

## Standard WSA API Library

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## 1 Introduction

This documentation, compiled using Doxygen, describes in details the `wsa_api` library. The `wsa_api` provides functions to set/get particular settings or acquire data from the WSA. The `wsa_api` encodes the commands into SCPI syntax scripts, which are sent to a WSA through the `wsa_lib` library. Subsequently, it decodes any responses or packets coming back from the WSA through the `wsa_lib`. Thus, the API helps to abstract away SCPI syntax from the user.

Data frames passing back from the `wsa_lib` are in VRT format. This API will extract the information and the actual data frames within the VRT packet and makes them available in structures and buffers for users.

### 1.1 Release v1.1

- Can set various sample size. Use get max to determine the limit.
- IF gain set/get is now available.

### 1.2 Limitations in v1.0

The following features are not yet supported with the CLI:

- DC correction. Need Nikhil to clarify on that.
- IQ correction. Same as above.
- Automatic finding of a WSA box(s) on a network.
- Set sample sizes. 1024 size for now.
- Triggers.
- Gain calibration. TBD with triggers.
- USB interface method - might never be available.

### 1.3 How to use the library

The `wsa_api` is designed using mixed C/C++ languages. To use the library, you need to include the header file, [wsa\\_api.h](#), in files that will use any of its functions to access a WSA, and a link to the `wsa_api.lib`.

## 2 Data Structure Index

### 2.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">wsa_descriptor</a> (This structure stores WSA information )	2
<a href="#">wsa_device</a> (A structure containing the components associate with each WSA device )	4
<a href="#">wsa_frame_header</a> (This structure contains header information related to each frame read by <code>wsa_read_frame()</code> )	4
<a href="#">wsa_resp</a> (This structure contains the response information for each query )	5

- [wsa\\_socket](#) (A structure containing the socket parameters used for creating TCP/IP connection for control and data acquisition ) 6
- [wsa\\_time](#) (This structure contains the time information. It is used for the time stamp in a frame header ) 6

## 3 File Index

### 3.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">wsa_api.cpp</a>	7
<a href="#">wsa_api.h</a>	16
<a href="#">wsa_error.h</a>	27

## 4 Data Structure Documentation

### 4.1 wsa\_descriptor Struct Reference

This structure stores WSA information.

#### Data Fields

- char [prod\\_name](#) [50]
- char [prod\\_serial](#) [20]
- char [prod\\_version](#) [20]
- char [rfe\\_name](#) [50]
- char [rfe\\_version](#) [20]
- char [fw\\_version](#) [20]
- char [intf\\_type](#) [20]
- uint64\_t [inst\\_bw](#)
- uint64\_t [max\\_sample\\_size](#)
- uint64\_t [max\\_tune\\_freq](#)
- uint64\_t [min\\_tune\\_freq](#)
- uint64\_t [freq\\_resolution](#)
- int [max\\_if\\_gain](#)
- int [min\\_if\\_gain](#)
- float [abs\\_max\\_amp](#) [NUM\_RF\_GAINS]

#### 4.1.1 Field Documentation

##### 4.1.1.1 float [abs\\_max\\_amp](#)

An array storing the absolute maximum RF input level in dBm for each quantized RF gain setting of the RFE. Operating a WSA device at these absolute maximums may cause damage to the device.

**4.1.1.2 uint64\_t freq\_resolution**

The frequency resolution in Hz that a WSA's centre frequency can be incremented.

**4.1.1.3 char fw\_version**

The firmware version currently in the WSA.

**4.1.1.4 uint64\_t inst\_bw**

The WSA instantaneous bandwidth in Hz.

**4.1.1.5 char intf\_type**

The interface method to a WSA. Available: "TCPIP" ("USB" TBD).

**4.1.1.6 int max\_if\_gain**

The maximum IF gain in dB that a WSA's RFE can be set.

**4.1.1.7 uint32\_t max\_sample\_size**

The maximum number of continuous I and Q data samples the WSA can capture per frame.

**4.1.1.8 uint64\_t max\_tune\_freq**

The maximum frequency in Hz that a WSA's RFE can be tuned to.

**4.1.1.9 int min\_if\_gain**

The minimum IF gain in dB that a WSA's RFE can be set.

**4.1.1.10 uint64\_t min\_tune\_freq**

The minimum frequency in Hz that a WSA's RFE can be tuned to.

**4.1.1.11 char prod\_name**

WSA product name.

**4.1.1.12 char prod\_serial**

WSA product serial number.

**4.1.1.13 char prod\_version**

WSA product version number.

**4.1.1.14 char rfe\_name**

WSA product name.

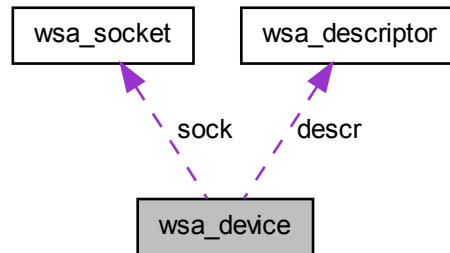
**4.1.1.15 char rfe\_version**

WSA product version number.

## 4.2 wsa\_device Struct Reference

A structure containing the components associate with each WSA device.

Collaboration diagram for wsa\_device:



### Data Fields

- struct [wsa\\_descriptor](#) `descr`
- struct [wsa\\_socket](#) `sock`

### 4.2.1 Field Documentation

#### 4.2.1.1 struct [wsa\\_descriptor](#) `descr`

The information component of the WSA, stored in [wsa\\_descriptor](#).

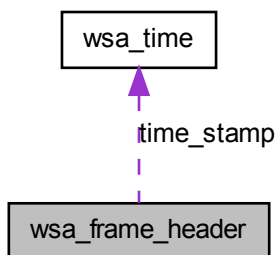
#### 4.2.1.2 struct [wsa\\_socket](#) `sock`

The socket structure component of the WSA, used for TCP/IP connection.

## 4.3 wsa\_frame\_header Struct Reference

This structure contains header information related to each frame read by `wsa_read_frame()`.

Collaboration diagram for wsa\_frame\_header:



#### Data Fields

- uint32\_t [sample\\_size](#)
- struct [wsa\\_time](#) [time\\_stamp](#)

#### 4.3.1 Field Documentation

##### 4.3.1.1 uint32\_t **sample\_size**

Number of {I, Q} samples pairs per WSA data frame.

##### 4.3.1.2 struct [wsa\\_time](#) **time\_stamp**

The time when a data frame capture begins, stored in [wsa\\_time](#) structure.

## 4.4 wsa\_resp Struct Reference

This structure contains the response information for each query.

#### Data Fields

- int64\_t [status](#)
- char [output](#) [MAX\_STR\_LEN]

#### 4.4.1 Field Documentation

##### 4.4.1.1 char **output**

The char pointer to an output string responded to a query.

