FeelTech

FY2300 Series

DDS Function Signal Generator
Host Computer Programming

Communication Protcol Specification

Rev 1.2

● Overview

The overall structure of control command using the command line, the baud rate of fixed value 9600bps, the command issued by PC, the execution machine analysis, each command marks the end to newline (sixteen hexadecimal representation for "0x0a"), PC ordered the maximum total length of 18 characters (including 0x0a). The following is a detailed description of the different orders.

● Detailed description of each command

1. **Main waveform Parameter command**
   Set up Main waveform Parameter

1)   WMW:set up main waveform form
         Format:**WMW**xx+0x0a
         Which "XX" represents the waveform of the 2 figures ,among:

   WMW00   expressed as sine

   WMW01   expressed as Rectangular

   WMW02   expressed as Triangle/Square

   WMW03   expressed as Rise Sawtooth

   WMW04   expressed as Fall Sawtooth

   WMW05   expressed as Step Triangle

   WMW06   expressed as Positive Step

   WMW07   expressed as Inverse Step

   WMW08   expressed as Positive Exponent

   WMW09   expressed as Inverse Exponent

   WMW10   expressed as Positive Falling Exponent

WMW11   expressed as Inverse Falling Exponent

WMW12   expressed as Positive Logarithm

WMW13   expressed as Inverse Logarithm

WMW14   expressed as Positive Falling Logarithm

WMW15   expressed as Inverse Falling Logarithm

WMW16   expressed as Positive Half Wave

WMW17   expressed as Negative Half Wave

WMW18   expressed as Positive Half Wave   Rectification

WMW19   expressed as Negative Half Wave   Rectification

WMW20   expressed as Lorenz Pulse

WMW21   expressed as Multitone

WMW22   expressed as Noise

WMW23   expressed as Electrocardiogram (ECG)

WMW24   expressed as Trapezoidal Pulse

WMW25   expressed as Sinc Pulse

WMW26   expressed as Narrow Pulse

WMW27   expressed as Gauss White Noise

WMW28   expressed as AM

WMW29   expressed as FM

WMW30   expressed as Linear FM

WMW31   expressed as Arbitrary1

WMW32   expressed as Arbitrary2

WMW33   expressed as Arbitrary3

WMW34   expressed as Arbitrary4 -

WMW35   expressed as Arbitrary5

WMW36   expressed as Arbitrary6

WMW37   expressed as Arbitrary7

WMW38   expressed as Arbitrary8

WMW39   expressed as Arbitrary9

WMW40   expressed as Arbitrary10

WMW41   expressed as Arbitrary11

WMW42   expressed as Arbitrary12

WMW43 expressed as Arbitrary13

WMW44 expressed as Arbitrary14

WMW45 expressed as Arbitrary15

WMW46 expressed as Arbitrary16

2) **WMF**: Set up main waveform frequency

Format:**WMF**xxxxxxxxxxxxxx+0x0a

Which "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx" represents the frequency value of the 14 digits, the frequency value is fixed to uHz as a unit, for example

❖ **WMF**1000000000 indicates that the setting frequency is 100Hz
❖ **WMF**000123456 indicates that the setting frequency is123.456mHz
❖ **WMF**000000001 indicates that the setting frequency is 1uHz.

3) **WMA**: Set up main waveform range

Format:WMAxx.xx+0x0a

Which "xx.xx"is required to set the magnitude of the value,

for example:

❖ **WMA**12.35 said the setting rate of　12.35V

❖ **WMA**0.35　said the setting rate of　0.35V

4) **WMO**: Set up main waveform bias

　　Format:WMAxx.xx+0x0a

　　Which the "xx.xx" is required to set the bias value，

　　Such as:

❖　**WMO**2.35　indicates that the setting is biased to 2.35V

❖　**WMA**-2.35　indicates that the setting is biased to -2.35V

5) **WMD:** Set up mian waveform Duty

　　　Format:WMDxx.xx+0x0a

　　　Which "xx.x" represents the 3 number represents the duty cycle,such as:

❖　**WMD**50.1 says the duty cycle is set to 50.1%

6) **WMP**: Set up main waveform phase

　　Format:WMDxx.xx+0x0a

　　Which the "XXX" is required to set the phase value,

　　For example:

❖　　**WMP**123 represents the setting of the main wave phase lag of 123 degr

　　-ees

❖　**WMP**45 represents the setting of the main wave phase lag of 45 degrees

7) **WMT**：Set up main waveform attenuation

　　　Format:WMTx+0x0a

　　　Where "X" is required to set the attenuation ,

　　　For example:

❖　**WMT0** said to set the main wave attenuation 0dB

❖　just don't decay.

