 10 readings averaged so that a reading is returned every second.

Remarks:

AnalogInputEnable [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Index	The index of the analog input
Enable	True/False to enable or disable the analog input

Response:

AnalogInputEnable<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AnalogInputEnable

AnalogInputEnable OK
```

Description:

Enables or disables analog input readings from being sent when in control of the sensor

Remarks:

AnalogInputInterval [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Index	The index of the analog input
Interval	Time in microseconds between successive analog input readings

Response:

AnalogInputInterval<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AnalogInputInterval

AnalogInputInterval OK
```

Description:

Sets the interval between analog input readings in the sensor. Time is specified in microseconds. The default is 100000 or 0.1s. The sensor measures the analog input at this frequency and averages a number of results before sending the value back in the AnalogInput event response. The number of readings that are averaged is specified using the AnalogInputAverageCount command.

Remarks:

AnalogOutput [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Index	The index of the analog output
Value	The value to set the analog output to

Response:

AnalogOutput<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AnalogOutput

AnalogOutput OK
```

Description:

Sets a given analog output channel to the specified voltage.

Remarks:

AudioFrequency [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Frequency The frequency in Hz to drive the sensors audio output

Response:

AudioFrequency<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AudioFrequency 1000

AudioFrequency OK
```

Description:

If the sensor supports audio output then the frequency of the audio output can be driven manually.

Remarks:

The audio mode must be manual for this command to have any effect.

AudioMode [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Mode The mode to run the audio in.

Response:

AudioMode<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
AudioMode Manual

AudioMode OK
```

Description:

If the sensor supports audio output then this command changes the mode between:

- Off No audio output
- Automatic Audio will change based on what is being monitored (useful for leakcheck)
- Manual The frequency output can be changed manually

Remarks:

CirrusCapillaryHeater [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

HeatOn True/False to turn heater on/off

Response:

CirrusCapillaryHeater<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
CirrusCapillaryHeater

CirrusCapillaryHeater OK
```

Description:

Turns the capillary heater on/off. This will likely result in a CirrusStatus event message to reflect the current status of the Cirrus.

Remarks:

CirrusHeater [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Mode State to put heater into: Off, Warm or Bake

Response:

CirrusHeater<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
CirrusHeater Warm

CirrusHeater OK
```

Description:

Sets the cirrus heater into the mode requested. This will likely result in a CirrusStatus event message to reflect the new state of the cirrus.

Remarks:

CirrusPump [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

PumpOn True/False to turn pump On/Off

Response:

CirrusPump<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
CirrusPump

CirrusPump OK
```

Description:

Turns the cirrus pumps on or off. This will result in CirrusStatus event message to reflect the state of the cirrus as the pumps get up to speed or turn off.

Remarks:

CirrusValvePosition [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

ValvePos 0 based valve position

Response:

CirrusValvePosition<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
CirrusValvePosition 1

CirrusValvePosition OK
```

Description:

Moves the cirrus rotary valve to the specified position. CirrusStatus event messages will be sent as the valve moves into position.

Remarks:

The cirrus must be configured to have a rotary valve or this command will fail.

DigitalMaxPB67OnTime [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Time	Time in seconds for port B bits 6 and 7 to remain set

Response:

DigitalMaxPB67OnTime<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
DigitalMaxPB67OnTime 600

DigitalMaxPB67OnTime OK
```

Description:

Sets the time that either pin 6 or 7 will remain set for after they are initially set. The time is specified in seconds.

Remarks:

This command is supported to keep compatibility with a customer special feature. Currently it only works with MicroVision+ and IP sensors.

DigitalOutput [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Port	The port name,A, B, C, etc.
Value	The value to set outputs to. 8 bit number 0 – 255

Response:

DigitalOutput<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
DigitalOutput A 192

DigitalOutput OK
```

Description:

Sets digital outputs according to the value specified. The OutputMask and ConnectedMask will be used to ensure that only valid output bits get set regardless of the value specified.

Remarks:

PECal_DateMsg [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Date	in yyyy-mm-dd_HH:MM:SS format
Message	Text message to be displayed when calibration is run

Response:

PECal_DateMsg<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
PECal_DateMsg

PECal_DateMsg OK
```

Description:

This is a message specifically for MKS Process Eye software to maintain compatability with some of the softwares calibration features.

Remarks:

PECal_Flush [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:
None

Response:
PECal_Flush<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:
```
PECal_Flush

PECal_Flush OK
```

Description:
This is a message specifically for MKS Process Eye software to maintain compatability with some of the softwares calibration features. It flushes the selected calibration settings to persistent storeage of the sensor.

