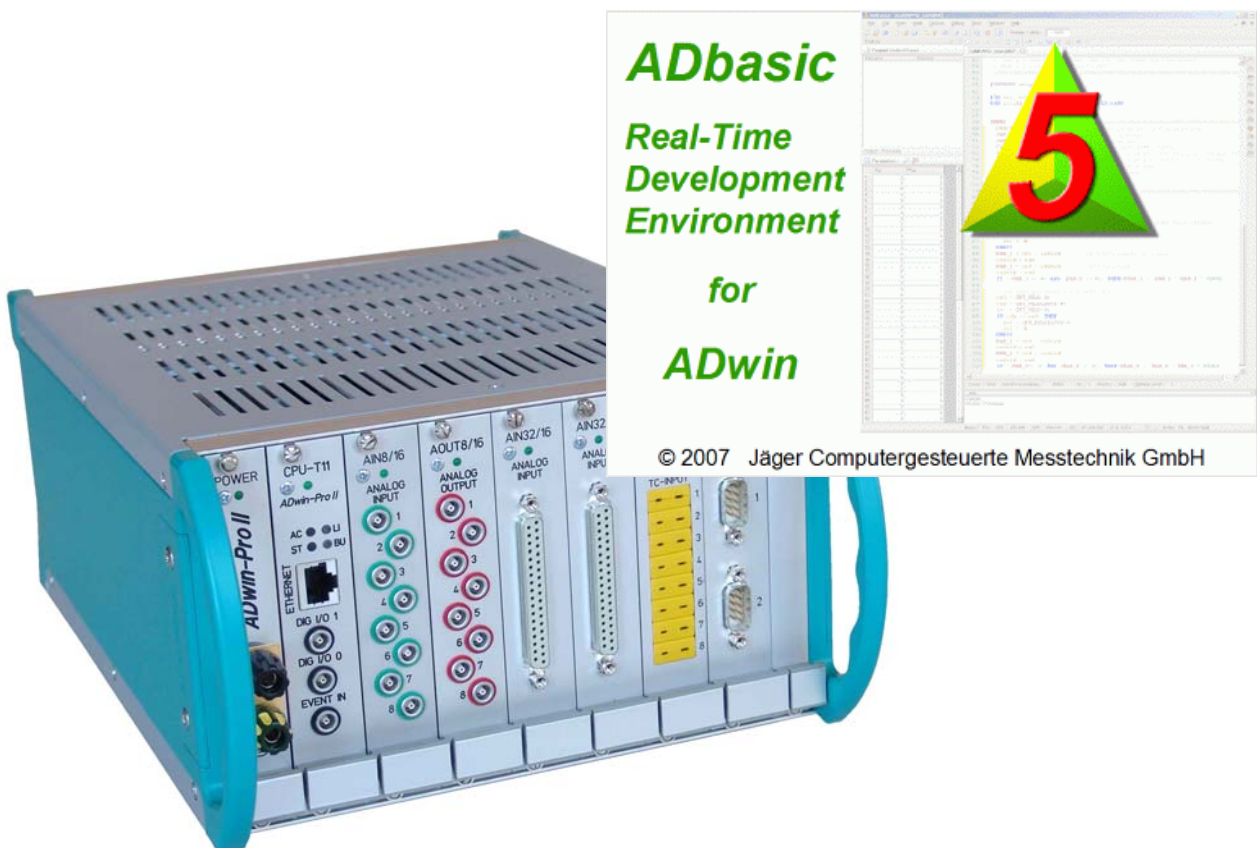


# ***ADwin-Pro II***

## **System specifications Programming in *ADbasic***





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## Typographical Conventions



<C:\ADwin\ ...>

Program text

Var\_1

"Warning" stands for information, which indicate damages of hardware or software, test setup or injury to persons caused by incorrect handling.

You find a "note" next to

- information, which absolutely have to be considered in order to guarantee an error free operation.
- advice for efficient operation.

"Information" refers to further information in this documentation or to other sources such as manuals, data sheets, literature, etc.

File names and paths are placed in <angle brackets> and characterized in the font *Courier New*.

Program commands and user inputs are characterized by the font *Courier New*.

Source code elements such as commands, variables, comments and other text are characterized by the font *Courier New* and are printed in color.

Bits in data (here: 16 bit) are referred to as follows:

Bit No.	15	14	13	...	01	00
Bit value	$2^{15}$	$2^{14}$	$2^{13}$	...	$2^1=2$	$2^0=1$
Synonym	MSB	-	-	-	-	LSB



## 1 Introduction

The real-time development tool *ADbasic* is a software that on the one hand is a means for easy programming of the *ADwin-Pro II* processor system and on the other hand is a tool that completely uses the multi-processing capacities of the system.

This manual describes *ADbasic* instructions to access the variety of modules. (see annex for the Instruction List sorted by Module Types).

There is also the *ADbasic* manual, which describes the more basic command e.g. for calculations, for program structure or for process control.

The commands for access to the *ADwin-Pro II* system with *ADbasic* are included in the include files. After installation from the *ADwin* CD-ROM the include files are available in the directory <C:\ADwin\ADbasic\inc>.

In order to get access to the *ADwin-Pro* and *ADwin-Pro II* modules, you include all required include files with the following line into your *ADbasic* program.

```
#INCLUDE ADwinPro_All.inc
```

If you have already written *ADbasic* programs, you have used a separate include file for each module group. Delete all these include lines completely and insert the upper line instead.



### Please note:

For *ADwin* systems to function correctly, adhere strictly to the information provided in this documentation and in other mentioned manuals.

Programming, start-up and operation, as well as the modification of program parameters must be performed only by appropriately qualified personnel.

*Qualified personnel are persons who, due to their education, experience and training as well as their knowledge of applicable technical standards, guidelines, accident prevention regulations and operating conditions, have been authorized by a quality assurance representative at the site to perform the necessary activities, while recognizing and avoiding any possible dangers.*

*(Definition of qualified personnel as per VDE 105 and ICE 364).*

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Hotline address: see inner side of cover page.

### Qualified personnel

### Availability of the documents



### Legal information

### Subject to change.







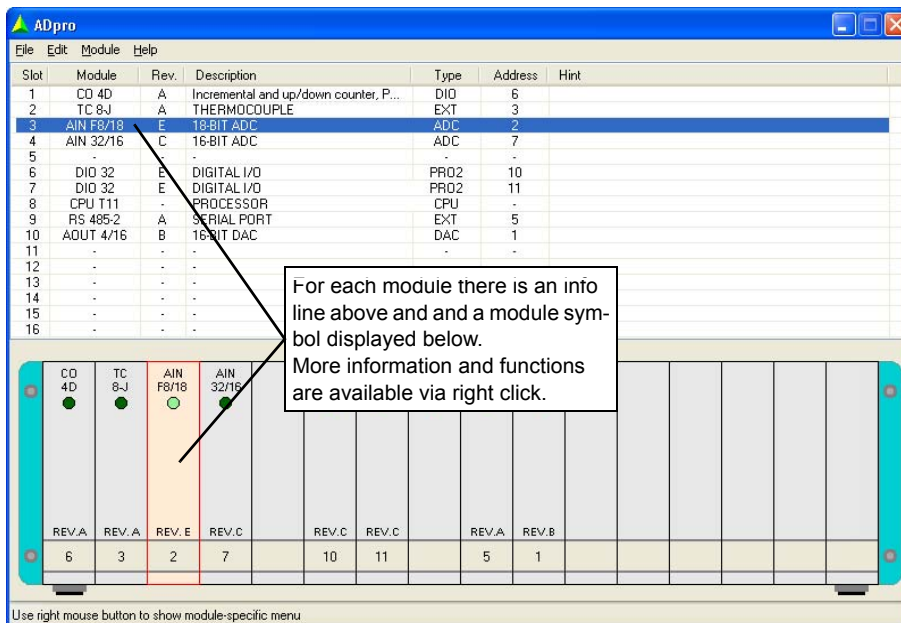
## 2 The Program ADpro.exe

The program tool <ADpro.exe> has several tasks:

- Show the modules on an ADwin-Pro II system as well as information on the modules.
- Set the module address for Pro II modules (see hardware manual).  
With Pro I modules, the module address is set manually; here the address can be shown only.
- Check the function of Pro I and Pro II modules: analog input / output modules, digital and counter modules, some bus modules.
- Calibrate Pro I and Pro II modules (analog input / output modules).

The calibration meets lower demands only.

The use of the program ADpro is self-explanatory; some functions are available via context menu (right mouse click). Please note the accompanying text and follow the hints given.



### Notes

ADpro.exe initializes the ADwin system, thus ending and deleting still running processes.

If there is an error upon start-up of the program, please check if the software packet <Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0> is installed on the PC.

The recognition of module types, one of the tasks of ADpro.exe, is sometimes requested as function in ADbasic, too. But it appeared that the user's organisational effort exceeds the benefits by far: the required module information would have to be regularly updated, evaluated, and added manually to the ADbasic source code. Therefore, the function „recognition of module types“ is only available in ADpro.exe, but not in ADbasic.



### 3 ADbasic instruction for ADwin-Pro II modules

This section contains all instructions to access *ADwin-Pro II* modules. The instructions are sorted according to module groups and then alphabetically.

In the annex, you find furthermore the following sorted instruction lists:

- [Alphabetic Instruction List](#) (see annex [A.1](#))
- [Instruction List sorted by Module Types](#) (see annex [A.2](#))

Use the module's list of valid instructions to learn about the functions of a module.

- [Thematic Instruction List](#) (see annex [A.3](#))

Instructions for *ADwin-Pro I* and *ADwin-Pro II* modules often are quite similar. For distinction, Pro II instructions have the prefix **P2\_**.

To use an instruction you have to include the following line into your *ADbasic* program:

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

The description for each instruction includes:

- syntax and passed parameter.
- notes about specific features.
- a list of related instructions.
- a list of modules where the instruction is applicable.
- often an example.

The examples (mostly) assume the module address to be set to the number 1.

All Pro II modules, which are accessed via an *ADbasic* instruction, must be plugged-in correctly. Otherwise the processor workload rises, even the communication to the PC may be interrupted.

Unlike the Pro I modules an access attempt to a non-accessible Pro II module lasts longer than if the module is accessible. This may happen for example, when a Pro II module is unplugged. The elongated access time increases the workload of the CPU module and changes the process timing.

#### 3.1 Pro II: All Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to all or most of the Pro II modules:

- [P2\\_Check\\_LED](#) (page 5)
- [P2\\_Set\\_LED](#) (page 6)
- [P2\\_Event\\_Enable](#) (page 7)
- [P2\\_Event\\_Config](#) (page 9)
- [P2\\_Event2\\_Config](#) (page 10)
- [P2\\_Event\\_Read](#) (page 12)
- [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#) (page 14)
- [P2\\_Sync\\_Enable](#) (page 17)
- [P2\\_Sync\\_Mode](#) (page 19)
- [P2\\_Sync\\_Stat](#) (page 21)



**P2\_Check\_LED** returns the status of the LED (on top of the front panel) of the module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Check_LED(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Module address (0...15): 0: CPU module. 1...15: Set module address.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	0: LED off (default). 1: LED on.	LONG

## Notes

- / -

## See also

[P2\\_Set\\_LED](#)

## Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E, AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, ARINC-429 Rev. E, CAN-2 Rev. E, CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, Comp-16 Rev. E, CPU-T11, CPU-T12, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, EtherCAT-SL Rev. E, FlexRay-2 Rev. E, LIN-2 Rev. E, LS-2 Rev. E, MIL-1553 Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, Profi-SL Rev. E, PWM-16(-I) Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, RS422-4 Rev. E, RSxxx-2 Rev. E, RSxxx-4 Rev. E, RTD-8 Rev. E, SENT-4 Rev. E, SENT-4-Out Rev. E, SENT-6 Rev. E, SG-4/18 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
If (P2_Check_LED(1)=0) Then 'If LED is off ...
    P2_Set_LED(1,1)          '... switch LED on
EndIf
```

## P2\_Check\_LED



## P2\_Set\_LED

**P2\_Set\_LED** switches the LED (on top of the front panel) on or off.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_Set_LED(module,pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Module address (0...15): 0: CPU module. 1...15: Selected module address.	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Status of the LED: 0: switch off. 1: switch on.	LONG

### Notes

Some modules provide additional LEDs. The status of these LEDs is set with separate instructions.

### See also

[P2\\_Check\\_LED](#), [P2\\_CAN\\_Set\\_LED](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Set\\_LED](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Set\\_LED](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Set\\_LED](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#), [AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [ARINC-429 Rev. E](#), [CAN-2 Rev. E](#), [CNT-D Rev. E](#), [CNT-I Rev. E](#), [CNT-T Rev. E](#), [Comp-16 Rev. E](#), [CPU-T11](#), [CPU-T12](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#), [FlexRay-2 Rev. E](#), [LIN-2 Rev. E](#), [LS-2 Rev. E](#), [MIL-1553 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [OPT-16 Rev. E](#), [OPT-32-24V Rev. E](#), [Profi-SL Rev. E](#), [PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#), [REL-16 Rev. E](#), [RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#), [RTD-8 Rev. E](#), [SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#), [SG-4/18 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#), [TRA-16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
Init:  
    P2_Set_LED(1,1)           'Switch on LED of module 1  
  
Event:  
    Rem ...  
  
Finish:  
    P2_Set_LED(1,0)           'Switch off LED of module 1  
    Rem ...
```



**P2\_Event\_Enable** enables or disables an external event input on the specified module.

With a signal at this input, a cycle of an *ADbasic* process can be controlled.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Event_Enable (module, enable)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>enable</b>	0 : disable external event signal (default). 1 : enable external event signal.	LONG

## Notes

One high-priority *ADbasic* process (that is its cyclic section **Event:**), may be called by an external event signal, e.g. to synchronize it with an external process (see *ADbasic* manual).

Most of the modules have an event input. First configure the event input using **P2\_Event\_Config**. As soon as you have enabled the event input with **P2\_Event\_Enable**, the input signal will be forwarded to the processor module. The processor module recognizes the selected type of edge (rising or falling) as event signal and the specified process responds.

For modules with several event inputs note the settings done with **P2\_Event2\_Config**. The settings of **P2\_Event\_Config** will then refer to the resulting event signal.

The event input of a processor module is always active and cannot be disabled with this instruction. The event input of the other modules is disabled after power-up.

In a system, only one event input may be active, in addition to a processor module, that is you have to disable an actually active event input, before you enable the event input of another module.

## See also

[P2\\_Event\\_Config](#), [P2\\_Event2\\_Config](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Read](#)

## Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E, AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, CAN-2 Rev. E, CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, PWM-16(-I) Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, RS422-4 Rev. E, RSxxx-2 Rev. E, RSxxx-4 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

## P2\_Event\_Enable

### One event input

### Several event inputs





## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Init:
    REM Configure event input for minimum time of 15 ns,
    REM falling edge, 4 edges
    P2_Event_Config(1,0,2,4)
    'Enable an external event at the module 1
    P2_Event_Enable(1,1)
```



**P2\_Event\_Config** configures the external event input of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Event_Config(module,min_hold,edge,prescale)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>min_hold</b>	Minimum time, which an event signal after an edge must be held to be accepted: 0: 15ns (Default). 1: 50ns.	LONG
<b>edge</b>	Type of edge, which is accepted: 1: rising edge (Default). 2: fallig edge. 3: rising and falling edge.	LONG
<b>prescale</b>	Number (1...255) of edges, after which an event signal is triggered (Default: 1).	LONG

## Notes

An event input must be enabled with **P2\_Event\_Enable** to have a present signal processed. First configure the event input with **P2\_Event\_Config** and enable the input then.

For modules with several event inputs note the settings done with **P2\_Event2\_Config**. The settings of **P2\_Event\_Config** will then refer to the resulting event signal. The setting **min\_hold** is valid for all event inputs.

## See also

[P2\\_Event\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Event2\\_Config](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Read](#)

## Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E, AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, CAN-2 Rev. E, CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, PWM-16(-I) Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, RS422-4 Rev. E, RSxxx-2 Rev. E, RSxxx-4 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    REM Configure event input for mimimum time of 15 ns,
    REM falling edge, 4 edges
    P2_Event_Config(1,0,2,4)
    'Enable an external event at the module 1
    P2_Event_Enable(1,1)
```

## P2\_Event\_Config





## P2\_Event2\_Config

**P2\_Event2\_Config** configures the pre-processing of event signals on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Event2_Config(module, mode, edge_enable)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Mode of event signal pre-processing: 0: No pre-processing (default). 1: Signal after clearance at the input <b>ENABLE</b> . 2: Signal from AB mode. 3: Signal from AB mode after clearance at the input <b>ENABLE</b> .	LONG
<b>edge_enable</b>	For <b>mode</b> =1 or <b>mode</b> =3 only; type of edge, that is accepted at the input <b>ENABLE</b> : 1: rising edge (default). 2: falling edge. 3: rising and falling edge.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction works only for modules with more than one event input. The module processes incoming event signals to the resulting event signal, which controls the event process on the processor module.

The resulting event signal is configured with **P2\_Event2\_Config** and enabled with **P2\_Event2\_Enable**.

According to the module different modes **mode** are available:

Module name	Available modes
Pro-Aln-F-8/14-D	0, 1, 2, 3
Pro-Aln-F-8/16-D	0, 1, 2, 3
Pro-Aln-F-8/18-D	0, 1

**mode**=0: The module passes the signal at input **EVENT/A** as resulting event signal. The parameter **edge\_enable** is of no importance.

**mode**=1: The input **EVENT/A** is disabled first, the resulting event signal is TTL level low. As soon as a single clearance edge of type **edge\_enable** arrives at **ENABLE**, the module enables input **EVENT/A** and passes its signal as resulting event signal.

The input **EVENT/A** remains enabled, even when the **ENABLE** signal changes. In order to use a clearance signal again, use **P2\_Event2\_Config** with **mode**=0 and then with **mode**=1.

**mode**=2: In AB mode, the module evaluates two rectangular signals at the inputs **EVENT/A** and **B**, which are phase-shifted by 90 degrees (typical for incremental encoders): If an edge of type **edge** (see **P2\_Event2\_Config**) arrives at one of the inputs, a resulting event signal is triggered.

The maximum input frequency is 5MHz; in combination with the 4 edges per signal cycle the maximum frequency of the resulting event signal en-sues to 20MHz.

No pre-processing

Signal after clearance

Signal from AB mode



The time between an edge at EVENT/A and an edge at B must not be shorter than 50 ns. Impulse widths or pause durations shorter than 100 ns are not processed.

Changing the phase-shift has an effect on the maximum input frequency because of the minimum time between the edges. If the phase-shift differs from 90 degrees, the maximum input frequency of 5 MHz decreases for instance to 45 degrees at 2.5 MHz

`mode=3`: The input EVENT/A is disabled first, the resulting event signal is TTL level low. As soon as a single clearance edge of type `edge_enable` arrives at ENABLE, the module enables the resulting event signal evaluated from the two rectangular signals of the inputs EVENT/A and B (see [Signal from AB mode](#)).

The inputs EVENT/A and B remain enabled, even when the ENABLE signal changes. In order to use a clearance signal again, use `P2_Event2_Config` with `mode=0` and then with `mode=3`.

**Signal from AB mode  
after clearance**

## See also

[P2\\_Event\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Config](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Read](#)

## Valid for

Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

### Init:

```
REM Configure event input for minimum time of 15 ns,
REM falling edge, 4 edges
P2_Event_Config(1,0,2,4)
Rem set event pre-processing to clearance and
Rem negative edge
P2_Event2_Config(1,1,2)
REM Enable an external event at the module 1
P2_Event_Enable(1,1)
```



## P2\_Event\_Read

**P2\_Event\_Read** returns the current TTL level at the event inputs of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Event_Read(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Module address (0...15): 1...15: specified module address.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern representing the current TTL levels; mapping of bits and event inputs see table. Bit = 0: TTL level low. Bit = 1: TTL level high.	LONG

Bits in <code>ret_val</code>	31:03	02	01	00
Input	—	B	ENABLE	EVENT/A

### Notes

The inputs EVENT/A, B, and ENABLE are not present on any module.

### See also

[P2\\_Event\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Config](#), [P2\\_Event2\\_Config](#)

### Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E, AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, CAN-2 Rev. E, CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, PWM-16(-I) Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, RS422-4 Rev. E, RSxxx-2 Rev. E, RSxxx-4 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

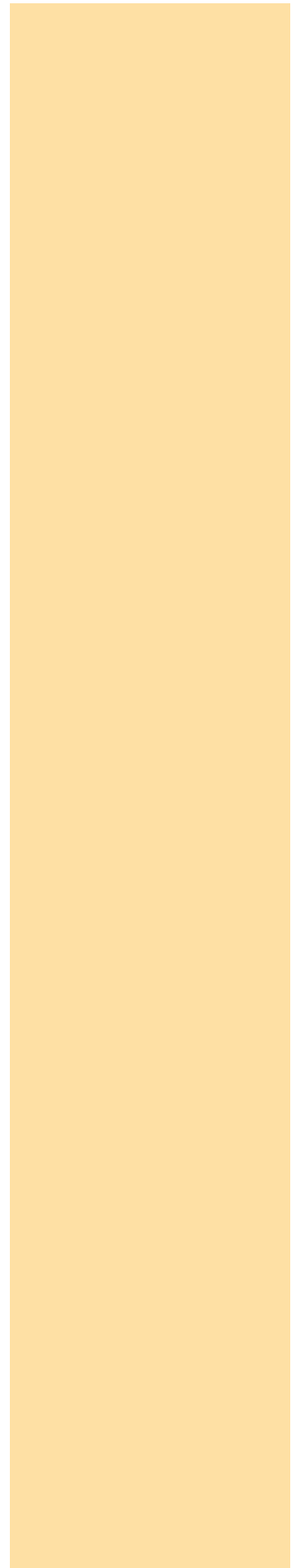
### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    Rem Configure event input of module 1 (Aln-F-8/14)
    Rem with min. time 15 ns, neg. edge, 4 edges
    P2_Event_Config(1,0,2,4)
    Rem enable event signal of module 1
    P2_Event_Enable(1,1)

Event:
    Par_1 = P2_Event_Read(1)
```







### P2\_Sync\_All

**P2\_Sync\_All** starts a specified action synchronically on the selected modules.

#### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
P2_Sync_All(pattern)
```

#### Parameters

**pattern** Bit pattern selecting the addresses of the modules, **LONG**, which start an action:  
 Bit = 0: Ignore module.  
 Bit = 1: Start module action synchronously.

Bits in <b>pattern</b>	31:16	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

#### Notes

The action starting on the selected modules depends on the module types and is similar to a standard instruction. Configurations being made before do apply e.g. for the multiplexer, output value, or burst mode.

Module type	Action	similar to
Analog input	Start A/D conversion on all enabled ADCs. The conversion is a single conversion. For burst sequences see <b>P2_Sync_Mode</b> .	<b>P2_Start_Conv</b> / <b>P2_Start_ConvF</b>
	Aln-F-x/14: the currently converted values of all channels are buffered.	- / -
Analog output	Start D/A conversion on all enabled DACs with the value of the DAC register.	<b>P2_Start_DAC</b>
Digital input	Transfer current status of all inputs into the input latch register. Read values: <b>P2_Dig_Read_Latch</b> .	<b>P2_Dig_Latch</b>
Digital output	Read the values from the output latch register and transfer to all digital outputs. Write latch: <b>P2_Dig_Write_Latch</b> or <b>P2_PWM_Write_Latch</b> .	<b>P2_Dig_Latch</b> / <b>P2_PWM_Latch</b>
Counter	Copy current counter values into counter latches. Read values e.g. <b>P2_Cnt_Read_Latch</b> or <b>P2_Cnt_Get_PW</b> .	<b>P2_Cnt_Latch</b>
Temperature	Transfer current status of the inputs into the input latch register. Read values e.g. <b>P2_TC_Read_Latch</b> .	<b>P2_TC_Latch</b>
Multi I/O	The synchronizing signal refers to all enabled groups: – analog inputs – analog outputs – digital channels – counters The started actions are described above.	<b>P2_Start_Conv</b> <b>P2_Start_DAC</b> <b>P2_MIO_Dig_Latch</b> <b>P2_Cnt_Latch</b>



As default all inputs / outputs of the selected modules participate in the action. Using **P2\_Sync\_Enable** you may disable or enable one or more inputs / outputs or function groups of a module for synchronization.

Only for Aln-F-4/14 and Aln-F-8/14: All buffered values must be read at the same time with a single instruction: **P2\_Read\_ADCF\_4**, **P2\_Read\_ADCF\_8**, **P2\_Read\_ADCF\_4\_Packed**, **P2\_Read\_ADCF\_8\_Packed**.

The following instructions do a synchronous action, too:

- **P2\_Sync\_Mode**: An external event signal triggers a conversion simultaneously on all channels. The conversion can be part of a single measurement (**P2\_ADCF\_Mode**) or of a burst-measurement sequence (**P2\_Burst\_Init**).
- **P2\_Burst\_Start**: By software, burst sequences are started on several modules.

### See also

[P2\\_Sync\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Stat](#)

[P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#)

[P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Latch](#)

### Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E, AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, PWM-16(-I) Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, TC-8-ISO Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E



**Example**

```

#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000], Data_3[1000] As Long
Dim Data_5[1000] As Long

Init:
    REM Enable channel synchronization on the modules 1,2,4,5
    P2_Sync_Enable(1,11b)
    P2_Sync_Enable(2,11b)
    P2_Sync_Enable(4,11b)
    P2_Sync_Enable(5,100b)
    P2_Write_DAC(5,1,0)      'initialize output
    i=1                      'initialize index

Event:
    REM Start conversion of modules 1, 2, 4 and 5 synchronously
    P2_Sync_All(11011b)
    P2_Wait_EOC(1)           'Wait for end of conversion
    Rem Read A/D converter 1 of modules 1,2,4
    Data_1[i]=P2_Read_ADCF(1,1)
    Data_2[i]=P2_Read_ADCF(2,1)
    Data_3[i]=P2_Read_ADCF(4,1)

    REM write value into output register of D/A module 5
    P2_Write_DAC(5,1,Data_5[i])
    If (i=1000) Then End    'End process after 1000 repetitions
    Inc(i)                  'Increment index

```



**P2\_Sync\_Enable** enables or disables the synchronizing option for selected inputs, outputs or function groups on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Sync_Enable (module, channel)
```

### Parameters

**module** Specified module address (1...15). LONG

**channel** Bit pattern for selection of inputs, outputs or function groups that are enabled or disabled: LONG

0 : disable.  
1: enable.

Analog modules: AIn-F-x/16 Rev. E, AIn-F-x/18 Rev. E, AOut-x/16 Rev. E

Bits in <b>channel</b>	31:08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
Channel no.	–	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Digital modules: DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32 Rev. E, PWM-16 Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

Bits in <b>channel</b>	31:02	00
Function group	–	digital channels

Multi I/O modules: MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

Bits in <b>channel</b>	31:04	03	02	01	00
Function group	–	counters	analog inputs	analog outputs	digital channels

### Notes

The default setting after start-up for all modules is the value **0FFFFh**, that is all inputs, outputs or function groups are enabled.

The instruction sets all channels or function groups of a module at the same time. If you want to disable or enable a single channel, you have to indicate the settings of the other channels as well; the same applies to function groups.

With digital modules, you cannot select single channels, but only all channels at the same time.

The synchronizing signal is triggered by **P2\_Sync\_All**.

### See also

[P2\\_Sync\\_All](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Stat](#)

### Valid for

AIn-F-4/16 Rev. E, AIn-F-4/18 Rev. E, AIn-F-8/16 Rev. E, AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, PWM-16(-I) Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E



**Example**

```

#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000], Data_3[1000] As Long
Dim Data_5[1000] As Long

Init:
    REM Enable channel synchronization on the modules 1,2,4,5
    P2_Sync_Enable(1,11b)
    P2_Sync_Enable(2,11b)
    P2_Sync_Enable(4,11b)
    P2_Sync_Enable(5,100b)
    P2_Write_DAC(5,1,0)      'initialize output
    i=1                      'initialize index

Event:
    REM Start conversion of modules 1, 2, 4 and 5 synchronously
    P2_Sync_All(11011b)
    P2_Wait_EOC(1)           'Wait for end of conversion
    REM Read A/D converter 1 of modules 1,2,4
    Data_1[i]=P2_Read_ADCF(1,1)
    Data_2[i]=P2_Read_ADCF(2,1)
    Data_3[i]=P2_Read_ADCF(4,1)

    REM write value into output register of D/A module 5
    P2_Write_DAC(5,1,Data_5[i])
    If (i=1000) Then End    'End process after 1000 repetitions
    Inc(i)                   'Increment index

```



**P2\_Sync\_Mode** enables or disables the synchronization (of conversions) with other modules as master or as slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Sync_Mode(module, mode)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Synchronization mode of the module (0...2): 0: no synchronization (default setting). 1: Synchronization as master module. 2: Synchronization as slave module.	LONG

### Notes

The synchronization allows to have a signal at the event input of the master module simultaneously start conversions on all slave modules. The master module will forward the event signal to the slave modules.

The settings for pre-processing the event signal (**P2\_Event\_Config**, **P2\_Event2\_Config**) may be different for each module.

Only one master module is allowed.

As soon as synchronized slave modules (mode 2) receive the forwarded event signal, they start a conversion (like **P2\_Start\_ConvF** does) simultaneously on all channels. The conversion can be part of a single measurement or of a burst-measurement sequence.

If you synchronize burst-measurement sequences on several modules, you should initialize the modules to the same number of measurements with **P2\_Burst\_Init**. This refers especially to the master / slave synchronization: The number of measurements on the master module must be equal or greater than the number on the slave modules. If not, on the latter modules the burst-measurement sequence will not be ended with the last signal from the master module.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Config](#), [P2\\_Event2\\_Config](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Stat](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_Sync\_Mode



**Example**

```

#Include ADwinPRO_ALL.Inc
#Define count 10000
#Define module 1

Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[count], Data_2[count], Data_3[count] As Long
Dim Data_4[count], Data_5[count], Data_6[count] As Long
Dim Data_7[count], Data_8[count], Data_9[count] As Long
Dim Data_10[count], Data_11[count], Data_12[count] As Long

Init:
P2_Sync_Mode(module,1)      'master module
P2_Sync_Mode(module+1,2)    'slave module 1
P2_Sync_Mode(module+2,2)    'slave module 2
Rem initialize and start burst measurement for 4 channels
P2_Burst_Init(module,15,0,count,1,100b)
P2_Burst_Init(module+1,15,0,count,1,100b)
P2_Burst_Init(module+2,15,0,count,1,100b)
P2_Burst_Start(111b)        'start burst measurement on module 1-3
Processdelay=800            'get trigger point with 50 kHz

Event:
Par_1=P2_Burst_Status(module) 'number of remaining measurements
If (Par_1=0) Then End        'burst sequence finished, go to FINISH

Finish:
Rem copy the last converted data of all 4 channels
P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4(module,count,0,
    Data_1,Data_2,Data_3,Data_4,1,3)
P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4(module+1,count,0,
    Data_5,Data_6,Data_7,Data_8,1,3)
P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4(module+2,count,0,
    Data_10,Data_10,Data_11,Data_12,1,3)

```



**P2\_Sync\_Stat** returns the settings of the synchronizing option of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Sync_Stat(module)
```

### Parameters

**module** Specified module address (1...15). LONG

**ret\_val** Setting of the synchronizing option at the inputs / outputs: LONG

0 : disabled.

1 : enabled.

Analog modules: AIn-F-x/x Rev. E, AOut-x/16 Rev. E

Bits in <b>channel</b>	31:08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
Channel no.	–	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Digital modules: DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32 Rev. E, PWM-16 Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

Bits in <b>channel</b>	31:02	00
Function group	–	digital channels

Multi I/O modules: MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

Bits in <b>channel</b>	31:04	03	02	01	00
Function group	–	counters	analog inputs	analog outputs	digital channels

### Notes

You set the synchronizing option of the channels or function groups with **P2\_Sync\_Enable**.

### See also

[P2\\_Sync\\_All](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Mode](#)

### Valid for

[AIn-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E](#), [AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

## P2\_Sync\_Stat



**Example**

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long

Init:
  REM Is channel 1 on module 1 still disabled?
  If (P2_Sync_Stat(1) And 1 = 0) Then
    REM Enable channel 1 on D/A modules 1+2
    REM disable all other channels
    P2_Sync_Enable(1,1)
    P2_Sync_Enable(2,1)
  EndIf
  i=1                                     'Initialize index

Event:
  REM write values into output registers
  P2_Write_DAC(1,1,Data_1[i])
  P2_Write_DAC(2,1,Data_2[i])
  REM Start output on modules 1+2 synchronously
  P2_Sync_All(11b)
  If (i=1000) Then End                    'End process after 1000 repetitions
  Inc(i)                                 'Increment index
```



### 3.2 Pro II: Digital Channels of CPU Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to digital channels of Pro II CPU modules:

- [CPU\\_Digin](#) (page 24)
- [CPU\\_Digout](#) (page 25)
- [CPU\\_Dig\\_IO\\_Config](#) (page 26)
- [CPU\\_Event\\_Config](#) (page 27)



## CPU\_Digin

Processors since T11. **CPU\_Digin** returns, whether an edge was detected at the input DIG I/O of the processor module since the previous call.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
ret_val = CPU_Digin(channel)
```

### Parameters

<b>channel</b>	Number of the DIG I/O input on the module: 0: DIG I/O 0. 1: DIG I/O 1.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Flag, if a falling edge has been detected at the DIG I/O input: 0: No falling edge detected. 1: Falling edge has been detected at least once.	LONG

### Notes

**CPU\_Digin** is active only if the selected DIG I/O channel is configured as input with **CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config**.

Using **CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config** you set, whether **CPU\_Digin** reacts on a rising or a falling edge. After startup the DIG I/O channels are configured as inputs and for falling edges.

**CPU\_Digin** reads the module's internal flag for falling edges; doing so, the flag will be automatically reset to the value 0.

The inputs DIG I/O work with TTL signals only.

### See also

[CPU\\_Digout](#), [CPU\\_Dig\\_IO\\_Config](#)

### Valid for

[CPU-T11](#), [CPU-T12](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
Dim dummy As Long
```

#### Init:

```
REM Set both DIG I/O channels as input with rising edge  
CPU_Dig_IO_Config(100010b)  
REM Read and thus reset status signal on DIG I/O 1  
dummy = CPU_Digin(1)
```

#### Event:

```
Rem ...  
If (CPU_Digin(1) = 1) Then 'If falling edge has been detected ...  
    End '... end this program  
EndIf  
Rem ...
```



**CPU\_Digout** sets a DIG I/O output of the processor module to the selected TTL level.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
CPU_Digout(channel, level)
```

## Parameters

<b>channel</b>	Number (0, 1) of the DIG I/O output on the processor module.	LONG
<b>level</b>	TTL level of the output: 0: TTL level low. 1: TTL level high.	LONG

## Notes

**CPU\_Digout** is active only if the selected DIG I/O channel is configured as output with **CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config**.

## See also

[CPU\\_Digin](#), [CPU\\_Dig\\_IO\\_Config](#)

## Valid for

[CPU-T11](#), [CPU-T12](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

### Init:

```
Rem set DIG I/O-0 and DIG I/O-1 as outputs
CPU_Dig_IO_Config(110011b)
```

### Event:

```
Rem ...
CPU_Digout(1, 0)           'Set DIG I/O 1 to TTL level low
Rem ...
```

## CPU\_Digout



## CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config

**CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config** configures all DIG I/O channels of the processor module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
CPU_Dig_IO_Config(pattern)
```

### Parameters

**pattern** Bit pattern to configure the DIG I/O channels. **LONG**  
2 bits each configure a channel.  
The other bits have no function.

Bits in <b>pattern</b>	31:06	05:04	03:02	01:00
configure channel	–	DIG I/O-1	–	DIG I/O-0
Bit combination for one channel	Configuration			
<b>00</b>	Channel works as input for falling edges.			
<b>10</b>	Channel works as input for rising edges.			
<b>01 or 11</b>	Channel works as output.			

### Notes

The type of edge may be set for inputs only.

The DIG I/O channels are equipped with pull-up resistors; in order to detect a rising edge, the input has therefore to be actively pulled to TTL level low.

After startup the DIG I/O channels are configured as inputs and for falling edges.

### See also

[CPU\\_Digin](#), [CPU\\_Digout](#), [CPU\\_Event\\_Config](#)

### Valid for

[CPU-T11](#), [CPU-T12](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim dummy As Long

Init:
    REM Set DIG I/O-0 as input with rising edge,
    REM Set DIG I/O-1 as output
    CPU_Dig_IO_Config(110010b)
    REM Read and thus reset status signal on DIG I/O-0
    dummy = CPU_Digin(0)
    Rem ...
```



**CPU\_Event\_Config** configures the Event In channel of the processor module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

CPU_Event_Config(min_hold, edge, prescale)
```

### Parameters

<b>min_hold</b>	Minimum time, which an edge must be held to be accepted: 0: 15ns (Default). 1: 50ns.	LONG
<b>edge</b>	Type of edge, which is accepted: 1: rising edge (Default). 2: fallig edge. 3: ising and falling edge.	LONG
<b>prescale</b>	Number (1...15) of edges, after which an event signal is triggered (Default: 1).	LONG

### Notes

The input Event In works with TTL signals only.

If input signals contain glitches - as far as can't be avoided - you may do the following:

- Set parameter **min\_hold** to 1, to filter glitches.
- Redirect the input signal via an opto couple first.
- Connect the input signal t the module Pro-OPT-16 and enable the module's external event input with **EventEnable**.

### See also

[P2\\_Event\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Read](#)

### Valid for

[CPU-T11](#), [CPU-T12](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

#### Init:

```
REM Configure input EVENT IN for mimimum time of 15 ns,
REM falling edge, 4 edges
CPU_Event_Config(0,2,4)
```

#### Event:

```
REM Externally controlled process starts each time, when
REM 4 falling edges have reached the input EVENT IN.
Rem ...
```

## CPU\_Event\_Config



### 3.3 Pro II: Multi-I/O

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II multi I/O modules:

- [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Latch](#) (page 29)
- [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#) (page 30)
- [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#) (page 31)
- [P2\\_MIO\\_Digin\\_Long](#) (page 32)
- [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout](#) (page 33)
- [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout\\_Long](#) (page 34)
- [P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#) (page 35)
- [P2\\_MIO\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#) (page 36)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find overviews of the instructions corresponding to the *ADwin-Pro* modules.

It is presumed that application examples use the module address 1 for D/A modules.





**P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Latch** transfers digital information from the inputs to the input latches and/or from the output latches to the outputs on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
P2_MIO_Dig_Latch(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	------------------------------------	------

## Notes

We recommend first programming the channels as inputs or outputs using **P2\_MIO\_DigProg**, except for TRA and OPT channels.

With digital inputs, the instructions reads the input signals into the input latches. With digital outputs, the instruction passes the values of the output latches to the outputs.

If the module is released for synchronization by **P2\_Sync\_Enable**, **P2\_Sync\_All** has the same functions as **P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Latch**.

## See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#)

## Valid for

[MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Rem example for MIO-4 / MIO-4-ET1
```

### Init:

```
Rem set channels 0...3 as outputs, 4...7 as inputs
P2_MIO_DigProg(1,01b)
P2_MIO_Dig_Write_Latch(1,0) 'set output bits to 0
```

### Event:

```
Rem latch inputs and output the content of output latches
P2_MIO_Dig_Latch(1)
Par_1 = P2_MIO_Dig_Read_Latch(1) 'read input bits and ...
P2_MIO_Dig_Write_Latch(1,Par_1) 'output with next event
```

## P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Latch



## P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Read\_Latch

**P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Read\_Latch** returns the bits from the latch register for the digital inputs of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_MIO_Dig_Read_Latch(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern of the latch register. Each bit corresponds to a digital input (see table).	LONG

MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...20	19 ... 16	15...8	7 6 ... 1 0
Input	–	OPT4 ... OPT1	–	7 6 ... 1 0

MIO-D12 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...12	11 ... 0
Input	–	OPT11 ... OPT0

### Notes

We recommend first programming the specified channels as inputs using **P2\_MIO\_Digprog**, except for OPT inputs.

The current status of the digital inputs can be transferred to the latch register with the following instructions:

- **P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Latch**
- **P2\_Sync\_All** (when activated for the module)

### See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#)

### Valid for

[MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Dim value As Long
```

#### Init:

```
Rem set channels 07:00 of modules 1+2 as inputs
P2_MIO_Digprog(1,00b)
P2_MIO_Digprog(2,00b)
```

#### Event:

```
Rem copy digital output levels of both modules synchronously
Rem into the latches
P2_Sync_All(11b)
Par_1 = P2_MIO_Dig_Read_Latch(1) 'read latch of module 1
Par_2 = P2_MIO_Dig_Read_Latch(2) 'read latch of module 2
```



**P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Write\_Latch** writes a 32 bit value into the latch register for the digital outputs on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_MIO_Dig_Write_Latch(module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern. Each bit corresponds to a digital output (see table).	LONG

MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...28	27 ... 24	23...8	7 6 ... 1 0
Output	–	TRA4 ... TRA1	–	7 6 ... 1 0

MIO-D12 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...12	27 ... 16	15...0
Output	–	TRA11 ... TRA0	–

## Notes

The specified channels must first be programmed as outputs using **P2\_MIO\_Digprog**, except for TRA outputs.

You may set the value of the latch register for digital outputs with **P2\_MIO\_Digout**.

## See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

[MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

Init:
    P2_MIO_Digprog(1, 11b)    'module channels 07:00 as outputs

Event:
    Rem output information of output latch to the pins
    P2_MIO_Dig_Latch(1)
    Rem write a long word to the output latch
    P2_MIO_Dig_Write_Latch(1, Par_1)
```

## P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Write\_Latch



## P2\_MIO\_Digin\_Long

**P2\_MIO\_Digin\_Long** returns the status of the inputs (bits 7...0) of the specified module as bit pattern

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_MIO_Digin_Long(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern. Each bit (7...0) corresponds to the input status of a digital input (see table). Bit = 0: Input has low level. Bit = 1: Input has high level.	LONG

MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...20	19 ... 16	15...8	7 6 ... 1 0
Input	–	OPT4 ... OPT1	–	7 6 ... 1 0

MIO-D12 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...12	11 ... 0
Input	–	OPT11 ... OPT0

### Notes

We recommend first programming the specified channels as inputs using **P2\_MIO\_Digprog**, except for OPT inputs.

### See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

[MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

Init:
    P2_MIO_Digprog(1,00b)      'channels 07:00 as inputs

Event:
    Par_1 = P2_MIO_Digin_Long(1) 'read all inputs
```



**P2\_MIO\_Digout** sets a single output of the specified module to the level "high" or "low". All other outputs remain unchanged.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_MIO_Digout (module, output, value)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>output</b>	Number of the output to be set. MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E 0...7: DIO channels. 24...27: TRA outputs. MIO-D12 Rev. E 16...27: TRA outputs.	LONG
<b>value</b>	New status of the selected output: 0: Low level. 1: High level.	LONG

## Notes

The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_MIO\_Digprog**; except for TRA outputs.

With **P2\_MIO\_Digout**, you can set or clear any output without changing the status of the remaining outputs.

## See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#)

## Valid for

[MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

### Init:

```
Rem channels 0...3 as inputs, 4...7 as outputs
P2_MIO_Digprog(1,10b)
```

### Event:

```
Rem read input bits and check if channel 3 is set
If (P2_MIO_Digin_Long(1) And 1000b = 1) Then
    P2_MIO_Digout(1,5,0)    'channel 3 is set: clear bit 5
Else
    P2_MIO_Digout(1,5,1)    'channel 3 is set: set bit 5
EndIf
```

## P2\_MIO\_Digout



## P2\_MIO\_Digout\_Long

**P2\_MIO\_Digout\_Long** sets or clears all outputs on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_MIO_Digout_Long(module,pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern that sets the digital outputs: Bit = 0: Set output to level "low". Bit = 1: Set output to level "high".	LONG

MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...28	27 ... 24	23...8	7 6 ... 1 0
Output	–	TRA4 ... TRA1	–	7 6 ... 1 0

MIO-D12 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...12	27 ... 16	15...0
Output	–	TRA11 ... TRA0	–

### Notes

The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_MIO\_Digprog**, except for TRA outputs.

### See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#)

### Valid for

[MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

Init:
    P2_MIO_Digprog(1,01111b) 'channels 07:00 as outputs

Event:
    P2_MIO_Digout_Long(1,128) 'Output 128 as binary value on the
                                'channels
```



**P2\_MIO\_DigProg** programs the digital channels 0...7 of the specified module as inputs or outputs in groups of 4.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_MIO_Digprog(module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern that sets the channels as inputs or outputs: Bit = 0: Set channel as input. Bit = 1: Set channel as output.	LONG

Bit no.	31...2	1	0
channel no.	–	07:04	03:00

## Notes

After power-up of the system the channels 0...7 are configured as inputs.

Channels can only be set as inputs or outputs in groups of 4, 2 relevant bits only, the other bits are ignored.

OPT channels are statically set as inputs and TRA channels as outputs; they cannot be changed.

## See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

[P2\\_MIO\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

Init:
    Rem Configure channels 0...3 of module no. 1 as inputs
    Rem and channels 4...7 as outputs
    P2_MIO_Digprog(1, 10b)
```

## P2\_MIO\_DigProg



## P2\_MIO\_Get\_Digout\_Long

**P2\_MIO\_Get\_Digout\_Long** returns the contents of the output latch (register for digital outputs) on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_MIO_Get_Digout_Long(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Contents of the output latch. Each bit corresponds to the status of a digital output (see table): Bit = 0: Output has low level. Bit = 1: Output has high level.	LONG

MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...28	27 ... 24	23...8	7 6 ... 1 0
Output	–	TRA4 ... TRA1	–	7 6 ... 1 0

MIO-D12 Rev. E

Bit no.	31...12	27 ... 16	15...0
Output	–	TRA11 ... TRA0	–

### Notes

Returning the current status of the outputs instead of the output latch is technically impossible.

### See also

[P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

[P2\\_MIO\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_MIO\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

#### Event:

*Rem read return bits 31:00 from the latch*

```
Par_1 = P2_MIO_Get_Digout_Long(1)
```



### 3.4 Pro II: Analog Input Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II modules with analog inputs:

#### Analog Inputs with Multiplexer

- [P2\\_ADC](#) (page 39)
- [P2\\_ADC24](#) (page 40)
- [P2\\_ADC\\_Read\\_Limit](#) (page 41)
- [P2\\_ADC\\_Set\\_Limit](#) (page 43)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#) (page 44)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADC24](#) (page 45)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADC\\_SConv](#) (page 46)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADC\\_SConv24](#) (page 47)
- [P2\\_SE\\_Diff](#) (page 48)
- [P2\\_Seq\\_Init](#) (page 49)
- [P2\\_Seq\\_Read](#) (page 52)
- [P2\\_Seq\\_Read24](#) (page 54)
- [P2\\_Seq\\_Read\\_Packed](#) (page 56)
- [P2\\_Seq\\_Start](#) (page 58)
- [P2\\_Seq\\_Wait](#) (page 59)
- [P2\\_Set\\_Mux](#) (page 60)
- [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#) (page 61)
- [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#) (page 62)
- [P2\\_Wait\\_Mux](#) (page 63)

#### Analog Inputs with Fast ADC and Burst Sequence

- [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#) (page 64)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#) (page 66)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#) (page 68)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#) (page 70)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#) (page 80)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Index](#) (page 84)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Read](#) (page 86)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked1](#) (page 89)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked2](#) (page 91)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked4](#) (page 93)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked8](#) (page 95)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Reset](#) (page 97)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#) (page 99)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#) (page 100)
- [P2\\_Burst\\_Stop](#) (page 102)
- [P2\\_Set\\_Average\\_Filter](#) (page 104)



**Analog Inputs with Fast ADC**

- [P2\\_ADCF \(page 105\)](#)
- [P2\\_ADCF24 \(page 106\)](#)
- [P2\\_ADCF\\_Mode \(page 107\)](#)
- [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit \(page 110\)](#)
- [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit \(page 111\)](#)
- [P2\\_ADCF\\_Reset\\_Min\\_Max \(page 112\)](#)
- [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Min\\_Max4 \(page 113\)](#)
- [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Min\\_Max8 \(page 115\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF \(page 117\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF24 \(page 118\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4 \(page 119\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_24B \(page 120\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8 \(page 121\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_24B \(page 122\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed \(page 123\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed \(page 124\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF32 \(page 125\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv \(page 126\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv24 \(page 127\)](#)
- [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv32 \(page 128\)](#)
- [P2\\_Set\\_Gain \(page 129\)](#)
- [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF \(page 130\)](#)
- [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF \(page 131\)](#)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



**P2\_ADC** runs a complete conversion on an ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_ADC(module, input_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>input_no</b>	Number of the analog input (1...8 or 1...32).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Result of the conversion (0...65535).	LONG

## Notes

P2\_ADC is characterized by a sequence of several instructions:

P2_Set_Mux	→	...	→	P2_Start_Conv	→	P2_Wait_EOC	→	P2_Read_ADC
set multiplexer to an input channel		wait for multiplexer settling		Start A/D conversion		Wait for end of conversion		Read out the converted value

If the multiplexer is set to the same channel as the previous conversion, the settling time is skipped automatically.

If you want to set the gain, use **P2\_Set\_Mux**.

## See also

[P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define value Par_1
```

### Event:

```
REM measure 16-bit value at analog input 4
value = P2_ADC(1, 4)
FPar_1 = (value - 8000h) * 20 / 10000h 'conversion to Volt
```

## P2\_ADC



## P2\_ADC24

**P2\_ADC24** runs a complete conversion on an ADC of the specified module. The return value is formatted to 24 bit.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_ADC24(module, input_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>input_no</b>	Number of the analog input (1...8 or 1...32).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Result of the conversion (0...16777215 = $2^{24}-1$ ); with 18-bit ADCs, the 6 LSBs are always 0.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_ADC24** is characterized by a sequence of several instructions:

P2_Set_Mux	→	...	→	P2_Start_Conv	→	P2_Wait_EOC	→	P2_Read_ADC24
set multiplexer to an input channel		wait for multiplexer settling		Start A/D conversion		Wait for end of conversion		Read out the converted value

If the multiplexer is set to the same channel as the previous conversion, the settling time is skipped automatically.

Gain is always set to 1, the settings of **P2\_Set\_Mux** do not apply.

If a measurement value has a resolution less than 24 bit, the "missing" bits in the return value are filled with zeros.

As an example, the measurement value of an 18-bit ADC is located in the bits 6...23 of the return value; the measurement value is shifted to the left by 6 bits and the bits 0...5 are zeros.

Bit no.	31...24	23...6	05...00
Content	0	18-bit meas. value	0

### See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#define value Par_1
```

#### Event:

```
REM measure 24-bit value at analog input 4
value = P2_ADC24(1, 4)
FPar_1 = (value - 800000h) * 20 / 1000000h 'conversion to Volt
```



**P2\_ADC\_Read\_Limit** returns the flags of limit-overflow and -underrun from 16 ADCs of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_ADC_Read_Limit(module, ch_group)
```

## Parameters

**module** Selected module address (1...15). LONG

**ch\_group** Group of 16 channels each:  
1: Channels 1...16  
2: Channels 17...32

**ret\_val** Bit pattern representing the limit-overflow and -underrun flags: LONG

overflow of upper limit								
ch_group	Bit No.	31	30	29	...	18	17	16
1	Channel no.	16	15	14	...	3	2	1
2	Channel no.	32	31	30	...	19	18	17
underrun of lower limit								
ch_group	Bit No.	15	14	13	...	2	1	0
1	Channel no.	16	15	14	...	3	2	1
2	Channel no.	32	31	30	...	19	18	17

## Notes

The limits are set with **P2\_ADC\_Set\_Limit**.

Reading the flags resets all flags of a channel group to zero.

We recommend reading the flags in the **Init:** section once, as to ensure all flags be reset. This is even more important with an externally controlled process.

## See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Set\\_Limit](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_ADC\_Read\_Limit



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim flags As Long

Init:
    P2_SE_Diff(1,1)           'Differential inputs
    P2_ADC_Set_Limit(1, 2, 42768,256) 'Set limits for channel 2
    P2_Seq_Init(1,3,0,10b,0) 'continuous max mode, Kanal 2
    P2_Seq_Start(1)           'Start sequence control
    P2_Seq_Wait(1)
    flags = P2_ADC_Read_Limit(1,1) 'Reset flags by reading

Event:
    flags = P2_ADC_Read_Limit(1,1) 'read flags of channels 1...16
    If ((flags And 10b) = 10b) Then
        REM limit-underrun on channel 2
        Inc Par_1
    EndIf
    If ((flags And 20000h) = 20000h) Then
        REM limit-overflow on channel 2
        Inc Par_2
    EndIf
```



**P2\_ADC\_Set\_Limit** sets the upper and lower limit for one ADC of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_ADC_Set_Limit(module, input_no, high, low)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>input_no</b>	Number of the analog input (1...8 or 1...32).	LONG
<b>high</b>	Upper limit (0...65535) of the channel. Default: 65535.	LONG
<b>low</b>	Lower limit (0...65535) of the channel. Default: 0.	LONG

## Notes

If a converted value exceeds the upper limit, the channel's flag is set. **P2\_ADC\_Read\_Limit** reads and thus resets the flags.

The same way a channel's flag is set for a converted value falling below the lower limit.

A limit-overflow or -underrun does not trigger an event signal.

## See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Read\\_Limit](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim flags As Long

Init:
P2_SE_Diff(1,1)           'Differential inputs
P2_ADC_Set_Limit(1, 2, 42768,256) 'Set limits for channel 2
P2_Seq_Init(1,3,0,10b,0) 'continuous max mode, Kanal 2
P2_Seq_Start(1)           'Start sequence control
P2_Seq_Wait(1)
flags = P2_ADC_Read_Limit(1,1) 'Reset flags by reading

Event:
flags = P2_ADC_Read_Limit(1,1) 'read flags of channels 1...16
If ((flags And 10b) = 10b) Then
    REM limit-underrun on channel 2
    Inc Par_1
EndIf
If ((flags And 20000h) = 20000h) Then
    REM limit-overflow on channel 2
    Inc Par_2
EndIf
```

## P2\_ADC\_Set\_Limit



## P2\_Read\_ADC

**P2\_Read\_ADC** returns the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
ret_val = P2_Read_ADC(module)
```

### Parameters

module	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
ret_val	Value from the ADC (0...65535).	LONG

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC\\_SConv](#)

### Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
Dim value1 As Long           'Declaration  
  
Event:  
P2_Set_Mux(1,0100000010b) 'set MUX to input 3, gain 2  
Rem wait for multiplexer settling, here 4 µs  
P2_Sleep(400)  
P2_Start_Conv(1)           'Start AD conversion  
P2_Wait_EOC(1)             'Wait for end of conversion  
value1 = P2_Read_ADC(1)    'Read value from ADC
```



**P2\_Read\_ADC24** returns the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_ADC24(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Value from the ADC (0...16777215 = $2^{24}-1$ ).	LONG

## Notes

If a measurement value has a resolution less than 24 bit, the "missing" bits in the return value „fehlenden“ are filled with zeros.

As an example, the measurement value of an 18-bit ADC is located in the bits 6...23 of the return value; the measurement value is shifted to the left by 6 bits and the bits 0...5 are zeros.

Bit no.	31...24	23...6	05...00
Content	0	18-bit meas. value	0

## See also

[P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADC\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC\\_SConv24](#)

## Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value1 As Long 'Declaration

Event:
P2_Set_Mux(1,0100000010b) 'set MUX to input 3, gain 2
Rem wait for multiplexer settling, here 4 µs
P2_Sleep(400)
P2_Start_Conv(1) 'Start AD conversion
P2_Wait_EOC(1) 'Wait for end of conversion
value1 = P2_Read_ADC24(1) 'Read 24-bit value from the ADC
```

## P2\_Read\_ADC24



## P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv

**P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv** reads out the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.

The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_Read_ADC_SConv(module)
```

### Parameters

module	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
ret_val	Value from the ADC (0...65535).	LONG

### See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC\\_SConv24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
Dim i As Long  
Dim Data_1[1000] As Long 'Declaration  
  
Init:  
i=1  
P2_Set_Mux(1,0100000010b)'set MUX to input 3, gain 2  
Rem wait for multiplexer settling, here 4 µs  
P2_Sleep(400)  
P2_Start_Conv(1) 'start A/D conversion  
  
Event:  
P2_Wait_EOC(1)  
Data_1[i] = P2_Read_ADC_SConv(1)'read and start A/D converter  
Inc(i) 'increment index  
If (i=1001) Then End 'End process after 1000 values
```



**P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv24** reads the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.

The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_ADC_SConv24 (module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Value from the ADC ( $0 \dots 16777215 = 2^{24}-1$ ).	LONG

## See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC\\_SConv](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[1000] As Long 'Declaration

Init:
  i=1
  P2_Set_Mux(1,0100000010b) 'set MUX to input 3, gain 2
  Rem wait for multiplexer settling, here 4 µs
  P2_Sleep(400)
  P2_Start_Conv(1)          'start A/D conversion

Event:
  P2_Wait_EOC(1)
  Data_1[i] = P2_Read_ADC_SConv24(1) 'Read + start A/D converter
  Inc(i)          'increment index
  If (i=1001) Then End      'End process after 1000 values
```

## P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv24



## P2\_SE\_Diff

**P2\_SE\_Diff** sets the operating mode single ended or differential for all analog inputs of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_SE_Diff(module,mode)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Operating mode of analog inputs. 0: single ended. 1: differential (default).	LONG

### Notes

The operating mode single ended provides 32 inputs, in differential mode there are 16 inputs. After power-up of the device all inputs are set to differential mode.

### See also

[P2\\_ADC](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
Init:  
  P2_SE_Diff(1,0)           'set module address 1 to s.e.  
  
  P2_SE_Diff(2,1)           'set module address 2 to diff.
```



**P2\_Seq\_Init** initializes the sequential control of the specified module.

These settings are done: Operating mode, gain factor, channel selection and multiplexer settling time (similar for all channels).

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
P2_Seq_Init(module, mode, gain, channels, mux_time)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Operating mode of the sequential control: 0: Single conversion (default), no sequential control. 1: Mode "single shot", single conversion cycle. 2: Mode "continuous", continuous conversion. 3: Mode "continuous max" conversion using max. speed.	LONG
<b>gain</b>	Gain factor (modes 1 ... 3 only): 0 factor = 1, voltage range -10V...+10V. 1 factor = 2, voltage range -5V...+5V. 2 factor = 4, voltage range -2.5V...+2.5V. 3 factor = 8, voltage range 1.25V...+1.25V.	LONG
<b>channels</b>	Bit pattern to select the channels for conversion as channel group. Bit = 0: Don't convert. Bit = 1: Do conversion.	LONG

Bit no.	31	...	7	...	2	1	0
Channel no.	32	...	8	...	3	2	1

<b>mux_time</b>	Number of time units, which sets the settling time of the sequential control: 0: Standard waiting time (125 = 2.5µs). 125...2 <sup>31</sup> : Waiting time in units of 20ns.	LONG
-----------------	--	------

## Notes

After power-up mode 0 is active.

Modes 1...3 activate the sequential control of the module, single conversions with **P2\_ADC** are disabled then. The sequential control consecutively runs a conversion on several channels. The sequential control is always related to the channel group being selected by **channels**.

The modes differ in the following items:

Mode	Kind of conversion
0 Standard:	Single conversion at one channel without sequential control, see <b>P2_ADC</b> .
1 single shot:	The sequential control is started by <b>P2_Seq_Start</b> ; it ends as soon as each of the selected channels is converted once.  The end of the sequential control is queried with <b>P2_Seq_Wait</b> and measurement values are read with <b>P2_Seq_Read</b> .

## P2\_Seq\_Init



Mode	Kind of conversion
2 continuous:	The sequential control converts all selected channels for each process cycle.  The conversion is started with <b>P2_Seq_Start</b> as last instruction in section <b>Init:</b> . The end of conversion (for all channels) is automatically synchronized with the beginning of the next process cycle. Therefore, all measurement values can—and should be—read with <b>Seq_Read</b> at the beginning of each process cycle.
3 continuous max:	The sequential control converts the selected channels continuously, providing new measurement values all the time. That is, conversion and process cycle run non-synchronously.  The conversion is started with <b>P2_Seq_Start</b> . Inside a process cycle <b>P2_Seq_Read</b> just reads the newest measurement value.

Please note for mode 2 (continuous): The synchronization happens only once and is only valid for the set cycle time (**Processdelay**); the **Processdelay** must be set before using **Seq\_Init**. If the process timing changes, e.g. by changing the cycle time, the synchronization is lost. The consequence is, measurement values are being read too early and thus multiple, or measurement values are lost, because they are already overwritten by new values before reading.

The instruction is not suitable for libraries, except the parameter **mode** is given as constant value, and one of the modes 0, 1, 3 is selected.

In a channel group, any module channel may be selected. The channels of a group are automatically sorted in ascending order of channel numbers, that is the sequential control converts the channel with the lowest number first. Not selected channels are skipped, and there are no measurement values assigned to them.

Further **Seq** instructions always and solely refer to the group of selected channels. Thus, if a channel group consists of 3 channels, you can read 3 measurement values only.



With 32-input modules, the inputs must be set as single ended or differential with **P2\_SE\_Diff**.

The time between 2 conversions of the sequential control equals the multiplexer settling time (parameter **mux\_time**).

Shorter multiplexer settling time tends to result in less accurate measurement values and longer settling time in more accurate values. The given range of values should therefore not be underrun.



If the internal resistance of the signal's voltage source is too great, the pre-set multiplexer settling time is too short for an accurate measurement. You can change the multiplexer settling time with the parameter **mux\_time**.

#### See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read24](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SE\\_Diff](#)

#### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Define module 1
#include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Dim Data_1[16] As Long At DM_Local

Init:
    Processdelay = 300000      'T11: 1ms
    P2_SE_Diff(module,0)      'set inputs to single ended
    REM sequential control: Mode continuous, gain 2,
    REM even-numbered channels of module AIN-32,
    REM standard settling time
    P2_Seq_Init(module,2,1,AAAAAAAh,0)
    REM start measuring sequence on module 1
    P2_Seq_Start(Shift_Left(1,module-1))

Event:
    REM read values and copy into Data_1
    P2_Seq_Read(module,16,Data_1,1)
```



## P2\_Seq\_Read

**P2\_Seq\_Read** reads a given number of values (16 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.  
Each array element holds 1 measurement value.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Seq_Read(module, count, array[], array_idx)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Even number (2...32) of read measurement values. An odd number is not allowed. The number of values should not exceed the number of channels in the channel group.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array to store the measurement values.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: first array element to store a value in (1...n).	LONG

### Notes

You can only reasonably use this instruction if the sequential control of the module has been activated before and a channel group was defined with **P2\_Seq\_Init**.

If more measurement values are read than there are channels in the channel group, the surplus values are undefined and should be discarded. If a channel group consists of an odd number of channels inevitably one surplus value has to be read.

The measurement values of the channel group are copied into the destination array in ascending order beginning at the lowest channel number.

### See also

[P2\\_Seq\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read24](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Wait](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1
Dim Data_1[16] As Long At DM_Local

Init:
    P2_SE_Diff(module,0)      'set inputs to single ended
    REM sequential control: continuous Mode, gain 1
    REM odd-numbered channels, standard settling time
    P2_Seq_Init(module,3,0,55555555h,0)
    P2_Seq_Start(Shift_Left(1, module-1)) 'start sequential control
    P2_Seq_Wait(module)       'wait until all selected channels
                              'are converted once

Event:
    Rem copy current values from the module into Data_1
    P2_Seq_Read(module,16,Data_1,1)
```



## P2\_Seq\_Read24

**P2\_Seq\_Read24** reads a given number of values (18 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.

Each array element holds 1 measurement value.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Seq_Read24 (module, count, array [], array_idx)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number (1...32) of read measurement values. The number of values should not exceed the number of channels in the channel group.	LONG
<b>array []</b>	Destination array to store the measurement values.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: first array element to store a value in (1...n).	LONG

### Notes

You can only reasonably use this instruction if the sequential control of the module has been activated before and a channel group was defined with **P2\_Seq\_Init**.

If more values are read than there are channels in the channel group, the surplus values are undefined and should be discarded.

The measurement values of the channel group are copied into the destination array in ascending order beginning at the lowest channel number.

If a measurement value has a resolution less than 24 bit, the "missing" bits in the return value are filled with zeros.

As an example, the measurement value of an 18-bit ADC is located in the bits 6...23 of the return value; the measurement value is shifted to the left by 6 bits and the bits 0...5 are zeros.

Bit no.	31...24	23...6	05...00
Content	0	18-bit meas. value	0

### See also

[P2\\_Seq\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Wait](#)

### Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1
Dim Data_1[16] As Long At DM_Local

Init:
    P2_SE_Diff(module,0)      'set inputs to single ended
    REM sequential control: continuous Mode, gain 1
    REM odd-numbered channels, standard settling time
    P2_Seq_Init(module,3,0,55555555h,0)
    P2_Seq_Start(Shift_Left(1, module-1)) 'start sequential control
    REM wait until all selected channels are converted once
    P2_Seq_Wait(module)      '

Event:
    Rem Copy current values from the module into Data_1
    P2_Seq_Read24(module,16,Data_1,1)
```



## P2\_Seq\_Read\_Packed

**P2\_Seq\_Read\_Packed** reads an even number of value pairs (16 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.

Each array element holds 2 measurement values.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Seq_Read_Packed(module, count, array[], array_idx)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number of value pairs to read (1...16). The number of read values should not exceed the number of channels in the channel group.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array to store the measurement values.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: first array element to store a value in (1...n).	LONG

### Notes

You can only reasonably use this instruction if the sequential control of the module has been activated before and a channel group was defined with **P2\_Seq\_Init**.

