



USB-OPTOIN-X-RELAIS-X

Hardware-Description

2011 November

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Introduction



1. Introduction

1.1. General remarks

First of all, we would like to congratulate you to the purchase of a high quality DEDITEC product.

Our products are being developed by our engineers according to quality requirements of high standard. Already during design and development we take care that our products have -besides quality- a long availability and an optimal flexibility.

Modular design

The modular design of our products reduces the time and the cost of development. Therefor we can offer you high quality products at a competitive price.

Availability

Because of the modular design of our products, we have to redesign only a module instead of the whole product, in case a specific component is no longer available.

1.2. Customer satisfaction

Our philosophy: a content customer will come again. Therefor customer satisfaction is in first place for us.

If by any chance, you are not content with the performance of our product, please contact us by phone or mail immediately.

We take care of the problem.

1.3. Customer response

Our best products are co-developments together with our customers. Therefor we are thankful for comments and suggestions.

Hardware description



2. Hardware description

2.1. Introduction

The **USB-OPTOIN-X-RELAIS-X** modules provide relays with a **maximum switching voltage of 36V DC (max. 1A, 15 watts)** and **Opto-in inputs**, which are suitable for industrial applications for registration of status or even to count the changes of state of the inputs.

Our USB modules have been developed for industrial applications for measurement, control and regulation. The modules all feature a USB interface and can therefore be connected to PC systems with USB bus. The USB bus has been used successfully for many years in use and is characterized by its high flexibility.

As terminal block, user-friendly terminal strips with locking protection and ejection mechanism are used. They allow quick replugging . The wire connection itself is realised with a screwless connector system. A tool is included with each module.

2.2. Quick installation

2.2.1. Step 1 - Installation of the software and driver

Now install the driver DELIB library with the file "delib_install.exe" from the supplied DEDITEC-Driver CD.

These can be found in the "\zip\DELIB\delib_install.exe" on the DEDITEC-Driver CD.

Note: On our website www.deditec.de you can always find the latest DELIB driver version.

2.2.2. Step 2 - Connecting of the module

Connect your PC via USB cable to the USB connector of the module.

After about 20 seconds, the module is detected by the driver and can now be tested and operated.

2.2.3. Step 3 - Testing the connection and the module

In the Start menu, see "Start -> All Programs -> DEDITEC -> DELIB -> Sample Programs" you will find some example programs to test your module.

2.3. Technical data



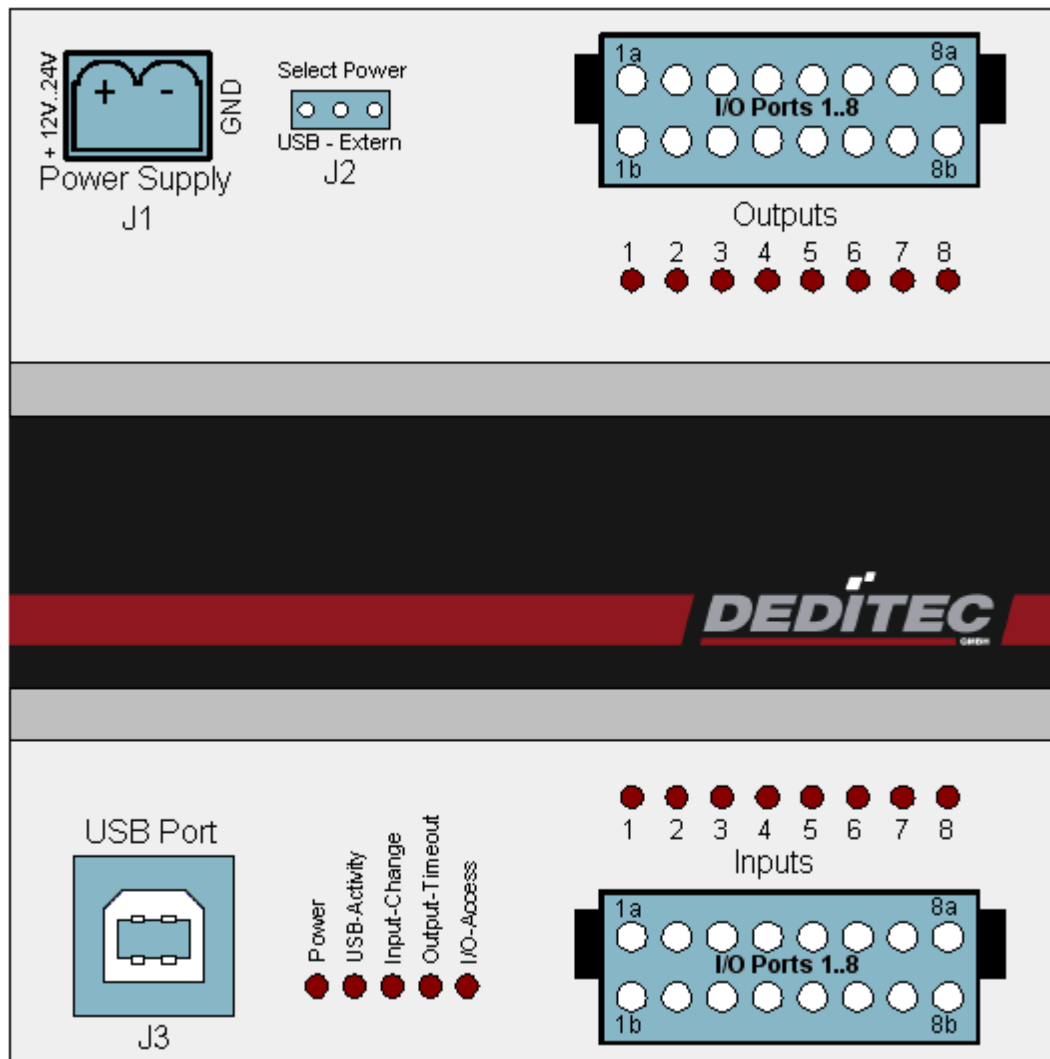
- USB-Interface (USB 1.1 / USB 2.0)
- Power supply: +5V (supply occurs over USB bus)
- 8/16/32/64 opto-coupler inputs (depending on module)
- Variable input voltage range min 5V, max 30V AC (standard: 15-30V)
- Galvanically isolated using opto-couplers
- Logging of impulses between 2 read out cycles
- 8/16/32/64 Relay outputs (depending on module)(36V, 1A, 15W, Closer-relay)
- Timeout protection
- Galvanically isolated using relays
- Operating temperature: 10°C .. 50°C

Product specific data:

