



SIEMENS

Library of General Functions (LGF) for SIMATIC S7-1200 / S7-1500

STEP 7 Basic/Professional (TIA PORTAL)

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109479728>

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Table of contents

Legal information.....	2
1 Library overview.....	7
1.1 General information.....	7
1.2 Hardware and software requirements.....	7
2 Working with the library.....	8
2.1 General information.....	8
2.2 Simulation capability with SIMATIC S7-PLCSIM Advanced.....	9
2.3 User-defined documentation (user help)	10
3 Explanation of the blocks	12
4 Program blocks.....	13
4.1 Bit logic operations	13
4.1.1 LGF_BitReset (FC / V3.0.1).....	13
4.1.2 LGF_BitSet (FC / V3.0.1).....	14
4.1.3 LGF_BitSetTo (FC / V3.0.1).....	15
4.1.4 LGF_BitTest (FC / V3.0.1)	16
4.1.5 LGF_BitToggle (FC / V3.0.1)	17
4.1.6 LGF_IecTimerOnOff (FB / V1.0.0)	18
4.1.7 LGF_PulseRelay (FB / V3.0.1).....	19
4.2 Date and timer operations	21
4.2.1 LGF_GetCalendarDay (FC / V3.0.1).....	21
4.2.2 LGF_GetCalendarWeek_ISO (FC / V3.0.1)	23
4.2.3 LGF_GetCalendarWeek_US (FC / V3.0.1).....	25
4.2.4 LGF_IsGermanHoliday (FC / V3.0.1)	27
4.2.5 LGF_AstroClock (FB / V3.0.1)	29
4.2.6 LGF_SetTime (FB / V3.0.3).....	34
4.2.7 LGF_TimerSwitch (FB / V3.1.0)	39
4.3 Counter operations.....	43
4.3.1 LGF_BitCount (FC / V3.0.2).....	43
4.3.2 LGF_CountArrayElements (FC / V1.0.0).....	44
4.3.3 LGF_CountBooleanEdges (FB / V1.0.0)	45
4.3.4 LGF_CountFallInDWord (FB / V3.0.1)	46
4.3.5 LGF_CountRisInDWord (FB / V3.0.1)	48
4.3.6 LGF_GetBitStates (FB / V1.0.0).....	50
4.4 Comparator operations.....	51
4.4.1 LGF_BinaryMaskCompare (FC / V1.0.0).....	51
4.4.2 LGF_CompareLReal (FC / V3.0.2).....	52
4.4.3 LGF_CompareLRealByPrecision (FC / V3.0.2)	54
4.4.4 LGF_CompareString (FC / V1.0.0).....	55
4.4.5 LGF_CompareVariant (FC / V3.0.1).....	56
4.5 Math operations.....	58
4.5.1 LGF_CalcDistance_2D (FC / V3.0.1)	58
4.5.2 LGF_CalcDistance_3D (FC / V3.0.1)	60
4.5.3 LGF_GetFactorial (FC / V3.0.1)	62
4.5.4 LGF_IsValueInLimits (FC / V3.0.1)	64
4.5.5 LGF_IsValueInRange (FC / V3.0.1)	66
4.5.6 LGF_IsValueInTolerance (FC / V3.0.2)	68
4.5.7 LGF_NthRoot (FC / V3.0.1)	70
4.5.8 LGF_Random_DInt (FC / V3.0.1)	72
4.5.9 LGF_Random_Real (FC / V3.0.1)	74
4.5.10 LGF_Random_UDInt (FC / V3.0.1)	76
4.5.11 LGF_RandomRange_DInt (FC / V3.0.1)	78
4.5.12 LGF_RandomRange_Real (FC / V3.0.1)	80
4.5.13 LGF_RandomRange_UDInt (FC / V3.0.1)	82
4.5.14 LGF_ScaleLinear (FC / V3.0.1).....	84
4.5.15 LGF_SearchMinMax (FC / V3.0.1)	87