##### 4.4.1.2 int32\_t **status**

The status of the query. Positive number when success, negative when failed.

## 4.5 wsa\_socket Struct Reference

A structure containing the socket parameters used for creating TCP/IP connection for control and data acquisition.

### Data Fields

- SOCKET [cmd](#)
- SOCKET [data](#)

### 4.5.1 Field Documentation

#### 4.5.1.1 SOCKET cmd

The command socket for command controls and queries. The port used for this socket is 37001.

#### 4.5.1.2 SOCKET data

The data socket used for streaming of data. The port used for this socket is 37000.

## 4.6 wsa\_time Struct Reference

This structure contains the time information. It is used for the time stamp in a frame header.

### Data Fields

- uint32\_t [sec](#)
- uint64\_t [psec](#)

### 4.6.1 Field Documentation

#### 4.6.1.1 uint64\_t psec

Nanoseconds after the second (0 - 999 999 999).

#### 4.6.1.2 uint32\_t sec

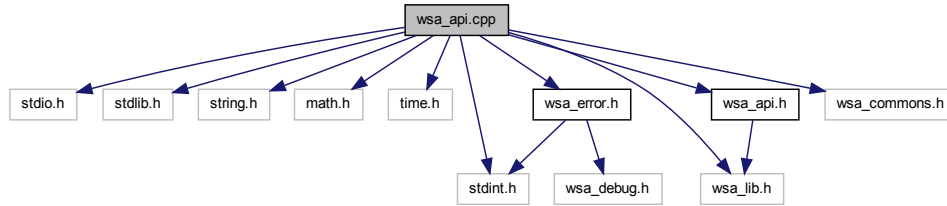
The number of seconds elapsed since 00:00 hours, Jan 1, 1970 UTC.

## 5 File Documentation



## 5.1 wsa\_api.cpp File Reference

Include dependency graph for wsa\_api.cpp:



### Defines

- `#define WSA_RFE0440 "RFE0440"`
- `#define MAX_ANT_PORT 2`

### Functions

- `int16_t wsa_verify_freq` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, uint64\_t freq)
- `int16_t wsa_open` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, char \*intf\_method)
- `void wsa_close` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_check_addr` (char \*ip\_addr)
- `int16_t wsa_is_connected` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `const char * wsa_get_err_msg` (int16\_t err\_code)
- `int16_t wsa_set_command_file` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, char \*file\_name)
- `float wsa_get_abs_max_amp` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, enum `wsa_gain` gain)
- `int32_t wsa_read_frame_raw` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, struct `wsa_frame_header` \*header, char \*data\_buf, const int32\_t sample\_size)
- `int32_t wsa_read_frame_int` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, struct `wsa_frame_header` \*header, int16\_t \*i\_buf, int16\_t \*q\_buf, const int32\_t sample\_size)
- `int32_t wsa_frame_decode` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, char \*data\_buf, int16\_t \*i\_buf, int16\_t \*q\_buf, const int32\_t sample\_size)
- `int16_t wsa_set_sample_size` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, int32\_t sample\_size)
- `int32_t wsa_get_sample_size` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int64_t wsa_get_freq` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_freq` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, int64\_t cfreq)
- `int16_t wsa_get_gain_if` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, int \*gain)
- `int16_t wsa_set_gain_if` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, int gain)
- `enum wsa_gain wsa_get_gain_rf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_gain_rf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, enum `wsa_gain` gain)
- `int16_t wsa_get_antenna` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_antenna` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, int16\_t port\_num)
- `int16_t wsa_get_bpf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_bpf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, int16\_t mode)
- `int16_t wsa_query_cal_mode` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_run_cal_mode` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, int16\_t mode)

## 5.1.1 Define Documentation

5.1.1.1 `#define MAX_ANT_PORT 2`5.1.1.2 `#define WSA_RFE0440 "RFE0440"`

## 5.1.2 Function Documentation

5.1.2.1 `int16_t wsa_check_addr ( char * ip_addr )`

Verify if the IP address or host name given is valid for the WSA.

**Parameters**

<i>ip_addr</i>	- A char pointer to the IP address or host name to be verified.
----------------	---

**Returns**

1 if the IP is valid, or a negative number on error.

5.1.2.2 `void wsa_close ( struct wsa_device * dev )`

Closes the device handle if one is opened and stops any existing data capture.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to a WSA device structure to be closed.
------------	---

**Returns**

none

5.1.2.3 `int32_t wsa_frame_decode ( struct wsa_device * dev, char * data_buf, int16_t * i_buf, int16_t * q_buf, const int32_t sample_size )`

Decodes the raw **data\_buf** buffer containing frame(s) of I & Q data bytes and returned the I and Q buffers of data with the size determined by the **sample\_size** parameter.

Note: the **data\_buf** size is assumed as **sample\_size** \* 4 bytes per sample

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>data_buf</i>	- A char pointer buffer containing the raw I and Q data in in bytes to be decoded into separate I and Q buffers. Its size is assumed to be the number of 32-bit <b>sample_size</b> words multiply by 4 (i.e. <code>sizeof(data_buf) = sample_size * 4 bytes per sample</code> ).
<i>i_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled, I data buffer with size specified by the <b>sample_size</b> .
<i>q_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled, Q data buffer with size specified by the <b>sample_size</b> .
<i>sample_size</i>	- A 32-bit unsigned integer number of {I, Q} sample pairs to be decoded from <b>data_buf</b> . The frame size is limited to a maximum number, <b>max_sample_size</b> , listed in the <a href="#">wsa_descriptor</a> structure.

**Returns**

The number of samples decoded, or a 16-bit negative number on error.

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 5.1.2.4 float wsa\_get\_abs\_max\_amp ( struct wsa\_device \* dev, enum wsa\_gain gain )

Gets the absolute maximum RF input level (dBm) for the WSA at the given gain setting.

Operating the WSA device at the absolute maximum may cause damage to the device.

##### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>gain</i>	- The gain setting of <b>wsa_gain</b> type at which the absolute maximum amplitude input level is to be retrieved.

##### Returns

The absolute maximum RF input level in dBm or negative error number.

#### 5.1.2.5 int16\_t wsa\_get\_antenna ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )

Gets which antenna port is currently in used with the RFE board.

##### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

##### Returns

The antenna port number on success, or a negative number on error.

#### 5.1.2.6 int16\_t wsa\_get\_bpf ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )

Gets the current mode of the RFE's preselect BPF stage.

##### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

##### Returns

1 (on), 0 (off), or a negative number on error.

#### 5.1.2.7 const char\* wsa\_get\_err\_msg ( int16\_t err\_code )

Returns a message string associated with the given error code **err\_code**.

**Parameters**

<i>err_code</i>	- The negative WSA error code, returned from a WSA function.
-----------------	--

**Returns**

A char pointer to the error message string.

**5.1.2.8 int64\_t wsa\_get\_freq ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )**

Retrieves the center frequency that the WSA is running at.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

The frequency in Hz, or a negative number on error.

