

## Sommario

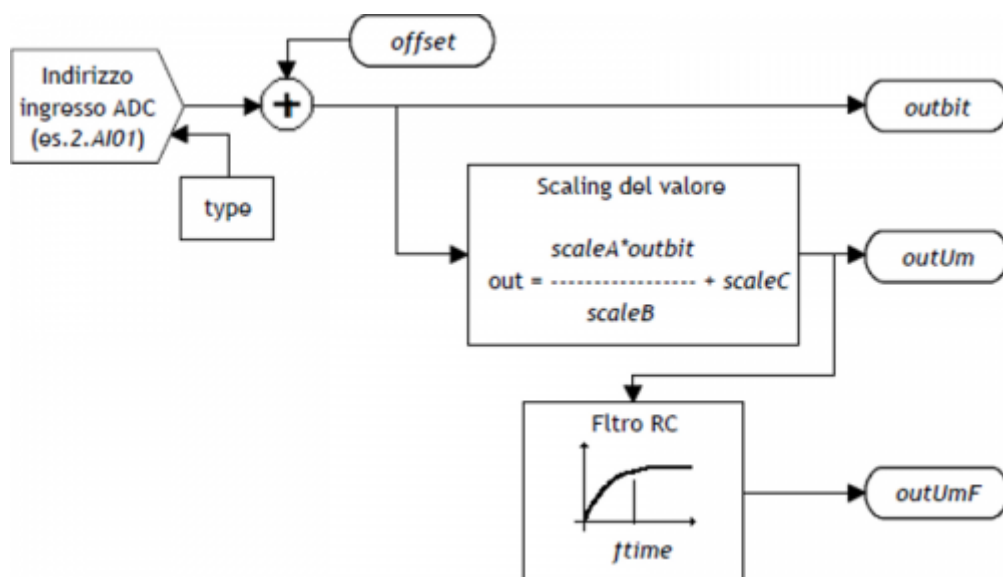
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## DEVICE ANINP2

### 1. Introduction

- The device manage the reading and processing of an analog input.
- The read data is a word to signed 16-bit which you can add an offset, enter a scaling factor and activate a low-pass RC filter type software.
- Input resolution specifications are listed in the file adapter of the card.
- The outputs can be programmed to perform comparisons on analogue input



#### 1.1 Installation

Device declaration in the configuration unit. In the configuration unit, the BUS section must be declared so that they are present the hardware resources required for the implementation of the ANINP2 device. Must be at least one analog input with 16-bit resolution.

In the INTDEVICE section of the configuration unit must be to add the following definition:

```

-----
; Devices Declaration
-----
INTDEVICE
<device name>  ANINP2  Tcamp  IChn  Type  Out1 Out2

```

where:

<device name>	The name assigned to the device
ANINP2	Keyword that identifies the device analog input
Tcamp	Time sampling device (1÷255 ms)
IChn	Address ADC input
Type	ID number input type (refer to technical data sheet hardware)
Out1	1 Output Address of comparison (to prevent the device uses this resource to put the X.X character)
Out2	2 Output Address of comparison (to prevent the device uses this resource to put the X.X character)