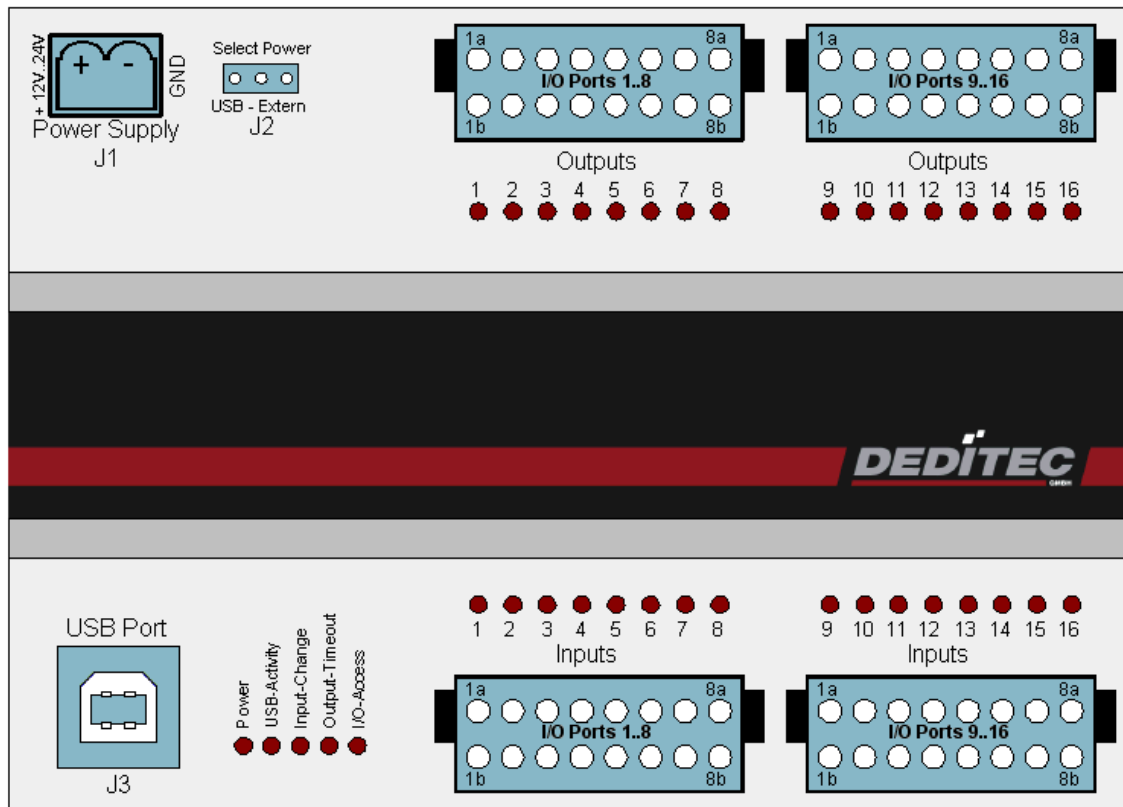
Product	Inputs	Outputs	Length x width x height in mm
USB-OPTOIN-8-RELAIS-8	8	8	102,5 x 105 x 74,5
USB-OPTOIN-16-RELAIS-16	16	16	125 x 105 x 74,5
USB-OPTOIN-32	32	-	230 x 105 x 74,5
USB-RELAIS-32	-	32	
USB-OPTOIN-32-RELAIS-32	32	32	
USB-OPTOIN-64	64	-	
USB-RELAIS-64	-	64	

2.4. Overview screen

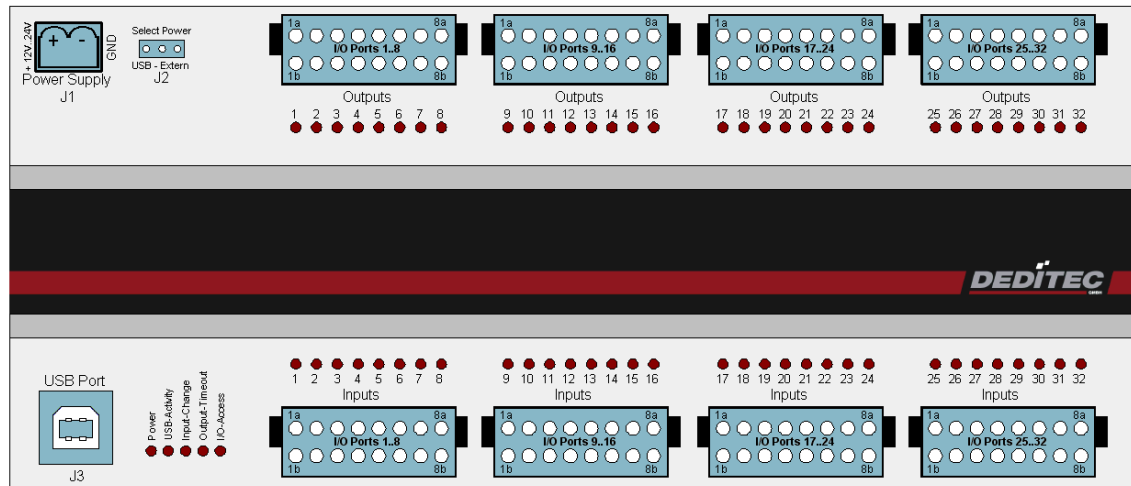
2.4.1. Overview screen USB-OPTOIN-8-RELAIS-8



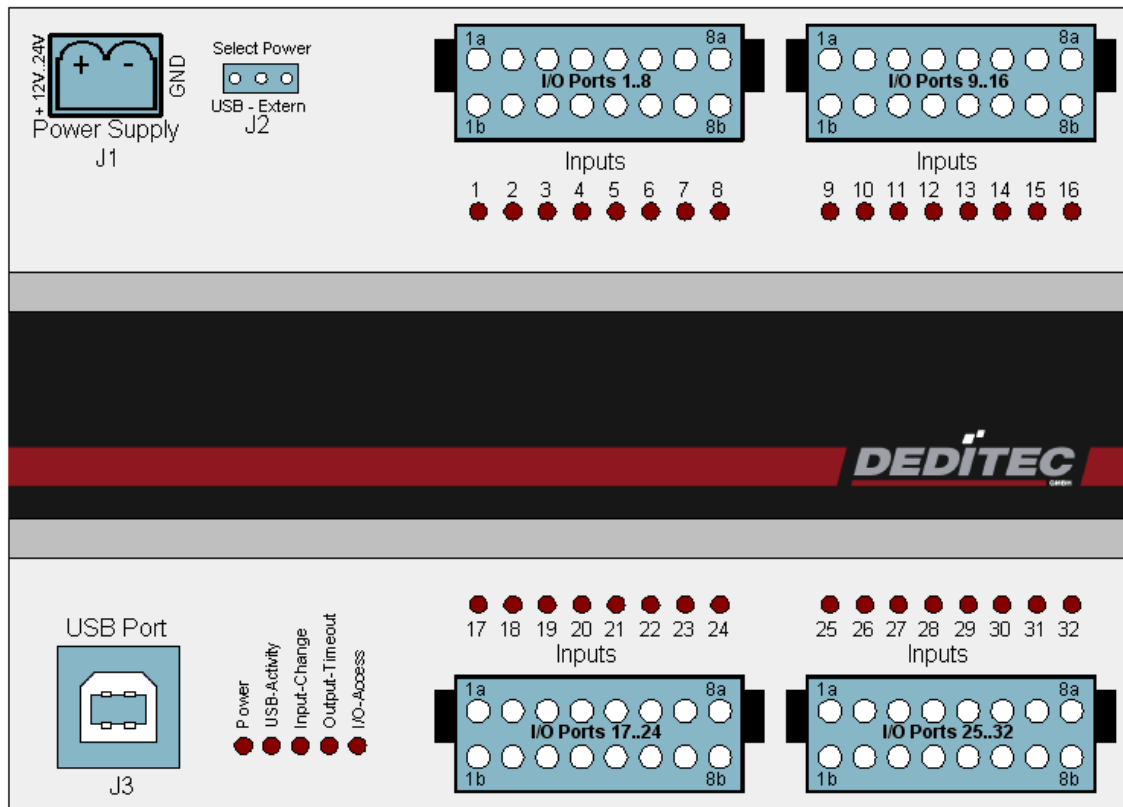
2.4.2. Overview screen USB-OPTOIN-16-RELAIS-16



