

Analog Descriptor Page

Local Station Application

Mon, Jul 21, 2003

Introduction

An analog descriptor is the Local Station's static database for an analog channel device. The database is organized as an array of Pascal records. The fields of this 64-byte record are used to support the full functionality of an analog channel. This page allows access to any node's analog database.

Display layout

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A ANALOG DESCRIPT 07/21/03 0947
CHAN<0613:0102>  -SE  FAM<0000>   Node:Chan
NAME<GR3MID>  "                "   Name

TITL<RF3 GRDIENT MANAUT>05/07/01  Date-of-last-change
CONV<08>  Z=4,C=2,G=8,P=9
A/D FS< 8.34 > +< 0.166 ><NRM >  Scale factors, units
D/A FS< 18000 > +< 0.199 >
ANLG CTRL <02> <A1> <B015>  Analog control specs
STAT INV/N<11>      BIT<01AF,-->  Associated digital status
CONTROL DT<01,--> BIT<01AF,-->  Associated digital control

LIST DESC TO :03FF  DATA<0509>  Listing options
ALARM FLG$<A001>APIFBB-BSDM-TTTT  Alarm flag bits
*CLR TRIPS:      0 *RESET ALARMS  Reset local station alarms
07/21/03 0707
```

The format is designed for fill-in-the-blanks interaction. On the second line, the node/channel is entered for the device whose analog descriptor is to be accessed; alternatively, the name can be entered on the third line. Interrupt after typing to request the current database information for that device to be displayed. The following lines include the various fields of the analog descriptor:

1. 18-character title
2. 6-character name
3. 4-character engineering units text
4. 1-byte "conversion type"
5. 4 floating point scaling constants
6. 4-byte analog control field
7. 2-byte family word
8. 4-byte associated digital status field
9. 6-byte associated digital control field

Field descriptions

Title text

This 18-character text field is a short description of the channel device in addition to the name. Due to the limited size of the small screen consoles, only 14 characters of the title are displayed by the parameter page. Those selected are the 14 characters following the first *word* of the title. The first word is often used to indicate the node of the device, which is often implied in the name. In the case that associated status/control fields are used, the last 6 characters of the title text (characters 13–18) are used to store two 3-character status state texts. In the case that two bits of associated status/control are used, the entire title is preempted, as the second bit's

status text is stored in characters 6–11 of the title. So, in this case, the name alone must suffice to represent the device on the parameter page.

Name text

The 6-character name of a device must be unique on the network, not only within a single node. When a name is entered and the interrupt given to enter all fields into a given channel's descriptor, a broadcast request is simultaneously issued to find out whether the name already exists among the nodes of the network. If it does exist in some node, then its node/channel designation is displayed just to the left of the NAME prompt. The setting has already taken place, so at that point there is at least one duplication of the entered name. One may wish to remove the one indicated or use a different name for the channel.

Units text

The 4-character field is placed into the 4-byte units text field of the analog descriptor. The small screen parameter page aligns this field if possible.

Conversion type

This field is a byte that includes flags that mark the channel for various special treatments with certain Data Access Table entries. Bit #1 (mask=0x02) is set to mark capture data, which is used by DAT type 0x16. Bit #2 (mask=0x04) is set to mark zero-subtracted data, which is used by DAT type 0x07. Bit #3 (mask=0x08) is used to mark channels which need linearization, which is used by DAT type 0x06. See the document entitled "RDATA Entry Formats" for more details on this.

Scale factors

Four floating point constants are used for engineering units scaling. A reading, nominal or tolerance value is scaled to engineering units by using the first fullscale and offset values. The setting value is scaled using the last two fullscale and offset values. The linear formula used is:

$$\text{eng} := \text{Float}(\text{raw}) / 32768 . * \text{fScale} + \text{offset};$$

The raw value is the 16-bit raw data word. The value (raw/32768) is therefore the fraction of fullscale. Both fScale and offset are in engineering units. More complex conversion formulae can be handled by pre-processing via a Data Access Table entry, for example, or by the logic in a local application. In any case, the raw data values are always scaled linearly.

In the case of tolerance, the offset term is omitted, since a tolerance is like a difference value.

Analog control field

The first byte of this 4-byte field is the analog control type#. Types currently supported are:

- 00 No analog control (parameter page will not mark it with a "--")
- 01 Datel Multibus board (obsolete)
- 02 Motor (setting value is desired reading, relative setting is #steps)
- 03 Bipolar multiplex D/A (obsolete)
- 04 Unipolar multiplex D/A (obsolete)
- 05 Memory word (accessed as two bytes)
- 06 i8253 timer (obsolete)

- 07 M6840 timer (obsolete)
- 08 1553 D/A (12-bit)—used in rack monitor
- 09 Analog Devices RTI-602 D/A board
- 0A Memory word (accessed as a word)
- 0B Message queue setting to another cpu (co-processor)
- 0C Unsigned 12-bit D/A (in short I/O space)
- 0D Burr-Brown MPV904 12-bit D/A board
- 0E 1553 D/A (16-bit)
- 0F AMD9513 timer (32-bits from pair of channels)
- 10 Memory byte (single byte no shift)
- 11 Memory byte (single byte w/shift in short I/O space)
- 12 Same channel reading word w/mask
- 13 Smart Rack Monitor analog control (12-bit)
- 14 Smart Rack Monitor analog control (16-bit)
- 15 IRM D/A with offset and 4-bit right shift
- 16 IRM D/A with offset but w/o right shift
- 17 Unipolar 15-bit D/A clamped at zero
- 18 Unsigned 16-bit D/A or timer
- 19 PLC memory word via message queue
- 1A GreenSprings IP D/A board
- 1B IP timer board trigger event select/clear
- 1C Timer as memory word forced nonzero

Details of the meaning of the other 3 bytes available in the analog control field are found in the document entitled "Analog Control Types."

Family word

The family word is a delta channel# used to reference another channel which is in some way related to this one. By including the appropriate delta value for a set of related channels, one can form a family of channels which is accessible from any member of the family. Listype #49 may be used to request the list of channel numbers that comprise the family to which a given channel belongs. This is more fully described in the document entitled "Related Groups of Channels."

Associated digital status/control

