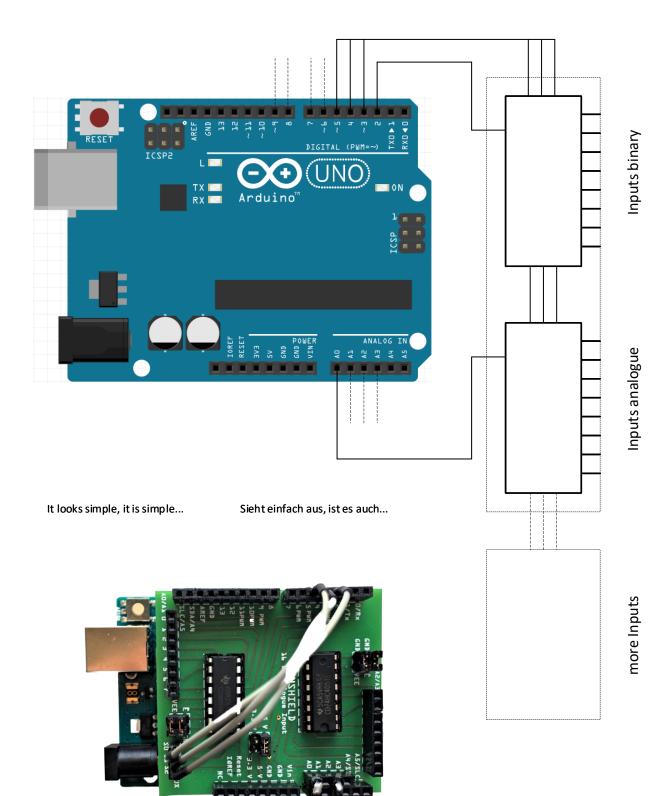
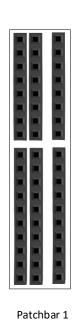
# Making an intelligent I/O Interface with

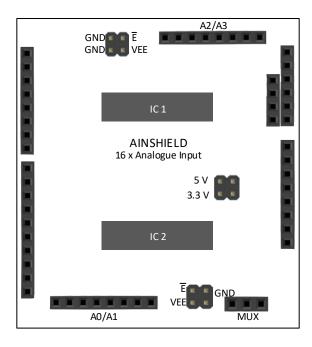
### AINSHIELD

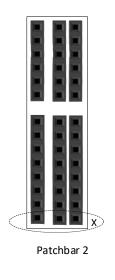
Intelligentes
I/O Interface
mit

AINSHIELD









O—O—O Detail X

Fig.7 Example Stacking with Patchbar

Fig.7 Beispiel Stapeln mit Patchbar

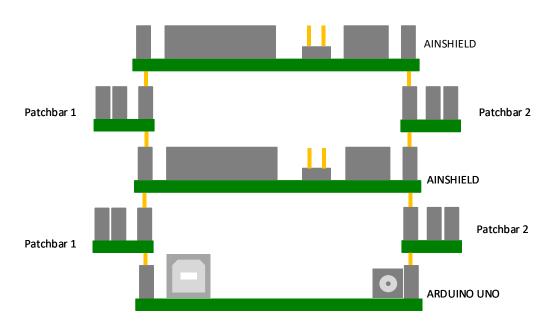
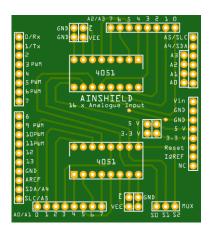
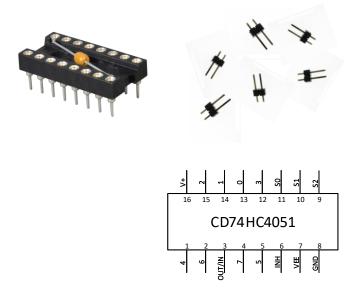


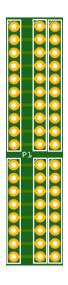
Fig.7

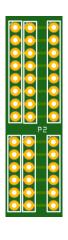
1 x PCB 2 x IC DIP SOCKET 16 LEGS (100pF inside) 6 x HEADER MALE 2 LEGS 2 x STACKING HEADER SET ARDUINO SHIELD 2 x CD74HC4051





#### 2 x PCB 3 x STACKING HEADER SET ARDUINO SHIELD







IC1 and IC2 (HC4051) are 8 channel bidirectional multiplexers in high speed technology (Typ.  $t_{Pd}=15$  ns). The analogue operating range is  $V_{SS}-VEE$ . For operation as a digital multiplexer also, VEE is connected to ground (GND). High Signal on  $\overline{E}$  disable the switches.