**5.1.2.9 int16\_t wsa\_get\_gain\_if ( struct wsa\_device \* dev, int \* gain )**

Gets the current IF gain value of the RFE in dB.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>gain</i>	- An integer pointer to the IF gain value.

**Returns**

The gain value in dB, or a large negative number on error.

**5.1.2.10 enum wsa\_gain wsa\_get\_gain\_rf ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )**

Gets the current quantized RF front end gain setting of the RFE.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

The gain setting of wsa\_gain type, or a negative number on error.

**5.1.2.11 int32\_t wsa\_get\_sample\_size ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )**

Gets the number of samples per frame.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

The sample size if success, or a negative number on error.

5.1.2.12 `int16_t wsa_is_connected ( struct wsa_device * dev )`

Indicates if the WSA is still connected to the PC.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure to be verified for the connection.
------------	--

**Returns**

1 if it is connected, 0 if not connected, or a negative number if errors.

5.1.2.13 `int16_t wsa_open ( struct wsa_device * dev, char * intf_method )`

Establishes a connection of choice specified by the interface method to the WSA.

At success, the handle remains open for future access by other library methods until [wsa\\_close\(\)](#) is called. When unsuccessful, the WSA will be closed automatically and an error is returned.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure to be opened.
<i>intf_method</i>	- A char pointer to store the interface method to the WSA. Possible methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With LAN, use: "TCP/IP::<ip address="" of="" the="" wsa="">::37001"</ip></li> <li>• With USB, use: "USB" (check if supported with the WSA version used).</li> </ul>

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

**Errors:**

Situations that will generate an error are:

- the interface method does not exist for the WSA product version.
- the WSA is not detected (has not been connected or powered up).
- 

5.1.2.14 `int16_t wsa_query_cal_mode ( struct wsa_device * dev )`

Gets the current mode of the RFE's internal anti-aliasing LPF.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

1 (on), 0 (off), or a negative number on error. Checks if the RFE's internal calibration has finished or not.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

1 if the calibration is still running or 0 if completed, or a negative number on error.

**5.1.2.15** `int32_t wsa_read_frame_int ( struct wsa_device * dev, struct wsa_frame_header * header, int16_t * i_buf, int16_t * q_buf, const int32_t sample_size )`

Reads a frame of raw data and return pointers to the decoded 16-bit integer I & Q buffers. *Each* frame consists of a header, and I and Q buffers of data of length determine by the **sample\_size** parameter. This function also checks for the continuity of the frames coming from the WSA. Warning will be issued if the frame count (tracked local to the function) is not continuous from the previous read but will still return the frame.

**Remarks**

1. `wsa_read_frame_int()` simply invokes `wsa_read_frame_raw()` follow by `wsa_frame_decode()` for each frame read. However, if timing between each data acquisition frames is important and needs to be minimized, it might be more advantageous to use `wsa_read_frame_raw()` to gather multiple of frames first and then invokes `wsa_frame_decode()` separately.
2. This function does not set the **sample\_size** to WSA at each capture in order to minimize the delay between captures. The number of samples per frame (**sample\_size**) must be set using `wsa_set_sample_size()` at least once during the WSA powered on.

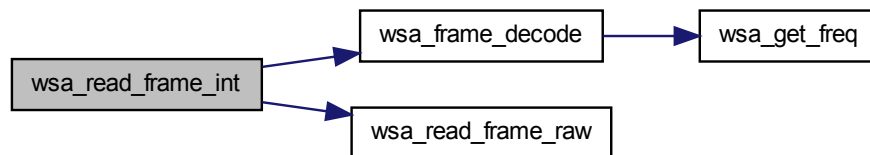
**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>header</i>	- A pointer to <code>wsa_frame_header</code> structure to store information for the frame.
<i>i_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled, I data buffer with size specified by the <code>sample_size</code> .
<i>q_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled Q data buffer with size specified by the <code>sample_size</code> .
<i>sample_size</i>	- A 32-bit unsigned integer sample size (i.e. {I, Q} sample pairs) per data frame to be captured. The frame size is limited to a maximum number, <b>max_sample_size</b> , listed in the <code>wsa_descriptor</code> structure.

**Returns**

The number of data samples read upon success, or a negative number on error.

Here is the call graph for this function:



**5.1.2.16** `int32_t wsa_read_frame_raw ( struct wsa_device * dev, struct wsa_frame_header * header, char * data_buf, const int32_t sample_size )`

Reads a frame of data. *Each* frame consists of a header, and a buffer of data of length determine by the **sample\_size** parameter (i.e. `sizeof(data_buf) = sample_size * 4` bytes per sample).

Each I and Q samples is 16-bit (2-byte) wide, signed 2-complement. The raw data\_buf contains alternatively 2-byte Q follows by 2-byte I, so on. In another words, the I & Q samples are distributed in the raw data\_buf as follow:

```
data_buf = QIQIQIQI... = <2 bytes Q><2bytes I><...>
```

The bytes can be decoded as follow:

Let takes the first 4 bytes of the data\_buf, then:

```
int16_t I[0] = data_buf[3] << 8 + data_buf[2];
int16_t Q[0] = data_buf[1] << 8 + data_buf[0];
```

And so on for N number of samples:

```
int16_t I[i] = data_buf[i+3] << 8 + data_buf[i+2];
int16_t Q[i] = data_buf[i+1] << 8 + data_buf[i];
for i = 0, 1, 2, ..., (N - 1).
```

Alternatively, the data\_buf can be passed to [wsa\\_frame\\_decode\(\)](#) to have I and Q splitted up and stored into separate int16\_t buffers. Or use [wsa\\_get\\_frame\\_int\(\)](#) to do both tasks at once. Those 2 functions are useful when delaying in data acquisition time between frames is not a factor. In addition, the [wsa\\_frame\\_decode\(\)](#) function is useful for later needs of decoding the data bytes when a large amount of raw data (multiple frames) has been captured for instance.

## Remarks

This function does not set the **sample\_size** to WSA at each capture in order to minimize the delay between captures. The number of samples per frame (**sample\_size**) must be set using [wsa\\_set\\_sample\\_size\(\)](#) at least once during the WSA powered on.

## Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>header</i>	- A pointer to <a href="#">wsa_frame_header</a> structure to store information for the frame.
<i>data_buf</i>	- A char pointer buffer to store the raw I and Q data in in bytes. Its size is determined by the number of 32-bit <b>sample_size</b> words multiply by 4 (i.e. <code>sizeof(data_buf) = sample_size * 4</code> bytes per sample, which is automatically done by the function).
<i>sample_size</i>	- A 32-bit unsigned integer sample size (i.e. number of {I, Q} sample pairs) per data frame to be captured. The size is limited to a maximum number, <b>max_sample_size</b> , listed in the <a href="#">wsa_descriptor</a> structure.

