

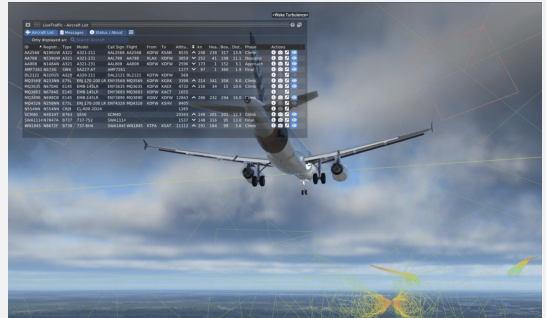
Development of a communications protocol between X-Plane and external microcontrollers.

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X-Plane



Microcontrollers



Arduino Nano 33



Arduino Nano Every



Arduino Nano 33 Ble



Arduino UNO



Teensy 4.0



Tessel 2



Onion Omega2s+



ESP32



Particle Argon

What for

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Programmatically control and monitor any aspect of the simulation in real time

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Examples

- ▶ Implement control systems
- ▶ Develop portable software

Main objective

Establish a communications protocol between X-Plane and microcontrollers

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- ▶ Easy to use for non-programmers
- ▶ Compatible with most simulation software and microcontrollers
- ▶ Simple yet powerful

Current solutions

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- ▶ NASA's X-Plane Communications Toolbox
- ▶ X-Plane built in UDP messaging
- ▶ Peter Dowson's Flight Simulator Universal Inter-Process Communication (FSUIPC)

1. X-Plane Communications Toolbox

The X-Plane Connect Toolbox enables users to receive real-time information on one or more simulated vehicles state from the X-Plane flight simulator, and control vehicles running in the X-Plane simulation environment.



NASA (.gov)

<https://software.nasa.gov/software/ARC-17185-1>

X-Plane Communication Toolbox (XPC)(ARC-17185-1)

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- ▶ Allows full access to X-Plane data i/o
- ▶ Abandoned and buggy

2. X-Plane's built in UDP messaging

The UDP-Message Overview:

So you want to know how to read the data that X-Plane spits out?

No problem... You send data to X-Plane and get it out by sending messages by UDP.

And here are the data formats for getting data in and out of X-Plane, which we are happy for you to do, to suit your own dark agendas.

You will see some variable types that are defined internally to X-Plane, and here they are:

XCHR (character, in local byte-order for the machine you are on)

XINT (4-byte int, in local byte-order for the machine you are on)

XFLT (4-byte ints and floats, in local byte-order for the machine you are on)

XDOB (double-precision float, in local byte-order for the machine you are on)

strDIM is 500

vehDIM is 10

You may notice that we often pass around **STRINGS TO REPRESENT NUMBERS**, like the **null-termed string "123"** to represent the number **123**.

This is simply to avoid having to do byte-order conversion.

Any time you send or receive a structure, the struct alignment must be 4 bytes!

All the UDP messages have the same format, which is:

5-character **MESSAGE PROLOUGE** (to indicate the type of message)

and then a

DATA INPUT STRUCTURE (containing the message data that you want to send or receive)

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- ▶ Allows full access to X-Plane data i/o
- ▶ Official feature of the simulator

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- ▶ Lots of libraries available yet inconsistent
- ▶ Works with on any simulator
- ▶ Not designed for microcontrollers
- ▶ Allows access to most simulator variables
- ▶ Under active development with customer support