If more measurement values are read than there are channels in the channel group, the surplus values are undefined and should be discarded. If a channel group consists of an odd number of channels inevitably one surplus value has to be read.

The measurement values of the channel group are copied into the destination array in ascending order beginning at the lowest channel number and in pairs. An array element contains the value of the channel with the smaller number in the lower word, the value of the higher channel number in the upper word.

### See also

[P2\\_Seq\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read24](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Wait](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Dim Data_1[8], Data_2[8] As Long At DM_Local

Init:
P2_SE_Diff(1,0)           'set module 1 inputs to single ended
P2_SE_Diff(5,0)           'set module 5 inputs to single ended
REM modules 1+5: Sequential control continuous mode, gain 1,
REM even-numbered channels (2...16), standard settling time
P2_Seq_Init(1,3,0,0AAAAh,0)
P2_Seq_Init(5,3,0,0AAAAh,0)
P2_Seq_Start(10001b)      'start sequence control on modules 1+5
P2_Seq_Wait(1)            'wait until all selected channels
                           'are converted once

Event:
REM read 16 values and copy into Data_1 and Data_2
P2_Seq_Read_Packed(1,8,Data_1,1)
P2_Seq_Read_Packed(5,8,Data_2,1)
```



## P2\_Seq\_Start

**P2\_Seq\_Start** starts the sequence control on all selected modules at the same time.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Seq_Start(module_pattern)
```

### Parameters

**module\_** Bit pattern to set the module addresses: LONG  
**pattern** Bit = 0: Ignore module address.  
 Bit = 1: Select module address.

Bit pattern	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

### Notes

You can only reasonably use this instruction if the sequential control of the module has been activated before with **P2\_Seq\_Init**.

If a module without sequence control is selected, the instruction may cause unpredictable consequences.

### See also

[P2\\_Seq\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read24](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Wait](#)

### Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4 'Module address

Dim Data_1[32] As Long At DM_Local
Dim i As Long

Init:
P2_SE_Diff(module,0) 'set inputs to single ended
REM set sequential control to single shot,
REM gain 1, all channels,
REM standard settling time
P2_Seq_Init(module,1,0,0FFFFFFFh,0)
P2_Seq_Start(Shift_Left(1,module-1)) 'start sequential control

Event:
P2_Seq_Wait(module) 'wait for end of conversion
P2_Seq_Read(module,32,Data_1,1) 'read 32 channels ...
For i=1 To 32
REM convert digit to Volt and store
Data_1[i] = (Data_1[i]-32768)*20/65536
Next i
P2_Seq_Start(Shift_Left(1,module-1)) 'start next sequence
```



**P2\_Seq\_Wait** waits until the sequence control has converted and stored all channels of the channel group on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Seq_Wait (module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	-----------------------------------	------

## Notes

You can only reasonably use this instruction if the sequential control of the module has been activated before with **P2\_Seq\_Init**.

If sequence controls have been started on several modules at the same time (and with the same parameter values), they will end at the same time, too.

## See also

[P2\\_Seq\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read24](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Read\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Seq\\_Start](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4           'Module address
#Define channels 16        'number channels, may be adjusted

Dim Data_1[channels] As Long At DM_Local
Dim Data_2[channels] As Float At DM_Local
Dim i As Long

Init:
  Processdelay=100000
  P2_SE_Diff(module,1)      'set inputs to differential
  REM set sequential control to single shot,
  REM gain 1, all channels as bit pattern,
  REM settling time 0,5 µs
  P2_Seq_Init(module,3,0,(2^channels-1),50)
  P2_Seq_Start(Shift_Left(1,module-1)) 'start sequence control

Event:
  P2_Seq_Wait(module)       'wait for end of conversion
  P2_Seq_Read(module,channels,Data_1,1) 'read channels
  For i=1 To channels
    REM convert digit to Volt and store
    Data_2[i] = (Data_1[i]-32768)*20/65536
  Next i
  P2_Seq_Start(Shift_Left(1,module-1)) 'start next sequence
```

## P2\_Seq\_Wait



## P2\_Set\_Mux

**P2\_Set\_Mux** sets the multiplexer of the specified module to the selected input and to the selected gain.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
P2_Set_Mux(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern for multiplexer settings (see table); bits 8...9 do gain settings, bits 0...4 set the number of the input channel.	LONG

Bit no.								
31:7	9	8	7...5	4	3	2	1	0
no function	gain		–	Multiplexer input				
	1 = 00b		–	input 1: 00000b				
	2 = 01b			input 2: 00001b				
	4 = 10b			...				
	8 = 11b			input 32: 11111b				

### Notes

Combine the adequate bit combinations for gain and multiplexer input to find the wanted multiplexer settings.

You may set the bits of parameter **pattern** in binary format or convert them into hexadecimal or decimal format. For hex or binary formats, please note the character suffix **h** and **b**.

Please note the required multiplexer settling time (see hardware documentation). Make sure that this settling time passes at minimum between setting the multiplexer and start of conversion.

### See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value1 As Long 'Declaration

Event:
P2_Set_Mux(1, 0100000010b) 'set MUX to input 3, gain 2
Rem wait for multiplexer settling, here 4 µs
P2_Sleep(400)
P2_Start_Conv(1) 'start AD conversion
P2_Wait_EOC(1) 'Wait for end of conversion
value1 = P2_Read_ADC(1) 'Read value from ADC
```



**P2\_Start\_Conv** starts the conversion on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
P2_Start_Conv (module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	-----------------------------------	------

## Notes

The conversion can be started synchronously to actions on other modules with the instruction **P2\_Sync\_All**.

## See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOC](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#)

## Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value As Long 'Declaration
```

### Event:

```
P2_Set_Mux(1,0100000010b) 'set MUX to input 3, gain 2
Rem wait for multiplexer settling, here 4 µs
P2_Sleep(400)
P2_Start_Conv(1) 'start AD conversion
P2_Wait_EOC(1) 'Wait for end of conversion
value = P2_Read_ADC(1) 'Read value from ADC
```

## P2\_Start\_Conv



## P2\_Wait\_EOC

**P2\_Wait\_EOC** waits for the end of conversion on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_Wait_EOC(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	-----------------------------------	------

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-16/18-C Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D Rev. E](#), [Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E](#), [Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
Dim value As Long 'Declaration
```

#### Event:

```
P2_Set_Mux(1,0100000010b) 'set MUX to input 3, gain 2  
Rem wait for multiplexer settling, here 4 µs  
P2_Sleep(400)  
P2_Start_Conv(1) 'start AD conversion  
P2_Wait_EOC(1) 'Wait for end of conversion  
value = P2_Read_ADC(1) 'Read value from ADC
```



**P2\_Wait\_Mux** waits for the end of the multiplexer settling on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
P2_Wait_Mux(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	-----------------------------------	------

## Notes

If you set the multiplexer to a different channel using **P2\_Set\_Mux** it takes a defined time until the multiplexer is settled. The instruction **P2\_Wait\_Mux** waits until this moment, so immediately afterwards you can start a A/D conversion.

If the multiplexer is set to the same channel as the previous conversion, or if the multiplexer has already settled, the waiting time is skipped automatically.

## See also

[P2\\_ADC](#), [P2\\_ADC24](#), [P2\\_Set\\_Mux](#), [P2\\_Start\\_Conv](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADC](#)

## Valid for

Aln-16/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-16/18-C Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D Rev. E, Aln-32/18-D-TiCo Rev. E, Aln-8/18 Rev. E, Aln-8/18-8B Rev. E, Aln-8/18-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1
```

### Init:

```
P2_Seq_Init(module,0,0,0,0) 'switch off sequential control mode
P2_Set_Mux(module,0b)      'set multiplexer to input 1, gain 1
P2_Wait_Mux(module)
P2_Start_Conv(module)      'start AD conversion
Processdelay=30000         'cycle-time 0.1 ms
```

### Event:

```
P2_Set_Mux(module,0100000001b) 'set MUX to input 2, gain 2
P2_Wait_EOC(module)            'wait for end of conversion
Par_1 = P2_Read_ADC(module)    'read channel value 1 from the ADC
P2_Wait_Mux(module)            'wait for end of settling time
P2_Start_Conv(module)          'start AD conversion
P2_Set_Mux(module,0b)          'set MUX to input 1, gain 1
P2_Wait_EOC(module)            'wait for end of conversion
Par_2 = P2_Read_ADC(module)    'read channel value 2 from the ADC

P2_Wait_Mux(module)            'wait for end of settling time
P2_Start_Conv(module)          'start AD conversion
```

## P2\_Wait\_Mux



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked1

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked1** copies an amount of the last measured values of a channel from the memory of the specified module into an array.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked1(module, count, array[],
                           array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values to be transferred. The amount must be divisible by 8.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where the measurement values are transferred. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 1 channel (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The instruction reads the amount of **count** measurement values that are stored in the module memory. **count** should be lower by the factor 2 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter **flowrate** must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)





### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4

Dim Data_1[1000] As Long
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate cont. burst sequence for channel 1 using 20ns
    REM period duration, save 2^26 samples from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,1,0,67108864,1,010b)
    REM Start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    Processdelay=10000000

Event:
    REM Read last 1000 samples from channel (slowly) and store
    REM in Data_1
    P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked1(module,1000,Data_1,1,1)
```



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked2

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked2** copies an amount of the last measurement values of 2 channels from the memory of the specified module into 2 arrays.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked2(module, count, array1[],
                          array2[], array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values per channel to be transferred. The amount must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>arrayx[]</b>	Destination arrays for the measurement values of channels 1 and 2. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 2 channels (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The instruction reads the amount of **count** measurement values that are stored in the module memory. **count** should be lower by the factor 2 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter **flowrate** must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)





## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.INC
#Define module 4

Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate cont. burst sequence for channels 1...2 using 60ns
    REM period duration, save 2^26 samples per channel starting
    REM from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,3,0,67108860,3,010b)
    REM Start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    P2_Set_LED(module,1)
    Processdelay=10000000

Event:
    REM Read last 1000 samples per channel (slowly) and store
    REM in Data_1 and Data_2
    P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked2(module,1000,Data_1,Data_2,1,1)
```



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked4

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked4** copies an amount of the last measurement values of 4 channels from the memory of the specified module into 4 arrays.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked4(module, count, array1[],
    array2[], array3[], array4[], array_idx,
    flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values per channel to be transferred. The amount must be divisible by 2.	LONG
<b>arrayx[]</b>	Destination arrays for the measurement values of channels 1...4. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 4 channels (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The instruction reads the number of **count** measurement values that are stored in the module memory. **count** should be lower by the factor 2 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**.

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter **flowrate** must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)





## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4

Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long
Dim Data_3[1000], Data_4[1000] As Long
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate cont. burst sequence for channels 1...4 using 40ns
    REM period duration, save 2^25 samples per channel starting
    REM from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,15,0,3355444,2,010b)
    REM Start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    Processdelay=50000000

Event:
    REM Read last 1000 samples per channel (fast) and store
    REM in Data_1 to Data_4
    P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked4 (module,1000,Data_1,Data_2,Data_3,
        Data_4,1,3)
```



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked8

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked8** copies an amount of the last measurement values of 8 channels from the memory of the specified module into 8 arrays.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked8(module, count, array1[],
    array2[], array3[], array4[], array5[], array6[],
    array7[], array8[], array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values per channel to be transferred. The amount of values must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>arrayx[]</b>	Destination arrays for the measurement values of channels 1...8. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 8 channels (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The instruction reads the number of **count** measurement values that are stored in the module memory. **count** should be lower by the factor 2 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**.

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter **flowrate** must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)





## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4

Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long At DM_Local
Dim Data_3[1000], Data_4[1000] As Long At DM_Local
Dim Data_5[1000], Data_6[1000] As Long At DM_Local
Dim Data_7[1000], Data_8[1000] As Long At DM_Local
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate cont. burst sequence for channels 1...4 using 40ns
    REM period duration, save 2^25 samples per channel starting
    REM from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,255,100,1000000,2,010b)
    REM Start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    Processdelay=10000000

Event:
    REM Read last 10000 samples per channel (fast) and store
    REM in Data_1 to Data_8
    P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked8(module,1000,Data_1,Data_2,Data_3,
        Data_4,Data_5,Data_6,Data_7,Data_8,1,3)
```



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked1

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked1** copies an amount of measurement values of 1 channel from the given address of the module memory into one array. If the end of the memory buffer is reached while reading measurement values, further values are read from the start of the memory buffer.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked1(module, buffer_start,  
    buffer_count, count, startadr, array1[],  
    array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>buffer_start</b>	Start address of the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>buffer_count</b>	Number of measurement values per channel to be stored in the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values per channel to be transferred. The amount of values must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>startadr</b>	Start address within the memory buffer where the first measurement value is to be read.	LONG
<b>array1[]</b>	Destination array for the measurement values. No float data type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules AIn-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

While developing a program, we recommend enabling the debug mode. You will receive hints about programming errors.

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 1 channel (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The parameters **buffer\_start** and **buffer\_count** concerning the memory buffer support dividing the module memory into several buffers. Enter the same values as with initialization of the memory buffer with **P2\_Burst\_Init**—even if you use the module memory without dividing.

The instruction reads the number of **count** measurement values starting from the address **startadr**. If the burst sequence still continues the **count** should be lower at least by the factor 10 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**.

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.



In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter `flowrate` must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.



### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked2

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked2** copies an amount of measurement values of 2 channels from the given address of the module memory into 2 arrays. If the end of the memory buffer is reached while reading measurement values, further values are read from the start of the memory buffer.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked2(module, buffer_start,
    buffer_count, count, startadr, array1[],
    array2[], array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>buffer_start</b>	Start address of the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>buffer_count</b>	Number of measurement values per channel to be stored in the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values per channel to be transferred. The amount of values must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>startadr</b>	Start address within the memory buffer where the first measurement value is to be read.	LONG
<b>arrayx[]</b>	Destination arrays for the measurement values of channels 1...2. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules AIn-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

While developing a program, we recommend enabling the debug mode. You will receive hints about programming errors.

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 2 channels (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The parameters **buffer\_start** and **buffer\_count** concerning the memory buffer support dividing the module memory into several buffers. Enter the same values as with initialization of the memory buffer with **P2\_Burst\_Init**—even if you use the module memory without dividing.

The instruction reads the number of **count** measurement values starting from the address **startadr**. If the burst sequence still continues the **count** should be lower at least by the factor 2 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**.

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.



In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter `flowrate` must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.



### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked4

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked4** copies an amount of measurement values of 4 channels from the given address of the module memory into 4 arrays. If the end of the memory buffer is reached while reading measurement values, further values are read from the start of the memory buffer.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked4(module, buffer_start,
    buffer_count, count, startadr, array1[],
    array2[], array3[], array4[],
    array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>buffer_start</b>	Start address of the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>buffer_count</b>	Number of measurement values per channel to be stored in the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values per channel to be transferred. The amount of values must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>startadr</b>	Start address within the memory buffer where the first measurement value is to be read.	LONG
<b>arrayx[]</b>	Destination arrays for the measurement values of channels 1...4. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

While developing a program, we recommend enabling the debug mode. You will receive hints about programming errors.

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 4 channels (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The parameters **buffer\_start** and **buffer\_count** concerning the memory buffer support dividing the module memory into several buffers. Enter the same values as with initialization of the memory buffer with **P2\_Burst\_Init**—even if you use the module memory without dividing.

The instruction reads the number of **count** measurement values starting from the address **startadr**. If the burst sequence still continues the **count** should be lower at least by the factor 2 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**.

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.



In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter `flowrate` must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.



### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



## P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked8

**P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked8** copies an amount of measurement values of 8 channels from the given address of the module memory into 8 arrays. If the end of the memory buffer is reached while reading measurement values, further values are read from the start of the memory buffer.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked8(module, buffer_start,
    buffer_count, count, startadr, array1[],
    array2[], array3[], array4[], array5[], array6[],
    array7[], array8[], array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>buffer_start</b>	Start address of the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>buffer_count</b>	Number of measurement values per channel to be stored in the memory buffer, which is to be read from.	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values per channel to be transferred. The amount of values must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>startadr</b>	Start address within the memory buffer where the first measurement value is to be read.	LONG
<b>arrayx[]</b>	Destination arrays for the measurement values of channels 1...8. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

While developing a program, we recommend enabling the debug mode. You will receive hints about programming errors.

The instruction be used if a continuous burst sequence was initialized with 8 channels (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameters **mode**, **channels**).

The parameters **buffer\_start** and **buffer\_count** concerning the memory buffer support dividing the module memory into several buffers. Enter the same values as with initialization of the memory buffer with **P2\_Burst\_Init**—even if you use the module memory without dividing.

The instruction reads the number of **count** measurement values starting from the address **startadr**. If the burst sequence still continues the **count** should be lower at least by the factor 2 than the number of measurements (**buffer\_count**), specified in **P2\_Burst\_Init**.

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.



In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter `flowrate` must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

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## P2\_Burst\_Init

**P2\_Burst\_Init** sets the parameters for a burst-measurement sequence on the specified module.

These are: Measurement mode (amount and numbers of measurement channels), start address in module memory, period duration of measurement sequence and number of measurements to be executed.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_Init (module, channels, buffer_start,
               buffer_count, pulses, mode)
```

### Parameters

**module** Specified module address (1...15). LONG

**channels** specifies amount and numbers of measurement channels. Only given values are allowed. LONG  
In combination with the memory size, the maximum amount of measurement values per channel is set:

channels	Chan- nel no.	max. amount of values per channel for <b>buffer_start</b> =0:
1	1	134217720 = 7FFFFFF0h
3	1...2	67108860 = 3FFFFFFCh
15	1...4	33554428 = 1FFFFFFCh
255	1...8	16777212 = 0FFFFFFCh

Alternatively the last channel may be used as time channel with the following values:

channels	channel no.	time ch.	max. amount of values per channel for <b>buffer_start</b> =0:
131	1	2	67108860
143	1...3	4	33554428
127	1...7	8	16777212

**buffer\_start** Start address (0...67108860 =  $2^{26}$  - 4 Longs) of the memory buffer in the module memory. Address is given in longs and must be divisible by 4. LONG

**buffer\_count** Amount of measurements per channel to be stored in the memory buffer; the amount determines the size of the memory buffer. LONG  
The maximum amount of **buffer\_count** is determined by **channels** (and the start address). The amount must be divisible by 4; if **channels**=1 (1 channel!) it must be divisible by 8.



**pulses** determines the period duration of a measurement sequence as number of time intervals; valid only with timer-controlled sequence (see **mode**): LONG

*Aln-F-x/14*: period duration = **pulses** \* 20ns.

*Aln-F-x/16*: period duration = **pulses** \* 10ns.

The period duration is the time from the beginning of a measurement until the beginning of the next measurement.

*Aln-F-x/14*: The value range is 1...65535; with 8 channels (**channels**=255 or 127) the range starts with 2.

*Aln-F-x/16*: The value range is 25...65535; the smallest value of **pulses** depends on the parameter **mode** of **P2\_Set\_Average\_Filter**:

<b>mode</b> ( <b>P2_Set_Average_Filter</b> )	<b>pulses</b> <sub>min</sub>
0	25
1	67
2	154
3	313
4	645
5	1333

**mode** Bit pattern, defining the mode of burst sequence: LONG

Bit no.	03...31	02	01	00
Function	–	Type of clock speed: Bit = 0: Timer controlled (see <b>pulses</b> ). Bit = 1: Externally controlled (event input).	Operating mode of burst sequence: Bit = 0: Single. Bit = 1: Continuous.	–

## Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

You can read the current measurement value of a channel even with **P2\_Read\_ADCF** if it is not saved, for instance for testing a trigger condition.

A burst sequence cannot be combined with the operating modes Timer or Event of the instruction **P2\_ADCF\_Mode**.

The time channel stores with each burst measurement the current value of the module timer. Thus, the values can be exactly allocated on a timeline e.g. with externally controlled speed. One time unit of the 16 bit-timer relates to 20ns.

The number of storable measurement values per channel depends on the given start address and the module's memory size.

There are 2 operating modes:

- Single burst sequence: The module converts and stores a fixed number of values (**buffer\_count**). As soon as all values are

## Operating mode



## Dividing memory in several buffers

## Clock speed

stored, the burst sequence stops. Values be read using **P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked...**

- Continuous burst sequence: The module converts continuously with the defined cycle duration. The burst sequence be stopped with **P2\_Burst\_Stop** and values be read using **P2\_Burst\_CRead\_...**. The module stores values in the allocated memory buffer, which is used as ring buffer. Therefore, the youngest value will each overwrite the eldest value.

Please make sure to use the read instruction, which fits to the set number of channels, e.g. **P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked4** for **channels=15** (4 channels).

You can virtually divide the module memory into several buffers for different burst sequences. Only one of the memory buffers can be active at a time, i.e. be initialized with **P2\_Burst\_Init** and store measurement values.

The length of a memory buffer in longs is

$$\text{buffer\_length} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{no. of channels} \cdot \text{buffer\_count}$$

With timer controlled speed, the clock rate of the burst sequence is set with **pulses**.

With externally controlled speed, each event signal starts a burst measurement; please note the settings of **P2\_Event\_Config**. The maximum clock rate is 50MHz. Burst sequences on several modules may be synchronized using **P2\_Sync\_Mode**.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Pos\\_Unpacked4](#)

[P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Set\\_Average\\_Filter](#)

[P2\\_Burst\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Index](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked8](#)

[P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Stop](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Set\\_Average\\_Filter](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)



### Example

For modules Aln-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "[Convert 1 channel](#)" on [page 440](#).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4
```

```
Dim Data_1[1000] As Long
Dim pattern As Long
```

#### Init:

```
REM Initiate continuous burst sequence for channel 1 using 20ns
REM period duration, save 2^26 samples from address 0.
REM Period duration depends on module type, see parameter pulses
P2_Burst_Init (module,1,0,67108864,25,010b)
REM Start burst sequence
pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
Processdelay = 10000000
```

#### Event:

```
REM Read last 1000 samples from channel (slowly) and store
REM in Data_1
P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked1(module, 1000, Data_1, 1, 1)
```



## P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index

**P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index** returns the address in the module memory, where the last measurement values have been stored.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_Burst_Read_Index(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Address (0...67108860 = $2^{26} - 4$ ) in the module memory. The address is divisible by 4.	LONG

### Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

**P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index** is an elementary instruction enabling special solutions in combination with **P2\_Burst\_Read**, but requires particular accuracy and knowledge of programming. The more simple alternative is to use the instructions **P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked...** or **P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked...**

Starting from the returned address **ret\_val** the number **n** of saved values may be calculated. The start address and the number of channels are set with **P2\_Burst\_Init**:

$$n = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{ret\_val} - \text{startaddress}}{\text{no. of channels}}$$

The module memory is always addressed in steps of 4 (4 times 32 bits). After the instructions **P2\_Burst\_Init** and **P2\_Burst\_Reset** the address pointer is set to the last possible address of the reserved module memory, which is **buffer\_start + buffer\_count · (no. of channels) - 4**.

It depends on the measurement mode, which channels provide the last measurement values in the memory. More see **P2\_Burst\_Read**.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Stop](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)



## Example

For modules Aln-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "Convert 1 channel" on page 440.

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

#Define module 4
#Define buffer_count 500000
#Define channels 4
#Define frq_Hz 5000
#Define mem_idx Par_1
#Define count Par_2
#Define overflow Par_3

Dim Data_1[buffer_count], Data_2[buffer_count] As Long
Dim Data_3[buffer_count], Data_4[buffer_count] As Long
Dim i, prev_mem_idx, start_idx As Long

LowInit:
  For i = 1 To buffer_count
    Data_1[i] = 0 : Data_2[i] = 0 : Data_3[i] = 0 : Data_4[i] = 0
  Next i

Init:
  Processdelay = 300000000 / frq_Hz
  P2_Set_LED(module, 1) 'switch on LED
  REM Continuous burst sequence for channels 1...4 using 100ns
  REM period duration
  P2_Burst_Init(module, 15, 0, buffer_count, 5, 2)
  P2_Burst_Start(Shift_Left(1, module - 1))
  start_idx = 1
  prev_mem_idx = 0
  overflow = 0

Event:
  REM current memory address
  mem_idx = P2_Burst_Read_Index(module)
  REM no. of new samples per channel since last cycle
  count = (mem_idx - prev_mem_idx) * 2 / channels

  If (count > 0) Then
    REM read samples from F8/14 module
    P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4(module, count, prev_mem_idx,
      Data_1, Data_2, Data_3, Data_4, start_idx, 0)
    REM Start index for next cycle
    start_idx = start_idx + count
    REM store index of F8/14 module
    prev_mem_idx = mem_idx
  EndIf

  If (count < 0) Then
    REM No. of samples until end of DATA
    count = buffer_count - prev_mem_idx * 2 / channels
    REM read samples from F8/14 module
    P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4(module, count, prev_mem_idx,
      Data_1, Data_2, Data_3, Data_4, start_idx, 0)
    REM Start index for next cycle
    start_idx = 1
    REM store index of F8/14 module for next cycle
    prev_mem_idx = 0
    Inc(overflow) 'increase overflow counter
  EndIf

Finish:
  P2_Set_LED(module, 0) 'switch off LED
```



## P2\_Burst\_Read

**P2\_Burst\_Read** copies 32-bit values from the memory of the specified module into a specified array.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_Read(module, count, startadr, array[],
              array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of 32-bit values to be transferred. The amount must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>startadr</b>	Start address ( $0 \dots 67\,108\,860 = 2^{26} - 4$ ) in the module memory: Address, from which the measurement values are read. The address must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where the measurement values are transferred. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

**P2\_Burst\_Read** is an elementary instruction enabling special solutions in combination with **P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index**, but requires particular accuracy and knowledge of programming. The more simple alternative is to use the instructions **P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked...** or **P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked...**

**P2\_Burst\_Read** copies the 32 bit values from the memory without changes; any 32 bit value holds 2 measurement data of 16 bit. It depends on the set number of channels (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameter **channels**), which channels the measurement data are assigned to. The following tables show the assignment of 16 bit data D to channel numbers C:

channelchannelchannelchannel

address	Bits 31:16	Bits 15:00
<b>startadr</b>	C1 / D2	C1 / D1
<b>startadr+1</b>	C1 / D4	C1 / D3
<b>startadr+2</b>	C1 / D6	C1 / D5
...	...	...

No. of channels: 1

address	Bits 31:16	Bits 15:00
<b>startadr</b>	C2 / D1	C1 / D1
<b>startadr+1</b>	C2 / D2	C1 / D2
<b>startadr+2</b>	C2 / D3	C1 / D3
...	...	...

No. of channels: 2



address	Bits 31:16	Bits 15:00
<a href="#">startadr</a>	C2 / D1	C1 / D1
<a href="#">startadr+1</a>	C4 / D1	C3 / D1
<a href="#">startadr+2</a>	C2 / D2	C1 / D2
<a href="#">startadr+3</a>	C4 / D2	C3 / D2
<a href="#">startadr+4</a>	C2 / D3	C1 / D3
...	...	...
No. of channels: 4		

address	Bits 31:16	Bits 15:00
<a href="#">startadr</a>	C2 / D1	C1 / D1
<a href="#">startadr+1</a>	C4 / D1	C3 / D1
<a href="#">startadr+2</a>	C6 / D1	C5 / D1
<a href="#">startadr+3</a>	C8 / D1	C7 / D1
<a href="#">startadr+4</a>	C2 / D2	C1 / D2
...	...	...
No. of channels: 8		

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter [flowrate](#) must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Index](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Stop](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Set\\_Average\\_Filter](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)





## Example

For modules AIn-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "[Convert 1 channel](#)" on [page 440](#).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
REM example for AIn-F-x/14
#Define module 4
#Define buffer_count 500000 'buffer size
#Define channels 4 '1, 2, 4, or 8 channels
#Define frq_Hz 5000
#Define mem_idx Par_1
#Define count Par_2
#Define overflow Par_3

Dim Data_1[500000] As Long 'significantly greater than buffer
Dim i, prev_mem_idx, start_idx As Long

LowInit:
For i = 1 To buffer_count
    Data_1[i] = 0 : Data_2[i] = 0 : Data_3[i] = 0 : Data_4[i] = 0
Next i

Init:
Processdelay = 300000000 / frq_Hz
P2_Set_LED(module, 1) 'switch on LED
Rem Cont. burst sequence, n channels, 100ns period length
P2_Burst_Init(module, 2^channels-1, 0, buffer_count, 5, 2)
P2_Burst_Start(Shift_Left(1, module - 1))
start_idx = 1
prev_mem_idx = 0
overflow = 0

Event:
Rem current memory address
mem_idx = P2_Burst_Read_Index(module)
Rem no. of new samples per channel since last cycle
count = (mem_idx - prev_mem_idx) * 2 / channels

If (count > 0) Then
    Rem read values from module memory
    P2_Burst_Read(module, count, prev_mem_idx, Data_1, start_idx, 0)
    Rem start index in Data_1 for next cycle
    start_idx = start_idx + count
    prev_mem_idx = mem_idx 'store buffer index
EndIf

If (count < 0) Then
    Rem no. of samples until end of buffer
    count = buffer_count - prev_mem_idx * 2 / channels
    Rem read values from module memory
    P2_Burst_Read(module, count, prev_mem_idx, Data_1, start_idx, 0)
    Rem start index in Data_1 for next cycle
    start_idx = 1
    prev_mem_idx = 0 'store buffer index
    Inc(overflow) 'increase overflow counter
EndIf
Rem packed samples are stored in Data_1 array

Finish:
P2_Set_LED(module, 0) 'switch off LED
```



**P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked1** copies the measurement values of a channel into a specified array.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module, count, startadr,
    array[], array_idx, flowrate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Amount of measurement values to be transferred. The amount must be divisible by 8.	LONG
<b>startadr</b>	Start address ( $0 \dots 67\,108\,860 = 2^{26} - 4$ ) in the module memory: Address, from which the measurement values are read. The address must be divisible by 4.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where the measurement values are transferred. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
<b>array_idx</b>	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
<b>flowrate</b>	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

### Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction be used if the burst sequence was initialized with 1 channel (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**, parameter **channels**).

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array.

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter **flowrate** must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.



### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked1



### Example

For modules Aln-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "[Convert 1 channel](#)" on [page 440](#).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1

Dim Data_1[1000] As Long
Dim state As Long
Dim rest As Long
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate single burst sequence for channel 1 using 20ns
    REM period duration, save 1000 samples from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,1,0,1000,1,0)
    REM Start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    Processdelay=10000000
    REM State: Burst_sequence is running
    state=0

Event:
    REM Get number of samples still to do
    rest=P2_Burst_Status(module)
    REM All samples done: change state
    If (rest=0) Then state=1
    If (state=1) Then
        REM All samples done: Read 1000 samples (fast) and store
        REM in Data_1
        P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module,1000,0,Data_1,1,3)
        REM Start next burst sequence
        state=0
        P2_Burst_Reset(pattern)
        P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    EndIf
```



## P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked2

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

## Parameters

LONG

LONG

LONG

LONG

~~FLOAT~~

LONG

LONG

On modules AIn-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction be used if the burst sequence was initialized with 2 channels (see **P2 Burst Init**, parameter `channels`).

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array: Channel 1 in `array1`, channel 2 in `array2`.

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter `flowrate` must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.



P2\_Burst\_Init, P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked1, P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked4, P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked8, P2\_Burst\_Start, P2\_Burst\_Status

Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E



### Example

For modules Aln-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "[Convert 1 channel](#)" on [page 440](#).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4
```

```
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long
Dim state As Long
Dim rest As Long
Dim pattern As Long
```

#### Init:

```
REM Initiate single burst sequence for channels 1 and 2 using
REM 40ns period duration, save 1000 samples from address 0.
P2_Burst_Init (module,3,0,1000,2,0)
REM Start burst sequence
pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
Processdelay=10000000
REM State: Burst_sequence is running
state=0
```

#### Event:

```
REM Get number of samples still to do
rest=P2_Burst_Status(module)
If (rest=0) Then state=1
If (state=1) Then
    REM All samples done: Read 1000 samples for each channel (fast)
    REM and store in Data_1 and Data_2
    P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked2(module,1000,0,Data_1,Data_2,1,3)
    REM Start next burst sequence
    state=0
    P2_Burst_Reset(pattern)
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
EndIf
```



## P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked4

```
#Include ADwinPro All.Inc
```

## Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
count	Amount of measurement values to be transferred. The amount must be divisible by 2.	LONG
startadr	Start address ( $0 \dots 67108860 = 2^{26} - 4$ ) in the module memory: Address, from which the measurement values are read. The address must be divisible by 4.	LONG
arrayx[]	Destination arrays for the measurement values of channels 1...4. No float type and no FIFO array allowed.	LONG FLOAT
array_idx	Destination start index: Array element, from which measurement values are stored.	LONG
flowrate	Evaluation for low-priority processes only: Parameter for data throughput. 1: slow. 2: medium. 3: fast.	LONG

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction be used if the burst sequence was initialized with 4 channels (see **P2 Burst Init**, parameter `channels`).

The instruction stores the measurement values one after the other in the elements of the destination array: Channel 1 in `array1`, channel 2 in `array2` etc.

In high-priority processes, the maximum data throughput is used automatically; the parameter `flowrate` must be indicated all the same.

The higher the data throughput—in a low priority process only—is selected, the more it may happen that a process of higher priority is delayed.



P2\_Burst\_Init, P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked1, P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked2, P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked8, P2\_Burst\_Start, P2\_Burst\_Status

Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E



### Example

For modules Aln-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "[Convert 1 channel](#)" on [page 440](#).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4
```

```
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long
Dim Data_3[1000], Data_4[1000] As Long
Dim state As Long
Dim rest As Long
Dim pattern As Long
```

#### Init:

```
REM Initiate single burst sequence for channels 1...4 using 40ns
REM period duration, save 1000 samples per channel from addr. 0
P2_Burst_Init (module,15,0,1000,2,0)
REM Start burst sequence
pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
Processdelay=10000000
REM State: Burst_sequence is running
state=0
```

#### Event:

```
REM Get number of samples still to do
rest=P2_Burst_Status(module)
If (rest=0) Then state=1
If (state=1) Then
    REM All samples done: Read 1000 samples (fast) per channel and
    REM store in Data_1 to Data_4
    P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4(module,1000,0,Data_1,Data_2,Data_3,
        Data_4,1,3)
    REM Start next burst sequence
    state=0
    P2_Burst_Reset(pattern)
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
EndIf
```



## P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked8

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

## Parameters

## Notes



## Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E



### Example

For modules Aln-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "[Convert 1 channel](#)" on [page 440](#).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 4
```

```
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long
Dim Data_3[1000], Data_4[1000] As Long
Dim Data_5[1000], Data_6[1000] As Long
Dim Data_7[1000], Data_8[1000] As Long
Dim state As Long
Dim rest As Long
Dim pattern As Long
```

#### Init:

```
REM Initiate single burst sequence for channels 1...8 using 40ns
REM period duration, save 1000 samples from address 0.
P2_Burst_Init (module,255,0,1000,2,0)
REM Start burst sequence
pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access single module only
P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
Processdelay=10000000
REM State: Burst_sequence is running
state=0
```

#### Event:

```
REM Get number of samples still to do
rest=P2_Burst_Status(module)
If (rest=0) Then state=1
If (state=1) Then
REM All samples done: Read 1000 samples (fast) per channel and
REM store in Data_1 to Data_4
P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4(module,1000,0,Data_1,Data_2,Data_3,
Data_4,1,3)
REM Start next burst sequence
state=0
P2_Burst_Reset(pattern)
P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
EndIf
```



**P2\_Burst\_Reset** resets the data pointer of burst sequences on all specified modules.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_Reset(module_pattern)
```

## Parameters

**module\_pattern** Bit pattern to access the module addresses: LONG  
 Bit = 0: Ignore module.  
 Bit = 1: Access module.

Bit no.	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

## Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction addresses all set modules at the same time. If the instruction is not valid for a set module unexpected results may occur.

The data pointer refers to the address in the module memory where the previous values have been stored. Resetting the data pointer will have the next values stored at the start address set by **P2\_Burst\_Init**. The data pointer may be read with **P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index**.

## See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Index](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Stop](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_Burst\_Reset





### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4

Dim Data_1[1000] As Long
Dim state As Long
Dim remaining As Long
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate single burst sequence for channel 1 using 20ns
    REM period duration, save 1000 samples from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,1,0,1000,1,0)
    REM start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'access module 4 only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    Processdelay=10000000
    state=0

Event:
    REM get number of remaining burst measurements
    remaining = P2_Burst_Status(module)
    REM all measurements are done: change status
    If (remaining = 0) Then state = 1
    If (state = 1) Then
        REM all burst measurements are done: read 1000 values fast
        REM and store into Data_1
        P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module,1000,0,Data_1,1,3)
        REM start next burst sequence
        state=0
        P2_Burst_Reset(pattern)
        P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    EndIf
```



**P2\_Burst\_Start** starts the burst measurement sequence on all specified modules at the same time.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_Start (module_pattern)
```

## Parameters

**module\_pattern** Bit pattern to set the module addresses: LONG  
 Bit = 0: Ignore module address.  
 Bit = 1: Select module address.

Bit pattern	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

## Notes

On modules Aln-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction addresses all set modules at the same time. If the instruction is not valid for a set module unexpected results may occur.



## See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Index](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Stop](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

## Example

For modules Aln-F-x/14 see also the example for Continuous signal conversion (Pro II): "[Convert 1 channel](#)" on [page 440](#).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4
```

```
Dim Data_1[1000] As Long
Dim pattern As Long
```

### Init:

```
REM Initiate cont. burst sequence for channel 1 using 20ns
REM period duration, save 2^26 samples from address 0.
P2_Burst_Init (module,1,0,67108864,1,010b)
REM Start burst sequence
pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'one module only
P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
Processdelay=10000000
```

### Event:

```
REM Read previous 1000 samples from channel (slowly) and store
REM in Data_1
P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked1 (module,1000,Data_1,1,1)
```



## P2\_Burst\_Status

**P2\_Burst\_Status** determines the number of burst measurements, which are still to execute on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_Burst_Status(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Number of measurements, which are to execute.	LONG

### Notes

On modules AIn-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

The instruction be used for a single burst sequence only (see **P2\_Burst\_Init**).

If a burst measurement sequence is already finished, the function returns 0 (zero).

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Index](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked2](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked4](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked8](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Stop](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#)

### Valid for

[AIn-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1

Dim Data_1[1000] As Long
Dim state As Long
Dim rest As Long
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate single burst sequence for channel 1 using 20ns
    REM period duration, save 1000 samples from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,1,0,1000,1,0)
    REM Start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'one module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    Processdelay=10000000
    REM State: Burst_sequence is running
    state=0

Event:
    REM Get number of samples still to do
    rest=P2_Burst_Status(module)
    REM All samples done: change state
    If (rest=0) Then state=1
    If (state=1) Then
        REM All samples done: Read 1000 samples (fast) and store
        REM in Data_1
        P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module,1000,0,Data_1,1,3)
        REM Start next burst sequence
        state=0
        P2_Burst_Reset(pattern)
        P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    EndIf
```



## P2\_Burst\_Stop

**P2\_Burst\_Stop** stops a running burst-measurement sequence on all specified modules at the same time.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Burst_Stop(module_pattern)
```

### Parameters

**module\_** Bit pattern for accessing the module addresses: **LONG**  
**pattern** Bit = 0: ignore module.  
 Bit = 1: access module.

Bit no.	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

### Notes

On modules AIn-F-x-16, the instruction is available since revision E04.

An internal data pointer refers to the address in the module memory where the previous values have been stored. The data pointer may be read with **P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index**.

A burst sequence being stopped can be resumed with **Burst\_Start**.

**P2\_Burst\_Reset** resets the data pointer to the start address set by **P2\_Burst\_Init**. Thus, new values will overwrite previously saved values.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[AIn-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 4

Dim Data_1[1000] As Long
Dim i As Long
Dim pattern As Long

Init:
    REM Initiate cont. burst sequence for channel 1 using 20ns
    REM period duration, save 2^26 samples from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,1,0,67108864,1,0)
    REM Initiate single burst sequence for channels 1...8 using 40ns
    REM period duration, save 1000 samples from address 0.
    P2_Burst_Init (module,255,0,1000,2,0)
    REM Start burst sequence
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'one module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    Processdelay=10000000

Event:
    REM Read last 1000 samples from channel (slowly) and store
    REM in Data_1
    P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked1(module,1000,Data_1,1,1)
    REM Abort Burst sequence, if limit is exceeded
    For i = 1 To 1000
        If (Data_1[i]>5) Then
            P2_Burst_Stop(pattern)
        EndIf
    Next
```



## P2\_Set\_Average\_Filter

**P2\_Set\_Average\_Filter** determines if the module calculates an average and of how many values the average is calculated.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_Set_Average_Filter(module, mode)
```

### Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
mode	Filter mode (0...5): 0: Filter off = Original measurement values (default). 1: Average over $2^1 = 2$ values. 2: Average over $2^2 = 4$ values. 3: Average over $2^3 = 8$ values. 4: Average over $2^4 = 16$ values. 5: Average over $2^5 = 32$ values.	LONG

### Notes

The filter mode applies likewise for single value measurements and burst-measurements.

The average is always calculated from the previously converted measurement values. The calculation method is different for the module types:

- AIn-F-x/14: moving average.  
With each new measurement value, the average is calculated anew (from the last n values).
- AIn-F-x/16: arithmetic mean.  
For each arithmetic mean the selected number of measurement values is newly converted and calculated.

### See also

[P2\\_Burst\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_CRead\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Burst\\_Read\\_Unpacked1](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#)

### Valid for

[AIn-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [AIn-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
Init:  
    REM Initiate filter to average over 2 samples  
    P2_Set_Average_Filter(1,1)
```



**P2\_ADCF** executes a complete measurement on a Fast-ADC. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

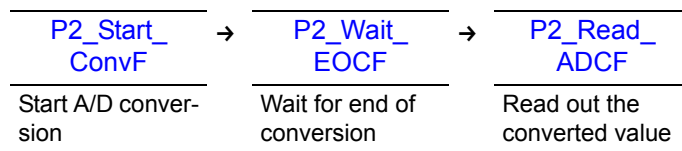
ret_val = P2_ADCF(module, adc_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Result of the conversion (0...65535); with 14-bit ADC, the 2 LSBs are always 0.	LONG

## Notes

The function **P2\_ADCF** is characterized by a sequence of several instructions:



## See also

[P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#)

## Valid for

Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define value Par_1
```

### Event:

```
REM measure 16-bit value at analog input 4
value = P2_ADCF(1, 4)
FPar_1 = (value - 8000h) * 20 / 10000h 'conversion to Volt
```

## P2\_ADCF



## P2\_ADCF24

**P2\_ADCF24** executes a complete measurement on a Fast-ADC. The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

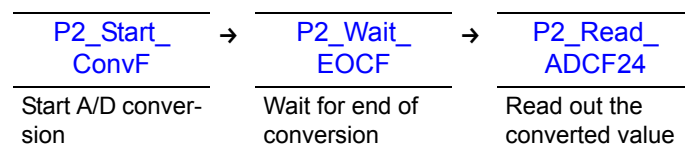
ret_val = P2_ADCF24(module, adc_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Result of the conversion ( $0 \dots 16777215 = 2^{24}-1$ ); with 18-bit ADCs, the 6 LSBs are always 0.	LONG

### Notes

The function **P2\_ADCF24** is characterized by a sequence of several instructions:



### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define value Par_1
```

#### Event:

```
REM measure 24-bit value at analog input 4
value = P2_ADCF24(1, 4)
FPar_1 = (value - 800000h) * 20 / 1000000h 'conversion to Volt
```



**P2\_ADCF\_Mode** sets the working mode for all channels of the selected modules.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_ADCF_Mode(module_pattern, mode)
```

## Parameters

**module** Bit pattern to set the module addresses: LONG  
 Bit = 0: Ignore module address.  
 Bit = 1: Select module address.

Bit pattern	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

**mode** Working mode of the module: LONG

mode	Mode
0	Standard mode (default)
1	Timer Mode
3	Timer Mode with Multiplex option <sup>a</sup>
4	Event Mode
6	Event Mode with Multiplex option <sup>a</sup>

a. not available for Aln-F-4/16 and Aln-F-8/16

## Notes

The instruction addresses all selected modules at the same time. If the instruction is not valid for a selected module unexpected results may occur.

The instruction is not suitable for libraries—except with standard mode.

In standard mode, the processor module starts each conversion for each channel separately, e.g. using **P2\_Start\_Conv**.

In timer mode, the module converts all channels independently and cyclic. Thus, the processor module is disburdened, furthermore only reading and processing the already converted values in the process. Each conversion on the module runs synchronously to the **Processdelay** of the process.

The timer mode can be enabled in the **Init:** section only; the instruction should be placed at the section end.

The processor module should read the converted value in the **Event:** section first.

The following describes the action in detail:

**P2\_ADCF\_Mode** passes the currently set **Processdelay** of the process to the module. A certain time later, the module independently starts conversion on all channels. The on-module timer periodically restarts the conversion and – using the passed **Processdelay** – in synchrony to the process cycle; the maximum conversion rate is given in the module's hardware description.

In timer mode, the end of conversion is regularly being reached, when the processor module starts its process cycle. If the processor reads the value somewhat later—e.g. because the process cycle starts retarded or the read instruction is not first of the process cycle—the next conversion

## P2\_ADCF\_Mode



### Standard Mode

### Timer Mode





#### Timer Mode with Multiplex option

may be starting already or even be completed. Thus, the processor module may omit single values or read them more than once.

Timer mode should be used in combination with a single high priority process only.

In timer mode, with multiplex option the module runs with double speed than in normal timer mode, but can use only half of the channels. The processor module reads and processes a pair of converted values in each process cycle.

The measurement values can be read in pairs only, using the instructions `P2_Read_ADCF32`, `P2_Read_ADCF4_Packed`, `P2_Read_ADCF8_Packed`. The prior of both values is returned in the upper word, the subsequent value in the lower word.

Each analog signal must be connected to a pair of inputs: 1+2, 3+4, 5+6, 7+8; other pairing combinations are not allowed.

The `ProcessDelay` of the process must be even to synchronously clock the conversions.

#### Event Mode

In Event Mode, each Event signal at the module's event input starts a conversion on all channels.

If the event input of the module is enabled with `P2_Event_Enable`, the module will send an event signal to the processor module. The event signal starts the (externally controlled) process cycle at the moment, when the end of conversion is reached. Thus, the processor module is disburdened, since it will only read and process the already converted values.

#### Event Mode with Multiplex option

In Event Mode, with Multiplex option the module can run with double speed than in normal event mode, but can use only half of the channels.

Each analog signal must be connected to a pair of inputs: 1+2, 3+4, 5+6, 7+8; other pairing combinations are not allowed.

If the event input of the module is enabled with `P2_Event_Enable`, the module will send an event signal to the processor module with the end of every second conversion.

The processor module must read a pair of values in every process cycle; suitable instructions are `P2_Read_ADCF32`, `P2_Read_ADCF4_Packed`, `P2_Read_ADCF8_Packed`. The prior of both values is returned in the upper word, the subsequent value in the lower word.

There is an event input only on modules with Sub-D plugs.



#### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_24B](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_24B](#)

#### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value[4] As Long

Init:
  Rem ...
  P2_ADCF_Mode(1,1)           'Switch on timer mode
                               'Last instruction of INIT section!

Event:
  P2_Read_ADCF4(1, value, 1) 'read values of ADC 1-4
  REM process values
```



## P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Limit

**P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Limit** reads the limit-overflow and -underrun flags of all F-ADCs on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_ADCF_Read_Limit(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern representing the limit-overflow and -underrun flags.	LONG

Bit No.	31:24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
overflow of upper limit									
F-ADC no.	–	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Bit No.	15:08	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
underrun of lower limit									
F-ADC no.	–	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

### Notes

The limits are set with **P2\_ADCF\_Set\_Limit**.

Reading the flags resets all flags to zero.

We recommend reading the flags in the **Init:** section once, as to ensure all flags be reset. This is more important with an externally controlled process.

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim flags As Long

Init:
    Rem only for AIn-F-x/16 and AIn-F-x/18: activate the next line
    ' P2_ADCF_Mode(1,1)
    P2_ADCF_Set_Limit(1, 2, 32768,256) 'set limits for channel 2
    flags = P2_ADCF_Read_Limit(1) 'read and reset flags

Event:
    flags = P2_ADCF_Read_Limit(1) 'read and reset flags
    If (flags And 10b = 10b) Then
        REM limit-overflow
        Rem ...
    EndIf
    If (flags And 2000h = 2000h) Then
        REM limit-underrun
        Rem ...
    EndIf
```



**P2\_ADCF\_Set\_Limit** sets the upper and lower limit for one F-ADC of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_ADCF_Set_Limit(module, adc_no, high, low)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.	LONG
<b>high</b>	Upper limit (0...65535) of the channel. Default: 65535.	LONG
<b>low</b>	Lower limit (0...65535) of the channel. Default: 0.	LONG

## Notes

This instruction will run as expected only, if the module does not run in standard working mode (see **P2\_ADCF\_Mode**).

If a converted value exceeds the upper limit, the channel's flag is set. **P2\_ADC\_Read\_Limit** reads and thus resets the flags.

The same way a channel's flag is set for a converted value falling below the lower limit.

A limit-overflow or -underflow does not trigger an event signal.

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#)

## Valid for

Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim flags As Long

Init:
    Rem only for AIn-F-x/16 and AIn-F-x/18: activate the next line
    ' P2_ADCF_Mode(1,1)
    P2_ADCF_Set_Limit(1, 2, 32768,256) 'Set limits for channel 2
    flags = P2_ADCF_Read_Limit(1) 'read and reset flags

Event:
    flags = P2_ADCF_Read_Limit(1) 'read and reset flags
    If (flags And 10b = 10b) Then
        REM limit-overflow
        Rem ...
    EndIf
    If (flags And 20000h = 20000h) Then
        REM limit-underflow
        Rem ...
    EndIf
```

## P2\_ADCF\_Set\_Limit



## P2\_ADCF\_Reset\_Min\_Max

**P2\_ADCF\_Reset\_Min\_Max** resets the minimum and maximum values of selected channels of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_ADCF_Reset_Min_Max(module, channel_pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel_pattern</b>	Bit pattern to select channels, where extreme minimum and maximum values are to be reset.	LONG

Bit No.	15:08	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
F-ADC No.	–	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

### Notes

The maximum values are reset to zero, the minimum values to **0FFFFh**.

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Min\\_Max4](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Min\\_Max8](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Min\\_Max8](#)



**P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Min\_Max4** returns the minimum and maximum values of F-ADC 1...4 of the specified module in an array.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_ADCF_Read_Min_Max4(module, array[], array_index)
```

## Parameters

<code>module</code>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>array[]</code>	Destination array, where extremal values are stored. The array must have at least <code>array_index</code> + 7 elements.	LONG
<code>array_index</code>	Index of the destination array element, where the first extremal value is stored.	LONG

## Notes

Minimum and maximum values are gathered as soon as conversions are processed. To start conversions the following instructions are useful: **P2\_ADCF\_Mode** with timer mode (modul converts individually) or **P2\_Start\_ConvF** (single conversion).

Extremal values are not reset by reading. For reset, use the instruction **P2\_ADCF\_Reset\_Min\_Max**.

The extremal values are stored in `array[]` in the following order (with `array_index = n`):

Array element	value, channel
<code>array[n]</code>	Min. channel 1
<code>array[n+1]</code>	Max. channel 1
<code>array[n+2]</code>	Min. channel 2
<code>array[n+3]</code>	Max. channel 2
<code>array[n+4]</code>	Min. channel 3
<code>array[n+5]</code>	Max. channel 3
<code>array[n+6]</code>	Min. channel 4
<code>array[n+7]</code>	Max. channel 4

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Min\\_Max8](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Reset\\_Min\\_Max](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Min\_Max4



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 3
Dim Data_10[8] As Long
Dim i As Long

Init:
  Rem start module timer mode (continuous AD conversions)
  P2_ADCF_Mode(Shift Left(1, module - 1), 1)
  P2_ADCF_Reset_Min_Max(module,1111b) 'reset all 4 F-ADC

Event:
  Rem read high and low values of F-ADC 1...4
  P2_ADCF_Read_Min_Max4(module,Data_10,1)
  For i = 1 To 8 Step 2
    If (Data_10[i] < 2500) Then
      Rem minimum is below limit
      Rem ...
      P2_ADCF_Reset_Min_Max(module,1111b) 'reset all 4 F-ADC
    EndIf

    If (Data_10[i+1] > 50000) Then
      Rem value is above limit
      Rem ...
    EndIf
  Next i
```



**P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Min\_Max8** returns the minimum and maximum values of F-ADC 1...8 of the specified module in an array.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_ADCF_Read_Min_Max8(module, array[], array_index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where extremal values are stored. The array must have at least <b>array_index</b> + 15 elements.	LONG
<b>array_index</b>	Index of the destination array element, where the first extremal value is stored.	LONG

## Notes

Minimum and maximum values are gathered as soon as conversions are processed. To start conversions the following instructions are useful: **P2\_ADCF\_Mode** with timer mode (modul converts individually) or **P2\_Start\_ConvF** (single conversion).

Extremal values are not reset by reading. For reset, use the instruction **P2\_ADCF\_Reset\_Min\_Max**.

The extremal values are stored in **array[]** in the following order (with **array\_index = n**):

Array element	value, channel
<b>array[n]</b>	Min. channel 1
<b>array[n+1]</b>	Max. channel 1
<b>array[n+2]</b>	Min. channel 2
<b>array[n+3]</b>	Max. channel 2
<b>array[n+4]</b>	Min. channel 3
<b>array[n+5]</b>	Max. channel 3
<b>array[n+6]</b>	Min. channel 4
<b>array[n+7]</b>	Max. channel 4

Array element	value, channel
<b>array[n+8]</b>	Min. channel 5
<b>array[n+9]</b>	Max. channel 5
<b>array[n+10]</b>	Min. channel 6
<b>array[n+11]</b>	Max. channel 6
<b>array[n+12]</b>	Min. channel 7
<b>array[n+13]</b>	Max. channel 7
<b>array[n+14]</b>	Min. channel 8
<b>array[n+15]</b>	Max. channel 8

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Min\\_Max4](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Reset\\_Min\\_Max](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Min\_Max8



#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 5
Dim Data_4[16] As Long
Dim i As Long

Init:
    Rem start module timer mode (continuous AD conversions)
    P2_ADCF_Mode(Shift Left(1, module - 1), 1)
    P2_ADCF_Reset_Min_Max(module,11111111b) 'reset all 8 F-ADC

Event:
    Rem read high and low values of F-ADC 1...8
    P2_ADCF_Read_Min_Max8(module,Data_4,1)
    For i = 1 To 16 Step 2
        If (Data_4[i] < 2500) Then
            Rem minimum is below limit
            Rem ...
            P2_ADCF_Reset_Min_Max(module,11111111b) 'reset all 8 F-ADC
        EndIf

        If (Data_4[i+1] > 50000) Then
            Rem value is above limit
            Rem ...
        EndIf
    Next i
```



**P2\_Read\_ADCF** reads out the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_ADCF(module, adc_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Measurement value in the F-ADC register (0...65535).	LONG

## Notes

The instructions **P2\_Read\_ADCF4**, **P2\_Read\_ADCF8**, **P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed**, **P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_Packed** read conversion results very fast.

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#)

## Valid for

Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value1 As Long 'Declaration

Event:
P2_Start_ConvF(1,1) 'Start AD conversion
P2_Wait_EOCF(1,1) 'Wait for end of conversion
value1 = P2_Read_ADCF(1,1) 'Read value from ADC
```

## P2\_Read\_ADCF



## P2\_Read\_ADCF24

**P2\_Read\_ADCF24** reads out the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_Read_ADCF24(module, adc_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Measurement value in the F-ADC register (0...16777215 = $2^{24}-1$ ).	LONG

### Notes

The instructions **Read\_ADCF4\_24B**, **Read\_ADCF8\_24B** read conversion results very fast.

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Read\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_ADCF\\_Set\\_Limit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_24B](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_24B](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
Dim value1 As Long 'Declaration  
  
Event:  
P2_Start_ConvF(1,1) 'Start AD conversion  
P2_Wait_EOCF(1,1) 'Wait for end of conversion  
value1 = P2_Read_ADCF24(1,1) 'Read 24-bit value from the ADC
```



**P2\_Read\_ADCF4** reads out the conversion results from the first 4 F-ADC of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Read_ADCF4(module, array[], index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where conversion results are saved.	LONG LONG LONG LONG
<b>index</b>	Element index in the destination array, where the first conversion result is saved.	LONG

## Notes

In any case, the conversion results of the module's F-ADC 1...4 are read. The conversion results are saved subsequently in the destination array `array[]`, starting with element `index`.

The instruction is much faster than repeated use of **P2\_Read\_ADCF**.

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value[4] As Long      'Array for conversion results

Init:
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh)  'Start AD conversion channels 1...4

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,0Fh)    'Wait for end of conversion
    P2_Read_ADCF4(1,value,1) 'Read values of ADC 1...4
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh)  'Start new AD conversion
```

## P2\_Read\_ADCF4



## P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_24B

**P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_24B** reads out the conversion results from the first 4 F-ADC of the specified module. The return values have a resolution of 24 bits.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Read_ADCF4_24B(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where conversion results (24 bit) are saved.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Element index in the destination array, where the first conversion result is saved.	LONG

### Notes

In any case, the conversion results of the module's F-ADC 1...4 are read. The conversion results are saved subsequently in the destination array `array[]`, starting with element `index`.

The instruction is much faster than repeated use of **P2\_Read\_ADCF24**.

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_24B](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value[4] As Long           'Array for conversion results

Init:
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh)      'Start AD conversion channels 1...4

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,0Fh)        'Wait for end of conversion
    P2_Read_ADCF4_24B(1,value,1) 'Read values of ADC 1...4
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh)      'Start new AD conversion
```



**P2\_Read\_ADCF8** reads out the conversion results from all 8 F-ADCs of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Read_ADCF8(module, array[], index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where conversion results are saved.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Element index in the destination array, where the first conversion result is saved.	LONG

## Notes

In any case, the conversion results of the module's F-ADC 1...8 are read. The conversion results are saved subsequently in the destination array `array[]`, starting with element `index`.

The instruction is much faster than repeated use of **P2\_Read\_ADCF**.

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value[8] As Long          'Array for conversion results

Init:
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0FFh)    'Start AD conversion channels 1...8

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,0FFh)      'Wait for end of conversion
    P2_Read_ADCF8(1,value,1)  'Read values of ADC 1...8
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0FFh)    'Start new AD conversion
```

## P2\_Read\_ADCF8



## P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_24B

**P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_24B** reads out the conversion results from all 8 F-ADC of the specified module. The return values have a resolution of 24 bits.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Read_ADCF8_24B(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where conversion results (24 bit) are saved.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Element index in the destination array, where the first conversion result is saved.	LONG

### Notes

In any case, the conversion results of the module's F-ADC 1...8 are read. The conversion results are saved subsequently in the destination array `array[]`, starting with element `index`.

The instruction is much faster than repeated use of **P2\_Read\_ADCF24**.

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv24](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value[8] As Long           'Array for conversion results

Init:
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0FFh)     'Start AD conversion channels 1...8

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,0FFh)       'Wait for end of conversion
    P2_Read_ADCF8_24B(1,value,1) 'Read values of ADC 1...8
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0FFh)     'Start new AD conversion
```



**P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed** reads out the conversion results from the first 4 F-ADC of the specified module.

Every 2 consecutive F-ADC results are returned in a single 32-bit value.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
P2_Read_ADCF4_Packed(module, array[], index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where conversion results are saved.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Element index in the destination array, where the first conversion result is saved.	LONG

## Notes

In any case, the conversion results of the module's F-ADC 1...4 are read. The conversion result of an F-ADC with odd number is written into the lower word, of an F-ADC with even number into the higher word. The values are saved into the destination array **array[]** as follows:

Array element no.	Bit no.	
	31...16	15...0
<b>index</b>	F-ADC 2	F-ADC 1
<b>index+1</b>	F-ADC 4	F-ADC 3

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#)

## Valid for

Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value[4] As Long      'Array for conversion results

Init:
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh)  'Start AD conversion channels 1...4

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,0Fh)    'Wait for end of conversion
    P2_Read_ADCF4_Packed(1,value,1) 'Read values of ADC 1...4
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh)  'Start new AD conversion
```

## P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed



## P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_Packed

**P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_Packed** reads out the conversion results from all 8 F-ADC of the specified module.

Every 2 consecutive F-ADC results are returned in a single 32-bit value.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Read_ADCF8_Packed(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array, where conversion results are saved.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Element index in the destination array, where the first conversion result is saved.	LONG

### Notes

In any case, the conversion results of the module's F-ADC 1...8 are read. The conversion result of an F-ADC with odd number is written into the lower word, of an F-ADC with even number into the higher word. The values are saved into the destination array **array[]** as follows:

Array element no.	Bit no.	
	31...16	15...0
<b>index</b>	F-ADC 2	F-ADC 1
<b>index+1</b>	F-ADC 4	F-ADC 3
<b>index+2</b>	F-ADC 6	F-ADC 5
<b>index+3</b>	F-ADC 8	F-ADC 7

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#)

### Valid for

[Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value[8] As Long 'Array for conversion results

Init:
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh) 'Start AD conversion channels 1...8

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,0Fh) 'Wait for end of conversion
    P2_Read_ADCF8_Packed(1,value,1) 'Read values of ADC 1...8
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,0Fh) 'Start new AD conversion
```



**P2\_Read\_ADCF32** reads the conversion result from 2 consecutive F-ADCs of the specified module and returns them in a single 32-bit value.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_ADCF32(module, adc_pair)
```

## Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG										
adc_pair	Number (1...2 or 1...4) of the F-ADC pair to read:	LONG										
<table><tr><td>adc_pair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>F-ADC-no.</td><td>1, 2</td><td>3, 4</td><td>5, 6</td><td>7, 8</td></tr></table>			adc_pair	1	2	3	4	F-ADC-no.	1, 2	3, 4	5, 6	7, 8
adc_pair	1	2	3	4								
F-ADC-no.	1, 2	3, 4	5, 6	7, 8								
ret_val	The measurement values in the F-ADC registers (0...65535 each); one measurement value in the lower and one in the higher word.	LONG										

## Notes

The conversion result of the odd numbered ADC ( $\text{adc\_pair} * 2 - 1$ ) is written into the low-word, of the even numbered ADC ( $\text{adc\_pair} * 2$ ) into the high-word.

The number of the first F-ADC must be odd. Therefore, it is for instance not possible to read out the conversion results of the F-ADCs 2 and 3 with one instruction.

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-4/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value1 As Long 'Declaration

Event:
P2_Start_ConvF(1,3) 'Start AD conversion on ADC1 and ADC2
P2_Wait_EOCF(1,3) 'Wait for the end of conversions
value1 = P2_Read_ADCF32(1,1) 'Read values of ADC1 and ADC2
```

## P2\_Read\_ADCF32



## P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv

**P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv** reads the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_ADCF_SConv(module, adc_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Measurement value in the F-ADC register (0...65535).	LONG

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#)

### Valid for

Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[1000] As Long 'Declaration

Init:
    i=1
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,1) 'Start A/D converter

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,1)
    Data_1[i] = P2_Read_ADCF_SConv(1,1) 'Read and start ADC
    Inc(i) 'Increment index
    If (i=1001) Then End 'End process after 1000 measurement
    'values
```



**P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv24** reads the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.

The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_ADCF_SConv24(module, adc_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Measurement value in the F-ADC register (0...16777215 = $2^{24}-1$ ).	LONG

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv32](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#)

## Valid for

Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[1000] As Long 'Declaration

Init:
    i=1
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,1) 'start A/D conversion

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,1)
    Data_1[i] = P2_Read_ADCF_SConv24(1,1) 'Read out + start
                                           'AD converter 24 bit
    Inc(i) 'Increment index
    If (i=1001) Then End 'End process after 1000 measurement
                        ''values
```

## P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv24



## P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv32

**P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv32** reads the conversion results from 2 F-ADCs of the specified module and returns them in a 32-bit value.