## Returns

The number of data samples read upon success, or a 16-bit negative number on error.

### 5.1.2.17 int16\_t wsa\_run\_cal\_mode ( struct wsa\_device \* dev, int16\_t mode )

Runs the RFE'S internal calibration mode or cancel it.

While the calibration mode is running, no other commands should be running until the calibration is finished by using [wsa\\_query\\_cal\\_mode\(\)](#), or could be cancelled

## Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>mode</i>	- An integer mode of selection: 1 - Run, 0 - Cancel.

## Returns

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

5.1.2.18 `int16_t wsa_set_antenna ( struct wsa_device * dev, int16_t port_num )`

Sets the antenna port to be used for the RFE board.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>port_num</i>	- An integer port number to used. Available ports: 1, 2. Or see product datasheet for ports availability. <b>Note:</b> When calibration mode is enabled through <a href="#">wsa_run_cal_mode()</a> , these antenna ports will not be available. The selected port will resume when the calibration mode is set to off.

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

5.1.2.19 `int16_t wsa_set_bpf ( struct wsa_device * dev, int16_t mode )`

Sets the RFE's preselect band pass filter (BPF) stage on or off (bypassing).

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>mode</i>	- An integer mode of selection: 0 - Off, 1 - On.

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

5.1.2.20 `int16_t wsa_set_command_file ( struct wsa_device * dev, char * file_name )`

Read command line(s) stored in the given **file\_name** and send each line to the WSA.

**Remarks**

- Assuming each command line is for a single function followed by a new line.
- Currently read only SCPI commands. Other types of commands, TBD.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>file_name</i>	- A pointer to the file name

**Returns**

Number of command lines at success, or a negative error number.

5.1.2.21 `int16_t wsa_set_freq ( struct wsa_device * dev, int64_t cfreq )`

Sets the WSA to the desired center frequency, **cfreq**.

**Remarks**

[wsa\\_set\\_freq\(\)](#) will return error if trigger mode is already running. See the **descr** component of **wsa\_dev** structure for maximum/minimum frequency values.



**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>cfreq</i>	- The center frequency to set, in Hz

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

**Errors:**

- Frequency out of range.
- Set frequency when WSA is in trigger mode.
- Incorrect frequency resolution (check with data sheet).

Here is the call graph for this function:



#### 5.1.2.22 `int16_t wsa_set_gain_if ( struct wsa_device * dev, int gain )`

Sets the gain value in dB for the variable IF gain stages of the RFE, which is additive to the primary RF quantized gain stages ([wsa\\_set\\_gain\\_rf\(\)](#)).

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>gain</i>	- The gain level in dB.

**Remarks**

See the **descr** component of **wsa\_dev** structure for maximum/minimum IF gain values. ???

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

**Errors:**

- Gain level out of range.

#### 5.1.2.23 `int16_t wsa_set_gain_rf ( struct wsa_device * dev, enum wsa_gain gain )`

Sets the quantized **gain** (sensitivity) level for the RFE of the WSA.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

<i>gain</i>	- The gain setting of type <code>wsa_gain</code> to set for WSA. Valid gain settings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_HIGH</code></li> <li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_MED</code></li> <li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_LOW</code></li> <li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_VLOW</code></li> </ul>
-------------	---

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

**Errors:**

- Gain setting not allow.

5.1.2.24 `int16_t wsa_set_sample_size ( struct wsa_device * dev, int32_t sample_size )`

Sets the number of samples per frame to be received

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>sample_size</i>	- The sample size to set.

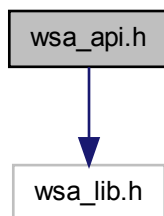
**Returns**

0 if success, or a negative number on error.

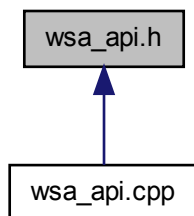
5.1.2.25 `int16_t wsa_verify_freq ( struct wsa_device * dev, uint64_t freq )`

**5.2 wsa\_api.h File Reference**

Include dependency graph for `wsa_api.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Data Structures

- struct [wsa\\_descriptor](#)  
*This structure stores WSA information.*
- struct [wsa\\_time](#)  
*This structure contains the time information. It is used for the time stamp in a frame header.*
- struct [wsa\\_frame\\_header](#)  
*This structure contains header information related to each frame read by `wsa_read_frame()`.*
- struct [wsa\\_socket](#)  
*A structure containing the socket parameters used for creating TCP/IP connection for control and data acquisition.*
- struct [wsa\\_device](#)  
*A structure containing the components associate with each WSA device.*
- struct [wsa\\_resp](#)  
*This structure contains the response information for each query.*

### Enumerations

- enum [wsa\\_gain](#) { [WSA\\_GAIN\\_HIGH](#) = 1, [WSA\\_GAIN\\_MED](#), [WSA\\_GAIN\\_LOW](#), [WSA\\_GAIN\\_VLOW](#) }

### Functions

- `int16_t` [wsa\\_open](#) (struct [wsa\\_device](#) \*dev, char \*intf\_method)
- void [wsa\\_close](#) (struct [wsa\\_device](#) \*dev)
- `int16_t` [wsa\\_check\\_addr](#) (char \*intf\_method)
- `int16_t` [wsa\\_is\\_connected](#) (struct [wsa\\_device](#) \*dev)
- const char \* [wsa\\_get\\_err\\_msg](#) (int16\_t err\_code)
- `int16_t` [wsa\\_set\\_command\\_file](#) (struct [wsa\\_device](#) \*dev, char \*file\_name)
- float [wsa\\_get\\_abs\\_max\\_amp](#) (struct [wsa\\_device](#) \*dev, enum [wsa\\_gain](#) gain)
- `int32_t` [wsa\\_read\\_frame\\_raw](#) (struct [wsa\\_device](#) \*dev, struct [wsa\\_frame\\_header](#) \*header, char \*data\_buf, const `int32_t` sample\_size)
- `int32_t` [wsa\\_frame\\_decode](#) (struct [wsa\\_device](#) \*dev, char \*data\_buf, `int16_t` \*i\_buf, `int16_t` \*q\_buf, const `int32_t` sample\_size)

- `int32_t wsa_read_frame_int` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, struct `wsa_frame_header` \*header, `int16_t` \*i\_buf, `int16_t` \*q\_buf, const `int32_t` sample\_size)
- `int16_t wsa_set_sample_size` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, `int32_t` sample\_size)
- `int32_t wsa_get_sample_size` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int64_t wsa_get_freq` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_freq` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, `int64_t` cfreq)
- `int16_t wsa_get_gain_if` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, `int` \*gain)
- `int16_t wsa_set_gain_if` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, `int` gain)
- enum `wsa_gain` `wsa_get_gain_rf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_gain_rf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, enum `wsa_gain` gain)
- `int16_t wsa_get_antenna` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_antenna` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, `int16_t` port\_num)
- `int16_t wsa_get_bpf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_set_bpf` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, `int16_t` mode)
- `int16_t wsa_query_cal_mode` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev)
- `int16_t wsa_run_cal_mode` (struct `wsa_device` \*dev, `int16_t` mode)

### 5.2.1 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 5.2.1.1 enum wsa\_gain

Defines the RF quantized gain settings available for the radio front end (RFE) of the WSA.