Table of contents

4.5.16	LGF_SearchMinMax_DInt (FC / V3.0.2).....	90
4.5.17	LGF_SearchMinMax_LReal (FC / V3.0.2).....	92
4.5.18	LGF_SearchMinMax_UDInt (FC / V3.0.1).....	94
4.5.19	LGF_Integration (FB / V3.0.2).....	96
4.5.20	LGF_IsValueInToleranceByTime (FB / V1.0.0)	99
4.5.21	LGF_StoreMinMax (FB / V3.0.1).....	102
4.6	Math operations / Matrix	103
4.6.1	LGF_MatrixAddition (FC / V3.0.1).....	103
4.6.2	LGF_MatrixCompare (FC / V3.0.1)	105
4.6.3	LGF_MatrixInverse (FC / V3.0.1).....	107
4.6.4	LGF_MatrixMultiplication (FC / V3.0.1)	109
4.6.5	LGF_MatrixScalarMultiplication (FC / V3.0.1).....	111
4.6.6	LGF_MatrixSubtraction (FC / V3.0.1).....	113
4.6.7	LGF_MatrixTranspose (FC / V3.0.1).....	115
4.7	Data handling	117
4.7.1	LGF_CalcCRC16 (FC / V3.1.0).....	117
4.7.2	LGF_CalcCRC16Advanced (FC / V3.1.0)	119
4.7.3	LGF_CalcCRC32 (FC / V3.1.0).....	121
4.7.4	LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced (FC / V3.1.0)	123
4.7.5	LGF_CalcCRC8 (FC / V3.1.0).....	125
4.7.6	LGF_CalcCRC8Advanced (FC / V3.1.0)	127
4.7.7	LGF_CalcCRC8For1Byte (FC / V3.0.1)	129
4.7.8	LGF_IsParityEven (FC / V3.0.1)	131
4.7.9	LGF_IsParityOdd (FC / V3.0.1).....	132
4.7.10	LGF_DataLogC (FB / V1.0.0)	133
4.7.11	LGF_FIFO (FB / V3.0.1)	137
4.7.12	LGF_FileRead (FB / V1.0.0)	140
4.7.13	LGF_FileWrite (FB / V1.0.0)	143
4.7.14	LGF_LIFO (FB / V3.0.1)	146
4.7.15	LGF_ShellSort_DInt (FB / V3.0.1).....	149
4.7.16	LGF_ShellSort_LReal (FB / V3.0.1).....	151
4.7.17	LGF_ShellSort_UDInt (FB / V3.0.1)	153
4.7.18	LGF_ShiftRegister (FB / V1.0.3)	155
4.8	Converter operations	158
4.8.1	LGF_BinaryToGray (FC / V3.0.1).....	158
4.8.2	LGF_DecodeUtf8 (FC / V1.0.0).....	159
4.8.3	LGF_DTLToJulianDate (FC / V0.0.1).....	161
4.8.4	LGF_DTLToString_DE (FC / V3.0.1)	163
4.8.5	LGF_DTLToString_ISO (FC / V3.0.1)	165
4.8.6	LGF_DTLToUnixTime (FC / V3.0.2).....	167
4.8.7	LGF_EncodeUtf8 (FC / V1.0.0)	169
4.8.8	LGF_GpsDDToGps (FC / V3.0.2)	170
4.8.9	LGF_GpsToGpsDD (FC / V3.0.2)	172
4.8.10	LGF_GrayToBinary (FC / V3.0.1).....	174
4.8.11	LGF_IntToString (FC / V3.0.1)	175
4.8.12	LGF_JulianTimeToDTL (FC / V0.0.1)	176
4.8.13	LGF_StringToDTL_DE (FC / V3.0.1)	177
4.8.14	LGF_StringToDTL_ISO (FC / V3.0.1)	179
4.8.15	LGF_StringToInt (FC / V3.0.1)	181
4.8.16	LGF_StringToTaddr (FC / V3.0.1)	182
4.8.17	LGF_StringToTime (FC / V3.0.1)	184
4.8.18	LGF_TaddrToString (FC / V3.0.1)	185
4.8.19	LGF_TimeToString (FC / V3.0.1)	187
4.8.20	LGF_UnixTimeToDTL (FC / V3.0.1)	189
4.9	Converter operations / Binary types - Byte Swaping.....	191
4.9.1	LGF_SwapBlockDWord (FC / V1.0.0)	191
4.9.2	LGF_SwapBlockLWord (FC / V1.0.0)	192
4.9.3	LGF_SwapBlockWord (FC / V1.0.0)	193
4.10	Converter operations / Binary types - Split and Merge.....	194
4.10.1	LGF_MergeBitsToByte (FC / V3.0.1)	194
4.10.2	LGF_MergeBitsToDWord (FC / V3.0.1)	196

Table of contents

4.10.3	LGF_MergeBitsToWord (FC / V3.0.1).....	199
4.10.4	LGF_MergeBytesToDWord (FC / V3.0.1).....	201
4.10.5	LGF_MergeBytesToWord (FC / V3.0.1).....	202
4.10.6	LGF_MergeWordsToDWord (FC / V3.0.1).....	203
4.10.7	LGF_SplitByteToBits (FC / V3.0.1)	204
4.10.8	LGF_SplitDWordToBits (FC / V3.0.1).....	206
4.10.9	LGF_SplitDWordToBytes (FC / V3.0.1).....	209
4.10.10	LGF_SplitDWordToWords (FC / V3.0.1)	210
4.10.11	LGF_SplitWordToBits (FC / V3.0.1)	211
4.10.12	LGF_SplitWordToBytes (FC / V3.0.1)	213
4.11	Converter operations / String Operations	214
4.11.1	LGF_ExtractStringFromCharArray (FC / V1.1.0)	214
4.11.2	LGF_ExtractStringFromCharArrayAdv (FC / V1.1.0)	216
4.11.3	LGF_FindStringInCharArray (FC / V1.1.0)	218
4.11.4	LGF_ToLower (FC / V1.0.0)	219
4.11.5	LGF_ToUpper (FC / V1.0.0)	221
4.12	Converter operations / Temperature	223
4.12.1	LGF_CelsiusToFahrenheit (FC / V3.0.1).....	223
4.12.2	LGF_CelsiusToKelvin (FC / V3.0.1).....	224
4.12.3	LGF_ConvertTemperature (FC / V3.0.1).....	225
4.12.4	LGF_FahrenheitToCelsius (FC / V3.0.1).....	227
4.12.5	LGF_FahrenheitToKelvin (FC / V3.0.1).....	228
4.12.6	LGF_KelvinToCelsius (FC / V3.0.1).....	229
4.12.7	LGF_KelvinToFahrenheit (FC / V3.0.1).....	230
4.12.8	LGF_KelvinToRankine (FC / V3.0.1).....	231
4.12.9	LGF_RankineToKelvin (FC / V3.0.1).....	232
4.13	Signal generators	233
4.13.1	LGF_CosinusCI (FB / V3.0.2).....	233
4.13.2	LGF_Frequency (FB / V3.0.1).....	236
4.13.3	LGF_Impulse (FB / V3.0.1).....	238
4.13.4	LGF_RectangleCI (FB / V3.0.1).....	240
4.13.5	LGF_SawToothCI (FB / V3.0.1).....	243
4.13.6	LGF_SinusCI (FB / V3.0.2).....	246
4.13.7	LGF_TriangleCI (FB / V3.0.1).....	249
4.14	Technology operations	252
4.14.1	LGF_LimRateOfChangeAdvancedCI (FB / V3.0.1)	252
4.14.2	LGF_LimRateOfChangeCI (FB / V3.0.1)	257
4.14.3	LGF_NonLinearInterpolation (FB / V3.0.1)	260
4.14.4	LGF_RampCI (FB / V3.0.1)	264
4.14.5	Rules of simulated controlled systems	270
4.15	Measurement operations	271
4.15.1	LGF_AverageAndDeviation (FC / V3.0.1)	271
4.15.2	LGF_DifferenceQuotientFC (FC / V3.0.1)	273
4.15.3	LGF_RegressionLine (FC / V3.0.1).....	275
4.15.4	LGF_SimpleSmoothingFC (FC / V3.0.1)	277
4.15.5	LGF_SmoothByPolynomFC (FC / V3.0.1).....	279
4.15.6	LGF_Boxplot_DInt (FB / V3.0.1)	281
4.15.7	LGF_Boxplot_LReal (FB / V3.0.1).....	285
4.15.8	LGF_Boxplot_UDInt (FB / V3.0.1).....	289
4.15.9	LGF_DifferenceQuotientFB (FB / V3.0.1)	293
4.15.10	LGF_FloatingAverage (FB / V3.0.2).....	295
4.15.11	LGF_Histogram_DInt (FB / V3.0.1)	297
4.15.12	LGF_Histogram_LReal (FB / V3.0.1)	300
4.15.13	LGF_Histogram_UDInt (FB / V3.0.1)	303
4.15.14	LGF_SimpleSmoothingFB (FB / V3.0.1)	306
4.15.15	LGF_SmoothByPolynomFB (FB / V3.0.1)	308
4.16	System operations.....	310
4.16.1	LGF_IsBigEndian (FC / V1.0.0).....	310
4.16.2	LGF_IsLittleEndian (FC / V1.0.0)	311
4.16.3	LGF_ActDeactDevice (FB / V1.0.0).....	312
4.16.4	LGF_ReadPnInterfaceParameter (FB / V1.0.0)	317