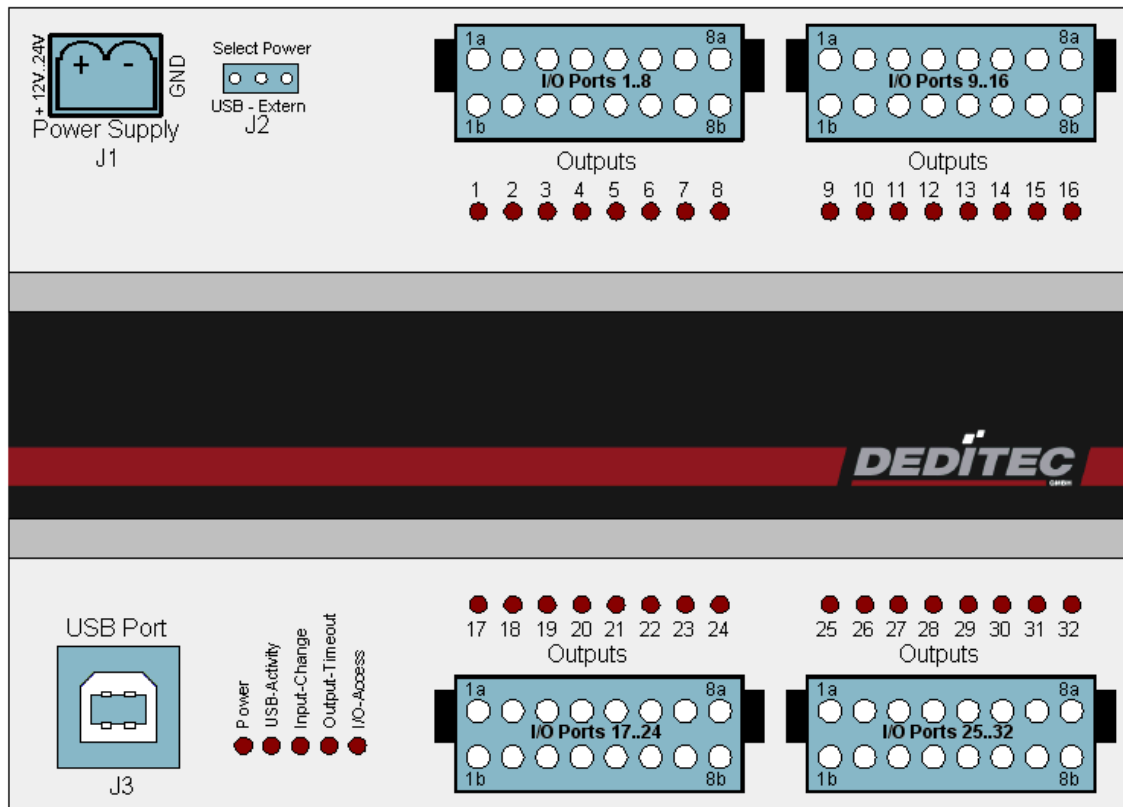
2.4.3. Overview screen USB-OPTOIN-32-RELAIS-32



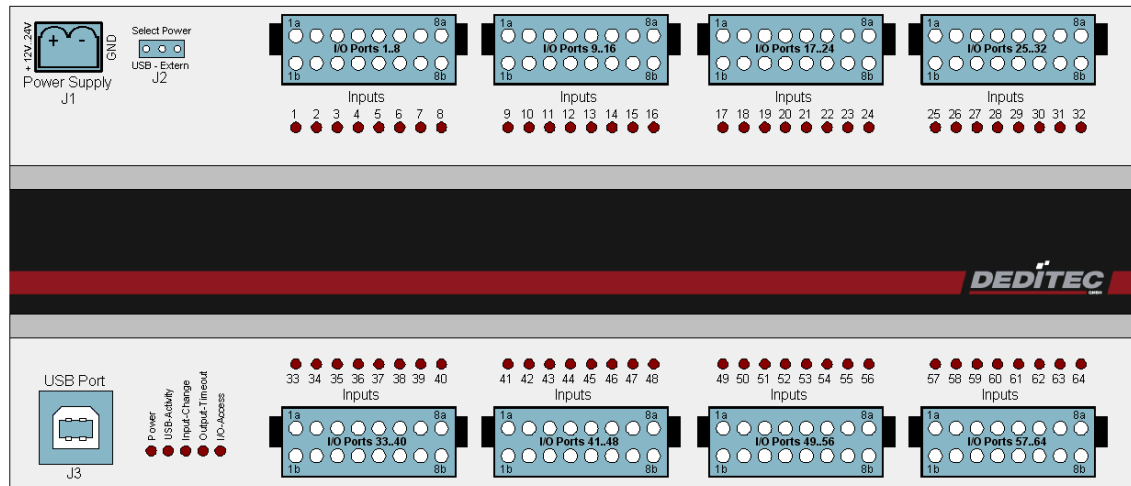
2.4.4. Overview screen USB-OPTOIN-32



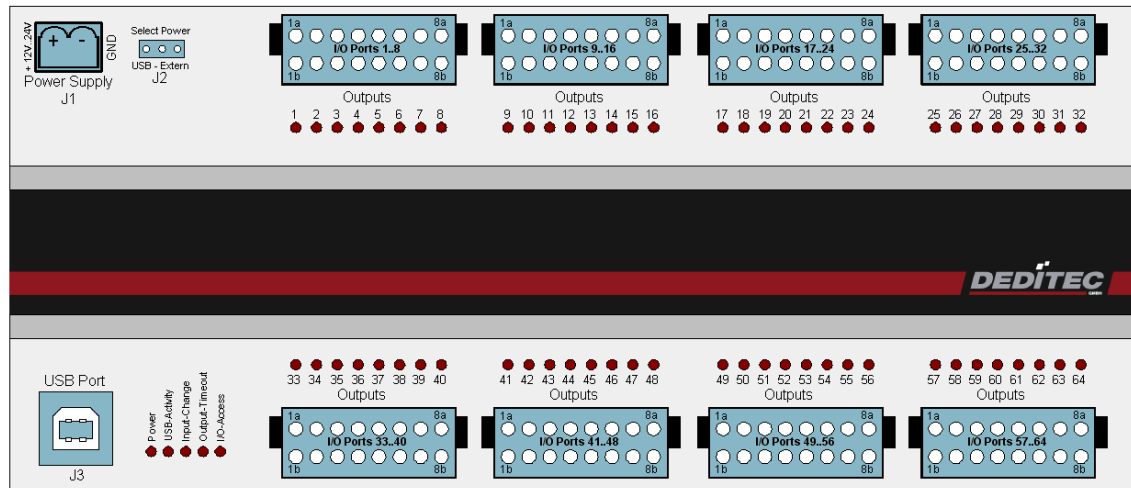
2.4.5. Overview screen USB-RELAIS-32



2.4.6. Overview screen USB-OPTOIN-64

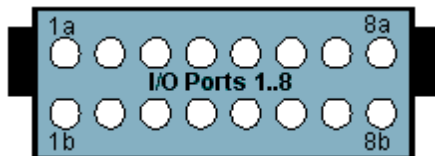


2.4.7. Overview screen USB-RELAIS-64



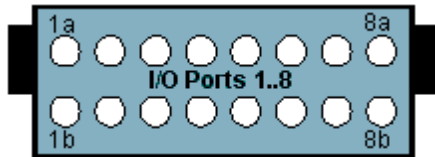
2.5. Pin assignment

2.5.1. Pin assignment output channels



Pin	Description
1a	Output Channel 1
1b	Output Channel 1
2a	Output Channel 2
2b	Output Channel 2
3a	Output Channel 3
3b	Output Channel 3
4a	Output Channel 4
4b	Output Channel 4
5a	Output Channel 5
5b	Output Channel 5
6a	Output Channel 6
6b	Output Channel 6
7a	Output Channel 7
7b	Output Channel 7
8a	Output Channel 8
8b	Output Channel 8