IC1 und IC2 (HC4051) sind schnelle, achtkanalige bidirektionale Multiplexer (Typ.  $t_{Pd}=15$  ns). Der Messbereich ist  $V_{ss}$  – VEE. Zur Nutzung von binären Signalen wird VEE auf Masse verdrahtet (GND). Mit High Signal auf  $\bar{E}$  kann die Messung verhindert werden.

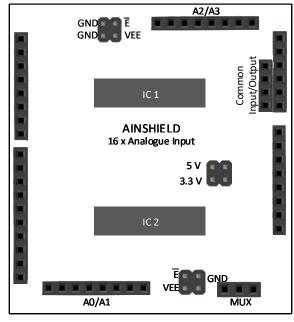


Fig.1

Fig.2 shows simplified how it works.

Die Arbeitsweise ist vereinfacht in Fig.2 dargestellt.

ı	MUX (Selector)			
S2	S1	SO	Input Output	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	2	
0	1	1	3	
1	0	0	4	
1	0	1	5	
1	1	0	6	
1	1	1	7	

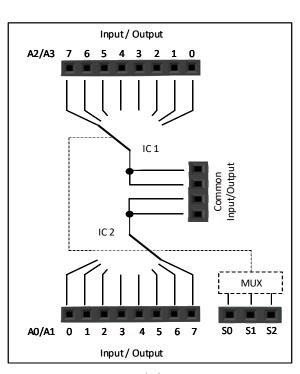
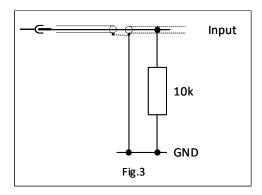


Fig.2

Fig.3 shows the input network.

Fig.3 zeigt die Eingangsbeschaltung.



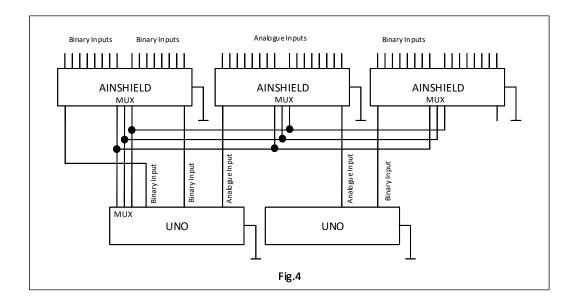


Fig.4 shows an example for interconection between Arduinos and AINSHIELDS.

Fig.4 zeigt ein Beispiel wie Arduinos und AINSHIELDS miteinander verbunden werden können.

Start

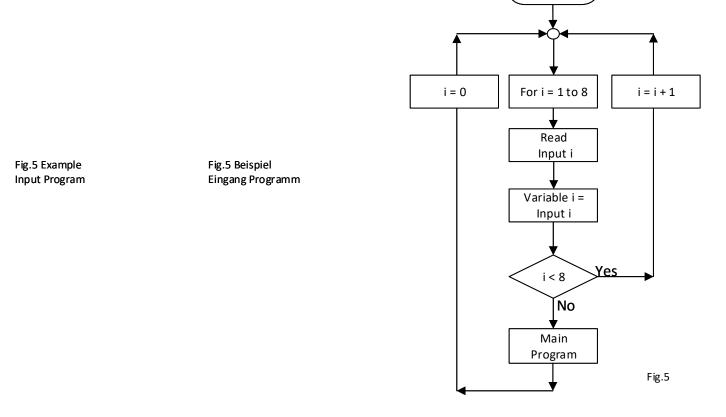
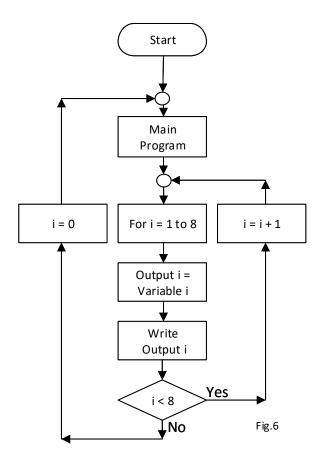
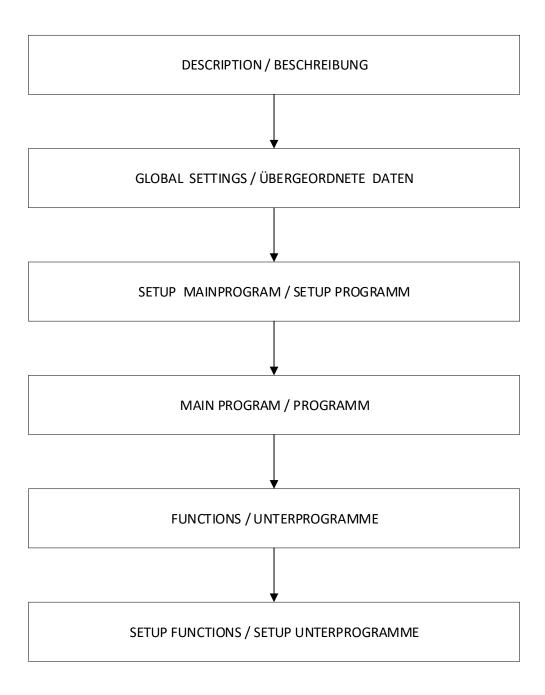