Table of contents

4.17	Legacy / Counter operations	319
4.17.1	LGF_CountFallInDWord (FC / V3.0.1)	319
4.17.2	LGF_CountRisInDWord (FC / V3.0.1)	322
4.18	Legacy / Signal generators	324
4.18.1	LGF_SawTooth (FB / V3.0.1)	324
5	PLC data types	327
5.1.1	LGF_typeDiagnostics (UDT / V1.0.0)	327
5.2	Date and timer operations	328
5.2.1	LGF_typeGPS (UDT / V3.0.1)	328
5.2.2	LGF_typeGPS_DD (UDT / V3.0.1)	328
5.2.3	LGF_typeGPS_DMS (UDT / V3.0.1)	329
5.3	Math operations	330
5.3.1	LGF_typeIsValueInToleranceByTimeConfiguration (UDT / V1.0.0)	330
5.4	Data handling	331
5.4.1	LGF_typeDataLogParameter (UDT / V1.0.0)	331
5.5	Technology operations	332
5.5.1	LGF_typeNonLinSetpoints (UDT / V3.0.1)	332
5.5.2	LGF_typeRampTimeTable (UDT / V3.0.1)	332
5.6	Measurement operations	333
5.6.1	LGF_typeRegressionLine (UDT / V3.0.1)	333
5.7	System operations	334
5.7.1	LGF_typeActDeactDeviceParameter (UDT / V1.0.0)	334
6	PLC tags & constants	335
6.1.1	LGF_CONSTANTS	335
6.1.2	LGF_CONSTANTS_UNITS	337
6.1.3	LMATH_CONSTANTS	338
6.1.4	LMATH_CONSTANTS_EXTENDED	342
6.1.5	LPHYSICS_CONSTANTS	345
7	Appendix	347
7.1	Service and support	347
7.2	Industry Mall	348
7.3	Links and Literature	348
7.4	Change documentation	349
7.5	Change log	350

1 Library overview

1.1 General information

TIA Portal has an extensive number of “ready-to-use” instructions (mathematical functions, times, counters, etc.). In addition, there are other useful basic functions.

These functions are provided in the form of a library and they can be used freely. The finished functions are freely customizable and can therefore be used universally.

The library described here is versioned and it will be continuously extended. For information on versioning, see Chapter “Versioning”.

1.2 Hardware and software requirements

Requirements for this library

In order to be able to use the functionality of the library described here, the following hardware and software requirements must be met.

Hardware

All blocks (FB, FC, DB, ...) in the library can be used universally with the following controllers:

- SIMATIC S7-1200 and SIMATIC S7-1200 F product family
(from firmware V4.2)
- SIMATIC S7-1500 and SIMATIC S7-1500 F product family
(from firmware V2.0)
- Simulation with SIMATIC S7-PLCSIM
(from V14)

Software

- SIMATIC STEP 7 Basic/Professional (TIA PORTAL)

Note

In general, it is possible to open a library with STEP 7 Basic, although STEP 7 Professional elements (e.g. SIMATIC S7-1500 controller) are included. In this case you will be informed with a message when opening the library.

All elements (types and copy templates) can be used if they are supported by the hardware installed in the TIA Portal.

If you try to copy elements with STEP 7 Basic from the library that are not supported (e.g. SIMATIC S7-1500 controller), an error message is displayed.

2 Working with the library

2.1 General information

All blocks in the “LGF” library can be used freely in conjunction with SIMATIC S7-1200 and SIMATIC S7-1500 controllers.

Most of the blocks are stored as types in the library. This means that the blocks are versioned and can thus use all advantages.

- Central update function for library elements
- Versioning of library elements

Note Information on the general handling of libraries is provided in the Guideline for Library Handling
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109747503>

and in the Programming Guideline for S7-1200/1500 in the chapter “Libraries”.
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/81318674>