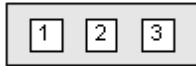
2.5.2. Pin assignment input channels



Pin	Description
1a	Input Channel 1
1b	Input Channel 1
2a	Input Channel 2
2b	Input Channel 2
3a	Input Channel 3
3b	Input Channel 3
4a	Input Channel 4
4b	Input Channel 4
5a	Input Channel 5
5b	Input Channel 5
6a	Input Channel 6
6b	Input Channel 6
7a	Input Channel 7
7b	Input Channel 7
8a	Input Channel 8
8b	Input Channel 8

2.6. J2 - Configuration of the power supply

Select Power J2



USB - Extern

The configuration of the power supply via a jumper. (J2)

Supply via the USB bus (J3) of the module

Jumper pin 1 & 2

(+5V DC)

Supply from an external power supply (J1)

Jumper pin 2 & 3

(+7-24V DC)

2.7. Outputs

2.7.1. Relais outputs

The relays are able to switch voltages up to 36V. The max. current is 1A at a max. power of 15W.

Additionally, the relays provide a safe electrical isolation of the module to the connected equipment.

2.7.2. Timeout-protection

The timeout-protection gives the possibility to switch-off automatically the outputs to prevent damage. This takes place, if in a predefined time frame any communication with the module was possible. Reasons could be cable disruption, PC-crash and so on. This way damage control, surcharge of connected equipment and risk of accidents can be avoided.

2.7.3. Visual control of the outputs

The state of each output is directly signaled by a separate LED. This simplifies to detect and rectify wiring errors, because the signals on the cables are directly observable.

2.8. Inputs

2.8.1. Registering short input pulses

Schnelle Zustandswechsel an den Eingängen, die innerhalb von größeren Auslesezyklen auftreten, werden durch eine zusätzliche Logik erfasst und können separat per Software ausgelesen werden.

2.8.2. Galvanically decoupled through optocouplers

AC input opto-couplers provide a galvanic isolation of the module towards the connected equipment. They also provide a safe connection to the module for reverse currents and high voltage peaks.

2.8.3. Visual control of the inputs

The state of each input is directly signalized by a separate LED. This simplifies to detect and rectify wiring errors, because the signals on the cables are directly observable.

Software



3. Software

3.1. Using our products

3.1.1. Access via graphical applications

We provide driverinterfaces e.g. for LabVIEW and ProfiLab. The DELIB driver library is the basis, which can be directly activated by ProfiLAB.

For LabVIEW, we provide a simple driver connection with examples!

3.1.2. Access via the DELIB driver library

In the appendix, you can find the complete function reference for the integration of our API-functions in your software. In addition we provide examples for the following programming languages:

- C
- C++
- C#
- Delphi
- VisualBasic
- VB.NET
- MS-Office

3.1.3. Access via protocol

The protocol for the activation of our products is open source. So you are able to use our products on systems without Windows or Linux.

3.1.4. Access via provided test programs

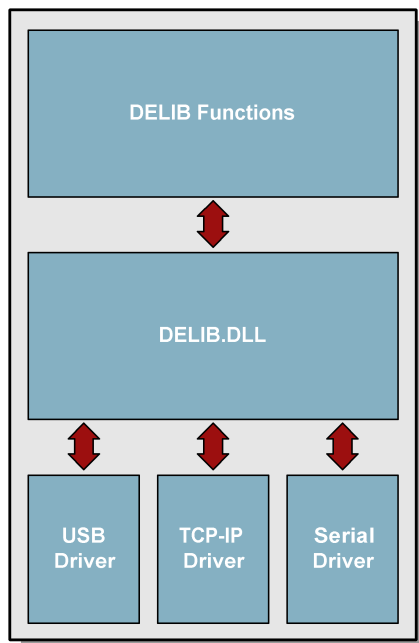
We provide simple handling test programs for the most important functions of our products. These will be installed automatically by the installation of the DELIB driver library.

So you can test directly e.g. relays or you can check the voltage of an A/D converter.

3.2. DELIB driver library

3.2.1. Overview

The following figure explains the structure of the DELIB driver library



The DELIB driver library allows an uniform response of DEDITEC hardware with particular consideration of the following viewpoints:

- Independent of operating system
- Independent of programming language
- Independent of the product

3.2.1.1. Program under diverse operating systems

The DELIB driver library allows an uniform response of our products on diverse operating systems.

We have made sure, that all of our products can be responded by a few commands. Whatever which operating system you use. - Therefore the DELIB cares!

3.2.1.2. Program with diverse programming languages

We provide uniform commands to create own applications. This will be solved by the DELIB driver library.

You choose the programming language!

It can be simply developed applications under C++, C, Visual Basic, Delphi or LabVIEW®.

3.2.1.3. Program independent of the interface

Write your application independent of the interface !

Program an application for an USB product of us.- Also, it will work with an ethernet or RS-232 product of us !

3.2.1.4. SDK-Kit for Programmer

Integrate the DELIB in your application. On demand you receive an installation script for free, which allows you, to integrate the DELIB installation in your application.

3.2.2. Supported operating systems

Our products support the following operating systems:

- Windows 7
- Windows Vista
- Windows XP
- Windows 2000
- Linux

3.2.3. Supported programming languages

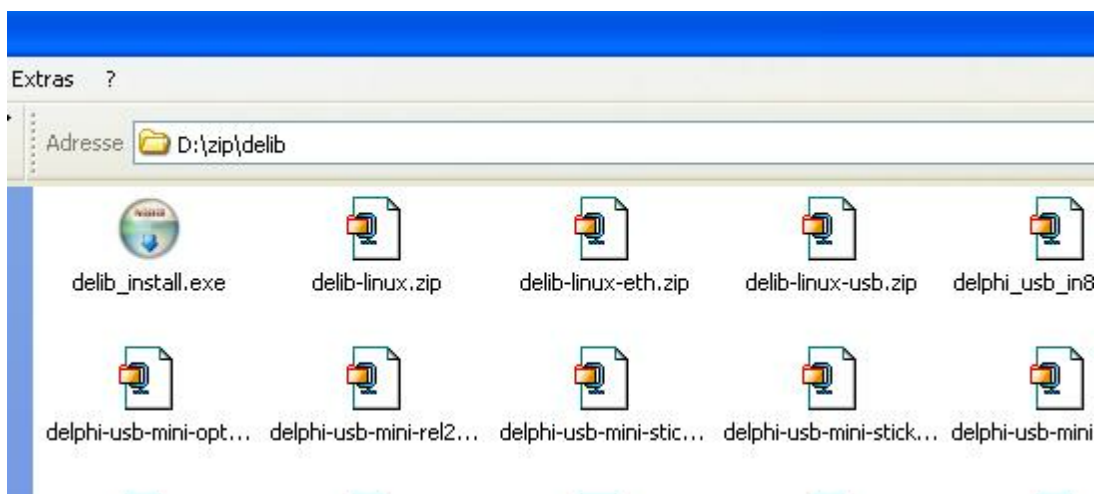
Our products are responsive via the following programming languages:

- C
- C++
- C#
- Delphi
- VisualBasic
- VB.NET
- MS-Office

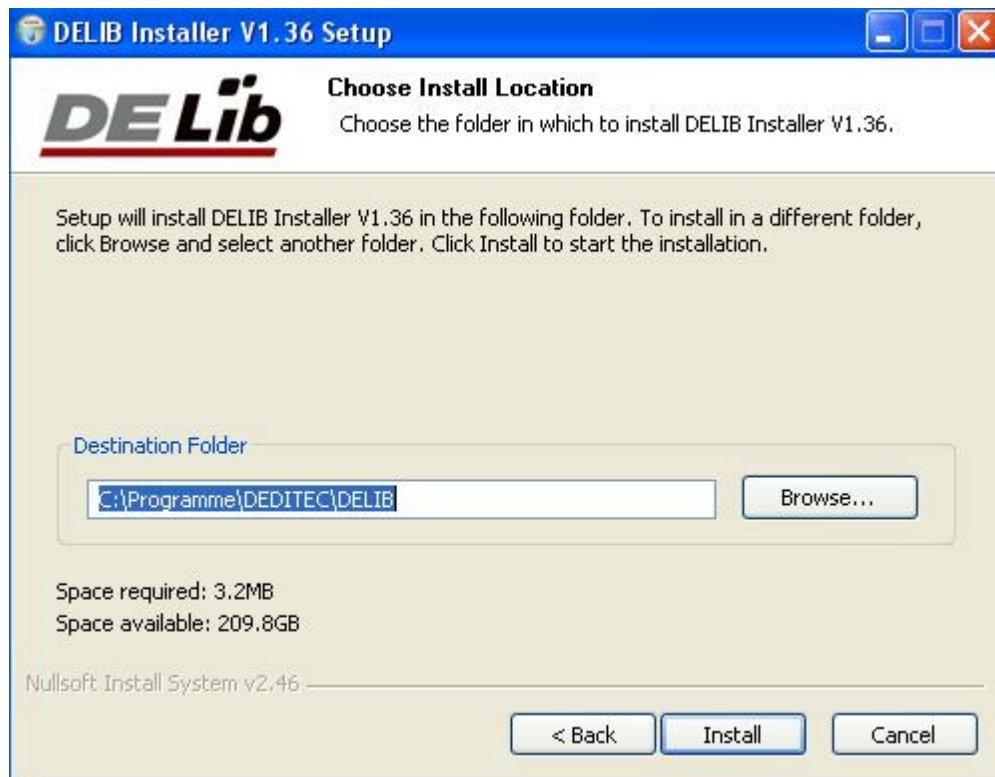
3.2.4. Installation DELIB driver library



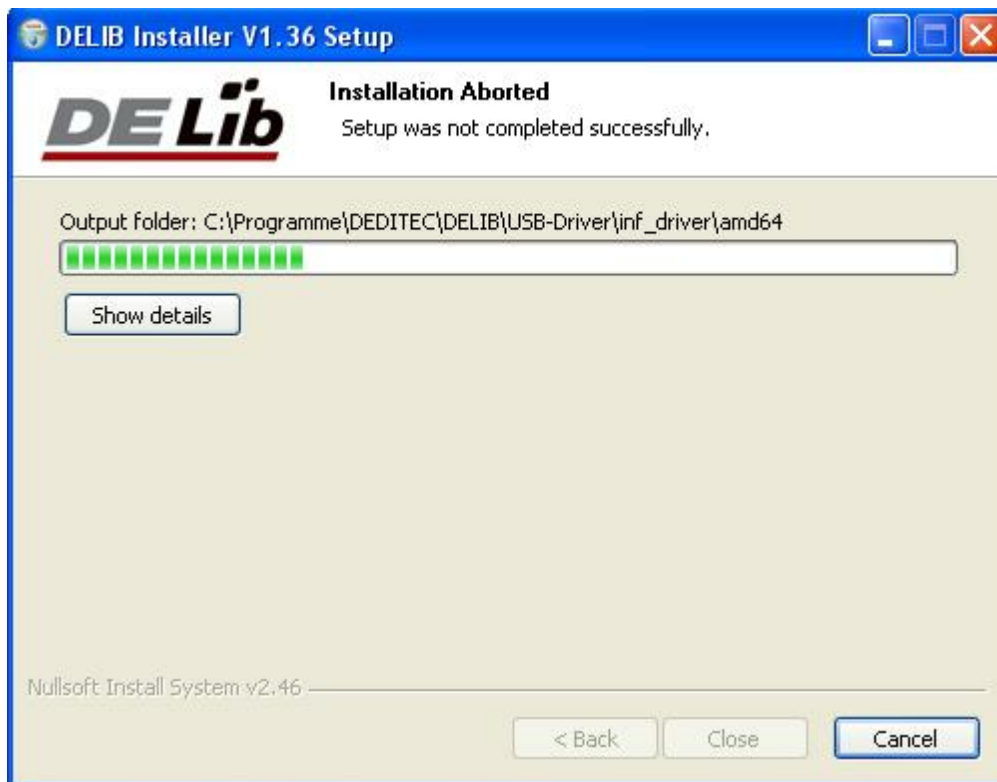
Our DELIB Installer start screen.



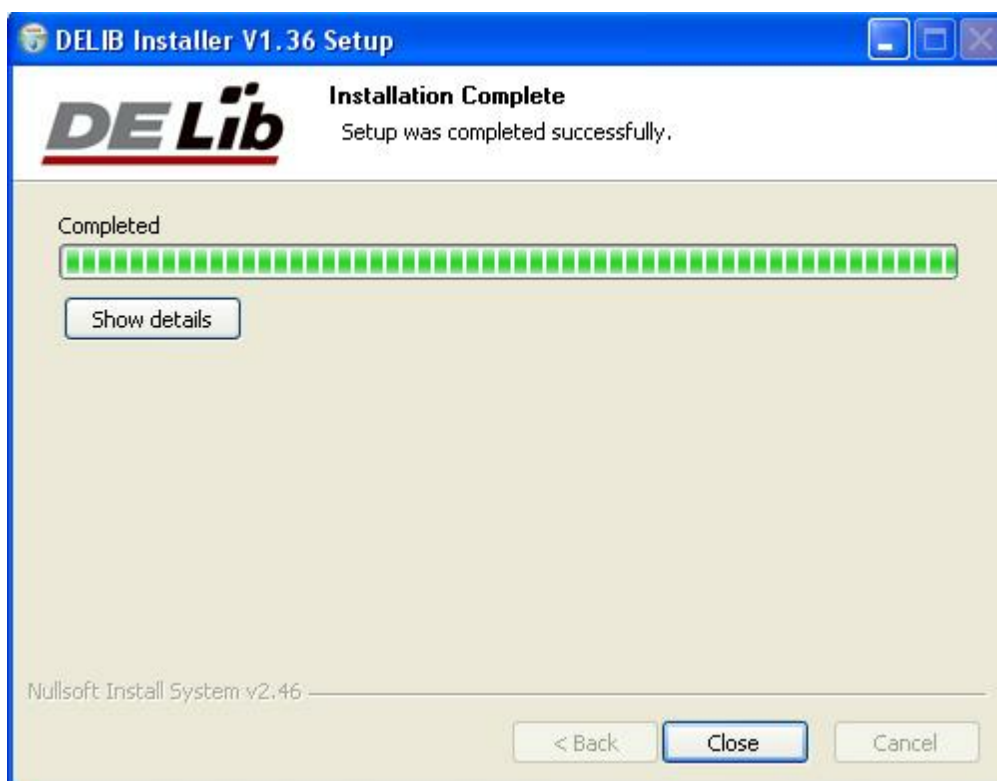
Insert the DEDITEC driver CD into the drive and start „**delib_install.exe**“. The DELIB driver library is also available on <http://www.deditec.eu/delib>



Click on „Install“.



