Introduction to the DLL for the USB Experiment Interface Board K8055/VM110

Covers K8055D.DLL or K8055D_C.DLL, Version 2.0.x and above

The K8055 interface board has 5 digital input channels and 8 digital output channels. In addition, there are two analogue inputs, two analogue voltage outputs and two PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) outputs with 8 bit resolution. The number of inputs/outputs can be further expanded by connecting more (up to a maximum of four) cards to the PC's USB connectors. Each card is given its own identification number by means of two jumpers, SK5 and SK6 (see table 1 below for card numbering).

All communication routines are contained in a Dynamic Link Library (DLL) K8055D.DLL.

This document describes all functions and procedures of the DLL that are available for your application programme. Calling the functions and procedures exported by the DLL, you may write custom Windows (98SE, 2000, Me, XP) applications in Delphi, Visual Basic, C++ Builder or any other 32-bit Windows application development tool that supports calls to a DLL.

Visual C++ users will need the special K8055D_C.DLL and K8055D_C.LIB files, included in the VC++ project.
All supported functions and procedures of the K8055D.DLL and K8055D_C.DLL are the same. Only difference is the calling convention for C++ users.

A complete overview of the procedures and functions that are exported by the K8055D.DLL follows. At the end of this document there are listings of example programmes in order to gain an insight as to how to construct your own application programmes. The examples are written in Delphi, Visual Basic and C++ Builder. In the listings there are full declarations for the DLL function and procedures.

Note that all the examples in the function and procedure description section are written for Delphi.

SK5	SK6	CARD ADDRESS
ON	ON	0
OFF	ON	1
ON	OFF	2
OFF	OFF	3

TABLE 1: Jumper SK5, SK6 Settings

Note: These settings must be done before the USB cable is connected to the K8055 card or before turning the PC on.

* VM110 is the mounted version of K8055.

Overview of the Procedures and Functions of the K8055D.DLL

General procedures

`OpenDevice(CardAddress)`	*Opens the communication link to the K8055 device*
`CloseDevice`	*Closes the link to the K8055 device*

Analogue to Digital converter procedures

`ReadAnalogChannel(Channelno)`	*Reads the status of one analogue input-channel*
`ReadAllAnalog(Data1, Data2)`	*Reads the status of both analogue input-channels*

Digital to Analogue conversion procedures

`OutputAnalogChannel(Channel,Data)`	*Sets the analogue output channel according to the data*
`OutputAllAnalog(Data1,Data2)`	*Sets both analogue output channels according to the data*
`ClearAnalogChannel(Channel)`	*Sets the analogue output channel to minimum*
`ClearAllAnalog`	*Sets all analogue output channels to minimum*
`SetAnalogChannel(Channel)`	*Sets the analogue output channel to maximum*
`SetAllAnalog`	*Sets all analogue output channels to maximum*

Digital Output procedures

`WriteAllDigital(Data)`	*Sets the digital outputs according to the data*
`ClearDigitalChannel(Channel)`	*Clears the output channel*
`ClearAllDigital`	*Clears all output channels*
`SetDigitalChannel(Channel)`	*Sets the output channel*
`SetAllDigital`	*Sets all output channels*

Digital Input procedures and functions

`ReadDigitalChannel(Channel)`	*Reads the status of the input channel*
`ReadAllDigital(Buffer)`	*Reads the status of all the input channels*

Counter procedures and functions

`ResetCounter(CounterNr)`	*Resets the 16 bit pulse counter number 1 or counter number 2*
`ReadCounter(CounterNr)`	*Reads the content of the pulse counte rnumber 1 or counter number 2*
`SetCounterDebounceTime(CounterNr, DebounceTime)`	*Sets the debounce time to the pulse counter*

Procedures And Functions of the K8055D.DLL

OpenDevice

Syntax
```
FUNCTION OpenDevice(CardAddress: Longint): Longint;
```

Parameter
CardAddress: Value between 0 and 3 which corresponds to the jumper (SK5, SK6) setting on the K8055 board. See table 1.

Result
Longint: If succeeded the return value will be the card address read from the K8055 hardware. Return value -1 indicates that K8055 card was not found.

Description
Opens the communication link to the K8055 card. Loads the drivers needed to communicate via the USB port. This procedure must be performed before any attempts to communicate with the K8055 card.

This function can also be used to selects the active K8055 card to read and write the data. All the communication routines after this function call are addressed to this card until the other card is selected by this function call.