Fig.6 Example Output Program Fig.6 Beispiel Ausgang Programm



#### CODE/PROGRAMM



#### DESCRIPTION / BESCHREIBUNG

#### GLOBAL SETTINGS / ÜBERGEORDNETE DATEN

#### SETUP MAINPROGRAM / SETUP PROGRAMM

#### MAIN PROGRAM / PROGRAMM

#### **FUNCTIONS / UNTERPROGRAMME**

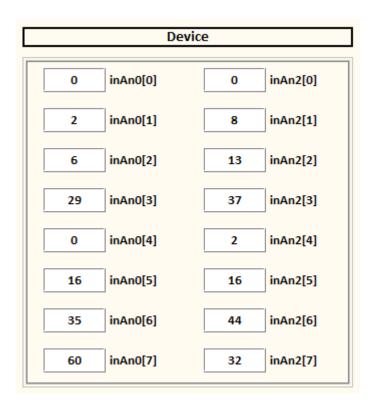
```
// FUNCTION AINSHIELD
void AIN()
 {
 t0 = micros();//-----Start Cycle Time
 if(synClock = 1)
 sigNo = sigNo+synClock;
 if(sigNo > 7)
 sigNo = 0;
 bit0= bitRead(sigNo, 0);
 digitalWrite(3, bit0);//-----Set Bit Steering Bus MUX S0
 bit1= bitRead(sigNo, 1);
 digitalWrite(4, bit1);//-----Set Bit Steering Bus MUX S1
 bit2= bitRead(sigNo, 2);
 digitalWrite(5, bit2);//-----Set Bit Steering Bus MUX S2
 inAn0[sigNo]=analogRead(0);//-----Set Signals 0...7 to variables
 inAn1[sigNo]=analogRead(1);//-----Set Signals 0...7 to variables
 inAn2[sigNo]=analogRead(2);//-----Set Signals 0...7 to variables
 inAn3[sigNo]=analogRead(3);//-----Set Signals 0...7 to variables
 t1 = micros()-t0;//------Cicle Time
```

#### SETUP FUNCTIONS / SETUP UNTERPROGRAMME

#### **FUNCTIONS / UNTERPROGRAMME**

```
// FUNCTION SCADA
void SCADA_SER()//----only for Test
 Serial.print("#");
 Serial.print(80);
 Serial.print("M");
 Serial.print("26");
 Serial.print("Device");
 Serial.println("<");
 for (int i=0; i <= 7; i++)
 Serial.print("#");
 Serial.print(i+1);
 Serial.print("M");
 Serial.print(inAn0[i]);
 Serial.println("<");
 for (int i=0; i <= 7; i++)
 Serial.print("#");
 Serial.print(i+9);
 Serial.print("M");
 Serial.print(inAn2[i]);
 Serial.println("<");</pre>
```

## **S C A D A**Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition



A pretty tool for testing.

Ein gutes Werkzeug zum Testen.