##### Enumerator:

**WSA\_GAIN\_HIGH** High RF amplification. Value 1.

**WSA\_GAIN\_MED** Medium RF amplification.

**WSA\_GAIN\_LOW** Low RF amplification.

**WSA\_GAIN\_VLOW** Very low RF amplification.

### 5.2.2 Function Documentation

#### 5.2.2.1 `int16_t wsa_check_addr ( char * ip_addr )`

Verify if the IP address or host name given is valid for the WSA.

##### Parameters

<code>ip_addr</code>	- A char pointer to the IP address or host name to be verified.
----------------------	---

##### Returns

1 if the IP is valid, or a negative number on error.

#### 5.2.2.2 `void wsa_close ( struct wsa_device * dev )`

Closes the device handle if one is opened and stops any existing data capture.

##### Parameters

<code>dev</code>	- A pointer to a WSA device structure to be closed.
------------------	---

**Returns**

none

**5.2.2.3** `int32_t wsa_frame_decode ( struct wsa_device * dev, char * data_buf, int16_t * i_buf, int16_t * q_buf, const int32_t sample_size )`

Decodes the raw **data\_buf** buffer containing frame(s) of I & Q data bytes and returned the I and Q buffers of data with the size determined by the **sample\_size** parameter.

Note: the **data\_buf** size is assumed as **sample\_size** \* 4 bytes per sample

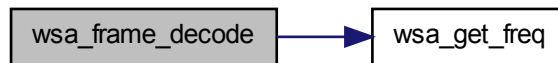
**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>data_buf</i>	- A char pointer buffer containing the raw I and Q data in bytes to be decoded into separate I and Q buffers. Its size is assumed to be the number of 32-bit <b>sample_size</b> words multiply by 4 (i.e. <code>sizeof(data_buf) = sample_size * 4 bytes per sample</code> ).
<i>i_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled, I data buffer with size specified by the <b>sample_size</b> .
<i>q_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled, Q data buffer with size specified by the <b>sample_size</b> .
<i>sample_size</i>	- A 32-bit unsigned integer number of {I, Q} sample pairs to be decoded from <b>data_buf</b> . The frame size is limited to a maximum number, <b>max_sample_size</b> , listed in the <a href="#">wsa_descriptor</a> structure.

**Returns**

The number of samples decoded, or a 16-bit negative number on error.

Here is the call graph for this function:



**5.2.2.4** `float wsa_get_abs_max_amp ( struct wsa_device * dev, enum wsa_gain gain )`

Gets the absolute maximum RF input level (dBm) for the WSA at the given gain setting.

Operating the WSA device at the absolute maximum may cause damage to the device.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>gain</i>	- The gain setting of <b>wsa_gain</b> type at which the absolute maximum amplitude input level is to be retrieved.

**Returns**

The absolute maximum RF input level in dBm or negative error number.

### 5.2.2.5 int16\_t wsa\_get\_antenna ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )

Gets which antenna port is currently in used with the RFE board.

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

#### Returns

The antenna port number on success, or a negative number on error.

### 5.2.2.6 int16\_t wsa\_get\_bpf ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )

Gets the current mode of the RFE's preselect BPF stage.

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

#### Returns

1 (on), 0 (off), or a negative number on error.

### 5.2.2.7 const char\* wsa\_get\_err\_msg ( int16\_t err\_code )

Returns a message string associated with the given error code **err\_code**.

#### Parameters

<i>err_code</i>	- The negative WSA error code, returned from a WSA function.
-----------------	--

#### Returns

A char pointer to the error message string.

### 5.2.2.8 int64\_t wsa\_get\_freq ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )

Retrieves the center frequency that the WSA is running at.

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

#### Returns

The frequency in Hz, or a negative number on error.

### 5.2.2.9 int16\_t wsa\_get\_gain\_if ( struct wsa\_device \* dev, int \* gain )

Gets the current IF gain value of the RFE in dB.

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>gain</i>	- An integer pointer to the IF gain value.

**Returns**

The gain value in dB, or a large negative number on error.

**5.2.2.10 enum wsa\_gain wsa\_get\_gain\_rf ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )**

Gets the current quantized RF front end gain setting of the RFE.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

The gain setting of wsa\_gain type, or a negative number on error.

**5.2.2.11 int32\_t wsa\_get\_sample\_size ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )**

Gets the number of samples per frame.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

The sample size if success, or a negative number on error.

**5.2.2.12 int16\_t wsa\_is\_connected ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )**

Indicates if the WSA is still connected to the PC.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure to be verified for the connection.
------------	--

**Returns**

1 if it is connected, 0 if not connected, or a negative number if errors.

**5.2.2.13 int16\_t wsa\_open ( struct wsa\_device \* dev, char \* intf\_method )**

Establishes a connection of choice specified by the interface method to the WSA.

At success, the handle remains open for future access by other library methods until [wsa\\_close\(\)](#) is called. When unsuccessful, the WSA will be closed automatically and an error is returned.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure to be opened.
<i>intf_method</i>	- A char pointer to store the interface method to the WSA. Possible methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With LAN, use: "TCP/IP::&lt;Ip address of the WSA&gt;::37001"</li> <li>• With USB, use: "USB" (check if supported with the WSA version used).</li> </ul>

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

**Errors:**

Situations that will generate an error are:

- the interface method does not exist for the WSA product version.
- the WSA is not detected (has not been connected or powered up).
- 

**5.2.2.14 int16\_t wsa\_query\_cal\_mode ( struct wsa\_device \* dev )**

Gets the current mode of the RFE's internal anti-aliasing LPF.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

1 (on), 0 (off), or a negative number on error. Checks if the RFE's internal calibration has finished or not.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

**Returns**

1 if the calibration is still running or 0 if completed, or a negative number on error.

**5.2.2.15 int32\_t wsa\_read\_frame\_int ( struct wsa\_device \* dev, struct wsa\_frame\_header \* header, int16\_t \* i\_buf, int16\_t \* q\_buf, const int32\_t sample\_size )**

Reads a frame of raw data and return pointers to the decoded 16-bit integer I & Q buffers. *Each* frame consists of a header, and I and Q buffers of data of length determine by the **sample\_size** parameter. This function also checks for the continuity of the frames coming from the WSA. Warning will be issued if the frame count (tracked local to the function) is not continuous from the previous read but will still return the frame.