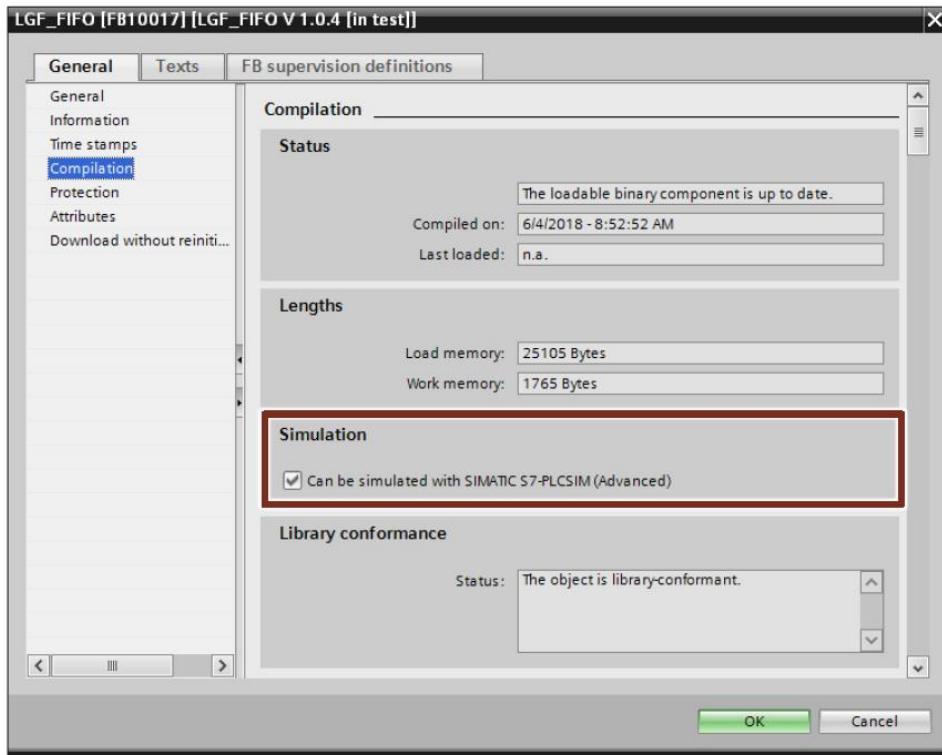
Note All blocks in the LGF were created in accordance with the Programming Style Guide.
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/81318674>

For more information on libraries, visit the TIA Portal:

- Libraries in the TIA Portal
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109738702>
- How do you open libraries in STEP 7 (TIA Portal)?
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/37364723>
- Automate in less than 10 minutes TIA Portal: Time Savers – Global libraries
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/78529894>
- Which elements from STEP 7 (TIA Portal) can be stored in a library as a type or as a copy template?
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109476862>
- How can you automatically open a global library when starting TIA Portal V13 or higher and use it e.g. as a corporate library?
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/100451450>
- Library with PLC data types for IO module / technology modules and PROFIdrive drives (LPD)
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109482396>

2.2 Simulation capability with SIMATIC S7-PLCSIM Advanced

Simulation with SIMATIC S7-PLCSIM Advanced is already activated in the properties of the LGF blocks.



After translation with SIMATIC S7-PLCSIM Advanced, proceed as follows so that the blocks can be simulated.

1. Open the properties of your project and activate the option “Support simulation during block compilation” in the “Protection” tab.



Note

Blocks with activated simulation capability take up more memory space in the PLC.

2.3 User-defined documentation (user help)

In order to explain the principle of operation and use of the blocks to users of the LGF library, user-defined documentation has been created for each block.

The user-defined documentation per block is available in German and English as a PDF file. The PDF files are stored in the following directories of the LGF library.

- German: "UserFiles\UserDocumentation\en-DE\Library_Types"
- English: "UserFiles\UserDocumentation\en-US\Library_Types"

The user-defined documentation for a block can be called up in the Task Card "Library" and in the library view with the key combination `<Shift+F1>`.

The respective PDF is always opened with the standard program defined in Microsoft Windows.

So that the user-defined documentation of the blocks can also be called up in the project navigation, you must copy the directories with the PDF files into the project directory `UserFiles`.

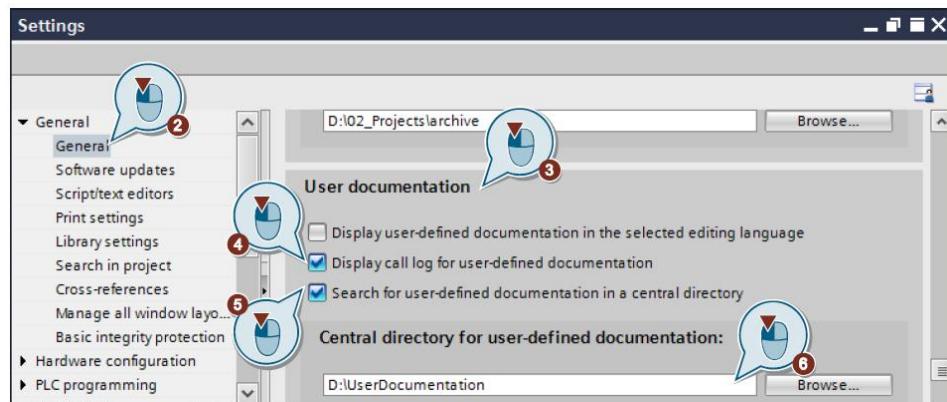
Note For user-defined documentation, you require SIMATIC STEP 7 Basic / Professional V15.1 Update 1.

Central directory for user-defined documentation

Alternatively, you can store the user-defined documentation in a central directory for all projects. To define a central storage location for user help, proceed as follows:

1. In the "Options" menu, select the "Settings" command.
2. Open the area "General > General".
3. Navigate to the "User documentation" section.
4. Activate the checkbox "Display call log for user-defined documentation" to display a log of the call-up of the user-defined documentation in the Inspector window.
5. Activate the "Search for user-defined documentation in a central directory" checkbox to store user-defined documentation in a central directory for projects.
6. In the "Central directory for user-defined documentation" field, specify the path where you want to store cross-project documentation.

2 Working with the library



Note Do not change the names of the PDF, because the file name must precisely match the name of the object in the TIA Portal.