#### 1.2 Example

```

-----
; Device declaration
-----
INTDEVICE
Axis_X  ANINP2  2  2.AI01  1  2.OUT01  2.OUT02

```

#### 1.3 Operation

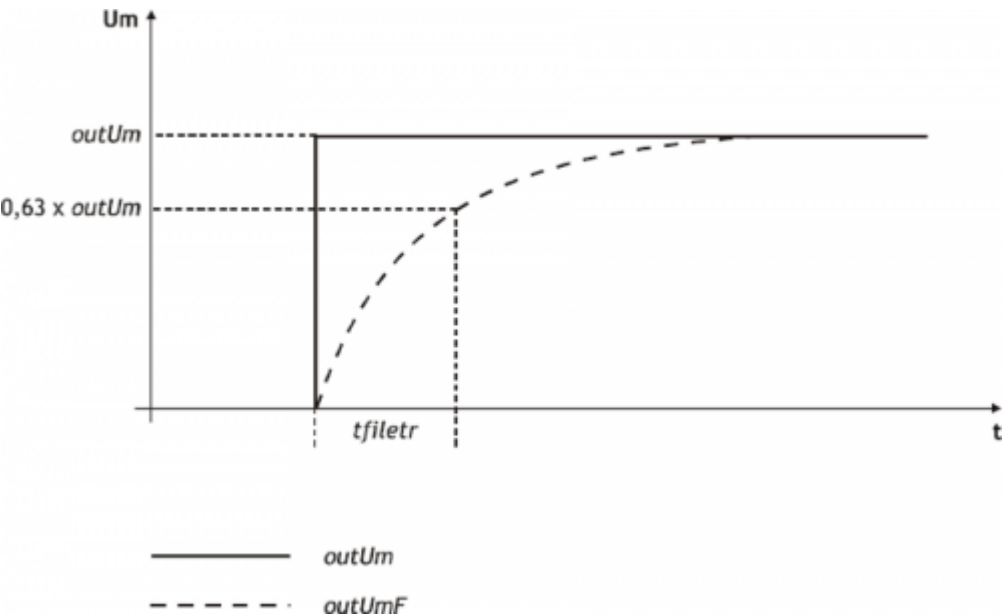
When the system is powered, the device checks the correct input type declaration to use defined in configuration (Type) unit. If the channel diagnostics ends successfully, data is upgraded on the basis of sampling time. If errors or inaccuracies are found, the *st\_errcfg* state is set to one and the value of the *outbit* variable is forced to zero. The conversion of the data output from the (*outbit*) device, in the unit of measure required by your application, is performed using scale factors (*scaleA*, *scaleB* e *scaleC*) according to the formula:

**$outUm = (scaleA \times outbit / scaleB) + scaleC$**

In addition to this updated release based on the sample time of the device, is available the *outUmF* output, filtered using a programmable charge time (in ms).