Then a new conversion is started immediately.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_ADCF_SConv32(module, adc_pair)
```

### Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG										
adc_pair	Number of the F-ADC pair to read: 1...2 or 1...4.	LONG										
<table><tr><td>adc_pair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>F-ADC-no.</td><td>1, 2</td><td>3, 4</td><td>5, 6</td><td>7, 8</td></tr></table>			adc_pair	1	2	3	4	F-ADC-no.	1, 2	3, 4	5, 6	7, 8
adc_pair	1	2	3	4								
F-ADC-no.	1, 2	3, 4	5, 6	7, 8								
ret_val	The return value (32-bit) contains the measurement data of 2 consecutive F-ADCs (16-bit each: 0...65535); one measurement value is in the lower word and one in the upper word.	LONG										

### Notes

The conversion result of the odd numbered ADC ( $\text{adc\_pair} * 2 - 1$ ) is written into the low-word, of the even numbered ADC ( $\text{adc\_pair} * 2$ ) into the high-word.

The number of the first F-ADC must be odd. Therefore, it is for instance not possible to read out the conversion results of the F-ADCs 2 and 3 with one instruction.

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF32](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF\\_SConv](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#)

### Valid for

Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E, Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value As Long 'Declaration

Init:
    P2_Start_ConvF(1,3) 'Start AD conversion

Event:
    P2_Wait_EOCF(1,3) 'Wait for end of conversion
    value = P2_Read_ADCF_SConv32(1,1) 'read values from ADC1 and
                                     'ADC2, start conversion of both ADCs
```



**P2\_Set\_Gain** sets the operating mode of a channel on the selected module and thus the gain and measurement range.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Set_Gain(module, channel, mode)
```

## Parameters

**module** Specified module address (1...15).

**channel** Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the F-ADC.

**mode** Operating mode (0...3) of the ADC: Sets the gain of the input signal. With gain, the measurement range of input signals changes proportionally.

Operating mode <i>mode</i>	Gain $2^n$	Measurement range $\pm 10V / 2^n$
0	1	$\pm 10V$
1	2	$\pm 5V$
2	4	$\pm 2.5V$
3	8	$\pm 1.25V$

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#)

## Valid for

- / -

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define ainadr 1           'Module address AIN module

Init:
  Rem Set voltage range of channel 4 to mode 1
  Rem Measuring range: +5V...-5V
  P2_Set_Gain(ainadr,4,1)

Event:
  Par_1 = P2_ADCF(1,4)     'Measure analog input 4
```

## P2\_Set\_Gain



## P2\_Start\_ConvF

**P2\_Start\_ConvF** starts the conversion on one or more F-ADCs of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Start_ConvF(module, adc_pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_pattern</b>	Bit pattern that determines the ADCs where conversion is to be started (see table).	LONG

Bit no.	31:8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Converter no.	–	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

### Notes

Determining the ADCs is made with a bit pattern, so that the conversion of several converters can be started at the same time. For instance, when starting the A/D converters 1 and 3 the bit pattern **101b** (decimal 5) has to be transferred.

With module AIn-F-x/14, **P2\_Start\_ConvF** is not required, since the ADCs run continuously with fixed conversion rate. Attention: If the instruction is used yet, the current measurement value is copied into the latch register; a following **P2\_Read\_ADCF** will read the copied (not the current) value, even if this happens much later.

You can synchronously start conversions on several modules with **P2\_Sync\_All**. You can then disable selected channels for the synchronization with **P2\_Sync\_Enable**.

Conversions on several modules can also be executed synchronously, if you have released the corresponding modules with **P2\_Sync\_Mode** for synchronization.

As soon as you start a conversion on the master module, you start simultaneously conversions on all channels of the slave modules. You will have the same effect with event-controlled modules, as soon as a signal is provided at the event-input.

### See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Wait\\_EOCF](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Mode](#)

### Valid for

AIn-F-4/16 Rev. E, AIn-F-4/18 Rev. E, AIn-F-8/16 Rev. E, AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value As Long 'Declaration

Event:
P2_Start_ConvF(1,1) 'Start AD conversion channel 1
P2_Wait_EOCF(1,1) 'Wait for end of conversion
value = P2_Read_ADCF(1,1) 'Read value from ADC
```



**P2\_Wait\_EOCF** waits until the end of conversion on all F-ADCs of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Wait_EOCF(module, adc_pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>adc_pattern</b>	Bit pattern that determines the ADCs, whose end of conversion shall be awaited (see table).	LONG

Bit no.	31:8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Converter no.	–	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

## Notes

Determining the ADCs is made bit by bit, so that the conversion can be started from several converters at the same time. For instance, when starting the A/D converters 1 and 3 the bit pattern **101b** (decimal 5) has to be transferred.

With module Aln-F-x/14, **P2\_Wait\_ConvF** is not required, since the ADCs run continuously with fixed conversion rate. The instruction has no effect except for loss of processor time.

## See also

[P2\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_ADCF24](#), [P2\\_Start\\_ConvF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Read\\_ADCF8\\_Packed](#)

## Valid for

[Aln-F-4/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E](#), [Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value As Long 'Declaration

Event:
P2_Start_ConvF(1,1) 'Start AD conversion
P2_Wait_EOCF(1,1) 'Wait for end of conversion
value = P2_Read_ADCF(1,1) 'Read value from ADC
```

## P2\_Wait\_EOCF



### 3.5 Pro II: Output Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II modules with Analog Outputs:

- [P2\\_DAC](#) (page 133)
- [P2\\_DAC4](#) (page 134)
- [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#) (page 135)
- [P2\\_DAC8](#) (page 137)
- [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#) (page 138)
- [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#) (page 139)
- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#) (page 140)
- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#) (page 141)
- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#) (page 142)
- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#) (page 143)
- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#) (page 144)
- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#) (page 145)
- [P2\\_DAC1\\_DIO](#) (page 146)
- [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Write](#) (page 147)
- [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Status](#) (page 149)
- [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Buffer\\_Free](#) (page 151)
- [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Stop](#) (page 152)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



**P2\_DAC** outputs an (analog) voltage on the channel of the specified module, that corresponds to the indicated digital value.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_DAC(module, dac_no, value)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>dac_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the output.	LONG
<b>value</b>	value to output (0...65535).	LONG

## Notes

We recommend using the instructions **P2\_DAC4** or **P2\_DAC8** instead, since they can output more values than **P2\_DAC** in the same time.

**P2\_DAC** is characterized by a sequence of several commands:

<b>P2_Write_DAC</b>	→	<b>P2_Start_DAC</b>
Transfer digital value into DAC register		Start D/A conversion

## See also

[P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

## Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

## Example

```
REM Digital proportionl controller
#include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#define setpoint Par_1      'set point in digits
#define gain FPar_2
Dim deviation, actuate As Long

Event:
deviation = setpoint - P2_ADC(1,1) 'calculate control deviation
actuate = deviation * gain 'calculate actuating value
P2_DAC(1,1,actuate)           'output actuating value
```

## P2\_DAC



## P2\_DAC4

**P2\_DAC4** outputs 4 digital values from an array on the DAC 1...4 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_DAC4(module,array[],index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output.	LONG LONG LONG LONG
<b>index</b>	Index of the first array element to be output.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_DAC4** is characterized by a sequence of several commands:

<b>P2_Write_DAC4</b>	→	<b>P2_Start_DAC</b>
----------------------	---	---------------------

Transfer digital value into DAC register

Start D/A conversion.

### See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

### Example

*REM Digital proportionl controller for 4 channels*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
#Define setpoint Par_1 'set point in digits
```

```
#Define gain FPar_2
```

```
Dim i, deviation As Long
```

```
Dim input[4], actuate[4] As Long
```

#### Event:

```
P2_Read_ADCF4(1,input,1) 'read 4 input values
```

```
For i = 1 To 4
```

```
    deviation = setpoint - input[i] 'calculate control deviation
```

```
    actuate[i] = deviation * gain 'calculate actuating value
```

```
Next i
```

```
P2_DAC4(2,actuate,1) 'output 4 actuating values
```



**P2\_DAC4\_Packed** outputs 4 packed digital values from an array on the DAC 1...4 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_DAC4_Packed(module, array[], index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output as packed data: Each 32 Bit array element holds 2 values of 16 bit.	LONG LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Index ( <sup>31</sup> ) of the first array element to be output.	LONG

## Notes

**P2\_DAC4\_Packed** is characterized by a sequence of two commands:

<b>P2_Write_DAC4_Packed</b>	→	<b>P2_Start_DAC</b>
Transfer 4 digital values into DAC registers.		Start D/A conversion.

Every 2 array elements of 32 Bit hold 4 digital values of 16 Bit in the following order:

Array element	array[n+1]		array[n]	
Bit no.	31:16	15:00	31:16	15:00
Digital value for	DAC4	DAC3	DAC2	DAC1

## See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_DAC4\_Packed



### Example

```
REM Digital proportionl controller for 4 channels
#include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#define setpoint Par_1      'set point in digits
#define gain FPar_2
Dim i, deviation1, deviation2 As Long
Dim input[4], actuate[4] As Long

Event:
P2_Read_ADCF4_Packed(1,input,1) 'read 4 input values
For i = 1 To 2
    REM Calculare control deviations
    deviation1 = setpoint - (input[i] And 0FFh)
    deviation2 = setpoint - (Shift_Right(input[i],16) And 0FFh)
    REM Calculate actuating values and store
    actuate[i] = Shift_Left(deviation2*gain,16) + deviation1*gain
Next i
P2_DAC4_Packed(2,actuate,1) 'output 4 actuating values
```



**P2\_DAC8** outputs 8 digital values from an array on the DAC 1...8 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
P2_DAC8 (module, array[], index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output.	LONG LONG LONG LONG LONG LONG LONG LONG
<b>index</b>	Index ( <sup>31</sup> ) of the first array element to be written.	LONG

## Notes

**P2\_DAC8** is characterized by a sequence of several commands:

<b>P2_Write_DAC8</b>	→	<b>P2_Start_DAC</b>
transfer 8 digital values into the DAC register.		Start D/A conversion.

## See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E](#)

## Example

*REM Digital proportionl controller for 8 channels*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
#Define setpoint Par_1 'set point in digits
```

```
#Define gain FPar_2
```

```
Dim i, deviation As Long
```

```
Dim input[8], actuate[8] As Long
```

### Event:

```
P2_Read_ADCF8(1,input,1) 'read 8 input values
```

```
For i = 1 To 8
```

```
    deviation = setpoint - input[i] 'calculate control deviation
```

```
    actuate[i] = deviation * gain 'calculate actuating value
```

```
Next i
```

```
P2_DAC8(2,actuate,1) 'output 8 actuating values
```

## P2\_DAC8



## P2\_DAC8\_Packed

**P2\_DAC8\_Packed** outputs 8 packed digital values from an array on the DAC 1...8 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_DAC8_Packed(module,array[],index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output as packed data: Each 32-bit array element holds 2 values of 16 bit.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Index ( <sup>31</sup> ) of the first array element to be written.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_DAC8\_Packed** is characterized by a sequence of two commands:

**P2\_Write\_DAC8** → **P2\_Start\_DAC**

Transfer digital value into DAC register	Start D/A conversion.
--	-----------------------

Every 4 array elements of 32 bit hold 8 digital values of 16 bit in the following order:

Array element	array[n+3]	array[n+2]	array[n+1]	array[n]
Bit no.	31:16 15:00	31:16 15:00	31:16 15:00	31:16 15:00
Digital value for	DAC8 DAC7	DAC6 DAC5	DAC4 DAC3	DAC2 DAC1

### See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

### Valid for

AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E

### Example

*REM Digital proportionl controller for 8 channels*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
#Define setpoint Par_1 'set point in digits
```

```
#Define gain FPar_2
```

```
Dim i, deviation1, deviation2 As Long
```

```
Dim input[8], actuate[8] As Long
```

#### Event:

```
P2_Read_ADCF8_Packed(1,input,1)'read 8 input values
```

```
For i = 1 To 4
```

```
REM Calcolare control deviations
```

```
deviation1 = setpoint - (input[i] And 0FFh)
```

```
deviation2 = setpoint - (Shift_Right(input[i],16) And 0FFh)
```

```
REM Calculate actuating values and store
```

```
actuate[i] = Shift_Left(deviation2*gain,16) + deviation1*gain
```

```
Next i
```

```
P2_DAC8_Packed(2,actuate,1)'output 8 actuating values
```



**P2\_Start\_DAC** starts the conversion or output of all DAC on the specified module

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Start_DAC(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	------------------------------------	------

## Notes

You can synchronously start conversions on several modules with the instruction **P2\_Sync\_All**. You can disable selected channels for synchronization using **P2\_Sync\_Enable**.

## See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#)

## Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

## Example

*REM Simultaneous output of two different signals  
REM on the outputs 1 and 2 of a D/A module.*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Init:
    i = 0

Event:
    P2_Write_DAC(1,1,i)      'Set output register DAC1
    P2_Write_DAC(1,2,65535-i) 'Set output register DAC2
    P2_Start_DAC(1)          'Start output on all DAC
    Inc(i)
    If (i=65535) Then i=0
```

## P2\_Start\_DAC



## P2\_Write\_DAC

**P2\_Write\_DAC** writes a digital value into the output register of a DAC on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Write_DAC(module, dac_no, value)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>dac_no</b>	Number (1...4 or 1...8) of the output.	LONG
<b>value</b>	value to output (0...65535).	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_Start\_DAC** starts the conversion of the digital value into an output voltage.

We recommend using the instructions **P2\_Write\_DAC4** or **P2\_Write\_DAC8** instead, since they can output more values than **P2\_Write\_DAC** in the same time.

### See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

### Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

### Example

*REM Simultaneous output of four different signals  
REM on the output channels 1, 2, 3 and 4 of a D/A module  
REM The signals are filed in four DATA arrays and  
REM can be transferred from the PC before program start*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000], Data_3[1000] As Long
Dim Data_4[1000] As Long
```

#### Init:

```
i = 1
```

#### Event:

```
P2_Write_DAC(1,1,Data_1[i]) 'Set output register DAC1
P2_Write_DAC(1,2,Data_2[i]) 'Set output register DAC2
P2_Write_DAC(1,3,Data_3[i]) 'Set output register DAC3
P2_Write_DAC(1,4,Data_4[i]) 'Set output register DAC4
P2_Start_DAC(1)             'Start output on all DAC
Inc(i)
If (i>1000) Then i = 1
```



**P2\_Write\_DAC4** writes 4 digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...4 of the specified module.

**P2\_Start\_DAC** starts the conversion of the digital values into the output voltages.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Write_DAC4 (module, array [], index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array []</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Index of the first array element to be output.	LONG

## See also

P2\_DAC, P2\_DAC4, P2\_DAC4\_Packed, P2\_DAC8, P2\_DAC8\_Packed, P2\_Start\_DAC, P2\_Write\_DAC, P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed, P2\_Write\_DAC8, P2\_Write\_DAC8\_Packed, P2\_Write\_DAC32

## Valid for

AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

## Example

```
REM Simultaneous output of four different signals
REM on the output channels 1, 2, 3 and 4 of a D/A module
REM The signals are stored sequentially in the array Data_1
REM and may be transferred before program start from the PC
```

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[4000] As Long
```

```
Init:
    i = 1
```

```
Event:
    REM Set output registers DAC1...DAC4
    P2_Write_DAC4(1, Data_1, (i-1)*4+i)
    P2_Start_DAC(1) 'Start output on all DAC
    Inc(i)
    If (i>1000) Then i = 1
```

## P2\_Write\_DAC4



## P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed

**P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed** writes 4 packed digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...4 of the specified module.

**P2\_Start\_DAC** starts the conversion of the digital values into the output voltages.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Write_DAC4_Packed(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output as packed data: Each 32-bit array element holds 2 values of 16 bit.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Index of the first array element to be output.	LONG

### Notes

Every 2 array elements of 32 bit hold 4 digital values of 16 Bit in the following order:

Array element	array[n+1]		array[n]	
Bit no.	31:16	15:00	31:16	15:00
Digital value for	DAC4	DAC3	DAC2	DAC1

### See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

### Valid for

AOut-4/16 Rev. E, AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E, AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E, MIO-4 Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

### Example

*REM Simultaneous output of four different signals  
REM on the output channels 1, 2, 3 and 4 of a D/A module  
REM The signals are stored sequentially in the array Data\_1  
REM packed and can be transferred from the PC before program start*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[4000] As Long

Init:
    i = 1

Event:
    REM Set output registers DAC1...DAC4
    P2_Write_DAC4_Packed(1, Data_1, (i-1)*2+i)
    P2_Start_DAC(1)          'Start output on all DAC
    Inc(i)
    If (i>1000) Then i = 1
```



**P2\_Write\_DAC8** writes 8 digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...8 of the specified module.

**P2\_Start\_DAC** starts the conversion of the digital values into the output voltages.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Write_DAC8 (module, array[], index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Index of the first array element to be output.	LONG

## See also

P2\_DAC, P2\_DAC4, P2\_DAC4\_Packed, P2\_DAC8, P2\_DAC8\_Packed, P2\_Start\_DAC, P2\_Write\_DAC, P2\_Write\_DAC4, P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed, P2\_Write\_DAC8\_Packed, P2\_Write\_DAC32

## Valid for

AOut-8/16 Rev. E, AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E

## Example

### Example

*REM Simultaneous output of four different signals  
REM on the outputs 1...8 of a D/A module.  
REM The signals are sequentially stored into a DATA array  
REM and may be transferred before program start from the PC.*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[8000] As Long

Init:
    i = 1

Event:
    REM Set output registers DAC1...DAC8
    P2_Write_DAC8(1, Data_1, (i-1)*8+i)
    P2_Start_DAC(1) 'Start output on all DAC
    Inc(i)
    If (i>1000) Then i = 1
```

## P2\_Write\_DAC8



## P2\_Write\_DAC8\_Packed

**P2\_Write\_DAC8\_Packed** writes 8 packed digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...8 of the specified module.

**P2\_Start\_DAC** starts the conversion of the digital values into the output voltages.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Write_DAC8_Packed(module,array[],index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array with values (0...65535) to be output as packed data: Each 32-bit array element holds 2 values of 16 bit.	LONG FLOAT
<b>index</b>	Index of the first array element to be output.	LONG

### Notes

Every 4 array elements of 32 bit hold 8 digital values of 16 bit in the following order:

Array element	array[n+3]		array[n+2]		array[n+1]		array[n]	
Bit no.	31:16	15:00	31:16	15:00	31:16	15:00	31:16	15:00
Digital value for	DAC8	DAC7	DAC6	DAC5	DAC4	DAC3	DAC2	DAC1

### See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC32](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E](#)

### Example

#### Example

*REM Simultaneous output of four different signals  
REM on the outputs 1...8 of a D/A module.  
REM The signals are sequentially stored into a DATA array  
REM packed and can be transferred from the PC before program start  
REM übergeben werden.*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[8000] As Long
```

```
Init:
    i = 1
```

```
Event:
    REM Set output registers DAC1...DAC8
    P2_Write_DAC8_Packed(1,Data_1,(i-1)*4+i)
    P2_Start_DAC(1) 'Start output on all DAC
    Inc(i)
    If (i>1000) Then i = 1
```



**P2\_Write\_DAC32** copies two 16 Bit values from a 32 Bit value into the output registers of a DAC pair of the specified module.

The conversion into an output voltage is done using **Start\_DAC**.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Write_DAC32 (module, dac_pair, value32)
```

## Parameter

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>dac_pair</b>	Selection of DAC pair: 0: DAC 1 and 2 1: DAC 3 and 4 2: DAC 5 and 6 3: DAC 7 and 8	LONG
<b>value32</b>	Auszugebender Wert (0h...0FFFFFFFh).	LONG

## See also

The lower word (bits 0...15) of the digital **value32** is written into the DAC with odd number, the upper word (bits 16...31) into the DAC with even number.

## See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Start\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC4\\_Packed](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#), [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#), [AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E](#), [MIO-4 Rev. E](#), [MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E](#)

## Example

*REM Simultaneous output of two different signals*  
*REM on the outputs 3 and 4 of a D/A module.*  
*REM The signals are filed in two DATA arrays and*  
*REM can be transferred from the PC before program start*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim i As Long 'Declaration
Dim Data_1[1000], Data_2[1000] As Long
Dim array[1000] As Long

Init:
  For i = 1 To 1000
    array[i] = Shift_Left(Data_2[i], 16) + Data_1[i]
  Next i
  i = 1

Event:
  P2_Write_DAC32(1, 2, array[i]) 'Set output register DAC 3+4
  P2_Start_DAC(1) 'Start output on all DAC
  Inc(i)
  If (i > 1000) Then i = 1
```

## P2\_Write\_DAC32



## P2\_DAC1\_DIO

**P2\_DAC1\_DIO** outputs an (analog) voltage on the DAC channel 1 and sets or clears the digital outputs of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
P2_DAC1_DIO(module, value)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...255).	LONG
<b>value</b>	Combined output value for DAC and digital outputs (assignment of outputs see table). Bits 0...15: DAC output value (0...65535). Bits 16...31: Bit pattern. Each bit corresponds to a digital output (see table). Bit = 0: Set output to level low. Bit = 1: Set output to level high.	LONG

Bit no.	31	...	16	15...0
Dig. output	31	...	16	–

### Notes

The output on DAC1 and on the digital outputs happens at the same time.

### See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 5
Dim value As Long
```

#### Event:

```
Rem DAC output 0V (32768) and set dig. outputs 16..19
P2_DAC1_DIO(module, Join_DAC_DIO(32768, 01111b))
```

```
Function Join_DAC_DIO(dac_val, dio_val) As Long
    Join_DAC_DIO = dac_val And Shift_Left(dio_val, 16)
EndFunction
```



**P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Write** defines the parameters for the output of the next voltage ramp and starts the DAC output.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_DAC_Ramp_Write(module, dac_no, start_value,
                  end_value, dio_start, dio_end, time, out_mode)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...255).	LONG
<b>dac_no</b>	Number (1) of the output.	LONG
<b>start_value</b>	Start value (0...65535) of the DAC ramp.	LONG
<b>end_value</b>	End value (0...65535) of the DAC ramp.	LONG
<b>dio_start</b>	Output value (10000h...0FFF0000h) for digital outputs at the begin of the ramp.	LONG
<b>dio_end</b>	Output value (10000h...0FFF0000h) for digital outputs at the end of the ramp.	LONG
<b>time</b>	Duration (20, 40, 60 ... 65520) of the ramp in ns.	LONG
<b>out_mode</b>	Bit pattern to set the output mode: Bit 0: Output of DAC ramp. Bit 1: Output of digital value <b>dio_start</b> . Bit 2: Output of digital value <b>dio_end</b> .  Bit = 0: Output disabled. Bit = 1: Output enabled.	LONG

Bit no. in	31	30	...	17	16	0...15
<b>dio_start, dio_end</b>						
Digital output	31	30	...	17	16	–

### Notes

A ramp is defined by **start\_value**, **end\_value** and the duration **time**. After outputting the start value, the module increases (or decreases) the output voltage every 20ns by a constant amount until the end value is reached.

According to the data the real ramp duration may slightly deviate from the **time** value.

If start value and end value are identical, the output value at the DAC is held constantly for the duration given by **time**.

Combining several ramps consecutively you can output a freely defined voltage curve. While one ramp is being output the next ramp can be written into a buffer using **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Write**. Only the data of one ramp can be buffered at a time.

First query with **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Buffer\_Free** if the buffer is free and only then write the next ramp data into the buffer using **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Write**.

With **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Status**, you can check if a ramp is being output.

You can immediately stop a ramp output with **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop**.

As an alternative to the output of ramps you can also output single voltage values or several voltage values via output fifo. A direct link bet-

## P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Write



ween different output methods (e.g. ramp directly followed by output fifo) is not supported.

#### See also

P2\_DAC, P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Status, P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Buffer\_Free, P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop, P2\_DAC1\_DIO, P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode

#### Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E

#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 5
#Define dac_no 1
Dim array[5] As Long
Dim ramp_no, v_start, v_end As Long

Init:
    Rem stop possibly running ramp
    P2_DAC_Ramp_Stop(module, dac_no)
    Rem define values for 4 ramps
    array[1] = 0                '-2.0 V
    array[2] = 16384            '-1.0 V
    array[3] = 57344            '+1.5 V
    array[4] = 32768            ' 0.0 V
    array[5] = 49152            '+1.0 V
    ramp_no = 1

Event:
    Rem check if buffer has free space
    If (P2_DAC_Ramp_Buffer_Free(module,dac_no) >= 0) Then
        v_start = array[ramp_no]
        v_end = array[ramp_no+1]
        Rem write ramp, set ramp time 1.5µs, no digital values
        P2_DAC_Ramp_Write(module,dac_no,v_start,v_end,0,0,1500,001b)
        Inc ramp_no
        If (ramp_no > 4) Then ramp_no = 1
    EndIf
```



**P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Status** returns if a voltage ramp is being output.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_DAC_Ramp_Status(module, dac_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...255).	LONG
<b>dac_no</b>	Number (1) of the output.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of ramp output: 0: no ramp output active. <>0: ramp is being output.	LONG

## Notes

You can immediately stop a ramp output with **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop**.

As an alternative to the output of ramps you can also output single voltage values or several voltage values via output fifo. First query with **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Status** if the ramp output is already finished before using a different output method.

## See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Write](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Buffer\\_Free](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Stop](#), [P2\\_DAC1\\_DIO](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Status



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 5
#Define dac_no 1
Dim value[4] As Long
Dim ramp_active As Long

Init:
    Processdelay = 6000      '6000 x 3.3 ns = 20µs

    Rem stop possibly running ramp
    P2_DAC_Ramp_Stop(module, dac_no)
    Rem write ramp, set ramp -2V..0V, time 10.5µs, no digital values
    P2_DAC_Ramp_Write(module, dac_no, 0, 32768, 0, 0, 10500, 001b)
    ramp_active = 1

    Rem Do settings for output fifo (start output later)
    value[1] = 00001C000h    'output 1V, dig. output 16
    value[2] = 500           ' with output time 5 µs (relative)
    value[3] = 00002FFFFh    'output 2V, dig. output 17
    value[4] = 700           ' with output time 7 µs (relative)
    P2_Dig_Fifo_Mode(module, 3) 'Set FIFO as relative output
    P2_Digout_Fifo_Clear(module) 'clear FIFO
    P2_Digout_Fifo_Enable(module, 11b) 'Enable output channels 0+1
    Rem write 2 value pairs into output FIFO
    P2_Digout_Fifo_Write(module, 2, value, 1)

Event:
    If (ramp_active <> 0) Then
        Rem As long as ramp was running: check status
        ramp_active = P2_DAC_Ramp_Status(module, dac_no)
    Else
        Rem ramp has finished -> start output FIFO
        P2_Digout_Fifo_Start(Shift_Left(1, module-1))

        Rem write new value pairs into FIFO, if possible
        If (P2_Digout_Fifo_Empty(module) >= 2) Then
            P2_Digout_Fifo_Write(module, 2, value, 1)
        EndIf
    EndIf
```



**P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Buffer\_Free** returns if the buffer for ramp output is free.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_DAC_Ramp_Buffer_Free(module, dac_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...255).	LONG
<b>dac_no</b>	Number (1) of the output.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of buffer for ramp output: >=0: buffer is empty. <0: buffer is full.	LONG

## Notes

Combining several ramps consecutively you can output a freely defined voltage curve. While one ramp is being output the next ramp can be written into a buffer using **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Write**. Only the data of one ramp can be buffered at a time.

First query with **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Buffer\_Free** if the buffer is free and only then write the next ramp data into the buffer using **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Write**.

With **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Status**, you can check if a ramp is being output.

## See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Write](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Status](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Stop](#), [P2\\_DAC1\\_DIO](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Write](#)

## P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Buffer\_Free



## P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop

**P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop** stops a ramp output immediately.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_DAC_Ramp_Stop(module, dac_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...255).	LONG
<b>dac_no</b>	Number (1) of the output.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop** stops the ramp output as well as it clears the buffer for ramp output.

We recommend initializing ramp outputs with **P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop** in the **Init:** section.

### See also

[P2\\_DAC](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Write](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Status](#), [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Buffer\\_Free](#), [P2\\_DAC1\\_DIO](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_DAC\\_Ramp\\_Write](#)



### 3.6 Pro II: Digital I/O Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II modules with digital inputs / outputs:

- [P2\\_Comp\\_Init](#) (page 154)
- [P2\\_Comp\\_Filter\\_Init](#) (page 156)
- [P2\\_Comp\\_Set](#) (page 157)
- [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#) (page 158)
- [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#) (page 160)
- [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#) (page 161)
- [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#) (page 162)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#) (page 163)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#) (page 164)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#) (page 165)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full](#) (page 166)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#) (page 167)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Fast](#) (page 169)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#) (page 171)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Filter\\_Init](#) (page 173)
- [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#) (page 175)
- [P2\\_Digout](#) (page 176)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#) (page 177)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#) (page 179)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) (page 180)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#) (page 181)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#) (page 182)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start](#) (page 183)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write](#) (page 184)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#) (page 186)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Reset](#) (page 187)
- [P2\\_Digout\\_Set](#) (page 188)
- [P2\\_DigProg](#) (page 189)
- [P2\\_DigProg\\_Bits](#) (page 190)
- [P2\\_Digprog\\_Set\\_IO\\_Level](#) (page 191)
- [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#) (page 192)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



## P2\_Comp\_Init

**P2\_Comp\_Init** sets the operating mode for the comparators of a channel group on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_Comp_Init(module, ch_group, mode)
```

### Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
ch_group	Channel group (1...4): 1: Channels 1, 2, 3, 4 2: Channels 5, 6, 7, 8 3: Channels 9, 10, 11, 12 4: Channels 13, 14, 15, 16	LONG
mode	Operating mode (0...6) of the comparators: 0: Neither hysteresis nor hold. 1: Hold 1 $\mu$ s. 2: Hold 10 $\mu$ s. 3: Hold 100 $\mu$ s. 4: Hysteresis $\pm 17$ mV around the threshold. 5: Hysteresis $\pm 55$ mV around the threshold. 6: Hysteresis $\pm 100$ mV around the threshold.	LONG

### Notes

The operating mode refers to 2 channels. The setting is still valid if the channel pair is used for free hysteresis.

### See also

[P2\\_Comp\\_Set](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#),  
[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

[Comp-16 Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 2
Dim Bit_Ch_1, Bit_Ch_1_2 As Long

Init:
    P2_Comp_Init(module,1,3) 'set channels 1,2 To hold 100µs
    Rem Set thresholds: channel group 1 To 0V, channel group 2 To 10V
    P2_Comp_Set(module,1,Volt2Digits(0.0))
    P2_Comp_Set(module,2,Volt2Digits(10.0))

Event:
    Rem check comparator bits
    Par_1 = P2_Digin_Long(module)
    Rem channel 1
    Bit_Ch_1 = Par_1 And 1b 'threshold of channel 1
    Rem free hysteresis determined by channels 1 + 2
    Bit_Ch_1_2 = Shift_Right(Par_1,16) And 1

    If (Bit_Ch_1 = 1) Then
        Rem channels 1 > 0 V
    Else ' (Bit_Ch_1 = 0)
        Rem channels 1 < 0 V
    EndIf

    If (Bit_Ch_1_2 = 1) Then
        Rem both channels 1, 2 > 10 V
    Else ' (Bit_Ch_1_2 = 0)
        Rem both channels 1, 2 < 0 V
    EndIf

Function Volt2Digits(volt) As Long
    Dim volt_min, volt_max As Float
    Dim digit_min, digit_max, value As Long
    volt_min = -1.0
    volt_max = 30.0
    digit_min = 31675
    digit_max = 65535

    Volt2Digits = (volt - volt_min) / (volt_max - volt_min)
        * (digit_max - digit_min) + digit_min
EndFunction
```



## P2\_Comp\_Filter\_Init

**P2\_Comp\_Filter\_Init** sets the filter duration for all comparators on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_Comp_Filter_Init(module, filter_value)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>filter_value</b>	Filter duration, given in units (1...65535) of 20ns.	LONG
	The value 0 (zero) disables the filter.	

### Notes

The filter suppresses spikes of a signal. The number of spikes should be small compared to the pulse width of the signal. The filter duration should be somewhat longer than the expected width of spikes.

The filter settings apply to all channels. Each channel has its own filter. After power-up all filters are disabled.

Please note: The filter delays edges of the resulting signal by the set filter duration. If spikes occur, edges will delay slightly in addition.

The filter can be combined with standard hysteresis and free hysteresis. The filter is not suitable for combination with the comparator mode "Hold".

### See also

[P2\\_Comp\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Comp\\_Filter\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

[Comp-16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_Comp\\_Init](#)



**P2\_Comp\_Set** sets the comparator thresholds of a channel group on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Comp_Set(module, ch_group, value)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ch_group</b>	Channel group(1...4): 1: Channels 1, 3, 5, 7. 2: Channels 2, 4, 6, 8. 3: Channels 9, 11, 13, 15. 4: Channels 10, 12, 14, 16.	LONG
<b>value</b>	Value (31676...65535) in digits to be output for threshold -1V...30V.	LONG

## Notes

The conversion between digits and volts is as follows:

$$\text{digits} = 32768 + \frac{\text{voltage} \cdot 65536}{60\text{V}}$$

$$\text{voltage} = \frac{60\text{V}}{65536} \cdot (\text{digits} - 32768)$$

You read comparator bits with instructions for digital inputs as e.g.

**P2\_Digin\_Long**.

With modes hold / standard hysteresis, the bits are assigned to single channels as follows:

Bit no.	31...16	15	14	...	2	1	0
Channel no.	–	16	15	...	3	2	1

The comparator bits for the channel pairs of free hysteresis are the bits 16...23; the assignment is as follows:

Bit no.	31...24	23	22	...	17	16	15...0
Channel pair	–	15, 16	13, 14	...	3, 4	1, 2	–

## See also

[P2\\_Comp\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#),  
[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

Comp-16 Rev. E

## Example

see [P2\\_Comp\\_Init](#)

## P2\_Comp\_Set



## P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode

**P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode** sets the FIFO operation mode on the specified module, input with edge detection or edge output.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_Dig_Fifo_Mode(module, mode)
```

### Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
mode	FIFO operation mode: 0: Input FIFO with edge detection. Default. 1: Output FIFO with edge output, time values with absolute reference, single output. 3: Output FIFO with edge output, time values with relative reference, single output. 5: TiCo2 only Output FIFO with edge output, time values with absolute reference, continuous output. 7: TiCo2 only Output FIFO with edge output, time values with relative reference, continuous output.	LONG

### Notes

With DIO-32-TiCo, the output FIFO is available since revision E03.

Time stamps of an output FIFO set the time when an edge is output. The time stamp value can be defined with absolute or relative reference:

- Absolute value: The time stamp refers to the starting time 0 of the module counter (**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start**).  
Using this mode, the current counter value can be read with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer**.
- Relative value: The time stamp is counted relative to the previous time stamp.

With processor TiCo2, the values in the output FIFO can be output once or continuously:

- single output: The list of value pairs in the FIFO is output only once, afterwards the output stops.
- continuous output: The list of value pairs in the FIFO is output and repeated until the output is stopped with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear**.

With single output (modes 1 and 3), the list of value pairs can be filled up—as long as there are any value pairs in the FIFO.

With module AOut-1/16, only modes 1 and 3 can be set.

### See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_Digprog\\_Set\\_IO\\_Level](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 2
Dim value[4] As Long

Init:
    Processdelay = 6000      '6000 x 3.3 ns = 20µs
    value[1] = 01b          'output value n
    value[2] = 5000         ' with output time 50 µs (relative)
    value[3] = 10b          'output value n+1
    value[4] = 7000         ' with output time 70 µs (relative)
    REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
    P2_DigProg(module,0Fh)  'set all channels as output
    P2_Dig_Fifo_Mode(module,3) 'Set FIFO as relative output
    P2_Digout_Fifo_Clear(module) 'clear FIFO
    P2_Digout_Fifo_Enable(module,11b) 'Enable output channels 0+1
    REM write 2 value pairs into output FIFO and start output
    P2_Digout_Fifo_Write(module,2,value,1)
    P2_Digout_Fifo_Start(Shift_Left(1,module-1))

    REM DIO-32-TiCo2 only: set voltage level
    REM P2_DigProg_Set_IO_Level(module, 0, 160)

Event:
    REM write new value pairs into FIFO, if possible
    If (P2_Digout_Fifo_Empty(module) > 2) Then
        P2_Digout_Fifo_Write(module,2,value,1)
    EndIf
```



## P2\_Dig\_Latch

**P2\_Dig\_Latch** transfers digital information from the inputs to the input latches and from the output latches to the outputs on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_Dig_Latch(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	------------------------------------	------

### Notes

With digital inputs, the instructions reads the input signals into the input latches. Read the values with **P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch**.

With digital outputs, the instruction passes the values of the output latches to the outputs. Write values into the latch register with **P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch**.

Latching can be started synchronously to actions on other modules with **P2\_Sync\_All**.

### See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [Comp-16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [OPT-16 Rev. E](#), [OPT-32-24V Rev. E](#), [REL-16 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#), [TRA-16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
Init:  
    REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg  
    REM Set channels 0...15 as outputs, 16...31 as inputs  
    P2_DigProg(1,0011h)  
    P2_Dig_Write_Latch(1,0) 'Set all output bits to 0  
  
Event:  
    P2_Dig_Latch(1) 'latch inputs, output content of  
                    'output latches  
  
    Rem further program  
    Par_1 = P2_Dig_Read_Latch(1) 'read input bits and ...  
    P2_Dig_Write_Latch(1,Par_1) 'output in next event cycle
```



**P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch** returns the bits from the latch register for the digital inputs of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
ret_val = P2_Dig_Read_Latch(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern. Each bit corresponds to a digital input (see table).	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31...16	15	...	0
Input	–	15	...	0

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	2	1	0
Input	31	30	29	...	2	1	0

## Notes

We recommend first programming the specified channels as inputs using **P2\_DigProg**.

The current status of the digital inputs can be transferred to the latch register with the following instructions:

- **P2\_Dig\_Latch**
- **P2\_Sync\_All** (when activated)

## See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Mode](#)

## Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim value As Long
```

### Init:

```
REM With AOUT-1/16: delete lines using P2_DigProg
REM Set DIO15:00 of modules 1+2 as inputs
P2_DigProg(1,0000b)
P2_DigProg(2,0000b)
```

### Event:

```
REM synchronously transfer the logic levels at the digital
REM inputs of both modules to the latch register
P2_Sync_All(11b)
Par_1 = P2_Dig_Read_Latch(1) 'Read latch register of module 1
Par_2 = P2_Dig_Read_Latch(2) 'Read latch register of module 2
```

## P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch



## P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch

**P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch** writes a 32 bit value into the latch register for the digital outputs on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Dig_Write_Latch(module,pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern. Each bit corresponds to a digital output (see table).	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31...16	15	...	0
Input	–	15	...	0

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	2	1	0
Input	31	30	29	...	2	1	0

### Notes

The specified channels must first be programmed as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**.

You may set the value of the latch register for digital outputs with **P2\_Digout**.

With module version TRA-16-G Rev. E, high level switches to ground, not to V<sub>CC</sub>.

### See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [REL-16 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#), [TRA-16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
    P2_DigProg(1,1111b) 'Set DIO31:00 as outputs

Event:
    P2_Dig_Latch(1) 'Output values from the latch
                    'registers
    P2_Dig_Write_Latch(1,Par_1) 'write long word into the output
                                'latch
```



**P2\_Digin\_Edge** returns whether a positive or negative edge has occurred on digital inputs of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Digin_Edge(module, edge)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>edge</b>	Kind of detected edge: 1: Detect positive edge. 0: Detect negative edge.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern where each bits represent an edge occurred at an input. The mapping of bits to inputs is shown below. Bit = 1: An edge has occurred. Bit = 0: No edge occurred.	LONG

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	2	1	0
Input	31	30	29	...	2	1	0

## Notes

A set bit in **ret\_val** means, that a selected edge has been occurred at least once at the digital input since the previous query. Bit for output channels always return zero.

A query with **P2\_Digin\_Edge** resets all bits to zero.

With module Pro II-MIO-D12 Rev. E, only bits 0...11 (refers to OPT0 ... OPT11) can be used.

## See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#)

## Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    P2_DigProg(1,1100b)      'channels 0:15 as inputs

Event:
    REM check positive and negative edges, mask out outputs
    Par_1 = P2_Digin_Edge(1,1) And 0Fh
    Par_2 = P2_Digin_Edge(1,0) And 0Fh

    REM output edge changes
    If (Par_1 + Par_2 > 0) Then
        P2_Digout_Bits(1,Shift_Left(Par_1,16),Shift_Left(Par_2,16))
    EndIf
```

## P2\_Digin\_Edge



## P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear

**P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear** clears the FIFO of edge detection unit on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_Digin_Fifo_Clear(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	------------------------------------	------

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#)

### Valid for

[Comp-16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [OPT-16 Rev. E](#), [OPT-32-24V Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#)



**P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable** determines, which input channels of the specified module the edge detection unit will monitor.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digin_Fifo_Enable (module, channels)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channels</b>	Bit pattern determines the input channels to be monitored.	LONG

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	2	1	0
Input	31	30	29	...	2	1	0

## Notes

Only input channels can be monitored. The channels are programmed as inputs or outputs with **P2\_DigProg**; exceptions are OPT channels.

With module Pro II-MIO-D12 Rev. E, only bits 0...11 (refers to OPT0 ... OPT11) can be used.

The FIFO should be set to edge detection mode with **P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode**.

The edge detection unit checks with each counter tick (each 10ns / 5ns), if an edge has occurred at the selected input channels or if a level has been changed. If an edge has occurred, a pair of values is copied into an internal FIFO array:

- Value 1 contains the level status of all channels as bit pattern. With outputs, the status is undefined.
- Value 2 contains a time stamp, the current timer value.  
DIO-32-TiCo2: clock rate 200MHz  
all other modules: clock rate 100MHz

The FIFO array may contain 511 or 2047 value pairs (level status and time stamp) in maximum. If and as long as the FIFO array is filled completely, any additional value pair cannot be saved and will thus be lost.

## See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

## Valid for

Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## Example

see [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#)

## P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable



## P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full

**P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full** returns the number of saved value pairs in the FIFO of the edge detection unit.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_value = P2_Digin_Fifo_Full (module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_value</b>	Number of saved value pairs in the FIFO: DIO-32-TiCo2: 0...2047 all other modules: 0...511	LONG

### Notes

The FIFO array may contain 511 or 2047 value pairs (level status and time stamp) in maximum. If and as long as the FIFO array is filled completely, any additional value pair cannot be saved and will thus be lost.

### See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#),  
[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#)

### Valid for

Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

### Example

see [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#)



**P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read** reads the value pairs from the FIFO of the edge detection unit and writes them into 2 arrays.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digin_Fifo_Read(module, count, value[],
    timestamp[], start_index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number of value pairs to be read: DIO-32-TiCo2: 0...2047 all other modules: 0...511	LONG
<b>value[]</b>	Array where the level status bit patterns are written.  Each level status bit corresponds to a digital input (see table below).	LONG
<b>timestamp[]</b>	Array where time stamps are written.	LONG
<b>start_index</b>	Start index for both arrays <b>value[]</b> and <b>timestamp[]</b> , where the first value are written.	LONG

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	2	1	0
Input	31	30	29	...	2	1	0

## Notes

With module Pro II-MIO-D12 Rev. E, only bits 0...11 (refers to OPT0 ... OPT11) can be used.

No more value pairs may be read than are saved in the FIFO. Thus, before reading there must be a check with **P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full**, how much value pairs are saved in the FIFO.

The arrays must be dimensioned with sufficient size, so that all value pairs may be written into the arrays.

The time difference between 2 level status patterns is the difference of the appropriate time stamps, measured in timer ticks. The length of a timer tick depends on the module type.

$$\Delta t = \text{tick length} \cdot (\text{stamp}_1 - \text{stamp}_2)$$

Module type	Clock rate	Tick length
DIO-32-TiCo2	200MHz	5ns
all other modules	100MHz	10ns

## See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#)

## Valid for

Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Dim Data_1[10000], Data_2[10000] As Long
Dim num, index As Long

Init:
    P2_DigProg(1,1100b)          'channels 0:15 as inputs
    P2_Digin_Fifo_Enable(1,0)    'output edge edge detection off
    P2_Digin_Fifo_Clear(1)       'clear FIFO
    P2_Digin_Fifo_Enable(1,10011b) 'edge detection channels 1,2,5
    index = 1

Event:
    num = P2_Digin_Fifo_Full(1) 'number of value pairs
    If (num > 50) Then
        Rem read value pairs
        P2_Digin_Fifo_Read(1, num, Data_1, Data_2, index)
        index = index + num
        If (index > 10000) Then index = 1
    EndIf
```



**P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast** reads the value pairs from the FIFO of the edge detection unit and writes them into a single array.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digin_Fifo_Read_Fast(module, count, valuepairs[],
    start_index)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number of value pairs to be read: DIO-32-TiCo2: 0...2047 all other modules: 0...511	LONG
<b>valuepairs[]</b>	Array where the value pairs are written to, alternately a level status bit pattern and a time stamp. Each level status bit corresponds to a digital input (see table below).	LONG
<b>start_index</b>	Start index for both arrays <b>valuepairs[]</b> and <b>timestamp[]</b> , where the first value are written.	LONG

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	2	1	0
Input	31	30	29	...	2	1	0

## Notes

With module Pro II-MIO-D12 Rev. E, only bits 0...11 (refers to OPT0 ... OPT11) can be used.

No more value pairs may be read than are saved in the FIFO. Thus, before reading there must be a check with **P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full**, how much value pairs are saved in the FIFO.

The arrays must be dimensioned with sufficient size, so that all value pairs may be written into the arrays.

The array **valuepairs[]** contains value pairs of level status and appropriate time stamp:

- One array element holds the level status of input channels as bit pattern.
- The next array element hold a time stamp (absolute or relative, see **P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode**).

The time difference between 2 level status patterns is the difference of the appropriate time stamps, measured in timer ticks. The length of a timer tick depends on the module type.

$$\Delta t = \text{tick length} \cdot (\text{stamp}_1 - \text{stamp}_2)$$

Module type	Clock rate	Tick length
DIO-32-TiCo2	200MHz	5ns
all other modules	100MHz	10ns

## See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#)

## P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast



**Valid for**

Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

**Example**

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

```
Dim Data_1[20000] As Long  
Dim num, index As Long
```

**Init:**

```
P2_DigProg(1,1100b)           'channels 0:15 as inputs  
P2_Digin_Fifo_Enable(1,0) 'output edge edge detection off  
P2_Digin_Fifo_Clear(1)        'clear FIFO  
P2_Digin_Fifo_Enable(1,10011b) 'edge detection channels 1,2,5  
index = 1
```

**Event:**

```
num = P2_Digin_Fifo_Full(1) 'number of value pairs  
If (num > 50) Then  
    Rem read value pairs  
    P2_Digin_Fifo_Read_Fast(1, num, Data_1, index)  
    index = index + 2 * num  
    If (index > 10000) Then index = 1  
EndIf
```



**P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer** returns the current value of the timer on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Digin_Fifo_Read_Timer(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Current value ( $-2^{31}-1$ ... $2^{31}$ ) of the timer.	LONG

## Notes

The module timer is used to provide time stamps for the edge detection unit, see **P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable**.

The timer value is regularly increased by 1, so the timer will reach the original timer value after  $2^{32}$  ticks. For comparison of time this "overflow" must be considered, so the timer value must be queried regularly in the program before a overflow has happened. The counter runs with different clock rates according to the module type:

Module	Clock rate	Tick length	overflow after
DIO-32-TiCo2	200MHz	5ns	21s = 5ns $\times 2^{32}$
all other modules	100MHz	10ns	43s = 10ns $\times 2^{32}$

## See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read](#)

## Valid for

Comp-16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Rem provide number of counter overflows
#Define count_overflow Par_1
Dim t_start, diff_new, diff_old As Long

Init:
count_overflow = 0          'overflow occurs every 43 seconds
t_start = P2_Digin_Fifo_Read_Timer()
diff_old = 0

Event:
Rem Event section must be run at least once every 20 seconds.
Rem Else you will miss counter overflows.

Rem get timer difference
diff_new = P2_Digin_Fifo_Read_Timer() - t_start
If ((diff_new > 0) And (diff_old < 0)) Then
    Inc(count_overflow)      'increase number of counter overflows
EndIf
diff_old = diff_new
```

## P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer



related examples see

- **ADbasic** example in folder C:\ADwin\ADbasic\samples\_ADwin:  
seconds\_timer.bas
- **TiCoBasic** example seconds\_timer\_TiCo.bas in folder  
C:\ADwin\TiCoBasic\samples\_ADwin



**P2\_Digin\_Filter\_Init** sets the filter duration for all digital inputs on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Digin_Filter_Init(module, filter_value)
```

## Parameters

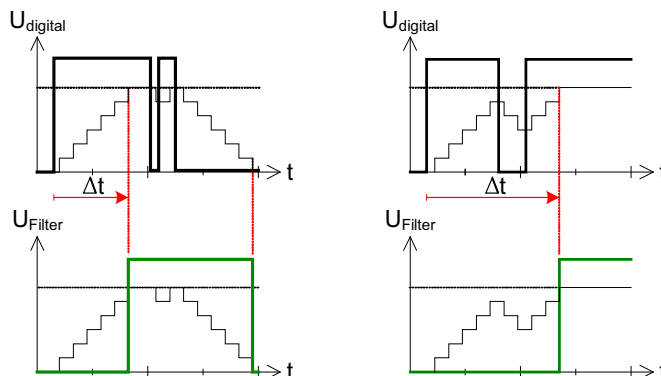
<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>filter_value</b>	Filter duration, given in units (1...65535) of 20 ns, with DIO-32-TiCo2 and DIO-8-D12 in units of 5 ns. The value 0 (zero) disables the filter.	LONG

## Notes

The filter suppresses spikes of a signal. The number of spikes should be small compared to the pulse width of the signal. The filter duration should be somewhat longer than the expected width of spikes.

The filter settings apply to all channels. Each channel has its own filter. After power-up all filters are disabled.

Please note: The filter delays edges of the resulting signal by the set filter duration. If spikes occur, edges may delay slightly in addition.



The plot shows filtering of 2 example signals with spikes; in the right example, the resulting edge is delayed by the spike. The filter (using `filter_value=6`) delays edges of the resulting signal; the delay  $\Delta t$  may increase according to the number of spikes.

## See also

[P2\\_Comp\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Comp\\_Filter\\_Init](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E

## P2\_Digin\_Filter\_Init



## Example

*Rem example for DIO-32-TiCo*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
#Define module 2
```

### Init:

```
P2_DigProg(module,0)      'Set DIO31:00 as inputs
```

```
P2_Digin_Filter_Init(module, 5) 'set spike filter to 100ns
```

### Event:

```
Par_1 = P2_Digin_Long(module) 'Read all inputs
```



**P2\_Digin\_Long** returns the status of the inputs (bits 31...00) of the specified module as bit pattern.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Digin_Long(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern. Each bit (31...0) corresponds to the input status of a digital input (see table). Bit = 0: Input has low level. Bit = 1: Input has high level.	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31...16	15	...	0
Input	–	15	...	0

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	2	1	0
Input	31	30	29	...	2	1	0

## Notes

We recommend first programming the specified channels as inputs using **P2\_DigProg**. This is not required for module AOut-1/16.

## See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, OPT-16 Rev. E, OPT-32-24V Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
    P2_DigProg(1,0) 'Set DIO31:00 as inputs

Event:
    Par_1 = P2_Digin_Long(1) 'Read all inputs
```

## P2\_Digin\_Long



## P2\_Digout

**P2\_Digout** sets a single output of the specified module to the level "high" or "low". All other outputs remain unchanged.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digout (module, output, value)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>output</b>	Number of the output to be set (0...31).	LONG
<b>value</b>	New status of the selected output: 0: Low level. 1: High level.	LONG

### Notes

The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**. This is not required for module AOut-1/16.

You can set or clear any output without changing the status of the remaining outputs.

With module version TRA-16-G Rev. E, high level switches to ground, not to V<sub>CC</sub>.

### See also

[P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [REL-16 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#), [TRA-16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
    REM Set channels 0...15 as inputs, 16...31 as outputs
    P2_DigProg(1,01100b)

Event:
    If (P2_Digin_Long(1) And 8000h = 8000h) Then
        P2_Digout(1,31,0)      'channel 15 is set: clear bit 31
    Else
        P2_Digout(1,31,1)      'channel 15 is cleared: set bit 31
    EndIf
```



**P2\_Digout\_Bits** sets the specified outputs of the specified module to the levels "high" or "low".

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digout_Bits (module, set, clear)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>set</b>	Bit pattern that sets specified digital outputs to the level "high". Bit = 0: Output remains unchanged. Bit = 1: Set output to level "high".	LONG
<b>clear</b>	Bit pattern that sets specified digital outputs to the level "low". Bit = 0: Output remains unchanged. Bit = 1: Set output to level "low".	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31	...	16	15...0
Output	31	...	16	–

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	...	2	1	0
Output	31	30	...	2	1	0

## Notes

The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**. This is not required for module AOut-1/16.

You can set or clear any required outputs without changing the status of the remaining outputs.

For clarity reasons please note that the bits in **set** must not be set in the bit pattern **clear** at the same time, and vice versa.

With module version TRA-16-G Rev. E, high level switches to ground, not to  $V_{CC}$ .

## See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Set](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

## P2\_Digout\_Bits



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
    REM Set channels 0...31 as outputs
    P2_DigProg(1,01111b)

Event:
    If (Par_1 = 1) Then      'Get condition
        REM lower word: Set byte MSBs, clear all other bits
        P2_Digout_Bits(1,8080h,7F7Fh)
    Else
        REM lower word: set odd-numbered bits, clear even-numbered
        P2_Digout_Bits(1,5555h,0AAAAh)
    EndIf
```



**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear** stops the edge output and clears the edge output FIFO on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Digout_Fifo_Clear (module)
```

## Parameters

**module** Specified module address (1...15). LONG

## Notes

On the module DIO-32-TiCo, the output is available since revision E03.

Before first use, the FIFO must be cleared. Then, the FIFO can be filled with data using **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write**.

If the edge output has been stopped with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear**, it can only be started with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start** again.

## See also

[P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

## Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## Example

see [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)

## P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear



## P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty

**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty** returns the number of free value pairs in the edge output FIFO.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_value = P2_Digout_Fifo_Empty(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_value</b>	Number of free value pairs in the FIFO: DIO-32-TiCo2: 0...2047 all other modules: 0...511	LONG

### Notes

The FIFO array can hold up to 511 or 2047 value pairs (level status and time stamp), according to the module type.

### See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)



**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable** sets the output channels of the specified module where edges are output.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Digout_Fifo_Enable (module, channels)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channels</b>	Bitt pattern to set the selected output channels.	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	16	15...0
Output	–	–	29	...	16	–

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	...	2	1	0
Output	31	30	...	2	1	0

## Notes

On the module DIO-32-TiCo, the output is available since revision E03.

Edges can only be output to output channels. The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**. This is not required for module AOut-1/16.

The FIFO must be set as output FIFO with **P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode**.

**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable** selects channels for edge output via output FIFO. The levels of the other output channels—and only of these—can be set with instructions like **P2\_Digout\_Long**.

The levels and points of time of edge output are set with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write**.

On a module with TiCo2 processor, the previously set voltage levels are active after power-up. For safety reasons you should set the channel levels again in the **Init:** section with **P2\_DigProg\_Set\_IO\_Level** before starting the output.

## See also

[P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Digprog\\_Set\\_IO\\_Level](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)

## P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable



## P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer

**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer** returns the current counter value on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_Digout_Fifo_Read_Timer(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Current value ( $-2^{31}-1 \dots 2^{31}$ ) of the counter.	LONG

### Notes

The module counter is used for exact edge output timing at predefined points of time, see **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write**.

The counter value can only be used in the FIFO operation mode with absolute time values—and on modules with TiCo2 only with single output—i.e. parameter **mode** = 1 in **P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode**

The timer value is regularly increased by 1, so the timer will reach the original timer value after  $2^{32}$  ticks. A "missed" edge output is done only after the timer has happened this "overflow". The counter runs with different clock rates according to the module type:

Module	Clock rate	Tick length	overflow after
DIO-32-TiCo since Rev. E03 MIO-D12, AOut-1/16	100MHz	10ns	43s = 10ns $\times 2^{32}$
DIO-32-TiCo2	200MHz	5ns	21s = 5ns $\times 2^{32}$

The counter is set to zero with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear**.

### See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start** starts the edge output on the specified modules.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Digout_Fifo_Start(module_pattern)
```

## Parameters

**module\_** Bit pattern to access the modules: LONG  
**pattern** Bit = 0: Ignore module.  
 Bit = 1: Start edge output on the module.

Bits in <b>module_pattern</b>	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	—	15	14	...	2	1

## Notes

On the module DIO-32-TiCo, the output is available since revision E03.

On a module with TiCo2 processor, the previously set voltage levels are active after power-up. For safety reasons you should set the channel levels again in the **Init:** section with **P2\_DigProg\_Set\_IO\_Level** before starting the output.

After start, the module counter starts to count with 0. The module counter is used to do exact output timing, see **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write**.

The timer value is regularly increased by 1, so the timer will reach the original timer value after  $2^{32}$  ticks. A "missed" edge output is done only after the timer has happened this "overflow". The counter runs with different clock rates according to the module type:

Module	Clock rate	Tick length	overflow after
DIO-32-TiCo since Rev. E03 MIO-D12, AOut-1/16	100MHz	10ns	43s = 10ns $\times 2^{32}$
DIO-32-TiCo2	200MHz	5ns	21s = 5ns $\times 2^{32}$

## See also

[P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#),  
[P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#),  
[SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)

## P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start



## P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write

**P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write** writes value pairs into the output edge FIFO.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Digout_Fifo_Write(module, count, values[],
    start_index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number of value pairs to write: DIO32-TiCo2: 1...2047 all other modules: 1...511	LONG
<b>values[]</b>	Array containing bit patterns of level status and time stamps for output timing. Each bit corresponds to a digital output or a specific function (see table).	LONG
<b>start_index</b>	Start index of the array <b>values[]</b> , where the first value is read.	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31	30	29	...	16	15...0
Output / function	status	status	29	...	16	DAC value
	TTL output	DAC output				

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	...	2	1	0
Output	31	30	...	2	1	0

### Notes

You must not write more value pairs into the FIFO than are free. The number of free values in the FIFO is returned with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty**.

The FIFO array may contain 511 or 2047 value pairs (level status and time stamp) in maximum. If and as long as the FIFO array is filled completely, no more value pair can be written into.

The array **values[]** has to contain value pairs of level status and appropriate time stamp. Double time values refer (in this order) to the modules a) DIO32-TiCo, MIO-D12, and AOut-1/16, and b) DIO32-TiCo2:

- Odd numbered array elements hold the level status of output channels 0...31 as bit pattern.

With module AOut-1/16, any array element contains two output values and 2 status bits:

Bits 0...15 contain a digital value for DAC output.

Bits 16...29 contain the levels of the outputs 16...29 as bit pattern.

Bits 30...31 determine, which values are output. With bit = 1, a value is being output, with bit = 0 the previous value remains unchanged:

- Bit 30: bits 0...15 are output as DAC value.

- Bit 31: bits 16...29 are output to TTL outputs.

- Even numbered array elements hold a time stamp (absolute or relative, see **P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode**). The difference between two output times must be at least 20ns/10ns.



The value of a time stamp is counted in processor clocks i.e. in units of 10ns / 5ns.

- Please note: If the continuous output is enabled on a module with TiCo2 processor, the first time stamp in the array `values[]` must have a value greater than or equal 2 (=10ns).  
As long as the continuous output is running, no more values can be written into the output FIFO.

The output runs like follows:

- The module counter is increased every 10ns / 5ns by 1.
- If the counter value equals the time stamp of the current value pair in the FIFO, the bit pattern are output to the specified output channels.
- If a bit pattern has been output, the value pair is deleted from the FIFO.
- The value pairs are processed in the order as they were written in to the FIFO.

Therefore:

A time stamp defines the exact output time, and in time units of 10ns / 5ns. The value can be given in two ways:

- As absolute value in relation to the starting time of the module counter using `P2_Digout_Fifo_Start`.  
A time stamp of 152 would have the appropriate bit pattern be output exactly at 1.52µs/0.76µs after the module counter has started.
- As relative value, which is relative to the previous time stamp.  
A time stamp of, 152 would have the appropriate bit pattern be output exactly at 1.52µs/0.76µs after the previous pattern was output.

Time stamps must be stored in ascending order.

The FIFO must be filled with data early enough, so that the next output time is located in the future. But if the FIFO runs empty please note:

- With absolute values, the time stamp must be greater than the current timer value. Otherwise the edge output is "missed" and executed only after the timer has run once around. (about 43 / 21 seconds).
- With relative values, the time stamp must be greater than the time period since the previous pattern output (when the FIFO ran empty). If this fails, the bit pattern is output immediately (but obviously with delay); the next time stamp will then be relative to the delayed output time.

## See also

[P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [MIO-D12 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode](#)



## P2\_Digout\_Long

**P2\_Digout\_Long** sets or clears all outputs on the specified module via the passed 32 bit value.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digout_Long(module,pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern that sets the digital outputs: Bit = 0: Set output to level "low". Bit = 1: Set output to level "high".	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31	...	16	15...0
Output	31	...	16	–

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	...	2	1	0
Output	31	30	...	2	1	0

### Notes

The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**. This is not required for module AOut-1/16.

With module version TRA-16-G Rev. E, high level switches to ground, not to  $V_{CC}$ .

### See also

[P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [REL-16 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#), [TRA-16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

#### Init:

```
REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
P2_DigProg(1,0FFFFh) 'DIO31:00 as outputs
```

#### Event:

```
P2_Digout_Long(1,1000000) 'Output the value 1 million as binary
                           'value on the DIOS
```



**P2\_Digout\_Reset** sets the specified outputs of the specified module to the level "low".

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digout_Reset (module, clear)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>clear</b>	Bit pattern that sets specified digital outputs to the level "low". Bit = 0: Output remains unchanged. Bit = 1: Set output to level "low".	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31	...	16	15...0
Output	29	...	16	–

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	...	2	1	0
Output	31	30	...	2	1	0

## Notes

The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**. This is not required for module AOut-1/16.

You can clear any required outputs without changing the status of the remaining outputs.

With module version TRA-16-G Rev. E, high level switches to ground, not to V<sub>CC</sub>.

## See also

[P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Set](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

## Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [REL-16 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#), [TRA-16 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
    REM Set channels 0...31 as outputs
    P2_DigProg(1, 011111b)

Event:
    If (Par_1 = 1) Then          'Get condition
        REM lower word: clear even-numbered bits
        P2_Digout_Reset(1, 0AAAAh)
    EndIf
```

## P2\_Digout\_Reset



## P2\_Digout\_Set

**P2\_Digout\_Set** sets the specified outputs of the specified module to the level "high".

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digout_Set(module, set)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>set</b>	Bit pattern that sets specified digital outputs to the level "high". Bit = 0: Output remains unchanged. Bit = 1: Set output to level "high".	LONG

Module AOut-1/16:

Bit no.	31	...	16	15...0
Output	29	...	16	–

Other modules:

Bit no.	31	30	...	2	1	0
Output	31	30	...	2	1	0

### Notes

The specified channels must be first programmed as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**. This is not required for module AOut-1/16.