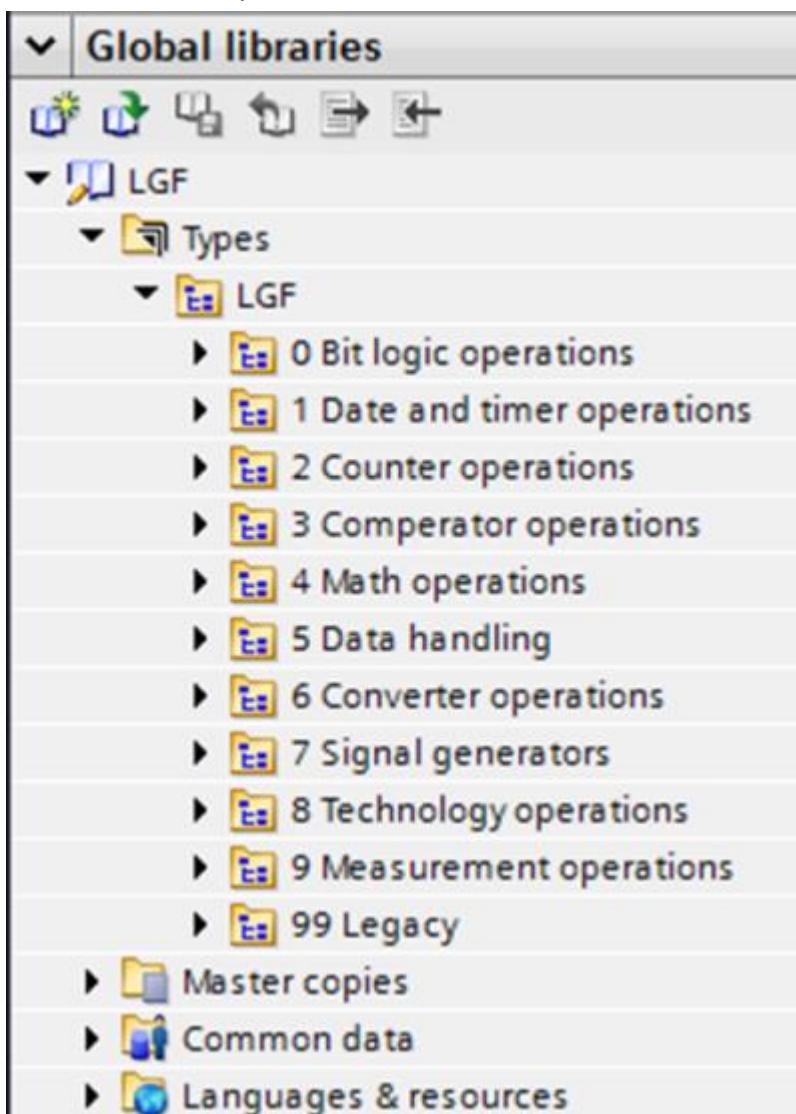
Note Further information on the user-defined documentation can be found in the system manual "SIMATIC STEP 7 Basic/Professional V15.1 and SIMATIC WinCC V15.1":
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109755202/114872699275>

3 Explanation of the blocks

The chapters below describe all blocks of the library, "Library of General Functions".
The chapters have the same structure as the library itself.

All blocks are divided into application areas or categories:

- Bit logic operations
- Date and timer operations
- Counter operations
- Comparator operations
- Math operations
- Data handling
- Converter operations
- Signal generators
- Technology operations
- Measurement operations



4 Program blocks

4.1 Bit logic operations

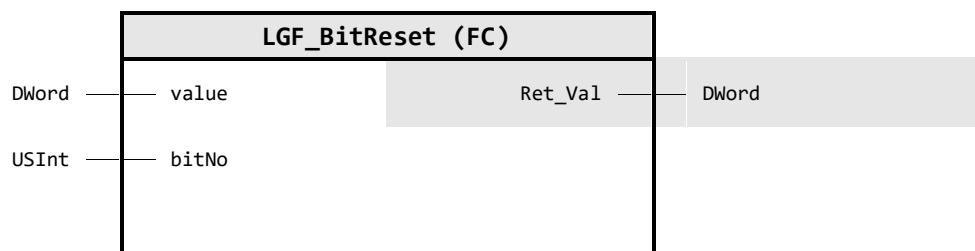
4.1.1 LGF_BitReset (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

This block resets a bit at a predefined position in a variable of the data type DWORD. Alternatively, Word and Byte can be used instead of DWord by converting the passed parameter with, for example, BYTE_TO_DWORD and the result with DWORD_TO_BYTE.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	DWord	Tag where the bit has to be reset
bitNo	USInt	Bit number to reset in "value" parameter

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Tag with reset bit

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.06.2015	Siemens Industry Support first release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

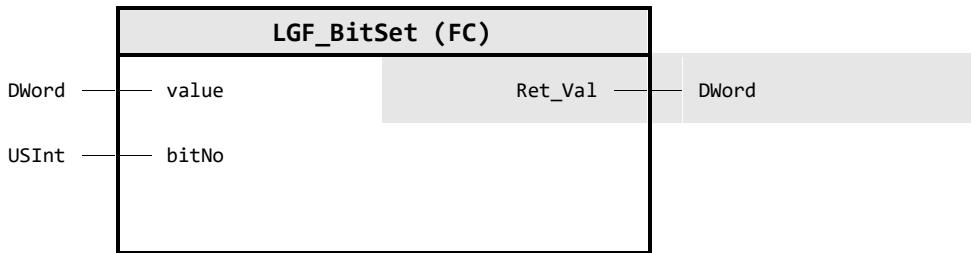
4.1.2 LGF_BitSet (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

This block sets a bit at a given position in a variable of the data type DWORD. Alternatively, Word and Byte can be used instead of DWord by converting the passed parameter with, for example, BYTE_TO_DWORD and the result with DWORD_TO_BYTE.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	DWord	Tag where the bit has to be set
bitNo	USInt	Bit number to set in "value" parameter

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Tag with the set bit

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.06.2015	Siemens Industry Support first release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.1.3 LGF_BitSetTo (FC / V3.0.1)

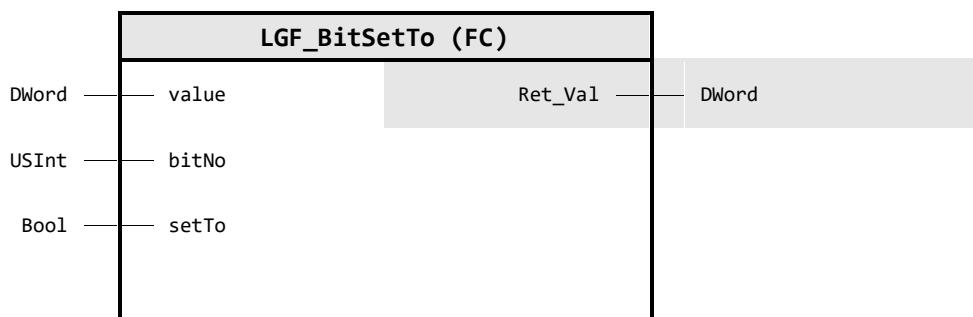
Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

This block sets a bit to TRUE or FALSE at a predefined position in a variable of the data type DWORD.