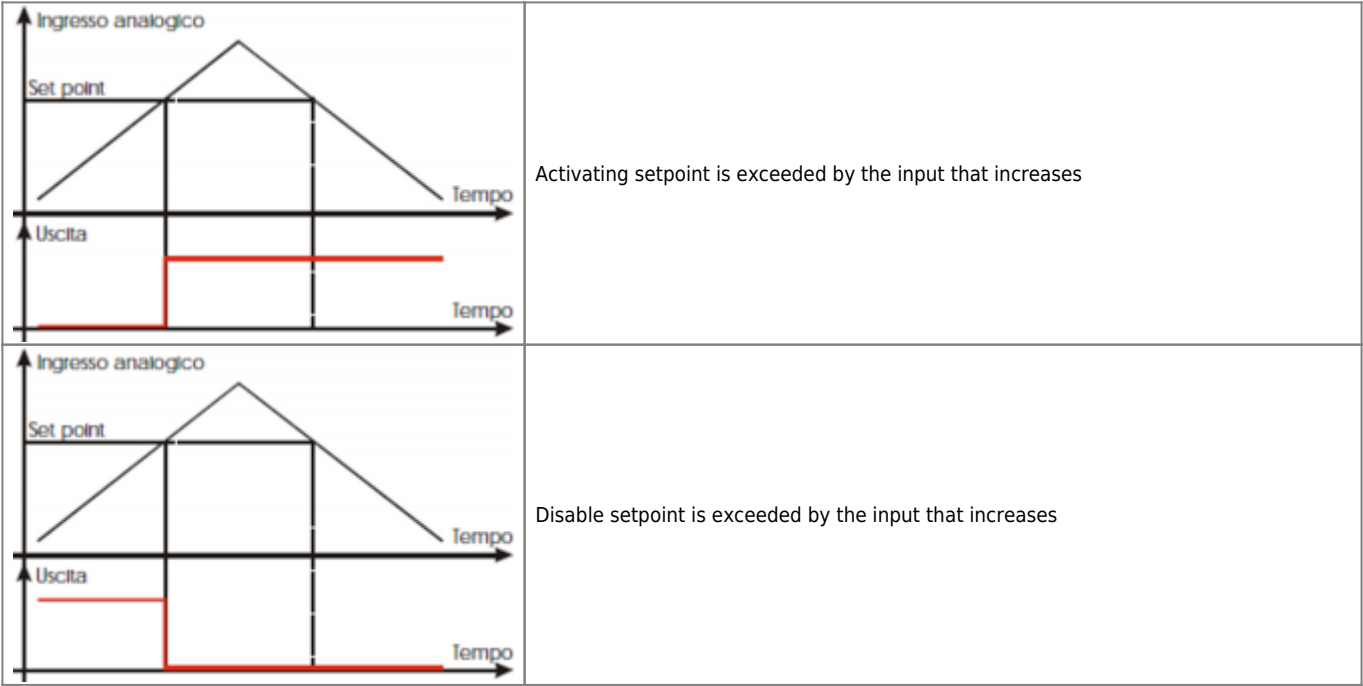


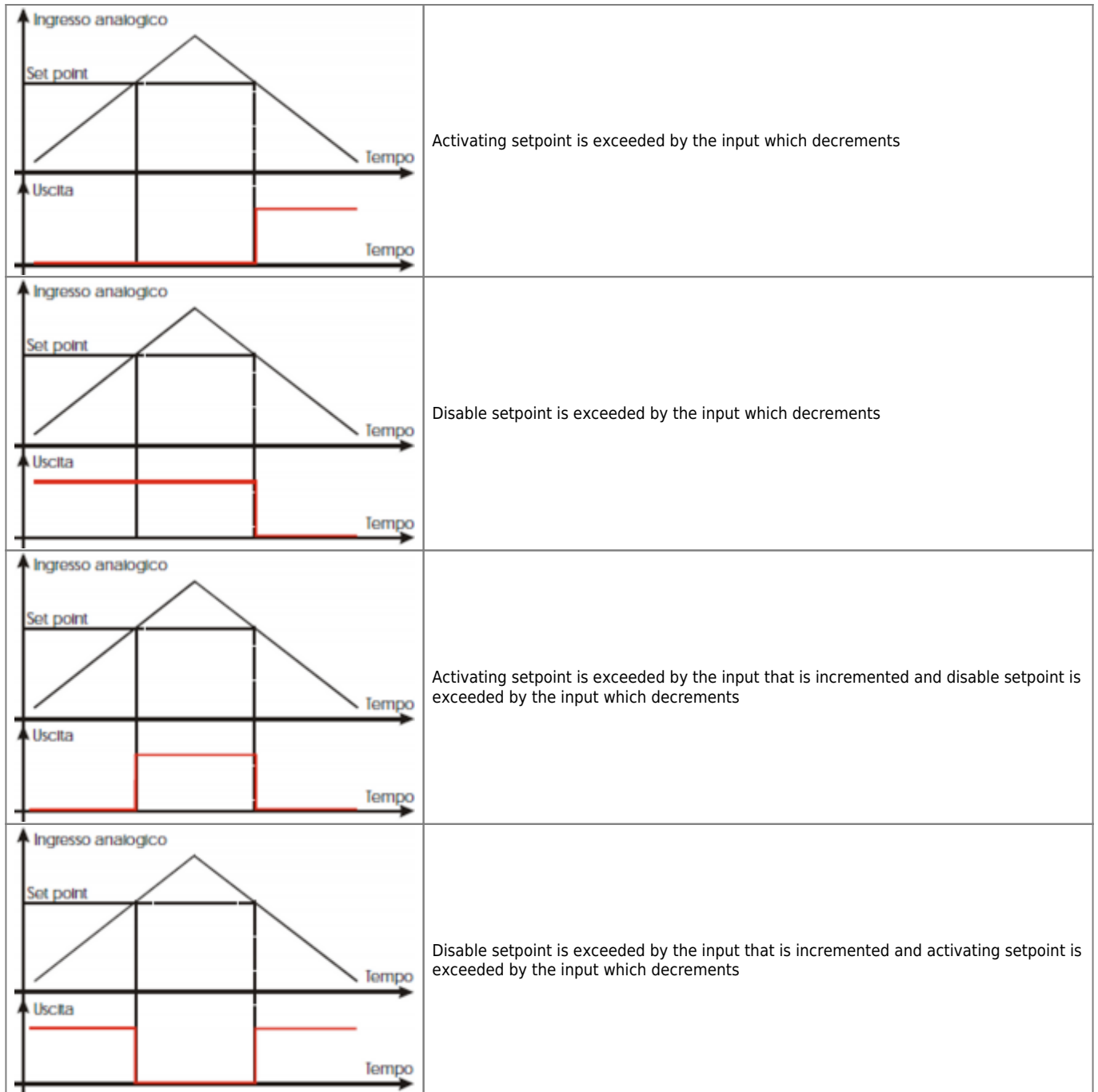
This feature allows you to filter any interferences and fluctuations superimposed to the wanted signal, with the ability to customize the charging time of the filter (*tfilter*).



1.3.1 Outputs management

The device he can handle analog input mediated comparisons (*outUmF*) and change the status of the programmable outputs in one shot mode (single activation). Each output can be handled in the following ways:





### 1.3.2 Hysteresis

The device can manage the output comparisons with hysteresis.