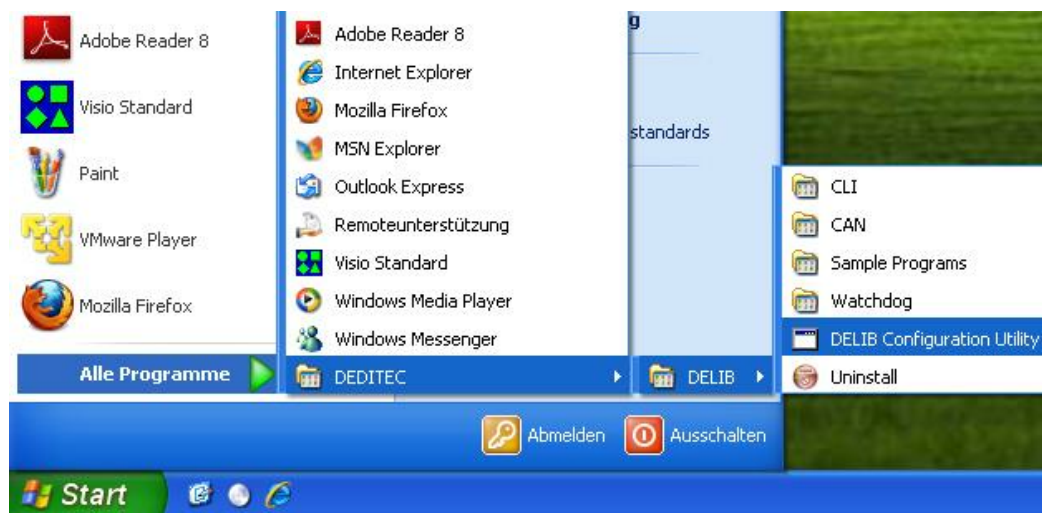
The drivers will be installed.



The DELIB driver library is now installed. Press „**Close**“ to finish the installation.

You can configure your module with the „**DELIB Configuration Utility**“ (see next chapter). This is only necessary, if more than one module is present.

3.2.5. DELIB Configuration Utility



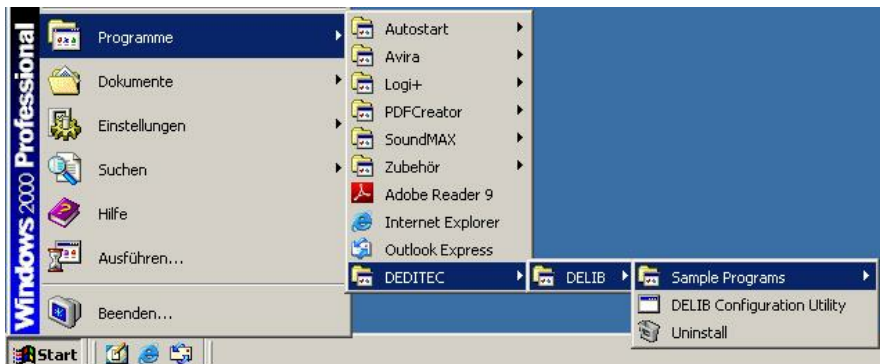
Start the “**DELIB Configuration Utility**” as follows:

Start → Programs → DEDITEC → DELIB → DELIB Configuration Utility.

The „**DELIB Configuration Utility**“ is a program to configure and subdivide identical USB-modules in the system. This is only necessary if more than one module is present.

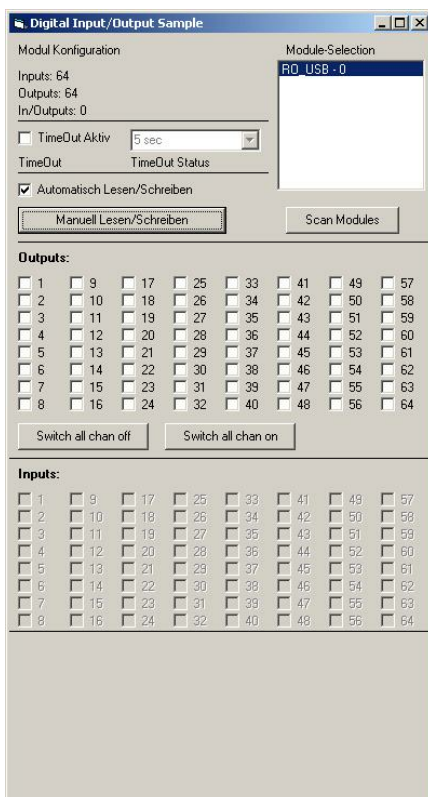
3.3. Test programs

3.3.1. Digital Input-Output Demo



Start “Digital Input-Output Demo” as follows:

Start → Programme → DEDITEC → DELIB → Digital Input-Output Demo.



The screenshot shows a test of the RO-USB-O64-R64. The configuration of the module (64 inputs and 64 outputs) is shown on the upper left side.

DELIB API reference

IV

4. DELIB API reference

4.1. Management functions

4.1.1. DapiOpenModule

Description

This function opens a particular module.

Definition

ULONG DapiOpenModule(ULONG moduleID, ULONG nr);

Parameters

moduleID=Specifies the module, which is to be opened (see delib.h)

nr=Indicates No of module which is to be opened.

nr=0 -> 1. module

nr=1 -> 2. module

Return value

handle=handle to the corresponding module

handle=0 -> Module was not found

Remarks

The handle returned by this function is needed to identify the module for all other functions.

Example program

```
// USB-Modul öffnen
handle = DapiOpenModule(RO_USB1, 0);
printf("handle = %x\n", handle);
if (handle==0)
{
// USB Modul wurde nicht gefunden
printf("Modul konnte nicht geöffnet werden\n");
return;
}
```

4.1.2. DapiCloseModule

Description

This command closes an opened module.

Definition

ULONG DapiCloseModule(ULONG handle);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

Return value

none

Example program

```
// Close the module  
DapiCloseModule(handle);
```

4.1.3. DapiGetDELIBVersion

Description

This function returns the installed DELIB version.

Definition

ULONG DapiGetDELIBVersion(ULONG mode, ULONG par);

Parameters

mode=Mode, with which the version is readout (must be 0).

par=This parameter is not defined (must be 0).

Return value

version=Version number of the installed DELIB version [hex].

Example program

```
version = DapiGetDELIBVersion(0, 0);  
//Bei installierter Version 1.32 ist version = 132(hex)
```

4.1.4. DapiSpecialCMDGetModuleConfig

Description

This command returns the hardware equipment (number of in-/output channels) of the module.

Definition

```
ULONG DapiSpecialCommand(ULONG handle,  
DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG, par, 0, 0);
```

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an open module.