Remarks:

PECal_Inlet [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Inlet1
Inlet2
Inlet3

Response:

<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
PECal_Inlet 1.0 1.0 1.0

PECal_Inlet OK
```

Description:

This is a message specifically for MKS Process Eye software to maintain compatability with some of the softwares calibration features.

Remarks:

PECal_MassMethodContribution [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:
Mass
Method
Contribution

Response:
PECal_MassMethodContribution<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:
```
PECal_MassMethodContribution 28 0 80.5

PECal_MassMethodContribution OK
```

Description:
This is a message specifically for MKS Process Eye software to maintain compatability with some of the softwares calibration features.

Remarks:

PECal_Pressures [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Response:

PECal_Pressures<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
PECal_Pressures

PECal_Pressures OK
```

Description:

This is a message specifically for MKS Process Eye software to maintain compatability with some of the softwares calibration features.

Remarks:

PECal_Select [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:
SourceIndex
DetectorIndex

Response:
PECal_Select<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:
```
PECal_Select 0 0

PECal_Select OK
```

Description:
This is a message specifically for MKS Process Eye software to maintain compatability with some of the softwares calibration features.

Remarks:

RolloverScaleFactor [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Mass	The mass to set a specific peak scale factor for
Factor	The peak scale factor for the mass

Response:

RolloverScaleFactor<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RolloverScaleFactor 28 5.2

RolloverScaleFactor OK
```

Description:

Sets a given masses peak scale factor to compensate for differences in sensitivity to the rollover effect.

Remarks:

This command is only available if the sensor supports rollover correction. See the response from the Info command.

RolloverVariables [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

M1
M2
B1
B2
BP1

Response:

RolloverVariables<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RolloverVariables -470 -250 -0.15 -0.91 0.0012

RolloverVariables OK
```

Description:

Sets the key rollover algorithm constants. This algorithm is proprietry to MKS and it is not expected that third party software would edit these values.

Remarks:

RVCAlarm [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

State True/False value whether the alarm output should be set on or off.

Response:

RVCAlarm<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RVCAlarm True

RVCAlarm OK
```

Description:

Sets of clears the digital alarm output on the RVC

Remarks:

The sensor must have an RVC fitted for this command to be available. See the ExternalHardware field in the Info command response.

RVCCloseAllValves [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:
None

Response:
RVCCloseAllValves<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:
```
RVCCloseAllValves

RVCCloseAllValves OK
```

Description:
Closes the RVC valves.

Remarks:
The sensor must have an RVC fitted for this command to be available. See the ExternalHardware field in the Info command response.

RVCHeater [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

HeaterOn True/False value whether to switch the heater on/off.

Response:

RVCHeater<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RVCHeater True

RVCHeater OK
```

Description:

Turns the RVC heater on/off. This will may result in RVCHeaterStatus event messages coming back from the sensor.

Remarks:

The sensor must have an RVC fitted for this command to be available. See the ExternalHardware field in the Info command response.

RVCPump [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

PumpOn True/False whether to turn the pump on or off.

Response:

<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RVCPump True

RVCPump OK
```

Description:

Turns the pump on or off. This may result in RVCPumpStatus event messages to indicate the status of the pump.

Remarks:

The sensor must have an RVC fitted for this command to be available. See the ExternalHardware field in the Info command response.

RVCValveControl [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Valve	Index of the valve to open/close. O,1 or 2
Open	True/False to open or close the valve

Response:

RVCValveControl<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RVCValveControl 0 True

RVCValveControl OK
```

Description:

Opens or closes a specific valve. Note that the interlocks and valve mode might not allow the requested action immediately. Valve changes may result in RVCValveStatus event messages.

Remarks:

The sensor must have an RVC fitted for this command to be available. See the ExternalHardware field in the Info command response.

RVCValveMode [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

Mode Manual or Automatic

Response:

RVCValveMode<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
RVCValveMode Manual

RVCValveMode OK
```

Description:

Switches valve mode between manual and automatic mode.

Remarks:

The sensor must have an RVC fitted for this command to be available. See the ExternalHardware field in the Info command response.

SaveChanges [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

None

Response:

SaveChanges<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
SaveChanges

SaveChanges OK
```

Description:

Saves any changes that may have been made to the tuning/calibration of the sensor. This action is done when the connection is released or closed anyway but if you want to ensure that settings are saved before carrying on then this will write any persistent settings to disk or flash memory.

