

```

i=(int)ibcnt;          /* save total number of bytes read */

txLia("PAUS");        /* pause the data storage so no new points are taken */
printOutBinaryResults(); /* format and print the results */

printf("\n%d bytes received.\nPress <Enter> to continue.",i);
getch(); printf("\n");

printf("Reading Results in IEEE Binary Format\n");
txLia("SPTS?");        /* how many points in CH1 (R) buffer? */
ibrd(lia,tstr,20L);    /* get the answer */
sscanf(tstr,"%d",&nPts); /* convert from a string to an int */
printf ("SPTS?=%d\n",nPts);

sprintf(tstr,"TRCB?1,0,%d",nPts); /* use TRCB? to read the points in IEEE floating point format */
ibwrt(lia,tstr,strlen(tstr));    /* note that we cannot use txLia here because the IFC RDY bit will
                                   not be set until the transfer is complete! */
ibrd(lia,(char *)rfBuf,(long)nPts*4L); /* read directly into a FLOAT array, 4 bytes per point */

printf ("\nReceived %d bytes in IEEE binary format\n",ibcnt);
printOutIEEEResults(); /* format and print results */
printf ("Press <Enter> to continue");
getch(); printf("\n");

printf("Reading Results in LIA Binary Format\n");
sprintf(tstr,"TRCL?1,0,%d",nPts); /* use TRCL? to read the points in LIA floating point format */
ibwrt(lia,tstr,strlen(tstr));    /* note that we cannot use txLia here because the IFC RDY bit will
                                   not be set until the transfer is complete! */
ibrd(lia,(char *)rfBuf,(long)nPts*4L); /* read into FLOAT array but the values are NOT floats! */

printf ("\nReceived %d bytes in LIA binary format\n",ibcnt);
printOutLIAResults(); /* format and print results */
printf ("End of Program");
}

void printOutBinaryResults(void)
{
    /* calculates the first 10 values of R based on the X and Y values taken in FAST mode by the SR830 */

    int i;
    float x,y,r;
    int *ptr;

    printf("\n\n");
    ptr = rxBuf; /* ptr points to the first X,Y pair of values. X and Y are each integers. */
    for (i=0;i<10;i++) {
        x = (float) (*ptr++) /(float) 30000.0; /* 30000 is full scale which is 1 V in this case */
        y = (float) (*ptr++) /(float) 30000.0; /* for other scales, multiply by the full scale voltage */
        r = (float) sqrt(x*x + y*y); /* compute R from X and Y */
        printf("%d %e\n",i,r);
    }
}

```