**Remarks**

1. [wsa\\_read\\_frame\\_int\(\)](#) simply invokes [wsa\\_read\\_frame\\_raw\(\)](#) follow by [wsa\\_frame\\_decode\(\)](#) for each frame read. However, if timing between each data acquisition frames is important and needs to be minimized, it might be more advantageous to use [wsa\\_read\\_frame\\_raw\(\)](#) to gather multiple of frames first and then invokes [wsa\\_frame\\_decode\(\)](#) separately.
2. This function does not set the **sample\_size** to WSA at each capture in order to minimize the delay between captures. The number of samples per frame (**sample\_size**) must be set using [wsa\\_set\\_sample\\_size\(\)](#) at least once during the WSA powered on.

**Parameters**

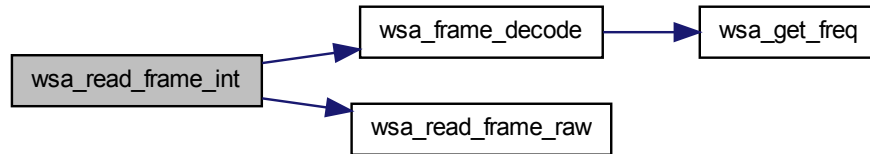
<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>header</i>	- A pointer to <a href="#">wsa_frame_header</a> structure to store information for the frame.
<i>i_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled, I data buffer with size specified by the sample_size.
<i>q_buf</i>	- A 16-bit signed integer pointer for the unscaled Q data buffer with size specified by the sample_size.
<i>sample_size</i>	- A 32-bit unsigned integer sample size (i.e. {I, Q} sample pairs) per data frame to be captured. The frame size is limited to a maximum number, <b>max_sample_size</b> , listed in the <a href="#">wsa_descriptor</a> structure.



## Returns

The number of data samples read upon success, or a negative number on error.

Here is the call graph for this function:



**5.2.2.16** `int32_t wsa_read_frame_raw ( struct wsa_device * dev, struct wsa_frame_header * header, char * data_buf, const int32_t sample_size )`

Reads a frame of data. *Each* frame consists of a header, and a buffer of data of length determine by the **sample\_size** parameter (i.e. `sizeof(data_buf) = sample_size * 4 bytes per sample`).

Each I and Q samples is 16-bit (2-byte) wide, signed 2-complement. The raw `data_buf` contains alternatively 2-byte Q follows by 2-byte I, so on. In another words, the I & Q samples are distributed in the raw `data_buf` as follow:

`data_buf = QIQIQIQI... = <2 bytes Q><2bytes I><...>`

The bytes can be decoded as follow:

Let takes the first 4 bytes of the `data_buf`, then:

```
int16_t I[0] = data_buf[3] << 8 + data_buf[2];
int16_t Q[0] = data_buf[1] << 8 + data_buf[0];
```

And so on for N number of samples:

```
int16_t I[i] = data_buf[i+3] << 8 + data_buf[i+2];
int16_t Q[i] = data_buf[i+1] << 8 + data_buf[i];
for i = 0, 1, 2, ..., (N - 1).
```

Alternatively, the `data_buf` can be passed to [wsa\\_frame\\_decode\(\)](#) to have I and Q split up and stored into separate `int16_t` buffers. Or use `wsa_get_frame_int()` to do both tasks at once. Those 2 functions are useful when delaying in data acquisition time between frames is not a factor. In addition, the [wsa\\_frame\\_decode\(\)](#) function is useful for later needs of decoding the data bytes when a large amount of raw data (multiple frames) has been captured for instance.

## Remarks

This function does not set the **sample\_size** to WSA at each capture in order to minimize the delay between captures. The number of samples per frame (**sample\_size**) must be set using [wsa\\_set\\_sample\\_size\(\)](#) at least once during the WSA powered on.

## Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
------------	--

<i>header</i>	- A pointer to <a href="#">wsa_frame_header</a> structure to store information for the frame.
<i>data_buf</i>	- A char pointer buffer to store the raw I and Q data in bytes. Its size is determined by the number of 32-bit <b>sample_size</b> words multiply by 4 (i.e. <code>sizeof(data_buf) = sample_size * 4</code> bytes per sample, which is automatically done by the function).
<i>sample_size</i>	- A 32-bit unsigned integer sample size (i.e. number of {I, Q} sample pairs) per data frame to be captured. The size is limited to a maximum number, <b>max_sample_size</b> , listed in the <a href="#">wsa_descriptor</a> structure.

**Returns**

The number of data samples read upon success, or a 16-bit negative number on error.

#### 5.2.2.17 `int16_t wsa_run_cal_mode ( struct wsa_device * dev, int16_t mode )`

Runs the RFE'S internal calibration mode or cancel it.

While the calibration mode is running, no other commands should be running until the calibration is finished by using [wsa\\_query\\_cal\\_mode\(\)](#), or could be cancelled

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>mode</i>	- An integer mode of selection: 1 - Run, 0 - Cancel.

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

#### 5.2.2.18 `int16_t wsa_set_antenna ( struct wsa_device * dev, int16_t port_num )`

Sets the antenna port to be used for the RFE board.

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>port_num</i>	- An integer port number to used. Available ports: 1, 2. Or see product datasheet for ports availability. <b>Note:</b> When calibration mode is enabled through <a href="#">wsa_run_cal_mode()</a> , these antenna ports will not be available. The selected port will resume when the calibration mode is set to off.

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

#### 5.2.2.19 `int16_t wsa_set_bpf ( struct wsa_device * dev, int16_t mode )`

Sets the RFE's preselect band pass filter (BPF) stage on or off (bypassing).

**Parameters**

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>mode</i>	- An integer mode of selection: 0 - Off, 1 - On.

**Returns**

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

### 5.2.2.20 `int16_t wsa_set_command_file ( struct wsa_device * dev, char * file_name )`

Read command line(s) stored in the given **file\_name** and send each line to the WSA.

#### Remarks

- Assuming each command line is for a single function followed by a new line.
- Currently read only SCPI commands. Other types of commands, TBD.

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>file_name</i>	- A pointer to the file name

#### Returns

Number of command lines at success, or a negative error number.

### 5.2.2.21 `int16_t wsa_set_freq ( struct wsa_device * dev, int64_t cfreq )`

Sets the WSA to the desired center frequency, **cfreq**.

#### Remarks

[wsa\\_set\\_freq\(\)](#) will return error if trigger mode is already running. See the **descr** component of **wsa\_dev** structure for maximum/minimum frequency values.

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>cfreq</i>	- The center frequency to set, in Hz

#### Returns

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

#### Errors:

- Frequency out of range.
- Set frequency when WSA is in trigger mode.
- Incorrect frequency resolution (check with data sheet).

Here is the call graph for this function:



### 5.2.2.22 `int16_t wsa_set_gain_if ( struct wsa_device * dev, int gain )`

Sets the gain value in dB for the variable IF gain stages of the RFE, which is additive to the primary RF quantized gain stages ([wsa\\_set\\_gain\\_rf\(\)](#)).