❖　**WMT1** said to set the main wave attenuation 0dB

8) WPM：set the main wave trigger mode

Format：WPMx+ 0x0a

Where "X" is required to set the trigger mode，

For example：

❖ WPM0 indicates not rigger for setting main wave

❖ WPM1 said the main wave set by the second channel (Fu Bo) trigger

❖ WPM2 indicates that the main wave is triggered by an external trigger, which is triggered by the input of the Ext. channel.

❖ WPM3 indicates that the main wave is set by hand, and every time this command is sent, the main wave is triggered once.

9) WPN：Set the main wave trigger pulse number

Format：WPNxxxxxxx+ 0x0a

The maximum value of the "XXXXXXX" is 1048575，

For example：

❖ **WPN10** is triggered by the output of the 10 cycle of the waveform

10)　WMN: Set the main wave output to start / stop

Format：WMNx+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the opening and closing,

For example：

❖ **WMN0** says the main wave output is set to close

❖ **WMN1** says the main wave output is set to open

Read Main Wave Information:

1) **RMW**: read the main wave waveform
PC machine made RMW + 0x0a,
If the machine returns 1, indicates that the current set of waveforms for the rectangular wave.

。

Among：

0   expressed as sine

1   expressed as Rectangular

2   expressed as Triangle/Square

3   expressed as Rise Sawtooth

4   expressed as Fall Sawtooth

5   expressed as Step Triangle

6   expressed as Positive Step

7   expressed as Inverse Step

8   expressed as Positive Exponent

9   expressed as Inverse Exponent

10   expressed as Positive Falling Exponent

11   expressed as Inverse Falling Exponent

12   expressed as Positive Logarithm

13   expressed as Inverse Logarithm

14   expressed as Positive Falling Logarithm

15   expressed as Inverse Falling Logarithm

16   expressed as Positive Half Wave

17   expressed as Negative Half Wave

18   expressed as Positive Half Wave   Rectification

19   expressed as Negative Half Wave   Rectification

20   expressed as Lorenz Pulse

21   expressed as Multitone

22   expressed as Noise

23   expressed as Electrocardiogram (ECG)

24   expressed as Trapezoidal Pulse

25   expressed as Sinc Pulse

26   expressed as Narrow Pulse

27   expressed as Gauss White Noise

28   expressed as AM

29   expressed as FM

30   expressed as Linear FM

31   expressed as Arbitrary1

32   expressed as Arbitrary2

33   expressed as Arbitrary3

34   expressed as Arbitrary4

35   expressed as Arbitrary5

36   expressed as Arbitrary6

37   expressed as Arbitrary7

38   expressed as Arbitrary8

39   expressed as Arbitrary9

40   expressed as Arbitrary10

41   expressed as Arbitrary11

42   expressed as Arbitrary12

43 expressed as Arbitrary13

44 expressed as Arbitrary14

45 expressed as Arbitrary15

46 expressed as Arbitrary16

2) **RMF**：To read the frequency of main waveform.

PC sends RMF + 0x0a

❖ If the machine returns to 10000, indicates that the current set of frequency is 10KHz.

❖ The machine returns the frequency value fixed to Hz as a unit.

3) **RMA**: read the main wave amplitude

PC made RMA + 0x0a,

❖ If the machine returns to 1000, said the current set of amplitude is 10.00V.

4) **RMO**: read the main wave bias

PC made RMO + 0x0a

❖ If the machine returns 611, indicates that the current set of bias is

-3.89V.

Note: the machine returns the bias value is less than 1000 when the bias for the negative pressure, equal to 1000 when 0, more than 1000 when the bias is positive pressure. Greater than 1000 to take the return value minus 1000 is the actual output of the positive pressure offset, less than 1000 to get 1000 minus the return value..

5) **RMD**: read the main wave duty

   PC made RMD + 0x0a,

❖ If the machine returns to 689, it indicates the current duty cycle is 68.9%.

6) **RMP**: read the main wave phase

   PC made RMP + 0x0a,

❖ If the machine returns 189, the current set of phase offset is 189.