**P2\_Digout\_Set** can set any required outputs without changing the status of the remaining outputs.

With module version TRA-16-G Rev. E, high level switches to ground, not to V<sub>CC</sub>.

### See also

[P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#)

### Valid for

AOut-1/16 Rev. E, DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, REL-16 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E, TRA-16 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

#### Init:

```
REM With AOUT-1/16: delete line using P2_DigProg
REM Set channels 0...31 as outputs
P2_DigProg(1, 1111b)
```

#### Event:

```
If (Par_1 = 1) Then      'Get condition
    REM lower word: Set byte MSBs
    P2_Digout_Set(1, 8080h)
EndIf
```



**P2\_DigProg** programs the digital channels 0...31 of the specified module as inputs or outputs in groups of 8.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_DigProg (module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern that sets the channels as inputs or outputs: Bit = 0: Set group of channels as inputs. Bit = 1: Set group of channels as outputs.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
channel no.	–	31:24	23:16	15:08	07:00

## Notes

After power-up of the system all channels are configured as inputs.

Channels can only be set as inputs or outputs in groups of 8, 4 relevant bits only, the other bits are ignored.

With modules DIO-8-D12 and SPI-2-D, you can configure single-ended channels only. For differential channels use **P2\_DigProg\_Bits**.

## See also

[P2\\_DigProg\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

[P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

DIO-32 Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E, DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E, DIO-8-D12 Rev. E, SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

### Init:

```
REM Configure channels 0...7 of the DIO module no. 1 as inputs and
REM channels 8...31 as inputs
P2_DigProg(1, 1110b)
```

## P2\_DigProg



## P2\_DigProg\_Bits

**P2\_DigProg\_Bits** programs the digital channels of the specified module as inputs or outputs.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_DigProg_Bits(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern that sets the channels as inputs or outputs: Bit = 0: Set channel as input. Bit = 1: Set channel as output.	LONG

Bit no.	31	30	...	1	0
channel no.	31	30	...	1	0

### Notes

After power-up of the system all channels are configured as inputs.

With modules DIO-8-D12 and SPI-2-D, only differential digital channels 0...11 can be configured. For single-ended channels use **P2\_DigProg**.

### See also

[P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

[P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

[DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

#### Init:

```
REM Configure channels 0...11 of the DIO module no. 1 as inputs and
REM channels 12...31 as inputs
P2_DigProg_Bits(1, 0Bh)
```



**P2\_Digprog\_Set\_IO\_Level** sets the voltage level of the digital channels in groups of 8 to a defined value.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Digprog_Set_IO_Level(module, group, level)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>group</b>	Number (0...3) of the channel group, the voltage level of which is to be set: 0: Channels 0...7 1: Channels 8...15 2: Channels 16...23 3: Channels 24...31	LONG
<b>level</b>	Value in digits (0...255) to set the voltage level of the digital channels. Assignment see table.	LONG

Digits	Voltage level
0	1.6V
100	2.2V
193	3.3V
240	4.4V
255	4.7V

## Notes

After power-up, the previously set voltage levels are active. For safety reasons you should set the channel levels again in the **Init:** section with **P2\_DigProg\_Set\_IO\_Level** before starting the output.

Channels can only be set as inputs or outputs in groups of 8, 4 relevant bits only, the other bits are ignored.

The described voltage levels are high levels and are achieved with a tolerance of  $\pm 0.1$  V. The correlation of digital value and voltage level is non-linear.

Please note: Setting a different voltage level may take—according to voltage difference and change direction—up to four milliseconds. Start the output with **P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start** only after an appropriate waiting period.

## See also

[P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

## Valid for

[DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    Rem set voltage level 2.8 V for channels 0..15
    P2_DigProg_Set_IO_Level(1, 0, 160)
    P2_DigProg_Set_IO_Level(1, 1, 160)
```

## P2\_Digprog\_Set\_IO\_Level



## P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long

**P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long** returns the contents of the output latch (register for digital outputs) on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_Get_Digout_Long(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Contents of the output latch (bits 31:00).	LONG

### Notes

Returning the current status of the outputs instead of the output latch is technically impossible.

With module version TRA-16-G Rev. E, high level switches to ground, not to  $V_{CC}$ .

### See also

[P2\\_Dig\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

[P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_Digin\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#)

### Valid for

[AOut-1/16 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E](#), [DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E](#), [DIO-8-D12 Rev. E](#), [REL-16 Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#), [TRA-16 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

#### Event:

```
Par_1 = P2_Get_Digout_Long(1) 'return bits 31:00 from the latch
```



### 3.7 Pro II: Counter Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II modules with counters:

- P2\_Cnt\_Clear ([page 194](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Enable ([page 195](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status ([page 196](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW ([page 198](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL ([page 199](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Latch ([page 200](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Mode ([page 201](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable ([page 203](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch ([page 204](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Read ([page 205](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Read4 ([page 206](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register ([page 207](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch ([page 209](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4 ([page 210](#))
- P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch ([page 211](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Mode ([page 213](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Read ([page 214](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Read2 ([page 216](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits ([page 217](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock ([page 218](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay ([page 219](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Start ([page 220](#))
- P2\_SSI\_Status ([page 221](#))

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



## P2\_Cnt\_Clear

**P2\_Cnt\_Clear** sets the counter values of one or more counters to 0 (zero), according to the given bit pattern.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_Clear(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern, assignment to the counters, see table. Bit = 0: No function. Bit = 1: Reset counter.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
Counter no.	–	4	3	2	1

### Notes

After **P2\_Cnt\_Clear** has been executed the bit pattern is automatically reset to 0 (zero), so the counters start counting from 0.

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read, P2\_Cnt\_Read4, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all counters
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0b)    'counter 1: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0b)    'counter 2: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,11b)    'reset counters 1+2 to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,11b)   'start counters 1+2, stop 3+4

Event:
    P2_Cnt_Latch(module,11b)    'latch both counters 1+2
    Par_1 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,1) 'read latch A counter 1
    Par_2 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,2) 'read latch A counter 2
```



**P2\_Cnt\_Enable** enables or disables the counters selected by **pattern**.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_Enable(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern Bit = 0: Disable counter. Bit = 1: Enable counter.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
Counter no.	–	VR4	VR3	VR2	VR1

### Notes

PWM counters are started or stopped with **P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable**.

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_Clear, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read, P2\_Cnt\_Read4, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all counters
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0b)    'counter 1: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0b)    'counter 2: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,11b)    'reset counters 1+2 to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,11b)   'start counters 1+2, stop 3+4

Event:
    P2_Cnt_Latch(module,11b)    'latch both counters 1+2
    Par_1 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,1) 'read latch A counter 1
    Par_2 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,2) 'read latch A counter 2
```

## P2\_Cnt\_Enable



## P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status

**P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status** returns the counter status register of one counter.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Cnt_Get_Status(module, counter_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>counter_no</b>	Counter number: 1...4.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Content of the counter status register: Hints for potential error sources. Meaning of bits 0...4 see table.	LONG

Bit no.	31...5	4	3	2	1	0
Signal	–	C	L	N	B	A

- : don't care (mask with **01Fh**).  
A: Signal A (static).  
B: Signal B(static).  
N: CLR/Latch input (static).  
L: Line error (cable not connected or the line is broken).  
C: Correlation error\* (signals A and B are identical, they are not phase-shifted by approx. 90°).

### Notes

A line error (L) can only be detected with differential inputs! For TTL inputs these bits are always 0.

The status register is automatically reset by reading.

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1
Dim error As Long

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module, 0000b) 'stop all counters
    Rem Counter 1: mode clock-direction
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module, 1,0)
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module, 0001b) 'reset counter 1 to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module, 0001b) 'start counter 1
    error = 0 'reset error flag

Event:
    PAR_1 = P2_Cnt_Read(module, 1) 'read counter 1
    PAR_2 = P2_Cnt_GetStatus(module, 1) And 11111b 'Status
    REM line or cable error at counter 1?
    If (PAR_2 And 01000b = 01000b) Then
        REM number of line/cable errors
        Inc PAR_3
        error = 1 'set error flag
    EndIf
    REM correlation error at counter 1?
    If (PAR_2 And 10000b = 10000b) Then
        Inc PAR_4 'number correlation errors
        error = 1 'set error flag
    EndIf
    PAR_5 = Shift_Right(PAR_2 And 100b,2) 'status input CLR
    PAR_6 = PAR_2 And 1b 'status input A
    PAR_7 = Shift_Right(PAR_2 And 10b,1) 'status input B
```



## P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW

**P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW** returns frequency and duty cycle of a PWM counter.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_Get_PW(module, pwm_no, frequency, dutycycle)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pwm_no</b>	Number (1...4) of PWM counter.	LONG
<b>frequency</b>	Frequency in Hertz: 0.023 Hz ...100MHz.	FLOAT
<b>dutycycle</b>	Duty cycle in percent: 0.0...100.0.	FLOAT

### Notes

The return values are given in the parameters **frequency** and **dutycycle**.

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all PW counters
    Rem counters 1+2: mode clock/dir, PWM at input CLK
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0)
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0)
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0011b) 'start PWM counters 1+2

Event:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Latch(module,11b) 'latch both counters 1+2
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW_HL(module,1,Par_1,Par_2) 'read high/low time
    Rem read frequency and duty cycle
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW(module,1,FPar_1,FPar_2)
```



**P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL** returns a stored high and low time of a PWM counter.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_Get_PW_HL(module, counter_no, hightime,
                 lowtime)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>counter_no</b>	Number (1...4) of PWM counter.	LONG
<b>hightime</b>	Pulse duration in units of 10ns: high level time of PWM signal.	LONG
<b>lowtime</b>	Pulse period in units of 10ns: low level time of PWM signal.	LONG

## Notes

The return values are given in the parameters **hightime** and **lowtime**.

## See also

P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0000b)'stop all counters
    Rem counters 1+2: mode clock/dir, PWM at input CLK
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0)
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0)
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0011b)'start PWM counters 1+2

Event:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Latch(module,11b) 'latch both counters 1+2
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW_HL(module,1,Par_1,Par_2) 'read high/low time
    Rem read frequency and duty cycle
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW(module,1,FPar_1,FPar_2)
```

## P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL



## P2\_Cnt\_Latch

**P2\_Cnt\_Latch** transfers the current counter values of one or more counters into the relevant Latch A, depending on the bit **pattern**.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_Latch(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern. Bit = 0: no function. Bit = 1: transfer counter values into Latch A.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
Counter no.	–	4	3	2	1

### Notes

After **Cnt\_Latch** has been executed the bit pattern is automatically reset to 0 (zero).

Latch A is read out into a variable with **Cnt\_Read\_Latch** command.

Transferring counter values can be started synchronously to actions on other modules with **P2\_Sync\_All**. You can disable selected counters for synchronization using **P2\_Sync\_Enable**.

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_Clear, P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read, P2\_Cnt\_Read4, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4, [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_Enable](#)

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all counters
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0b)    'counter 1: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0b)    'counter 2: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,11b)    'reset counters 1+2 to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,11b)   'start counters 1+2, stop 3+4

Event:
    P2_Cnt_Latch(module,11b)    'latch both counters 1+2
    Par_1 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,1) 'read latch A counter 1
    Par_2 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,2) 'read latch A counter 2
```



**P2\_Cnt\_Mode** defines the operating mode of one counter.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_Mode(module, counter_no, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>counter_no</b>	Counter number: 1...4.	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern to set the operating mode of a counter.	LONG

Bit no.	Meaning
Bit 0	Counter mode: Bit = 0: clock/direction mode. Bit = 1: four edge evaluation mode (A-B).
Bit 1	Clear mode. Signal condition, which clears the counter: Bit = 0: TTL level high at input CLR. Bit = 1: TTL level high at all inputs A, B, CLR. Available with four edge evaluation mode only.
Bit 2	Revert input A / CLK in mode clock/direction: Bit = 0: Input is not reverted. Bit = 1: Input is reverted.
Bit 3	Revert input B / DIR in mode clock/direction: Bit = 0: Input is not reverted. Bit = 1: Input is reverted.
Bit 4	Set use of input CLR / LATCH. Bit = 0: CLR input: clear counter. Bit = 1: LATCH input: latch counter.
Bit 5	Enable input CLR / LATCH. Bit = 0: Input CLR / LATCH is disabled. Bit = 1: Input CLR / LATCH is enabled.
Bit 6	Select edge for PWM analysis. Bit = 0: rising edge. Bit = 1: falling edge.
Bit 7,8	Select input for PWM analysis. 00b: Input A / CLK 01b: Input B / DIR 10b: Input CLR / LATCH With CNT-T, note the pin junction to the counter mode (see below).
Bits 9...31	reserved

### Notes

Please use **P2\_Cnt\_Mode** only when the counter is disabled, see **P2\_Cnt\_Enable**.

With standard clear mode (bit 1=0), the counter value is reset to zero as long as TTL level high is given at the input. In order to clear the counter, the input CLR must be enabled with bit 5=1.

## P2\_Cnt\_Mode



On module CNT-T Rev. E, the PWM input pins A and B are usable only in conjunction with four edge evaluation mode and the PWM input pins CLK and DIR in conjunction with clock/direction mode.

#### See also

P2\_Cnt\_Clear, P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status

#### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all counters
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0b)     'counter 1: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0b)     'counter 2: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,11b)     'reset counters 1+2 to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,11b)    'start counters 1+2, stop 3+4

Event:
    P2_Cnt_Latch(module,11b)     'latch both counters 1+2
    Par_1 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,1) 'read latch A counter 1
    Par_2 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,2) 'read latch A counter 2
```



**P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable** enables or disables the counters selected by **pattern**.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern Bit = 0: Disable counter. Bit = 1: Enable counter.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
Counter no.	–	PW 4	PW 3	PW 2	PW 1

## Notes

Standard counters are started or stopped with **P2\_Cnt\_Enable**.

## See also

P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all PW counters
    Rem counters 1+2: mode clock/dir, PWM at input CLK
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0)
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0)
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0011b) 'start PWM counters 1+2

Event:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Latch(module,11b) 'latch both counters 1+2
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW_HL(module,1,Par_1,Par_2) 'read high/low time
    Rem read frequency and duty cycle
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW(module,1,FPar_1,FPar_2)
```

## P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable



## P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch

**P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch** copies the value of one or more PWM counters into a buffer.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_PW_Latch(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern. Bit = 0: no function. Bit = 1: transfer PWM counter value into a buffer.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
Counter no.	–	4	3	2	1

### Notes

The buffer is to be read with **P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW** or **P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL**.

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register, P2\_Cnt\_Mode

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all PW counters
    Rem counters 1+2: mode clock/dir, PWM at input CLK
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0)
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0)
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0011b) 'start PWM counters 1+2

Event:
    P2_Cnt_PW_Latch(module,11b) 'latch both counters 1+2
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW_HL(module,1,Par_1,Par_2) 'read high/low time
    Rem read frequency and duty cycle
    P2_Cnt_Get_PW(module,1,FPar_1,FPar_2)
```



**P2\_Cnt\_Read** transfers a current counter value into Latch A and returns the value.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
ret_val = P2_Cnt_Read(module, counter_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>counter_no</b>	Counter number: 1...4.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Counter values.	LONG

## Notes

Use the return value in calculations only with variables of the type **Long** (e.g. differences or count direction).

## See also

P2\_Cnt\_Clear, P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read4, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all counters
    Rem counter 1: mode clock/dir, enable CLR input
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,100000b)
    Rem counter 2: mode clock/dir, enable LATCH input
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,110000b)
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,11b)      'reset counters 1+2 to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,11b)    'start counters 1+2, stop 3+4

Event:
    Par_1 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,1) 'read latch A counter 1
    Par_2 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,2) 'read latch A counter 2
```

## P2\_Cnt\_Read



## P2\_Cnt\_Read4

**P2\_Cnt\_Read4** transfers a current counter value into Latch A and returns the value.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_Cnt_Read4(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array to store counter values.	LONG
<b>index</b>	First element in <b>array[]</b> to be written into.	LONG

### Notes

Use the **array[]** values in calculations only with variables of the type **Long** (e.g. differences or count direction).

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_Clear, P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1
Dim Data_1[4] As Long
Dim old[4], new[4], i As Long

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop counters
    Rem Counter 1: clock-dir, enable CLR input
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,100000b)
    Rem Counter 2: clock-dir, enable LATCH input
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,110000b)
    Rem Counter 3: clock-dir, enable CLR input
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,3,100000b)
    Rem Counter 4: clock-dir, enable LATCH input
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,4,110000b)
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,1111b) 'reset counters to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,1111b) 'start counters

Event:
    P2_Cnt_Read4(module,new,1) 'read values into array new[]
    For i = 1 To 4
        Data_1[i] = new[i]-old[i] 'get difference (f=impulses/time)
        old[i] = new[i] 'store new counter value as old
    Next i
```



**P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register** returns the content of a counter register.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc / GoldIITiCo.inc

ret_val = P2_Cnt_Read_Int_Register(module,
                                   counter_no, reg_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>counter_no</b>	Counter number: 1...4.	LONG
<b>reg_no</b>	Key number (0...15) for a counter register, see below.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Content of the counter register.	LONG

reg_no	Register
0	Latch 1 for positive edges.
1	Latch 2 for positive edges.
2	Latch 3 for positive edges.
3	Latch 1 for negative edges.
4	Latch 2 for negative edges.
5	Latch 3 for negative edges.
6	Software latch for VR counter.
7	Software latch for PWM counter.
8	Shadow register for Latch 1, positive edges.
9	Shadow register for Latch 2, positive edges.
10	Shadow register for Latch 3, positive edges.
11	Shadow register for Latch 1, negative edges.
12	Shadow register for Latch 2, negative edges.
13	Shadow register for Latch 3, negative edges.
14	Shadow register for software latch, VR counter.
15	Counter status.

## Notes

The registers above are assigned to each PWM counter. If PWM counters are evaluated with standard instruction **Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL**, no further knowledge is required about PWM registers. Use the evaluation with PWM registers for special solutions only.

Register contents are set with **Cnt\_PW\_Latch** or **Cnt\_Sync\_Latch**.

For evaluation of PWM registers see the *ADwin-Pro II* Hardware manual, modulePro II-CNT-x Rev. E Pro II-CNT-x Rev. E.

## See also

P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch

## P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register

T11 TiCo



**Valid for**

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E,  
MIO-D12 Rev. E

**Example**

see P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch



**P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch** returns the value of a counter's Latch A.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
ret_val = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module, counter_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>counter_no</b>	Counter number: 1...4.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Contents of Latch A.	LONG

## Notes

Use the return value in calculations only with variables of the type [Long](#) (e.g. differences or count direction).

## See also

P2\_Cnt\_Clear, P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read, P2\_Cnt\_Read4, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0000b) 'stop all counters
    Rem counter 2 clock/dir, enable LATCH input
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,110000b)
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,10b)      'set counter 2 to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,10b)     'start counter 2

Event:
    Par_10 = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch(module,2) 'read latch counter 2
```

## P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch



## P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4

**P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4** returns the values of 4 counter latches in an array.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Cnt_Read_Latch4(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array to store counter values.	LONG
<b>index</b>	First element in <b>array[]</b> to be written into.	LONG

### Notes

Use the **array[]** values in calculations only with variables of the type **Long** (e.g. differences or count direction).

### See also

P2\_Cnt\_Clear, P2\_Cnt\_Enable, P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status, P2\_Cnt\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_Read, P2\_Cnt\_Read4, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1
Dim Data_1[4] As Long
Dim old[4], new[4], i As Long

Init:
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0)      'stop counters
    Rem Counters 1..4: clock-dir
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,0b)
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,2,0b)
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,3,0b)
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,4,0b)
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,1111b)   'reset counters to 0
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,1111b) 'start counters

Event:
    P2_Cnt_Latch(module,1111b)   'latch counters
    P2_Cnt_Read_Latch4(module,new,1) 'read values into array new
    For i = 1 To 4
        Data_1[i] = new[i]-old[i] 'get difference (f=impulses/time)
        old[i] = new[i]           'store new counter value as old
    Next i
```



**P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch** copies the contents of selected counters and PWM counters into latches.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Cnt_Sync_Latch(module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern to select pairs of counters. Bit = 0: No counter selected. Bit = 1: Copy counter content into latch.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
Counter no.	–	4	3	2	1

## Notes

Each bit is associated either to a standard counter and a PWM counter. Both counter contents are latched at the same time. Therefore, the instruction has the same function as both **P2\_Cnt\_Latch** and **P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch**.

The latches can be read e.g. with **P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch** or **P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW**.

## See also

P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW, P2\_Cnt\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Mode, P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch, P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register, P2\_Sync\_All

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, CNT-I Rev. E, CNT-T Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1
#Define frequency PAR_1
Dim time, edges As Long
Dim pw, oldpw As Long
Dim vr, oldvr As Long

Init:
    Processdelay = 3000000      '100Hz with T11 processor
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0)     'counters off
    P2_Cnt_Mode(module,1,00000000b) 'mode: clock/dir
    P2_Cnt_Clear(module,0001b)  'clear counter 1
    P2_Cnt_Enable(module,0001b) 'enable V/R counter 1
    P2_Cnt_PW_Enable(module,0001b) 'enable PWM counter 1
    P2_Cnt_Sync_Latch(module,0001b) 'latch counter 1 (V/R and PWM)
    oldvr = P2_Cnt_Read_Int_Register(module,1,6) 'V/R counter 1
    oldpw = P2_Cnt_Read_Int_Register(module,1,8) 'PWM counter 1
    frequency = 0

Event:
    P2_Cnt_Sync_Latch(module,0001b) 'latch counter 1 (V/R and PWM)
    vr = P2_Cnt_Read_Int_Register(module,1,6) 'V/R counter 1
    edges = (vr - oldvr)      'number of edges between events
    If (edges <> 0) Then
        Rem get positive edges latch 1
        pw = P2_Cnt_Read_Int_Register(module,1,8)
        time = pw - oldpw      'calculate timebase
        Rem frequency: 100000000=timer frequency of CNT module
        frequency = edges * 100000000 / time
        oldvr = vr             'store VR counter value
        oldpw = pw             'store PW counter value
    EndIf
```



**P2\_SSI\_Mode** sets the modes of all SSI decoders on the specified module, either "single shot" (read out once) or "continuous" (read out continuously).

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_SSI_Mode (module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Operation mode of the SSI decoders, indicated as bit pattern. A bit is assigned to each of the decoders (see table). Bit = 0: "Single shot" mode, the encoder is read out once. Bit = 1: "Continuous" mode, the encoder is read out continuously.	LONG

Bit no.	31:2	1	0
SSI decoder	–	2	1

## Notes

If you select the mode "continuous", reading the encoder is started immediately. **P2\_SSI\_Start** is not necessary for this. With **P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay**, you set the time delay between reading two encoder values.

Using the "continuous" mode, some encoder types occasionally return the wrong counter value 0 (zero) instead of the correct counter value. This error does not occur with the "single shot" mode.

## See also

P2\_SSI\_Read, P2\_SSI\_Read2, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay, P2\_SSI\_Start, P2\_SSI\_Status

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1

Init:
P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,200) 'CLK (clock rate) = 250 kHz
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,1,250) 'Waiting delay decoder 1: 5µs
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,2,500) 'Waiting delay decoder 2: 10µs
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,23) 'Amount of bits=23 (decoder 1)
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,2,23) 'Amount of bits=23 (decoder 2)
P2_SSI_Mode(module,3) 'continuous-mode for both decoders

Event:
Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,1) 'Read position value decoder 1
Par_2 = P2_SSI_Read(module,2) 'Read position value decoder 2
```

## P2\_SSI\_Mode



## P2\_SSI\_Read

**P2\_SSI\_Read** returns the last saved counter value of a specified SSI counter on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SSI_Read(module, dcd_r_no)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>dcd_r_no</code>	Number (1, 2) of the SSI decoder whose counter value is to be read.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Previous counter value of the SSI counter (= absolute value position of the encoder).	LONG

### Notes

An encoder value is saved when the bits indicated by **P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits** are read.

Always the amount of bits is returned that is set before by **P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits**, even if this does not correspond to the resolution of the encoder.

In this case, the returned counter value depends on the encoder (see documentation of the manufacturer). Normally there are the following rules:

- If the encoder has a higher resolution, its exceeding least-significant bits are not used.
- If the encoder has a lower resolution as indicated, a 0 (zero) is read for each missing most-significant bit.

### See also

P2\_SSI\_Mode, P2\_SSI\_Read2, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay, P2\_SSI\_Start, P2\_SSI\_Status

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E





## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1
Dim m, n, y As Long

Init:
    P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,50) 'CLK (clock rate) = 1 MHz
    P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,1,250) 'Waiting delay decoder: 5µs
    P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,23) 'Amount of bits=23 (decoder 1)
    P2_SSI_Mode(module,1) 'Set continuous-mode (decoder 1)

Event:
    Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,1) 'Read out and display position
                                     'value (decoder 1)
    REM If you have an encoder with Gray-code:
    m = 0 'delete value of the last conversion
    y = 0 ' -"-
    For n = 1 To 32 'Check all 32 possible bits
        m = (Shift_Right(Par_1, (32 - n)) And 1) XOr m
        y = (Shift_Left(m, (32 - n))) Or y
    Next n
    Par_9 = y 'The result of the Gray/binary
               'conversion in Par_9
```



## P2\_SSI\_Read2

**P2\_SSI\_Read2** returns the last saved counter values of both SSI counters on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_SSI_Read2(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array to store counter values.	LONG
<b>index</b>	First element in <b>array[]</b> to be written into.	LONG

### Notes

An encoder value is saved when the bits indicated by **P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits** are read.

Always the amount of bits is returned that is set before by **P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits**, even if this does not correspond to the resolution of the encoder.

In this case, the returned counter value depends on the encoder (see documentation of the manufacturer). Normally there are the following rules:

- If the encoder has a higher resolution, its exceeding least-significant bits are not used.
- If the encoder has a lower resolution as indicated, a 0 (zero) is read for each missing most-significant bit.

### See also

P2\_SSI\_Mode, P2\_SSI\_Read, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay, P2\_SSI\_Start, P2\_SSI\_Status

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1
Dim Data_1[2000] As Long

Init:
    P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,50) 'CLK (clock rate) = 1 MHz
    P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,1,250) 'Waiting delay decoder 1: 5µs
    P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,2,500) 'Waiting delay decoder 2: 10µs
    P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,10) '10 bits for decoder 1
    P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,2,25) '25 bits for decoder 2
    P2_SSI_Mode(module,3) 'Set continuous-mode (both decoders)
    Par_1 = 0

Event:
    Inc Par_1
    If (Par_1 > 1000) Then Par_1 = 1
    P2_SSI_Read2(module,Data_1,Par_1*2) 'Read both position values
```





**P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits** sets for an SSI counter on the specified module the amount of bits, which generate a complete encoder value.

The number of bits should be similar to the resolution of the encoder.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_SSI_Set_Bits (module, dcd_r_no, bit_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>dcd_r_no</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SSI decoder whose resolution is to be set.	LONG
<b>bit_no</b>	Amount of bits (1...32) to be read for the encoder value (corresponds to encoder resolution).	LONG

## Notes

The resolution (amount of bits) of the SSI encoder should be similar to the amount of transferred bits.

It is always expected to get that certain amount of bits for an encoder value that was indicated before by **P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits**, even if this does not correspond to the resolution of the encoder.

In this case, the returned counter value depends on the encoder (see documentation of the manufacturer). Normally there are the following rules:

- If the encoder has a higher resolution, its exceeding least-significant bits are not used.
- If the encoder has a lower resolution as indicated, a 0 (zero) is read for each missing most-significant bit.

## See also

P2\_SSI\_Mode, P2\_SSI\_Read, P2\_SSI\_Read2, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay, P2\_SSI\_Start, P2\_SSI\_Status

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1

Init:
P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,50) 'CLK (clock rate) = 1 MHz
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,1,250) 'Waiting delay decoder 1: 5µs
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,2,500) 'Waiting delay decoder 2: 10µs
P2_SSI_Mode(module,3) 'Set continuous-mode (both decoders)
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,10) '10 bits for decoder 1
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,2,25) '25 bits for decoder 2

Event:
Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,1) 'Read position value decoder 1
Par_2 = P2_SSI_Read(module,2) 'Read position value decoder 2
```

## P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits





## P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock



**P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock** sets the clock rate (approx. 6.1kHz to 12.5MHz) on the specified module, with which the decoder is clocked.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,prescale)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>prescale</b>	scale factor (2...4095) for setting the clock rate according to the equation: Clock rate = 25MHz / <b>prescale</b> .	LONG

### Notes

The setting of the clock rate is always identical for both encoders, which are connected to the module, and cannot be set separately. If necessary, the clock has to consider the clock rate of the slowest encoder.

After start-up of the module the default scale factor of 100 is used, corresponding to 250kHz.

For scale factors > 255 only the least significant 12 bits are used as scale factor.

The possible clock frequency depends on the length of the cable, cable type, and the send and receive components of the encoder or decoder. Basically the following rule applies: The higher the clock frequency the shorter the cable length.

### See also

P2\_SSI\_Mode, P2\_SSI\_Read, P2\_SSI\_Read2, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay, P2\_SSI\_Start, P2\_SSI\_Status

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
#Define module 1  
  
Init:  
P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,10) 'CLK (clock rate) = 2.5 MHz  
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,1,250) 'Waiting delay decoder 1: 5µs  
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,2,500) 'Waiting delay decoder 2: 10µs  
P2_SSI_Mode(module,3) 'Set continuous-mode for both  
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,10) 'Amount of bits=10 (decoder 1)  
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,2,25) 'Amount of bits=25 (decoder 2)  
  
Event:  
Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,1) 'Read position value decoder 1  
Par_2 = P2_SSI_Read(module,2) 'Read position value decoder 2
```



**P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay** sets the waiting time between reading two encoder values for one SSI-decoder on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module, dcd_r_no, delay)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>dcd_r_no</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SSI decoder whose waiting time is to be set.	LONG
<b>delay</b>	Waiting time (1...65535) in units of 20ns; the selectable range is 20ns...1310.7µs	LONG

## Notes

The waiting time **delay** starts after an encoder value is read completely and ends when the next encoder value starts being read.

After start-up of the module the default value of 1250 is used, corresponding to 25µs.

## See also

P2\_SSI\_Mode, P2\_SSI\_Read, P2\_SSI\_Read2, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock, P2\_SSI\_Start, P2\_SSI\_Status

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1

Init:
P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,50) 'CLK (clock rate) = 1 MHz
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,1,400) 'waiting time 8µs for decoder 1
P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,2,200) 'waiting time 4µs for decoder 2
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,10) '10 bits for decoder 1
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,2,25) '25 bits for decoder 2
P2_SSI_Mode(module,3) 'Set continuous-mode for both

Event:
Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,1) 'Read position value decoder 1
Par_2 = P2_SSI_Read(module,2) 'Read position value decoder 2
```

## P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay



## P2\_SSI\_Start

**P2\_SSI\_Start** starts the reading of one or both SSI decoders on the specified module (only in mode "single shot").

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_SSI_Start(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern for selecting the SSI decoders, which are to be started: Bit = 0: No function. Bit = 1: Start reading of the SSI decoder.	LONG

Bit no.	31:2	1	0
SSI decoder	–	2	1

### Notes

In continuous mode, this instruction has no function, because the encoder values are nevertheless read out continuously.

An encoder value will be saved only when the amount of bits is read, which is set by **P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits**.

A complete encoder value is always transferred, even if the operation mode is changing meanwhile.

### See also

P2\_SSI\_Mode, P2\_SSI\_Read, P2\_SSI\_Read2, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay, P2\_SSI\_Status

### Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1

Init:
    P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,250) 'CLK (clock rate) = 200 kHz
    P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,1,250) 'Waiting delay decoder 1: 5µs
    P2_SSI_Set_Delay(module,2,500) 'Waiting delay decoder 2: 10µs
    P2_SSI_Mode(module,0) 'Set single shot-mode (both counters)
    P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,23) 'Amount of bits=23 (decoder 1)
    P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,2,23) 'Amount of bits=23 (decoder 2)

Event:
    P2_SSI_Start(module,3) 'Read position value of decoders 1 & 2
    Do 'for decoder 1:
    Until (P2_SSI_Status(module,1) = 0)
    REM If position value is read completely, then
    Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,1) 'read and display position value
    Do 'For decoder 2:
    Until (P2_SSI_Status(module,2) = 0)
    REM If position value is read completely, then
    Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,2) 'read and display position value
```





**P2\_SSI\_Status** returns the current read-status on the specified module for a specified decoder.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_SSI_Status (module, dcd_r_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>dcd_r_no</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SSI decoder whose status is to be queried.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Read-status of the decoder: 0: Decoder is ready, that is a complete value has been read. 1: Decoder is reading an encoder value.	LONG

## Notes

Use the status query only in the SSI mode "single shot". In "continuous" mode, querying the status is not useful.

## See also

P2\_SSI\_Mode, P2\_SSI\_Read, P2\_SSI\_Read2, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock, P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay, P2\_SSI\_Start

## Valid for

CNT-D Rev. E, MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E, MIO-D12 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define module 1

Init:
P2_SSI_Set_Clock(module,250) 'CLK (clock rate) = 200 kHz
P2_SSI_Mode(module,0) 'Set single shot-mode
                          '(both counters)
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,1,23) 'Amount of bits=23 (decoder 1)
P2_SSI_Set_Bits(module,2,23) 'Amount of bits=23 (decoder 2)

Event:
P2_SSI_Start(module,3) 'Read position value of decoders 1 & 2
Do 'For decoder 1:
Until (P2_SSI_Status(module,1) = 0)
REM If position value is read completely, then ...
Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,1) 'Read and display position value
Do 'For decoder 2:
Until (P2_SSI_Status(module,2) = 0)
REM If position value is read completely, then ...
Par_1 = P2_SSI_Read(module,2) 'Read and display position value
```

## P2\_SSI\_Status



### 3.8 Pro II: PWM Output Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II modules with PWM outputs:

- [P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#) (page 223)
- [P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#) (page 224)
- [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#) (page 225)
- [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#) (page 227)
- [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#) (page 228)
- [P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#) (page 229)
- [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch](#) (page 230)
- [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch\\_Block](#) (page 231)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



**P2\_PWM\_Enable** enables or disables one or more PWM outputs.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_PWM_Enable (module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern for selection of PWM outputs. Bit = 0: Disable PWM output. Bit = 1: Enable PWM output.	LONG

Bit no.	31...16	15	14	...	1	0
PWM output	–	16	15	...	2	1

## Notes

Before enabling a PWM output, you have to—especially after power-up of the hardware—set the defaults with **P2\_PWM\_Init** as well as set frequency and duty cycle for output with **P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch** and **P2\_PWM\_Latch**.

The time, when the PWM outputs are disabled—at once or after the next end of period—depends on the setting, which was done with **P2\_PWM\_Init** (parameter **mode**).

## See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch\\_Block](#)

## Valid for

[PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#) (page 225)

## P2\_PWM\_Enable



P2\_PWM\_Get\_Status

P2\_PWM\_Get\_Status returns the operation status of all PWM outputs.

Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_PWM_Get_Status (module)
```

Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
ret_val	Bit pattern with status bits of all PWM outputs. Bit = 0: PWM output is disabled. Bit = 1: PWM output is enabled.	LONG

Bit no.	31...16	15	14	...	1	0
PWM output	—	16	15	...	2	1

Notes

- / -

See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#),  
[P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

Valid for

[PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

Example

- / -



**P2\_PWM\_Init** sets the defaults for one PWM output.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_PWM_Init(module, pwm_output, startdelay,
            startvalue, mode, count)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pwm_output</b>	Number (1...16) of PWM output.	LONG
<b>startdelay</b>	Start delay in units of 10ns.	LONG
<b>startvalue</b>	Start level of PWM output: 0: TTL-level low. 1: TTL-level high.	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Operating mode of PWM output as bit pattern (bits 0...2 only).  Bit 0: Moment to take over a new PW frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bit = 0: Take over at end of period.</li> <li>Bit = 1: Take over immediately.</li> </ul> Bit 1: Number of pulses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bit = 0: infinite number of periods.</li> <li>Bit = 1: number of periods is <b>count</b>.</li> </ul> Bit 2: Moment to stop after stop instruction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bit = 0: Stop at end of period.</li> <li>Bit = 1: Stop immediately.</li> </ul>	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number of periods (1...32768), which are processed during an output cycle.  Only relevant, if <b>mode</b> , bit 1 = 1.	LONG

## Notes

The defaults get active as soon as the PWM outputs are enabled with **P2\_PWM\_Enable**.

A change of defaults during PWM output is not possible. Instead, the PWM outputs must be stopped with **P2\_PWM\_Reset** or disabled with **P2\_PWM\_Enable** in order to change defaults. Afterwards the PWM outputs are enabled again.

## See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

## Valid for

[PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

## P2\_PWM\_Init



**Example**

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 4
#Define freq1 FPar_1
#Define freq2 FPar_2
#Define pw1 FPar_3
#Define pw2 FPar_4
Dim channel As Long

Init:
    freq1 = 1000           '1000 Hz
    freq2 = 2000           '2000 Hz
    pw1 = 50               '50 %
    pw2 = 70               '70 %
    P2_PWM_Reset(module,011B) 'stop channels 1 and 2

    For channel = 1 To 2
        P2_PWM_Init(module,channel,0,0,0,0)
    Next

    P2_PWM_Write_Latch(module,1,pw1,freq1)
    P2_PWM_Write_Latch(module,2,pw2,freq2)
    P2_PWM_Latch(module,11B)
    P2_PWM_Enable(module,011B) 'start output

Event:
    P2_PWM_Write_Latch(module,1,pw1,freq1)
    P2_PWM_Write_Latch(module,2,pw2,freq2)

    P2_PWM_Latch(module,11B)
```



**P2\_PWM\_Latch** enables frequency and duty cycle of one or more PWM outputs to be output.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_PWM_Latch(module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern to select PWM outputs: Bit = 0: No influence. Bit = 1: latch = enable for output.	LONG

Bit no.	31...16	15	14	...	1	0
PWM output	–	16	15	...	2	1

## Notes

**P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch** writes frequency and duty cycle into the latch register. Only when **P2\_PWM\_Latch** is processed the latch values are started to be output.

The time, when the output of the new values starts—at once or after the next end of period—depends on the setting, which was done with **P2\_PWM\_Init** (parameter **mode**).

You can output latch values synchronously with actions on other modules with **P2\_Sync\_All**.

## See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch\\_Block](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#)

## Valid for

PWM-16(-I) Rev. E

## Example

see [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#) (page 225)

## P2\_PWM\_Latch



## P2\_PWM\_Reset

**P2\_PWM\_Reset** stops the output of one or more PWM outputs immediately.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_PWM_Reset(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern to select the PWM outputs: Bit = 0: No influence Bit = 1: Stop output immediately.	LONG

Bit no.	31...1	15	14	...	1	0
	6					
PWM output	–	16	15	...	2	1

### Notes

The output will be stopped immediately even when **P2\_PWM\_Init** has set a different stop mode.

### See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

### Valid for

[PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#) (page 225)



**P2\_PWM\_Standby\_Value** sets the default TTL levels for all PWM outputs.

Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_PWM_Standby_Value (module, pattern)
```

Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
pattern	Bit pattern to select the default TTL level of the PWM outputs: Bit = 0: TTL-level low Bit = 1: TTL-level high	LONG

Bit no.	31...1	15	14	...	1	0
	6					
PWM output	—	16	15	...	2	1

Notes

Using **P2\_PWM\_Standby\_Value**, PWM outputs may be used as simple TTL outputs.

If the PWM output is disabled with **P2\_PWM\_Enable**, the output is set to default level from **pattern**. The default level will also be set after the PWM output has stopped.

After power-up the outputs are set to TTL-level low.

See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Write\\_Latch](#)

Valid for

[PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

Example

- / -

P2\_PWM\_Standby\_Value



## P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch

**P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch** writes frequency and duty cycle into the latch register.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_PWM_Write_Latch(module, pwm_output, dutycycle,  
frequency)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>pwm_output</code>	Number (1...16) of PWM output.	LONG
<code>dutycycle</code>	Duty cycle / inverse duty cycle in percent between 0.0 and 100.0 (do not use 0.0 or 100.0).	FLOAT
<code>frequency</code>	Frequency in Hertz: 0.025Hz ...50MHz.	FLOAT

### Notes

The value of `dutycycle` depends on the setting of the parameter `startvalue` from the instruction **PWM\_Init**:

- `startvalue` = 1: Set `dutycycle` to the value of the duty cycle.
- `startvalue` = 0: Set `dutycycle` to the "inverse duty cycle":  
`dutycycle` = 100% - duty cycle

The highest output frequency where the duty cycle can be still defined in 1%-steps, is 1000kHz.

### See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#)

### Valid for

[PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#) (page 225)



**P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch\_Block** writes frequency and duty cycle for several PWM outputs into the latch registers.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPRO_ALL.inc

P2_PWM_Write_Latch_Block(module, dutycycle[],
    frequency[], channel_count)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>dutycycle[]</b>	Duty cycle / inverse duty cycle in percent between 0.0 and 100.0 (do not use 0.0 or 100.0).	FLOAT
<b>frequency[]</b>	Frequency in Hertz: 0.025Hz ...50MHz.	FLOAT
<b>channel_count</b>	Number (1...16) of output channels, where output data is to be set.	LONG

## Notes

The value of **dutycycle** depends on the setting of the parameter **startvalue** from the instruction **PWM\_Init**:

- **startvalue** = 1: Set **dutycycle** to the value of the duty cycle.
- **startvalue** = 0: Set **dutycycle** to the "inverse duty cycle":  
**dutycycle** = 100% - duty cycle

The output data are set for the PWM outputs 1...**channel\_count**.

Using **P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch\_Block**, frequency and duty cycle are only written into the latch registers. **P2\_PWM\_Latch** has to be used to activate the values for PWM output.

The highest output frequency where the duty cycle can be still defined in 1%-steps, is 1000kHz.

## See also

[P2\\_PWM\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Get\\_Status](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Init](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_PWM\\_Standby\\_Value](#)

## Valid for

[PWM-16\(-I\) Rev. E](#)

## P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch\_Block



**Example**

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 4
#Define freq Data_1
#Define pw Data_2
Dim freq[16] As Float
Dim pw[16] As Float
Dim channel As Long

Init:
  For channel = 1 To 16
    freq[channel] = 1000 * channel 'channel 1: 1 kHz, channel
16: 16 KHz
    pw[channel] = 50 'all channels 50 %
  Next
  P2_PWM_Reset(module,0FFFFh)'stop all channels
  For channel = 1 To 16
    P2_PWM_Init(module,channel,0,0,0,0)
  Next
  P2_PWM_Write_Latch_Block(module, pw, freq, 3)
  P2_PWM_Latch(module,0FFFFh)
  P2_PWM_Enable(module,0FFFFh)'start output

Event:
  P2_PWM_Write_Latch_Block(module, pw, freq, 3)
  P2_PWM_Latch(module,11b)
```



### 3.9 Pro II: CAN bus Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II CAN bus modules:

- [CAN\\_Msg](#) (page 234)
- [P2\\_CAN\\_Interrupt\\_Source](#) (page 236)
- [P2\\_CAN\\_Set\\_LED](#) (page 238)
- [P2\\_En\\_Interrupt](#) (page 239)
- [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#) (page 241)
- [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#) (page 242)
- [P2\\_Get\\_CAN\\_Reg](#) (page 243)
- [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#) (page 244)
- [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#) (page 245)
- [P2\\_Read\\_Msg\\_Con](#) (page 247)
- [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Baudrate](#) (page 249)
- [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Reg](#) (page 253)
- [P2\\_Transmit](#) (page 254)
- [P2\\_Transmit\\_Status](#) (page 256)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



## CAN\_Msg

**CAN\_Msg** is a one-dimensional array consisting of 9 elements, where the message objects of the CAN bus are saved during sending and receiving.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
CAN_Msg[n] = value
```

or

```
ret_val = CAN_Msg[n]
```

### Parameters

<b>n</b>	Number of an array element (1... 9).
<b>value</b>	Expression whose value (0...256) is written into the message object.
<b>ret_val</b>	Value (0...256), which is read from the message object.

### Notes

The first 8 elements of the array contain the data bytes 1...8 and the 9th array element the amount of valid data bytes of the message. Here a value from 0 to 8 must be entered.

The data bytes use only the bits 7...0 in the array elements, bits 31...8 are ignored.

The values in the array **CAN\_Msg []** must be entered before executing **P2\_Transmit**.

### See also

[P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_Transmit](#)

### Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)



## Example

REM Sends a 32-bit FLOAT value (here: Pi) as sequence of  
REM 4 bytes in a message object  
REM (Receiving of a float value see example at [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#))

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define pi 3.14159265
Dim i As Long

Init:
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)          'Initialize CAN controller 1

    REM Enable message object 6 of controller 1
    REM for sending with the identifier 40 (11 bit)
    P2_En_Transmit(1,1,6,40,0)

    REM Create bit pattern of Pi with data type Long
    Par_1 = Cast_FloatToLong(pi)
    'Par_1 = Cast_Float64ToLong(pi) 'correct syntax for T12

    REM divide bit pattern (32 Bit) into 4 bytes
    CAN_Msg[4] = Par_1 And 0FFh 'assign LSB
    For i = 1 To 3
        CAN_Msg[4-i] = Shift_Right(Par_1,8*i) And 0FFh
    Next i
    CAN_Msg[9] = 4              'message length in bytes

Event:
    P2_Transmit(1,1,6)          'Send the message object 6
```



## P2\_CAN\_Interrupt\_Source

**P2\_CAN\_Interrupt\_Source** returns the CAN channels, which have generated an event signal (interrupt).

### Syntax

```
#INCLUDE ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_CAN_Interrupt_Source(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern, which defines the interrupt source.	LONG

Bit no.	31...2	1	0
CAN channel	–	2	1

### Notes

The instruction is useful only if generating event signals is enabled with **P2\_En\_Interrupt**.

**P2\_CAN\_Interrupt\_Source** runs much faster than reading the interrupt register on a CAN controller.

After an event signal having been generated the message of the generating message object must be read with **P2\_Read\_Msg**, thus enabling the message object to generate a new event signal. In the meanwhile, the CAN controller ignores incoming messages for this message object.

### See also

[P2\\_En\\_Interrupt](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#)

### Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPRO_ALL.INC
```

### Init:

```
P2_Init_CAN(1,1)           'initialize channel 1
P2_En_Receive(1,1,3,1,0) 'configure msg objects 3 and 15
P2_En_Receive(1,1,15,385,0) 'for read
P2_En_Interrupt(1,1,3)     'configure msg objects 3 and 15
P2_En_Interrupt(1,1,15)    'for interrupt
P2_Event_Enable(1,1)       'enable event interrupt
```

### Event:

```
Par_13 = P2_CAN_Interrupt_Source(1) 'check for interrupt
If (Par_13 And 01b = 01b) Then
    Par_14 = CAN_Interrupt_Msg(1,1) 'get interrupting msg object
    Rem get msg object = enable new interrupt
    Par_15 = P2_Read_Msg(1,1,CAN_Interrupt_Msg(1,1))
EndIf
```

### Function CAN\_Interrupt\_Msg(module,channel) As Long

```
REM read interrupt register and change value to objekt no.
CAN_Interrupt_Msg = P2_Get_CAN_Reg(module,channel,5fh)
If (CAN_Interrupt_Msg = 2) Then
    CAN_Interrupt_Msg = 15
Else
    CAN_Interrupt_Msg = CAN_Interrupt_Msg - 2
EndIf
EndFunction
```

The value of the interrupt register **5Fh** refers to a message object according to the following table:

Register value	2	3	4	...	16
No. of message object	15	1	2	...	14



## P2\_CAN\_Set\_LED

**P2\_CAN\_Set\_LED** switches the additional LED of a CAN channel on (with color) or off.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_CAN_Set_LED(module, channel, led_col)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<code>led_col</code>	Status and Farbe of the additional LED: 0: LED off. 1: LED on, color red. 2: LED on, color green. 3: LED on, color orange.	LONG

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_Set\\_LED](#)

### Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
Init:  
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)           'initialize CAN controller  
    P2_CAN_Set_LED(1,1,2)      'switch on channel 1 LED, color green
```



**P2\_En\_Interrupt** configures a message object of the specified module to generate an event signal (interrupt) when a message arrives.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

```
P2_En_Interrupt (module, channel, msg_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>msg_no</b>	Number (1...15) of the message object in the CAN controller.	LONG

## Notes

A generated event signal will be forwarded to the processor module only, when the event signal is enabled with **P2\_Event\_Enable**. The specified message objects must be configured at first before the event signal is enabled at last.

In a system, only one event input may be active, in addition to a processor module, that is you have to disable an actually active event input, before you enable the event input of another module.

After an event signal having been generated the message of the generating message object must be read with **P2\_Read\_Msg**, thus enabling the message object to generate a new event signal. In the meanwhile, the CAN controller ignores incoming messages for this message object.

## See also

[P2\\_CAN\\_Interrupt\\_Source](#), [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_Event\\_Read](#), [P2\\_Get\\_CAN\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#)

## Valid for

CAN-2 Rev. E

## P2\_En\_Interrupt





### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    REM Initialize CAN controller 1 on the CAN module 1
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)
    REM Configure message objects 3 and 15 for read
    P2_En_Receive(1,1,3,1,0)
    P2_En_Receive(1,1,15,385,0)
    REM Configure interrupt for message objects 3 and 15
    P2_En_Interrupt(1,1,3)
    P2_En_Interrupt(1,1,15)
    REM Enable event signal
    P2_Event_Enable(1,1)
Event:
    REM Read interrupt register (see below)
    Par_13 = P2_Get_CAN_Reg(1,1,5Fh)
    REM Convert register value into no. of object
    If (Par_13 = 2) Then
        Par_13 = 15
    Else
        Par_13 = Par_13 - 2
    EndIf
    Rem get msg object = enable new interrupt
    Par_15 = P2_Read_Msg(1,1,Par_13)
```

The value of the interrupt register **5Fh** refers to a message object according to the following table:

Register value	2	3	4	...	16
No. of message object	15	1	2	...	14



**P2\_En\_Receive** enables a message object on the specified module to receive messages.

For the message object the CAN channel, the length of the message identifier and the identifier itself are determined.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_En_Receive (module, channel, msg_no, id, id_extend)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>msg_no</b>	Number (1...15) of the message object in the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>id</b>	Identifier of the messages, which are to be received in this message object (0...2 <sup>11</sup> or 0...2 <sup>29</sup> ).	LONG
<b>id_extend</b>	Marker for the length of the identifier: 0: 11-bit identifier. 1: 29-bit identifier.	LONG

## Notes

A message object is only able to receive messages from the CAN bus, when it has been enabled before by **P2\_En\_Receive**.

## See also

[CAN\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_Transmit](#)

## Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

Init:
    REM Initialize CAN controller 1 on CAN module 1
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)
    REM Enable message object 1 to receive CAN messages
    REM with the 11-bit identifier 200
    P2_En_Receive(1,1,1,200,0)
```

## P2\_En\_Receive



## P2\_En\_Transmit

**P2\_En\_Transmit** enables a message object on the specified module to transmit messages.

The CAN channel, the length of the message identifier and the identifier itself are determined for the message object.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_En_Transmit(module, channel, msg_no, id, id_extend)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that specifies the CAN controller.	LONG
<code>msg_no</code>	Number (1...14) of the message object in the CAN controller.	LONG
<code>id</code>	Identifier of the messages that are sent in this message object (0...2 <sup>11</sup> or 0...2 <sup>29</sup> ).	LONG
<code>id_extend</code>	Marker for the length of the identifier: 0: 11-bit identifier. 1: 29-bit identifier.	LONG

### Notes

A message object can only transmit messages to the CAN bus when it has been enabled before by **P2\_En\_Transmit**.

### See also

[CAN\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Transmit\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
Init:  
    REM Initialize CAN controller 1 on CAN module 1  
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)  
    REM Enable message object 6 for sending of CAN messages  
    REM with the 11-bit identifier 40  
    P2_En_Transmit(1,1,6,40,0)
```



**P2\_Get\_CAN\_Reg** returns the contents of a specified register on a CAN controller on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_Get_CAN_Reg(module, channel, regno)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>regno</b>	Register number (0...255) of the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Content (0...255) of the CAN controller register.	LONG

## Notes

The register numbers of the CAN controller are found in the data-sheet AN82527 from Intel® (address map), e.g.:

- address **00h**: controll register
- address **01h**: status register
- address **5fh**: interrupt register

## See also

[P2\\_En\\_Interrupt](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Baudrate](#), [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Reg](#)

## Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Init:
    REM Initialize CAN controller 1 on CAN module 1
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)
    REM Read out the control register of CAN controller 1, module 1
    Par_1 = P2_Get_CAN_Reg(1,1,0)
```

## P2\_Get\_CAN\_Reg



## P2\_Init\_CAN

**P2\_Init\_CAN** initializes one of the CAN controllers on the specified module and sets it into an initial status.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
P2_Init_CAN(module, channel)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG

### Notes:

The instruction executes the following actions:

- Reset (hardware reset of the CAN controller).
- All filters are set to "must match".
- Set clockout register to 0 (= external frequency will not be divided).
- Set bus configuraton register to 0
- Set transfer rate for the CAN bus to 1MBit/s.
- Disable all message objects.

This instruction must be executed at the beginning of the process (if possible in the process sections **LowInit:** or **Init:**) before other instructions access the CAN controller.

With low speed CAN, the maximum transfer rate is 125kBit/s and therefore must be newly set with **P2\_Set\_CAN\_Baudrate**.

### See also

[P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Get\\_CAN\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Baudrate](#), [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Reg](#)

### Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
Init:  
    REM Initialize CAN controller 1 on CAN module 1  
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)
```





**P2\_Read\_Msg** returns the information if a new message in a message object of one of the CAN controllers on the module has been received.

If yes, the message is copied to the array **CAN\_Msg []** and the identifier is returned.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_Read_Msg (module, channel, msg_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>msg_no</b>	Number (1... 15) of the message object in the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	>-1: A new message has arrived, the value is the identifier of the message object. -1: No new message has arrived.	LONG

## Notes

To receive a message you have to follow the correct order:

- Once: Enable the message object with **P2\_En\_Receive** for receiving.
- As often as needed: Check for a received message and save to **CAN\_Msg** with **P2\_Read\_Msg**.

You can read a received message only once.

## See also

[CAN\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Transmit](#)

## Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_Read\_Msg



### Example

REM If a new message with the correct identifier is received  
REM the data is read out. The first 4 bytes of the message are  
REM combined to a float value of length 32 bit. (Sending a  
REM float value see example of [P2\\_Transmit](#)).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
Dim n As Long
```

#### Init:

```
Par_1 = 0  
P2_Init_CAN(1,1)           'Initialize CAN controller 1  
P2_En_Receive(1,1,8,40,0) 'Initialize the message object 8  
                           'to receive CAN messages with  
                           'identifier 40
```

#### Event:

REM If the message is changed, read out the received data  
REM from object 8 and save the identifier to parameter 9.  
REM The data bytes are in the array CAN\_MSG[].

```
Par_9 = Read_Msg(1,1,8)
```

```
If (Par_9 = 40) Then
```

REM New message for message object with the identifier 40  
REM has arrived

```
Par_1 = CAN_Msg[1]           'Read out high-byte  
For n = 2 To 4               'Combine with remaining 3 bytes to  
    Par_1 = Shift_Left(Par_1,8) + CAN_Msg[n] 'a 32-bit value  
Next n
```

REM Convert the bit pattern in Par\_1 to data type FLOAT and  
REM assign to the variable FPar\_1.

```
FPar_1 = Cast_LongToFloat(Par_1)
```

'FPar\_1 = Cast\_LongToFloat64(Par\_1) 'correct syntax for T12

```
EndIf
```



**P2\_Read\_Msg\_Con** returns the information if a new message in a message object of one of the CAN controllers on the module has been received. If yes, the message is copied to the array **CAN\_Msg []** and the identifier is returned.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_Read_Msg_Con(module, channel, msg_no)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>msg_no</b>	Number (1... 15) of the message object in the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	≥-1: A new message has arrived, the value is the identifier of the message object. -1: No new message has arrived.	LONG

## Notes

Different to **P2\_Read\_Msg**, **P2\_Read\_Msg** makes sure the message is consistent: If a new message arrives while reading, the newer message will be returned.

To receive a message you have to follow the correct order:

- Once: Enable the message object with **P2\_En\_Receive** for receiving.
- As often as needed: Check for a received message and save to **CAN\_Msg** with **P2\_Read\_Msg\_Con**.

You can read a received message only once.

## See also

[CAN\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Transmit](#)

## Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_Read\_Msg\_Con



### Example

REM If a new message with the correct identifier is received  
REM the data is read out. The first 4 bytes of the message are  
REM combined to a float value of length 32 bit. (Sending a  
REM float value see example of [P2\\_Transmit](#)).

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
Dim n As Long
```

#### Init:

```
Par_1 = 0
```

```
P2_Init_CAN(1,1) 'Initialize CAN controller 1
```

```
P2_En_Receive(1,1,8,40,0) 'Initialize the message object 8  
'to receive CAN messages with  
'identifier 40
```

#### Event:

REM If the message is changed, read out the received data

REM from object 8 and save the identifier to parameter 9.

REM The data bytes are in the array CAN\_MSG[].

```
Par_9 = Read_Msg_Con(1,1,8)
```

```
If (Par_9 = 40) Then
```

REM New message for message object with the identifier 40

REM has arrived

```
Par_1 = CAN_Msg[1] 'Read out high-byte
```

```
For n = 2 To 4 'Combine with remaining 3 bytes to
```

```
Par_1 = Shift_Left(Par_1,8) + CAN_Msg[n] 'a 32-bit value
```

```
Next n
```

REM Convert the bit pattern in Par\_1 to data type FLOAT and

REM assign to the variable FPar\_1.

```
FPar_1 = Cast_LongToFloat(Par_1)
```

```
'FPar_1 = Cast_LongToFloat64(Par_1) 'correct syntax for T12
```

```
EndIf
```



**P2\_Set\_CAN\_Baudrate** sets the baud rate on one of the controllers on the specified module and returns the status information.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_Set_CAN_Baudrate(module, channel, rate)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel, that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>rate</b>	Baud rate of the CAN controller: High speed CAN: 5000...1000000 Bit/s. Low speed CAN: 5000 ... 125000 Bit/s.	FLOAT
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of the instruction: 0: Baud rate is set. 1: Baud rate is not allowed and cannot be set.	LONG

## Notes

The available baud rates (bus frequencies) are given in the table "[Available Baud rates](#)". Please use the table's notation exactly, i.e. non-integer baud rates with 4 decimal places; values with different notation will be rejected as not allowed.

The instruction executes the following actions:

- Checks if the transferred Baud rate is allowed. If not then set the return value to 1 and stop processing.
- Set the registers of the CAN controller for the Baud rate.
- Set sampling mode to 0: One sample per bit.
- Select the settings in such a way that the sample point is always between 60% and 72% of the total bit length.
- Set the jump width for synchronization to 1.

In special cases, it may be of interest to set a baud rate in a different way than the instruction works. The manual "Pro hardware" gives an explanation how to do this.

The instruction should be called in the program sections **LowInit:** or **Init:**, after the instruction **P2\_Init\_CAN**, because otherwise the set Baud rate will be overwritten by the default setting (1MBit/s).