Alternatively, Word and Byte can be used instead of DWord by converting the passed parameter with, for example, BYTE_TO_DWORD and the result with DWORD_TO_BYTE.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	DWord	Tag where the bit has to be set / reset
bitNo	USInt	Bit number to set in "value" parameter
setTo	Bool	Set bit to FALSE / TRUE

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Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Tag with set bit

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.06.2015	Siemens Industry Support first release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.1.4 LGF_BitTest (FC / V3.0.1)

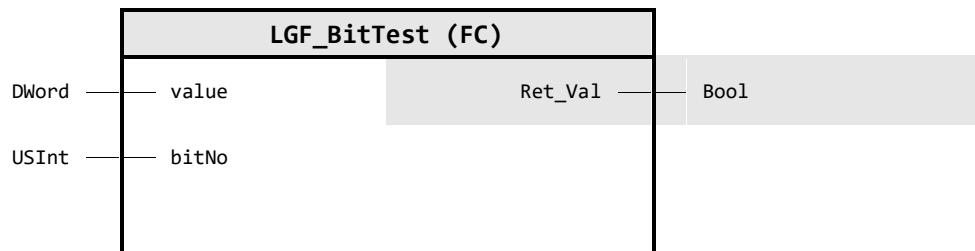
Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

This block checks whether a bit is TRUE or FALSE at a given position in a variable of the data type DWORD.

Alternatively, Word and Byte can be used instead of DWord by converting the passed parameter with, for example, BYTE_TO_DWORD and the result with DWORD_TO_BYTE.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	DWord	Tag where the bit has to be tested
bitNo	USInt	bit number to test in "value" parameter

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	Value of the checked bit.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.06.2015	Siemens Industry Support first release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.1.5 LGF_BitToggle (FC / V3.0.1)

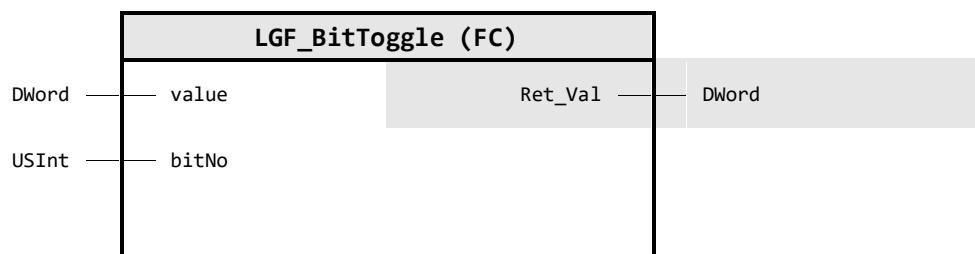
Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

This block toggles (from TRUE to FALSE and vice versa) a bit at a predefined position in a variable of the data type DWORD.

Alternatively, Word and Byte can be used instead of DWord by converting the passed parameter with, for example, BYTE_TO_DWORD and the result with DWORD_TO_BYTE

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	DWord	Tag where the bit has to be toggled
bitNo	USInt	Bit number to be toggled in the "value" parameter.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Tag with toggled bit

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.06.2015	Siemens Industry Support first release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

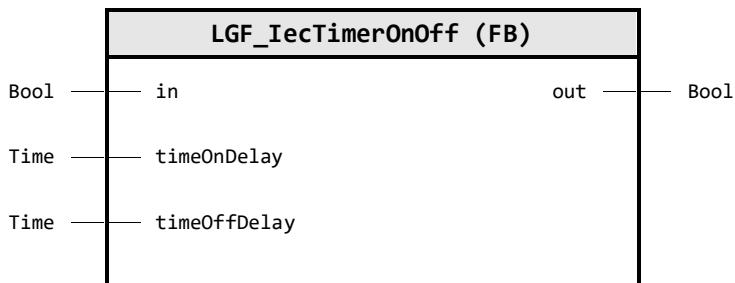
4.1.6 LGF_IecTimerOnOff (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The Block implements an IEC_Timer TON and TOF

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
in	Bool	FALSE	Boolean Input value
timeOnDelay	Time	T#0s	Preset Time on Delay
timeOffDelay	Time	T#0s	Preset Time off Delay

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
out	Bool	Delayed Input signal from input 'in'

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2022-05-01	Siemens Industry Support First released version

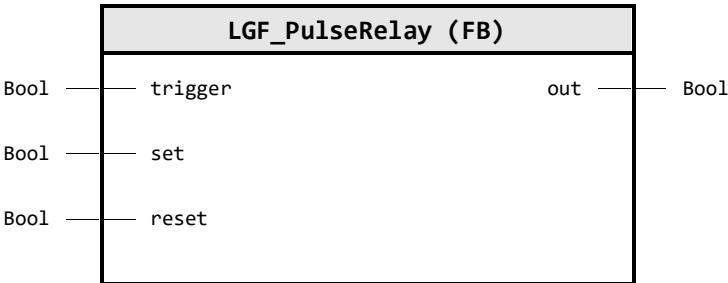
4.1.7 LGF_PulseRelay (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This block corresponds to an impulse relay or a toggle flip-flop including set and reset input. Pulse relay, Surge relay, Toggle-Flip-Flop, Frequency divider **reset** is leading / prior to **set** or **trigger**