Whenever the device varies the State of an output, the input is disabled until the comparison does not deviate from the setpoint hysteresis value.

Specifically the comparison is rearm when the entrance takes on the values listed in the examples following:

Mode = 1	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint} - \text{hysteresis}$
Mode = 2	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint} - \text{hysteresis}$
Mode = 3	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint} + \text{hysteresis}$
Mode = 4	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint} + \text{hysteresis}$

If you are using the 5 and 6 modes, the output will behave as follows:

	Activation	Deactivation
Mode = 5	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint}$	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint} - \text{hysteresis}$
Mode = 6	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint} - \text{hysteresis}$	$\text{outUmF} = \text{setpoint}$

## 1.4 Device Error Management

A bug in the device is signaled by the *st\_error* state.

When *st\_error* is equal to 1, we find the *errcode* variable for the error type (see the table) and the *errvalue* variable for the indication on the cause of the error

Code	Priority	Description
-	-	-

If the device goes in error, in order to start the work you must to clear the *st\_error* status through the *RSERR* command.

## 1.5 Warning Device Management

A warning in the camming system is reported by the *st\_warning* state.

Being caused by a minor event and being guaranteed in this situation, the management of the slave axis, the slave axis continues his work.

When *st\_warning* variable is 1, are present on the *wrcode* variable the warning type (see the table) and in the *wrnvalue* variable an indication as to the cause that produced the warning.

Code	Priority	Description
1	0	Command not executed

To clear the *st\_warning* status must send the *RSWRN* command.

## 1.6 Commands and parameters table

### 1.6.1 Symbols used

The **name** of the parameter, state or command are carry to the left side of the table.

#### R

Indicates if the related parameter or state is ritentive (upon initialization of the device maintains the previously defined), or is the State that bears upon initialization of the device.

If the device does not need to initialize the 'R' field indicates the value that the parameter assume on the turning on the card.

R = Ritentive

0 = At the initialization moment of the device the value is forced to zero.

1 = At the initialization moment of the device the value is forced to one.

- = At the initialization moment of the device significant value is displayed.

#### D

Indicates the size of the parameter.

F = Flag

B = Byte

W = Word

L = Long

S = Single Float

#### 1.6.1.1 Conditions

Describes all of the **conditions that is considered correct or because the command is accepted**.

In some cases, limit values are specified for the acceptance of the parameter: If any values outside the limits set, the data will still be accepted; therefore appropriate controls of the application must be provided to ensure proper operation.

To run a command, all the conditions required to be met; otherwise the command does not run.

#### A

Indicates the access mode.

R = Read (read).

W = Write (write).

RW = Read / Write.

### 1.6.2 Parameters

Name	D	R	A	Conditions	Description
outbit	W	-	R	None	<b>Output measure in bits</b> Value read by the input channel offset even. Valid Range: 0 ÷ 32767