Remarks:

StartDegas [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:

StartPower	Percentage power to start at. Typically 10%
EndPower	Percentage power to ramp to. Typically 85%
RampPeriod	Time in seconds to ramp between StartPower and EndPower. Typically 90s
MaxPowerPeriod	Time to hold at EndPower. Typically 240s
ResettlePeriod	Time to return to default settings. Typically 30s

Response:

StartDegas<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:

```
StartDegas 10 85 90 240 30

StartDegas OK
```

Description:

Runs a degas operation. Ramps from StartPower percentage power to EndPower over a period of RampPeriod seconds. The power is then held for MaxPowerPeriod seconds and finally the ion source settings are returned to normal and allowed to settle for ResettlePeriod seconds.
EndPower must be greater than StartPower and they must both be between 0 and 100.
RampPeriod can be between 0 and 600s.
MaxPowerPeriod can be between 0 and 900s.
ResettlePeriod can be between 0 and 1800s.

During the degas operation DegasReading event messages will be returned from the sensor indicating the current stage of the degas operation, the percent power, filament current and total time remaining.

Remarks:

This command is only available if the sensor supports configurable ion source settings and can therefore control the degas operation. See the response from the Info command.
Filaments must be on before the degas operation can be run. If the filaments trip off then the degas operation will end.

StopDegas [protocol 1.2]

Parameters:
None

Response:
StopDegas<ws>OK<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:
```
StopDegas

StopDegas OK
```

Description:
Ends a degas operation that is currently running.

Remarks:

Asynchronous Sensor Notifications

As data is acquired or other events occur within the sensor (e.g. filament state changes, digital inputs etc.) it will send out a notification. The format of each notification is determined by it's type so a client application must look at the notification name in order to determine how to handle it.

MKSRGA

Response:

```
MKSRGA<ws>{Type}<crlf>
<ws>Protocol_Revision<ws>{ProtocolRev}<crlf>
<ws>Min_Compatibility<ws>{Compatibility}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MKSRGA  Multi
  Protocol_Revision 1.1
  Min_Compatibility 1.1
```

Description:

This is the first thing sent to a client when a connection is made to tcp/ip port 10014 of the sensor. It is used to indicate that we have connected to a valid RGA sensor and also give a little information about the class of sensor and protocol version that it supports. From this clients should be able to decide whether they can communicate successfully with the sensor.

Type can be either Single or Multi. Single indicates that the sensor is a standalone tcp/ip unit, Multi indicates that the sensor is actually a server application handling multiple sensors for example a windows server managing multiple MicroVision+ units connected to the PC's serial ports.

When a sensors Type is Single the sensor will already be selected so there is no need for a client to use the Sensors command or Select command, however both commands are functional if a client wants to remain compatible with all RGA sensor types.

Protocol_Revision indicates the current version of the protocol supported by the sensor.

Min_Compatibility indicates the earliest protocol revision that this version is compatible with. Clients should check this value against the version they were written for and if it is lower or equal then they should have no problem communicating. If it is higher then clients should disconnect and notify the user that an updated version will be required to work with this sensor.

FilamentStatus

Response:

```
FilamentStatus<ws>{FilamentNumber}<ws>{SummaryState}<crlf>
<ws>Trip<ws>{Trip}<crlf>
<ws>Drive<ws>{On/Off}<crlf>
<ws>EmissionTripState<ws>{OK/Fail}<crlf>
<ws>ExternalTripState<ws>{OK/Fail}<crlf>
<ws>RVCTripState<ws>{OK/Fail}<crlf>
<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
FilamentStatus 1    OFF
  Trip              None
  Drive             Off
  EmissionTripState OK
  ExternalTripState OK
  RVCTripState      OK
```

Description:

This message is sent whenever the state of the filaments changes. See the FilamentInfo command description for details of the parameters and values contained within the message.

FilamentTimeRemaining

Response:

```
FilamentTimeRemaining<ws>{Time}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
FilamentTimeRemaining 890
```

Description:

If the filaments are configured to have a maximum time that they will stay on for then these messages will be sent while the filaments are on every 2 seconds to update the client with the time remaining before the filaments will go off.
See the FilamentOnTime command for details on how to reset the time.

StartingScan

Response:

```
StartingScan<ws>{ScanNumber}<ws>{Time}<ws>{ScansRemaining}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
StartingScan  2 16858 0
```

Description:

When a new scan starts, it indicates the scan number, time in ms relative to the first scan and the number of scans left before it must be re-triggered. Time is in milli-seconds.

StartingMeasurement

Response:

```
StartingMeasurement<ws>{MeasurementName}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
StartingMeasurement Barchart1
```

Description:

Indicates the name of the measurement that is starting being scanned. This message gives a client a chance to locate the appropriate measurement and ensure that all ZeroReading and MassReading messages have their data put in the correct place.