## See also

[P2\\_Get\\_CAN\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Reg](#)

## Valid for

CAN-2 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Dim status As Long
Init:
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)           'Initialize CAN controller
    status = P2_Set_CAN_Baudrate(1,1,125000) 'set rate 125 kBit/s
```

## P2\_Set\_CAN\_Baudrate





### Available Baud rates

Available Baud rates [Bit/s]				
1000000.0000	888888.8889	800000.0000	727272.7273	666666.6667
615384.6154	571428.5714	533333.3333	500000.0000	470588.2353
444444.4444	421052.6316	400000.0000	380952.3810	363636.3636
347826.0870	333333.3333	320000.0000	307692.3077	296296.2963
285714.2857	266666.6667	250000.0000	242424.2424	235294.1176
222222.2222	210526.3158	205128.2051	200000.0000	190476.1905
181818.1818	177777.7778	173913.0435	166666.6667	160000.0000
156862.7451	153846.1538	148148.1481	145454.5455	142857.1429
140350.8772	133333.3333	126984.1270	125000.0000	123076.9231
121212.1212	117647.0588	115942.0290	114285.7143	111111.1111
106666.6667	105263.1579	103896.1039	102564.1026	100000.0000
98765.4321	95238.0952	94117.6471	90909.0909	88888.8889
87912.0879	86956.5217	84210.5263	83333.3333	81632.6531
80808.0808	80000.0000	78431.3725	76923.0769	76190.4762
74074.0741	72727.2727	71428.5714	70175.4386	69565.2174
68376.0684	67226.8908	66666.6667	66115.7025	64000.0000
63492.0635	62500.0000	61538.4615	60606.0606	60150.3759
59259.2593	58823.5294	57971.0145	57142.8571	55944.0559
55555.5556	54421.7687	53333.3333	52631.5789	52287.5817
51948.0519	51282.0513	50000.0000	49689.4410	49382.7160
48484.8485	47619.0476	47337.2781	47058.8235	46783.6257
45714.2857	45454.5455	44444.4444	43956.0440	43478.2609
42780.7487	42328.0423	42105.2632	41666.6667	41025.6410
40816.3265	40404.0404	40000.0000	39215.6863	38647.3430
38461.5385	38277.5120	38095.2381	37037.0370	36363.6364
36199.0950	35714.2857	35555.5556	35087.7193	34782.6087
34632.0346	34482.7586	34188.0342	33613.4454	33333.3333
33057.8512	32921.8107	32388.6640	32258.0645	32000.0000
31746.0317	31620.5534	31372.5490	31250.0000	30769.2308
30651.3410	30303.0303	30075.1880	29629.6296	29411.7647
29304.0293	29090.9091	28985.5072	28673.8351	28571.4286
28070.1754	27972.0280	27777.7778	27681.6609	27586.2069
27210.8844	27027.0270	26936.0269	26755.8528	26666.6667
26315.7895	26143.7908	25974.0260	25806.4516	25641.0256
25396.8254	25078.3699	25000.0000	24844.7205	24767.8019
24691.3580	24615.3846	24390.2439	24242.4242	24024.0240
23809.5238	23668.6391	23529.4118	23460.4106	23391.8129
23255.8140	23188.4058	22988.5057	22857.1429	22792.0228
22727.2727	22408.9636	22222.2222	22160.6648	22038.5675
21978.0220	21739.1304	21680.2168	21621.6216	21505.3763
21390.3743	21333.3333	21276.5957	21220.1592	21164.0212
21052.6316	20833.3333	20779.2208	20671.8346	20512.8205
20460.3581	20408.1633	20202.0202	20050.1253	20000.0000
19851.1166	19753.0864	19704.4335	19656.0197	19607.8431
19512.1951	19323.6715	19230.7692	19138.7560	19047.6190



Available Baud rates [Bit/s]				
18912.5296	18867.9245	18823.5294	18648.0186	18604.6512
18518.5185	18433.1797	18390.8046	18306.6362	18181.8182
18140.5896	18099.5475	18018.0180	17857.1429	17777.7778
17738.3592	17582.4176	17543.8596	17429.1939	17391.3043
17316.0173	17241.3793	17204.3011	17094.0171	17021.2766
16949.1525	16913.3192	16842.1053	16806.7227	16771.4885
16666.6667	16632.0166	16563.1470	16528.9256	16460.9053
16393.4426	16326.5306	16260.1626	16227.1805	16194.3320
16161.6162	16129.0323	16000.0000	15873.0159	15810.2767
15779.0927	15686.2745	15625.0000	15594.5419	15503.8760
15473.8878	15444.0154	15384.6154	15325.6705	15238.0952
15180.2657	15151.5152	15122.8733	15094.3396	15065.9134
15037.5940	15009.3809	14842.3006	14814.8148	14705.8824
14652.0147	14571.9490	14545.4545	14519.0563	14492.7536
14414.4144	14336.9176	14311.2701	14285.7143	14260.2496
14184.3972	14109.3474	<b>14035.0877</b>	13986.0140	13937.2822
13913.0435	13888.8889	13840.8304	13793.1034	13722.1269
13675.2137	13605.4422	13582.3430	13559.3220	13513.5135
13468.0135	13445.3782	13377.9264	13333.3333	13289.0365
13223.1405	13157.8947	13136.2890	13114.7541	13093.2897
13071.8954	13008.1301	12987.0130	12903.2258	12882.4477
12820.5128	12800.0000	12759.1707	12718.6010	12698.4127
12578.6164	12558.8697	12539.1850	12500.0000	12422.3602
12403.1008	12383.9009	12345.6790	12326.6564	12307.6923
12288.7865	12195.1220	12158.0547	12121.2121	12066.3650
12030.0752	12012.0120	11994.0030	11922.5037	11904.7619
11851.8519	11834.3195	11764.7059	11730.2053	11695.9064
11661.8076	11627.9070	11611.0305	11594.2029	11544.0115
11494.2529	11477.7618	11428.5714	11396.0114	11379.8009
11363.6364	11347.5177	11299.4350	11220.1964	11204.4818
11188.8112	11111.1111	11080.3324	11034.4828	11019.2837
10989.0110	10943.9124	10928.9617	10884.3537	10869.5652
10840.1084	10810.8108	10796.2213	10781.6712	10752.6882
10695.1872	10666.6667	10638.2979	10610.0796	10582.0106
10540.1845	10526.3158	10457.5163	10430.2477	10416.6667
10389.6104	10335.9173	10322.5806	10296.0103	10269.5764
10256.4103	10230.1790	10204.0816	10101.0101	10088.2724
10062.8931	10025.0627	10012.5156	<b>10000.0000</b>	9937.8882
9925.5583	9876.5432	9852.2167	9828.0098	9803.9216
9791.9217	9768.0098	9756.0976	9696.9697	9685.2300
9661.8357	9615.3846	9603.8415	9569.3780	9523.8095
9456.2648	9433.9623	9411.7647	9400.7051	9367.6815
9356.7251	9324.0093	9302.3256	9291.5215	9259.2593
9227.2203	9216.5899	9195.4023	9153.3181	9142.8571
9090.9091	9070.2948	9049.7738	9039.5480	9009.0090
8958.5666	8928.5714	8918.6176	8888.8889	8879.0233



Available Baud rates [Bit/s]				
8869.1796	8859.3577	8771.9298	8743.1694	8714.5969
8695.6522	8658.0087	8648.6486	8620.6897	8602.1505
8592.9108	8556.1497	8547.0085	8510.6383	8483.5631
8474.5763	8465.6085	8456.6596	8421.0526	8403.3613
8385.7442	8333.3333	8281.5735	8264.4628	8255.9340
8230.4527	8205.1282	8196.7213	8163.2653	8130.0813
8113.5903	8105.3698	8097.1660	8088.9788	8080.8081
8064.5161	8000.0000	7976.0718	7944.3893	7936.5079
7905.1383	7843.1373	7812.5000	7804.8780	7797.2710
7774.5384	7751.9380	7736.9439	7729.4686	7714.5612
7692.3077	7662.8352	7655.5024	7619.0476	7590.1328
7575.7576	7561.4367	7547.1698	7532.9567	<b>7518.7970</b>
7469.6545	7441.8605	7421.1503	7407.4074	7400.5550
7386.8883	7352.9412	7326.0073	7285.9745	7272.7273
7259.5281	7246.3768	7187.7808	7168.4588	7142.8571
7136.4853	7130.1248	7111.1111	7098.4916	7092.1986
7054.6737	7017.5439	6993.0070	6956.5217	6944.4444
6926.4069	6902.5022	6896.5517	6861.0635	6820.1194
6808.5106	6802.7211	6791.1715	6779.6610	6734.0067
6688.9632	6683.3751	6666.6667	6611.5702	6578.9474
6568.1445	6562.7564	6557.3770	6535.9477	6530.6122
6493.5065	6456.8200	6451.6129	6441.2238	6410.2564
6400.0000	6379.5853	6349.2063	6324.1107	6289.3082
6274.5098	6269.5925	6250.0000	6245.1210	6211.1801
6172.8395	6163.3282	6153.8462	6144.3932	6102.2121
6060.6061	6046.8632	6037.7358	5997.0015	5961.2519
5952.3810	5925.9259	5895.3574	5865.1026	5847.9532
5818.1818	5797.1014	5772.0058	5747.1264	5714.2857
5702.0670	5681.8182	5649.7175	5614.0351	5610.0982
5555.5556	5521.0490	5517.2414	5464.4809	5434.7826
5423.7288	5376.3441	5333.3333	5291.0053	5245.9016
5208.3333	5161.2903	5079.3651	<b>5000.0000</b>	



**P2\_Set\_CAN\_Reg** writes a value in a register of the selected CAN controller on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_Set_CAN_Reg(module, channel, regno, value)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>regno</b>	Register number (0...255) of the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>value</b>	Value (0...255), written into the controller register.	LONG

## Notes

The register number, which has to be indicated corresponds to the register number of the CAN controller (see data-sheet AN82527 from Intel®). For instance the controll register has the address 0 and the status register the address 1.

## See also

[P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#), [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Baudrate](#), [P2\\_Get\\_CAN\\_Reg](#)

## Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Init:
P2_Init_CAN(1,1)           'Initialize CAN controller
P2_Set_CAN_Reg(1,1,0,1)    'Set control register to the value 1
```

## P2\_Set\_CAN\_Reg



## P2\_Transmit

**P2\_Transmit** reads the data from the array **CAN\_Msg**. As soon as the message object in one of the CAN controllers has access rights to the CAN bus, the message is sent.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_Transmit(module, channel, msg_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel, that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>msg_no</b>	Number (1... 14) of the message object in the CAN controller.	LONG

### Notes

To send a message, follow these steps:

- Enable the message object for sending with **P2\_En\_Transmit**.
- Enter the message into the array **CAN\_Msg**: data bytes and the number of data bytes.
- Before sending: Query with **P2\_Transmit\_Status**, if the message object is ready to send.
- Send the message with **P2\_Transmit**.

The CAN interface sends the message as soon as the message object has received access rights to the CAN bus.

### See also

[CAN\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_Transmit\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)



## Example

REM Sends a 32-bit FLOAT value (here: Pi) as sequence of  
REM 4 bytes in a message object  
REM (Receiving of a float value see example at [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#))

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define pi 3.14159265
Dim i As Long

Init:
    P2_Init_CAN(1,1)          'Initialize CAN controller 1

    REM Enable message object 6 of controller 1
    REM for sending with the identifier 40 (11 bit)
    P2_En_Transmit(1,1,6,40,0)

    REM Create bit pattern of Pi with data type Long
    Par_1 = Cast_FloatToLong(pi)
    'Par_1 = Cast_Float64ToLong(pi) 'correct syntax for T12

    REM divide bit pattern (32 Bit) into 4 bytes
    CAN_Msg[4] = Par_1 And 0FFh 'assign LSB
    For i = 1 To 3
        CAN_Msg[4-i] = Shift_Right(Par_1,8*i) And 0FFh
    Next i
    CAN_Msg[9] = 4              'message length in bytes

Event:
    P2_Transmit(1,1,6)          'Send the message object 6
```



## P2\_Transmit\_Status

**P2\_Transmit\_Status** returns if a message object is ready to send.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_Transmit_Status(module, channel, msg_no)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the CAN channel, that determines the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>msg_no</b>	Number (1... 14) of the message object in the CAN controller.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of message object. 0: Ready to send. 1: Not ready to send.	LONG

### Notes

The return value is only useful for message objects, which are configured to send.

A message object, which is not ready to send still contains a message, which has to be sent or is being sent.

The CAN interface sends the message as soon as the message object has received access rights to the CAN bus.

You can transmit a messages also without querying the status of the message object. But if you generate messages faster than the CAN controller my transmit them, single messages will be lost.

### See also

[CAN\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#), [P2\\_Transmit](#)

### Valid for

[CAN-2 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
Init:  
P2_Init_CAN(1,1)           'initialize CAN controller  
P2_En_Transmit(1,1,6,40,0) 'initialize message object 6  
Par_1 = 0  
CAN_Msg[1] = Par_1         'set message value  
CAN_Msg[9] = 1             'message length in bytes  
  
Event:  
Inc(Par_1)  
CAN_Msg[1] = Par_1         'set message value  
If (P2_Transmit_Status(1,1,6) = 0) Then 'ready to send?  
    P2_Transmit(1,1,6)     'send message object 6  
EndIf  
If (Par_1 = 255) Then Par_1 = 0
```



### 3.10 Pro II: LIN bus Interface

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II LIN bus modules:

- [P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#) (page 258)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#) (page 260)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#) (page 261)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#) (page 262)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#) (page 263)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#) (page 264)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Ch\\_Read\\_Cnt](#) (page 266)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Read\\_Status](#) (page 267)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#) (page 268)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#) (page 270)
- [P2\\_LIN\\_Set\\_LED](#) (page 271)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



## P2\_LIN\_Init

**P2\_LIN\_Init** initializes the data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN interface on a specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
REM define LIN settings array
Dim lin_datatable[150] As Long
ret_val = P2_LIN_Init(module, lin_datatable[])
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>lin_data- table[]</b>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of initialization: 0: initialization was successful. 1: Error: no Pro II module at this address. 2: Error: no LIN interface on the module.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_LIN\_Init** is to be executed before data transfer between ADwin CPU and LIN interface. The instruction should be used in the **Init:** section.

Before initialization, an array **lin\_datatable[]** with 150 elements must be declared for each module.

### Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

### See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

#Define mod_adr 4
Dim lin_datatable[150] As Long
Dim Data_1[20] As Long
Dim Data_2[20] As Long
Dim state As Long

Init:
    Processdelay = 30000000    '10 Hz
    'Initialize communication ADwin CPU - LIN module
    Par_1 = P2_LIN_Init(mod_adr, lin_datatable)
    If (Par_1 <> 0) Then Exit 'error
    Rem Interface 1, 9600 baud, LIN master
    P2_LIN_Init_Write(lin_datatable, 1, 9600, 1, 0)
    Rem Interface 2, 9600 baud, LIN slave
    P2_LIN_Init_Write(lin_datatable, 2, 9600, 0, 0)
    Rem message box 1 for receive on interface 2, msg id 1
    P2_LIN_Msg_Write(lin_datatable, 2, 1, 1, Data_2, 8, 0)
    P2_LIN_Init_Apply(lin_datatable)
    state = 1

Event:
    SelectCase state
        Case 1 'msg transmit
            Data_1[1] = 1
            Data_1[2] = 2
            Data_1[3] = 3
            Data_1[4] = 4
            Data_1[5] = 5
            Data_1[6] = 6
            Data_1[7] = 7
            Data_1[8] = 8
            Rem message box 1 for write on interface 1, msg id 1
            P2_LIN_Msg_Write(lin_datatable, 1, 1, 1, Data_1, 8, 1)
            Rem send header and message (interface 1 = LIN master)
            P2_LIN_Msg_Transmit(lin_datatable, 1, 1) 'msg tx
            state = 2
        Case 2 'check for msg receive, msg id 1
            P2_LIN_Read_Dat(lin_datatable, 2, 1, Data_2)
            If (Data_2[20] = 1) Then 'new msg rx
                Par_11 = Data_2[3]    'ID
                Par_12 = Data_2[4]    'Byte 1
                Par_13 = Data_2[5]
                Par_14 = Data_2[6]
                Par_15 = Data_2[7]
                Par_16 = Data_2[8]
                Par_17 = Data_2[9]
                Par_18 = Data_2[10]
                Par_19 = Data_2[11]    'Byte 8
                Par_20 = Data_2[12]    'checksum
                Par_21 = Data_2[13]    'length
                Inc Par_10
                state = 1    'new Msg tx
            EndIf
        EndSelect
```



## P2\_LIN\_Init\_Write

**P2\_LIN\_Init\_Write** sets baudrate and operating mode for a specified LIN interface.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_LIN_Init_Write(lin_datatable[], channel,  
  
    baudrate, mode, chs_enh)
```

### Parameters

<code>lin_data-</code> <code>table[]</code>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Number (1...2) of LIN interface.	LONG
<code>baudrate</code>	Baud rate (2400...19200) to run the interface with.	LONG
<code>mode</code>	Operating mode of the LIN interface: 0: Operation as LIN Slave node. 1: Operation as LIN Master node.	LONG
<code>chs_enh</code>	Type of checksum: 0: classic. 1: enhanced.	LONG

### Notes

Writing initialization data is required for each LIN interface separately. Afterwards, the initialization data must be activated for the LIN bus using **P2\_LIN\_Init\_Apply**.

If **P2\_LIN\_Init\_Write** is not processed, all interfaces run with standard settings:

- Baud rate 9600 Baud.
- Slave mode.
- Checksum type „classic“.

### Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

### See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#)



**P2\_LIN\_Init\_Apply** activates the initialization data given with **P2\_LIN\_Init\_Write** for all LIN interfaces.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_LIN_Init_Apply(lin_datatable[])
```

## Parameters

**lin\_data-** Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module. LONG

## Notes

**P2\_LIN\_Init\_Apply** does not change initialization data of the LIN bus interfaces.

## Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

## See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#)

## P2\_LIN\_Init\_Apply



## P2\_LIN\_Reset

**P2\_LIN\_Reset** resets all LIN interfaces, either all settings (start-up status) or LIN-internal counters only.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_LIN_Reset(lin_datatable[], reset_mode)
```

### Parameters

<code>lin_data-</code> <code>table[]</code>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<code>reset_</code> <code>mode</code>	State to set the interfaces to: 1: all settings to start-up status. 2: reset LIN counters to 0.	LONG

### Notes

If resetting to start-up status, the following settings are set for all LIN interfaces:

- Baud rate 9600 Baud
- Slave mode
- Set internal counters to 0 (message, timeout).

### Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

### See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_LIN\_Get\_Version** returns the version number of the LIN interface.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_LIN_Get_Version(lin_datatable[])
```

## Parameters

<b>lin_data-</b> <b>table[]</b>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Version number (0...9999) of LIN interface.	LONG

## Notes

The version number is needed only, if you query our support about programming the LIN bus.

## Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

## See also

P2\_LIN\_Init, P2\_LIN\_Init\_Write, P2\_LIN\_Init\_Apply, P2\_LIN\_Reset, P2\_LIN\_Read\_Dat, P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Write, P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Transmit

## Example

- / -

## P2\_LIN\_Get\_Version



## P2\_LIN\_Read\_Dat

**P2\_LIN\_Read\_Dat** reads the data of a message box or the status of a LIN interface and writes the result into an array.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_LIN_Read_Dat(lin_datatable[], channel, msgbox,
               rd_dat[])
```

### Parameters

<b>lin_data-</b> <b>table[]</b>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...2) of LIN interface.	LONG
<b>msgbox</b>	Code number to select either a message box or LIN interface status: 1...64: Number of LIN message box, where data is read. 65: Read LIN interface status.	LONG
<b>rd_dat[]</b>	Destination array where data is returned.	LONG

### Notes

If you provide an invalid code number **msgbox** the module may get into an instable mode. If so, you have to switch off the Pro system and restart it.

Alternatively, the number of transferred messages (**rd\_dat[4]**) can be read with **P2\_LIN\_Ch\_Read\_Cnt** and the status (**rd\_dat[20]**) with **P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Read\_Status**.

A message box / the interface status has 20 elements. The data is stored in the array elements **rd\_dat[1]** ... **rd\_dat[20]**. The following table shows the element's meaning:

Element	Message box ( <b>membox</b> =1...64)	interface status ( <b>membox</b> =65)
1	Kanalnummer (1...2)	Kanalnummer (1...2)
2	Number (1...64) of message box.	Identifier (65) for interface status.
3	Identifier (0...63) of the message box	Previously used identifier (0...63).
4 5...11	Data bytes 1...8	Number of transferred messages since module start.
12	Checksum for data bytes	—
13	Number of valid data bytes	—
14	Transfer direction of message box: 0: receive 1: send	—
15	Time of LIN header in µs.	—
16	Time of LIN response in µs.	—
17	Total time of a LIN message in µs (= 15+16).	—



Element	Message box (membox=1...64)	interface status (membox=65)
18	Pause time in $\mu$ s between 2 data bytes. Standard: 0.	—
19	Number of timeout errors for this message.	—
20	1: New message has been received / sent. -1: No new message -2: Message is being received. -3: Message has timeout error. -4: Check sum error while receiving.	—

## Valid for

[LIN-2 Rev. E](#)

## See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#)



## P2\_LIN\_Ch\_Read\_Cnt

**P2\_LIN\_Ch\_Read\_Cnt** returns the number of transferred messages of a LIN interface.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_LIN_Ch_Read_Cnt(lin_datatable[],  
                             channel)
```

### Parameters

<b>lin_datatable</b>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...2) of LIN interface.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Number of transferred messages since module start	LONG

### Notes

The number of messages (and other information) can also be read with **P2\_LIN\_Read\_Dat**.

### Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

### See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Read\\_Status](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Read\_Status** returns the status of a message box of a LIN interface.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_LIN_Msg_Read_Status (lin_datatable[],
    channel, membox)
```

## Parameters

<b>lin_datatable</b>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...2) of LIN interface.	LONG
<b>membox</b>	Code number to select either a message box or LIN interface status: 1...64: Number of LIN message box, where data is read. 65: Read LIN interface status.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of LIN message box. 1: New message has been received / sent. -1: No new message -2: Message is being received. -3: Message has timeout error. -4: Check sum error while receiving.	LONG

## Notes

If you provide an invalid code number **msgbox** the module may get into an instable mode. If so, you have to switch off the Pro system and restart it.

The message box status (and other information) can also be read with **P2\_LIN\_Read\_Dat**.

## Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

## See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Ch\\_Read\\_Cnt](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)

## Example

- / -

## P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Read\_Status



## P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Write

**P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Write** configures a message box of a LIN interface for send or receive.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_LIN_Msg_Write(lin_datatable[], channel, membox,  
                msg_id, msg_dat[], msg_len, msg_send)
```

### Parameters

<code>lin_datatable[]</code>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Number (1...2) of LIN interface.	LONG
<code>membox</code>	Number (1...64) of the LIN message box to be configured.	LONG
<code>msg_id</code>	Identifier (0...63) of the message box.	LONG
<code>msg_dat[]</code>	Source array, from which data bytes are transferred into the message box.	LONG
<code>msg_len</code>	Number (1...8) of data bytes of <code>msg_dat[]</code> to be transferred.	LONG
<code>msg_send</code>	Transfer status of the message box: 0: receive 1: send	LONG

### Notes

The array `msg_dat[]` must be dimensioned to 8 elements at least. With message box transfer status "receive", the data of array `msg_dat[]` will not be used.

After configuring, the message box is immediately active on the LIN bus, i.e. data can be received or sent.

If you want to change the data bytes for a message box with transfer status "send", use **P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Write** again.

The message box of a LIN master node operates different from a LIN slave node:

- **Master node, send:** The LIN master sends both the header (see **P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Transmit**) and then the data packet of the message box.
- **Master node, receive:** The LIN master sends the header (see **P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Transmit**) on the LIN Bus and waits for the response of the appropriate slave node. The received data packet is stored into the message box.
- **Slave node, send:** The LIN slave waits until the master sends the header with the identifier, which fits to the identifier of the message box. Only then the slave node will send its data packet.
- **Slave node, receive:** The slave node waits until the master sends the header with the identifier, which fits to the identifier of the message box. Then the slave receives the data packet and stores it into the message box.

### Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E



**See also**

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#),  
[P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#)

**Example**

see [P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#)



## P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Transmit

**P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Transmit** sends a header and the identifier of a message box to the LIN bus. To use only with operating mode LIN master.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_LIN_Msg_Transmit(lin_datatable[], channel,  
                    membox)
```

### Parameters

<code>lin_data-</code> <code>table[]</code>	Array with settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN module.	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Number (1...2) of LIN interface.	LONG
<code>membox</code>	Number (1...64) of the message box, which is enabled for data transfer.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Transmit** is valid only for an interface with operating mode LIN master (see **P2\_LIN\_Init\_Write**), because only a LIN master can send a header.

After sending a header to the LIN bus, only this bus node will react, which manages a message box with the identifier `msg_id`. Thus, this node will send a data packet to or receive a data packet from the LIN bus. The identifier `msg_id` of message box `membox` is set with **P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Write**.

### Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

### See also

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#), [P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#)



**P2\_LIN\_Set\_LED** switches the additional LED of a LIN interface on (with color) or off.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_LIN_Set_LED(module, channel, led_col)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...2) of LIN interface.	LONG
<b>led_col</b>	Status and color of the additional LED: 0: LED off. 1: LED on, color red. 2: LED on, color green. 3: LED on, color orange.	LONG

## Notes

You set the LED on top of the front panel with **P2\_Set\_LED**.

## See also

P2\_Set\_LED

## Valid for

LIN-2 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim lin_datatable[150] As Long
Dim ret_val As Long

Init:
    Rem initialize LIN controller
    ret_val = P2_LIN_Init(1, lin_datatable)
    P2_LIN_Set_LED(1,1,3) 'set LED 1 to orange
```

## P2\_LIN\_Set\_LED



### 3.11 Pro II: Temperature Measuring Modules

This section describes instructions for Pro II modules for temperature measurement:

- [P2\\_RTD\\_Channel\\_Config](#) (page 273)
- [P2\\_RTD\\_Config](#) (page 275)
- [P2\\_RTD\\_Convert](#) (page 276)
- [P2\\_RTD\\_Read](#) (page 277)
- [P2\\_RTD\\_Read8](#) (page 278)
- [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#) (page 279)
- [P2\\_RTD\\_Status](#) (page 281)
- [P2\\_TC\\_Latch](#) (page 282)
- [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch](#) (page 283)
- [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch4](#) (page 285)
- [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch8](#) (page 287)
- [P2\\_TC\\_Set\\_Rate](#) (page 289)

In the [Instruction List sorted by Module Types](#) (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



**P2\_RTD\_Channel\_Config** sets the temperature measuring mode for a certain channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

```
P2_RTD_Channel_Config(module, channel, active, type,  
    element, filter, sample_period)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...8) of the measuring channel.	LONG
<b>active</b>	Activation of the measuring channel: 0: Channel is disabled. 1: Channel is enabled.	LONG
<b>type</b>	Measuring method (0...2): 0: 2 wire 1: 4 wire 2: 3 wire	LONG
<b>element</b>	Type (0...2) of thermo couple: 0: PT100 1: PT500 2: PT1000 3: Ni100	LONG
<b>filter</b>	Filter quality (0...7); in order to filter periodic disturbances, a number of measurements is averaged to a measuring value: 0: 1 measurement (filter off). 1: 2 measurements (= 2 <sup>1</sup> ). 2: 4 measurements (= 2 <sup>2</sup> ). 3: 8 measurements (= 2 <sup>3</sup> ). 4: 16 measurements (= 2 <sup>4</sup> ). 5: 32 measurements (= 2 <sup>5</sup> ). 6: 64 measurements (= 2 <sup>6</sup> ). 7: 128 measurements (= 2 <sup>7</sup> ).	LONG
<b>sample_period</b>	Sampling interval in microseconds (3...65535) between each 2 measurements for a measurement value (which is not the interval between 2 measurement values).	LONG

### Notes

After power-up of the hardware all measurement channels are disabled. Enabled measuring channels are processed with ascending channel number in the measuring cycle.

You may only enable those channels, which are connected to a temperature sensor. Otherwise there may be disturbances on the other channels—being connected to temperature sensors—which falsify the measurement values.

A measuring cycle comprises all enabled measuring channels. With "continuous" mode, you can even enable or disable measuring channels during a measuring cycle.

The measuring methods are described in the hardware manual. 4 wire measurement is recommended because it is the most precise method.

## P2\_RTD\_Channel\_Config



A high filter quality `filter` will raise the accuracy of the measurement value, but also the duration to provide a measurement value. Using the fitting value for the sampling interval `sample_period` you can optimize the filter for a specific disturbance frequency. Calculate the sampling interval (in microseconds) as follows:

$$\text{sample\_period} = \frac{10^6}{\text{frequency} \cdot 2^{\text{filter}}}$$

By setting the sampling interval all measurements are equidistantly arranged along the period duration of the disturbance frequency, which therefore will be filtered from the measurement value.

The duration T for one measurement value (of a 2 or 4 wire measurement) is  $T = \text{sample\_period} \times 2^{\text{filter}}$ .

The duration T of a 3 wire measurement takes double as long, since it requires double the number of measurements.

#### See also

[P2\\_RTD\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read8](#),  
[P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Status](#)

#### Valid for

[RTD-8 Rev. E](#)

#### Example

see [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#)



**P2\_RTD\_Config** initializes the temperature measurement on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_RTD_Config(module, mode, muxtime)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Operating mode of temperature measurement: 0: Mode "single shot", single measurement cycle. 1: Mode "continuous", continuous measurement cycle.	LONG
<b>muxtime</b>	Settling time after switching to a different measuring channel: 0: Standard setting (5000 = 100µs). 125...2 <sup>31</sup> : Time in units of 20ns.	LONG

## Notes

You configure the operating mode of each temperature channel separately using **P2\_RTD\_Config\_Channel**.

A measuring cycle comprises all enabled measuring channels. With "continuous" mode, you can even enable or disable measuring channels during a measuring cycle.

The longer the measuring cable to the temperature sensor the higher you should set the settling time.

The duration  $T_{\text{total}}$  of a measurement cycle is the sum of the measuring duration of the enabled temperature channels and the settling times:

$$T_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{no. of channels}} (T_{\text{channel}} + \text{settling time})$$

## See also

[P2\\_RTD\\_Channel\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read8](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Status](#)

## Valid for

[RTD-8 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#)

## P2\_RTD\_Config



## P2\_RTD\_Convert

**P2\_RTD\_Convert** calculates the resistance or the temperature in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit from the measured digital value of a temperature sensor.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_RTD_Convert(dig_val, element, ret_type)
```

### Parameters

<code>dig_val</code>	Digital value (24 bit).	LONG
<code>element</code>	Type (0...2) of thermo couple: 0: PT100 1: PT500 2: PT1000 3: Ni100	LONG
<code>ret_type</code>	Type of return value: 0: Resistance in Ohm. 1: Temperature in degrees Celsius. 2: Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Resistance in Ohm or temperature in degrees Celsius or in degrees Fahrenheit.	FLOAT

### Notes

The temperature values in °C and °F apply only for standard sensors according to the norms IEC 751 (Pt) and IEC 43760 (Ni).

### See also

[P2\\_RTD\\_Channel\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read8](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[RTD-8 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#)



**P2\_RTD\_Read** returns the current digital measurement value of a temperature sensor at the specified channel on the module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_RTD_Read(module, channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...8) of the measuring channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Current temperature value (24 Bit) in digits.	LONG

## Notes

With "single shot" mode, a measurement value may only be read, if the measurement cycle is completed (see **P2\_RTD\_Status**).

## See also

[P2\\_RTD\\_Channel\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read8](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Status](#)

## Valid for

RTD-8 Rev. E

## Example

- / -

## P2\_RTD\_Read



## P2\_RTD\_Read8

**P2\_RTD\_Read8** returns the current digital measurement values of temperature sensors at all channels on the module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_RTD_Read8(module, array[], index)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>array[]</code>	Destination array, where measurement values are stored.	LONG
<code>index</code>	Index of the array element where the first measurement value is stored.	LONG

### Notes

8 measurement values will be stored in the destination array even when you have enabled less than 8 measurement channels. The measurement values are stored with ascending channel number.

### See also

[P2\\_RTD\\_Channel\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[RTD-8 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#)



**P2\_RTD\_Start** starts the temperature measurement cycle on all specified modules at the same time.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_RTD_Start(module_pattern)
```

### Parameters

**module\_pattern** Bit pattern to select the module addresses, where **LONG** a measurement cycle is started:  
 Bit = 0: Ignore module address.  
 Bit = 1: Select module address.

Bits in <b>pattern</b>	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

### Notes

Before starting a measurement cycle you have to set the operating modes of the modules with **P2\_RTD\_Config** and the operating modes of each channel separately with **P2\_RTD\_Config\_Channel**.

If a module without temperature measurement is selected, the instruction may cause unpredictable consequences.

### See also

[P2\\_RTD\\_Channel\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read8](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Status](#)

### Valid for

[RTD-8 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_RTD\_Start



**Example**

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 2

Dim values24[8] As Long
Dim channel As Long
Dim i As Long
Dim run_state As Long
Dim status As Long

Init:
P2_RTD_Config(module, 0, 0) 'single shot mode
Rem use channels 1...6
For i = 1 To 6
    Rem do channel settings: 4 wire, PT100, 50 Hz filter
    P2_RTD_Channel_Config(module, i, 1, 1, 0, 7, 156)
Next
Processdelay=50000000
run_state = 0

Event:
SelectCase run_state
Case 0
    Rem start measurement cycle
    P2_RTD_start(Shift_Left(1, module-1))
    run_state = 1
Case 1
    Rem check for end of measurement cycle
    status = P2_RTD_status(module)
    If (status = 0) Then run_state = 2
Case 2
    Rem read measured values and prepare start of next cycle
    P2_RTD_read8(module, values24, 1) 'messwerte lesen
    For i = 1 To 6
        Rem convert measurement values
        fpar[i] = P2_RTD_convert(values24[i], 0, 1)
    Next
    run_state = 0
EndSelect
```



**P2\_RTD\_Status** returns the status of temperature measurement cycle in "single shot" mode on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_RTD_Status(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of measurement cycle: 0: Measurement cycle is completed. 1: Measurement cycle is being processed.	LONG

## Notes

The instruction **P2\_RTD\_Status** is only useful with operating mode "single shot".

## See also

[P2\\_RTD\\_Channel\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Config](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Read8](#), [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#)

## Valid for

[RTD-8 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_RTD\\_Start](#)

## P2\_RTD\_Status



## P2\_TC\_Latch

**P2\_TC\_Latch** copies the current voltage values at the inputs into latches.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_TC_Latch(module)
```

### Parameters

**module** Specified module address (1...15). LONG

### Notes

The values in the latches will be calculated into the desired return value (°C, °F, thermo voltage) when read with **...Read\_Latch**.

Copying values to latches can be started synchronously to actions on other modules with **P2\_Sync\_All**.

### See also

[P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch4](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch8](#),  
[P2\\_TC\\_Set\\_Rate](#), [P2\\_Sync\\_All](#)

### Valid for

[TC-8-ISO Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
Init:  
    Rem Set sampling rate to 27.5 Hz  
    P2_TC_Set_Rate(1,8)  
  
Event:  
    Rem copy values to latches  
    P2_TC_Latch(1)  
    Rem Read temperature from channel 5, thermo couple K in °C  
    FPar_1 = P2_TC_Read_Latch(1,5,1,1)
```



**P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch** returns the thermo voltage ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) or temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$  /  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of the selected channel of the module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_TC_Read_Latch(module, channel,
    tc_element, ret_type)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...8) of the channel being read.	LONG
<b>tc_element</b>	Type of thermo couple: -1: no conversion, thus current thermo voltage without cold junction compensation. 0: Thermo couple type J 1: Thermo couple type K 2: Thermo couple type N 3: Thermo couple type S 4: Thermo couple type T 5: Thermo couple type R 6: Thermo couple type E 7: Thermo couple type B	LONG
<b>ret_type</b>	Type of return value <b>ret_val</b> : 0: Thermo voltage in $\mu\text{V}$ ; with <b>tc_element</b> = -1 without cold junction compensation. 1: Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 2: Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{F}$ .	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Measurement value of the channel, depending on <b>ret_type</b> and <b>tc_element</b> .	FLOAT

### Notes

The module regularly samples the channels (setting the sample rate see **P2\_TC\_Set\_Rate**). The instruction **P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch** returns the most recently sampled value.

If you want to read several channels using the same thermo couple type, the instructions **P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch4** and **P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch8** are a lot faster.

We recommend using a constant for **tc\_element**. Using a variable the instruction requires much more program memory.

If you set **tc\_element** = -1, the thermo voltage value will be left unchanged, i.e. neither a cold junction correction is performed nor the thermo couple characteristics are considered.

The value range of **ret\_val** will then be  $-80000\mu\text{V} \dots 80000\mu\text{V}$ .

The thermoelectric voltage and the temperature values in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $^{\circ}\text{F}$  apply only for standard thermocouples according to the norm IEC 584-1. The value ranges are:

Type	Temperature range [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]	Temperature range [ $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ]	Thermo voltage [ $\mu\text{V}$ ]
B	250...1820	482...3329.6	291...13820
E	-200...1000	-328...1832	-8825...76373
J	-210...1200	-346...2192	-8095...69553

## P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch



Type	Temperature range [°C]	Temperature range [°F]	Thermo voltage [μV]
K	-200...1372	-328...2501.6	-5891...54886
N	-200...1300	-328...2372	-3990...47513
R	-50...1768	-58...3214.4	-226...21101
S	-50...1768	-58...3214.4	-236...18693
T	-200...400	-454...752	-5603...20872

**See also**

[P2\\_TC\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch4](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch8](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Set\\_Rate](#)

**Valid for**

[TC-8-ISO Rev. E](#)

**Example**

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

**Init:**

```
Rem Set sampling rate to 27.5 Hz  
P2_TC_Set_Rate(1,8)
```

**Event:**

```
Rem copy values to latches  
P2_TC_Latch(1)  
Rem Read temperature from channel 5, thermo couple K in °C  
FPar_1 = P2_TC_Read_Latch(1,5,1,1)
```



**P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch4** returns the thermo voltage ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) or temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$  /  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of the channels 1...4 of the module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_TC_Read_Latch4(module, tc_element, ret_type,
    array[], array_start_index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>tc_element</b>	Type of thermo couple: -1: no conversion, thus current thermo voltage without cold junction compensation. 0: Thermo couple type J 1: Thermo couple type K 2: Thermo couple type N 3: Thermo couple type S 4: Thermo couple type T 5: Thermo couple type R 6: Thermo couple type E 7: Thermo couple type B	LONG
<b>ret_type</b>	Type of return value <b>ret_val</b> : 0: Thermo voltage in $\mu\text{V}$ ; with <b>tc_element</b> = -1 without cold junction compensation. 1: Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 2: Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{F}$ .	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array to store measurement value of channels 1...4; measurement values depending on <b>ret_type</b> and <b>tc_element</b> .	FLOAT
<b>array_start_index</b>	Index of the first array element in <b>array[]</b> being written.	LONG

### Notes

The module regularly samples the channels (setting the sample rate see **P2\_TC\_Set\_Rate**). The instruction **P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch4** returns the most recently sampled values of the channels 1...4.

We recommend using a constant for **tc\_element**. Using a variable the instruction requires much more program memory.

If you set **tc\_element** = -1, the thermo voltage value will be left unchanged, i.e. neither a cold junction correction is performed nor the thermo couple characteristics are considered.

The value range of **ret\_val** will then be  $-80000\mu\text{V}$ ... $80000\mu\text{V}$ .

The thermoelectric voltage and the temperature values in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $^{\circ}\text{F}$  apply only for standard thermocouples according to the norm IEC 584-1. The value ranges are:

Type	Temperature range [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]	Temperature range [ $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ]	Thermo voltage [ $\mu\text{V}$ ]
B	250...1820	482...3329.6	291...13820
E	-200...1000	-328...1832	-8825...76373
J	-210...1200	-346...2192	-8095...69553

## P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch4



Type	Temperature range [°C]	Temperature range [°F]	Thermo voltage [μV]
K	-200...1372	-328...2501.6	-5891...54886
N	-200...1300	-328...2372	-3990...47513
R	-50...1768	-58...3214.4	-226...21101
S	-50...1768	-58...3214.4	-236...18693
T	-200...400	-454...752	-5603...20872

#### See also

[P2\\_TC\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch8](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Set\\_Rate](#)

#### Valid for

[TC-8-ISO Rev. E](#)

#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim cnt As Long
Dim values[1000] As Float
```

#### Init:

```
Rem Set sampling rate to 27.5 Hz
P2_TC_Set_Rate(1,8)
cnt = 1
```

#### Event:

```
Rem copy values to latches
P2_TC_Latch(1)
Rem Read temperature from channels 1..4, thermo couple J in °F
P2_TC_Read_Latch4(1,0,2,values,cnt)
Rem increase counter
cnt = cnt + 4 : If (cnt > 1000) Then cnt = 1
```



**P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch8** returns the thermo voltage ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) or temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$  /  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of the channels 1...8 of the module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_TC_Read_Latch8(module, tc_element, ret_type,
    array[], array_start_index)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>tc_element</b>	Type of thermo couple: -1: no conversion, thus current thermo voltage without cold junction compensation. 0: Thermo couple type J 1: Thermo couple type K 2: Thermo couple type N 3: Thermo couple type S 4: Thermo couple type T 5: Thermo couple type R 6: Thermo couple type E 7: Thermo couple type B	LONG
<b>ret_type</b>	Type of return value <b>ret_val</b> : 0: Thermo voltage in $\mu\text{V}$ ; with <b>tc_element</b> = -1 without cold junction compensation. 1: Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 2: Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{F}$ .	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array to store measurement value of channels 1...8; measurement values depending on <b>ret_type</b> and <b>tc_element</b> .	FLOAT
<b>array_start_index</b>	Index of the first array element in <b>array[]</b> being written.	LONG

### Notes

The module regularly samples the channels (setting the sample rate see **P2\_TC\_Set\_Rate**). The instruction **P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch8** returns the most recently sampled values of the channels 1...8.

We recommend using a constant for **tc\_element**. Using a variable the instruction requires much more program memory.

If you set **tc\_element** = -1, the thermo voltage value will be left unchanged, i.e. neither a cold junction correction is performed nor the thermo couple characteristics are considered.

The value range of **ret\_val** will then be  $-80000\mu\text{V}$ ... $80000\mu\text{V}$ .

The thermoelectric voltage and the temperature values in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $^{\circ}\text{F}$  apply only for standard thermocouples according to the norm IEC 584-1. The value ranges are:

Type	Temperature range [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]	Temperature range [ $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ]	Thermo voltage [ $\mu\text{V}$ ]
B	250...1820	482...3329.6	291...13820
E	-200...1000	-328...1832	-8825...76373
J	-210...1200	-346...2192	-8095...69553

## P2\_TC\_Read\_Latch8



Type	Temperature range [°C]	Temperature range [°F]	Thermo voltage [μV]
K	-200...1372	-328...2501.6	-5891...54886
N	-200...1300	-328...2372	-3990...47513
R	-50...1768	-58...3214.4	-226...21101
S	-50...1768	-58...3214.4	-236...18693
T	-200...400	-454...752	-5603...20872

#### See also

[P2\\_TC\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch4](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Set\\_Rate](#)

#### Valid for

[TC-8-ISO Rev. E](#)

#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim cnt As Long
Dim values[1000] As Float
```

#### Init:

```
Rem Set sampling rate to 27.5 Hz
P2_TC_Set_Rate(1,8)
cnt = 1
```

#### Event:

```
Rem copy values to latches
P2_TC_Latch(1)
Rem Read temperature from channels 1..8, thermo couple J in °F
P2_TC_Read_Latch8(1,0,2,values,cnt)
Rem increase counter
cnt = cnt + 8 : If (cnt > 1000) Then cnt = 1
```



**P2\_TC\_Set\_Rate** sets the sampling rate of the selected module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_TC_Set_Rate(module, rate)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>rate</b>	Key figure of the specified sample rate (see table); default: 15.	LONG

Key figure	Sample rate [Hz]	ADC noise [nV]
1	3520	23000
2	1760	3500
3	880	2000
4	440	1400
5	220	1000
6	110	750
7	55	510
8	27.5	375
9	13.75	250
15	6.875	200

### Notes

The sample rate is valid for all channels in similar.

A higher sample rate refers to a higher noise signal at the ADC of the channel. The noise signal superposes the sampled signal (see table).

### See also

[P2\\_TC\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch4](#), [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch8](#)

### Valid for

[TC-8-ISO Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

#### Init:

```
Rem Set sampling rate to 27.5 Hz
P2_TC_Set_Rate(1,8)
```

## P2\_TC\_Set\_Rate



### 3.12 Pro II: Strain gage modules

This section describes instructions for Pro II modules for strain gage measurement:

- [P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#) (page 291)
- [P2\\_SG\\_Start](#) (page 293)
- [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#) (page 294)
- [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#) (page 295)
- [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#) (page 296)
- [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#) (page 297)
- [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#) (page 299)
- [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#) (page 300)

In the [Instruction List sorted by Module Types](#) (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



**P2\_SG\_Mode** sets the operating mode for strain gage on the selected module and selects the channels to be measured.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

```
P2_SG_Mode(module, mode, channels)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Mode: 0: Calibration of SG parameters. 1: Mode "single shot", single conversion cycle. 3: Mode "continuous max", conversion using max. speed.	LONG
<b>channels</b>	Bit pattern (modes 1 and 3 only) to select the channels (channel group) for conversion. Bit = 0: Don't convert. Bit = 1: Do conversion.	LONG

Bit no.	Channel
0	Bridge voltage B at DMS1
1	Bridge voltage B at DMS2
2	Bridge voltage B at DMS3
3	Bridge voltage B at DMS4
4	Sense line SX at DMS1
5	Sense line SX at DMS2
6	Sense line SX at DMS3
7	Sense line SX at DMS4
8	Excitation voltage EX at DMS1
9	Excitation voltage EX at DMS2
10	Excitation voltage EX at DMS3
11	Excitation voltage EX at DMS4
12	Analog input AIN 13
13	Analog input AIN 14
10...31	reserved

## Notes

After power-up mode 0 is active.

Modes 1...3 activate the sequential control of the module. The sequential control consecutively runs a conversion on several channels. The sequential control is always related to the channel group being selected by **channels**.

The modes differ in the following items:

Mode	Kind of conversion
0 Calibration:	Zero balance with <b>P2_SG_Zero</b> or calibration of gain factor with <b>P2_SG_Set_Gain</b> .

## P2\_SG\_Mode



1 single shot: The sequential control is started by **P2\_SG\_Start**; it ends as soon as each of the selected channels is converted once.

The end of the sequential control is queried with **P2\_SG\_Wait** and measurement values are read with **P2\_SG\_Read**.

3 continuous max: The sequential control converts the selected channels continuously, providing new measurement values all the time. That is, conversion and process cycle run non-synchronously.

The conversion is started with **P2\_SG\_Start**. Inside a process cycle **P2\_SG\_Read** just reads the newest measurement value.

In a channel group, any module channel may be selected. The channels of a group are automatically sorted in ascending order of channel numbers, that is the sequential control converts the channel with the lowest number first.

The instruction is not suitable for libraries, except the parameter **mode** is given as constant value.

With four wire connection, the sense line SX is not connected.

The read and wait instructions always and solely refer to the group of selected channels.

#### See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#)

#### Valid for

[SG-4/18 Rev. E](#)

#### Example

see [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#)



**P2\_SG\_Start** starts the sequence control on all selected modules at the same time.

Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SG_Start(module_pattern)
```

Parameters

**module\_** Bit pattern to set the module addresses: LONG  
**pattern** Bit = 0: Ignore module address.  
Bit = 1: Select module address.

Bit pattern	31:15	14	13	...	01	00
Module address	–	15	14	...	2	1

Notes

- / -

See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#)

Valid for

[SG-4/18 Rev. E](#)

Example

see [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#)

P2\_SG\_Start



## P2\_SG\_Wait

**P2\_SG\_Wait** waits until the sequence control has converted and stored all channels of the channel group on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

```
P2_SG_Wait(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	------------------------------------	------

### Notes

If sequence controls have been started on several modules at the same time (and with the same parameter values), they will end at the same time, too.

### See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#)

### Valid for

[SG-4/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#)



**P2\_SG\_Read** reads a given number of values (24 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.  
Each array element holds 1 measurement value.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
P2_SG_Read(module, count, array[], index)
```

## Parameters

module	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
count	Number (1...10) of read measurement values.	LONG
array[]	Destination array to store the measurement values.	LONG FLOAT
index	Destination start index: first array element to store a value in (1...n).	LONG

## Notes

You can only reasonably use this instruction if the sequential control of the module has been activated before with **P2\_SG\_Init**.

The measurement values of the channel group are copied into the destination array in ascending order beginning at the lowest channel number.

A 24-bit value is returned. The measurement value of the 18 bit ADC is located in the bits 6...23 of the return value; the measurement value is shifted to the left by 6 bits and the bits 0...5 are zeros.

Bit no.	31...24	23...6	05...00
Content	0	18-bit meas. value	0

## See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#)

## Valid for

[SG-4/18 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#)

## P2\_SG\_Read



## P2\_SG\_Convert

**P2\_SG\_Convert** calculates the appropriate voltage from the digital value of a strain gage.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
ret_val = P2_SG_Convert(value, gain)
```

### Parameters

value	Digital value of strain gage (24 Bit).	LONG
gain	Gain factor (0...6): 0: 1 1: 20 2: 40 3: 80 4: 160 5: 320 6: 640	LONG
ret_val	Voltage in millivolts.	FLOAT

### Notes

To calculate the bridge voltage, use the same gain factor you have set for the channel with **P2\_SG\_Init**. For analog inputs, sense line, and excitation voltage the gain factor is 1 (**gain**=0).

### See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#)

### Valid for

[SG-4/18 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#)



**P2\_SG\_Init** sets gain factor and filter frequency of the bridge voltage and the excitation voltage of the strain gage.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SG_Init(module, channel, gain, filter, excitation)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the strain gage channel.	LONG
<b>gain</b>	Gain factor (1...6) of the bridge voltage: 1: 20 2: 40 3: 80 4: 160 5: 320 6: 640	LONG
<b>filter</b>	Frequency of the input filter: 0: 2kHz 1: 200Hz	LONG
<b>excitation</b> <b>n</b>	Excitation voltage EX (0...7): 0: 1,25V 1: 2,50V 2: 3,75V 3: 5,00V 4: 6,25V 5: 7,50V 6: 8,75V 7: 9,80V	LONG

## Notes

The instruction **P2\_SG\_Init** shall only be processed with low priority (e.g. in section **LowInit**).

You can only reasonably use this instruction if the sequential control of the module has been activated before with **P2\_SG\_Init** (mode 1 or 3).

The gain factor sets voltage range and signal resolution of the bridge voltage:

gain	gain factor	Voltage range	Resolution
1	20	±500mV	3,84µV
2	40	±250mV	1,92µV
3	80	±125mV	0,96µV
4	160	±62,5mV	0,48µV
5	320	±31,25mV	0,24µV
6	640	±15,625mV	0,12µV

## See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#)

## Valid for

SG-4/18 Rev. E

## P2\_SG\_Init



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 2
#Define gain_B 2 '1..6: 20,40,80,160,320,640
#Define ex_B 4 'excitation voltage 6.25 V

Dim i As Long
Dim Data_1[10] As Long

LowInit:
    Rem set mode single shot and select all channels
    P2_SG_Mode(module,1,0FFH)
    Rem set gain, filter, and excitation voltage of all bridges
    For i = 1 To 4
        P2_SG_Init(module, i, gain_B, 1, ex_B)
    Next

    Rem start sampling
    P2_SG_Start(Shift_Left(1, module - 1))
    Processdelay = 40000

Event:
    Rem wait for end of sampling
    P2_SG_Wait(module)
    Rem read 8 values
    P2_SG_Read(module, 8, Data_1, 1)
    Rem start next sample
    P2_SG_Start(Shift_Left(1, module - 1))

    Rem get bridge voltage
    For i = 1 To 4
        FPar[i] = P2_SG_Convert(Data_1[i], gain_B) 'bridge [mV]
    Next
    Rem get sense voltage
    For i = 5 To 8
        FPar[i] = P2_SG_Convert(Data_1[i], 0)/1000 'excitation [V]
    Next

    Rem calculate relative strain
    For i = 1 To 4
        FPar[i+8] = FPar[i] / FPar[4+i] 'strain [mV/V]
    Next
```



**P2\_SG\_Zero** does a zero balance for a strain gage channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
ret_val = P2_SG_Zero(module, channel, save)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the strain gage channel.	LONG
<b>save</b>	Save mode: 0: Zero balance is temporary, after restart of the module, the previous setting is reactivated. 1: Zero balance is permanent, the previous setting is lost.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of zero balance: 0: Zero balance was successful. -1: Run instruction with low priority only. -2: Wrong module type. -3: Operating mode ( <b>P2_SG_Mode</b> ) is not 0.	LONG

## Notes

Before starting the zero balance, make sure the strain gage is unstressed. The zero balance corrects the zero signal of the strain gage by up to  $\pm 10\text{mV}$ .

You can only reasonably use **P2\_SG\_Set\_Gain** with operating mode 0 (calibration mode, see **P2\_SG\_Mode**).

The instruction may only be processed with low priority (e.g. in section **LowInit**).

After restart of the module, the zero balance values being stored in the EEPROM are loaded and used for measurements. Using **save=1**, **P2\_SG\_Set\_Gain** stores the determined values of the zero balance permanently in the module's EEPROM.

After a zero balance, you can also calibrate the gain factor with **P2\_SG\_Set\_Gain**.

## See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#)

## Valid for

[SG-4/18 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

LowInit:
    Rem set calibration mode
    P2_SG_Mode(module, 0, 0b)
    Rem calibrate channel 1 and save value
    Par_1 = P2_SG_Zero(module, 1, 1)
```

## P2\_SG\_Zero



## P2\_SG\_Set\_Gain

**P2\_SG\_Set\_Gain** calibrates the gain factor of a strain gage channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SG_Set_Gain(module, channel, mode,
                        value, save)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Specified module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the strain gage channel.	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Calibration mode: 1: Calibration with six wire circuit and set point <b>value</b> , measurement at sense line SX. 2: Calibration with four wire circuit and set point <b>value</b> , measurement of excitation voltage EX. 3: set (known) correction <b>value</b> without calibration.	LONG
<b>value</b>	Meaning and data type according to calibration mode: <b>mode</b> =1/2: Set point in mV/V ( <b>Float</b> ) for calibration. <b>mode</b> =3: Correction value ( <b>Long</b> , 0...2 <sup>31</sup> ) for gain factor.	FLOAT LONG
<b>save</b>	Save mode: 0: Zero balance is temporary, after restart of the module, the previous setting is reactivated. 1: Zero balance is permanent, the previous setting is lost.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Result of calibration: >0: Calibration was successful, the return value is the correction value of the gain factor. -1: Run instruction with low priority only. -2: Wrong module type. -3: Overflow of measured value (EX/SX). -4: Underflow of measured value (EX/SX). -5: Overflow of new gain. -6: Operating mode ( <b>P2_SG_Mode</b> ) is not 0.	LONG

### Notes

Do a zero balance first with **P2\_SG\_Zero**. For calibration of the gain factor, a defined strain must be put on the strain gage. The calibration corrects the gain factor of the strain gage until the set point is reached.

You can only reasonably use **P2\_SG\_Set\_Gain** with operating mode 0 (calibration mode, see **P2\_SG\_Mode**).

The instruction may only be processed with low priority (e.g. in section **LowInit**).

After restart of the module, the zero balance values being stored in the EEPROM are loaded and used for measurements. Using **save**=1, **P2\_SG\_Set\_Gain** stores the determined values of the zero balance permanently in the module's EEPROM.



## See also

[P2\\_SG\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Convert](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SG\\_Zero](#)

## Valid for

[SG-4/18 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1

LowInit:
    Rem set calibration mode
    P2_SG_Mode(module, 0, 0b)
    Rem calibrate channel 5 with 4-wire-setting and 11.2 mv/V;
    Rem save value afterwards
    Par_1 = P2_SG_Set_Gain(module, 5, 11.2, 2, 1)
```



### 3.13 Pro II: RSxxx Modules

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II RSxxx modules:

- [P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#) (page 303)
- [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#) (page 304)
- [P2\\_Read\\_FIFO](#) (page 305)
- [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#) (page 306)
- [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#) (page 308)
- [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#) (page 309)
- [P2\\_RS\\_Set\\_LED](#) (page 310)
- [P2\\_Set\\_RS](#) (page 311)
- [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#) (page 312)
- [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#) (page 313)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



**P2\_Check\_Shift\_Reg** returns, if all data has been sent, which was written into the send-Fifo of the channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Check_Shift_Reg(module, channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	number of the channel that is to be read out (1, 2 or 1...4).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Sending status: 0: Data has been sent (= no more data in the send-Fifo). 1: Not yet all data sent (= the send-Fifo still contains data).	LONG

## Notes

With the return value 0, both the send Fifo and the output shift register are empty. With the return value 1, there is at least one bit to be sent.

We recommend using this instruction only after you have more experience about how the controller operates (data-sheet of the manufacturer Texas Instruments). For more common applications more comfortable instructions are available in the include file.

## See also

[P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#), [P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

## Valid for

RS422-4 Rev. E, RSxxx-2 Rev. E, RSxxx-4 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Event:
...
Par_1 = P2_Check_Shift_Reg(1,1) 'Check if channel 1 still
                                'has data to send
...
```

## P2\_Check\_Shift\_Reg



## P2\_Get\_RS

**P2\_Get\_RS** reads out the controller register on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_Get_RS(module, register)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>register</b>	Address of the controller register to read.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Contents of the controller register.	LONG

### Notes

We recommend using this instruction only after you have more experience about how the controller operates (data-sheet of the manufacturer Texas Instruments). For more common applications more comfortable instructions are available in the include file.

### See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#),  
[P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

### Valid for

[RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_Read\_Fifo** reads a value from the input Fifo of a specified channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Read_Fifo(module, channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	number of the channel that is to be read out (1, 2 or 1...4).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Contents of the input Fifo: -1: Fifo is empty. ≥0: Transferred value.	LONG

## Notes

- / -

## See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#), [P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

## Valid for

RS422-4 Rev. E, RSxxx-2 Rev. E, RSxxx-4 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Init:
    P2_RS_Reset(1)
    P2_RS_Init(1,1,9600,0,8,0,1) 'Initialize channel 1 on module
                                '1 with 9600 Baud, without parity,
                                '8 data bits, 1 stop bit and
                                'hardware handshake (RS232 only).

Event:
    Par_1 = P2_Read_Fifo(1,1) 'Get a value from the Fifo. If
                              'the Fifo is empty, -1 is returned.
```

See also further [Examples for RS232 and RS485 \(Pro II\)](#) on [page 438](#).

## P2\_Read\_FIFO



## P2\_RS\_Init

**P2\_RS\_Init** initializes one channel on the specified module.

The following parameters are set:

- Transfer rate in Baud
- Use of test bits
- Data length
- Amount of stop bits

Transfer protocol (handshake)

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

```
P2_RS_Init(module, channel, baud_rate, parity, bits,  
           stop, handshake)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Channel, which is to be initialized (1, 2 or 1...4).	LONG
<b>baud_rate</b>	Transfer rate in Baud: RS232: 35 ... 115,200 Baud. RS485: 35...2,304,000 Baud. RS422: 35...2,304,000 Baud.	LONG
<b>parity</b>	Use of test bits: 0: without parity bit. 1: even parity. 2: odd parity.	LONG
<b>bits</b>	Amount of data bits (5, 6, 7 or 8).	LONG
<b>stop_bits</b>	Amount of stop bits. 0: 1 stop bit. 1: 1½ stop bits at 5 data bits; 2 stop bits at 6, 7 or 8 data bits.	LONG
<b>handshake</b>	Transfer protocol: 0: RS232, no handshake. 1: RS232, hardware handshake (RTS/CTS). 2: RS232, software handshake (Xon/Xoff). 3: RS485, no handshake. 4: RS422, no handshake. 6: RS422, software handshake (Xon/Xoff).	LONG

### Notes



This instruction is necessary before working first with the selected channel, in order to set the interface parameters. Parameters must be identical to the remote station, in order to verify a correct transfer.

The initialization is necessary after you have executed a hardware reset with **P2\_RS\_Reset**.

The baud rates are derived from the basic clock rate of 2.304MHz by dividing the basic clock rate by an integer. The divisor range is 1...0FFFFh resulting into a band width of 35...2,304,000 Bit/s. According to its specification, the RS-232 interface is limited to 115,200 Bit/s. The following list shows some common baud rates.

Common baud rates [Bit/s]		
2,304,000	57,600	2,400
1,152,000	38,400	1,200



Common baud rates [Bit/s]		
460,800	19,200	600
230,400	9,600	300
115,200	4,800	

## See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#),  
[P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

## Valid for

[RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

### Init:

```
P2_RS_Reset(1)           'Reset RS-module
P2_RS_Init(1,1,9600,0,8,0,1) 'Initialize channel 1 on
                             'module 1 with 9600 Baud, without,
                             'parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and
                             'hardware handshake (RS232 only).
```

See also further [Examples for RS232 and RS485 \(Pro II\)](#) on [page 438](#).



## P2\_RS\_Reset

**P2\_RS\_Reset** executes a hardware reset on the specified module and deletes the settings for all channels.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_RS_Reset(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	-----------------------------------	------

### Notes

The instruction sends a reset impulse to the input of the controller TL16C754. In the data-sheet of the controller 16C754 from Texas Instruments, it is described, to which values the registers have been set after the hardware reset.

After a hardware reset an initialization with **P2\_RS\_Init** must follow, in order to initialize the controller and to set the interface parameters.

**P2\_RS\_Init** sets the same registers as a hardware reset does. Nevertheless, **P2\_RS\_Reset** should be used for the case the controller has crashed.

### See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#), [P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

### Valid for

[RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
```

#### Init:

```
P2_RS_Reset(1)           'Reset RS-module  
P2_RS_Init(1,1,9600,0,8,0,1) 'Initialize channel 1 of  
                             'module 1 with 9600 Baud, without  
                             'parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and  
                             'hardware handshake (RS232 only).
```



**P2\_RS485\_Send** determines the transfer direction for a specified channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_RS485_Send(module, channel, dir)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Channel to be set (1, 2 or 1...4).	LONG
<b>dir</b>	Transfer direction of the channel: 0: Set channel to receive. 1: Set channel to send. 2: Set channel to send and to receive its sent data.	LONG

## Notes

Setting the transfer direction means:

- Receiver: The channel can only read data, even if data are in the output Fifo of the controller for this channel.
- Sender: The channel transfers data to the bus, which are read by other devices.
- Sender/receiver: The channel can transfer data to the bus and back at the same time. Thus, the sent data can be checked.

## See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

## Valid for

[RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#)

## Example

See example "[RS485: Receive And send](#)" on [page 438](#).

## P2\_RS485\_Send



## P2\_RS\_Set\_LED

**P2\_RS\_Set\_LED** switches the additional LED of a RSxxx channel on (with color) or off.

### Syntax

```
#INCLUDE ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_RS_Set_LED(module, channel, led_col)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Channel to be set (1, 2 or 1...4).	LONG
<code>led_col</code>	Status and Farbe of the additional LED: 0: LED off. 1: LED on, color red. 2: LED on, color green. 3: LED on, color orange.	LONG

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_Set\\_LED](#)

### Valid for

[RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#INCLUDE ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
Init:  
    P2_RS_Set_LED(1, 1, 3)      'switch on channel 1 LED, color orange
```



**P2\_Set\_RS** writes a value into a specified register on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
P2_Set_RS(module, register, value)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>register</b>	Number of the register, into which data are written.	LONG
<b>value</b>	Value to be written into the register.	LONG

## Notes

We recommend using this instruction only after you have more experience about how the controller operates (data-sheet of the manufacturer: TL16C754 from Texas Instruments). For more common applications more comfortable instructions are available in the include file.

## See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

## Valid for

[RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#)

## Example

- / -

## P2\_Set\_RS



## P2\_Write\_Fifo

**P2\_Write\_Fifo** writes a value into the send-Fifo of a specified channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Write_Fifo(module, channel, value)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Channel number to whose send-Fifo data are transferred (1, 2 or 1...4).	LONG
<b>value</b>	Value to be written into the send-Fifo.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status message: 0: Data are transferred successfully. 1: Data were not transferred, send-Fifo is full.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction checks first if there is at least one memory space in the send-Fifo. If this is so, the transferred value is written into the Fifo (return value 0); otherwise a 1 is returned, indicating that the Fifo is full and writing is not possible.

The **value** to be transferred may be a single ASCII character or an ASCII instruction (chars are internally similar to Long data type). The hardware documentation contains an example for sending a string.

### See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#), [P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo\\_Full](#)

### Valid for

RS422-4 Rev. E, RSxxx-2 Rev. E, RSxxx-4 Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim val As Long

Init:
    P2_RS_Reset(1)
    P2_RS_Init(1,1,9600,0,8,0,1) 'Initialize channel 1 of
                                'module 1 with 9600 Baud, no parity,
                                '8 data bits, 1 stop bit and
                                'hardware handshake (RS232 only).

Event:
    Par_1 = Write_Fifo(1,1,val) 'If the Fifo is not full, [val]
                                'is written into the Fifo. Otherwise
                                'a 1 in Par_1 indicates that writing
                                'into the Fifo ist not possible
                                '(Fifo full).
```

See also further [Examples for RS232 and RS485 \(Pro II\)](#) on [page 438](#).



**P2\_Write\_Fifo\_Full** returns if there is at least one free element in the send-Fifo of a specified channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_Write_Fifo_Full(module, channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Channel number to whose send-Fifo data are transferred (1, 2 or 1...4).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status message: 0: At least one element is free in send-Fifo. 1: Send-Fifo is full.	LONG

## Notes

The return value is the same as with **P2\_Write\_Fifo**.