Example
```
  var h: longint;
  BEGIN
     h:=OpenDevice(0); // Opens the link to card number 0
  END;
```

CloseDevice

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE CloseDevice;
```

Description
Unloads the communication routines for K8055 card and unloads the driver needed to communicate via the USB port. This is the last action of the application program before termination.

Example
```
  BEGIN
     CloseDevice; // The communication to the K8055 device is closed
  END;
```

ReadAnalogChannel

Syntax
```
FUNCTION ReadAnalogChannel (Channel: Longint): Longint;
```

Parameter
`Channel:` Value between 1 and 2 which corresponds to the AD channel whose status is to be read.

Result
`Longint:` The corresponding Analogue to Digital Converter data is read.

Description
The input voltage of the selected 8-bit Analogue to Digital converter channel is converted to a value which lies between 0 and 255.

Example

```
var data: longint;
BEGIN
    data := ReadAnalogChannel(1);
    // AD channel 1 is read to variable 'data'
END;
```

ReadIAllAnalog

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE ReadAllAnalog(var Data1, Data2: Longint);
```

Parameter
`Data1, Data2:` Pointers to the long integers where the data will be read.

Description
The status of both Analogue to Digital Converters are read to an array of long integers.

Example
```
procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);
var Data1, Data2: Longint;
begin
  ReadAllAnalog(Data1, Data2);  // Read the data from the K8055
  Label1.caption:=inttostr(Data1); // Display CH1 data
  Label2.caption:=inttostr(Data2); // Display CH2 data
end;
```

OutputAnalogChannel

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE OutputAnalogChannel(Channel: Longint; Data: Longint);
```

Parameters
`Channel:` Value between 1 and 2 which corresponds to the 8-bit DA channel number whose data is to be set.
`Data:` Value between 0 and 255 which is to be sent to the 8-bit Digital to Analogue Converter .

Description
The indicated 8-bit Digital to Analogue Converter channel is altered according to the new data. This means that the data corresponds to a specific voltage. The value 0 corresponds to a minimum output voltage (0 Volt) and the value 255 corresponds to a maximum output voltage (+5V). A value of 'Data' lying in between these extremes can be translated by the following formula : Data / 255 x 5V.

Example

```
BEGIN
  OutputAnalogChannel (1,127);
  // DA channel 1 is set to 2.5V
END;
```

OutputAllAnalog

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE OutputAllAnalog(Data1: Longint; Data2: Longint);
```

Parameters
`Data1, Data2:` Value between 0 and 255 which is to be sent to the 8-bit Digital to Analogue Converter.

Description
Both 8-bit Digital to Analogue Converter channels are altered according to the new data. This means that the data corresponds to a specific voltage. The value 0 corresponds to a minimum output voltage (0 Volt) and the value 255 corresponds to a maximum output voltage (+5V). A value of 'Data1' or 'Data2' lying in between these extremes can be translated by the following formula : Data / 255 x 5V.

Example

```
BEGIN
  OutputAllAnalog(127, 255);
  // DA channel 1 is set to 2.5V and channel 2 is set to 5V
END;
```

ClearAnalogChannel

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE ClearAnalogChannel(Channel: Longint);
```

Parameter
`Channel:` Value between 1 and 2 which corresponds to the 8-bit DA channel number in which the data is to be erased.

Description
The selected DA-channel is set to minimum output voltage (0 Volt).

Example
```
BEGIN
  ClearAnalogChannel (1); // DA channel 1 is set to 0V
END;
```

ClearAllAnalog

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE ClearAllAnalog;
```

Description
Both DA-channels are set to minimum output voltage (0 Volt) .

Example
```
BEGIN
  ClearAllAnalog; // All DA channels 1 and 2 are set to 0V
END;
```

SetAnalogChannel

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE SetAnalogChannel(Channel: Longint);
```

Parameter
`Channel:` Value between 1 and 2 which corresponds to the 8-bit DA channel number in which the data is to be set to maximum.

Description
The selected 8-bit Digital to Analogue Converter channel is set to maximum output voltage.

Example 15
```
BEGIN
  SetAnalogChannel(1); // DA channel 1 is set to +5V
END;
```

SetAllAnalog

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE SetAllAnalog;
```

Description
All channels of the 8-bit Digital to Analogue Converters are set to maximum output voltage.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    SetAllAnalog; // DA channels 1 and 2 are set to +5V
  END;
```

WriteAllDigital

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE WriteAllDigital(Data: Longint);
```

Parameter
`Data:` Value between 0 and 255 that is sent to the output port (8 channels).