One or two bits can be associated with an analog channel to show related status information such as on/off and allow digital control as well. This topic is more fully discussed in the document entitled "Digital Control Pulse Delays."

Database entry

After selecting the channel, change any of the fields displayed to the desired values and press interrupt (or the ESC key) with the cursor anywhere in the range of the 7 lines *following* the NAME line. The program reads *all* the fields that are alterable from the screen, including the node/channel number on the second line and the name on the third line, and it encodes the information into the internal format and issues a setting to install the descriptor record into that channel's local database. (Since it reads the channel number each time, one can easily move one channel's descriptor to another channel with minor editing.) It then requests the descriptor to be read back and displays the results. The date-of-last-change, displayed on the second line, should then reflect the current date. This field is not directly settable; it is automatically updated whenever a setting is made to any field in the channel's analog descriptor.

Separate from the analog descriptor fields for a channel device, there are alarm flag bits that can be set on the next to last line of the display. This flags word is shown in hexadecimal. Single characters are shown to the right as a reminder of each bit's meaning. The current set of flag bits available for setting are:

- 15 Active (1=enabled for alarm scan)
- 14 Pattern (1=composite status word)
- 13 Inhibit (1=inhibit beam while bad)
- 12 Floating (1=raw floating point values in FDATA table)
- 11 Beam (1=alarm scan only on beam pulses, when Bit# 009F = 0)
- 10 Bypass control—used internally to switch to inactive state
- 9 Alarms clear control bit
- 8 Good/bad (1=bad)—not settable
- 7 Silent (1=inhibit sending of alarm messages, but still count trips)
- 6 Invalid data flag (set for non-responsive SRMs)
- 5 Use upper/lower limits, not nominal/tolerance
- 4 (spare)
- 3–0 Tries-needed count = #times required to believe good/bad state change

To modify these flag bits for a given channel whose descriptor is being displayed, enter the desired hex pattern and interrupt on that line.

To facilitate the inspection of families of channels, one can interrupt under the FAM area on the display to sequence to the next channel in the family (if there is one). A value of 0x0000 in the family word means there is no next channel in the family.

Setting enable flag—important!

When the page is entered, an internal flag is set to “disabled” to prevent any settings from being made accidentally while browsing. To toggle this flag to enable settings, interrupt in the –SE field in the middle of the second line. The response to show that the flag is enabled is *SE. If an attempt is made to change a descriptor without the flag enabled, the –SE field will flash a few times as a reminder that settings are not enabled.

Raise/lower switches

One can use the raise/lower push-buttons to increment/decrement the current channel# in order to scan through a sequence of channels. A delay is introduced so the data displayed can be seen by the human eye. Incrementing beyond the maximum channel# shown on the listing line wraps to channel 0.

Error status

An error status code number is displayed as a single character at the end of the second line. If there are no errors, this character will be blank; otherwise, its value is displayed in inverse video. Likely values that may be displayed are:

- 8 The target node is not responding to the request for data.

When no reply is received from a name lookup request, the same code will be shown immediately following the name field on the third line. Recently, it has been found necessary to enter a name to be looked up twice, in order to properly prime the network hardware for successful multicast delivery.

Alarm info

The next to last line shows the alarm trip count for the channel, which is the number of times the channel has been observed by the alarm scanning logic to change state from good to bad. This value is limited to 2047. Interrupt on this line to clear the trip counts. The time of last clearing is shown on the last line.

Interrupt on the right side of the next to last line to reset the alarms for the target node, resulting in zeroing the good/bad alarm flag bits for all analog channels (and binary bits) in that node. On the next alarm scan, then, every device which is in the alarm scan and in the bad state will report an alarm message. It is more usual for a host system to issue a broadcast setting to reset alarms in all nodes.

Listing options

Two listings of analog database entries are provided on a listing line. On the left-hand part of the line, an interrupt produces a listing of each channel's ADESC entries, just as they are shown on the page. On the right-hand part of the line, an interrupt produces a listing of the ADATA table entries (the reading, setting, nominal and tolerance values). The listing starts with the channel currently selected on the page and ends with the channel# (in hex) indicated on the listing line, which is by default set to the maximum channel# available in that node. The data for each channel is encoded into a single line, and a heading is output at the beginning that shows the target node# and the current time-of-day. The display is updated as the channels are scanned in sequence over the selected range. When a channel is accessed that is not used (meaning the name starts with a blank or a null byte, and the number of associated status bits is zero, and the analog control type is zero, and the channel is not in the alarm scan), it is skipped and omitted from the listing. The channel's data is displayed very briefly to at least give a visual hint of what's there.

The output of the serial port can be plugged into any RS-232 device, so that one can archive the contents of a node's local database in this way. It could be stored on a host's disk or captured by a Macintosh terminal emulator program or whatever. The serial output from a Local Station is spooled through dynamic memory to the serial output port. This means that the listing process may finish before all the characters have been transferred out the serial port. To stop the listing process, merely interrupt again on the listing line while it is active. Note that the serial port of any node can be targeted. In the example shown in the Display Layout section above, node0509 is being targeted for serial output, because that test node is connected to a terminal emulator program in order to be able to capture the listing output.

Here is a brief example of the two listing formats for node 0613, channels 0100–012F:

Analog descriptors listing