## See also

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#), [P2\\_Get\\_RS](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Init](#), [P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#), [P2\\_Set\\_RS](#), [P2\\_Write\\_Fifo](#)

## Valid for

[RS422-4 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-2 Rev. E](#), [RSxxx-4 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_Write\_Fifo\_Full



## Example

*Rem sending data to and receiving data from the PC while using  
Rem a Fifo in ADwin-Pro II*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
```

```
#Define outfifo Data_1
```

```
#Define infifo Data_2
```

```
#Define rs_adr 5
```

```
#Define rs_channel 1
```

```
Dim outfifo[1000] As Long As Fifo
```

```
Dim infifo[1000] As Long As Fifo
```

```
Dim value, dummy, check As Long
```

*Rem use LED as signal: red = sending, green = receiving,  
Rem orange (red+green) = sending + receiving*

```
Dim red_led, green_led As Long
```

```
Dim green_led_time As Long
```

```
Dim led_time As Long
```

### Init:

*Rem reset and initialize interface*

```
P2_RS_Reset(rs_adr)
```

```
P2_RS_Init(rs_adr, 1, 9600, 0, 8, 0, 0)
```

```
Fifo_Clear(1)
```

```
Fifo_Clear(2)
```

```
green_led = 0
```

```
red_led = 0
```

### Event:

*Rem sending*

```
If (Fifo_Full(1) > 0) Then 'any data present?
```

```
  If (P2_Write_Fifo_Full(rs_adr, rs_channel) = 0) Then
```

*Rem send Fifo empty?*

```
    value = outfifo 'read value from Fifo
```

```
    dummy = P2_Write_Fifo(rs_adr, rs_channel, value)
```

*Rem dummy is not to be checked, since Write\_Fifo\_Full has*

*Rem proved that Fifo has empty elements.*

*'do LED settings*

```
  If (red_led = 0) Then
```

```
    red_led = 1
```

```
    led_time = Read_Timer()
```

```
  EndIf
```

```
EndIf
```

```
EndIf
```

*Rem receiving*

```
If (Fifo_Empty(2) > 0) Then 'are there empty elements?
```

```
  check = P2_Read_Fifo(rs_adr, rs_channel)
```

```
  If (check <> -1) Then 'is a value in the receiving buffer?
```

```
    infifo = check 'get value into infifo
```

*'do LED settings*

```
  If (green_led = 0) Then
```

```
    green_led = 1
```

```
    led_time = Read_Timer()
```

```
  EndIf
```

```
EndIf
```

```
EndIf
```

*'output LED settings*

```
dummy = (red_led And 1) Or (Shift_Left((green_led And 1), 1))
```



```
P2_RS_Set_LED(rs_adr, rs_channel, dummy)
If ((red_led > 0) Or (green_led > 0)) Then
  If ((Read_Timer() - led_time) > 20000000) Then
    If (red_led > 0) Then Inc red_led
    If (green_led > 0) Then Inc green_led
    led_time = Read_Timer()
  EndIf
EndIf

If ((red_led = 3) Or (green_led = 3)) Then
  red_led = 0
  green_led = 0
EndIf
```

See also further [Examples for RS232 and RS485 \(Pro II\)](#) on page 438.



### 3.14 Pro II: Profibus interface

This section contains instructions to access a Profibus interface of *ADwin-Pro II*.

- [P2\\_Init\\_Profibus](#) (page 317)
- [P2\\_Run\\_Profibus](#) (page 319)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



**P2\_Init\_Profibus** initializes the Profibus Slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinGoldIII.Inc

ret_val = P2_Init_Profibus(module, dev_adr,
    in_mod_cnt, in_mod_type, out_mod_cnt,
    out_mod_type, work_arr[], info[])
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>dev_adr</code>	Slave node address (1...125) on the Profibus.	LONG
<code>in_mod_cnt</code>	Number (0...76) of input areas in the Profibus Slave. The max. number depends on <code>in_mod_type</code> .	LONG
<code>in_mod_type</code>	Key number (1...3, 16) for the length of input areas: 1: 1 Byte; max. value for <code>in_mod_cnt</code> : 76. 2: 2 Byte; max. value for <code>in_mod_cnt</code> : 38. 3: 4 Byte; max. value for <code>in_mod_cnt</code> : 19. 16:8 Byte; max. value for <code>in_mod_cnt</code> : 9.	LONG
<code>out_mod_cnt</code>	Number (0...76) of output areas in the Profibus Slave. The max. number depends on <code>out_mod_type</code> .	LONG
<code>out_mod_type</code>	Key number (1...3, 16) for the length of output areas: 1: 1 Byte; max. value for <code>out_mod_type</code> : 76. 2: 2 Byte; max. value for <code>out_mod_type</code> : 38. 3: 4 Byte; max. value for <code>out_mod_type</code> : 19. 16:8 Byte; max. value for <code>out_mod_type</code> : 9.	LONG
<code>work_arr[]</code>	Array to store data for operation of the Profibus Slave. The array must have at least 200 elements.	LONG
<code>info[]</code>	Array holding data about the Profibus Slave. The array must have at least 10 elements. The elements <code>info[1]</code> and <code>info[2]</code> contain the production type of the Profibus Slave: <code>info[1]=1, info[2]=4</code>	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	State of initialization: 0: no error. ≠0: Error; please contact the support of Jäger Messtechnik.	LONG

### Notes

This instruction must be processed before working with Profibus Slave.

**P2\_Init\_Profibus** should be processed in a program section with low priority, because of the long processing time (about 2-3 seconds). Using the instruction in a (non-interruptable) high priority process, the communication between PC and ADwin system would be interrupted too long and thus produce an error message (timeout).

Station address, number and length of areas must equal the project settings of the profibus. For projecting, the area length is also given in words: 1 word = 2 byte.

## P2\_Init\_Profibus





The total number of data bytes in an area is required for the instruction **P2\_Run\_Profibus**: the total number is the product of the number of input/output areas times the length of the area in bytes.

Example: for `in_mod_cnt = 7` and `in_mod_type = 3` the total number is  $7 \times 4 \text{ Bytes} = 28 \text{ Bytes}$ .

#### Valid for

Profi-SL Rev. E

#### See also

[P2\\_Run\\_Profibus](#)

#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.INC
#Define module 5           'module address
#Define node 2             'slave node address
#Define info Data_1        'info array
#Define out_arr Data_2
#Define in_arr Data_3

Dim out_arr[76] As Long At DM_Local
Dim in_arr[76] As Long At DM_Local
Dim conf_arr[200] As Long At DM_Local
Dim info[10] As Long At DM_Local
Dim i As Long
Dim error As Long

Init:
    Processdelay = 3000000    'set to 100 Hz
    For i = 1 To 10           'initialize info array
        info[i] = 0
    Next i
    Rem initialize profibus interface: 38 input data areas of 2 byte
    Rem and 76 output data bytes of 1 Byte
    error = P2_Init_Profibus(module,node,38,2,76,1,conf_arr,info)
    If (error <> 0) Then       'initialization error
        Par_1 = error
        Exit
    EndIf

Event:
    Rem set data in out_arr[] to be transferred
    For i = 1 To 76
        out_arr[i] = (out_arr[i] + i) And 0FFh
    Next i

    Rem send and read data. data bytes input: 38x2=76;
    Rem data bytes output areas: 38x1=76)
    error = P2_Run_Profibus(module,out_arr,76,in_arr,76,conf_arr)
    error = error And 7h
    Par_2 = error

    Rem here the received data in in_arr[] can be processed
```



**P2\_Run\_Profibus** exchanges data with the Profibus Slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinGoldII.Inc

ret_val = P2_Run_Profibus(module, out_pd_arr[],
    out_pd_arr_len, in_pd_arr[], in_pd_arr_len,
    work_arr[])
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>out_pd_arr[]</code>	Array, from which the Profibus Slave reads data and writes them to the Profibus.	LONG
<code>out_pd_arr_len</code>	Number of output areas (1...76), the data of which are read from the array <code>out_pd_arr[]</code> . The number may not be greater than given in <code>out_mod_cnt</code> with <b>P2_Init_Profibus</b> .	LONG
<code>in_pd_arr[]</code>	Array, into which the Profibus-Slave writes data, which are read by the Profibus.	LONG
<code>in_pd_arr_len</code>	Number of input areas (1...76), the data of which are returned in the array <code>in_pd_arr[]</code> . The number may not be greater than given in <code>in_mod_cnt</code> with <b>P2_Init_Profibus</b> .	LONG
<code>work_arr[]</code>	Array holding data for operation of the Profibus Slave, see <b>P2_Init_Profibus</b> .	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Bit pattern holding the state of operation of the Profibus Slave. Only bits Bits 0...2 are important: <b>100b</b> : Slave is active and runs correctly. <b>010b</b> : Profibus inactive, Slave is waiting. <b>110b</b> , <b>111b</b> : Error.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_Run\_Profibus** should be processed in a program section with low priority, because of the long processing time. Using the instruction in a (non-interruptable) high priority process, the communication between PC and ADwin system would be interrupted too long and thus produce an error message (timeout).

Each array element in `in_pd_arr[]` and `out_pd_arr[]` contains a single data byte only (bits 0...7). Data areas of more than one byte length are saved in the appropriate number of consecutive array elements. Example: 5 data areas of 4 byte length are stored in 5x4=20 array elements.

### Valid for

Profi-SL Rev. E

### See also

[P2\\_Init\\_Profibus](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_Init\\_Profibus](#)

## P2\_Run\_Profibus



### 3.15 Pro II: MIL-STD-1553 bus Interface

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II MIL-STD-1553 bus modules:

- [P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#) (page 321)
- [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#) (page 322)
- [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#) (page 323)
- [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#) (page 325)
- [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#) (page 326)
- [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#) (page 327)
- [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_Register](#) (page 328)
- [P2\\_MIL\\_Get\\_Register](#) (page 329)



**P2\_MIL\_Reset** initializes the MIL interface on the specified module and resets all registers to the default value.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_MIL_Reset(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of initialization: 0: initialization was successful. <>0: Error.	LONG

## Notes

**P2\_MIL\_Reset** is to be executed before the MIL interface can be accessed. The instruction should be used in the **Init:** section.

## Valid for

MIL-1553 Rev. E

## See also

P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Init, P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Message\_Read, P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_All\_Filters, P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_Filter, P2\_MIL\_Set\_LED

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define mod_adr 4
#Define cmd_dat Data_1
#Define msg_dat Data_2

Dim cmd_dat[20] As Long
Dim msg_dat[20] As Long
Dim state As Long

Init:
    Rem Initialize MIL module
    Par_1 = P2_MIL_Reset(mod_adr)
    If (Par_1 <> 0) Then Exit 'error
    Rem initialize SMT 16 bit, time tag counter 64µs
    P2_MIL_SMT_Init(mod_adr, 1, 7)
    Rem disable all subaddresses for read and write
    P2_MIL_SMT_Set_All_Filters(mod_adr, 1, 1)
    Rem record RT 8, all subaddresses receive and transmit
    Par_2 = P2_MIL_SMT_Set_Filter(mod_adr, 8, 0FFh, 0FFh)

Event:
    Rem check for new message
    Par_1 = P2_MIL_SMT_Message_Read(mod_adr, cmd_dat, msg_dat)
    If (Par_1 >= 0) Then 'new message found
        Rem process message
        Rem ...
    EndIf
```

## P2\_MIL\_Reset



## P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Init

**P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Init** initializes the 16-bit simple monitoring terminal mode (SMT) for both buses A and B on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_MIL_SMT_Init(module, timetag_mode, clock_source)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>timetag_mode</code>	Time tag mode: 1: SMT 16-bit time tag. Other modes are not supported yet in <i>ADbasic</i> .	LONG
<code>clock_source</code>	Clock source for time tag counter: 0: Time tag counter disabled. 2: Internally generated 2µs clock. 3: Internally generated 4µs clock. 4: Internally generated 8µs clock. 5: Internally generated 16µs clock. 6: Internally generated 32µs clock. 7: Internally generated 64µs clock. 8: Internally generated 100µs clock.	LONG

### Notes

The SMT monitors both buses A and B. The module's bus controller or remote terminal can use one or both buses in parallel.

If the time tag counter is disabled, the time tag will always be 0 (zero). The external clock source is not supported.

Other monitor modes (SMT 48 bit, IRIG Monitor Terminal IMT) can be used setting the appropriate registers.

### Valid for

[MIL-1553 Rev. E](#)

### See also

[P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#)



**P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Message\_Read** reads Command Buffer and Data Buffer Block of the recently recorded MIL message on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_MIL_SMT_Message_Read(module, cmd_dat[],
msg_dat[])
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>cmd_dat[]</b>	Array where 4 command buffer words (16 bit) of a single message are stored.  cmd_dat[1] = Block Status Word cmd_dat[2] = Message Time Stamp cmd_dat[3] = Data Block Pointer cmd_dat[4] = Message Command Word The array size must be dimensioned to 4 at least.	LONG
<b>msg_dat[]</b>	Array, where data words (16 bit) are stored. The number of stored data words is given in <b>ret_val</b> . The array size must be dimensioned to 35 at least.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Reading status: -1: No message found. 0...n: Number of words stored in <b>msg_dat[]</b> .	LONG

### Notes

You can only read the most recent message information. As soon as a new MIL message is completely received and stored, any previous message information is lost.

Use **P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Init** to set the time tag mode for the message time stamp.

The data words in **msg\_dat[]** are stored in ascending order as they were sent via the MIL bus, starting from array index 1.

The data block pointer (**cmd\_dat[3]**) is returned for technical reasons only, but is of no use in *ADbasic*.

The block status word (**cmd\_dat[1]**) contains additional information regarding message status, the bus, on which the message occurred, and occurred errors. If any, RT status words are stored in **msg\_dat[]**.

The bits of the block status word have the following meaning:

Bit no.	Bit name	Function
15	EOM	End of message: 0: message is incomplete. 1: message is complete. SOM is reset concurrently.
14	SOM	Start of message: 0: message was completed. 1: message started = a valid command word was completed before.
13	BID	Bus ID: 0: Bus A. 1: Bus B.

## P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Message\_Read



Bit no.	Bit name	Function
12	EO	Error flag: One of the error bits (0...5, 9, 10) is set, or an unfinished message is superseded by another valid command.
11	RR	0: command with a single command word. 1: RT-to-RT transfer, i.e. message begins with 2 contiguous command words.
10	IGE	1: Illegal gap error.
9	TM	1: Response timeout.
8	GDB	0: error occurred (in a completed message). 1: good data block transfer.
7	DSR	1: Data buffer rollover.
6	SFS	1: Status flag set.
5	LE	1: Word count error.
4	SE	1: Sync type error.
3	WE	1: Invalid word error.
2	RRGSA	1: RT-to-RT gap/sync/address error.
1	RRCW2	1: RT-to-RT command word 2 error.
0	CWCE	1: Command word content error.

You find more information about errors in the separate documentation "HI-6310 / MIL-STD-1553 / BC/MT/RT Multi-Terminal Device" by Holt Integrated Circuits Inc.

**Valid for**

[MIL-1553 Rev. E](#)

**See also**

[P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#)

**Example**

see [P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#)



**P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_All\_Filters** enables or disables filtering of all receive and transmit subaddresses of all remote terminals for the MIL interface on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_MIL_SMT_Set_All_Filters(module, disable_receive,
    disable_transmit)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>disable_receive</b>	Filter setting of all receive subaddresses 0...31 of all 32 RT addresses: 0: enable all receive subaddresses. 1: disable all receive subaddresses.	LONG
<b>disable_transmit</b>	Filter setting of all transmit subaddresses 0...31 of all 32 RT addresses: 0: enable all transmit subaddresses. 1: disable all transmit subaddresses.	LONG

## Notes

Use **P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_Filter** to set the filtering of a single remote terminal.

After power-up, all addresses and subaddresses for receive and transmit are enabled. I.e. the SMT records every message on the MIL bus.

While filtering MIL messages, the SMT refers to each command word's RT address and subaddress, and the transmit/receive bit status. You get the command word using **P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Message\_Read** in the array element `cmd_dat[4]`.

## Valid for

MIL-1553 Rev. E

## See also

[P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#)

## P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_All\_Filters



## P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_Filter

**P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_Filter** enables or disables filtering of all receive and transmit subaddresses of a single remote terminal for the MIL interface on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_MIL_SMT_Set_Filter(module, rt_addr,
                                rx_subaddr, tx_subaddr)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>rt_addr</b>	RT address (0...31) to filter.	LONG
<b>rx_subaddr</b>	Bit pattern as filter setting of the receive subaddresses 0...31 (see table): Bit = 0: Enable subaddress to be monitored. Bit = 1: Disable subaddress from monitoring.	LONG
<b>tx_subaddr</b>	Bit pattern as filter setting of the transmit subaddresses 0...31 (see table): Bit = 0: Enable subaddress to be monitored. Bit = 1: Disable subaddress from monitoring.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Instruction execution status: 0: OK 1: Error, address of remote terminal out of range	LONG

Bit no.	31	30	...	1	0
Subaddress	31	30	...	1	0

### Notes

Use **P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_All\_Filters** to enable or disable the filtering of all remote terminals at once.

After power-up, all addresses and subaddresses for receive and transmit are enabled. I.e. the SMT records every message on the MIL bus.

While filtering MIL messages, the SMT refers to each command word's RT address and subaddress, and the transmit/receive bit status. You get the command word using **P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Message\_Read** in the array element `cmd_dat[4]`.

### Valid for

MIL-1553 Rev. E

### See also

[P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#)



**P2\_MIL\_Set\_LED** switches the additional LEDs of the MIL interface on the specified module on or off.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_MIL_Set_LED (module, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern to set the additional LEDs. Bit = 0: Switch LED off. Bit = 1: Switch LED on.	LONG

Bit no.	31:4	3	2	1	0
LED	–	Bus A, LED 2	Bus A, LED 1	Bus B, LED 2	Bus B, LED 1

## Notes

You set the LED on top of the front panel with **P2\_Set\_LED**.

## See also

[P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#),  
[P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#), [P2\\_Set\\_LED](#)

## Valid for

[MIL-1553 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define mod_adr 4

Init:
  Rem initialize MIL controller
  Par_1 = P2_MIL_Reset (mod_adr)
  If (Par_1 <> 0) Then Exit 'error
  P2_MIL_Set_LED (mod_adr, 1100b) 'set both bus A LEDs
```

## P2\_MIL\_Set\_LED



## P2\_MIL\_Set\_Register

**P2\_MIL\_Set\_Register** sets a register value in the MIL interface on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_MIL_Set_Register(module, reg_addr, value)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>reg_addr</b>	Address (0...65535) of the value to be set.	LONG
<b>value</b>	Value (0...65535) to be set.	LONG

### Notes

You find information about MIL interface registers in the separate documentation "HI-6310 / MIL-STD-1553 / BC/MT/RT Multi-Terminal Device" by Holt Integrated Circuits Inc.

### See also

[P2\\_MIL\\_Get\\_Register](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#)

### Valid for

[MIL-1553 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
#Define mod_adr 4  
  
Init:  
  Rem initialize MIL controller  
  Par_1 = P2_MIL_Reset(mod_adr)  
  If (Par_1 <> 0) Then Exit 'error  
  Rem set register 1000h  
  P2_MIL_Set_Register(mod_adr, 1000h, 3)
```



**P2\_MIL\_Get\_Register** returns a register value from the MIL interface on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_MIL_Get_Register(module, reg_addr)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>reg_addr</b>	Address (0...65535) of the value to be read.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Value (0...65535) which was read.	LONG

## Notes

You find information about MIL interface registers in the separate documentation "HI-6310 / MIL-STD-1553 / BC/MT/RT Multi-Terminal Device" by Holt Integrated Circuits Inc.

## See also

[P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_Register](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#), [P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#)

## Valid for

MIL-1553 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define mod_adr 4

Init:
  Rem initialize MIL controller
  Par_1 = P2_MIL_Reset(mod_adr)
  If (Par_1 <> 0) Then Exit 'error
  Rem read register 1000h
  Par_10 = P2_MIL_Get_Register(mod_adr, 1000h)
```

## P2\_MIL\_Get\_Register



### 3.16 Pro II: ARINC-429 bus Interface

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II ARINC bus modules:

- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Reset](#) (page 331)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#) (page 332)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#) (page 334)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Full](#) (page 336)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) (page 337)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#) (page 338)
- [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#) (page 339)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Enable](#) (page 340)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Receive\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) (page 341)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#) (page 342)
- [ARINC\\_Split\\_Value32](#) (page 343)
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Set\\_Labels](#) (page 344)



**P2\_ARINC\_Reset** runs a master reset on the ARINC interface of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_ARINC_Reset (module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
---------------	-----------------------------------	------

## Notes

**P2\_ARINC\_Reset** is to be executed before the ARINC interface can accessed. The instruction should be used in the **Init:** section. Afterwards, configure the transmitter and/or receiver settings.

On a master reset, data transmission and reception are immediately terminated, the transmit and receive FIFOs are cleared.

## See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#), [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Enable](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Set\\_Labels](#)

## Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#) or [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#)

## P2\_ARINC\_Reset



## P2\_ARINC\_ Config\_Transmit

**P2\_ARINC\_Config\_Transmit** configures the transmitter settings on the specified ARINC module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_ARINC_Config_Transmit(module, clk_speed,  
    parity_enable, parity)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>clk_speed</code>	Transfer bit rate: 0: 100kHz (high speed), O/P slope = 1.5µs 1: 12.5kHz (low speed), O/P slope = 10µs	LONG
<code>parity_ enable</code>	Enable or disable parity check. 0: No parity check, parity bit is part of transmitted data. 1: Check parity and set parity bit.	LONG
<code>parity</code>	Set type of parity check; only useful if <code>parity_ enable</code> is set to 1. 0: Odd parity. 1: Even parity.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction should be used in the **Init:** section.

Note, that the module receivers will always check for parity. Receiver parity check cannot be disabled.

### See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#), [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Enable](#)

### Valid for

ARINC-429 Rev. E



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define mod_adr 4
#Define number Par_10
#Define value Par_11
Dim arinc_label As Long

Init:
    Rem Initialize ARINC module
    P2_ARINC_Reset(mod_adr)
    Rem configure transmitter to 100kHz and even parity
    P2_ARINC_Config_Transmit(mod_adr, 0, 1, 1)
    Rem enable transmitter
    P2_ARINC_Transmit_Enable(mod_adr, 1)
    number = 0
    arinc_label = 10010001b 'set label

Event:
    Rem check for space in transmitter fifo
    If (P2_ARINC_Transmit_Fifo_Full(mod_adr) = 0) Then
        Inc number 'increase number to be sent
        If (number > 07FFFFh) Then number = 1
        Rem create value to be sent (with SSM=11b and SDI=01b)
        value = ARINC_Create_Value32(arinc_label, 11b, 01b, number)
        Rem Write value to transmitter fifo
        P2_ARINC_Write_Transmit_Fifo(mod_adr, value)
    EndIf
```



## P2\_ARINC\_ Config\_Receive

**P2\_ARINC\_Config\_Receive** configures the receive settings on the specified ARINC module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

P2_ARINC_Config_Receive(module, channel,
    clk_speed, enable_label, enable_decoder,
    decoder_value)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Number (1, 2) of receive channel on the module.	LONG
<code>clk_speed</code>	Transfer bit rate: 0: 100kHz (high speed), O/P slope = 1.5µs 1: 12.5kHz (low speed), O/P slope = 10µs	LONG
<code>enable_label</code>	Enable or disable label matching: 0: disable label matching, all incoming values are read into the receiver FIFO. 1: enable label matching, only values matching the label are read into the receiver FIFO.	LONG
<code>enable_decoder</code>	Enable or disable receiver SDI decoding: 0: disable receiver decoding. 1: enable receiver decoding, the SDI bits of incoming values must match the pattern <code>decoder_value</code> .	LONG
<code>decoder_value</code>	Bit pattern (00b...11b) for SDI decoding.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction should be used in the **Init:** section.

Labels are set with **P2\_ARINC\_Set\_Labels**.

If receiver decoding is enabled, the receiver will only copy ARINC messages to the receiver Fifo, which match the bit pattern `decoder_value` in the SDI bits. The receiver will omit any other ARINC message.

If both, label matching and receiver decoding are enabled, an incoming message must match both conditions. If not, the receiver will omit the message.

Note, that the module receivers will always check for parity. Receiver parity check cannot be disabled.

### See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Set\\_Labels](#)

### Valid for

ARINC-429 Rev. E



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define mod_adr 4
#Define labels_1 Data_1
#Define labels_2 Data_2
Dim i As Long
Dim labels_1[16] As Long 'labels array for channel 1
Dim labels_2[16] As Long 'labels array for channel 2

Init:
    Rem Initialize ARINC module
    P2_ARINC_Reset(mod_adr)

    Rem Initialize labels arrays
    For i = 1 To 16
        labels_1[i] = 0
        labels_2[i] = 3
    Next i
    Rem add some more labels
    labels_1[2] = 15
    labels_1[3] = 143 'channel 1 uses labels 0, 15, 143
    P2_ARINC_Set_Labels(mod_adr, 1, labels_1, 1)
    labels_2[2] = 18 'channel 2 uses labels 3, 18
    P2_ARINC_Set_Labels(mod_adr, 1, labels_2, 1)

    Rem configure receiver 1 to 12.5kHz, enable label matching,
    Rem enable decoding with pattern 01b
    P2_ARINC_Config_Receive(mod_adr, 1, 1, 1, 1, 01b)
    Rem configure receiver 2 to 100kHz, enable label matching,
    Rem disable decoding (provide 00b as dummy value)
    P2_ARINC_Config_Receive(mod_adr, 2, 0, 1, 0, 00b)

Event:
    Rem check for messages in receiver fifo 1
    If (P2_ARINC_Receive_Fifo_Empty(mod_adr, 1) = 0) Then
        Rem Read message from receiver fifo 1 into Par_10
        Par_10 = P2_ARINC_Read_Receive_Fifo(mod_adr, 1)
        Rem split message into label, ssm, sdi, data, and parity
        ARINC_Split_Value32(Par_10, Par_11, Par_12, Par_13,
            Par_14, Par_15)
    EndIf
    Rem same procedure for receiver fifo 2
    If (P2_ARINC_Receive_Fifo_Empty(mod_adr, 2) = 0) Then
        Rem Read message from receiver fifo 1 into Par_20
        Par_20 = P2_ARINC_Read_Receive_Fifo(mod_adr, 2)
        Rem split message into label, ssm, sdi, data, and parity
        ARINC_Split_Value32(Par_20, Par_21, Par_22, Par_23,
            Par_24, Par_25)
    EndIf
```



## P2\_ARINC\_ Transmit\_Fifo\_ Full

**P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Full** returns if the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is full.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
ret_val = P2_ARINC_Transmit_Fifo_Full (module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Flag, if the transmitter Fifo is full: 0: Transmitter Fifo is not full. 1: Transmitter Fifo is full.	LONG

### Notes

The transmitter's FIFO can store 32 words maximum.

Use **P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Full** to check for free space in the transmitter Fifo before writing new data into with **P2\_ARINC\_Write\_Transmit\_Fifo**.

### See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#), [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Enable](#)

### Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#)



**P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Empty** returns if the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is empty.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_ARINC_Transmit_Fifo_Empty(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Flag, if the transmitter Fifo is empty: 0: Transmitter Fifo contains data. 1: Transmitter Fifo is empty.	LONG

## Notes

The transmitter's FIFO can store 32 words maximum.

Use **P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Empty** to check if all data has been sent from the transmitter Fifo.

## See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#), [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Enable](#)

## Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#)

## P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Empty



## P2\_ARINC\_Write\_Transmit\_Fifo

**P2\_ARINC\_Write\_Transmit\_Fifo** writes a 32-bit value into the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_ARINC_Write_Transmit_Fifo(module, value)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>value</b>	32-bit value to be sent, format see below.	LONG

### Notes

Use **P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Full** to check for free space in the transmitter Fifo before writing a new value into.

The transmitter Fifo can store 32 words maximum and ignores attempts to load additional data if full.

Use **ARINC\_Create\_Value32** to create a 32 bit value correctly. If you want to set the value's bits on your own, set bits in the following order:

	MSB										LSB	
Bit	31	30	...	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7...0	
	MSB		Data			LSB		SDI		SSM	P	Label

If parity check is enabled with **P2\_ARINC\_Config\_Transmit**, the parity bit (P) is automatically calculated and set, after writing the value to the transmitter Fifo. If parity is disabled, the 32-bit value is sent unchanged.

If the transmitter is enabled, the values in the transmitter fifo are sent to the ARINC bus as soon as possible.

### See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Enable](#), [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#)



**ARINC\_Create\_Value32** creates a 32-bit value from the components SSM, SDI, data value, and label.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = ARINC_Create_Value32(arinc_label, ssm, sdi,
                                data)
```

## Parameters

<b>arinc_label</b>	ARINC label, 8 bits.	LONG
<b>ssm</b>	Sign/status matrix, 2 bits.	LONG
<b>sdi</b>	Source/destination identifier, 2 bits.	LONG
<b>data</b>	Data value, 19 bits.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	32-bit value, format see below.	LONG

## Notes

Be sure that unused bits in all passed parameters are set to zero, else the created value will be false.

The format of the created value refers to the following table.

	MSB										LSB	
Bit	31	30	...	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7...0	
	MSB		Data			LSB		SDI		SSM	P	Label

The parity bit (P) is set to zero. When you write the value to the transmitter Fifo with **P2\_ARINC\_Write\_Transmit\_Fifo**, the parity bit is automatically calculated and set (only if parity check is enabled, see **P2\_ARINC\_Config\_Transmit**).

To split a value into its components, use **ARINC\_Split\_Value32**.

## See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#), [ARINC\\_Split\\_Value32](#)

## Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#)

## ARINC\_Create\_Value32



## P2\_ARINC\_ Transmit\_Enable

**P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Enable** enables or disables transmitting from the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on a specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_ARINC_Transmit_Enable(module, enable)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>enable</b>	Flag (0,1) if transmitting data is enabled or disabled: 0: Transmitting is disabled. 1: Transmitting is enabled.	LONG

### Notes

If the transmitter is enabled, the values in the transmitter fifo are sent to the ARINC bus as soon as possible.

### See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#)



**P2\_ARINC\_Receive\_Fifo\_Empty** returns if the receiver Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is empty.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_ARINC_Receive_Fifo_Empty(module,
                                         channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the receiver channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Flag, if the receiver Fifo is empty: 0: Receiver Fifo contains data. 1: Receiver Fifo is empty.	LONG

## Notes

Use **P2\_ARINC\_Receive\_Fifo\_Empty** to check for data in the transmitter Fifo before reading a new value.

## See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Set\\_Labels](#)

## Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#)

## P2\_ARINC\_Receive\_Fifo\_Empty



## P2\_ARINC\_Read\_Receive\_Fifo

**P2\_ARINC\_Read\_Receive\_Fifo** returns a 32-bit value from a receiver Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ret_val = P2_ARINC_Read_Receive_Fifo(module,
                                     channel)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the receiver channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Read 32-bit value.	LONG

### Notes

Use **P2\_ARINC\_Receive\_Fifo\_Empty** to check for data in the receiver Fifo before reading a new value.

A receiver Fifo can store 32 words maximum.

If the receiver Fifo is empty, **P2\_ARINC\_Read\_Receive\_Fifo** returns the most recently received 32-bit value.

Use **ARINC\_Split\_Value32** to split the 32 bit value into its components. If you want to evaluate the bits of **ret\_val** on your own, refer to the following bit order:

	MSB										LSB	
Bit	31	30	...	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7...0	
	MSB		Data			LSB		SDI		SSM	P	Label

### See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Receive\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [ARINC\\_Split\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Set\\_Labels](#)

### Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#)



**ARINC\_Split\_Value32** splits a 32-bit ARINC value into its components label, SSM, SDI, data value, and parity bit.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc

ARINC_Split_Value32(value, arinc_label, ssm, sdi,
                    data, parity)
```

## Parameters

<b>value</b>	32-bit ARINC value, format see below.	LONG
<b>arinc_label</b>	ARINC label, 8 bits.	LONG
<b>ssm</b>	Sign/status matrix, 2 bits.	LONG
<b>sdi</b>	Source/destination identifier, 2 bits.	LONG
<b>data</b>	Data value, 19 bits.	LONG
<b>parity</b>	Parity bit. 0: <b>value</b> has odd parity. 1: <b>value</b> has even parity.	LONG

## Notes

The evaluation of values refers to the following bit order format:

	MSB										LSB	
Bit	31	30	...	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7...0	
	MSB			Data			LSB		SDI		SSM	P
												Label

The module receivers will always check for parity and change the parity bit (P) appropriately. Receiver parity check cannot be disabled.

To create a 32-bit value, use **ARINC\_Create\_Value32**.

## See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Receive\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Set\\_Labels](#), [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#)

## Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#)

## ARINC\_Split\_Value32



## P2\_ARINC\_Set\_Labels

**P2\_ARINC\_Set\_Labels** sets all 16 labels of a receiver on the specified ARINC module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
P2_ARINC_Set_Labels(module, channel, labels[],  
                    array_index)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>channel</code>	Number (1, 2) of the receiver channel.	LONG
<code>labels[]</code>	Source array holding the label values (8-bit length) to be set. The array size must be at least 16.	LONG
<code>array_index</code>	First value in <code>labels[]</code> to be read.	LONG

### Notes

Labels are only used if you have enabled label matching with **P2\_ARINC\_Config\_Receive**, `enable_label=1`.

If label matching is enabled, the receiver will only accept ARINC messages, which match one of the set labels. The receiver will omit any other ARINC message.

Each label has 8-bit length. In an array element of `labels[]`, a label is positioned in the bits 0...7.

With **P2\_ARINC\_Set\_Labels**, you set all 16 label at the same time. In order to use less than 16 labels, fill not array elements labels with one of the used label values.

Example: If you want to use 2 labels, set the values of label 1 and 2, and repeat label 2 (or label 1) 14 times to fill up to 16 label values.

### See also

[P2\\_ARINC\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Receive\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

[ARINC-429 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#)



### 3.17 Pro II: EtherCAT interface

This section contains instructions to access a EtherCAT interface of *ADwin-Pro II*.

- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_Version](#) (page 346)
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_State](#) (page 347)
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#) (page 348)
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Set\\_Mode](#) (page 350)
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Read\\_Data\\_16L](#) (page 351)
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16L](#) (page 352)
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Read\\_Data\\_16F](#) (page 353)
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16F](#) (page 354)



## P2\_ECAT\_Get\_Version

**P2\_ECAT\_Get\_Version** returns the version of the EtherCAT interface.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_ECAT_Get_Version(ecat_datatable[])
```

### Parameters

<b>ecat_datatable</b> [ ]	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between <i>ADwin</i> CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Version number of the EtherCAT interface, to be read in hexadecimal notation.	LONG

### Notes

The version number is only required if you have questions about programming the EtherCAT bus to our support.

The version number (in hexadecimal notation) has five digits, e.g. **10000h**; the first digits is the main revision number.

### See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)

### Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)



**P2\_ECAT\_Get\_State** returns the operation mode of the EtherCAT interface.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_ECAT_Get_State(ecat_datatable[])
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ecat_datatable</b> [ ]	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between <i>ADwin</i> CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Operation mode of the EtherCAT interface : 1: Operation mode Init. 2: Operation mode PreOp. 3: Operation mode Boot. 4: Operation mode SafeOp. 8: Operation mode Op.	LONG

## Notes

The operation mode Boot is not supported in ADbasic.

## See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Set\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16L](#)

## Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)

## P2\_ECAT\_Get\_State



## P2\_ECAT\_Init

**P2\_ECAT\_Init** initializes the EtherCAT Slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_ECAT_Init(module, ecat_datatable[])
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>ecat_datatable [ ]</code>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Status of initialization: 0: no error. 1: invalid module.	LONG

### Notes

This instruction must be run before using the EtherCAT Slave.

### See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_Version](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_State](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Set\\_Mode](#),  
[P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16L](#)

### Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)



## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.INC

#Define ECAT_MODULE_ADDRESS 5
#Define ecat_inputs Data_1
#Define ecat_outputs Data_2

Dim ecat_inputs[16] As Long
Dim ecat_outputs[16] As Long
Dim ecat_comtable[150] As Long
Dim i As Long
Dim ret As Long

Init:
    Processdelay = 300000 ' 1kHz
    Rem initialize data transfer ADwin CPU <-> TiCo
    Par_1 = P2_ECAT_Init(ECAT_MODULE_ADDRESS, ecat_comtable)
    Par_2 = P2_ECAT_Get_Version(ecat_comtable) '10000h

    For i = 1 To 16
        ecat_inputs[i] = 0
    Next
    For i = 1 To 16
        ecat_outputs[i] = i
    Next
    Par_11 = 0
    Par_12 = 0

Event:
    ret = P2_ECAT_Get_State(ecat_comtable)

    If (ret = 8) Then 'operational mode
        ret = P2_ECAT_Write_Data_16L(ecat_comtable, ecat_outputs)
        If (ret = 0) Then 'writing data was o.k.
            Inc Par_11 'increase write counter
        EndIf

        ret = P2_ECAT_Read_Data_16L(ecat_comtable, ecat_inputs)
        If (ret = 0) Then 'reading data was o.k.
            Inc Par_12 'increase read counter
        EndIf
    EndIf
```



## P2\_ECAT\_Set\_Mode

**P2\_ECAT\_Set\_Mode** sets the data transfer mode of the EtherCAT slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_ECAT_Set_Mode(ecat_datatable[], mode)
```

### Parameters

<code>ecat_datatable</code> [ ]	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between <i>ADwin</i> CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<code>mode</code>	Data transfer mode of the EtherCAT slave: 0: data type Long 1: data type Float 2: data types Long and Float	LONG

### Notes

This function is available since firmware version 2.0.

### See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16L](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Read\\_Data\\_16F](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16F](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_Version](#)

### Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)



**P2\_ECAT\_Read\_Data\_16L** reads 16 Long values from the EtherCAT slave and returns them in an array.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_ECAT_Read_Data_16L(ecat_datatable[],
                                ecat_inputs[])
```

## Parameters

<code>ecat_datatable[]</code>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between <i>ADwin</i> CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<code>ecat_inputs[]</code>	Array where the EtherCAT slave writes the Long data.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Status of reading: 0: Reading was successful. ≠0: Error while reading data.	LONG

## Notes

- / -

## See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_State](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16L](#)

## Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)

## P2\_ECAT\_Read\_Data\_16L



## P2\_ECAT\_Write\_Data\_16L

**P2\_ECAT\_Write\_Data\_16L** writes 16 Long values from an array to the EtherCAT slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_ECAT_Write_Data_16L(ecat_datatable[],  
                                ecat_outputs[])
```

### Parameters

<code>ecat_datatable[]</code>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between <i>ADwin</i> CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<code>ecat_outputs[]</code>	Array from where the EtherCAT slave reads the Long data and writes them to the EtherCAT bus.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Status of writing: 0: Writing was successful. ≠0: Error while writing data.	LONG

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_State](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Set\\_Mode](#)

### Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)



**P2\_ECAT\_Read\_Data\_16F** reads 16 Float values from the EtherCAT slave and returns them in an array.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_ECAT_Read_Data_16F(ecat_datatable[],
    ecat_inputs[])
```

## Parameters

<code>ecat_datatable[]</code>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between <i>ADwin</i> CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<code>ecat_inputs[]</code>	Array where the EtherCAT slave writes the Float data.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Status of reading: 0: Reading was successful. ≠0: Error while reading data.	LONG

## Notes

This function is available since firmware version 2.0.

## See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_State](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16L](#)

## Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)

## P2\_ECAT\_Read\_Data\_16F



## P2\_ECAT\_Write\_Data\_16F

**P2\_ECAT\_Write\_Data\_16F** writes 16 Float values from an array to the EtherCAT slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_ECAT_Write_Data_16F(ecat_datatable[],  
    ecat_outputs[])
```

### Parameters

<code>ecat_datatable[]</code>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between <i>ADwin</i> CPU and the EtherCAT module.	LONG
<code>ecat_outputs[]</code>	Array from where the EtherCAT slave reads the Float data and writes them to the EtherCAT bus.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Status of writing: 0: Writing was successful. ≠0: Error while writing data.	LONG

### Notes

This function is available since firmware version 2.0.

### See also

[P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_State](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_ECAT\\_Set\\_Mode](#)

### Valid for

[EtherCAT-SL Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#)



### 3.18 Pro II: FlexRay

This section contains instructions to access a FlexRay interface of *ADwin-Pro II*:

- [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Get\\_Version](#) (page 356)
- [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#) (page 357)
- [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Read\\_Word](#) (page 359)
- [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Reset](#) (page 360)
- [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Set\\_LED](#) (page 361)
- [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Write\\_Word](#) (page 362)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.



## P2\_FlexRay\_Get\_Version

**P2\_FlexRay\_Get\_Version** returns the version number of the FlexRay interface.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_FlexRay_Get_Version(fr_datatable[],
                                status)
```

### Parameters

<b>fr_datatable</b> [ ]	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay module.	LONG
<b>status</b>	Status of access to the FlexRay module: 0: Access was successful. 1: Error: FlexRay controller was busy. 2: Error: FlexRay controller has not responded in time.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Version number of FlexRay firmware.	LONG

### Notes

The version number will only be used, if you have questions about programming the FlexRay module to our support.

Each 4 hexadecimal numerals represent the version numbers of the high level and of the low level driver. For example **01030205h** represents the versions 1.3 (high level) and 2.5 (low level).

### See also

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#)

### Valid for

[FlexRay-2 Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_FlexRay\_Init** initializes the data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay interface on a specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

REM communication settings array of FlexRay module
Dim fr_datatable[150] As Long

P2_FlexRay_Init(module, fr_datatable[], status)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>fr_datatable</b> [ ]	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay module.	LONG
<b>status</b>	Status of access to the FlexRay module: 0: Access was successful. 1: Error: No Pro II module at this address. 2: Error: no FlexRay interface on the module.	LONG

## Notes

**P2\_FlexRay\_Init** is to be executed before data transfer between ADwin CPU and FlexRay interface. The instruction should be used in the **Init:** section.

Before initialization, an array **fr\_datatable** [ ] with 150 elements must be declared for each module.

## See also

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Read\\_Word](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Set\\_LED](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Write\\_Word](#)

## Valid for

[FlexRay-2 Rev. E](#)

## P2\_FlexRay\_Init



### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Dim fr_datatable[150] As Long
Dim status, value As Long

Init:
    Rem initialize communication to the FlexRay controller
    P2_FlexRay_Init(1, fr_datatable, status)
    If (status <> 0) Then Exit

Event:
    Rem read address 210h from controller 1
    value = P2_FlexRay_Read_Word(fr_datatable,1,210h,status)
    If (status <> 0) Then End
    If (value = 15) Then
        Rem read address 220h from controller 1
        value = P2_FlexRay_Read_Word(fr_datatable,1,220h,status)
    Else
        Rem write value to address 192h of controller 1
        P2_FlexRay_Write_Word(fr_datatable,1,192h,value,status)
    EndIf

Finish:
    If (status <> 0) Then
        Rem set Par_1 to error number
        Par_1 = status
    EndIf
```



**P2\_FlexRay\_Read\_Word** returns a 16-bit value from a FlexRay controller on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_FlexRay_Read_Word(fr_datatable[],
                               controller, address, status)
```

## Parameters

<b>fr_datatable</b>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay module.	LONG
<b>controller</b>	Number (1, 2) of the FlexRay controller.	LONG
<b>address</b>	Address (0...1FFEh) on the FlexRay controller, whose value is read. Enter the address with 2 byte alignment.	LONG
<b>status</b>	Status of access to the FlexRay module: 0: Access was successful. 1: Error: FlexRay controller was busy. 2: Error: FlexRay controller has not responded in time.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Content (16 bit value) of the address on the FlexRay controller.	LONG

## Notes

- / -

## See also

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Write\\_Word](#)

## Valid for

[FlexRay-2 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#)

## P2\_FlexRay\_Read\_Word



## P2\_FlexRay\_Reset

**P2\_FlexRay\_Reset** resets a FlexRay controller on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_FlexRay_Reset(fr_datatable[], controller, status)
```

### Parameters

<code>fr_datatable</code>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay module.	LONG
<code>controller</code>	Number (1, 2) of the FlexRay controller.	LONG
<code>status</code>	Status of access to the FlexRay module: 0: Access was successful. 1: Error: FlexRay controller was busy. 2: Error: FlexRay controller has not responded in time.	LONG

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Read\\_Word](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Write\\_Word](#)

### Valid for

[FlexRay-2 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#)



**P2\_FlexRay\_Set\_LED** switches a channel LED of a FlexRay controller on the specified module on or off.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_FlexRay_Set_LED(module, controller, channel,
    value, status)
```

## Parameters

<b>fr_</b> <b>datatable</b> [ ]	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay module.	LONG
<b>controller</b> <b>r</b>	Number (1, 2) of the FlexRay controller.	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the FlexRay channel. 1: Channel A. 2: Channel B.	LONG
<b>value</b>	Status of the LED: 0: LED off. 1: LED on.	LONG
<b>status</b>	Status of access to the FlexRay module: 0: Access was successful. 1: Error: FlexRay controller was busy. 2: Error: FlexRay controller has not responded in time.	LONG

## Notes

- / -

## See also

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#)

## Valid for

[FlexRay-2 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
Dim fr_datatable[150] As Long
Dim status As Long

Init:
    Rem FlexRay-Controller initialisieren
    P2_FlexRay_Init(1, fr_datatable, status)
    Rem LED für Kanal 2, Controller 1 einschalten
    P2_FlexRay_Set_LED(fr_datatable, 1, 2, 1, status)
```

## P2\_FlexRay\_Set\_LED



## P2\_FlexRay\_Write\_Word

**P2\_FlexRay\_Write\_Word** writes a 16 bit value to an address in a FlexRay controller of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_FlexRay_Write_Word(fr_datatable[],
                      controller, address, value, status)
```

### Parameters

<code>fr_datatable</code>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay module.	LONG
<code>controller</code>	Number (1, 2) of the FlexRay controller.	LONG
<code>address</code>	Address (0...1FFEh) on the FlexRay controller, where the value is written. Enter the address with 2 byte alignment.	LONG
<code>value</code>	16 bit value, which is written to the address in the FlexRay controller.	LONG
<code>status</code>	Status of access to the FlexRay module: 0: Access was successful. 1: Error: FlexRay controller was busy. 2: Error: FlexRay controller has not responded in time.	LONG

### Notes

- / -

### See also

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Read\\_Word](#), [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Reset](#)

### Valid for

[FlexRay-2 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#)



### 3.19 Pro II: SENT Interface

This section contains instructions to access a SENT interface of *ADwin-Pro II*:

- [P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#) (page 364)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Msg\\_Counter](#) (page 366)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#) (page 367)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Version](#) (page 365)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#) (page 368)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#) (page 369)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount](#) (page 370)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#) (page 371)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#) (page 372)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#) (page 374)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_CRC\\_OK](#) (page 375)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Id](#) (page 376)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#) (page 377)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array](#) (page 378)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Clear\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array](#) (page 380)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_CRC\\_Implementation](#) (page 381)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Detection](#) (page 382)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_ClockTick](#) (page 383)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_PulseCount](#) (page 384)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Sensor\\_Type](#) (page 385)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Request\\_Latch](#) (page 386)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Check\\_Latch](#) (page 387)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#) (page 388)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Output\\_Mode](#) (page 392)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Output\\_Mode](#) (page 393)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#) (page 394)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Serial\\_Messages](#) (page 395)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#) (page 396)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Invert\\_Channel](#) (page 397)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Reserved\\_Bits](#) (page 398)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#) (page 399)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#) (page 400)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#) (page 401)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#) (page 403)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) (page 404)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#) (page 405)
- [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fifo](#) (page 406)

In the Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2), you will find, which of the functions corresponds to the *ADwin-Pro II* modules.

#### SENT Inputs

#### SENT Outputs



## P2\_SENT\_Init

**P2\_SENT\_Init** initializes the data transfer between ADwin CPU and the SENT interface on a specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc  
  
REM define SENT settings array  
Dim sent_datatable[150] As Long  
  
P2_SENT_Init(module, sent_datatable[])
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_datatable</b> []	Array (size ≥ 150), which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the SENT module.	LONG

### Notes

**P2\_SENT\_Init** is to be executed before data transfer between ADwin CPU and SENT interface. The instruction should be used in the **Init:** section.

Before initialization, an array **sent\_datatable** [] with 150 elements must be declared for each module.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Version** returns the version of the SENT interface on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Version(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Version number of the SENT interface.	LONG

## Notes

The version number will only be used, if you have questions about programming the SENT module to our support.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

#Define module 2

Init:
    REM get software version
    Par_1 = P2_SENT_Get_Version(module)
```

## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Version



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Msg\_Counter

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Msg\_Counter** returns the number of sent / received messages on the specified SENT channel.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Msg_Counter(module,  
    sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Number of sent / received SENT messages.	LONG

### Notes

SENT input modules only: As long as new messages are being received on a SENT channel, the SENT sensor is active. The continuous change of the return value therefore serves as timeout watchdog of the SENT sensor.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Output\\_Mode](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready** returns whether the SENT interface on the specified module is ready to process the next command.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Command_Ready(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of the interface: 0: Interface is ready to process next command. ≠0: Interface is busy.	LONG

## Notes

Use **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready** each time before processing any of the following commands:

- **P2\_SENT\_Clear\_Serial\_Message\_Array**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_CRC\_Implementation**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Detection**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_ClockTick**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_PulseCount**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Sensor\_Type**
- **P2\_SENT\_Request\_Latch**
- **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output**
- **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Serial\_Messages**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Data**
- **P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Clear**
- **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fifo**

If you process a command though the interface is still busy, the command will be ignored.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Clear\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_CRC\\_Implementation](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Detection](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_ClockTick](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_PulseCount](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Sensor\\_Type](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Request\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Serial\\_Messages](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fifo](#)

## Valid for

SENT-4 Rev. E, SENT-4-Out Rev. E, SENT-6 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 2
#Define channel 1

Init:
  Rem set CRC mode to 'recommended'
  Do : Until (P2_SENT_Command_Ready(module) = 0)
  Par_1 = P2_SENT_Set_CRC_Implementation(module, channel, 1)
```

## P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_ChannelState

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_ChannelState** returns the receive modes of the SENT channels of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_ChannelState(module)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern with operating modes of the SENT channels. Bit = 0: Detection mode. Bit = 1: Read mode.	LONG

Bit no.	31...6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SENT channel	–	6	5	4	3	2	1

### Notes

After power-on all input channels are set to detection mode, where incoming SENT messages are analyzed. As soon as the module detects the clock tick and the pulse number of a message, it switches the input channel to read mode.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Get\_ClockTick** returns the clock tick of a SENT input channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_ClockTick(module,
    sent_channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Clock tick (1500...90000) in ns.	LONG

## Notes

The clock tick can be different for every SENT input channel.

After power-on of the module the clock tick of an incoming SENT messages is detected automatically (detection mode). Alternatively, you can set the clock tick with **P2\_SENT\_Set\_ClockTick** manually.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_ClockTick](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Get\_ClockTick



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_PulseCount

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_PulseCount** returns the number of pulses in a SENT message on an input channel of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_PulseCount(module,  
    sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Number (9, 10) of pulses in the message: 9: SENT signal without pause pulse. 10: SENT signal with pause pulse.	LONG

### Notes

A SENT message consists of several pulses. The return value of **P2\_SENT\_Get\_PulseCount** is the number of pulses in the recently received SENT message.

For SENT messages with two 12 bit values and a pause pulse the message length results to 10 pulses:

- Calibration pulse for synchronization
- 1 nibble pulse (=4 bit): Status and communication
- 3 nibble pulses: first 12-bit value (fast channel 1)
- 3 nibble pulses: second 12-bit value (fast channel 2)
- 1 nibble pulse: checksum
- pause pulse (optional)

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_PulseCount](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel\_CRC\_OK** returns the result of the CRC check for the signals of a SENT message on a channel of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel_CRC_OK(
    module, sent_channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Result of the CRC check: 0: Data transfer was successful. 1: Checksum error, error during data transfer.	LONG

## Notes

The checksum refers to a complete SENT message with two 12 bit values (fast channels).

The module calculates the CRC checksum from the two 12 bit values (fast channels) and compares the result to the CRC checksum in the SENT message. Only if both checksums are equal the return value is set to 0.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Id](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel\_CRC\_OK



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel1

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel1** reads the first 12 bit value from a SENT channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel1(module,
    sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	12-bit value (0...4095).	LONG

### Notes

A SENT message contains two 12 bit values also named "fast channel signals". The instruction returns the first of both values.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Id](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

#Define module 2
#Define channel 1
#Define ready_state Par_20
#Define returncode Par_21
#Define status Par_22
#Define value1 Par_23
#Define value2 Par_24
#Define msg_cnt Par_25
#Define prev_msg_cnt Par_25

Init:
    Processdelay = 300000    '1 kHz

    REM Wait until detection mode of SENT channel has finished and
    REM read mode is set
    Par_1 = 2^(channel - 1)
    Do
    Until (P2_SENT_Get_ChannelState(module) And Par_1 = Par_1)

    prev_msg_cnt = 0    'message counter (timeout check)

    Rem CRC mode 'recommended'
    Do : Until (P2_SENT_Command_Ready(module) = 0)
    Par_1 = P2_SENT_Set_CRC_Implementation(module, channel, 1)

    Rem read pulse count: 9 = without pause pulse,
    Rem 10 = with pause pulse
    Par_11 = P2_SENT_Get_PulseCount(module, channel)
```



```
Par_12 = P2_SENT_Get_ClockTick(module, channel) 'read cycle
period
```

## Event:

```
Inc Par_2
If (Par_2 = 1000) Then 'timeout check every second
    Par_2 = 0
    msg_cnt = P2_SENT_Get_Msg_Counter(module, channel)
    If (msg_cnt = prev_msg_cnt) Then
        End 'no change = SENT sensor timeout, exit
    Else
        prev_msg_cnt = msg_cnt 'store counter for next check
    EndIf
EndIf

Rem read CRC status of fast channels
If (P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel_CRC_OK(module, channel) = 0) Then
    Rem read fast channel values 1+2
    Par_13 = P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel1(module, channel)
    Par_14 = P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel2(module, channel)
EndIf

Rem read CRC status of serial message
If (P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_CRC_OK(module, channel)=0) Then
    Rem read serial message ID and data
    Par_16 = P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Id(module, channel)
    Par_17 = P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Data(module, channel)
EndIf

Rem -- write commands --
ready_state = P2_SENT_Command_Ready(module)
If ((ready_state = 0) And (status <> 0)) Then
    If (status = 1) Then 'reset channel
        value1 = 1
        returncode = P2_SENT_Set_Detection(module, value1)
    EndIf

    If (status = 2) Then 'set clock period
        value1 = 1
        returncode = P2_SENT_Set_ClockTick(module, value1, value2)
    EndIf

    status = 0
EndIf
```



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel2

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel2** reads the second 12 bit value from a SENT channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel2 (module,  
                                     sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	12-bit value (0...4095).	LONG

### Notes

A SENT message contains two 12 bit values also named "fast channel signals". The instruction returns the second of both values.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Id](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_CRC\_OK** returns the result of the CRC check for the serial message on a channel of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_CRC_OK(module,
      sent_channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Result of the CRC check: 0: Data transfer was successful. 1: Checksum error, error during data transfer.	LONG

## Notes

The checksum refers to the most recently received, complete serial message. A serial message is being sent distributed over several SENT messages.

The following sending formats of serial messages can be recognized:

- Short Serial Message Format, length 12 bit:  
ID 4 bit and data value 8 bit.
- Enhanced Serial Message Format, 20 bit Länge:  
ID 4 bit, data value 16 bit or ID 8 bit, data value 12 bit.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Id](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_CRC\_OK



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Id

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Id** returns the ID of a serial message from a channel of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Id(module,  
sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	ID (0...255) of the serial message.	LONG

### Notes

The ID refers to the most recently received, complete serial message. A serial message is being sent distributed over several SENT messages.

The following sending formats of serial messages can be recognized:

- Short Serial Message Format, length 12 bit:  
ID 4 bit and data value 8 bit.
- Enhanced Serial Message Format, 20 bit length:  
ID 4 bit, data value 16 bit or ID 8 bit, data value 12 bit.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Data** returns the data value of a serial message from a channel of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Data(module,
    sent_channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Data value (0...65535) of the serial message.	LONG

## Notes

The data value refers to the most recently received, complete serial message. A serial message is being sent distributed over several SENT messages.

The following sending formats of serial messages can be recognized:

- Short Serial Message Format, length 12 bit:  
ID 4 bit and data value 8 bit.
- Enhanced Serial Message Format, 20 bit length:  
ID 4 bit, data value 16 bit or ID 8 bit, data value 12 bit.

Use **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Array** to get a complete pattern of serial messages.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Id](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Data



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Array

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Array** returns a complete pattern of serial messages from a channel of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

REM define SENT settings array
P2_SENT_Init(module, sent_datatable[])

P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Array(sent_datatable[],
    sent_channel, serial_array[], serial_array_index)
```

### Parameters

<b>sent_datatable</b> []	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the SENT module.	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>serial_array</b> []	Destination array, where the buffered message pattern is stored. The array must have at least 512 elements.	LONG
<b>serial_array_index</b>	First array element in <b>serial_array</b> [], which is written.	LONG

### Notes

Call **P2\_SENT\_Init** first before you use **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Array**.

Use **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message** to get a single serial message.

After power-up, the module collects and buffers incoming serial messages of the SENT sensor as message set. A message pattern is formed by several (up to 32) serial messages. Data is only buffered for ids used by the sensor.

With **P2\_SENT\_Clear\_Serial\_Message\_Array**, you can set all buffered data to zero.

For each transferred ID, the recently received data value and the number of completely received serial messages are stored in the destination array; array elements related to other ids stay unchanged. If the ID has 4-bit length, only the elements [1] ... [16] and [257] ... [272] in **serial\_array**[] can be used.

In the **serial\_array**[], both the data values and the number of received messages is transferred in the following way:

	Data value	Number of messages
ID 0	<b>serial_array</b> [1]	<b>serial_array</b> [257]
ID 1	<b>serial_array</b> [2]	<b>serial_array</b> [258]
...	...	...
ID 15	<b>serial_array</b> [16]	<b>serial_array</b> [272]
...	...	...
ID 254	<b>serial_array</b> [255]	<b>serial_array</b> [511]
ID 255	<b>serial_array</b> [256]	<b>serial_array</b> [512]



The following sending formats of serial messages can be recognized:

- Short Serial Message Format, length 12 bit:  
ID 4 bit and data value 8 bit.
- Enhanced Serial Message Format, 20 bit length:  
ID 4 bit, data value 16 bit or ID 8 bit, data value 12 bit.

## See also

P2\_SENT\_Init, P2\_SENT\_Get\_PulseCount, P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel1, P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel2, P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel\_CRC\_OK, P2\_SENT\_Get\_ChannelState, P2\_SENT\_Get\_ClockTick, P2\_SENT\_Clear\_Serial\_Message\_Array

## Valid for

SENT-4 Rev. E, SENT-6 Rev. E

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

#Define module 2
#Define channel 1
#Define id_array Data_1
Dim senttable[150] As Long At DM_Local
Dim id_array[32] As Long At DM_Local
Dim array[512] As Long At DM_Local
Dim i, j As Long

Init:
    Processdelay = 300000    '1 kHz

    Rem initialize module, request latch for channel 1 (once)
    P2_SENT_Init(module, senttable)

    REM Wait until detection mode of SENT channel has finished and
    REM read mode is set
    Par_1 = 2^(channel - 1)
    Do : Until (P2_SENT_Get_ChannelState(module) And Par_1 = Par_1)

    Rem CRC mode 'recommended'
    Do : Until (P2_SENT_Command_Ready(module) = 0)
    Par_1 = P2_SENT_Set_CRC_Implementation(module, channel, 1)

    REM clear serial message array
    Par_2 = P2_SENT_Clear_Serial_Message_Array(module, channel)

Event:
    REM get pattern of serial messages
    P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Array(senttable, channel, array, 1)

    REM get list of used IDs
    For i = 257 To 512
        REM if count > 0, the ID is used
        If (array[i] > 0) Then
            Inc j
            REM store ID
            id_array[j] = i
        EndIf
    Next i
```



## P2\_SENT\_Clear\_Serial\_Message\_Array

**P2\_SENT\_Clear\_Serial\_Message\_Array** clears the buffered pattern of serial messages of a SENT channel.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SENT_Clear_Serial_Message_Array(module,  
    sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG

### Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Clear\_Serial\_Message\_Array**.

After power-up, the module collects and buffers incoming serial messages of the SENT sensor as message set. A message pattern is formed by several (up to 32) serial messages.

The query of single serial messages with **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Data** is not affected by the reset.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Set\_CRC\_Implementation** sets the checksum implementation type of a SENT channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Set_CRC_Implementation(module,
    sent_channel, crc_implementation)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>crc_implementation</b>	Implementation type of the CRC checksum: 0: Legacy (default). 1: Recommended.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of command processing: 0: Command was processed successfully.	LONG

## Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_CRC\_Implementation**.

After power up the implementation type "Legacy" is set. The implementation type refers to both signals (fast channels) and serial messages.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_ClockTick](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#) [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Set\_CRC\_Implementation



## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Detection

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Detection** sets a SENT channel of the specified module to detection mode.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Set_Detection(module,  
                                sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Status of command processing: 0: Command was processed successfully.	LONG

### Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Detection**.

In detection mode, incoming SENT messages are analyzed. As soon as the module detects the clock tick and number of pulses of a message it switches the input channel to read mode.

Alternatively, you can manually set clock tick and number of pulses with **P2\_SENT\_Set\_ClockTick** and **P2\_SENT\_Set\_PulseCount**.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_ClockTick](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#) [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Set\_ClockTick** switches a SENT channel on the specified module to read mode with the specified clock tick.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Set_ClockTick(module,
    sent_channel, clocktick)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>clocktick</b>	SENT clock tick (1500...90000) in nanoseconds. A too small clock tick will be automatically corrected.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of command processing: 0: Command was processed successfully.	LONG

## Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_ClockTick**.

The input channel is switched to read mode without checking and evaluates SENT messages according to the specified clock tick.

Alternatively, the module can detect the clock tick of SENT messages in detection mode automatically, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Detection**.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Detection](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Set\_ClockTick



## P2\_SENT\_Set\_PulseCount

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_PulseCount** sets if a pause pulse is expected in SENT messages of an input channel of the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SENT_Set_PulseCount(module, sent_channel,  
pulse_count)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>pulse_count</code>	Key value for pause pulse: 9: SENT message without pause pulse. 10: SENT message with pause pulse.	LONG

### Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_PulseCount**.

A SENT message consists of several pulses. `pulse_count` determines whether the module expects a pause pulse in the SENT message or not.

For SENT messages with two 12 bit values and pause pulse the message length results to 10 pulses:

- Calibration pulse for synchronization
- 1 nibble pulse (=4 bit): Status and communication
- 3 nibble pulses: first 12-bit value (fast channel 1)
- 3 nibble pulses: second 12-bit value (fast channel 2)
- 1 nibble pulse: check sum
- pause pulse (optional)

Alternatively, the module can detect the pause pulse of SENT messages in detection mode automatically, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Detection**.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Sensor\_Type** sets the expected sensor type for the SENT messages on an input channel of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SENT_Set_Sensor_Type(module, sent_channel,
    sensor_type)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>sensor_type</b>	Key value for the sensor type: 0: no sensor type selected (default). 1: throttle position sensor. 2: single secure sensor.	LONG

## Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Sensor\_Type**.

Some sensor types send messages with a specified combination and function of nibbles. If you select a sensor type with **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Sensor\_Type**, the module checks if the received SENT data also corresponds to the specifications of the sensor type.

If the received SENT data does not fit to the specified sensor type, an error code is provided. You read the error code with **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Latch\_Data**.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)

## Example

- / -

## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Sensor\_Type



## P2\_SENT\_Request\_Latch

**P2\_SENT\_Request\_Latch** requests to buffer the data of selected SENT channels on the specified once in a latch buffer.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SENT_Request_Latch(module, pattern)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern selecting SENT channels to be buffered (see table). Bit = 0: Don't buffer channel data. Bit = 1: Do buffer channel data.	LONG

Bit no.	31...6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SENT channel	–	6	5	4	3	2	1

### Notes

Data of SENT messages are collected in the latch buffered until all nibbles of the message have been received completely. Only then the message can be read from the latch using **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Latch\_Data**.

You can request buffering of SENT data only at a time for the next SENT message, but not as a permanent feature.

**P2\_SENT\_Request\_Latch** does settings for all SENT channels at once. If you want to set only one SENT channel, read the current status with **P2\_SENT\_Check\_Latch**, change the bit of the appropriate channel and start a new request (see example).

Buffering via latch does not affect reading single information as with **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel1** or **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Data**.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Check\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#)

### Valid for

SENT-4 Rev. E, SENT-6 Rev. E

### Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#)



**P2\_SENT\_Check\_Latch** returns whether the latch contains data of the requested SENT channels.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Check_Latch(module)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Bit pattern, which determines whether latch data is ready to be read (see table): Bit = 0: Data is ready to be read. Bit = 1: The data is incomplete.	LONG

Bit no.	31...6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SENT channel	–	6	5	4	3	2	1

## Notes

**P2\_SENT\_Check\_Latch** is only useful for SENT channels, where you have requested buffering data in the latch with **P2\_Request\_Latch**.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Request\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#)

## Valid for

SENT-4 Rev. E, SENT-6 Rev. E

## Example

see [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Check\_Latch



## P2\_SENT\_Get\_Latch\_Data

**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Latch\_Data** reads data of a SENT message of a SENT channel from the latch buffer.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

REM define SENT settings array
P2_SENT_Init(module, sent_datatable[])

P2_SENT_Get_Latch_Data(sent_datatable[],
    sent_channel, data_array[], data_array_index)
```

### Parameters

<b>sent_datatable</b> []	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the SENT module.	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4, 1...6) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>data_array</b> []	Destination array, where SENT data is stored. The array must have at least 32 elements. The meaning of the array elements is described below.	LONG
<b>data_array_index</b>	First array element in <b>data_array</b> [], which is written.	LONG

### Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Check\_Latch**, whether data is ready to be read. If you read data from the latch while data is still incomplete, you receive the data of the previous SENT message.

A data set consists of 32 array elements, which are stored starting from index **data\_array\_index**. A data set contains all 8 nibbles of a SENT message as well as some already evaluated data.

The data of the serial message (elements 7...11) are only contained in the data set if the current SENT message terminates the serial message. If no serial message is contained in the data set element 7 has the value zero (0).

The content of array elements is described below. To simplify the illustration, **data\_array\_index** is assumed to be 1.

Index	Meaning
[1]	Number of received messages on the SENT channel.
[2] [3]	Time of receipt of the SENT message, given as 64-bit counter value. The value is split to upper [2] and lower word [3]. The counter runs at a frequency of 100MHz, i.e. the timer value is given in units of 10ns.
[4]	Fast channel 1: First 12 bit value of the message.
[5]	Fast channel 2: Second 12 bit value of the message.
[6]	Fast channels: Result of CRC check: 0: Data transfer was successful. 1: Checksum error, error during data transfer.