Get number of digital input channels

par=DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DI

Get number of digital output channels

par=DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DO

Get number of digital in-/output channels

par=DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DX

Get number of analog input channels

par=DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_AD

Get number of analog output channels

par=DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DA

Get number of stepper channels

par=DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_STEPPER

Return value

Get number of digital input channels

return=Number of digital input channels

Get number of digital output channels

return=Number of digital output channels

Get number of digital in-/output channels

return=Number of digital in-/output channels

Get number of analog input channels

return=Number of analog input channels

Get number of analog output channels

return=Number of analog output channels

Get number of stepper channels

return=Number of stepper channels

Example program

```
ret=DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG,
DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DI, 0, 0);
//Gibt die Anzahl der digitalen Eingangskanäle zurück
ret=DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG,
DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DO, 0, 0);
//Gibt die Anzahl der digitalen Ausgangskanäle zurück
ret=DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG,
DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DX, 0, 0);
//Gibt die Anzahl der digitalen Ein-/Ausgangskanäle zurück
ret=DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG,
DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_AD, 0, 0);
//Gibt die Anzahl der analogen Eingangskanäle zurück
ret=DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG,
DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DA, 0, 0);
//Gibt die Anzahl der analogen Ausgangskanäle zurück
ret=DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG,
DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_STEPPER, 0, 0);
//Gibt die Anzahl der Stepperkanäle zurück
```


4.2. Error handling

4.2.1. DapiGetLastError

Description

This function returns the last registered error.

Definition

```
ULONG DapiGetLastError();
```

Parameters

None

Return value

Error code

0=no error. (see delib.h)

Example program

```
ULONG error;  
error=DapiGetLastError();  
if(error==0) return FALSE;  
printf("ERROR = %d", error);
```

4.2.2. DapiGetLastErrorText

Description

This function reads the text of the last registered error.

Definition

```
extern ULONG __stdcall DapiGetLastErrorText(unsigned char * msg, unsigned long msg_length);
```

Parameters

msg = text buffer

msg_length = length of the buffer

Example program

```
BOOL IsError ()
{
    if (DapiGetLastError () != DAPI_ERR_NONE)
    {
        unsigned char msg[500];

        DapiGetLastErrorText((unsigned char*) msg, sizeof(msg));
        printf ("Error Code = %x * Message = %s\n", 0, msg);
        return TRUE;
    }
    return FALSE;
}
```

4.3. Reading Digital inputs

4.3.1. DapiDIGet1

Description

This command reads a single digit input.

Definition

ULONG DapiDIGet1(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module.

ch=Specifies the number of input that is to be read (0 ..).

Return value

State of the input (0 / 1).

4.3.2. DapiDIGet8

Description

This command reads 8 digital inputs simultaneously.

Definition

ULONG DapiDIGet8(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module.

ch=Specifies the number of the input, from which it begins to read from (0, 8, 16, 24, 32, ..)

Return value

State of the read inputs.

4.3.3. DapiDIGet16

Description

This command reads 16 digital inputs simultaneously.

Definition

ULONG DapiDIGet16(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module.

ch=Specifies the number of the input, from which it begins to read from (0, 16, 32, ..)

Return value

State of the read inputs.

4.3.4. DapiDIGet32

Description

This command reads 32 digital inputs simultaneously.

Definition

ULONG DapiDIGet32(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module.

ch=Specifies the number of the input, from which it begins to read from (0, 32, 64, ..)

Return value

State of the read inputs.

Example program

```
unsigned long data;
// -----
// Einen Wert von den Eingängen lesen (Eingang 1-31)
data = (unsigned long) DapiDIGet32(handle, 0);
// Chan Start = 0
printf("Eingang 0-31 : 0x%x\n", data);
printf("Taste für weiter\n");
getch();
// -----
// Einen Wert von den Eingängen lesen (Eingang 32-64)
data = (unsigned long) DapiDIGet32(handle, 32);
// Chan Start = 32
printf("Eingang 32-64 : 0x%x\n", data);
printf("Taste für weiter\n");
getch();
```

4.3.5. DapiDIGet64

Description

This command reads 64 digital inputs simultaneously.

Definition

ULONGLONG DapiDIGet64(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module.

ch=Specifies the number of the input,from which it begins to read from (0, 64, ..)

Return value

State of the read inputs.

4.3.6. DapiDIGetFF32

Description

This command reads the flip-flops from the inputs and resets them. (Input state change).

Definition

ULONG DapiDIGetFF32(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module .

ch=Specifies the number of the input, from which it begins to read from (0, 32, ..)

Return value

State of 32 input change states

4.3.7. DapiDIGetCounter

Description

This command reads the counter of a digital input

Definition

ULONG DapiDIGetCounter(ULONG handle, ULONG ch, ULONG mode);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module.

ch=Specifies the digital input,from which the counter will be read.

mode=0 (Normal counter function)

mode=DAPI_CNT_MODE_READ_WITH_RESET (Reading and resetting the counter)

mode=DAPI_CNT_MODE_READ_LATCHED (Reading the latched counter)

Return value

Value of the counter.

Example program

```
value = DapiDIGetCounter(handle, 0 ,0);  
// Reading counter of DI Chan 0  
  
value = DapiDIGetCounter(handle, 1 ,0);  
// Reading counter of DI Chan 1  
  
value = DapiDIGetCounter(handle, 8 ,0);  
// Reading counter of DI Chan 8  
  
value = DapiDIGetCounter(handle, 0 ,DAPI_CNT_MODE_READ_WITH_RESET);  
// Reading AND resetting counter of DI Chan 0  
  
value = DapiDIGetCounter(handle, 1, DAPI_CNT_MODE_READ_LATCHED);  
// Reading the latched counter of DI Chan 1
```

4.4. Setting Digital outputs

4.4.1. DapiDOSet1

Description

This is the command to set a single output.

Definition

```
void DapiDOSet1(ULONG handle, ULONG ch, ULONG data);
```

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

ch=Specifies the number of the output to be set to (0 ..)

data=Specifies the data value that is to be written (0 / 1)

Return value

None

4.4.2. DapiDOSet8

Description

This command sets 8 digital outputs simultaneously.

Definition

```
void DapiDOSet8(ULONG handle, ULONG ch, ULONG data);
```

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

ch=Specifies the number of the output, from which it begins to write to (0, 8, 16, 24, 32, ..)

data=Specifies the data values, to write to the outputs

Return value

None

4.4.3. DapiDOSet16

Description

This command sets 16 digital outputs simultaneously.

Definition

```
void DapiDOSet16(ULONG handle, ULONG ch, ULONG data);
```

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

ch=Specifies the number of the output, from which it begins to write to (0, 16, 32, ..)

data=Specifies the data values, to write to the outputs

Return value

None

4.4.4. DapiDOSet32

Description

This command sets 32 digital outputs simultaneously.

Definition

```
void DapiDOSet32(ULONG handle, ULONG ch, ULONG data);
```

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

ch=Specifies the number of the output, from which it begins to write to (0, 32, 64, ..)

data=Specifies the data values, to write to the outputs

Return value

None

Example program

```
// Einen Wert auf die Ausgänge schreiben
data = 0x0000ff00; // Ausgänge 9-16 werden auf 1 gesetzt
DapiDOSet32(handle, 0, data); // Chan Start = 0
printf("Schreibe auf Ausgänge Daten=0x%x\n", data);
printf("Taste für weiter\n");
getch();
// -----
// Einen Wert auf die Ausgänge schreiben
data = 0x80000000; // Ausgang 32 wird auf 1 gesetzt
DapiDOSet32(handle, 0, data); // Chan Start = 0
printf("Schreibe auf Ausgänge Daten=0x%x\n", data);
printf("Taste für weiter\n");
getch();
// -----
// Einen Wert auf die Ausgänge schreiben
data = 0x80000000; // Ausgang 64 wird auf 1 gesetzt
DapiDOSet32(handle, 32, data); // Chan Start = 32
printf("Schreibe auf Ausgänge Daten=0x%x\n", data);
printf("Taste für weiter\n");
getch();
```

4.4.5. DapiDOSet64

Description

This command is to set 64 digital outputs.