```

NODE=0613 ANALOG DESCRIPT 07/22/03 0953
CHAN# NAME TITLE UNIT ANLG CTRL CVT ADPS OFFS DAPS OFFS FMLY DATE DIGITAL STATUS/CONTROL
:0100 IN3PHS T3 2 INTERTKMANAUT V 00 .. .... 00 10 0 0 0 05/07/01 11 01AB,-- 01,-- 01AB,--
:0101 GR3LO RF3 PICKUP LOOP 1 NRM 00 .. .... 08 8.34 0.166 0 0.199 05/07/01 00
:0102 GR3MID RF3 GRDIENT MANAUT NRM 02 A1 B015 08 8.34 0.166 18000 0.199 05/07/01 11 01AF,-- 01,-- 01AF,--
:0103 GR3HI RF3 PICKUP LOOP 3 NRM 00 .. .... 08 8.34 0.166 0 0.199 05/07/01 00
:0104 PA3F RF3 PA FWD CBR MW 00 .. .... 09 29.08 0 0 0.315 05/07/01 11 0115,-- 84,-- 0195,--
:0105 PA3R RF3 PA REV POWER MW 00 .. .... 09 26.959 0 0 0.281 05/07/01 00
:0106 DR3F RF3 DRVR FWD POWER KW 00 .. .... 09 1856 0 0 0.315 05/07/01 00
:0107 DR3R RF3 DRVR REV POWER KW 00 .. .... 09 290.89 0 0 0.245 05/07/01 00
:0108 AD3CK8 RF3 A D ZERO CHK 8 V 00 .. .... 00 10 0 0 0 05/07/01 00
:0109 AD3CK9 RF3 A D ZERO CHK 9 V 00 .. .... 00 10 0 0 0 05/07/01 00
:010A LL3F RF3 LL FWD POWER W 00 .. .... 09 23.01 0 0 0.299 05/07/01 00
:010B LL3R RF3 LL REV POWER W 00 .. .... 09 19.99 0 0 0.281 05/07/01 00
:010C IPA13F RF3 IPA1 FWD PWR W 00 .. .... 09 2353 0 0 0.318 05/07/01 00
:010D IPA13R RF3 IPA1 REV PWR W 00 .. .... 09 1999 0 0 0.281 05/07/01 00
:010E IPA23F RF3 IPA2 FWD PWR KW 00 .. .... 09 18.58 0 0 0.259 05/07/01 00
:010F IPA23R RF3 IPA2 REV PWR KW 00 .. .... 09 22.11 0 0 0.305 05/07/01 00
:0110 PH3ADJ RF3 PHASE ADJUST DEG 02 A1 B013 00 400 0 2500 0 05/07/01 00
:0111 TU3POS LOW HGH IN 00 .. .... 00 4 0 0 0 05/07/01 12 010A,09 00,00 0000,00