Index	Meaning
[7]	Serial message, key value for sending format: 0: No serial message data available. 1: Short Serial Message Format, 12 bit length: ID 4 bit, data value 8 bit. 2: Enhanced Serial Message format, 20 bit length: ID 4 bit, data value 16 bit 3: Enhanced Serial Message format, 20 bit length: ID 8 bit, data value 12 bit
[8]	Serial message ID.
[9]	Serial message, data value.
[10]	Serial message, CRC checksum.
[11]	Serial message, result of CRC check: 0: Data transfer was successful. -1: Checksum error, error during data transfer.
[12]	Error bit pattern. If no error occurred the value of the bit pattern equals 0. Meaning of set bits see below.
[13] ... [19]	Reserved
[20]	Length of calibration pulse in units of 10ns.
[21] ... [28]	All 8 nibbles of the SENT message in the order: Status nibble, data nibbles 1...6, CRC nibble.
[29] ... [32]	reserved

Set error bits in the array element 12 have the following meaning:

Bit no.	Meaning
0	Stat Reserved 0
1	Stat Reserved 1
2	Invalid nibble value: < 0 or > 15
3	Invalid calibration puls length: <56 clock ticks - 1.5625% or >56 clock ticks + 1.5625%
4	Abs Sync Size Fail
5	2 or more consecutive synchronization pulses. This may happen if pause pulse and synchronization pulse have same length.
6	Wrong number of pulses between two synchronization pulses.
7	Rolling count fail
8	Inverted nibble fail
9	Serial message fail
10...31	reserved

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Sensor\\_Type](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Check\\_Latch](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Check\\_Latch](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4 Rev. E](#), [SENT-6 Rev. E](#)







## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 4
Rem set SENT channel and appropriate bit pattern
#Define channel 1
#Define ch_pattern Shift_Left(1, channel-1)
#Define msg_count Par_2 'number of received messages
#Define error_count Par_7 'number of CRC errors
#Define lost_msg Par_9 'number of lost messages
Dim senttable[150] As Long At DM_Local
Dim sent_data[100] As Long At DM_Local
Dim msg_no, msg_no_old As Long
Dim i As Long

Init:
Rem Initialize receive buffer for SENT data
For i = 1 To 100
    sent_data[i] = 0
Next i
Processdelay = 60000 '60000=5kHz / 30000=10kHz
Rem initialize module, request latch for channel 1 (once)
P2_SENT_Init(module, senttable)
Par_5 = P2_SENT_Request_Latch(module, ch_pattern)
Do : Until (P2_SENT_Command_Ready(module) = 0)
Par_4 = P2_SENT_Set_CRC_Implementation(module, channel, 1)
msg_count = 0 'number of received messages
msg_no_old = -1 'init msg number
lost_msg = -1 'number of lost messages, skip first check

Event:
Rem read latch status of all channels
Par_1 = P2_SENT_Check_Latch(module)
Rem Any data for SENT channel 1?
If ((Par_1 And ch_pattern) = 0) Then
    Rem read latch data into sent_data[]
    P2_SENT_Get_Latch_Data(senttable, channel, sent_data, 1)
    Rem request latch for channel 1 again
    Par_5 = P2_SENT_Request_Latch(module, Par_1 XOr ch_pattern)
    Inc msg_count 'number of received messages

    Rem check for serial message
    If (sent_data[7] <> 0) Then
        Rem serial message data are given in sent_data[7]..[11]
    EndIf

    Rem check for lost messages
    msg_no = sent_data[1]
    If ((msg_no - msg_no_old) <> 1) Then Inc lost_msg
    msg_no_old = msg_no 'store for next check
    Rem check for CRC errors (index 6)
    If (sent_data[6] <> 0) Then Inc error_count
EndIf
```



## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode** sets the output mode for a SENT channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Set_Output_Mode(module,  
    sent_channel, mode)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>mode</code>	Output mode of the SENT channel: 0: Continuous output (default). 1: FIFO output.	LONG

### Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

Disable the SENT channel using **P2\_SENT\_Enable\_Channel** before you change the output mode. The output starts as soon as you enable the SENT channel again.

The output mode determines where the module gets the SENT messages from:

- Continuous output: The currently defined SENT message is sent continuously.  
You set the content of the SENT message with  
**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel1 / \_Channel2**  
**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern**  
**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Reserved\_Bits**.
- FIFO output: You fill a FIFO continuously with output values, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fifo**. The module reads the values from the FIFO and outputs the values consecutively.  
If the Fifo runs empty, the output stops and the SENT channel is disabled automatically.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Output\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Reserved\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

SENT-4-Out Rev. E

### Example

- / -



**P2\_SENT\_Get\_Output\_Mode** returns the output mode of all SENT channels on the specified module.

Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Get_Output_Mode(module)
```

Parameters

module	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
ret_val	Bit pattern with the output mode of all SENT channels: Bit = 0: Continuous output. Bit = 1: FIFO output.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
SENT channel	–	4	3	2	1

Notes

- / -

See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Output\\_Mode](#)

Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

Example

- / -

P2\_SENT\_Get\_  
Output\_Mode



## P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output

**P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output** does the basic settings for a SENT output channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Config_Output(module,
    sent_channel, baseclock, length, lowticks, crc)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>baseclock</b>	Clock tick (1500...90000) for SENT messages, given in ns.	LONG
<b>length</b>	Fixed total length (0; 166...922) of the SENT message, given in <b>baseclock</b> units. 0: Variable length without pause pulse. >0: Total length of the message.	LONG
<b>lowticks</b>	Length (normally 4) of the low level at the start of calibration pulse or nibble pulse, given in <b>baseclock</b> units.	LONG
<b>crc</b>	Implementation type for CRC checksum: 0: Legacy. 1: Recommended.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of command processing: 0: Command was processed successfully.	LONG

### Notes

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output**.

A SENT message without pause pulse has a variable length of 154 ... 270 clock ticks. With **length**, you can set the total length of a message to a fixed value. This is achieved by an additional pause pulse with the appropriate length.

Make sure, that **length** is always 12 units greater than the actual length of the SENT message.

The implementation type for the CRC checksum refers to both, signals (fast channels) and serial message.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_SENT\_Config\_Serial\_Messages** configures the sending format for serial messages on a SENT channel of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SENT_Config_Serial_Messages (
    module, sent_channel, format)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>format</b>	Sending format of serial messages: 0: No serial message. 1: Format "Standard", 4-bit ID, 8-bit data value. 2: Format "Enhanced", 4-bit ID, 16-bit data value. 3: Format "Enhanced", 8-bit ID, 12-bit data value.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of command processing: 0: Command was processed successfully.	LONG

## Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Serial\_Messages**.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

## Example

- / -

## P2\_SENT\_Config\_Serial\_Messages



## P2\_SENT\_Enable\_Channel

**P2\_SENT\_Enable\_Channel** enables or disables a SENT channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SENT_Enable_Channel(module, enable)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>enable</b>	Bit pattern to enable or disable SENT channels: Bit=0: Disable SENT channel. Bit=1: Enable SENT channel.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
SENT channel	–	4	3	2	1

### Notes

The SENT channel must first be configured with **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output** before you enable it for sending.

If you disable a SENT channel, the current SENT message will be completely sent, afterwards the output is stopped.

After enabling a channel the output starts at once. In continuous mode, the defined SENT message is sent; in Fifo mode the next available SENT message in the Fifo is read and sent.

Disabling a channel interrupts sending of the serial message. After enabling, sending of the serial message is resumed at the next bit.

In Fifo mode, the SENT channel is automatically disabled (and the output is stopped) if the Fifo runs empty. Therefore, please make sure that—after enabling the SENT channel—to write data into the Fifo fast enough.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Invert\\_Channel](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#)

### Valid for

SENT-4-Out Rev. E

### Example

- / -



**P2\_SENT\_Invert\_Channel** inverts all output levels of the SENT channels of the specified module.

Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SENT_Invert_Channel(module, invert)
```

Parameters

module	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
invert	Bit pattern to invert the output levels of SENT channels. Bit = 0: Normal output level. Bit = 1: Inverted output level.	LONG

Bit no.	31...4	3	2	1	0
SENT channel	–	4	3	2	1

Notes

If a SENT channel is disabled, the normal output level is a low level, if inverted it is high level.

Level inverting with **P2\_SENT\_Invert\_Channel** enables to toggle the output level even with disabled SENT channel.

See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#)

Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

Example

- / -

P2\_SENT\_Invert\_Channel



## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Reserved\_Bits

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Reserved\_Bits** sets the reserved bits of the status nibble for a SENT channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SENT_Set_Reserved_Bits(module, sent_channel,  
                           value)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>value</code>	Bit pattern (0...11b), which is transferred to the reserved bits of the status nibble.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

In the status nibble, bits 0 and 1 are reserved for special applications.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Serial\\_Messages](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel1** sets the first 12 bit value in a SENT message for a SENT channel on the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SENT_Set_Fast_Channel1(module, sent_channel,
    value)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>value</b>	First 12-bit value (0...4095) in the SENT message.	LONG

## Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

A SENT message contains two 12 bit values, also named "fast channel signals". The instruction sets the first of both values.

The CRC checksum is automatically calculated (implementation type see **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output**) and set in the SENT message.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Serial\\_Messages](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Reserved\\_Bits](#)

## Valid for

SENT-4-Out Rev. E

## Example

- / -

## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel1



## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel2

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel2** sets the second 12 bit value in a SENT message for a SENT channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SENT_Set_Fast_Channel2(module, sent_channel,  
                           value)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Second 12-bit value (0...4095) in the SENT message.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

A SENT message contains two 12 bit values, also named "fast channel signals". The instruction sets the second of both values.

The CRC checksum is automatically calculated (implementation type see **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output**) and set in the SENT message.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Serial\\_Messages](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Reserved\\_Bits](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern** defines a pattern of serial messages for a SENT channel.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

REM define SENT settings array
P2_SENT_Init(module, sent_datatable[])

P2_SENT_Set_Serial_Message_Pattern(module,
    sent_datatable[], sent_channel, sm_id_array[],
    sm_value_array[], sm_len)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_datatable</b> []	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the SENT module.	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>sm_id_array</b> []	Array with up to 32 IDs for the pattern of serial messages.	LONG
<b>sm_value_array</b> []	Array with up to 32 data values for the pattern of serial messages, referring to IDs of <b>sm_id_array</b> .	LONG
<b>sm_len</b>	Number (1...32) of serial messages in the message set.	LONG

## Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern**.

Disable the output channel with **P2\_SENT\_Enable\_Channel** before you define a message set.

The value range of ids and data values depends on the set sending format of serial messages. You set the sending format (standard, enhanced) with **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Serial\_Messages**.

The message pattern in **sm\_id\_array** and **sm\_value\_array** is transferred consecutively in the SENT messages. If the end of list (**sm\_len**) is reached, the data transfer starts again.

You can change single data values afterwards with **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Data**. To change ids you have to re-define the complete message set.

The appropriate CRC checksum is calculated and transferred automatically (implementation type see **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output**).

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Enable\\_Channel](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Serial\\_Messages](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast](#)

## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern





Channel1, P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel2, P2\_SENT\_Set\_Reserved\_ Bits

Valid for  
SENT-4-Out Rev. E

Example  
- / -



**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Data** changes a data value in the defined message pattern for serial messages on a SENT channel.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SENT_Set_Serial_Message_Data(module,
    sent_channel, sm_id_idx, sm_value)
```

## Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>sm_id_idx</code>	Index in the defined message pattern array.	LONG
<code>sm_value</code>	Data value for the serial message.	LONG

## Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Data**.

The instruction changes a data value in the message pattern you have defined with **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern**, at the position `sm_id_idx`. You can only change data values but not the defined ids.

The appropriate CRC checksum is calculated and transferred automatically (implementation type see **P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output**).

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Output](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Config\\_Serial\\_Messages](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Pattern](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel1](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fast\\_Channel2](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Reserved\\_Bits](#)

## Valid for

SENT-4-Out Rev. E

## Example

- / -

## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Data



## P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Empty

**P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Empty** returns the number of free elements in the output Fifo of a SENT channel.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
ret_val = P2_SENT_Fifo_Empty(module, sent_channel)
```

### Parameters

<code>module</code>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<code>sent_channel</code>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<code>ret_val</code>	Number (0...400) of free elements in the output Fifo of the SENT channel.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Output\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Clear** initializes the write and read pointer of the output Fifo of a SENT channel.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SENT_Fifo_Clear(module, sent_channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG

## Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Clear**.

## See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Output\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Fifo](#)

## Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)

## Example

- / -

## P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Clear



## P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fifo

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fifo** writes new data into the output Fifo of a SENT channel on the specified module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

REM define SENT settings array
Dim sent_datatable[150] As Long

ret_val = P2_SENT_Set_Fifo(module, sent_datatable[],
    sent_channel, array[], array_count)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>sent_datatable[]</b>	Array, which contains settings for data transfer between ADwin CPU and the SENT module.	LONG
<b>sent_channel</b>	Number (1...4) of the SENT channel.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Source array with output values. The array may not exceed 100 elements.	LONG
<b>array_count</b>	Number of output values to be transferred.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of command processing: 0: Command was processed successfully.	LONG

### Notes

The instruction is only useful if the module runs in continuous mode, see **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode**.

Run **P2\_SENT\_Init** once before you use **P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Array**.

First, check with **P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready**, if the SENT interface is ready to process the next command before using **P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fifo**.

Check with **P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Empty**, if there is enough space in the Fifo before writing new data.

Each array element in **array[]** contains a SENT message. You have to put together the 32 bit of the SENT messages on your own. The bits are expected in the following order:

Bit no.	31...28	27...16	15...4	3...0
Content	checksum	signal 2 bits 11...0	signal 1 bits 11...0	status nibble

If the Fifo runs empty, the output is stopped automatically and the SENT channel is disabled. Therefore, please make sure that—after enabling the SENT channel—to write data into the Fifo fast enough.

### See also

[P2\\_SENT\\_Init](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Output\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_SENT\\_Fifo\\_Clear](#)

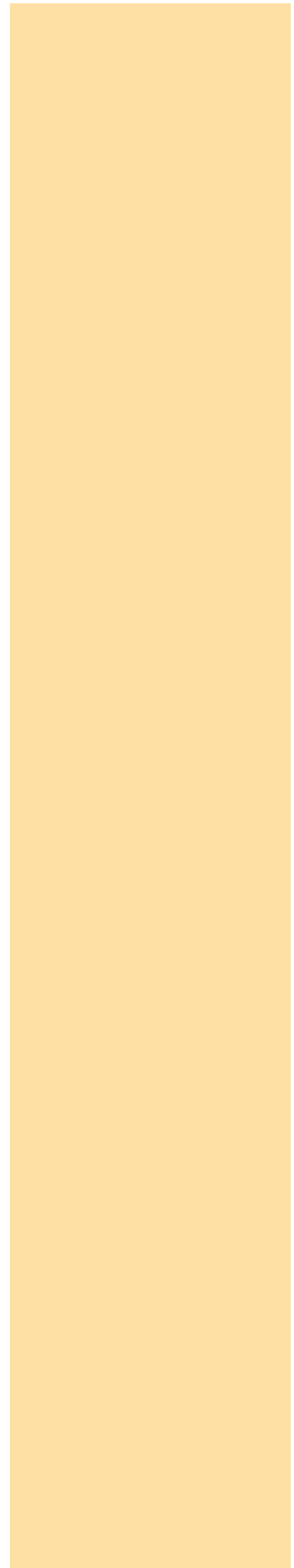
### Valid for

[SENT-4-Out Rev. E](#)



## Example

- / -





### 3.20 Pro II: SPI Interface

This section describes instructions, which apply to Pro II SPI-2 bus modules:

- [P2\\_SPI\\_Mode](#) (page 409)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#) (page 410)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#) (page 412)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32](#) (page 416)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value64](#) (page 417)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start](#) (page 418)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#) (page 419)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#) (page 421)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value64](#) (page 422)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Static\\_Input](#) (page 423)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Clk\\_Wait](#) (page 424)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#) (page 426)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Write](#) (page 427)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Empty](#) (page 429)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Full](#) (page 430)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read](#) (page 431)
- [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Clear\\_Fifo](#) (page 433)

There are more instructions available for the module SPI-2-T Rev. E, see Instruction List sorted by Module Types (annex A.2).



**P2\_SPI\_Mode** sets the operating mode (SPI master / SPI slave / digital module) of the specified module.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Mode(module, mode)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Code number for the module operating mode: 1: Digital module; corresponds to the module Pro II-DIO-32-TiCo, but without DRAM. 2: SPI module with 2 slave interfaces. 3: SPI module; channel 1 is master interface, channel 2 is slave interface. 4: SPI module with 2 master interfaces. 5: SPI module with 2 slave interfaces, common CLK input SCLK1.	LONG

## Notes

The pin assignment is different for each operating mode. With SPI modes (**mode** = 2...5), some pins not being used for SPI can be used as simple digital channels. Pin assignment see hardware manual.

The operating mode can be changed while running.

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Clk\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#), [P2\\_DigProg](#), [P2\\_DigProg\\_Bits](#)

## Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

Rem set operation mode to 2 SPI slave interfaces
P2_SPI_Mode(1, 2)
```

## P2\_SPI\_Mode



## P2\_SPI\_Config

**P2\_SPI\_Config** configures an SPI interface of the specified module, for both master and slave.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Config(module, channel, mode, bitlength,
              data_order, ss_select)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI channel.	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Mode of SPI master for CPOL (clock polarity) and CPHA (clock phase): 0: CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0 1: CPOL = 0, CPHA = 1 2: CPOL = 1, CPHA = 0 3: CPOL = 1, CPHA = 1	LONG
<b>bitlength</b>	Number (1...64) of transferred bits in a SPI message.	LONG
<b>data_order</b>	Bit order for transfer of a SPI message: 0: most significant bit (MSB) first. 1: least significant bit (LSB) first.	LONG
<b>ss_select</b>	Level, which defines slave select lines as active: 0: Level active low. 1: Level active high.	LONG

### Notes

If the slave select signal is set automatically (see **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Config**), make sure that the slave select line of the SPI master is deactivated (query with **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Status**) before re-configuring the SPI master. Otherwise, while configuring the SPI master spikes can occur, which will be misinterpreted by connected slaves and therefore disturb the data transfer.

The clock signals are present at the pins SCLK1 / SCLK2, pin assignment see hardware manual hardware manual. If **SPI\_Mode** was set with parameter **mode**=5, use the SPI slave's pin SCLK1 as common clock input; in this case, SCLK2 has no function.

The bit length refers the lines SCLK, DATAIN and DATAOUT likewise. Please note, that *ADbasic* variables have a length of 32 bits, therefore SPI messages of 33...64 bits length must be split and stored in 2 variables.

### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Clk\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#)

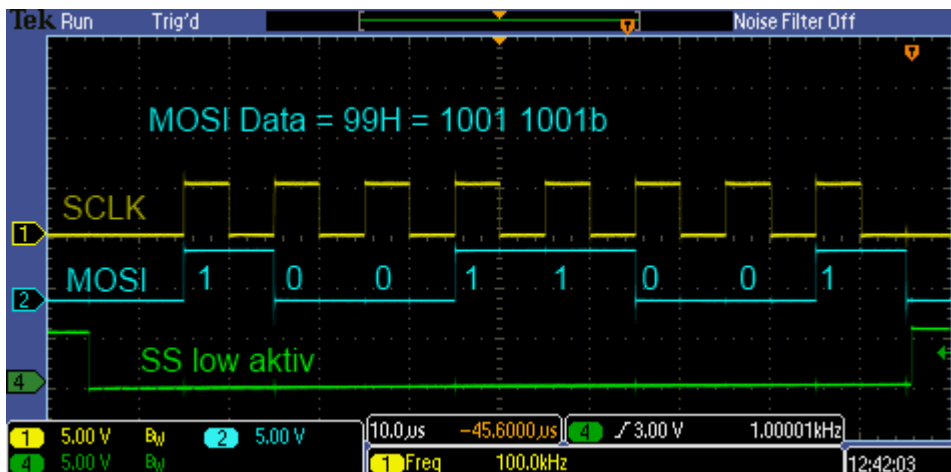
### Valid for

SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E



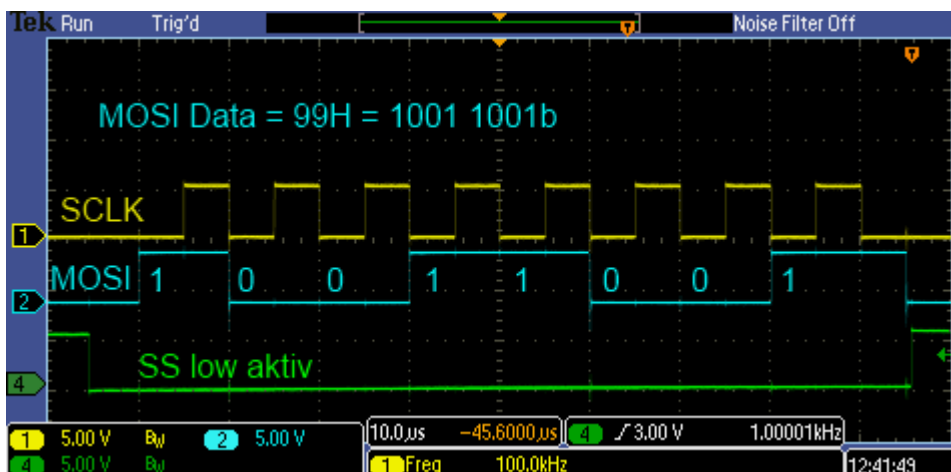
### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1
Init:
  P2_SPI_Mode(module, 4)      '2 master interfaces
  Rem Configure master 1:
  Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 1; message length 8 Bit
  Rem MSB first; slave select active high
  P2_SPI_Config(module, 1, 1, 8, 0, 0)
  Rem set clock frequency 1 MHz etc.
  P2_SPI_Master_Config(module, 1, 250, 75, 1, 0)
```



MOSI output with rising edge of SCLK with 8-bit value 99h

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define module 1
Init:
  P2_SPI_Mode(module, 4)      '2 master interfaces
  Rem Configure master 1:
  Rem CPOL = 1, CPHA = 0; message length 8 Bit
  Rem MSB first; slave select active high
  P2_SPI_Config(module, 1, 2, 8, 0, 0)
  Rem set clock frequency 1 MHz etc.
  P2_SPI_Master_Config(module, 1, 250, 75, 1, 0)
```



MOSI output with falling edge of SCLK



## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Config

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Config** sets (additional) properties of an SPI interface of the specified module.

- **clk\_factor** sets the frequency of the SPI clock signal  $f_{\text{SPI}}$ .
- **miso\_delay** delays reading of SPI messages (relative to MOSI signal).
- **ss\_manual** sets whether slave select signal is set automatically or manually.
- **ss\_time** extends the (automatically activated) slave select signal with reference to the clock signal.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Master_Config(module, channel, clk_factor,
    miso_delay, ss_manual, ss_time)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the interface, which is configured as SPI master.	LONG
<b>clk_factor</b>	Factor (2...2500) to determine the clock frequency $f_{\text{SPI}}$ from the base frequency of the timer: $f_{\text{SPI}} = 25 \text{ MHz} / \text{clk\_factor}$	LONG
<b>miso_delay</b>	Delay time in units (0...255) of 20 ns for reading of SPI messages. The delay time can be set in a range of 0µs...5.1µs.	LONG
<b>ss_manual</b>	Setting of slave select operating mode of the SPI master: 0: activate slave select line automatically. 1: activate slave select line manually.	LONG
<b>ss_time</b>	Only with <b>ss_manual</b> =0, i.e. with automatic activation: Additional time offset for the slave select signal in units (0...255) of 20 ns. Default setting is 25 (= 0.5µs). The time offset can be set in a range of 0µs ... 5.1µs.  The time offset T between slave select signal and clock signal is calculated as follows: $T = 0.5 / f_{\text{SPI}} + \text{ss\_time} \times 20 \text{ ns}$	LONG

### Notes

#### Clock frequency

With the factor **clk\_factor**, you set the signal's frequency  $f_{\text{SPI}}$ , with which the MISO and MOSI signals are output and read at the pins SCLK1 or SCLK2. Pin assignment see hardware manual.

Clock frequency can be set in a range of 100Hz .... 12.5MHz.

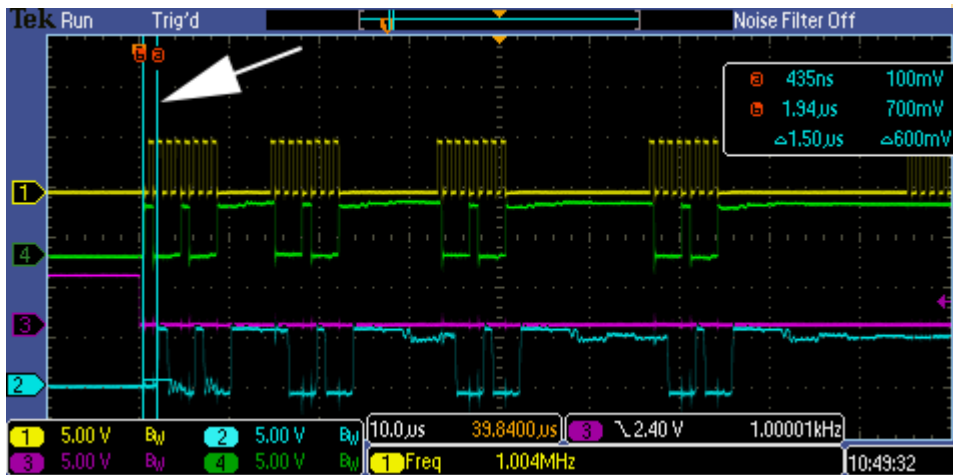
A newly set frequency will only be used after **SPI\_Master\_Start** has been called.

#### Delayed reading

Incoming MISO data will be read delayed (compared to the MOSI signal) by the set delay time **miso\_delay**. Thus, signal run times can be compensated, which can occur by signal conditioning.

The set delay time is in effect until a new delay time is set. Using the value 0 the delay time is deactivated.





MISO data (line 2) read delayed by 1.5  $\mu$ s (`miso_delay = 75`), compared to MOSI data (line 4)

With `ss_manual=0`, the appropriate slave select line `SS` out of the master is automatically activated upon start of data transfer with **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Start** and afterwards deactivated. This is useful if there is only one slave present on the SPI bus.

With manual activation (`ss_manual=1`), you activate each slave select line individually with one of the **P2\_Digout\_...** instructions, before starting the data transfer with **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Start**.

All available digital outputs can be used as manually operated slave select lines, also `SS1 out` or `SS2 out` (pin assignment see hardware manual).

Please note: After power-up, digital channels are configured as inputs and can be configured as outputs using **P2\_DigProg**.

With **P2\_SPI\_Config**, you set, which voltage level sets the slave select lines as active.

This option is only available, if `ss_manual=0` sets the automatic activation of the slave select line.

Generally, the slave select signal ends a defined time before the start of the clock signal and ends by the same time after the end of the clock signal. The time interval results to a half clock period plus the additional time from the setting of `ss_time`.

You set the time interval with the parameter `ss_time`. The extension effects an additional time before the clock signal—which means a delayed start of the clock signal—as well as after the clock signal.

The set additional time remains active until a new setting is done.

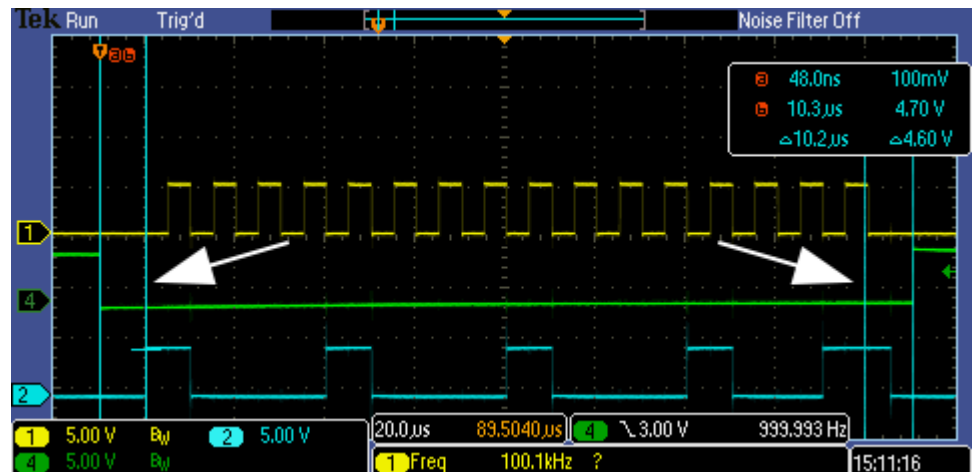
Example: `f_SPI = 100 kHz`, `ss_time = 250`

$T = 0.5 / 100 \text{ kHz} + 250 \times 20\text{ns} = 5\mu\text{s} + 5\mu\text{s} = 10\mu\text{s}$

Slave select mode

Extended slave select signal





Signal select signal (line 4) starts 10  $\mu$ s earlier and ends 10  $\mu$ s later as the clock signal (line 1)

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Clk\\_Wait](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Static\\_Input](#)

[P2\\_Digout\\_Long](#), [P2\\_Digout](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Reset](#), [P2\\_Digout\\_Set](#)

## Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

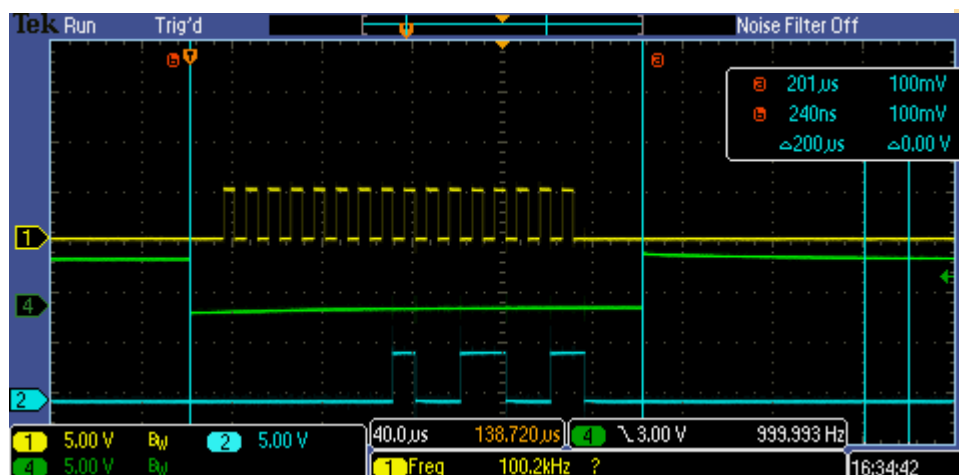
## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define master_no 1

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces
    Rem Configure master:
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 16 Bit
    Rem MSB first; slave select active low
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 16, 0, 0)
    Rem clk_factor 250: clock frequency 100 kHz
    Rem miso_delay 75: read MISO signal 1.5μs delayed
    Rem ss_time 250: extend slave select signal to 10μs
    Rem activate slave select line manually
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 1)
    Rem provide SPI message for output
    P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value32(mod_no, master_no, 99h)

Event:
    Rem activate slave select via DIO25, start data transfer
    P2_Digout(mod_no, 25, 0)
    P2_SPI_Master_Start(mod_no, master_no)
    Rem wait 200μs;
    Rem signal time T=16Bits*10μs=160μs + waiting time
    P2_Sleep(20000)
    Rem deactivate slave select line DIO25 of the master
    P2_Digout(mod_no, 25, 1)
```





Slave select (line 4) is activated for 200µs



## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value32

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value32** provides an SPI message of up to 32-bit length at the master output.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value32 (module, channel, mosi_data)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG
<b>mosi_data</b>	SPI message to be sent, length up to 32 bits.	LONG

### Notes

You find the pin assignments of the pins **DataOut** for the output of MOSI data signals in the hardware manual.

The SPI message is only provided to be sent. You start data transfer with the instruction **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Start**.

With **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value32**, you can provide in any case only the lower word (bits 1...32) of an SPI message, even when the SPI bit length is greater than 32 bits. In order to provide both the upper and the lower word, use **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value64**.

Use **P2\_SPI\_Config** to configure several parameters for data transfer like bit order and message length.

### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value64](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#)

### Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
#Define mod_no 4  
#Define master_no 2  
  
Init:  
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces  
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 16 Bit  
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 16, 0, 0)  
    Rem set clock frequency 1 MHz etc.  
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 0)  
  
Event:  
    Rem provide SPI message for output and  
    Rem start data transfer  
    P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value32(mod_no, master_no, 12345678h)  
    P2_SPI_Master_Start(mod_no, master_no)
```



**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value64** provides an SPI message of up to 64-bit length at the master output.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value64(module, channel,
    mosi_high, mosi_low)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG
<b>mosi_data</b>	Upper 32 bits of the SPI message to be sent.	LONG
<b>mosi_low</b>	Lower 32 bits of the SPI message to be sent	LONG

## Notes

You find the pin assignments of the pins **DataOut** for the output of MOSI data signals in the hardware manual.

The SPI message is only provided to be sent. You start data transfer with the instruction **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Start**.

If the SPI bit length is less or equal 32 bits, **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value32** is the faster instruction.

Use **P2\_SPI\_Config** to configure several parameters for data transfer like bit order and message length.

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#)

## Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define master_no 2

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 64 Bit
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 64, 0, 0)
    Rem set clock frequency 1 MHz etc.
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 0)

Event:
    Rem provide 64-bit SPI message for output
    P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value64(mod_no, master_no, 0F678h, 5678h)
    Rem start data transfer
    P2_SPI_Master_Start(mod_no, master_no)
```

## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value64



## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Start

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Start** starts the data transfer via SPI bus. If configured the slave select line of the SPI master is activated automatically.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SPI_Master_Start(module, channel)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG

### Notes

The data transfer generally works in both directions, i.e. the master sends the SPI message, which was recently provided (MOSI). Normally, the addressed slave answers during the same data transfer (MISO).

You can query the end of a data transfer with **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Status**.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Config** configures, if the slave select line of an SPI master is activated manually or automatically. In manual mode, you have to activate the slave select line before data transfer and deactivate it afterwards. In automatic mode, the master sets its line SS out automatically.

Use **P2\_SPI\_Config** to configure, which level sets the slave select line to active.

### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value64](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#)

### Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
#Define mod_no 4  
#Define master_no 2  
  
Init:  
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces  
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 64 Bit  
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 64, 0, 0)  
    Rem clock frequency 100 kHz  
    Rem read MISO signal delayed by 1.5µs  
    Rem extend slave select signal by 5µs to 10µs  
    Rem activate slave select line automatically  
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 0)  
  
Event:  
    Rem provide SPI message for output  
    P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value64(mod_no, master_no, 0F678h, 5678h)  
    Rem activate slave select line SS out and  
    Rem start data transfer  
    P2_SPI_Master_Start(mod_no, master_no)
```



**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Status** returns if the data transfer of a SPI master is active or inactive.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SPI_Master_Status(module, channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Status of the SPI master: 0: Data transfer is finished; with automatic mode also: slave select line is inactive. 1: Data transfer is still running; with automatic mode also: slave select line is active.	LONG

## Notes

As long as the data transfer is active (return value = 1) no other SPI instruction may be processed.

If automatic activation of the slave select line is configured with **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Config**, **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Status** also returns, if the slave select line SS out is active or inactive.

Use **P2\_SPI\_Config** to configure, which level sets the slave select line to active.

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value64](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value64](#)

## Valid for

SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Status



#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define master_no 2

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 64 Bit
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 64, 0, 0)
    Rem clock frequency 100 kHz
    Rem read MISO signal delayed by 1.5µs
    Rem extend slave select signal by 5µs to 10µs
    Rem activate slave select line automatically
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 0)

    Rem provide 64-bit SPI message for output
    P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value64(mod_no, master_no, 0F678h, 5678h)

Event:
    Rem activate slave select line SS out and
    Rem start data transfer
    P2_SPI_Master_Start(mod_no, master_no)
    Rem query master status until inactive
    Do
        Par_80 = P2_SPI_Master_Status(mod_no, master_no)
    Until (Par_80 <> 1)
```



**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value32** reads a (already received) SPI message of up to 32 bits from the input of the SPI interface.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SPI_Master_Get_Value32(module, channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Received SPI message with up to 32 bits.	LONG

## Notes

You find the pin assignments of the pins `DataIn` for the input of MISO data signals in the hardware manual.

You set the number of transferred bits in an SPI message with **P2\_SPI\_Config**. If the bit length is less than 32 bits, unused bits in `ret_val` are set to 0.

You can only read the SPI message when the data transfer has been completed. Query the status with **SPI\_Master\_Status**.

With **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value32**, you can in any case only read the lower word (bits 1...32) of the SPI message, even when the SPI bit length is greater than 32 bits. In order to read both the upper and the lower word, use **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value64**.

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value64](#)

## Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define master_no 1

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 18 Bit
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 18, 0, 0)
    Rem set clock frequency 1 MHz etc.
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 0)

Event:
    Rem query the master status until inactive
    Do
        Par_80 = P2_SPI_Master_Status(mod_no, master_no)
    Until (Par_80 <> 1)
    Rem read SPI message
    Rem Par_13 contains a 32-bit value where bits 0..18 contain
    Rem the SPI message while bits 19..31 are 0.
    Par_13 = P2_SPI_Master_Get_Value32(mod_no, master_no)
```

## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value32



## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value64

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value64** reads a (already received) SPI message of up to 64 bits from the input of the SPI interface.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SPI_Master_Get_Value64(module, channel,  
                           mosi_high, mosi_low)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG
<b>mosi_high</b>	Upper 32 bits of the received SPI message.	LONG
<b>mosi_low</b>	Lower 32 bits of the received SPI message.	LONG

### Notes

You find the pin assignments of the pins `DataIn` for the input of MISO data signals in the hardware manual.

You set the number of transferred bits in an SPI message with **P2\_SPI\_Config**. If the bit length is less than 64 bits, unused bits in `mosi_high` (and in `mosi_low`, if applicable) are set to 0.

You can only read the SPI message when the data transfer has been completed. Query the status with **SPI\_Master\_Status**.

### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value64](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#)

### Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
#Define mod_no 4  
#Define master_no 1  
  
Init:  
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces  
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 48 Bit  
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 48, 0, 0)  
    Rem set clock frequency 1 MHz etc.  
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 0)  
  
Event:  
    Rem query the master status until inactive  
    Do  
        Par_80 = P2_SPI_Master_Status(mod_no, master_no)  
    Until (Par_80 <> 1)  
    Rem read SPI message  
    Rem Par_12 contains the lower 32 bits, Par_13 contains the  
    Rem remaining upper 16 bits of the SPI message. The bits  
    Rem 16..31 of Par_13 are 0.  
    P2_SPI_Master_Get_Value64(mod_no, master_no, Par_13, Par_12)
```



**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Static\_Input** returns the level of the data line of the SPI bus.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SPI_Master_Get_Static_Input (module,
                                           channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Level of the data line 0: Level low. 1: Level high.	LONG

## Notes

Some SPI slaves use the data line not for data transfer only but also transfer signals to the SPI master. In this case, you can use **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Static\_Input** to read the level of the data line and react appropriately.

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value64](#)

## Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

- / -

## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Static\_Input



## P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Clk\_Wait

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Clk\_Wait** inserts several waiting times after a selectable number of clocks into the clock signal of the specified SPI master.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Master_Set_Clk_Wait(module, channel, clocks,
    half_clk_wait[])
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI master.	LONG
<b>clocks</b>	Number (0...16) of periods in the clock signal, after which a waiting time is inserted. Use 0 to deactivate all waiting times.	LONG
<b>half_clk_wait[]</b>	Array with 5 waiting times, given in half periods (1...16). A waiting time is calculated like: $t\_wait = 0.5 \times half\_clk\_wait[n] / f\_SPI$	LONG

### Notes

The period length results from the clock frequency  $f\_SPI$ , which is set with **P2\_SPI\_Master\_Config**.

Please note, that a waiting time has a length of at least a half period.

Waiting times will not be inserted after the last period of the clock signal.

If SPI bit length and the number of **clocks** result to 6 or more waiting times to be inserted into the clock signal, the waiting time **half\_clk\_wait[5]** will be repeated accordingly.

### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#)

### Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

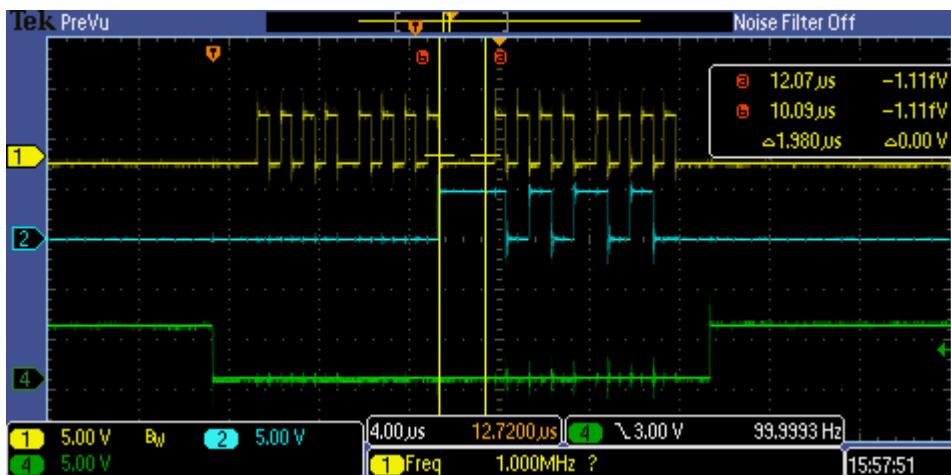


## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define master_no 1
Dim clk_wait_arr[5] As Long

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 4)          '2 master interfaces
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 16 Bit
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, master_no, 0, 16, 0, 0)
    Rem set clock frequency to 1 MHz etc.
    P2_SPI_Master_Config(mod_no, master_no, 250, 75, 1, 0)
    Rem define waiting times
    clk_wait_arr[1] = 1              'waiting time 1: 0.5µs
    clk_wait_arr[2] = 4              'waiting time 2: 2.0µs
    clk_wait_arr[3] = 1              'waiting time 3: 0.5µs
    clk_wait_arr[4] = 2              'waiting time 4: 1.0µs
    clk_wait_arr[5] = 1              'waiting time 5, 6, ...: 0.5µs
    Rem insert waiting time after every 4th period into
    Rem clock signal
    P2_SPI_Master_Set_Clk_Wait(mod_no, master_no, 4, clk_wait_arr)

Event:
    Rem provide SPI message for output
    P2_SPI_Master_Set_Value64(mod_no, master_no, 0, 0AAh)
    Rem start data transfer
    P2_SPI_Master_Start(mod_no, master_no)
```



Waiting times in clock signal (yellow) after 4 periods each;  
waiting time 2 with 2.0 µs is highlighted



## P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Config

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Config** sets (additional) properties of an SPI slave interface of the module.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc  
  
P2_SPI_Slave_Config(module, channel, mode)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the interface being configured as SPI slave.	LONG
<b>mode</b>	Set mode "store number of bits": 0: store only SPI message in input Fifo. 1: Store number of received bits and SPI message in input Fifo.	LONG

### Notes

As soon as the master deactivates the slave select line, the SPI slave stops receiving data, even when the SPI message has not been transferred completely yet.

The number of received bits is stored—if the option is enabled—as 32-bit value before the appropriate SPI message in the input Fifo.

### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Mode](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Clear\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

### Example

- / -



**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Write** writes several 32-bit values as SPI messages into the output Fifo of an SPI slave.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Slave_OutFifo_Write(module, channel, count,
    array[], array_idx)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI slave.	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number (1...18) of 32-bit values to write.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Array, which contains the SPI messages to be written.	LONG
<b>array_idx</b>	Index (> 0) of the first 32-bit value in <b>array[]</b> to be written.	LONG

## Notes

The SPI slave buffers SPI messages in an output Fifo for output. Thus, the SPI slave can immediately react to signals of the SPI master.

First check with **P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Empty**, if there are enough unused values in the output Fifo before you write new SPI messages into.

The output Fifo can contain up to 18 values of 32-bit length. According to the SPI bit length either 18 SPI messages of up to 32-bit length or 9 SPI messages of up to 64-bit length can be buffered in the output Fifo.

In **array[]**, the SPI messages must be arranged as follows:

Index in <b>array[]</b>	Bit length 1...32	Bit length 33...64
<b>array_idx</b>	message 1	message 1, lower word
<b>array_idx + 1</b>	message 2	message 1, upper word
<b>array_idx + 2</b>	message 3	message 2, lower word
<b>array_idx + 3</b>	message 4	message 2, upper word
...	...	...
<b>array_idx + 14</b>	message 15	message 8, lower word
<b>array_idx + 15</b>	message 16	message 8, upper word
<b>array_idx + 16</b>	message 17	message 9, lower word
<b>array_idx + 17</b>	message 18	message 9, upper word

## P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Write



With a bit length greater than 32 bit, please consider that

- in an SPI message 32-bit values are always used in pairs. Normally `count` will have even values and `array_idx` only odd values.
- in `array[]` the lower word of an SPI message is expected to precede the upper word.

The `array[]` must be dimensioned with at least `array_idx + count - 1` elements.

If the output Fifo runs empty, the recently written SPI message is repeated until you write a new SPI message into the output Fifo.

#### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Clear\\_Fifo](#)

#### Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define slave_no 1
Dim array[100] As Long

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 2)          '2 slave interfaces
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 16 Bit
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 0, 16, 0, 0)
    P2_SPI_Slave_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 0)

Event:
    Rem if unused values are available ..
    If (P2_SPI_Slave_OutFifo_Empty(mod_no, slave_no) > 0) Then
        Rem .. provide one SPI message for output
        array[1] = 50
        P2_SPI_Slave_OutFifo_Write(mod_no, slave_no, 1, array, 1)
    EndIf
```



**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Empty** returns the number of unused values in the output Fifo of an SPI slave.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val=P2_SPI_Slave_OutFifo_Empty(module, channel)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI slave.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Number of unused values in the output Fifo.	LONG

## Notes

If you want to write data into the output Fifo, you should first check with **P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Empty** if there are enough unused values in the output Fifo.

A value in the output Fifo has a length of 32 bit. With an SPI bit length of less than or equal 32 bit, a Fifo value can contain a complete SPI message; for an SPI bit length greater than 32 bit each SPI message requires 2 Fifo values.

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Clear\\_Fifo](#)

## Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define slave_no 1
Dim array[100] As Long

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 2)          '2 slave interfaces
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0; message length 16 Bit
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 0, 16, 0, 0)
    P2_SPI_Slave_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 0)

Event:
    Rem if unused values are available ..
    If (P2_SPI_Slave_OutFifo_Empty(mod_no, slave_no) > 0) Then
        array[1] = 50
        Rem .. provide an SPI message for output
        P2_SPI_Slave_OutFifo_Write(mod_no, slave_no, 1, array, 1)
    EndIf
```

## P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Empty



## P2\_SPI\_Slave\_InFifo\_Full

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_InFifo\_Full** returns the number of used values (=received 32-bit values) in the input Fifo.

### Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

ret_val = P2_SPI_Slave_InFifo_Full(module, channel)
```

### Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI slave.	LONG
<b>ret_val</b>	Number of used values in the input Fifo.	LONG

### Notes

If you want to read data from the input Fifo, you should first check with **P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Full** if there are any data in the input Fifo. If there is no more data in, an undefined value is returned.

A value in the input Fifo has a length of 32 bit. With an SPI bit length of less than or equal 32 bit, a Fifo value contains a complete SPI message; for an SPI bit length greater than 32 bit each SPI message requires 2 Fifo values.

If also the number of received bits (see **P2\_SPI\_Config**) is buffered in the input Fifo, each SPI message requires 3 Fifo values.

### See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Clear\\_Fifo](#)

### Valid for

SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define slave_no 1
Dim array[100] As Long
Dim index As Long

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 2)          '2 slave interfaces
    Rem Configure slave 1:
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 1; message length 8 Bit
    Rem MSB first; slave select active high
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 1, 8, 0, 0)
    P2_SPI_Slave_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 0)
    index = 1

Event:
    Rem if any data was received ..
    Par_1 = P2_SPI_Slave_InFifo_Full(mod_no, slave_no)
    If (Par_1 > 0) Then
        Rem .. read SPI messages
        P2_SPI_Slave_InFifo_Read(mod_no, slave_no, Par_1, array,
            index)
        index = index + Par_1
        If (index > 100) Then index = 1
    EndIf
```



**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_InFifo\_Read** reads several 32-bit values as SPI messages from the input Fifo of an SPI slave.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Slave_InFifo_Read(module, channel, count,
    array[], array_idx)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI slave.	LONG
<b>count</b>	Number (1...18) of 32-bit values to read.	LONG
<b>array[]</b>	Destination array where read SPI messages are stored.	LONG
<b>array_idx</b>	Index of the first 32-bit value in <b>array[]</b> , which was read.	LONG

## Notes

The SPI slave collects incoming SPI messages in an input Fifo. A message is stored in the input Fifo as soon as the set bit length is reached or if the slave select line was deactivated before.

If the appropriate option was enabled with **P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Config**, the number of received bits is stored in the input Fifo in addition to each SPI message.

You should first check with **P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Full** if there are any data in the input Fifo before reading new SPI messages.

The input Fifo can contain up to 18 values of 32-bit length. According to the SPI bit length either 18 SPI messages of up to 32-bit length or 9 SPI messages of up to 64-bit length can be buffered in the input Fifo. If also the number of received bits (see **P2\_SPI\_Config**) is buffered in the input Fifo, either 9 SPI messages of up to 32-bit length or 6 SPI messages of up to 64-bit length can be buffered.

The following table shows how data is stored in the **array[]**. The **array[]** must be dimensioned with at least **array\_idx + count - 1** elements.

Index in <b>array[]</b>	Without number of received bits		With number of received bits	
	bit length 1...32	bit length 33...64	bit length 1...32	bit length 33...64
<b>array_idx</b>	message 1	message 1, lower word	number of bits 1	number of bits 1
<b>array_idx + 1</b>	message 2	message 1, upper word	message 1	message 1, lower word
<b>array_idx + 2</b>	message 3	message 2, lower word	number of bits 2	message 1, upper word
<b>array_idx + 3</b>	message 4	message 2, upper word	message 2	number of bits 2
...	...	...	...	...
<b>array_idx + 14</b>	message 15	message 8, lower word	number of bits 8	message 5, upper word

## P2\_SPI\_Slave\_InFifo\_Read



Index in array[]	Without number of received bits		With number of received bits	
	bit length 1...32	bit length 33...64	bit length 1...32	bit length 33...64
array_idx + 15	message 16	message 8, upper word	SPI-mes- sage 8	number of bits 6
array_idx + 16	message 17	message 9, lower word	number of bits 9	message 6, lower word
array_idx + 17	message 18	message 9, upper word	SPI-mes- sage 9	message 6, upper word

With a bit length greater than 32 bit, please consider that

- in an SPI message 32-bit values are always used in pairs.
- in array[] the lower word of an SPI message is expected to precede the upper word.

If the input Fifo is full, newly incoming SPI messages are not stored and are lost.

#### See also

P2\_SPI\_Config, P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Config, P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Write, P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Empty, P2\_SPI\_Slave\_InFifo\_Full, P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Clear\_Fifo

#### Valid for

SPI-2-D Rev. E, SPI-2-T Rev. E

#### Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define slave_no 1
Dim array[100] As Long
Dim index As Long

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 2)          '2 slave interfaces
    index = 1
    Rem Configure slave 1:
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 1; message length 8 Bit
    Rem MSB first; slave select active high
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 1, 8, 0, 0)
    P2_SPI_Slave_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 0)
    index = 1

Event:
    Rem if any data was received ..
    Par_1 = P2_SPI_Slave_InFifo_Full(mod_no, slave_no)
    If (Par_1 > 0) Then
        Rem .. read SPI messages
        P2_SPI_Slave_InFifo_Read(mod_no, slave_no, Par_1, array,
            index)
        index = index + Par_1
        If (index > 100) Then index = 1
    EndIf
```



**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Clear\_Fifo** clears the input Fifo and/or the output Fifo of an SPI slave.

## Syntax

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc

P2_SPI_Slave_Clear_Fifo(module, channel, pattern)
```

## Parameters

<b>module</b>	Selected module address (1...15).	LONG
<b>channel</b>	Number (1, 2) of the SPI slave.	LONG
<b>pattern</b>	Bit pattern to select the Fifo of the SPI slave being cleared: Bit 0: Input Fifo (MOSI) Bit = 0: remain Fifo unchanged. Bit = 1: clear Fifo content. Bit 1: Output Fifo (MISO) Bit = 0: remain Fifo unchanged. Bit = 1: clear Fifo content. Bits 2...31: no function.	LONG

## Notes

- / -

## See also

[P2\\_SPI\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Write](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Empty](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Full](#), [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read](#)

## Valid for

[SPI-2-D Rev. E](#), [SPI-2-T Rev. E](#)

## Example

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.inc
#Define mod_no 4
#Define slave_no 1

Init:
    P2_SPI_Mode(mod_no, 2)          '2 slave interfaces
    Rem CPOL = 0, CPHA = 1; message length 8 Bit
    P2_SPI_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 1, 8, 0, 0)
    P2_SPI_Slave_Config(mod_no, slave_no, 0)

    Rem clear both Fifos
    P2_SPI_Slave_Clear_Fifo(mod_no, slave_no, 11b)
```

## P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Clear\_Fifo



## 4 Program Examples

The following examples are available:

- [Online Evaluation of Measurement Data \(Pro II\)](#), page 434
- [Digital Proportional Controller \(Pro II\)](#), page 434
- [Data Exchange with DATA arrays \(Pro II\)](#), page 435
- [Digital PID Controller \(Pro II\)](#), page 435
- [Examples for RS232 and RS485 \(Pro II\)](#):
  - [RS232: Send and receive](#), page 438
  - [RS232: Send string instruction](#), page 439
  - [RS232: Receive string instruction](#), page 439
  - [RS485: Receive and send](#), page 440
- [Continuous signal conversion \(Pro II\): Convert 1 channel](#), page 442

Most examples are stored as program files in the directory <C:\ADwin\ADbasic\samples\_ADwin\_ProII>.

### 4.1 Online Evaluation of Measurement Data (Pro II)

The program <ProII\_DMO1.BAS> searches for the maximum and minimum value out of 1000 measurements of ADC1 and writes the result to the variables `Par_1` and `Par_2`.

You require an A/D module Pro II-AIn-x/x with module address 1 and an input signal at channel 1 of the module.

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc 'Include file
#Define limit 65535      'max. 16-bit ADC value
#Define module 1         'module number
#Define input 1          'input number
Dim il, iw, max, min As Long

Init:
  il = 1                  'reset sample counter
  max = 0                 'initial maximum value
  min = limit             'initial minimum value
  Par_10 = 0              'init End-Flag
  Processdelay = 1 * 3E5  'cycle-time of 1ms

Event:
  iw = P2_ADC(module, 1) 'get sample
  Rem for modules Pro II-AIn-F-x/x, delete the previous line and
  Rem use the following line instead (without comment char ')
  'iw = P2_ADCF(module, 1)
  If (iw > max) Then max = iw 'new maximum sample?
  If (iw < min) Then min = iw 'new minimum sample?
  Inc il                  'increment index
  If (il > 1000) Then     '1000 samples done?
    il = 1               'reset index
    Par_1 = min          'write minimum value
    Par_2 = max          'write maximum value
    max = 0              'reset minimum value
    min = 65535          'reset maximum value
    Par_10 = 1           'set End-Flag
  EndIf
```

### 4.2 Digital Proportional Controller (Pro II)

The program <ProII\_DMO2.BAS> is a digital proportional controller. The setpoint is specified by `Par_1`, the gain by `Par_2`.



You require:

- A/D module Pro II-AIn-x/x with module address 1.
- D/A module Pro II-AOut-x/x with module address 2.
- An external controlled system that receives the signal from output 1 of the D/A module and returns a signal to input1 of the A/D module.

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define offset 32768          '0V for 16-bit ADC/DAC systems

REM cd: control deviation; av: actuating value
Dim cd, av As Integer

Init:
    Par_1 = offset            'initial setpoint
    Par_2 = 10                'initial gain
    Processdelay = 40000      'cycle-time of 1ms (T9)

Event:
    Rem Read signal from input 1 of A/D module
    cd = Par_1 - P2_ADC(1, 1) 'compute control deviation (cd)
    Rem for modules Pro II-AIn-F-x/x, delete the previous line and
    Rem use the following line instead (without comment char ')
    'cd = Par_1 - P2_ADCF(1, 1)
    av = cd * Par_2 + offset 'compute actuating value (av)
    Rem Write actuating value to output 1 of D/A module
    P2_DAC(2, 1, av)          'output actuating value on DAC #1
```

### 4.3 Data Exchange with DATA arrays (Pro II)

The program <ProII\_DMO3.BAS> measures the analog input 1 of the A/D module with address 1 and sets an end flag after 1000 measurements to indicate that the computer can now get the measurement data. The data are transferred by using the array `Data_1`.

You require an A/D module Pro II-AIn-x/x with module address 1.

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
Dim Data_1[1000] As Integer
Dim index As Integer

Init:
    Par_10 = 0
    index = 0          'reset array pointer
    Processdelay = 40000 'cycle-time of 1ms (T9)

Event:
    index = index + 1      'increment array pointer
    If (index > 1000) Then '1000 samples done?
        ' ACTIVATE_PC      'set ACTIVATE_PC flag (only necessary
        '                  'for TestPoint)
        Par_10 = 1        'set End-Flag
        End              'terminate process
    EndIf
    Data_1[index] = P2_ADC(1, 1) 'acquire sample and save in array
    Rem for modules Pro II-AIn-F-x/x, delete the previous line and
    Rem use the following line instead (without comment char ')
    'Data_1[index] = P2_ADCF(1, 1)
```

### 4.4 Digital PID Controller (Pro II)

The program <ProII\_DMO6.BAS> is a digital PID controller.

Before starting the PID controller the global variables must be set to the controller's values.





You require:

- A/D module Pro II-AIn-x/x with module address 1.
- D/A module Pro II-AOut-x/x with module address 2.
- An external controlled system that receives the signal from output 1 of the D/A module and returns a signal to input1 of the A/D module.

#### Calculation on the PC:

The control coefficients are calculated on the computer and transferred as global variables to the processor of the *ADwin-Pro* system. Vice versa the information is returned from the program to the PC.

##### Controller parameter settings

FPar_2	gain of the controller
FPar_3	integration time of the controller
FPar_4	differentiation time of the controller
Par_1	Setpoint in digits
Par_6	controller sampling rate in units of 3.3ns

##### Information from the program

Par_5	array index (of Data_1) of control deviation
Par_9	mean value of control deviation
Par_10	Flag: All samples are done
Data_1 []	Array holding all control deviations

#### ADbasic Program:

The address of the A/D module is set to 1 in this example, the address of the analog output module is set to 2.

Please note that you will get a time saving effect, when calculation and output of the actuating value is executed during the necessary waiting period during reading the control deviation (after **P2\_Set\_Mux** and **P2\_Start\_Conv**).



The consequence is that the output actuating value is calculated from the control deviation of the previous process call.

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define offset 32768      '0V output
#Define module_ad 1      'module number
#Define module_da 2      'module number

Dim Data_1[4000] As Long
Dim av, cd, cdo, sum As Long
Dim diff As Float

Init:
    sum = 0                'initial value of integral part
    cd = P2_ADC(module_ad, 1) 'initial value of control deviation
                                '(cd) & MUX to Ch #1
    Par_5 = 1              'set array index
    If (FPar_3 < 75E2) Then FPar_3 = 75E2 'check min. integration time
    If (Par_6 < 3E5) Then Par_6 = 3E5 'allow only cycle times >= 1ms
    Processdelay = Par_6    'set cycle-time

Event:
    Rem compute actuating value
    av = FPar_2 * (cd + sum / FPar_3 + diff * FPar_4)
    P2_Start_Conv(module_ad) 'start conversion ADC #1
    Rem while conversion is running ...
    P2_DAC(module_da, 1, av + offset) 'output actuating value at DAC #1
    cdo = cd                        'keep control deviation in mind
    P2_Wait_EOC(module_ad)         'wait until end-of-conversion of ADC
    cd = Par_1 - P2_Read_ADC(module_ad) 'compute control deviation
    FPar_9 = FPar_9 * 0.99 + cd * 0.01 'mean value of control
                                        'deviation
    sum = sum + cd                  'calculate integral
    If (sum > 2E6) Then sum = 2E6 'positive limit of integral
    If (sum < -2E6) Then sum = -2E6 'negative limit of integral
    diff = (cd - cdo)              'calculate deviation difference
    Data_1[Par_5] = cd             'write control deviation in a buffer
    Inc Par_5                      'increment buffer index
    If (Par_5 >= 4000) Then        '4000 samples done?
        Par_10 = 1                'set End-flag
        Par_5 = 1                'reset array index
    EndIf

Finish:
    P2_DAC(module_da, 1, av + offset) 'analog output #1 to 0V

    Rem Note: For modules Pro II-AIn-F-x/x, the A/D instructions
    Rem must be renamed, parameters are left unchanged:
    Rem * P2_ADC -> P2_ADCF
    Rem * P2_Start_Conv -> P2_Start_ConvF
    Rem * P2_Wait_EOC -> P2_Wait_EOCF
    Rem * P2_Read_ADC -> P2_Read_ADCF
```



## RS232: Send and receive

### 4.5 Examples for RS232 and RS485 (Pro II)

The following examples are complete programs for sending and receiving of data and strings with RS232 or RS485.

You require a module Pro II-RSxxx with module address 1.

The following program illustrates the initialization of the serial RS232 interface in the **Init:** section and cyclic data read and write in the **Event:** section. The process is timer-controlled.

*Rem The program initializes the serial interfaces in  
Rem the INIT: section.  
Rem In the EVENT: section, data are exchanged between interfaces  
Rem 1 & 2 of the RSxxx module.  
Rem With this program, both interfaces can be tested.  
Rem To do so, connect the interfaces with each other before  
Rem starting the program.*

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define num_data 1000      'number of send and receive data
#Define module 1          'Module address
Dim Data_1[num_data] As Long 'send data
Dim Data_2[num_data] As Long 'receive data
Dim i As Long              'count variable

Init:
  P2_RS_Reset(module)
  For i = 1 To num_data    'initialize send data
    Data_1[i] = i And 0FFh
  Next i
  Rem Initialize interfaces 1 and 2:
  Rem 9600 Baud, no parity bit, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits,
  Rem no handshake
  P2_RS_Init(module, 1, 9600, 0, 8, 1, 0)
  P2_RS_Init(module, 2, 9600, 0, 8, 1, 0)
  Par_1 = 1
  Par_4 = 1

Event:
  Rem read and write a data set
  If (Par_1 <= num_data) Then 'send data
    Par_2 = P2_Write_FIFO(module, 1, Data_1[Par_1])
    If (Par_2 = 0) Then Inc Par_1
  EndIf

  Par_3 = P2_Read_FIFO(module, 2) 'read data
  If (Par_3 <> -1) Then
    Data_2[Par_4] = Par_3
    Inc Par_4
  EndIf
  If (Par_4 > num_data) Then End 'all data are transferred
```



You require a module Pro II-RSxxx with module address 1.

Many devices with an RS232 interface can be controlled using string instructions. The following 2 programs show how to send a string in one process and how to receive the string with another process. Both programs are available on the ADwin CDRom.

The programs can be used on the same module but with different interfaces. Please pay attention to the remarks in the programs.

The program RS232\_send\_string.BAS first initializes interface 1. In the **Event** section, the interface 1 sends a string char by char. In the **Finish** section, the character "#" is used as an end marker. It may be replaced by any other character.

```
' Process for RS232 communication: sending a string
' +-----+
' The program may run together with RS232_receive_string.BAS
' on the same module. If so, please follow these instructions:
' - connect the interfaces with each other
' - compile and start RS232_receive_string.BAS
' - compile and start RS232_send_string.BAS

#include ADwinPro_All.inc

Rem import string library
import string.lib

#define rs_adr 1           'module address
#define rs_no 1           'interface number
#define s_endchar "#"     'end marker "#"
#define s_send Data_1
#define str_len 50        'length of send string

Dim s_send[str_len] As String 'send string
Dim s_temp[1] As String      'single char
Dim sp As Long               'send pointer

Init:
    Rem 0.25 s
    Processdelay = 75E6
    Rem A reset is allowed only once on a module!
    P2_RS_Reset(rs_adr) 'reset RS module
    P2_RS_Init(rs_adr,rs_no,9600,0,8,0,0) 'init RS interface
    sp=1 'initialize pointer
    s_send = „This is a TESTSTRING“ 'send string

Event:
    StrMid(s_send, sp, 1, s_temp) 'read next char of string
    Par_11 = Asc(s_temp) 'get ascii code of char
    If (Par_11 = 0) Then End 'quit when all chars are sent
    Par_12 = P2_Write_FIFO(rs_adr, rs_no, Par_11) 'send code
    Rem increase pointer, else send again
    If (Par_12 = 0) Then Inc sp
    Rem quit when all chars are sent
    If (sp > str_len) Then End

Finish:
    Do 'send End marker "#"
        Par_11 = Asc(s_endchar) 'get ascii code
        Par_12 = P2_Write_FIFO(rs_adr, rs_no, Par_11) 'send code
    Until (Par_12 = 0)
```

You require a module Pro II-RSxxx with module address 1.