Block Interface



Input parameter

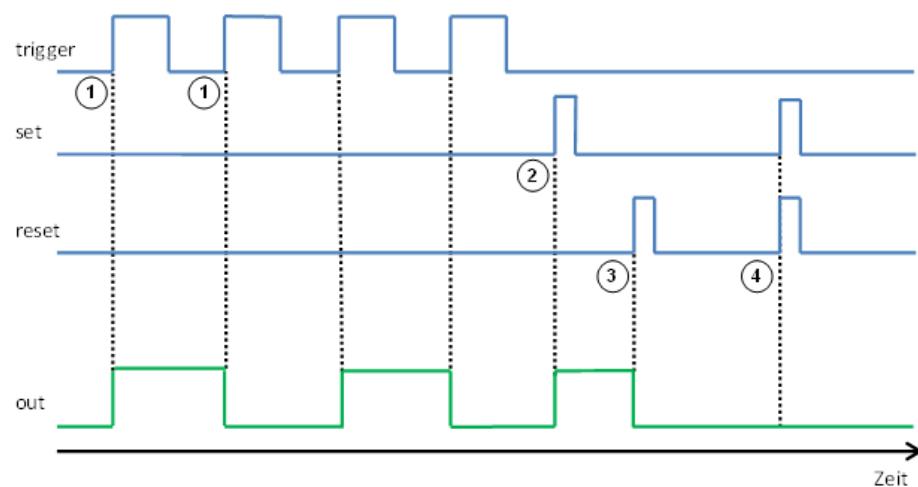
Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
trigger	Bool	FALSE	Trigger to toggle output signal (rising edge)
set	Bool	FALSE	Set output signal. rising edge
reset	Bool	FALSE	Reset signal, rising edge (prior to set)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
out	Bool	Ooutput signal

Functional description

Figure: LGF_PulseRelay Signal diagram



1. Each rising edge of the input **trigger** changes the Boolean value of the output **out**.
2. Each rising edge of the input **set** sets the Boolean value of the output **out** to **TRUE**.
3. Each rising edge of the input **reset** sets the Boolean value of the output **out** to **FALSE**.
4. If the inputs **set** and **reset** are set in the same cycle, the **reset** input has priority.

4 Program blocks

The block can also be used as a frequency divider. If the input `trigger` is supplied with a fixed frequency, the output `out` delivers half the frequency.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.06.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1
01.00.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Comment correction
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.05 24.05.2019	Simatic Systems Support Refactoring and performance improvement add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.2 Date and timer operations

4.2.1 LGF_GetCalendarDay (FC / V3.0.1)

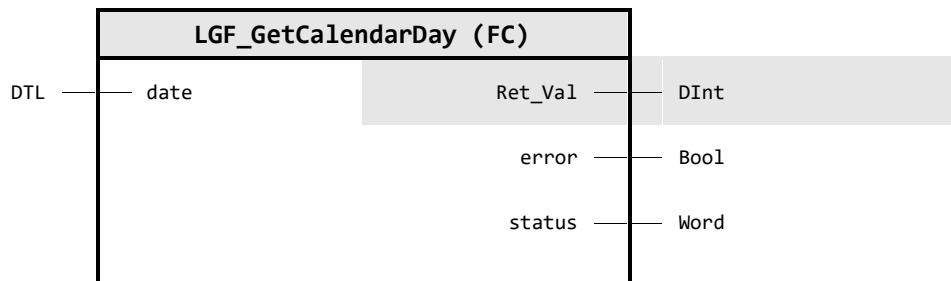
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function uses the specified date to calculate the number of days that have passed since the beginning of the year (1st January).

The function is used in the functions “LGF_GetCalendarWeek_ISO” and “LGF_GetCalendarWeek_US”.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	DTL	Date for the calculation of the calendar days since 1 January.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DInt	Days past since January 1st.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error / TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB / 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: no error occurred
16#8201	ERR_LIM_DATE Date out of the range, has to be greater than <1970-01-01 ; 2262-04-11>

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release ENO used for internal error handling, interface has error and status temp tag naming, insert constant
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

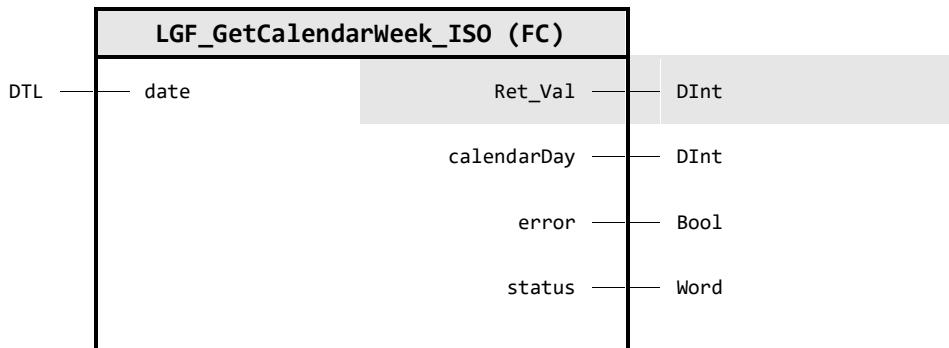
4.2.2 LGF_GetCalendarWeek_ISO (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function uses the specified date to calculate the calendar week and the number of days that have passed since the beginning of the year for ISO 8601 European countries.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	DTL	Date used to calculate the calendar week and days since 1 January

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DInt	Number of the calendar week.
calendarDay	DInt	Days past since January 1st on given date
error	Bool	FALSE: No error / TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB / 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: no error occurred
16#8201	ERR_LIM_DATE Date out of the range, has to be greater than <1970-01-01 ; 2262-04-11>

Functional description

Counting method for European countries in accordance with ISO 8601

- Calendar weeks have 7 days, start on a Monday, and they are counted continuously throughout the year
- Calendar week 1 of a year is the week that contains the first Thursday.
- Each year has either 52 or 53 calendar weeks.
- A year has 53 calendar weeks if the following characteristics apply:
 - A common year begins on a Thursday and ends on a Thursday.
 - A leap year begins either on a Wednesday and ends on a Thursday or it begins on a Thursday and ends on a Friday.