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:0112	RF3LML	RF3	LOSS	MON	LOWER	V	00	00	10	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0113	RF3LMU	RF3	LOSS	MON	UPPER	V	00	00	10	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0114	TO3IN	T3	TOROID	IN		MA	00	..	....	04	100	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0115	TO3OUT	T3	TOROID	OUT		MA	00	..	....	04	100	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0116	T3VACL	TANK	3	VAC	LEE	V.	00	..	....	00	10	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0117	T3VACH	TANK	3	VAC	HEE	V.	00	..	....	00	10	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0118	MD3IV	RF3	MOD	INPUT	VLTS	V	00	..	....	00	10	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0119	MD3OV	RF3	MOD	OUTPUT	VLT	KV	00	..	....	00	100	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:011A	MD3OI	RF3	MOD	OUTPUT	CUR	A	00	..	....	00	1000	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:011B	DR3SV	RF3	DR	SCREEN	VOLT	V	00	..	....	00	4000	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:011C	RF3HV	RF3	HI	VLTS	ONOFF	KV	00	..	....	00	100	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	11 0116,-- 86,-- 0197,--
:011D	RF3PAI	RF3	7835	FIL	CURR	A	00	..	....	00	10000	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:011E	DR3PAV	RF3	4616	FIL	VOLT	A	00	..	....	00	10	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:011F	LV3MON	LRF3	120	VOLTAGE	M	VAC	00	..	....	00	127.58	0	0	0	0	05/07/01	00
:0120	QPS301	T3	QUAD	PS1		RST	A	13	A1	0200	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	11 0118,-- 84,-- 0194,--
:0121	QPS302	T3	QUAD	PS	2		A	13	A1	0201	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0122	QPS303	T3	QUAD	PS	3		A	13	A1	0202	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0123	QPS304	T3	QUAD	PS	4		A	13	A1	0203	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0124	QPS305	T3	QUAD	PS	5		A	13	A1	0204	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0125	QPS306	T3	QUAD	PS	6		A	13	A1	0205	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0126	QPS307	T3	QUAD	PS	7		A	13	A1	0206	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0127	QPS308	T3	QUAD	PS	8		A	13	A1	0207	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0128	QPS309	T3	QUAD	PS	9		A	13	A1	0208	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:0129	QPS310	T3	QUAD	PS	10		A	13	A1	0209	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:012A	QPS311	T3	QUAD	PS	11		A	13	A1	020A	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:012B	QPS312	T3	QUAD	PS	12		A	13	A1	020B	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:012C	QPS313	T3	QUAD	PS	13		A	13	A1	020C	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:012D	QPS314	T3	QUAD	PS	14		A	13	A1	020D	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:012E	QPS315	T3	QUAD	PS	15		A	13	A1	020E	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00
:012F	QPS316	T3	QUAD	PS	16		A	13	A1	020F	00	-312.5	0	312.5	0	05/07/01	00

