# MTD2A\_binary\_input

MTD2A: Model Train Detection And Action – arduino library <a href="https://github.com/MTD2A/MTD2A">https://github.com/MTD2A/MTD2A</a>
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MTD2A\_binary\_input is an easy-to-use, advanced and functional C++ class for time-controlled handling of inputs from sensors, buttons and more, as well as the program itself. MTD2A supports parallel processing and asynchronous execution.

The class is among a number of logical building blocks that solve different functions.

### Common to all building blocks are:

- They support a wide range of input sensors and output devices
- Are simple to use to build complex solutions with few commands
- They operate non-blocking, process-oriented and state-driven
- Offers extensive control and troubleshooting information
- Thoroughly documented with examples

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### **Feature Description**

MTD2A\_binary\_input process consists of 3 functions:

- MTD2A\_timer object\_name ("object\_name", CountDownMS);
- object\_name.timer ( { RESET\_TIMER | START\_TIMER | PAUSE\_TIMER | STOP\_TIMER }, countDownMS} );
   Called in void setup ();
- 3. MTD2A\_loop\_execute (); Called as the last instruction in void loop ();

The first argument uses the default value and the function can be called with none and up to 2 arguments.

```
MTD2A_timer object_name ();

MTD2A_timer object_name ("Object_name");

MTD2A_timer object_name ("Object_name", countDownMS);

Default: ("Object_name", 0 );
```

#### Eksempel

```
// Event if-condition controlled. Recommended for simple solutions
// Read infrared sensor. Short detection: One LED blink.
// continuously detection: continuously LED blink
// Suitable for Unpredictable process flows such as object detection with a sensor
if (IR_sensor.get_processState() == ACTIVE) {
    Serial.println ("Object detected");
    if (timer_GL1.get_processState() == COMPLETE) {
        timer_GL1.timer (START_TIMER, 1000); // 1 second
        green_LED_1.activate (500); // 0,5 second
    }
}
```

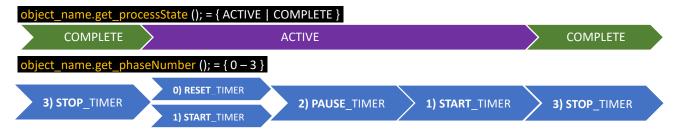
More examples and youtube demo video:

https://github.com/MTD2A/MTD2A/tree/main/examples

DEMO video: <a href="https://youtu.be/UU4k4\_8GWfM">https://youtu.be/UU4k4\_8GWfM</a>

## **Process phases**

Depending on the current configuration, the process is carried out in between 2 and multiple phases with pauses.



- 3. The initial phase when the program starts STOP\_TIMER.
- 0. When function <a href="mailto:object\_name.timer">object\_name.timer</a> (RESET\_TIMER); Is called. Can occur at any time.
- 1. When function object\_name.timer (START\_TIMER); Is called. May occur several times after each pause.
- 2. When function object\_name.timer (PAUSE\_TIMER); Is called. May occur several times after start and reset.
- 3. When function object\_name.timer (STOP\_TIMER); Is called or when the time has expired. countDownMS = 0.

#### **Global Number Constants:**

```
RESET_TIMER, START_TIMER, PAUSE_TIMER og STOP_TIMER
```

The immediate phase shift can be identified by function: <a href="mailto:object\_name.get\_phaseChange">object\_name.get\_phaseChange</a> (); = { true | false }

#### **Proces status**

```
When transitioning to START_TIMER or RESET_TIMER, ProcessState switches to ACTIVE. When transitioning to STOP_TIMER, the processState switches to COMPLETE.

ProcessState remains ACTIVE during PAUSE_TIMER.
```

#### **Timing**

The time period can be set when the object is instantiated. Subsequently, new time periods can be defined with the functin: <a href="mailto:object\_name.set\_countDownMS">object\_name.set\_countDownMS</a> ({0 - 4294967295}); But only when processState is COMPLETE

Refer to the document MTD2A.PDF and the section "Cadence", "Synchronization" and "Execution speed".

## Set and Get Features Overview

| Set functions                          | Comment                                 |
|--|---|
| set_countDownMS ( {0 - 4294967295} );  | Set new count down time in milliseconds |
| set_debugPrint ( {ENABLE   DISABLE} ); | Activate print phase number and text.   |
| set_errorPrint ( {ENABLE   DISABLE} ); | Activate error messages.                |

| Get functions   | Comment                                     |
|---|---|
| get_processtState (); return bool {ACTIVE   COMPLETE} | Process state                               |
| get_phaseChange (); return bool {true   false}        | Momentarily phase change (one loop time)    |
| get phoceNumber/ return vint0 + (0, 2)                | RESET_TIMER = 0, START_TIMER =1,            |
| get_phaseNumber (); return uint8_t {0 - 3}            | PAUSE_TIMER = 2, STOP_TIMER = 3             |
| get_startTimeMS (); return uint32_t milliseconds      | Last START_TIMER                            |
| get_stopTimeMS (); return uint32_t milliseconds       | STOP_TIMER or countDownMS is zero           |
| get_pauseTimeMS (); return uint32_t milliseconds      | Acuumulated pause time (sum of all pause    |
|   | periods). Zero if no pause initiated        |
| get_remainTimeMS (); return uint32_t milliseconds     | Remining time since first start             |
| get_elapsedTimeMS (); return uint32_t milliseconds    | elapsed time since first start              |
| got report error (): return wints + (0.255)           | Get error/warning number and reset          |
| get_reset_error (); return uint8_t {0-255}            | number: Error [1 – 127] warning [128 – 255] |

| Operator overloading           | Function   |
|--------------------------------|--|
| object_name_1 == object_name_2 | bool processState_1 == processState_2                    |
| object_name_1 != object_name_2 | bool processState_1 != processState_2                    |
| object_name_1 > object_name_2  | bool processState_1 = ACTIVE & processState_2 = COMPLETE |
| object_name_1 < object_name_2  | bool processState_1 = COMPLETE & processState_2 = ACTIVE |
| object_name_1 >> object_name_2 | bool stopTimeMS_1 > stopTimeMS_2                         |
| object_name_1 << object_name_2 | bool stopTimeMS_1 < stopTimeMS_2                         |

## Print\_conf();

## object\_name.print\_conf ();

If there are multiple breaks during the time period, it shows the total pause time pauseTimeMS, but pauseBeginMS and pauseEndMS only appear for the last pause.

## **Precise timing**

If greater time accuracy is desired, it is recommended to use the Arduino ESP32 and the cadence DELAY\_1MS