ZeroReading

Response:
ZeroReading<ws>{MassPosition}<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<crcr>

Example:
ZeroReading 5.5 1.01e-8

Description:
The zero reading value for the currently scanning measurement if it is a partial pressure measurement

MassReading

Response:

```
MassReading<ws>{MassPosition}<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MassReading 1 2.9383e-5
```

Description:

The reading for a particular mass for the currently scanning measurement

MultiplierStatus

Response:

```
MutliplierStatus<ws>{Off/On}<crlf>
<ws>LockedByFilament<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>LockedByRVC<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<ws>LockedBySoftware<ws>{Yes/No}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
MutliplierStatus    Off
  LockedByFilament  Yes
  LockedByRVC       No
  LockedBySoftware  No
```

Description:

Sent when the multiplier status changes. See the MultiplierInfo command for details on the configuration of the multiplier and what the values mean.

RFTripState

Response:

```
RFTripState<ws>{State}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RFTripState Tripped
```

Description:

Sent whenever the RF trip state changes. See the RFInfo command for details of the current configuration for RF trips. State can be OK or Tripped.

InletChange [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
InletChange<ws>{Index}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
InletChange 0
```

Description:

Sent whenever the active inlet changes. For systems with RVC/VSC this message will get sent as valves open and close.

AnalogInput [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
AnalogInput<ws>{Index}<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
AnalogInput 0 5.6
```

Description:

Sent whenever an analog input is read based upon its average count and cycle time settings.

TotalPressure [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
TotalPressure<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
TotalPressure 1.0e-4
```

Description:

Sent whenever the total pressure is read from an external total pressure gauge.

DigitalPortChange [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
DigitalPortChange<ws>{Port}<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
DigitalPortChange A 175
```

Description:

Sent whenever a digital port value changes

RVCPumpStatus [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
RVCPumpStatus<ws>{On/Off/Accelerating}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCPumpStatus Accelerating
```

Description:

Sent whenever the pump state changes

RVCHeaterStatus [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
RVCHeaterStatus<ws>{On/Off/CoolingDown}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCHeaterStatus CoolingDown
```

Description:

Sent whenever the heater status changes

RVCValveStatus [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
RVCValveStatus<crlf>
<ws>Valve0<ws>{Open/Closed}
<ws>Valve1<ws>{Open/Closed}
<ws>Valve2<ws>{Open/Closed}
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCValveStatus
    Valve0      Open
    Valve1      Closed
    Valve2      Closed
```

Description:

Sent whenever the valve states change

RVCInterlocks [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
RVCInterlocks<ws>{On/Off}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCInterlocks On
```

Description:

Sent whenever the interlock state of the RVC changes as a result of the key switch being turned

RVCStatus [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
RVCStatus<crlf>
<ws>Status0<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<ws>Status1<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCStatus
    Status0     True
    Status1     False
```

Description:

RVCDigitalInput [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
RVCDigitalInput<crlf>
<ws>DigitalInput0<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<ws>DigitalInput1<ws>{True/False}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCDigitalInput
    DigitalInput0     True
    DigitalInput1     False
```

Description:

Sent whenever general purpose RVC digital inputs change

RVCValveMode [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
RVCValveMode<ws>{Mode}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
RVCValveMode Automatic
```

Description:

Sent when ever the valve mode has completed changing. Modes are Manual and Automatic

LinkDown [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
LinkDown<ws>{Reason}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
LinkDown Serial
```

Description:

Sent when the link to the sensor has been lost or is no longer able to function reliably. The reasons for LinkDowns are:

`Serial`	The serial link between a PC and the MicroVision+ sensor has been lost
`VSC`	The link between a MicroVision IP and it's VSC has been lost. Until the link can be made again it won't be possible to control the sensor.

VSCEvent [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
VSCEvent<crlf>
<ws>Data<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<ws>Register<ws>{RegisterNumber}<crlf>
<ws>Time<ws>{EventTime}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
VSCEvent
  Data      1234
  Register  405
  Time      6831
```

Description:

Sent when the sensor receives event notifications from the VSC.

DegasReading [protocol 1.2]

Response:

```
DegasReading<ws>{Ramping/Holding/Recover/Complete}<crlf>
<ws>PercentPower<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<ws>FilamentCurrent<ws>{Value}<crlf>
<ws>TimeRemaining<ws>{Seconds}<crlf>
<crcr>
```

Example:

```
DegasReading  Ramping
  PercentPower    10.0
  FilamentCurrent 0.039063
  TimeRemaining   10
```

Description:

Sent when a new reading is available for the Degas mode. See StartDegas for details.