Description
The channels of the digital output port are updated with the status of the corresponding bits in the data parameter. A high (1) level means that the microcontroller IC1 output is set, and a low (0) level means that the output is cleared.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    WriteAllDigital(7);
    // Output channels 1...3 are on, output channels 4...8 are off
  END;
```

ClearDigitalChannel

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE ClearDigitalChannel(Channel: Longint);
```

Parameter
`Channel:` Value between 1 and 8 which corresponds to the output channel that is to be cleared.

Description
The selected channel is cleared.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    ClearIOchannel(4); // Digital output channel 4 is OFF
  END;
```

ClearAllDigital

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE ClearAllDigital;
```

Result
All digital outputs are cleared.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    ClearAllDigital; // All Output channels 1 to 8 are OFF
  END;
```

SetDigitalChannel

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE SetDigitalChannel(Channel: Longint);
```

Parameter
`Channel:` Value between 1 and 8 which corresponds to the output channel that is to be set.

Description
The selected digital output channel is set.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    SetDigitalChannel(1); // Digital output channel 3 is ON
  END;
```

SetAllDigital

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE SetAllDigital;
```

Description
All the digital output channels are set.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    SetAllDigital; // All Output channels are ON
  END;
```

ReadDigitalChannel

Syntax
```
FUNCTION ReadDigitalChannel(Channel: Longint): Boolean;
```

Parameter
`Channel:` Value between 1 and 5 which corresponds to the input channel whose status is to be read.

Result
`Boolean`: TRUE means that the channel has been set and FALSE means that it has been cleared.

Description
The status of the selected Input channel is read.

Example
```
  var status: boolean;
  BEGIN
    status := ReadIOchannel(2); // Read Input channel 2
  END;
```

ReadAllDigital

Syntax
```
FUNCTION ReadAllDigital: Longint;
```

Result
`Longint:` The 5 LSB correspond to the status of the input channels. A high (1) means that the channel is HIGH, a low (0) means that the channel is LOW.

Description
The function returns the status of the digital inputs.

Example
```
  var status: longint;
  BEGIN
    status := ReadAllDigital; // Read the Input channels
  END;
```

ResetCounter

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE ResetCounter(CounterNumber: Longint);
```

Parameter
`CounterNumber:` Value 1 or 2, which corresponds to the counter to be reset.

Description
The selected pulse counter is reset.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    ResetCounter(2); // Reset the counter number 2
  END;
```

ReadCounter

Syntax
```
FUNCTION ReadCounter(CounterNumber: Longint): Longint;
```

Parameter
`CounterNumber:` Value 1 or 2, which corresponds to the counter to be read.

Result
`Longint:` The content of the 16 bit pulse counter.

Description
The function returns the status of the selected 16 bit pulse counter.
The counter number 1 counts the pulses fed to the input I1 and the counter number 2 counts the pulses fed to the input I2.

Example
```
  var pulses: longint;
  BEGIN
    pulses := ReadCounter(2); // Read the counter number 2
  END;
```

SetCounterDebounceTime

Syntax
```
PROCEDURE SetCounterDebounceTime(CounterNr, DebounceTime: Longint);
```

Parameter
`CounterNumber:` Value 1 or 2, which corresponds to the counter to be set.
`DebounceTime:` Debounce time for the pulse counter.
The `DebounceTime` value corresponds to the debounce time in milliseconds (ms) to be set for the pulse counter. Debounce time value may vary between 0 and 5000.

Description
The counter inputs are debounced in the software to prevent false triggering when mechanical switches or relay inputs are used. The debounce time is equal for both falling and rising edges. The default debounce time is 2ms. This means the counter input must be stable for at least 2ms before it is recognised, giving the maximum count rate of about 200 counts per second.

If the debounce time is set to 0, then the maximum counting rate is about 2000 counts per second.

Example
```
  BEGIN
    SetCounterDebounceTime(1,100);
    // The debounce time for counter number 1 is set to 100ms
  END;
```

New multicard function and procedures

SearchDevices

Syntax
FUNCTION SearchDevices(): Longint;

Description
The function returns all connected devices on the computer. The returned value is a bit field.

Returned value
- Bin 0000, Dec 0 : No devices was found
- Bin 0001, Dec 1 : Card address 0 was found.
- Bin 0010, Dec 2 : Card address 1 was found.
- Bin 0100, Dec 4 : Card address 2 was found.
- Bin 1000, Dec 8 : Card address 3 was found.

Example : return value 9 = devices with address 0 and 3 are connected.

Note
Once a specific device address is connected with a program another program can't get access to it.

Example
```
var devices: longint;
BEGIN
  devices := SearchDevices; // Returns all devices
END;
```

SetCurrentDevice

Syntax
FUNCTION SetCurrentDevice(Address: Longint): Longint;

Description
The function set the current controlled device. The returned value is the device address, if this value is –1 no device with the address parameter was found.

Parameter
Address: Value 0 to 3, which corresponds to the device address.

Example
```
var device: longint;
BEGIN
  device := SetCurrentDevice(3); // Returns 3 if device is connected
END;
```

Version

Syntax
PROCEDURE Version;

Description
The procedure shows a window with the DLL software version number, could be asked with support issues.

Example
```
BEGIN
  Version; // Popup window with version number
END;
```

Using the K8055D.DLL in Delphi

In this application example there are the declarations of the K8055D.DLL procedures and functions and an example how to use the two most important DLL function calls: **OpenDevice** and **CloseDevice.**