7) **RMT**: read the main wave attenuation

   PC made RMT + 0x0a,

❖ If the machine returns 0, indicates that the current set attenuation is 0dB.

8) **RPM**: read the main wave trigger mode

   PC made RPM + 0x0a,

❖ If the machine returns to 2, indicates that the current set trigger mode is an external trigger.

   Among them:

   1 indicates that the main wave is triggered by a second channel (Fu Bo).

   2 indicates that the main wave is triggered by an external trigger, which is triggered by the input of the Ext. channel.

   3 indicates that the main wave is set by hand, and each time this command is sent, the main wave is triggered once.

9) **RPN**: read the number of main wave trigger pulse

   PC made RPN + 0x0a,

❖ If the machine returns to 68, indicates that the current set trigger pulse number is 68.

10) **RMN**: read the main wave output start / stop

PC   made RMN + 0x0a,

❖ If the machine returns 0, indicates that the current main wave output is closed.

❖ If the machine returns 255, indicates that the current main wave output is turned on.

2,**SubWaveform Parameter Command**

Set the auxiliary wave parameters:

1)WFW: set the waveform of the auxiliary wave

Format: WFW xx+ 0x0a

Where the "XX" represents the waveform of the 2 digits,

for example:

1)   WMW00   expressed as sine

WFW01   expressed as Rectangular

WFW02   expressed as Triangle/Square

WFW03   expressed as Rise Sawtooth

WFW04   expressed as Fall Sawtooth

WFW05   expressed as Step Triangle

WFW06   expressed as Positive Step

WFW07   expressed as Inverse Step

WFW08   expressed as Positive Exponent

WFW09   expressed as Inverse Exponent

WFW10   expressed as Positive Falling Exponent

WFW11   expressed as Inverse Falling Exponent

WFW12   expressed as Positive Logarithm

WFW13   expressed as Inverse Logarithm

WFW14   expressed as Positive Falling Logarithm

WFW15   expressed as Inverse Falling Logarithm

WFW16   expressed as Positive Half Wave

WFW17   expressed as Negative Half Wave

WFW18   expressed as Positive Half Wave   Rectification

WFW19   expressed as Negative Half Wave   Rectification

WFW20   expressed as Lorenz Pulse

WFW21   expressed as Multitone

WFW22   expressed as Noise

WFW23   expressed as Electrocardiogram (ECG)

WFW24   expressed as Trapezoidal Pulse

WFW25   expressed as Sinc Pulse

WFW26   expressed as Narrow Pulse

WFW27   expressed as Gauss White Noise

WFW28   expressed as AM

WFW29   expressed as FM

WFW30   expressed as Linear FM

WFW31   expressed as Arbitrary1

WFW32   expressed as Arbitrary2

WFW33   expressed as Arbitrary3

WFW34   expressed as Arbitrary4

WFW35   expressed as Arbitrary5

WFW36   expressed as Arbitrary6

WFW37   expressed as Arbitrary7

WFW38   expressed as Arbitrary8

WFW39   expressed as Arbitrary9

WFW40   expressed as Arbitrary10

WFW41   expressed as Arbitrary11

WFW42   expressed as Arbitrary12

WFW43 expressed as Arbitrary13

WFW44 expressed as Arbitrary14

WFW45 expressed as Arbitrary15

WFW46 expressed as Arbitrary16

2) WFF: set the secondary wave frequency

Format：WFFxxxxxxxxxxxxxx + 0x0a

Which the "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx" represents the frequency of the 14

digits, the frequency value is fixed to uHz as a unit, for example:

WFF100000000 indicates that the setting frequency is 100Hz

WFF000123456 indicates that the setting frequency is 123.456FHz

WFF000000001 indicates that the setting frequency is 1uHz

3) WFA: set the amplitude of the secondary wave

Format：WFAxx.xx+ 0x0a

Which the "xx.xx" is required to set the magnitude of the value, for example:

WFA12.35 said the setting rate of 12.35V

WFA0.35 said the setting rate of 0.35V

4) WFO： set the auxiliary wave bias

Format：WFO xx.xx+ 0x0a

Where "xx.xx" is the need to set the bias value, for example:

WFO 2.35 indicates that the setting range is 2.35V

WFO-2.35 said the setting rate of -2.35V

5) WFD: set the auxiliary wave duty

Format：WFPxxx+ 0x0a

Which "xx.x" represents the 3 number represents the duty cycle, and the last one is floating point, for example:

WFD50.1 says the duty cycle is set to 50.1%

6) WFP: set the auxiliary wave phase

Format：WFPxxx+ 0x0a

Which "XXX" is the need to set the bias value, for example:

WFP123 said the set of sub wave phase lag of 123 degrees

WFP45 said the set of sub wave phase lag of 45 degrees

7) WFT：set the secondary wave attenuation

Format：WFTx+ 0x0a

Which"X" is required to set the amount of attenuation, for example:

WFT0 said to set the auxiliary wave attenuation 0dB, that is, do not decay

WFT1 said the set of sub wave attenuation -20dB, which is 10 times the attenuation

8) WFN: set the start / stop of the sub wave output

Format：WFNx+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the opening and closing, for example:

WFN0 represents the set of sub wave output off

WFN1 represents the set of sub wave output open

Read secondary wave information:

1)RFW: read the sub wave waveform

PC made RFW + 0x0a,

If the machine returns 1 indicates that the current set of waveforms

for the rectangular wave.

Among：

0　expressed as sine

1　expressed as Rectangular

2　expressed as Triangle/Square

3　expressed as Rise Sawtooth

4　expressed as Fall Sawtooth

5　expressed as Step Triangle

6　expressed as Positive Step

7　expressed as Inverse Step

8　expressed as Positive Exponent

9　expressed as Inverse Exponent

10　expressed as Positive Falling Exponent

11　expressed as Inverse Falling Exponent

12　expressed as Positive Logarithm

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34 expressed as Arbitrary4

35 expressed as Arbitrary5

36 expressed as Arbitrary6

37 expressed as Arbitrary7

38 expressed as Arbitrary8

39 expressed as Arbitrary9

40 expressed as Arbitrary10

41　expressed as Arbitrary11

42　expressed as Arbitrary12

43 expressed as Arbitrary13

44 expressed as Arbitrary14

45 expressed as Arbitrary15

46 expressed as Arbitrary16

(2) RFF: read the sub wave frequency

PC machine made RFF + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 10000, indicates that the current set of

frequency is 10KHz.

The machine returns the frequency value fixed to Hz as a unit.

(3)RFA: read the magnitude of the secondary wave

PC made RFA + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 1000, said the current set of amplitude is

10.00V.

(4) RFO: read the auxiliary wave bias

PC made RFO + 0x0a,

If the machine returns 611, indicates that the current set of bias is

-3.89V.

If the machine returns 1678, indicates that the current set of bias is

6.78V. Note: the machine returns the bias value is less than 1000 when the bias for the negative pressure, equal to 1000 when 0, more than 1000 when the bias is positive pressure. Greater than 1000 to take the return value minus 1000 is the actual output of the positive pressure offset, less than 1000 to get 1000 minus the return value.

(5) RFD: read the auxiliary wave duty

PC machine made RFD + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 689, it indicates the current duty cycle is 68.9%.

(6)RFP: read the sub wave phase

PC machine made RFP + 0x0a,

If the machine returns 189, the current set of phase offset is 189.

(7)RFT: read secondary wave attenuation

PC machine made RFT + 0x0a,

If the machine returns 0, indicates that the current set attenuation is 0dB.

若本机返回1 ,表示当前设定衰减量为-20dB。

(8)RFN: Read the start / stop of the secondary wave output.

PC machine made RFN + 0x0a,

If the machine returns 0, indicates that the current secondary wave output is closed.

If the machine returns 255, indicates that the current secondary wave output

is turned on.

3, Measuring the relevant parameters of the order

(1) RCF: the frequency of external measurement

PC made RCF + 0x0a,

If the machine returns 668,

If the current gate time is 1s, the current measured frequency is

668Hz.

If the current gate time is 10s, the current measured frequency is

66.8Hz. If the current gate time is 100s, the current measured

frequency is 6.68Hz.

Note: it is recommended to read the data before reading the

gate time, in order to determine the location of the decimal point

RCC: read the external count value

PC   made RCC + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 668, said the machine count 668 times.

(3) WCZ: set count cleared

Format：WCZx+ 0x0a

Which "X" for the need to set the clear object, for example:

WCZ0 indicates that the set count is cleared

WCP: set measurement pause

Format：WCPx+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the suspended object, for example:

WCP0 represents set count pause

(5) RCT: read the external count cycle

PC   made RCT + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 60668, indicates that the machine measurement cycle is 60668ns 。

（6）RC+: positive pulse width for external measurement

PC   made RC+ + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 60668, indicates that the machine is measured by the positive pulse width of 60668ns.