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>gain</i>	- The gain level in dB.

#### Remarks

See the **descr** component of **wsa\_dev** structure for maximum/minimum IF gain values. ???

#### Returns

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

#### Errors:

- Gain level out of range.

### 5.2.2.23 `int16_t wsa_set_gain_rf ( struct wsa_device * dev, enum wsa_gain gain )`

Sets the quantized **gain** (sensitivity) level for the RFE of the WSA.

#### Parameters

<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>gain</i>	- The gain setting of type <code>wsa_gain</code> to set for WSA. Valid gain settings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_HIGH</code></li><li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_MED</code></li><li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_LOW</code></li><li>• <code>WSA_GAIN_VLOW</code></li></ul>

#### Returns

0 on success, or a negative number on error.

#### Errors:

- Gain setting not allow.

### 5.2.2.24 `int16_t wsa_set_sample_size ( struct wsa_device * dev, int32_t sample_size )`

Sets the number of samples per frame to be received

#### Parameters

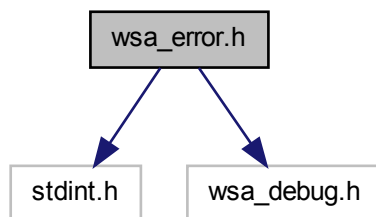
<i>dev</i>	- A pointer to the WSA device structure.
<i>sample_size</i>	- The sample size to set.

#### Returns

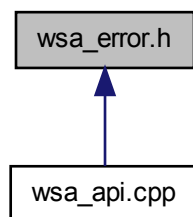
0 if success, or a negative number on error.

### 5.3 wsa\_error.h File Reference

Include dependency graph for wsa\_error.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



#### Defines

- #define `LNEG_NUM` (-10000)
- #define `WSA_ERR_NOWSA` (`LNEG_NUM` - 1)
- #define `WSA_ERR_INVIPADDRESS` (`LNEG_NUM` - 2)
- #define `WSA_ERR_NOCTRLPIPE` (`LNEG_NUM` - 3)
- #define `WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNPRODSE` (`LNEG_NUM` - 4)
- #define `WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNPRODSN` (`LNEG_NUM` - 5)
- #define `WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNFWRVSN` (`LNEG_NUM` - 6)
- #define `WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNRFEVSN` (`LNEG_NUM` - 7)
- #define `WSA_ERR_PRODOBSOLETE` (`LNEG_NUM` - 8)
- #define `WSA_ERR_QUERYNORESP` (`LNEG_NUM` - 9)
- #define `WSA_ERR_WSANOTRDY` (`LNEG_NUM` - 101)
- #define `WSA_ERR_WSAINUSE` (`LNEG_NUM` - 102)
- #define `WSA_ERR_SETFAILED` (`LNEG_NUM` - 103)

- `#define WSA_ERR_OPENFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 104)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INITFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 105)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVADCCORRVALUE` (LNEG\_NUM - 106)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVINTFMETHOD` (LNEG\_NUM - 201)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVIPHOSTADDRESS` (LNEG\_NUM - 202)
- `#define WSA_ERR_USBNOTAVBL` (LNEG\_NUM - 203)
- `#define WSA_ERR_USBOPENFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 204)
- `#define WSA_ERR_USBINITFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 205)
- `#define WSA_ERR_ETHERNETNOTAVBL` (LNEG\_NUM - 206)
- `#define WSA_ERR_ETHERNETCONNECTFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 207)
- `#define WSA_ERR_ETHERNETINITFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 209)
- `#define WSA_ERR_WINSOCKSTARTUPFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 210)
- `#define WSA_ERR_SOCKETSETFUPFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 211)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVAMP` (LNEG\_NUM - 301)
- `#define WSA_ERR_NODATABUS` (LNEG\_NUM - 401)
- `#define WSA_ERR_READFRAMEFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 402)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVSAMPLESIZE` (LNEG\_NUM - 403)
- `#define WSA_ERR_SIZESETFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 404)
- `#define WSA_ERR_NOTIQFRAME` (LNEG\_NUM - 405)
- `#define WSA_ERR_FREQOUTOFBOUND` (LNEG\_NUM - 601)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVFREQRES` (LNEG\_NUM - 602)
- `#define WSA_ERR_FREQSETFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 603)
- `#define WSA_ERR_PLLLOCKFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 604)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVRFGAIN` (LNEG\_NUM - 801)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVIFGAIN` (LNEG\_NUM - 802)
- `#define WSA_ERR_IFGAINSETFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 803)
- `#define WSA_ERR_RFGAINSETFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 804)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVRUNMODE` (LNEG\_NUM - 1001)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVTRIGID` (LNEG\_NUM - 1201)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVSTOPFREQ` (LNEG\_NUM - 1202)
- `#define WSA_ERR_STARTOOB` (LNEG\_NUM - 1203)
- `#define WSA_ERR_STOPOOB` (LNEG\_NUM - 1204)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVSTARTRES` (LNEG\_NUM - 1205)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVSTOPRES` (LNEG\_NUM - 1206)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVTRIGRANGE` (LNEG\_NUM - 1207)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVDWELL` (LNEG\_NUM - 1208)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVNUMFRAMES` (LNEG\_NUM - 1209)
- `#define WSA_ERR_CMDSENDFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1501)
- `#define WSA_ERR_CMDINVALID` (LNEG\_NUM - 1502)
- `#define WSA_ERR_RESPUNKNOWN` (LNEG\_NUM - 1503)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVANTENNAPORT` (LNEG\_NUM - 1601)
- `#define WSA_ERR_ANTENNASETFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1602)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVFILTERMODE` (LNEG\_NUM - 1603)
- `#define WSA_ERR_FILTERSETFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1604)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVCALIBRATEMODE` (LNEG\_NUM - 1605)
- `#define WSA_ERR_CALIBRATESETFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1606)
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVRFESETTING` (LNEG\_NUM - 1607)
- `#define WSA_ERR_FILECREATEFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1900)
- `#define WSA_ERR_FILEOPENFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1901)
- `#define WSA_ERR_FILEREADFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1902)
- `#define WSA_ERR_FILEWRITEFAILED` (LNEG\_NUM - 1903)

- `#define WSA_ERR_INVNUMBER (LNEG_NUM - 2000)`
- `#define WSA_ERR_INVREGADDR (LNEG_NUM - 2001)`
- `#define WSA_ERR_MALLOCFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 2002)`
- `#define WSA_ERR_UNKNOWN_ERROR (LNEG_NUM - 2003)`

## Functions

- `const char * _wsa_get_err_msg (int16_t err_id)`

### 5.3.1 Define Documentation

5.3.1.1 `#define LNEG_NUM (-10000)`

5.3.1.2 `#define WSA_ERR_ANNENNASETFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1602)`