**RS232:**  
**Send string instruction**

**RS232:**  
**Receive string instruction**



The program RS232\_receive\_string.BAS first initializes interface 2. In the **Event** section, the interface 2 receives a string until the end marker char is received (or the receiving string is full)

```
' Process for RS232-communication: Receiving a string.
' +-----+
' The program may run together with RS232_send_string.BAS
' on the same module. If so, please follow these instructions:
' - connect the interfaces with each other
' - compile and start RS232_receive_string.BAS
' - compile and start RS232_send_string.BAS
#include ADwinPro_All.Inc

Rem import string library
Import string.lib

#define rs_adr 1           'module address
#define rs_no 2           'interface number
#define s_receive Data_2
#define str_len 50        'max. length of received string

Dim s_receive[str_len] As String 'received string
Dim s_temp[1] As String   'single char
Dim s_endchar[1] As String 'end marker
Dim endflag As Long
Dim rp As Long            'receive pointer

Init:
    Rem 0.25 s
    Processdelay = 75000000

    Rem A reset is allowed only once on a module!
    P2_RS_Reset(rs_adr)           'reset RS module
    P2_RS_Init(rs_adr,rs_no,9600,0,8,0,0) 'init RS interface
    rp = 0                        'initialize receive pointer
    s_receive = ""               'initialize receive string
    s_endchar = "#"              'end marker

Event:
    Par_21 = P2_Read_FIFO(rs_adr, rs_no) 'receive status / char
    If (Par_21 <> -1) Then
        Chr(Par_21,s_temp)           'get char from ascii value
        Inc rp                        'increase receive pointer
        Rem End marker received or string full?
        endflag = StrComp(s_temp, s_endchar)
        If ((endflag=0) Or (rp>str_len)) Then End
        s_receive = s_receive + s_temp 'save char to string
    EndIf
```

**RS485:**  
Receive and send

You require a module Pro II-RSxxx with module address 1.



In this example, the RS485 interface 2 is a passive participant, which reads data coming from the bus. If a specified byte (55) is received, the interface becomes active and starts sending the value 44.

```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc
#Define rs_adr 1
#Define rs_no 2

#Define val_to_send Par_1
#Define received_val Par_2
#Define status Par_3

Init:
  P2_RS_Reset(rs_adr)
  P2_RS_Init(rs_adr,rs_no,38400,0,8,0,3)
  P2_RS485_Send(rs_adr,rs_no,0) 'set channel 2 as receiving
  val_to_send = 44

Event:
  received_val = P2_Read_FIFO(rs_adr,rs_no) 'read data
  If (received_val = 55) Then
    P2_RS485_Send(rs_adr,rs_no,1) 'set channel 2 as sending
    status = P2_Write_FIFO(rs_adr,rs_no,val_to_send) 'send value
  EndIf
```



## 4.6 Continuous signal conversion (Pro II)

The modules Pro II AIn-F-4/14 Rev. E and Pro II AIn-F-8/14 Rev. E allow for very fast, continuous signal conversion. In parallel to conversion, the data must also be read and if need be processed.

Hereafter there are examples for continuous signal conversion.

### – Convert 1 channel

Example files are stored in the directory <C:\ADwin\ADbasic\samples\_ADwin\_ProII>.

### Convert 1 channel

You need

- one module Pro II AIn-F-x/14 Rev. E with module address 1.
- an analog signal at input channel 1.

The program <ProII-AIn-F-x-14-CONT-1ch.BAS> does a continuous burst sequence on input channel 1 with a clock rate 25MHz. The memory is set to hold 20,000 measurement values.

During the running burst sequence the measurement values are read into the global array `Data_1` (a FIFO array is not available). The parallel conversion and read-out calls for an adjustment to each other. For this the memory area is divided into 4 ranges of 5,000 values. That range will only be read, which has just been written completely.

In the same way, an adjustment of conversion rate and read-out rate is necessary. The process cycle is set by `Processdelay = 20000` (= 15kHz) in a way, so the read-out rate in average is a multiple of the conversion rate 25MHz:

$$15 \text{ kHz} \cdot 5000 = \text{read-out rate} [75 \text{ MHz}] > \text{conversion rate} [25 \text{ MHz}]$$



For changes of the example please note: If the processing time of the **Event :** section rises, e.g. by processing measurement values, the read-out rate may be too low to read all converted values. In this case, measurement values will be lost, because they are overwritten. Thus, you have to adjust conversion rate and read-out rate anew.



```
#Include ADwinPro_All.Inc 'include file
#Define module 1          'module no.
#Define d1 Data_1         'holds values of channel 1
#Define mem_idx Par_1     'mem position of last written value
#Define max_val 20000     'no. of values
#Define seg1 max_val/8    'end of segment 1
#Define seg2 max_val/4    'end of segment 2
#Define seg3 max_val/8*3  'end of segment 3
#Define blk max_val/4     'read block size

Dim d1[max_val] As Long   'destination array
Dim pattern As Long       'bit pattern to address one module
Dim segment As Long       'segment that is currently written

Init:
    REM 1 channel continuous, mem for max_val values, 25 MHz
    P2_Burst_Init(module,1,0,max_val,2,010b)
    pattern = Shift_Left(1,module-1) 'address this module only
    P2_Burst_Start(pattern)
    segment = 1                    'start with memory segment 1
    Processdelay = 20000          'cycle time 66.6 µs -> 15 kHz

Event:
    mem_idx = P2_Burst_Read_Index(module) 'get current mem index
    If (segment = 1) Then               'read 1. segment
        If ((mem_idx > seg1) And (mem_idx < seg3)) Then
            REM memory index is in segments 2 or 3: read segment 1
            P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module,blk,0,Data_1,1,3)
            segment = 2
        EndIf
    EndIf

    If (segment = 2) Then               'read 2. segment
        If (mem_idx > seg2) Then
            REM memory index is in segments 3 or 4: read segment 2
            P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module,blk,seg1,Data_1,blk+1,3)
            segment = 3
        EndIf
    EndIf

    If (segment = 3) Then               'read 3. segment
        If ((mem_idx > seg3) Or (mem_idx < seg1)) Then
            REM memory index is in segments 4 or 1: read segment 3
            P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module,blk,seg2,Data_1,blk*2+1,3)
            segment = 4
        EndIf
    EndIf

    If (segment = 4) Then               'read 4. segment
        If (mem_idx < seg2) Then
            REM memory index is in segments 1 or 2: read segment 4
            P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1(module,blk,seg3,Data_1,blk*3+1,3)
            segment = 1
        EndIf
    EndIf
```



## Instruction Lists

### A.1 Alphabetic Instruction List

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P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked2 · 66  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked4 · 68  
P2\_Burst\_Init · 80  
P2\_Burst\_Read · 86  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index · 84  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked1 · 89  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked2 · 91  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked4 · 93  
P2\_Burst\_Reset · 97  
P2\_Burst\_Start · 99  
P2\_Burst\_Status · 100  
P2\_Burst\_Stop · 102
- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E:** P2\_Event2\_Config · 10  
P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- R:** P2\_Read\_ADCF · 117  
P2\_Read\_ADCF32 · 125  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4 · 119  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed · 123  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv · 126  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv32 · 128
- S:** P2\_Set\_Average\_Filter · 104  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_ConvF · 130  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Mode · 19  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Wait\_EOCF · 131

**Aln-F-4/18 Rev. E**

- A:** P2\_ADCF · 105  
P2\_ADCF24 · 106  
P2\_ADCF\_Mode · 107  
P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Limit · 110  
P2\_ADCF\_Set\_Limit · 111
- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E:** P2\_Event2\_Config · 10  
P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- R:** P2\_Read\_ADCF · 117  
P2\_Read\_ADCF24 · 118  
P2\_Read\_ADCF32 · 125  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4 · 119  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_24B · 120  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed · 123  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv · 126  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv24 · 127  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv32 · 128
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_ConvF · 130  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Mode · 19  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Wait\_EOCF · 131



## Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E

- A:** P2\_ADCF · 105  
P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Limit · 110  
P2\_ADCF\_Set\_Limit · 111
- B:** P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked1 · 72  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked2 · 74  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked4 · 76  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked8 · 78  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked1 · 64  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked2 · 66  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked4 · 68  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked8 · 70  
P2\_Burst\_Init · 80  
P2\_Burst\_Read · 86  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index · 84  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked1 · 89  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked2 · 91  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked4 · 93  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked8 · 95  
P2\_Burst\_Reset · 97  
P2\_Burst\_Start · 99  
P2\_Burst\_Status · 100  
P2\_Burst\_Stop · 102
- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E:** P2\_Event2\_Config · 10  
P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- R:** P2\_Read\_ADCF · 117  
P2\_Read\_ADCF32 · 125  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4 · 119  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed · 123  
P2\_Read\_ADCF8 · 121  
P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_Packed · 124
- S:** P2\_Set\_Average\_Filter · 104  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14

## Aln-F-8/16 Rev. E

- A:** P2\_ADCF · 105  
P2\_ADCF\_Mode · 107  
P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Limit · 110  
P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Min\_Max4 · 113  
P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Min\_Max8 · 115  
P2\_ADCF\_Reset\_Min\_Max · 112  
P2\_ADCF\_Set\_Limit · 111
- B:** P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked1 · 72  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked2 · 74  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked4 · 76  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Pos\_Unpacked8 · 78  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked1 · 64  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked2 · 66  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked4 · 68  
P2\_Burst\_CRead\_Unpacked8 · 70  
P2\_Burst\_Init · 80  
P2\_Burst\_Read · 86  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Index · 84  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked1 · 89  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked2 · 91  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked4 · 93  
P2\_Burst\_Read\_Unpacked8 · 95  
P2\_Burst\_Reset · 97  
P2\_Burst\_Start · 99  
P2\_Burst\_Status · 100  
P2\_Burst\_Stop · 102
- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E:** P2\_Event2\_Config · 10  
P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- R:** P2\_Read\_ADCF · 117  
P2\_Read\_ADCF32 · 125  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4 · 119  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed · 123  
P2\_Read\_ADCF8 · 121  
P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_Packed · 124  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv · 126  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv32 · 128
- S:** P2\_Set\_Average\_Filter · 104  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_ConvF · 130  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Mode · 19  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Wait\_EOCF · 131



**Aln-F-8/18 Rev. E**

- A:** P2\_ADCF · 105  
P2\_ADCF24 · 106  
P2\_ADCF\_Mode · 107  
P2\_ADCF\_Read\_Limit · 110  
P2\_ADCF\_Set\_Limit · 111
- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E:** P2\_Event2\_Config · 10  
P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- R:** P2\_Read\_ADCF · 117  
P2\_Read\_ADCF32 · 125  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4 · 119  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_24B · 120  
P2\_Read\_ADCF4\_Packed · 123  
P2\_Read\_ADCF8 · 121  
P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_24B · 122  
P2\_Read\_ADCF8\_Packed · 124  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_24 · 118  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv · 126  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv24 · 127  
P2\_Read\_ADCF\_SConv32 · 128
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_ConvF · 130  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Mode · 19  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Wait\_EOCF · 131

**AOut-1/16 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_DAC · 133  
P2\_DAC1\_DIO · 146  
P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Buffer\_Free · 151  
P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Status · 149  
P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Stop · 152  
P2\_DAC\_Ramp\_Write · 147  
P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163  
P2\_Digin\_Long · 175  
P2\_Digout · 176  
P2\_Digout\_Bits · 177  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear · 179  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty · 180  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable · 181  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 182  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start · 183  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write · 184  
P2\_Digout\_Long · 186  
P2\_Digout\_Reset · 187  
P2\_Digout\_Set · 188  
P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode · 158  
P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160  
P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161  
P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 162
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 192
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_DAC · 139  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14
- W:** P2\_Write\_DAC · 140

**AOut-4/16 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_DAC · 133  
P2\_DAC4 · 134  
P2\_DAC4\_Packed · 135
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_DAC · 139  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Write\_DAC · 140  
P2\_Write\_DAC32 · 145  
P2\_Write\_DAC4 · 141  
P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed · 142



## **AOut-4/16-TiCo Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_DAC · 133  
P2\_DAC4 · 134  
P2\_DAC4\_Packed · 135
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_DAC · 139  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Write\_DAC · 140  
P2\_Write\_DAC32 · 145  
P2\_Write\_DAC4 · 141  
P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed · 142

## **AOut-8/16 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_DAC · 133  
P2\_DAC4 · 134  
P2\_DAC4\_Packed · 135  
P2\_DAC8 · 137  
P2\_DAC8\_Packed · 138
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_DAC · 139  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Write\_DAC · 140  
P2\_Write\_DAC32 · 145  
P2\_Write\_DAC4 · 141  
P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed · 142  
P2\_Write\_DAC8 · 143  
P2\_Write\_DAC8\_Packed · 144

## **AOut-8/16-TiCo Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_DAC · 133  
P2\_DAC4 · 134  
P2\_DAC4\_Packed · 135  
P2\_DAC8 · 137  
P2\_DAC8\_Packed · 138
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Start\_DAC · 139  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Write\_DAC · 140  
P2\_Write\_DAC32 · 145  
P2\_Write\_DAC4 · 141  
P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed · 142  
P2\_Write\_DAC8 · 143  
P2\_Write\_DAC8\_Packed · 144

## **ARINC-429 Rev. E**

- A:** ARINC\_Create\_Value32 · 339  
ARINC\_Split\_Value32 · 343  
P2\_ARINC\_Config\_Receive · 334  
P2\_ARINC\_Config\_Transmit · 332  
P2\_ARINC\_Read\_Receive\_Fifo · 342  
P2\_ARINC\_Receive\_Fifo\_Empty · 341  
P2\_ARINC\_Reset · 331  
P2\_ARINC\_Set\_Labels · 344  
P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Enable · 340  
P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Empty · 337  
P2\_ARINC\_Transmit\_Fifo\_Full · 336  
P2\_ARINC\_Write\_Transmit\_Fifo · 338
- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6



**CAN-2 Rev. E**

- C:** CAN\_Msg · 234  
P2\_CAN\_Set\_LED · 238  
P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E:** P2\_CAN\_Interrupt\_Source · 236  
P2\_En\_Interrupt · 239  
P2\_En\_Receive · 241  
P2\_En\_Transmit · 242  
P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_CAN\_Reg · 243
- I:** P2\_Init\_CAN · 244
- R:** P2\_Read\_Msg · 245  
P2\_Read\_Msg\_Con · 247
- S:** P2\_Set\_CAN\_Baudrate · 249  
P2\_Set\_CAN\_Reg · 253  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6
- T:** P2\_Transmit · 254  
P2\_Transmit\_Status · 256

**CNT-D Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Cnt\_Clear · 194  
P2\_Cnt\_Enable · 195  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW · 198  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL · 199  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status · 196  
P2\_Cnt\_Latch · 200  
P2\_Cnt\_Mode · 201  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable · 203  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch · 204  
P2\_Cnt\_Read · 205  
P2\_Cnt\_Read4 · 206  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register · 207  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch · 209  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4 · 210  
P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch · 211
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_SSI\_Mode · 213  
P2\_SSI\_Read · 214  
P2\_SSI\_Read2 · 216  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits · 217  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock · 218  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay · 219  
P2\_SSI\_Start · 220  
P2\_SSI\_Status · 221  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14

**CNT-I Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Cnt\_Clear · 194  
P2\_Cnt\_Enable · 195  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW · 198  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL · 199  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status · 196  
P2\_Cnt\_Latch · 200  
P2\_Cnt\_Mode · 201  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable · 203  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch · 204  
P2\_Cnt\_Read · 205  
P2\_Cnt\_Read4 · 206  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register · 207  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch · 209  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4 · 210  
P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch · 211
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14

**CNT-T Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Cnt\_Clear · 194  
P2\_Cnt\_Enable · 195  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW · 198  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL · 199  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status · 196  
P2\_Cnt\_Latch · 200  
P2\_Cnt\_Mode · 201  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable · 203  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch · 204  
P2\_Cnt\_Read · 205  
P2\_Cnt\_Read4 · 206  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register · 207  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch · 209  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4 · 210  
P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch · 211
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14



## Comp-16 Rev. E

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Comp\_Filter\_Init · 156  
P2\_Comp\_Init · 154  
P2\_Comp\_Set · 157
- D:** P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171  
P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160  
P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

## CPU-T11

- C:** CPU\_Digin · 24  
CPU\_Digout · 25  
CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config · 26  
CPU\_Event\_Config · 27  
P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

## CPU-T12

- C:** CPU\_Digin · 24  
CPU\_Digout · 25  
CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config · 26  
CPU\_Event\_Config · 27  
P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

## DIO-32 Rev. E

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171  
P2\_Digin\_Long · 175  
P2\_Digout · 176  
P2\_Digout\_Bits · 177  
P2\_Digout\_Long · 186  
P2\_Digout\_Reset · 187  
P2\_Digout\_Set · 188  
P2\_DigProg · 189  
P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160  
P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161  
P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 162
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 192
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17



**DIO-32-TiCo Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171
  - P2\_Digin\_Filter\_Init · 173
  - P2\_Digin\_Long · 175
  - P2\_Digout · 176
  - P2\_Digout\_Bits · 177
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear (Rev. E03) · 179
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty (Rev. E03) · 180
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable (Rev. E03) · 181
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer (Rev. E03) · 182
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start (Rev. E03) · 183
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write (Rev. E03) · 184
  - P2\_Digout\_Long · 186
  - P2\_Digout\_Reset · 187
  - P2\_Digout\_Set · 188
  - P2\_DigProg · 189
  - P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode (Rev. E03) · 158
  - P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160
  - P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161
  - P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 162
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 192
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17

**DIO-32-TiCo2 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171
  - P2\_Digin\_Filter\_Init · 173
  - P2\_Digin\_Long · 175
  - P2\_Digout · 176
  - P2\_Digout\_Bits · 177
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear · 179
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty · 180
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable · 181
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 182
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start · 183
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write · 184
  - P2\_Digout\_Long · 186
  - P2\_Digout\_Reset · 187
  - P2\_Digout\_Set · 188
  - P2\_DigProg · 189
  - P2\_Digprog\_Set\_IO\_Level · 191
  - P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode · 158
  - P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160
  - P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161
  - P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 162
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 192
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17



## **DIO-32/1-TiCo Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171
  - P2\_Digin\_Filter\_Init · 173
  - P2\_Digin\_Long · 175
  - P2\_Digout · 176
  - P2\_Digout\_Bits · 177
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear · 179
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty · 180
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable · 181
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 182
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start · 183
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write · 184
  - P2\_Digout\_Long · 186
  - P2\_Digout\_Reset · 187
  - P2\_Digout\_Set · 188
  - P2\_DigProg · 189
  - P2\_DigProg\_Bits · 190
  - P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode · 158
  - P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160
  - P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161
  - P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 162
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 192
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17

## **DIO-8-D12 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171
  - P2\_Digin\_Filter\_Init · 173
  - P2\_Digin\_Long · 175
  - P2\_Digout · 176
  - P2\_Digout\_Bits · 177
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear · 179
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty · 180
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable · 181
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 182
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start · 183
  - P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write · 184
  - P2\_Digout\_Long · 186
  - P2\_Digout\_Reset · 187
  - P2\_Digout\_Set · 188
  - P2\_DigProg · 189
  - P2\_DigProg\_Bits · 190
  - P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode · 158
  - P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160
  - P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161
  - P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 162
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 192
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17

## **EtherCAT-SL Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E:** P2\_ECAT\_Get\_State · 347
  - P2\_ECAT\_Get\_Version · 346
  - P2\_ECAT\_Read\_Data\_16F · 353
  - P2\_ECAT\_Read\_Data\_16L · 351
  - P2\_ECAT\_Set\_Mode · 350
  - P2\_ECAT\_Write\_Data\_16F · 354
  - P2\_ECAT\_Write\_Data\_16L · 352
- I:** P2\_ECAT\_Init · 348
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6



**FlexRay-2 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- F:** P2\_FlexRay\_Get\_Version · 356  
P2\_FlexRay\_Init · 357  
P2\_FlexRay\_Read\_Word · 359  
P2\_FlexRay\_Reset · 360  
P2\_FlexRay\_Set\_LED · 361  
P2\_FlexRay\_Write\_Word · 362
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

**LIN-2 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- L:** P2\_LIN\_Ch\_Read\_Cnt · 266  
P2\_LIN\_Get\_Version · 263  
P2\_LIN\_Init · 258  
P2\_LIN\_Init\_Apply · 261  
P2\_LIN\_Init\_Write · 260  
P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Read\_Status · 267  
P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Transmit · 270  
P2\_LIN\_Msg\_Write · 268  
P2\_LIN\_Read\_Dat · 264  
P2\_LIN\_Reset · 262  
P2\_LIN\_Set\_LED · 271
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

**LS-2 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

**MIL-1553 Rev. E**

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- M:** P2\_MIL\_Get\_Register · 329  
P2\_MIL\_Reset · 321  
P2\_MIL\_Set\_LED · 327  
P2\_MIL\_Set\_Register · 328  
P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Init · 322  
P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Message\_Read · 323  
P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_All\_Filters · 325  
P2\_MIL\_SMT\_Set\_Filter · 326
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

**MIO-4 Rev. E**

- A:** P2\_ADC · 39  
P2\_ADC24 · 40  
P2\_ADC\_Read\_Limit · 41  
P2\_ADC\_Set\_Limit · 43
- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D:** P2\_DAC · 133  
P2\_DAC4 · 134  
P2\_DAC4\_Packed · 135
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- M:** P2\_MIO\_Digin\_Long · 32  
P2\_MIO\_Digout · 33  
P2\_MIO\_Digout\_Long · 34  
P2\_MIO\_DigProg · 35  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Latch · 29  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 30  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 31  
P2\_MIO\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 36
- R:** P2\_Read\_ADC · 44  
P2\_Read\_ADC24 · 45  
P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv · 46  
P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv24 · 47
- S:** P2\_Seq\_Init · 49  
P2\_Seq\_Read · 52  
P2\_Seq\_Read24 · 54  
P2\_Seq\_Read\_Packed · 56  
P2\_Seq\_Start · 58  
P2\_Seq\_Wait · 59  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Set\_Mux · 60  
P2\_SE\_Diff · 48  
P2\_Start\_Conv · 61  
P2\_Start\_DAC · 139  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21
- W:** P2\_Wait\_EOC · 62  
P2\_Wait\_Mux · 63  
P2\_Write\_DAC · 140  
P2\_Write\_DAC32 · 145  
P2\_Write\_DAC4 · 141  
P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed · 142



### MIO-4-ET1 Rev. E

**A:** P2\_ADC · 39  
P2\_ADC24 · 40  
P2\_ADC\_Read\_Limit · 41  
P2\_ADC\_Set\_Limit · 43

**C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Cnt\_Clear · 194  
P2\_Cnt\_Enable · 195  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW · 198  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL · 199  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status · 196  
P2\_Cnt\_Latch · 200  
P2\_Cnt\_Mode · 201  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable · 203  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch · 204  
P2\_Cnt\_Read · 205  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register · 207  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch · 209  
P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch · 211

**D:** P2\_DAC · 133  
P2\_DAC4 · 134  
P2\_DAC4\_Packed · 135

**E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12

**M:** P2\_MIO\_Digin\_Long · 32  
P2\_MIO\_Digout · 33  
P2\_MIO\_Digout\_Long · 34  
P2\_MIO\_DigProg · 35  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Latch · 29  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 30  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 31  
P2\_MIO\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 36

**R:** P2\_Read\_ADC · 44  
P2\_Read\_ADC24 · 45  
P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv · 46  
P2\_Read\_ADC\_SConv24 · 47

**S:** P2\_Seq\_Init · 49  
P2\_Seq\_Read · 52  
P2\_Seq\_Read24 · 54  
P2\_Seq\_Read\_Packed · 56  
P2\_Seq\_Start · 58  
P2\_Seq\_Wait · 59  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Set\_Mux · 60  
P2\_SE\_Diff · 48  
P2\_SSI\_Mode · 213  
P2\_SSI\_Read · 214  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits · 217  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock · 218  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay · 219  
P2\_SSI\_Start · 220  
P2\_SSI\_Status · 221  
P2\_Start\_Conv · 61  
P2\_Start\_DAC · 139  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21

**W:** P2\_Wait\_EOC · 62  
P2\_Wait\_Mux · 63  
P2\_Write\_DAC · 140  
P2\_Write\_DAC32 · 145  
P2\_Write\_DAC4 · 141  
P2\_Write\_DAC4\_Packed · 142

### MIO-D12 Rev. E

**C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Cnt\_Clear · 194  
P2\_Cnt\_Enable · 195  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW · 198  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL · 199  
P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status · 196  
P2\_Cnt\_Latch · 200  
P2\_Cnt\_Mode · 201  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable · 203  
P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch · 204  
P2\_Cnt\_Read · 205  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register · 207  
P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch · 209  
P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch · 211

**D:** P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169  
P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Clear · 179  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Empty · 180  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Enable · 181  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 182  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Start · 183  
P2\_Digout\_Fifo\_Write · 184  
P2\_Dig\_Fifo\_Mode · 158

**E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12

**M:** P2\_MIO\_Digin\_Long · 32  
P2\_MIO\_Digout · 33  
P2\_MIO\_Digout\_Long · 34  
P2\_MIO\_DigProg · 35  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Latch · 29  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 30  
P2\_MIO\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 31  
P2\_MIO\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 36

**S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_SSI\_Mode · 213  
P2\_SSI\_Read · 214  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Bits · 217  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Clock · 218  
P2\_SSI\_Set\_Delay · 219  
P2\_SSI\_Start · 220  
P2\_SSI\_Status · 221  
P2\_Sync\_All · 14  
P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17  
P2\_Sync\_Stat · 21



**OPT-16 Rev. E**

- C: P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D: P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171
  - P2\_Digin\_Long · 175
  - P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160
  - P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161
- E: P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S: P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17

**OPT-32-24V Rev. E**

- C: P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D: P2\_Digin\_Edge · 163
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Clear · 164
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Enable · 165
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Full · 166
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read · 167
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Fast · 169
  - P2\_Digin\_Fifo\_Read\_Timer · 171
  - P2\_Digin\_Long · 175
  - P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160
  - P2\_Dig\_Read\_Latch · 161
- E: P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- S: P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17

**Profi-SL Rev. E**

- C: P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- I: P2\_Init\_Profibus · 317
- R: P2\_Run\_Profibus · 319
- S: P2\_Set\_LED · 6

**PWM-16(-I) Rev. E**

- C: P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- E: P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- P: P2\_PWM\_Enable · 223
  - P2\_PWM\_Get\_Status · 224
  - P2\_PWM\_Init · 225
  - P2\_PWM\_Latch · 227
  - P2\_PWM\_Reset · 228
  - P2\_PWM\_Standby\_Value · 229
  - P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch · 230
  - P2\_PWM\_Write\_Latch\_Block · 231
- S: P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17, · 21

**REL-16 Rev. E**

- C: P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- D: P2\_Digout · 176
  - P2\_Digout\_Bits · 177
  - P2\_Digout\_Long · 186
  - P2\_Digout\_Reset · 187
  - P2\_Digout\_Set · 188
  - P2\_Dig\_Latch · 160
  - P2\_Dig\_Write\_Latch · 162
- E: P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G: P2\_Get\_Digout\_Long · 192
- S: P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Sync\_All · 14
  - P2\_Sync\_Enable · 17

**RS422-4 Rev. E**

- C: P2\_Check\_LED · 5
  - P2\_Check\_Shift\_Reg · 303
- E: P2\_Event\_Config · 9
  - P2\_Event\_Enable · 7
  - P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G: P2\_Get\_RS · 304
- R: P2\_Read\_Fifo · 305
  - P2\_RS485\_Send · 309
  - P2\_RS\_Init · 306
  - P2\_RS\_Reset · 308
  - P2\_RS\_Set\_LED · 310
- S: P2\_Set\_LED · 6
  - P2\_Set\_RS · 311
- W: P2\_Write\_Fifo · 312
  - P2\_Write\_Fifo\_Full · 313



## RSxxx-2 Rev. E

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Check\_Shift\_Reg · 303
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_RS · 304
- R:** P2\_Read\_Fifo · 305  
P2\_RS485\_Send · 309  
P2\_RS\_Init · 306  
P2\_RS\_Reset · 308  
P2\_RS\_Set\_LED · 310
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Set\_RS · 311
- W:** P2\_Write\_Fifo · 312  
P2\_Write\_Fifo\_Full · 313

## RSxxx-4 Rev. E

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5  
P2\_Check\_Shift\_Reg · 303
- E:** P2\_Event\_Config · 9  
P2\_Event\_Enable · 7  
P2\_Event\_Read · 12
- G:** P2\_Get\_RS · 304
- R:** P2\_Read\_Fifo · 305  
P2\_RS485\_Send · 309  
P2\_RS\_Init · 306  
P2\_RS\_Reset · 308  
P2\_RS\_Set\_LED · 310
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6  
P2\_Set\_RS · 311
- W:** P2\_Write\_Fifo · 312  
P2\_Write\_Fifo\_Full · 313

## RTD-8 Rev. E

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- R:** P2\_RTD\_Channel\_Config · 273  
P2\_RTD\_Config · 275  
P2\_RTD\_Convert · 276  
P2\_RTD\_Read · 277  
P2\_RTD\_Read8 · 278  
P2\_RTD\_Start · 279  
P2\_RTD\_Status · 281
- S:** P2\_Set\_LED · 6

## SENT-4 Rev. E

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- S:** P2\_SENT\_Check\_Latch · 387  
P2\_SENT\_Clear\_Serial\_Message\_Array · 380  
P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready · 367  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_ChannelState · 368  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_ClockTick · 369  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel1 · 372  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel2 · 374  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Fast\_Channel\_CRC\_OK · 371  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Latch\_Data · 388  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Msg\_Counter · 366  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_PulseCount · 370  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Array · 378  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_CRC\_OK · 375  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Data · 377  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Serial\_Message\_Id · 376  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Version · 365  
P2\_SENT\_Init · 364  
P2\_SENT\_Request\_Latch · 386  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_ClockTick · 383  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_CRC\_Implementation · 381  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Detection · 382  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_PulseCount · 384  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Sensor\_Type · 385  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6

## SENT-4-Out Rev. E

- C:** P2\_Check\_LED · 5
- S:** P2\_SENT\_Command\_Ready · 367  
P2\_SENT\_Config\_Output · 394  
P2\_SENT\_Config\_Serial\_Messages · 395  
P2\_SENT\_Enable\_Channel · 396  
P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Clear · 405  
P2\_SENT\_Fifo\_Empty · 404  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Msg\_Counter · 366  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Output\_Mode · 393  
P2\_SENT\_Get\_Version · 365  
P2\_SENT\_Init · 364  
P2\_SENT\_Invert\_Channel · 397  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel1 · 399  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fast\_Channel2 · 400  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Fifo · 406  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Output\_Mode · 392  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Reserved\_Bits · 398  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Data · 403  
P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern · 401  
P2\_Set\_LED · 6



## SENT-6 Rev. E

- C: [P2\\_Check\\_LED · 5](#)
- S: [P2\\_SENT\\_Check\\_Latch · 387](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Clear\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array · 380](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Command\\_Ready · 367](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ChannelState · 368](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_ClockTick · 369](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel1 · 372](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel2 · 374](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Fast\\_Channel\\_CRC\\_OK · 371](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Latch\\_Data · 388](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Msg\\_Counter · 366](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_PulseCount · 370](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Array · 378](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_CRC\\_OK · 375](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Data · 377](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Serial\\_Message\\_Id · 376](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Get\\_Version · 365](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Init · 364](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Request\\_Latch · 386](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_ClockTick · 383](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_CRC\\_Implementation · 381](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Detection · 382](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_PulseCount · 384](#)
  - [P2\\_SENT\\_Set\\_Sensor\\_Type · 385](#)
  - [P2\\_Set\\_LED · 6](#)

## SG-4/18 Rev. E

- C: [P2\\_Check\\_LED · 5](#)
- R: [P2\\_SG\\_Convert · 296](#)
  - [P2\\_SG\\_Init · 297](#)
  - [P2\\_SG\\_Mode · 291](#)
  - [P2\\_SG\\_Read · 295](#)
  - [P2\\_SG\\_Set\\_Gain · 300](#)
  - [P2\\_SG\\_Start · 293](#)
  - [P2\\_SG\\_Wait · 294](#)
  - [P2\\_SG\\_Zero · 299](#)
- S: [P2\\_Set\\_LED · 6](#)

## SPI-2-D Rev. E

- C: [P2\\_Check\\_LED · 5](#)
- D: [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge · 163](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear · 164](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable · 165](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full · 166](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read · 167](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Fast · 169](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer · 171](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Long · 175](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout · 176](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits · 177](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Clear · 179](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Empty · 180](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Enable · 181](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer · 182](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start · 183](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write · 184](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Long · 186](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Reset · 187](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Set · 188](#)
  - [P2\\_DigProg · 189](#)
  - [P2\\_DigProg\\_Bits · 190](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode · 158](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch · 160](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch · 161](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch · 162](#)
- E: [P2\\_Event\\_Config · 9](#)
  - [P2\\_Event\\_Enable · 7](#)
  - [P2\\_Event\\_Read · 12](#)
- G: [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long · 192](#)
- S: [P2\\_Set\\_LED · 6](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Config · 410](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config · 412](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Static\\_Input · 423](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32 · 421](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value64 · 422](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Clk\\_Wait · 424](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32 · 416](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value64 · 417](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start · 418](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status · 419](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Mode · 409](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Clear\\_Fifo · 433](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config · 426](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Full · 430](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read · 431](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Empty · 429](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Write · 427](#)



## **SPI-2-T Rev. E**

- C:** [P2\\_Check\\_LED · 5](#)
- D:** [P2\\_Digin\\_Edge · 163](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Clear · 164](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Enable · 165](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Full · 166](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read · 167](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Fast · 169](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer · 171](#)
  - [P2\\_Digin\\_Long · 175](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout · 176](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits · 177](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Clear · 179](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Empty · 180](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Enable · 181](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Read\\_Timer · 182](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Start · 183](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Fifo\\_Write · 184](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Long · 186](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Reset · 187](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Set · 188](#)
  - [P2\\_DigProg · 189](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Fifo\\_Mode · 158](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Latch · 160](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Read\\_Latch · 161](#)
  - [P2\\_Dig\\_Write\\_Latch · 162](#)
- E:** [P2\\_Event\\_Config · 9](#)
  - [P2\\_Event\\_Enable · 7](#)
  - [P2\\_Event\\_Read · 12](#)
- G:** [P2\\_Get\\_Digout\\_Long · 192](#)
- S:** [P2\\_Set\\_LED · 6](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Config · 410](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Config · 412](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Static\\_Input · 423](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value32 · 421](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Get\\_Value64 · 422](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Clk\\_Wait · 424](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value32 · 416](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Set\\_Value64 · 417](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Start · 418](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Master\\_Status · 419](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Mode · 409](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Clear\\_Fifo · 433](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_Config · 426](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Full · 430](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_InFifo\\_Read · 431](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Empty · 429](#)
  - [P2\\_SPI\\_Slave\\_OutFifo\\_Write · 427](#)

## **TC-8-ISO Rev. E**

- S:** [P2\\_Sync\\_All · 14](#)
- T:** [P2\\_TC\\_Latch · 282](#)
  - [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch · 283](#)
  - [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch4 · 285](#)
  - [P2\\_TC\\_Read\\_Latch8 · 287](#)
  - [P2\\_TC\\_Set\\_Rate · 289](#)

## **TRA-16 Rev. E**

- C:** [P2\\_Check\\_LED · 5](#)
- D:** [P2\\_Digout · 176](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Bits · 177](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Long · 186](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Reset · 187](#)
  - [P2\\_Digout\\_Set · 188](#)
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### A.3 Thematic Instruction List

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#### Analog Inputs (fast ADC)

<a href="#">P2_ADCF</a>	executes a complete measurement on a Fast-ADC. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.
<a href="#">P2_ADCF24</a>	executes a complete measurement on a Fast-ADC. The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.
<a href="#">P2_ADCF_Mode</a>	sets the working mode for all channels of the selected modules.
<a href="#">P2_ADCF_Read_Limit</a>	reads the limit-overflow and -underrun flags of all F-ADCs on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_ADCF_Read_Min_Max4</a>	returns the minimum and maximum values of F-ADC 1...4 of the specified module in an array.
<a href="#">P2_ADCF_Read_Min_Max8</a>	returns the minimum and maximum values of F-ADC 1...8 of the specified module in an array.
<a href="#">P2_ADCF_Reset_Min_Max</a>	resets the minimum and maximum values of selected channels of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_ADCF_Set_Limit</a>	sets the upper and lower limit for one F-ADC of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF</a>	reads out the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF24</a>	reads out the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF32</a>	reads the conversion result from 2 consecutive F-ADCs of the specified module and returns them in a single 32-bit value.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF4</a>	reads out the conversion results from the first 4 F-ADC of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF4_24B</a>	reads out the conversion results from the first 4 F-ADC of the specified module. The return values have a resolution of 24 bits.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF4_Packed</a>	reads out the conversion results from the first 4 F-ADC of the specified module.



<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF8</a>	reads out the conversion results from all 8 F-ADCs of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF8_24B</a>	reads out the conversion results from all 8 F-ADC of the specified module. The return values have a resolution of 24 bits.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF8_Packed</a>	reads out the conversion results from all 8 F-ADC of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF_SConv</a>	reads the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF_SConv24</a>	reads the conversion result from an F-ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.
<a href="#">P2_Read_ADCF_SConv32</a>	reads the conversion results from 2 F-ADCs of the specified module and returns them in a 32-bit value.
<a href="#">P2_Set_Gain</a>	sets the operating mode of a channel on the selected module and thus the gain and measurement range.
<a href="#">P2_Start_ConvF</a>	starts the conversion on one or more F-ADCs of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Wait_EOCF</a>	waits until the end of conversion on all F-ADCs of the specified module.

## Analog Inputs (fast ADC, Burst)

<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked1</a>	copies an amount of the last measured values of a channel from the memory of the specified module into an array.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked2</a>	copies an amount of the last measurement values of 2 channels from the memory of the specified module into 2 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked4</a>	copies an amount of the last measurement values of 4 channels from the memory of the specified module into 4 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Unpacked8</a>	copies an amount of the last measurement values of 8 channels from the memory of the specified module into 8 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Init</a>	sets the parameters for a burst-measurement sequence on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Read</a>	copies 32-bit values from the memory of the specified module into a specified array.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Read_Index</a>	returns the address in the module memory, where the last measurement values have been stored.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked1</a>	copies the measurement values of a channel into a specified array.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked2</a>	copies the measurement values of 2 channels from the memory of the specified module into 2 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked4</a>	copies the measurement values of 4 channels from the memory of the specified module into 4 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Read_Unpacked8</a>	copies the measurement values of 8 channels from the memory of the specified module into 8 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Reset</a>	resets the data pointer of burst sequences on all specified modules.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Start</a>	starts the burst measurement sequence on all specified modules at the same time.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Status</a>	determines the number of burst measurements, which are still to execute on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_Stop</a>	stops a running burst-measurement sequence on all specified modules at the same time.
<a href="#">P2_Set_Average_Filter</a>	determines if the module calculates an average and of how many values the average is calculated.

## Analog Inputs (Fast-ADC, Burst)

<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked1</a>	<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked8</a> copies an amount of measurement values of 8 channels from the given address of the module memory into 8 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked2</a>	<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked8</a> copies an amount of measurement values of 8 channels from the given address of the module memory into 8 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked4</a>	<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked8</a> copies an amount of measurement values of 8 channels from the given address of the module memory into 8 arrays.
<a href="#">P2_Burst_CRead_Pos_Unpacked8</a>	copies an amount of measurement values of 8 channels from the given address of the module memory into 8 arrays.

## Analog Inputs (multiplexer)

<a href="#">P2_ADC</a>	runs a complete conversion on an ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.
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P2_ADC24	runs a complete conversion on an ADC of the specified module. The return value is formatted to 24 bit.
P2_ADC_Read_Limit	returns the flags of limit-overflow and -underrun from 16 ADCs of the specified module.
P2_ADC_Set_Limit	sets the upper and lower limit for one ADC of the specified module.
P2_Read_ADC	returns the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 16 bit.
P2_Read_ADC24	returns the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module. The return value has a resolution of 24 bit.
P2_Read_ADC_SConv	reads out the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.
P2_Read_ADC_SConv24	reads the conversion result from an ADC of the specified module and immediately starts a new conversion.
P2_Seq_Init	initializes the sequential control of the specified module.
P2_Seq_Read	reads a given number of values (16 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.
P2_Seq_Read24	reads a given number of values (18 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.
P2_Seq_Read_Packed	reads an even number of value pairs (16 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.
P2_Seq_Start	starts the sequence control on all selected modules at the same time.
P2_Seq_Wait	waits until the sequence control has converted and stored all channels of the channel group on the specified module.
P2_Set_Mux	sets the multiplexer of the specified module to the selected input and to the selected gain.
P2_SE_Diff	sets the operating mode single ended or differential for all analog inputs of the specified module.
P2_Start_Conv	starts the conversion on the specified module.
P2_Wait_EOC	waits for the end of conversion on the specified module.
P2_Wait_Mux	waits for the end of the multiplexer settling on the specified module.

## Analog Outputs

P2_DAC	outputs an (analog) voltage on the channel of the specified module, that corresponds to the indicated digital value.
P2_DAC1_DIO	outputs an (analog) voltage on the DAC channel 1 and sets or clears the digital outputs of the specified module.
P2_DAC4	outputs 4 digital values from an array on the DAC 1...4 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.
P2_DAC4_Packed	outputs 4 packed digital values from an array on the DAC 1...4 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.
P2_DAC8	outputs 8 digital values from an array on the DAC 1...8 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.
P2_DAC8_Packed	outputs 8 packed digital values from an array on the DAC 1...8 of the specified module as (analog) voltages.
P2_DAC_Ramp_Buffer_Free	returns if the buffer for ramp output is free.
P2_DAC_Ramp_Status	returns if a voltage ramp is being output.
P2_DAC_Ramp_Stop	stops a ramp output immediately.
P2_DAC_Ramp_Write	defines the parameters for the output of the next voltage ramp and starts the DAC output.
P2_Start_DAC	starts the conversion or output of all DAC on the specified module
P2_Write_DAC	writes a digital value into the output register of a DAC on the specified module.
P2_Write_DAC32	copies two 16 Bit values from a 32 Bit value into the output registers of a DAC pair of the specified module.
P2_Write_DAC4	writes 4 digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...4 of the specified module.
P2_Write_DAC4_Packed	writes 4 packed digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...4 of the specified module.



- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8](#) writes 8 digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...8 of the specified module.
- [P2\\_Write\\_DAC8\\_Packed](#) writes 8 packed digital values from an array into the output registers of the DAC 1...8 of the specified module.

## Bus type: ARINC 429

- [ARINC\\_Create\\_Value32](#) creates a 32-bit value from the components SSM, SDI, data value, and label.
- [ARINC\\_Split\\_Value32](#) splits a 32-bit ARINC value into its components label, SSM, SDI, data value, and parity bit.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Receive](#) configures the receive settings on the specified ARINC module.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Config\\_Transmit](#) configures the transmitter settings on the specified ARINC module.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Read\\_Receive\\_Fifo](#) [P2\\_ARINC\\_Receive\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) returns if the receiver Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is empty.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Receive\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) returns if the receiver Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is empty.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Reset](#) runs a master reset on the ARINC interface of the specified module.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Set\\_Labels](#) [P2\\_ARINC\\_Receive\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) returns if the receiver Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is empty.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Enable](#) enables or disables transmitting from the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on a specified module.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Empty](#) returns if the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is empty.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Transmit\\_Fifo\\_Full](#) returns if the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module is full.
- [P2\\_ARINC\\_Write\\_Transmit\\_Fifo](#) writes a 32-bit value into the transmitter Fifo of the ARINC interface on the specified module.

## Bus type: CAN

- [CAN\\_Msg](#) is a one-dimensional array consisting of 9 elements, where the message objects of the CAN bus are saved during sending and receiving.
- [P2\\_CAN\\_Interrupt\\_Source](#) returns the CAN channels, which have generated an event signal (interrupt).
- [P2\\_CAN\\_Set\\_LED](#) switches the additional LED of a CAN channel on (with color) or off.
- [P2\\_En\\_Interrupt](#) configures a message object of the specified module to generate an event signal (interrupt) when a message arrives.
- [P2\\_En\\_Receive](#) enables a message object on the specified module to receive messages.
- [P2\\_En\\_Transmit](#) enables a message object on the specified module to transmit messages.
- [P2\\_Get\\_CAN\\_Reg](#) returns the contents of a specified register on a CAN controller on the specified module.
- [P2\\_Init\\_CAN](#) initializes one of the CAN controllers on the specified module and sets it into an initial status.
- [P2\\_Read\\_Msg](#) returns the information if a new message in a message object of one of the CAN controllers on the module has been received.
- [P2\\_Read\\_Msg\\_Con](#) returns the information if a new message in a message object of one of the CAN controllers on the module has been received.
- [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Baudrate](#) sets the baud rate on one of the controllers on the specified module and returns the status information.
- [P2\\_Set\\_CAN\\_Reg](#) writes a value in a register of the selected CAN controller on the specified module.
- [P2\\_Transmit](#) reads the data from the array `CAN_Msg`. As soon as the message object in one of the CAN controllers has access rights to the CAN bus, the message is sent.
- [P2\\_Transmit\\_Status](#) returns if a message object is ready to send.

## Bus type: EtherCAT

- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_State](#) returns the operation mode of the EtherCAT interface.
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Get\\_Version](#) returns the version of the EtherCAT interface.
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Init](#) initializes the EtherCAT Slave.
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Read\\_Data\\_16F](#) reads 16 Float values from the EtherCAT slave and returns them in an array.
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Read\\_Data\\_16L](#) reads 16 Long values from the EtherCAT slave and returns them in an array.
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Set\\_Mode](#) sets the data transfer mode of the EtherCAT slave.
- [P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16F](#) writes 16 Float values from an array to the EtherCAT slave.



[P2\\_ECAT\\_Write\\_Data\\_16L](#) writes 16 Long values from an array to the EtherCAT slave.

### Bus type: FlexRay

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Get\\_Version](#) returns the version number of the FlexRay interface.

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Init](#) initializes the data transfer between ADwin CPU and the FlexRay interface on a specified module.

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Read\\_Word](#) returns a 16-bit value from a FlexRay controller on the specified module.

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Reset](#) resets a FlexRay controller on the specified module.

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Set\\_LED](#) switches a channel LED of a FlexRay controller on the specified module on or off.

[P2\\_FlexRay\\_Write\\_Word](#) writes a 16 bit value to an address in a FlexRay controller of the specified module.

### Bus type: LIN

[P2\\_LIN\\_Ch\\_Read\\_Cnt](#) returns the number of transferred messages of a LIN interface.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Get\\_Version](#) returns the version number of the LIN interface.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init](#) initializes the data transfer between ADwin CPU and the LIN interface on a specified module.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Apply](#) activates the initialization data given with [P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#) for all LIN interfaces.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Init\\_Write](#) sets baudrate and operating mode for a specified LIN interface.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Read\\_Status](#) returns the status of a message box of a LIN interface.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Transmit](#) sends a header and the identifier of a message box to the LIN bus. To use only with operating mode LIN master.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Msg\\_Write](#) configures a message box of a LIN interface for send or receive.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Read\\_Dat](#) reads the data of a message box or the status of a LIN interface and writes the result into an array.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Reset](#) resets all LIN interfaces, either all settings (start-up status) or LIN-internal counters only.

[P2\\_LIN\\_Set\\_LED](#) switches the additional LED of a LIN interface on (with color) or off.

### Bus type: MIL STD 1553

[P2\\_MIL\\_Get\\_Register](#) returns a register value from the MIL interface on the specified module.

[P2\\_MIL\\_Reset](#) initializes the MIL interface on the specified module and resets all registers to the default value.

[P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_LED](#) switches the additional LEDs of the MIL interface on the specified module on or off.

[P2\\_MIL\\_Set\\_Register](#) sets a register value in the MIL interface on the specified module.

[P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Init](#) initializes the 16-bit simple monitoring terminal mode (SMT) for both buses A and B on the specified module.

[P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Message\\_Read](#) reads Command Buffer and Data Buffer Block of the recently recorded MIL message on the specified module.

[P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_All\\_Filters](#) enables or disables filtering of all receive and transmit subaddresses of all remote terminals for the MIL interface on the specified module.

[P2\\_MIL\\_SMT\\_Set\\_Filter](#) enables or disables filtering of all receive and transmit subaddresses of a single remote terminal for the MIL interface on the specified module.

### Bus type: Profibus

[P2\\_Init\\_Profibus](#) initializes the Profibus Slave.

[P2\\_Run\\_Profibus](#) exchanges data with the Profibus Slave.

### Bus type: RSxxx

[P2\\_Check\\_Shift\\_Reg](#) returns, if all data has been sent, which was written into the send-Fifo of the channel on the specified module.

[P2\\_Get\\_RS](#) reads out the controller register on the specified module.

[P2\\_Read\\_Fifo](#) reads a value from the input Fifo of a specified channel on the specified module.

[P2\\_RS485\\_Send](#) determines the transfer direction for a specified channel on the specified module.

[P2\\_RS\\_Init](#) initializes one channel on the specified module.

[P2\\_RS\\_Reset](#) executes a hardware reset on the specified module and deletes the settings for all channels.

[P2\\_RS\\_Set\\_LED](#) switches the additional LED of a RSxxx channel on (with color) or off.



<a href="#">P2_Set_RS</a>	writes a value into a specified register on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Write_Fifo</a>	writes a value into the send-Fifo of a specified channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Write_Fifo_Full</a>	returns if there is at least one free element in the send-Fifo of a specified channel on the specified module.

## Bus type: SENT

<a href="#">P2_SENT_Check_Latch</a>	returns whether the latch contains data of the requested SENT channels.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Clear_Serial_Message_Array</a>	clears the buffered pattern of serial messages of a SENT channel.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Command_Ready</a>	returns whether the SENT interface on the specified module is ready to process the next command.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Config_Output</a>	does the basic settings for a SENT output channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Config_Serial_Messages</a>	configures the sending format for serial messages on a SENT channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Enable_Channel</a>	enables or disables a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Fifo_Clear</a>	initializes the write and read pointer of the output Fifo of a SENT channel.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Fifo_Empty</a>	returns the number of free elements in the output Fifo of a SENT channel.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_ChannelState</a>	returns the receive modes of the SENT channels of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_ClockTick</a>	returns the clock tick of a SENT input channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel1</a>	reads the first 12 bit value from a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel2</a>	reads the second 12 bit value from a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Fast_Channel_CRC_OK</a>	returns the result of the CRC check for the signals of a SENT message on a channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Latch_Data</a>	reads data of a SENT message of a SENT channel from the latch buffer.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Msg_Counter</a>	returns the number of sent / received messages on the specified SENT channel.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Output_Mode</a>	returns the output mode of all SENT channels on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_PulseCount</a>	returns the number of pulses in a SENT message on an input channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Array</a>	returns a complete pattern of serial messages from a channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_CRC_OK</a>	returns the result of the CRC check for the serial message on a channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Data</a>	returns the data value of a serial message from a channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Serial_Message_Id</a>	returns the ID of a serial message from a channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Get_Version</a>	returns the version of the SENT interface on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Init</a>	initializes the data transfer between ADwin CPU and the SENT interface on a specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Invert_Channel</a>	inverts all output levels of the SENT channels of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Request_Latch</a>	requests to buffer the data of selected SENT channels on the specified once in a latch buffer.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_ClockTick</a>	switches a SENT channel on the specified module to read mode with the specified clock tick.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_CRC_Implementation</a>	sets the checksum implementation type of a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_Detection</a>	sets a SENT channel of the specified module to detection mode.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_Fast_Channel1</a>	sets the first 12 bit value in a SENT message for a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_Fast_Channel2</a>	sets the second 12 bit value in a SENT message for a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_Fifo</a>	writes new data into the output Fifo of a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_Output_Mode</a>	sets the output mode for a SENT channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_PulseCount</a>	sets if a pause pulse is expected in SENT messages of an input channel of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SENT_Set_Reserved_Bits</a>	sets the reserved bits of the status nibble for a SENT channel on the specified module.



**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Sensor\_Type** sets the expected sensor type for the SENT messages on an input channel of the specified module.

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Data** changes a data value in the defined message pattern for serial messages on a SENT channel.

**P2\_SENT\_Set\_Serial\_Message\_Pattern** defines a pattern of serial messages for a SENT channel.

## Bus type: SPI

**P2\_SPI\_Config** configures an SPI interface of the specified module, for both master and slave.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Config** sets (additional) properties of an SPI interface of the specified module.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Static\_Input** returns the level of the data line of the SPI bus.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value32** reads a (already received) SPI message of up to 32 bits from the input of the SPI interface.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Get\_Value64** reads a (already received) SPI message of up to 64 bits from the input of the SPI interface.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Clk\_Wait** inserts several waiting times after a selectable number of clocks into the clock signal of the specified SPI master.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value32** provides an SPI message of up to 32-bit length at the master output.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Set\_Value64** provides an SPI message of up to 64-bit length at the master output.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Start** starts the data transfer via SPI bus. If configured the slave select line of the SPI master is activated automatically.

**P2\_SPI\_Master\_Status** returns if the data transfer of a SPI master is active or inactive.

**P2\_SPI\_Mode** sets the operating mode (SPI master / SPI slave / digital module) of the specified module.

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Clear\_Fifo** clears the input Fifo and/or the output Fifo of an SPI slave.

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_Config** sets (additional) properties of an SPI slave interface of the module.

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_InFifo\_Full** returns the number of used values (=received 32-bit values) in the input Fifo.

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_InFifo\_Read** reads several 32-bit values as SPI messages from the input Fifo of an SPI slave.

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Empty** returns the number of unused values in the output Fifo of an SPI slave.

**P2\_SPI\_Slave\_OutFifo\_Write** writes several 32-bit values as SPI messages into the output Fifo of an SPI slave.

## Counters

**P2\_Cnt\_Clear** sets the counter values of one or more counters to 0 (zero), according to the given bit pattern.

**P2\_Cnt\_Enable** enables or disables the counters selected by pattern.

**P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW** returns frequency and duty cycle of a PWM counter.

**P2\_Cnt\_Get\_PW\_HL** returns a stored high and low time of a PWM counter.

**P2\_Cnt\_Get\_Status** returns the counter status register of one counter.

**P2\_Cnt\_Latch** transfers the current counter values of one or more counters into the relevant Latch A, depending on the bit pattern.

**P2\_Cnt\_Mode** defines the operating mode of one counter.

**P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Enable** enables or disables the counters selected by pattern.

**P2\_Cnt\_PW\_Latch** copies the value of one or more PWM counters into a buffer.

**P2\_Cnt\_Read4** transfers a current counter value into Latch A and returns the value.

**P2\_Cnt\_Read** transfers a current counter value into Latch A and returns the value.

**P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Int\_Register** returns the content of a counter register.

**P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch4** returns the values of 4 counter latches in an array.

**P2\_Cnt\_Read\_Latch** returns the value of a counter's Latch A.

**P2\_Cnt\_Sync\_Latch** copies the contents of selected counters and PWM counters into latches.

## CPU digital channels

**CPU\_Digin (T11, T12)** Processors since T11. CPU\_Digin returns, whether an edge was detected at the input DIG I/O of the processor module since the previous call.

**CPU\_Digout** sets a DIG I/O output of the processor module to the selected TTL level.

**CPU\_Dig\_IO\_Config** configures all DIG I/O channels of the processor module.

**CPU\_Event\_Config** configures the Event In channel of the processor module.



## Digital Inputs/Outputs

P2_Digin_Long	returns the status of the inputs (bits 31...00) of the specified module as bit pattern.
P2_Digout	sets a single output of the specified module to the level "high" or "low". All other outputs remain unchanged.
P2_Digout_Bits	sets the specified outputs of the specified module to the levels "high" or "low".
P2_Digout_Long	sets or clears all outputs on the specified module via the passed 32 bit value.
P2_Digout_Reset	sets the specified outputs of the specified module to the level "low".
P2_Digout_Set	sets the specified outputs of the specified module to the level "high".
P2_DigProg	programs the digital channels 0...31 of the specified module as inputs or outputs in groups of 8.
P2_DigProg_Bits	programs the digital channels of the specified module as inputs or outputs.
P2_Digprog_Set_IO_Level	P2_Digprog_Get_IO_Level returns the set voltage level of a digital channel group.
P2_Dig_Latch	transfers digital information from the inputs to the input latches and from the output latches to the outputs on the specified module.
P2_Dig_Read_Latch	returns the bits from the latch register for the digital inputs of the specified module.
P2_Dig_Write_Latch	writes a 32 bit value into the latch register for the digital outputs on the specified module.
P2_Get_Digout_Long	returns the contents of the output latch (register for digital outputs) on the specified module.
P2_Comp_Filter_Init	sets the filter duration for all comparators on the specified module.
P2_Comp_Init	sets the operating mode for the comparators of a channel group on the specified module.
P2_Comp_Set	sets the comparator thresholds of a channel group on the specified module.
P2_Digin_Edge	returns whether a positive or negative edge has occurred on digital inputs of the specified module.
P2_Digin_Fifo_Clear	clears the FIFO of edge detection unit on the specified module.
P2_Digin_Fifo_Enable	determines, which input channels of the specified module the edge detection unit will monitor.
P2_Digin_Fifo_Full	returns the number of saved value pairs in the FIFO of the edge detection unit.
P2_Digin_Fifo_Read	reads the value pairs from the FIFO of the edge detection unit and writes them into 2 arrays.
P2_Digin_Fifo_Read_Fast	P2_Digin_Fifo_Read reads the value pairs from the FIFO of the edge detection unit and writes them into 2 arrays.
P2_Digin_Fifo_Read_Timer	returns the current value of the timer on the specified module.
P2_Digin_Filter_Init	sets the filter duration for all digital inputs on the specified module.
P2_Digout_Fifo_Clear	stops the edge output and clears the edge output FIFO on the specified module.
P2_Digout_Fifo_Empty	returns the number of free value pairs in the edge output FIFO.
P2_Digout_Fifo_Enable	sets the output channels of the specified module where edges are output.
P2_Digout_Fifo_Read_Timer	returns the current counter value on the specified module.
P2_Digout_Fifo_Start	starts the edge output on the specified modules.
P2_Digout_Fifo_Write	writes value pairs into the output edge FIFO.
P2_Dig_Fifo_Mode	sets the FIFO operation mode on the specified module, input with edge detection or edge output.

## Multi-I/O

P2_MIO_Digin_Long	returns the status of the inputs (bits 7...0) of the specified module as bit pattern
P2_MIO_Digout	sets a single output of the specified module to the level "high" or "low". All other outputs remain unchanged.
P2_MIO_Digout_Long	sets or clears all outputs on the specified module.
P2_MIO_DigProg	programs the digital channels 0...7 of the specified module as inputs or outputs in groups of 4.
P2_MIO_Dig_Latch	transfers digital information from the inputs to the input latches and/or from the output latches to the outputs on the specified module.
P2_MIO_Dig_Read_Latch	returns the bits from the latch register for the digital inputs of the specified module.
P2_MIO_Dig_Write_Latch	writes a 32 bit value into the latch register for the digital outputs on the specified module.
P2_MIO_Get_Digout_Long	returns the contents of the output latch (register for digital outputs) on the specified module.



**PWM outputs**

<a href="#">P2_PWM_Enable</a>	enables or disables one or more PWM outputs.
<a href="#">P2_PWM_Get_Status</a>	returns the operation status of all PWM outputs.
<a href="#">P2_PWM_Init</a>	sets the defaults for one PWM output.
<a href="#">P2_PWM_Latch</a>	enables frequency and duty cycle of one or more PWM outputs to be output.
<a href="#">P2_PWM_Reset</a>	stops the output of one or more PWM outputs immediately.
<a href="#">P2_PWM_Standby_Value</a>	sets the default TTL levels for all PWM outputs.
<a href="#">P2_PWM_Write_Latch</a>	writes frequency and duty cycle into the latch register.
<a href="#">P2_PWM_Write_Latch_Block</a>	writes frequency and duty cycle for several PWM outputs into the latch registers.

**SSI decoder**

<a href="#">P2_SSI_Mode</a>	sets the modes of all SSI decoders on the specified module, either "single shot" (read out once) or "continuous" (read out continuously).
<a href="#">P2_SSI_Read</a>	returns the last saved counter value of a specified SSI counter on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SSI_Read2</a>	returns the last saved counter values of both SSI counters on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SSI_Set_Bits</a>	sets for an SSI counter on the specified module the amount of bits, which generate a complete encoder value.
<a href="#">P2_SSI_Set_Clock</a>	sets the clock rate (approx. 6.1kHz to 12.5MHz) on the specified module, with which the decoder is clocked.
<a href="#">P2_SSI_Set_Delay</a>	sets the waiting time between reading two encoder values for one SSI-decoder on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SSI_Start</a>	starts the reading of one or both SSI decoders on the specified module (only in mode "single shot").
<a href="#">P2_SSI_Status</a>	returns the current read-status on the specified module for a specified decoder.

**Strain gage**

<a href="#">P2_SG_Convert</a>	calculates the appropriate voltage from the digital value of a strain gage.
<a href="#">P2_SG_Init</a>	sets gain factor and filter frequency of the bridge voltage and the excitation voltage of the strain gage.
<a href="#">P2_SG_Mode</a>	sets the operating mode for strain gage on the selected module and selects the channels to be measured.
<a href="#">P2_SG_Read</a>	reads a given number of values (24 Bit) from the specified module and copies them into a destination array.
<a href="#">P2_SG_Set_Gain</a>	calibrates the gain factor of a strain gage channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SG_Start</a>	starts the sequence control on all selected modules at the same time.
<a href="#">P2_SG_Wait</a>	waits until the sequence control has converted and stored all channels of the channel group on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_SG_Zero</a>	does a zero balance for a strain gage channel on the specified module.

**System**

<a href="#">P2_Check_LED</a>	returns the status of the LED (on top of the front panel) of the module.
<a href="#">P2_Event2_Config</a>	configures the pre-processing of event signals on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Event_Config</a>	configures the external event input of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Event_Enable</a>	enables or disables an external event input on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Event_Read</a>	returns the current TTL level at the event inputs of the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Sync_Mode</a>	enables or disables the synchronization (of conversions) with other modules as master or as slave.
<a href="#">P2_Set_LED</a>	switches the LED (on top of the front panel) on or off.
<a href="#">P2_Sync_All</a>	starts a specified action synchronically on the selected modules.
<a href="#">P2_Sync_Enable</a>	enables or disables the synchronizing option for selected inputs, outputs or function groups on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_Sync_Stat</a>	returns the settings of the synchronizing option of the specified module.



## Temperature Inputs

<a href="#">P2_RTD_Channel_Config</a>	sets the temperature measuring mode for a certain channel on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_RTD_Config</a>	initializes the temperature measurement on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_RTD_Convert</a>	calculates the resistance or the temperature in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit from the measured digital value of a temperature sensor.
<a href="#">P2_RTD_Read</a>	returns the current digital measurement value of a temperature sensor at the specified channel on the module.
<a href="#">P2_RTD_Read8</a>	returns the current digital measurement values of temperature sensors at all channels on the module.
<a href="#">P2_RTD_Start</a>	starts the temperature measurement cycle on all specified modules at the same time.
<a href="#">P2_RTD_Status</a>	returns the status of temperature measurement cycle in "single shot" mode on the specified module.
<a href="#">P2_TC_Latch</a>	copies the current voltage values at the inputs into latches.
<a href="#">P2_TC_Read_Latch</a>	returns the thermo voltage ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) or temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of the selected channel of the module.
<a href="#">P2_TC_Read_Latch4</a>	returns the thermo voltage ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) or temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of the channels 1...4 of the module.
<a href="#">P2_TC_Read_Latch8</a>	returns the thermo voltage ( $\mu\text{V}$ ) or temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of the channels 1...8 of the module.
<a href="#">P2_TC_Set_Rate</a>	sets the sampling rate of the selected module.