(7) RC-: the negative pulse width of the external measurement

PC made RC- + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 60668, indicates that the machine measurement of the negative pulse width of 60668ns.

(8) RCD: the duty ratio of the external signal to read measurement

PC   made RCD + 0x0a,

I   f the machine returns to 668, indicates that the machine measurement of the duty ratio is 66.8%. 。

(9) WCG: set the gate time measurement

Format：WCG x+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the gate time, for example:

WCG0 said setting the gate time is 1s

WCG1 said setting the gate time is 10s

WCG2 said setting the gate time is 100s

(9) RCG: reading measurement gate time

PC machine made RCG + 0x0a,

If the machine returns to 0, indicating that the current frequency of the machine gate time is 1s.

Among them:

0 indicates that the current test frequency of the gate time is 1s

1 indicates that the current test frequency of the gate time is 10s

2 indicates that the current test frequency of the gate time is 100s

(10) WCC: set measuring input coupling mode

Format：WCC x+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the coupling method, for example:

WCC0 represents the coupling mode for DC coupling

WCC1 represents the coupling mode for AC coupling

4, scanning parameters related commands

(1) SOB: set the scan object

Format：SOBx+ 0x0a

Which "X" is the scan object that needs to be set, for example:

SOB0 represents the set frequency for the scan object

SOB1 represents the setting range for the scanning object

SOB2 represents a set bias for the scan object

SOB3 represents the set duty cycle for the scan object **4,**

scanning parameters related commands   (1) SOB: set the scan object

Format:SOBx+ 0x0a

❖   Where "X" is the scan object that needs to be set, for example: SOB0 represents the set frequency for the scan object

❖ SOB1 represents the setting range for the scanning object

SOB2 represents a set bias for the scan object

❖ SOB3 represents the set duty cycle for the scan object

(2)SST:Set scan start data

1, when the frequency of the scanning object, the data unit is Hz,

Format：SSTxxxxxxx.xx+ 0x0a

Such as SST1000.00, said to set the frequency sweep frequency of

1000.00Hz   2, when the amplitude of the scanning object,

the data unit is V,　　　Format：SSTxx.xx+ 0x0a

　　Such as SST10.00, said to set the sweep frequency starting amplitude of 10.00V

　　　3. When the object is offset, the data unit is V,

　　　　Format：SSTxx.xx+ 0x0a

　　　Such as SST-6.00, said to set the sweep frequency offset to

-6.00V　　　　　　4, when the scanning object for the duty cycle, the data unit is,　　　Format：SSTxx.x+ 0x0a

Such as SST68.9, said to set the frequency sweep start duty cycle of

68.9%　　　　When the input data is greater than the maximum

value of the corresponding object, the host will remain at the 　。

　　（3）SEN: set the end of the scan data

 1, when the frequency of the scanning object, the data unit is

Hz,

　Foamat：SENxxxxxxx.xx+ 0x0a

　Such as SST1000.00, said to set the frequency sweep

frequency of 1000.00Hz

　　2, when the amplitude of the scanning object, the data unit

is V,　　　Format：SENxx.xx+ 0x0a

　　Such as SSN10.00, said to set the sweep frequency

starting amplitude of 10.00V

3. When the object is offset, the data unit is V,

 Format：SENxx.xx+ 0x0a

 Such as SSN-6.00, said to set the sweep frequency offset to -6.00V

4, when the scanning object for the duty cycle, the data unit is,

Format：SENxx.x+ 0x0a

Such as SSN68.9, said to set the frequency sweep start duty cycle of

68.9%   Note: when the input data is greater than the

maximum value of the corresponding object, the host will remain at the

maximum value.   (4) STI: set the scan time

Format：STIxxx.xx+ 0x0a

Where the "xxx.xx" is required to set the scan time, for example:

STI68.9 indicates that the setting scan time is 68.9s

(5) SMO: set scan mode

 Format：SMO x+ 0x0a

 SMO0 indicates that the set scan mode is a linear scan

 SMO1 indicates that the set scan pattern is logarithmic scan

    （6）SBE: set the scan start and stop

    Format：SBEx+ 0x0a

    Which"X" is required to set the start and stop of the scan, for

    example:

        SBE0 indicates a scan stop

        SBE1 represents the start of a set scan

5, system settings and status related commands

(1) USN: stores the parameters of the current two channel information (such as: frequency, amplitude, bias, duty cycle, waveform, etc.) to a storage location

Format：USNxx+ 0x0a

Which "XX" is the set of storage groups that need to be set, for example:

USN06 indicates that the current data is stored in the sixth storage group

USN01 indicates that the current data is stored in the first storage group

(2) ULN: loading a storage area to store the parameters of information (such as: frequency, amplitude, bias, duty cycle, waveform, etc.) to the system

Format：ULNxx+ 0x0a

Which "XX" is the storage group that needs to set the loading data, for example:

ULN06 represents the data that is stored in the sixth storage group

ULN01 represents the data that is stored in the first storage group   Note: if there are data stored in the first storage area, the host will automatically load the data of the group at a

time.

When the storage area that is to be loaded is not stored in the data, the host does not perform the loading function, and the Current parameter.

(3) USA: increased sync type

Format：USAx+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the synchronization object, for

example: USA0 represents the set of second channels and the first channel waveform synchronization

❖ USA1 represents the frequency synchronization between the second channel and the first channel.
❖ USA2 indicates the magnitude of the second channel and the first channel is synchronized.
❖ USA3 indicates the offset synchronization between the second channel and the first channel.
❖ USA4 indicates that the second channel is synchronized with the duty cycle of the first channel.

Note: in the state of the scan, do not support the synchronization function.

(4) USD: cancel synchronization type

Format：USDx+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the synchronization object, for

example:

❖ USD0 said the cancellation of the second channel and the first channel waveform synchronization

❖ USD1 said the cancellation of the second channel and the first channel frequency synchronization

❖ USD2 said the cancellation of the second channel and the first channel amplitude synchronization

❖ USD3 said to cancel the second channel and the first channel offset synchronization

❖ USD4 said the cancellation of the second channel and the first channel duty cycle synchronization

(5) RSA: read synchronization information

Format：RSAx+ 0x0a

Which "X" for the need to read the information of the synchronization option, for example:

❖ RSA0 read waveform synchronization information

❖ RSA1 reads frequency synchronization information

❖ RSA2 read amplitude synchronization information

❖ RSA3 represents read offset synchronization information

RSA4 represents read duty cycle synchronization information

If the machine returns to 0, indicates that the synchronization option is not synchronized,

If the machine returns 255, greater than 0 indicates that the synchronization option is in a synchronized state.

（5）RSA:Read sync information

For example: PC send RSA2+ 0x0a ，，

If the machine returns to 0, indicates that the amplitude synchronization is not synchronized,

If the return of 255, which is greater than 0 indicates that the current state of the amplitude synchronization.

(6) UBZ: buzzer switch settings

Format：UBZx+ 0x0a

Which "X" for the need to set the buzzer switch, for example:

UBZ0 says setting buzzer off

UBZ1 says the buzzer is set to open.

(7) RBZ: read the buzzer switch status

Format：RBZ+ 0x0a

For example: PC send RBZ+ 0x0a

If the machine returns to 0, indicates that the current state of the buzzer,

If the return of 255, which is greater than 0, said the buzzer is currently in a state of.

(8) UMS: set cascade mode for host / slave

Format：UMSx+ 0x0a

Which the "X" represents the set of master slave mode, for example:

UMS0 represents the current host

UMS1 represents the current setting for the slave

(9) RMS: read the current cascade mode

Format：RMS+ 0x0a

For example: PC send RMS+ 0x0a

If the machine returns to 0, said the machine in the multi

machine cascade for the host,

If 255, greater than 0 is indicated by the machine in the multi

machine cascade.

(10) UUL: set the machine cascade state

Format：UMLx+ 0x0a

Which "X" is required to set the cascade state, for example:

UML0 says cascading shutdown

UML1 says cascading open

(11) RUL: read the machine cascade state

Format：RUL+ 0x0a

For example: PC send RUL+ 0x0a

If the machine returns to 0, indicates that the machine cascade

is closed,

If the return of 255, that is greater than 0, indicates that the

machine cascade is open..

(12) UID: read the machine ID number

PC send UID + 0x0a,

This machine returns the current native ID number.

(13) UMO: read the machine model

PC   made UMO + 0x0a,

This machine returns the current native model.

Download the latest communication protocol, please pay

attention to the company's official website:

http://www.feeltech.net/