Definition

void DapiDOSet64(ULONG handle, ULONG ch, ULONG data);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

ch=Specifies the number of the output, from which it begins to write to (0, 64, ..)

data=Specifies the data values, to write to the outputs

Return value

None

4.4.6. DapiDOReadback32

Description

This command reads back the 32 digital outputs.

Definition

ULONG DapiDOReadback32(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

ch=Specifies the number of the input, from which it begins to read from (0, 32, ..)

Return value

Status of 32 outputs.

4.4.7. DapiDOReadback64

Description

This command reads back the 64 digital outputs.

Definition

ULONGLONG DapiDOReadback64(ULONG handle, ULONG ch);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

ch=Specifies the number of the input, from which it begins to read from (0, 64, ..)

Return value

Status of 64 outputs.

4.5. Setting Output-timeouts

4.5.1. DapiSpecialCMDTimeout

Description

This command serves to set the timeout time

Definition

DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT, cmd, par1, par2);

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

Set timeout time

cmd=DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT_SET_VALUE_SEC

par1=Seconds [s]

par2=Milliseconds [100ms] (value 6 stands for 600ms)

Activate timeout

cmd=DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT_ACTIVATE

Deactivate timeout

cmd=DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT_DEACTIVATE

Return value

None

Example program

```
DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,  
DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_SET_VALUE_SEC, 3, 7);  
//Die Zeit des Timeouts wird auf 3,7sek gesetzt.  
DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,  
DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_ACTIVATE, 0, 0);  
//Der Timeout wird aktiviert.  
DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,  
DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_DEACTIVATE, 0, 0);  
//Der Timeout wird deaktiviert.
```

4.5.2. DapiSpecialCMDTimeoutGetStatus

Description

This command reads the timeout status.

Definition

```
ULONG DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,  
DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_GET_STATUS, 0, 0);
```

Parameters

handle=This is the handle of an opened module

Return value

Return=0 (timeout is deactivated)

Return=1 (timeout is activated)

Return=2 (timeout has occurred)

Example program

```
status = DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,  
DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_GET_STATUS, 0, 0); //Abfrage des Timeout-Status.
```

4.6. Example program

```
//*****  
//*****  
//*****  
//*****  
//*****  
//  
//  
// product: usb-optoin-8-relais-8 (ModuleID = USB_OPTOIN_8_RELAIS_8)  
// configuration: digital-outputs  
// programming language: vc  
//  
//  
// (c) DEDITEC GmbH, 2011  
// web: http://www.deditec.de/  
// mail: vertrieb@deditec.de  
//  
//  
//*****  
//*****  
//*****  
//*****  
//*****  
//  
//  
// Please include the following library on linking: delib.lib  
//  
// This can be done at the project settings (Project/Settings/Link ->  
// Object/library modules) .. extend the existing line with the ending  
// "$(DELIB_LIB)\delib.lib" (with quotation marks)  
//  
// Including the header file delib.h (Project/Settings/C/C++ -> select  
category  
// "Preprocessor" -> Additional include directories) .. enter the line  
// "$(DELIB_INCLUDE)" (with quotation marks)  
  
#include <windows.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include "conio.h"  
  
#include "delib.h"  
  
// -----  
// GetLastError function  
  
BOOL IsError()  
{  
    unsigned char msg[500];  
  
    if (DapiGetLastError() != DAPI_ERR_NONE)  
    {  
  
        DapiGetLastErrorText((unsigned char*) msg, sizeof(msg));  
        printf("Error Code = %x * Message = %s\n", 0, msg);  
    }  
}
```

```

        DapiClearLastError();

        return TRUE;
    }

    return FALSE;
}

//*****
//*****
//*****
//*****
//*****

void main(void)
{
    unsigned long handle;
    unsigned long value;

    // -----
    // Open Module

    handle = DapiOpenModule(USB_OPTOIN_8_RELAIS_8,0);

    printf("Module handle = %x\n", handle);

    // -----
    // Module not found!

    if (handle==0)
    {
        printf("Could not open module!\n");
        printf("Press any key to exit\n");
        getch();
        return;
    }

    // -----
    // Module found!

    printf("Module has been opened\n");

    // -----
    // Show config of module

    value = DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_GET_MODULE_CONFIG,
    DAPI_SPECIAL_GET_MODULE_CONFIG_PAR_DO, 0, 0);
    IsError();
    printf("Configuration of the module: no. of digital outputs %d\n",
    value);
    printf("Press any key to continue\n");
    getch();

    // -----
    // Write output channels

```

```

DapiDOSet1(handle, 0, 1);
IsError();
printf("Output channel 0 has been switched on\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

DapiDOSet1(handle, 0, 0);
IsError();
printf("Output channel 0 has been switched off\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

DapiDOSet1(handle, 1, 1);
IsError();
printf("Output channel 1 has been switched on\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

DapiDOSet1(handle, 1, 0);
IsError();
printf("Output channel 1 has been switched off\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

DapiDOSet8(handle, 0, 0xff); //hexadecimal
IsError();
printf("Output channel 0-7 have been switched on\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

DapiDOSet8(handle, 0, 0);
IsError();
printf("Output channel 0-7 have been switched off\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

// -----
// Write and readback output channels

DapiDOSet8(handle, 0, 31);
IsError();
printf("Output channel 0-7 have been switched on\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

value = DapiDOReadback32(handle, 0);
IsError();
printf("Readback output channel 0-3\n");
printf("value = %d\n", value);
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

DapiDOSet8(handle, 0, 0);
IsError();
printf("Output channel 0-7 have been switched off\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");

```

```

getch();

value = DapiDOReadback32(handle, 0);
IsError();
printf("Readback output channel 0-3\n");
printf("value = %d\n", value);
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

// -----
// Set timeout of output channels to 5 seconds

DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,
                    DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_SET_VALUE_SEC, 5, 0);
IsError();
printf("Timeout has been set to 5 seconds\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

// -----
// Activate timeout and switch on output channels 0-3

DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,
                    DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_ACTIVATE, 0, 0);
IsError();
DapiDOSet8(handle, 0, 15);
IsError();
printf("Timeout has been activated\n");
printf("Output channels 0-3 have been switched on and will be switched
off automatically after 5 seconds\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

// -----
// Deactivate timeout

DapiSpecialCommand(handle, DAPI_SPECIAL_CMD_TIMEOUT,
                    DAPI_SPECIAL_TIMEOUT_DEACTIVATE, 0, 0);
IsError();
printf("Timeout has been deactivated\n");
printf("Press any key to continue\n");
getch();

// -----
// Close Module

DapiCloseModule(handle);
printf("Module closed\n");
printf("End of program!\n");
printf("Press any key to exit\n");
getch();

return ;
}

```

Appendix



5. Appendix

5.1. Revisions

Rev 2.00

First DEDITEC issue

5.2. Copyrights and trademarks

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