Analog data listing

NODE=0613 ANALOG DESCRIPT 07/22/03 0953

CHAN#	NAME	TITLE	UNIT	READNG	SETTNG	NOMINL	TOLRNC	AFLG	TRIP				
:0100	IN3PHS	T3	2	INTERTKMANAUT	V	-0.0146	0	0.08	A001	0			
:0101	GR3LO	RF3	PICKUP	LOOP	1	NRM	1.01	1.0184	0.0501	8001	0		
:0102	GR3MID	RF3	GRDIENT	MANAUT	NRM	1.0059	0.9899	0.0499	A001	0			
:0103	GR3HI	RF3	PICKUP	LOOP	3	NRM	1.0191	1.0148	0.0501	8004	0		
:0104	PA3F	RF3	PA	FWD	CBR	MW	2.5452	2.3997	0	0040	0		
:0105	PA3R	RF3	PA	REV	POWER	MW	0.0963	0.3299	0.4994	8001	0		
:0106	DR3F	RF3	DRVR	FWD	POWER	KW	165.05	175.93	17.898	8001	0		
:0107	DR3R	RF3	DRVR	REV	POWER	KW	0.1864	0.0444	0	0040	0		
:0108	AD3CK8	RF3	A	D	ZERO	CHK	8	V	0.0006	0	0040	0	
:0109	AD3CK9	RF3	A	D	ZERO	CHK	9	V	0.0006	0	0040	0	
:010A	LL3F	RF3	LL	FWD	POWER	W	2.898	2.7807	0.9999	0040	0		
:010B	LL3R	RF3	LL	REV	POWER	W	0.3038	0.0085	0	0040	0		
:010C	IPA13F	RF3	IPA1	FWD	PWR	W	337.28	341.59	19.963	8000	0		
:010D	IPA13R	RF3	IPA1	REV	PWR	W	56.063	0	0	0040	0		
:010E	IPA23F	RF3	IPA2	FWD	PWR	KW	3.6017	3.9703	0.5999	8004	0		
:010F	IPA23R	RF3	IPA2	REV	PWR	KW	0.0155	0	0.0196	0040	0		
:0110	PH3ADJ	RF3	PHASE	ADJUST	DEG	261.33	265.23	5.0293	8009	1			
:0111	TU3POS		LOW	HGH	IN	1.8575	0	0	0040	0			
:0112	RF3LML	RF3	LOSS	MON	LOWER	V	-9.9994	0	0	0040	0		
:0113	RF3LMU	RF3	LOSS	MON	UPPER	V	-9.9991	0	0	0040	0		
:0114	TO3IN	T3	TOROID	IN		MA	0	0.2075	0	0040	0		
:0115	TO3OUT	T3	TOROID	OUT		MA	0	0.0153	0	0040	0		
:0116	T3VACL	TANK	3	VAC	LEE	V.	-2.4493	0	0	0040	0		
:0117	T3VACH	TANK	3	VAC	HEE	V.	-2.3318	0	0	0040	0		
:0118	MD3IV	RF3	MOD	INPUT	VLTS	V	2.8589	0	0	0040	0		
:0119	MD3OV	RF3	MOD	OUTPUT	VLT	KV	19.217	19.266	0	0040	0		
:011A	MD3OI	RF3	MOD	OUTPUT	CUR	A	216.61	200.99	0	0040	0		
:011B	DR3SV	RF3	DR	SCREEN	VOLT	V	698.61	694.7	34.668	8001	0		
:011C	RF3HV	RF3	HI	VLTS	ONOFF	KV	37.781	38.547	10.001	8000	0		
:011D	RF3PAI	RF3	7835	FIL	CURR	A	6542.1	6698.3	159.61	0040	0		
:011E	DR3PAV	RF3	4616	FIL	VOLT	A	0.7904	0	0	0040	0		
:011F	LV3MON	LRF3	120	VOLTAGE	M	VAC	113.25	116.37	5.9998	0040	0		
:0120	QPS301	T3	QUAD	PS1		RST	A	150.6	157.44	151.5	2.9945	A001	0
:0121	QPS302	T3	QUAD	PS	2		A	159.9	164.19	157.77	2.9945	A001	0
:0122	QPS303	T3	QUAD	PS	3		A	128.46	131	129.99	2.9945	A001	0
:0123	QPS304	T3	QUAD	PS	4		A	126.47	133	127.99	2.9945	A001	0
:0124	QPS305	T3	QUAD	PS	5		A	125.54	128.5	126	2.9945	A001	0
:0125	QPS306	T3	QUAD	PS	6		A	125.53	130.12	125	2.9945	A001	0
:0126	QPS307	T3	QUAD	PS	7		A	126.44	129.8	126.99	2.9945	A001	0
:0127	QPS308	T3	QUAD	PS	8		A	122.16	127.03	120.48	2.9945	A001	0
:0128	QPS309	T3	QUAD	PS	9		A	123.37	130.69	123.99	2.9945	A001	0
:0129	QPS310	T3	QUAD	PS	10		A	127.63	132.8	128.99	2.9945	A001	0
:012A	QPS311	T3	QUAD	PS	11		A	122.74	126	123	2.9945	A001	0
:012B	QPS312	T3	QUAD	PS	12		A	115.86	119.07	116.47	2.9469	A001	0
:012C	QPS313	T3	QUAD	PS	13		A	121.8	122.58	121.99	2.9945	A001	0
:012D	QPS314	T3	QUAD	PS	14		A	122.25	125.8	121.99	2.9945	A001	0
:012E	QPS315	T3	QUAD	PS	15		A	117.97	123.73	118.49	2.9945	A001	0
:012F	QPS316	T3	QUAD	PS	16		A	120.55	123.89	120.99	2.9945	A001	0