5.3.1.3 `#define WSA_ERR_CALIBRATESETFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1606)`

5.3.1.4 `#define WSA_ERR_CMDINVALID (LNEG_NUM - 1502)`

5.3.1.5 `#define WSA_ERR_CMDSENDFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1501)`

5.3.1.6 `#define WSA_ERR_ETHERNETCONNECTFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 207)`

5.3.1.7 `#define WSA_ERR_ETHERNETINITFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 209)`

5.3.1.8 `#define WSA_ERR_ETHERNETNOTAVBL (LNEG_NUM - 206)`

5.3.1.9 `#define WSA_ERR_FILECREATEFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1900)`

5.3.1.10 `#define WSA_ERR_FILEOPENFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1901)`

5.3.1.11 `#define WSA_ERR_FILEREADFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1902)`

5.3.1.12 `#define WSA_ERR_FILEWRITEFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1903)`

5.3.1.13 `#define WSA_ERR_FILTERSETFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 1604)`

5.3.1.14 `#define WSA_ERR_FREQOUTOFBOUND (LNEG_NUM - 601)`

5.3.1.15 `#define WSA_ERR_FREQSETFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 603)`

5.3.1.16 `#define WSA_ERR_IFGAINSETFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 803)`

5.3.1.17 `#define WSA_ERR_INITFEILED (LNEG_NUM - 105)`

5.3.1.18 `#define WSA_ERR_INVADCCORRVALUE (LNEG_NUM - 106)`

5.3.1.19 `#define WSA_ERR_INVAMP (LNEG_NUM - 301)`

5.3.1.20 `#define WSA_ERR_INVANTENNAPOST (LNEG_NUM - 1601)`

5.3.1.21 `#define WSA_ERR_INVCALIBRATEMODE (LNEG_NUM - 1605)`

5.3.1.22 `#define WSA_ERR_INVDWELL (LNEG_NUM - 1208)`

- 5.3.1.23 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVFILTERMODE (LNEG\_NUM - 1603)
- 5.3.1.24 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVFREQRES (LNEG\_NUM - 602)
- 5.3.1.25 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVIFGAIN (LNEG\_NUM - 802)
- 5.3.1.26 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVINTFMETHOD (LNEG\_NUM - 201)
- 5.3.1.27 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVIPADDRESS (LNEG\_NUM - 2)
- 5.3.1.28 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVIPHOSTADDRESS (LNEG\_NUM - 202)
- 5.3.1.29 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVNUMBER (LNEG\_NUM - 2000)
- 5.3.1.30 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVNUMFRAMES (LNEG\_NUM - 1209)
- 5.3.1.31 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVREGADDR (LNEG\_NUM - 2001)
- 5.3.1.32 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVRFESETTING (LNEG\_NUM - 1607)
- 5.3.1.33 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVRFGAIN (LNEG\_NUM - 801)
- 5.3.1.34 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVRUNMODE (LNEG\_NUM - 1001)
- 5.3.1.35 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVSAMPLESIZE (LNEG\_NUM - 403)
- 5.3.1.36 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVSTARTRES (LNEG\_NUM - 1205)
- 5.3.1.37 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVSTOPFREQ (LNEG\_NUM - 1202)
- 5.3.1.38 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVSTOPRES (LNEG\_NUM - 1206)
- 5.3.1.39 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVTRIGID (LNEG\_NUM - 1201)
- 5.3.1.40 #define WSA\_ERR\_INVTRIGRANGE (LNEG\_NUM - 1207)
- 5.3.1.41 #define WSA\_ERR\_MALLOCFAINED (LNEG\_NUM - 2002)
- 5.3.1.42 #define WSA\_ERR\_NOCTRLPIPE (LNEG\_NUM - 3)
- 5.3.1.43 #define WSA\_ERR\_NODATABUS (LNEG\_NUM - 401)
- 5.3.1.44 #define WSA\_ERR\_NOTIQFRAME (LNEG\_NUM - 405)
- 5.3.1.45 #define WSA\_ERR\_NOWSA (LNEG\_NUM - 1)
- 5.3.1.46 #define WSA\_ERR\_OPENFAILED (LNEG\_NUM - 104)
- 5.3.1.47 #define WSA\_ERR\_PLLLOCKFAILED (LNEG\_NUM - 604)
- 5.3.1.48 #define WSA\_ERR\_PRODOBSOLETE (LNEG\_NUM - 8)
- 5.3.1.49 #define WSA\_ERR\_QUERYNORESP (LNEG\_NUM - 9)
- 5.3.1.50 #define WSA\_ERR\_READFRAMEFAILED (LNEG\_NUM - 402)
- 5.3.1.51 #define WSA\_ERR\_RESPUNKNOWN (LNEG\_NUM - 1503)



- 5.3.1.52 `#define WSA_ERR_RFGAINSETFAILED (LNEG_NUM - 804)`
- 5.3.1.53 `#define WSA_ERR_SETFAILED (LNEG_NUM - 103)`
- 5.3.1.54 `#define WSA_ERR_SIZESETFAILED (LNEG_NUM - 404)`
- 5.3.1.55 `#define WSA_ERR_SOCKETSETFUPFAILED (LNEG_NUM - 211)`
- 5.3.1.56 `#define WSA_ERR_STARTOOB (LNEG_NUM - 1203)`
- 5.3.1.57 `#define WSA_ERR_STOPOOB (LNEG_NUM - 1204)`
- 5.3.1.58 `#define WSA_ERR_UNKNOWN_ERROR (LNEG_NUM - 2003)`
- 5.3.1.59 `#define WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNFWRVSN (LNEG_NUM - 6)`
- 5.3.1.60 `#define WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNPRODSE (LNEG_NUM - 4)`
- 5.3.1.61 `#define WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNPRODVSN (LNEG_NUM - 5)`
- 5.3.1.62 `#define WSA_ERR_UNKNOWNRFEVSN (LNEG_NUM - 7)`
- 5.3.1.63 `#define WSA_ERR_USBINITFAILED (LNEG_NUM - 205)`
- 5.3.1.64 `#define WSA_ERR_USBNOTAVBL (LNEG_NUM - 203)`
- 5.3.1.65 `#define WSA_ERR_USBOPENFAILED (LNEG_NUM - 204)`
- 5.3.1.66 `#define WSA_ERR_WINSOCKSTARTUPFAILED (LNEG_NUM - 210)`
- 5.3.1.67 `#define WSA_ERR_WSAINUSE (LNEG_NUM - 102)`
- 5.3.1.68 `#define WSA_ERR_WSANOTRDY (LNEG_NUM - 101)`

## 5.3.2 Function Documentation

- 5.3.2.1 `const char* _wsa_get_err_msg ( int16_t err_id )`

## 5.4 wsa\_lib.txt File Reference

Contain some code documents for wsa\_lib.h.

### 5.4.1 Detailed Description

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