```
unit K8055;

interface

uses
  Windows, Messages, SysUtils, Classes, Graphics, Controls, Forms, Dialogs,
  StdCtrls, ExtCtrls, ComCtrls;

type
  TForm1 = class(TForm)
    GroupBox1: TGroupBox;
    SK6: TCheckBox;
    SK5: TCheckBox;
    Button1: TButton;
    Label1: TLabel;
    procedure FormClose(Sender: TObject; var Action: TCloseAction);
    procedure Button1Click(Sender: TObject);

  private
    { Private declarations }
  public
    { Public declarations }
  end;

var
  Form1: TForm1;
  timed:boolean;

implementation

{$R *.DFM}
function OpenDevice(CardAddress: Longint): Longint; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure CloseDevice; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
function ReadAnalogChannel(Channel: Longint):Longint; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure ReadAllAnalog(var Data1, Data2: Longint); stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure OutputAnalogChannel(Channel: Longint; Data: Longint); stdcall; external
'K8055d.dll';
procedure OutputAllAnalog(Data1: Longint; Data2: Longint); stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure ClearAnalogChannel(Channel: Longint); stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure ClearAllAnalog; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure SetAnalogChannel(Channel: Longint); stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure SetAllAnalog; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure WriteAllDigital(Data: Longint);stdcall;  external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure ClearDigitalChannel(Channel: Longint); stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure ClearAllDigital; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure SetDigitalChannel(Channel: Longint); stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure SetAllDigital; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
function ReadDigitalChannel(Channel: Longint): Boolean; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
function ReadAllDigital: Longint; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
function ReadCounter(CounterNr: Longint): Longint; stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure ResetCounter(CounterNr: Longint); stdcall; external 'K8055d.dll';
procedure SetCounterDebounceTime(CounterNr, DebounceTime:Longint); stdcall; external
'K8055d.dll';

procedure TForm1.FormClose(Sender: TObject; var Action: TCloseAction);
begin
  CloseDevice;
end;

procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);
var h,CardAddr:longint;
begin
  CardAddr:= 3-(integer(SK5.Checked) + integer(SK6.Checked) * 2);
  h:= OpenDevice(CardAddr);
  case h of
    0..3: label12.caption:='Card '+ inttostr(h)+' connected';
    -1: label12.caption:='Card '+ inttostr(CardAddr)+' not found';
  end;
end;

end.
```

Using the K8055D.DLL in Visual Basic

In the listing of an application example there are the declarations of the K8055D.DLL procedures and functions and an example how to use the two most important DLL function calls: **`OpenDevice`** and **`CloseDevice.`**

Note: Make sure that the file K8055D.DLL is copied to the Windows' SYSTEM32 folder:

```
Option Explicit
Private Declare Function OpenDevice Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal CardAddress As Long) As Long
Private Declare Sub CloseDevice Lib "k8055d.dll" ()
Private Declare Function ReadAnalogChannel Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Channel As Long) As Long
Private Declare Sub ReadAllAnalog Lib "k8055d.dll" (Data1 As Long, Data2 As Long)
Private Declare Sub OutputAnalogChannel Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Channel As Long, ByVal Data As
Long)
Private Declare Sub OutputAllAnalog Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Data1 As Long, ByVal Data2 As
Long)
Private Declare Sub ClearAnalogChannel Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Channel As Long)
Private Declare Sub SetAllAnalog Lib "k8055d.dll" ()
Private Declare Sub ClearAllAnalog Lib "k8055d.dll" ()
Private Declare Sub SetAnalogChannel Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Channel As Long)
Private Declare Sub WriteAllDigital Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Data As Long)
Private Declare Sub ClearDigitalChannel Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Channel As Long)
Private Declare Sub ClearAllDigital Lib "k8055d.dll" ()
Private Declare Sub SetDigitalChannel Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Channel As Long)
Private Declare Sub SetAllDigital Lib "k8055d.dll" ()
Private Declare Function ReadDigitalChannel Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal Channel As Long) As
Boolean
Private Declare Function ReadAllDigital Lib "k8055d.dll" () As Long
Private Declare Function ReadCounter Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal CounterNr As Long) As Long
Private Declare Sub ResetCounter Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal CounterNr As Long)
Private Declare Sub SetCounterDebounceTime Lib "k8055d.dll" (ByVal CounterNr As Long, ByVal
DebounceTime As Long)

Private Sub Connect_Click()
    Dim CardAddress As Long
    Dim h As Long
    CardAddress = 0
    CardAddress = 3 - (Check1(0).Value + Check1(1).Value * 2)
    h = OpenDevice(CardAddress)
    Select Case h
        Case 0, 1, 2, 3
            Label1.Caption = "Card " + Str(h) + " connected"
        Case -1
            Label1.Caption = "Card " + Str(CardAddress) + " not found"
    End Select
End Sub


Private Sub Form_Terminate()
    CloseDevice
End Sub
```

Using the K8055D.DLL in Borland C++ Builder

Below there is a listing of the K8055D.h including the declarations of the K8055D.DLL procedures and functions. A listing of an application example shows how to use the two most important DLL function calls: **OpenDevice** and **CloseDevice.**

```
//Listing K8055D.h
#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

#define FUNCTION __declspec(dllimport)

FUNCTION long __stdcall OpenDevice(long CardAddress);
FUNCTION __stdcall CloseDevice();
FUNCTION long __stdcall ReadAnalogChannel(long Channel);
FUNCTION __stdcall ReadAllAnalog(long *Data1, long *Data2);
FUNCTION __stdcall OutputAnalogChannel(long Channel, long Data);
FUNCTION __stdcall OutputAllAnalog(long Data1, long Data2);
FUNCTION __stdcall ClearAnalogChannel(long Channel);
FUNCTION __stdcall ClearAllAnalog();
FUNCTION __stdcall SetAnalogChannel(long Channel);
FUNCTION __stdcall SetAllAnalog();
FUNCTION __stdcall WriteAllDigital(long Data);
FUNCTION __stdcall ClearDigitalChannel(long Channel);
FUNCTION __stdcall ClearAllDigital();
FUNCTION __stdcall SetDigitalChannel(long Channel);
FUNCTION __stdcall SetAllDigital();
FUNCTION bool __stdcall ReadDigitalChannel(long Channel);
FUNCTION long __stdcall ReadAllDigital();
FUNCTION long __stdcall ReadCounter(long CounterNr);
FUNCTION __stdcall ResetCounter(long CounterNr);
FUNCTION __stdcall SetCounterDebounceTime(long CounterNr, long DebounceTime);

#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif

//Listing Unit1.cpp
//---------------------------------------------------------------------------

#include <vcl.h>
#pragma hdrstop

#include "Unit1.h"
#include "K8055D.h"
//---------------------------------------------------------------------------
#pragma package(smart_init)
#pragma resource "*.dfm"
TForm1 *Form1;
//---------------------------------------------------------------------------

__fastcall TForm1::TForm1(TComponent* Owner)
        : TForm(Owner)
{

}
//---------------------------------------------------------------------------

void __fastcall TForm1::Connect1Click(TObject *Sender)
{
  int CardAddr = 3 - (int(CheckBox1->Checked) + int(CheckBox2->Checked) * 2);
  int h = OpenDevice(CardAddr);
  switch (h) {
    case  0 :
    case  1 :
    case  2 :
    case  3 :
      Label1->Caption = "Card " + IntToStr(h) + " connected";
      break;
    case  -1 :
      Label1->Caption = "Card " + IntToStr(CardAddr) + " not found";
  }
}
//---------------------------------------------------------------------------

void __fastcall TForm1::FormClose(TObject *Sender, TCloseAction &Action)
{
  CloseDevice();
}
//---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```