Name	D	R	A	Conditions	Description
offset	W	R	RW	None	<b>Offset compensation</b> DAC output offset in bit. Defines the value in bits of the correction on the analog input in order to compensate for any drift in the system. Valid Range: -32768 ÷ 32767
scaleA	W	R	RW	None	<b>A Scale</b> \\A integer parameter scaling formula. Valid Range: -32768 ÷ 32767
scaleB	W	R	RW	None	<b>B Scale</b> \\B parameter value used in the scaling formula. Must be nonzero. Valid Range: -32768 ÷ 32767
scaleC	W	R	RW	None	<b>C Scale</b> \\C parameter value used in the scaling formula. Valid Range: -32768 ÷ 32767
outUm	L	-	R	None	<b>Output measure in unity</b> Derived exit from scaling formula. Valid Range: -32768 ÷ 32767
tfilter	W	R	RW	None	<b>Filter time</b> Charging time of RC filter. If tfilter <= Tcamp device, the filter is disable. Value expressed in ms. Valid Range: 0 ÷ 32767
outUmF	L	-	R	None	<b>Filtered output in unity of measure</b> Output in units, filtered. Valid Range: -32768 ÷ 32767
hysteresis	L	R	RW	None	<b>Comparison hysteresis</b> Hysteresis of comparisons for outputs managing. See the dedicated chapter. Valid Range: -32768 ÷ 32767
mode1	B	R	R-W	None	<b>Function mode 1</b> Defines the comparison type to be performed on the output shown in the <i>selout1</i> parameter. <b>0</b> = The output remains in the state it is <b>1</b> = Passage activation to the setpoint to the input that increase <b>2</b> = Passage deactivation to the setpoint with the count that increases <b>3</b> = Passage activation for the setpoint with the input that it decrements <b>4</b> = Passage disabling for the setpoint with the input that it decrements <b>5</b> = Passage activation for the setpoint with the input that is incremented and passage deactivating with the setpoint to the input that it decrements <b>6</b> = Passage disabling for the setpoint with the input that is incremented and passage activation with the setpoint to the input that it decrements Valid Range: 0 ÷ 6.
selout1	B	R	R-W	None	<b>Output selection1</b> Indicates the first output where the action of the first comparison <b>0</b> = Out1 <b>1</b> = Out2 Valid Range: 0 ÷ 1.
setpoint1	L	R	R-W	None	<b>Set point 1</b> Defines the set point of comparison to be performed on the output shown in the parameter <i>selout1</i> . Valid Range: -999999 ÷ 999999.
timer1	W	R	R-W	None	<b>Timer 1</b> Defines the timer to be running on the output shown in the parameter <i>selout1</i> . Valid Range: 0 ÷ 32767.
mode2	B	R	R-W	None	<b>Function mode 2</b> Defines the comparison type to be performed on the output shown in the <i>selout2</i> parameter. <b>0</b> = The output remains in the State where is <b>1</b> = Passage activation for the setpoint to the input that you increase <b>2</b> = Passage deactivation in step for the setpoint to the input that you increase <b>3</b> = Passage activation for the setpoint to the input that it decrements <b>4</b> = Passage disabling for the setpoint with the admission that it decrements <b>5</b> = Passage activation for the setpoint with the input that is incremented and passage deactivating for the setpoint with the input that it decrements <b>6</b> = Passage disabling for the setpoint with the input that is incremented and passage activation for the setpoint with counting that decrements Valid Range: 0 ÷ 6.
selout2	B	R	R-W	None	<b>Output selection2</b> Indicates the output where the action runs the second comparison <b>0</b> = Out1 <b>1</b> = Out2 Valid Range: 0 ÷ 1.
setpoint2	L	R	R-W	None	<b>Set point 2</b> Defines the set point comparison to be performed on the output shown in the <i>selout2</i> parameter. Valid Range: -999999 ÷ 999999.
timer2	W	R	R-W	None	<b>Timer 2</b> Defines the timer to be running on the output shown in the <i>selout2</i> parameter. Valid Range: 0 ÷ 32767.

### 1.6.3 States

NAME	D	R	A	Conditions	Description
st_errcfg	F	-	R	None	<b>Configuration error</b> Signals that an error was detected in the input configuration. <b>0</b> = There was no error. <b>1</b> = An error was detected.
st_cmp1	F	0	R	None	<b>Status of first comparison</b> 1 comparison report. <b>0</b> = 1 disable comparison. <b>1</b> = 1 active comparison. At the power on by default is set to zero.
st_cmp2	F	0	R	None	<b>Status of second comparison</b> 2 comparison report. <b>0</b> = 2 disable comparison. <b>1</b> = 2 active comparison. At the power on by default is set to zero.
st_error	F	0	R	None	<b>Status of device error</b> Indicates the error status in device. To decode the error you must refer to the errcode and errvalue variables. <b>0</b> = Error not present. <b>1</b> = Error present. At the power on by default is set to zero.
st_warning	F	0	R	None	<b>Status of device warning</b> Indicates the warning state in device. To decode the error you must refer to the wrncode and wrnvalue variables. <b>0</b> = Warning not present. <b>1</b> = Warning present. At the power on by default is set to zero.

## 1.6.4 Commands

Controls were organized by decreasing priority. For example, in the case of contemporary *SETCMP1* and *RESCMP1* controls, is acquired first *SETCMP1* command.

Name	Description	Description
SETCMP1	None	<b>Set of comparison 1</b> Activates the st_cmp1 status.
RESCMP1	None	<b>Reset of comparison 1</b> Reset the st_cmp1 status.
SETCMP2	None	<b>Set of comparison 2</b> Activates the st_cmp2 status.
RESCMP2	None	<b>Reset of comparison 2</b> Reset the st_cmp2 status.
RSERR	None	<b>Reset error</b> Reset the st_error status.
RSWRN	None	<b>Reset warning</b> Reset the st_warning status.

## 1.7 Limitations

### 1.7.1 Scaling

*ScaleB* must be set to non-zero, otherwise *OutUm* is forced to 0.

### 1.7.2 Filter

The charging time of RC element *tfilter* must be set greater than or equal to the time of sampling device (*Tcamp*), otherwise it disables the filter and the *OutUmF* parameter refreshes that has the same value as *OutUm*.

### 1.7.3 Offset

The *offset* parameter is added to the analog input acquired (*outbit*), don't execute the control over the overflow of the sum.

### 1.7.4 Configuration



In the case that a single channel is managed by multiple ANINP device with *Type* different, the compiler does not detect errors and the channel is set with the last *Type* declared.



A single hardware resource (each input) can be handled by multiple ANINP devices simultaneously, provided that the identification number of the input (Type), contained in the Declaration of the device (configuration file), is the same; otherwise the analog input is configured as the last device declared in the configuration file.

## 1.8 Application example

### 1.8.1 Configuration Unit

```

*****
; Module Name: Ex_Aninp2.CNF                      Project: Ex ANINP2
; Author: QEM srl                               Date : 01/05/99
; Siystem: QMove1 / QCL3                        Library: lLIB4001
; Functionality: ANINP2 use management          Release: 0
;----- Note -----
; [1] - Application example using device ANINP2
*****
;-----
; Constants Defining
;-----
CONST
;-----
; SYSTEM Variable Definition
SYSTEM
slSet1  L                      ;Setpoint 1
slSet2  L                      ;Setpoint 2
;-----
; GLOBAL Variable Definition
GLOBAL
;-----
; TIMER Variable Definition
TIMER
;-----
; DATAGROUP Definition
DATAGROUP
;-----
; Bus Configuration
BUS
1  ICPUD  01
2  IAI8B  00
3  IMIXA  00
4  .
;-----
; INPUT Variable Definition
INPUT
ifAbilComp  F      3.INP01          ;Enabling comparisons
;-----
; OUTPUT Variable Definition
OUTPUT
out301      F      3.OUT01          ;1 setpoint signal
out302      F      3.OUT02          ;2 setpoint signal
;-----
; Internal devices declaration
INTDEVICE
;Name      Type      TCamp      Counter Type
Axis       ANINP     0004      2.AI01 2 3.OUT01 3.OUT02
END

```

### 1.8.2 ANINP2 management

```

*****
; File name: TASK_00.MOD
; Project: EX ANINP2
; Description: Positioning Control
*****
;-----
; Initialization work Axis
Axis:offset = 0                      ;Offset voltage
;-----
; Scale factor: (scaleA * outbit / scaleB) + scaleC
; outUm min = (4 * 0 / 8) + 3 = 3
; outUm max = (4 * 4095 / 8) + 3 = 2050
;-----
Axis: scaleA = 4                      ;A scale factor
Axis: scaleB = 8                      ;B scale factor
Axis: scaleC = 3                      ;C scale factor
Axis: tfilter = 10                   ;Capture filter time
Axis: hysteresis = 0                 ;Output hysteresis
;-----
IF slSet1 EQ 0
sl Set1 = 1500
ENDIF
IF slSet2 EQ 0
sl Set2 = 300
ENDIF
MAIN:
;-----
; Comparisons on the count only if ifAbilComp is active, otherwise the outputs
; are inactive
;----- used variables -----
slSet1: Comparison quota for 2.OUT01 output
slSet1: Comparison quota for 2.OUT02 output
;-----

```

```
IF ifAbilComp
  IF NOT gfApp01
    Axis:model1 = 5 ;Activates out1 if posit > setpoint1
    Axis:selout1 = 0 ;and disable out1 if posit < setpoint1
    Axis:setpoint1 = slSet1
    Axis:timer1 = 0
    Axis:mode2 = 6 ;Disable out2 if posit < setpoint2
    Axis:selout2 = 1 ;and disable out2 if posit < setpoint2
    Axis:setpoint2 = slSet2
    Axis:timer2 = 0
    gfApp01 = 1
    gfApp02 = 0
  ENDIF
ELSE
  IF NOT gfApp02
    Axis:model1 = 0
    RESOUT out201 ;Disable out1
    Axis:selout1 = 0
    Axis:mode2 = 0
    RESOUT out202 ;Disable out2
    Axis:selout2 = 1
    gfApp01 = 0
    gfApp02 = 1
  ENDIF
ENDIF
;-----
; Final operations
;-----
WAIT 1
JUMP MAIN
END
```

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