4 Program blocks

- The 29th, 30th and 31st December can belong to the calendar week 1 of the following year.
- The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January can still belong to the last calendar week of the previous year.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 27.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 16.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Renamed from LGF_CalenderWeek to LGF_CalenderWeek_ISO Function split into week for ISO and US Format and as well day counter. Result passed as return value. Standard header implemented Constant, temp variable naming Update function call of CalendarDay
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

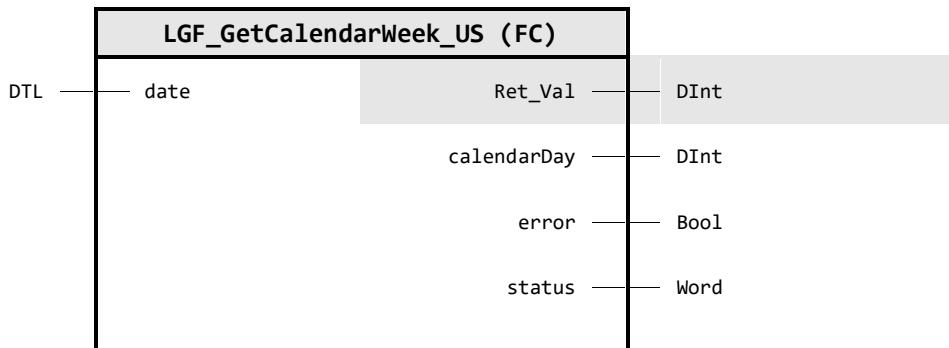
4.2.3 LGF_GetCalendarWeek_US (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function uses the specified date to calculate the calendar week and the number of days that have passed since the beginning of the year for the USA and many other countries.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	DTL	Date used to calculate the calendar week and days since 1 January

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DInt	Number of the calendar week.
calendarDay	DInt	Days past since January 1st on given date
error	Bool	FALSE: No error / TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB / 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: no error occurred
16#8201	ERR_LIM_DATE Date out of the range, has to be greater than <1970-01-01 ; 2262-04-11>

Functional description

Counting method for the USA and many other countries

- Calendar weeks have 7 days, start on a Sunday and are counted continuously throughout the year
- Calendar week 1 of a year is the week that contains January 1.
- Each year has either 52 or 53 calendar weeks.
- A year has 53 calendar weeks if the following characteristics apply:
 - A common year begins on a Saturday and ends on a Saturday.
 - A leap year begins either on a Saturday and ends on a Sunday or it begins on a Friday and ends on a Saturday.

4 Program blocks

- The days after the last Saturday in December can belong to the first calendar week of the following year.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release based on split from LGF_CalenderWeek (previously LGF_CalenderWeek_ISO)
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.2.4 LGF_IsGermanHoliday (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

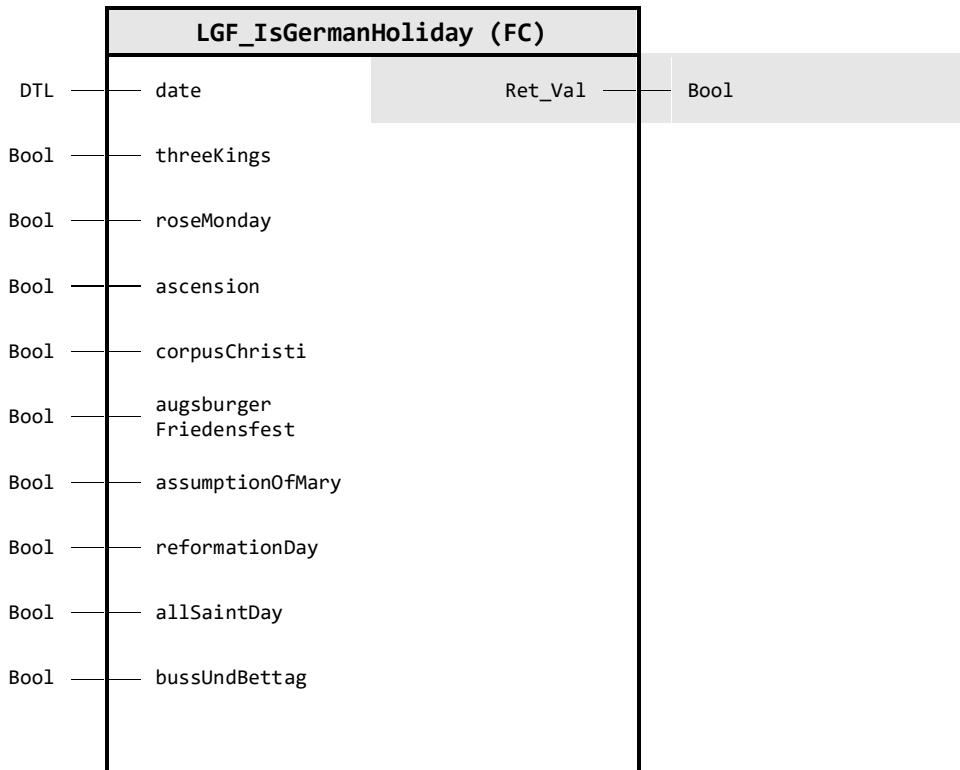
Short description

The function determines whether a given date is a public holiday.

All public holidays in Germany are taken into account.

Holidays that are NOT uniform nationwide can be switched on or off

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	DTL	Date, which has to be evaluated
threeKings	Bool	Three Kings
roseMonday	Bool	Rose Monday
ascension	Bool	Ascension
corpusChristi	Bool	Corpus Christi
augsburgerFriedensfest	Bool	Augsburger Friedensfest
assumptionOfMary	Bool	Assumption Of Mary
reformationDay	Bool	Reformation Day
allSaintDay	Bool	All Saint Day
bussUndBetttag	Bool	Day of Prayer and Repentance (Buss und Betttag)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	If the date at the input parameter is a public holiday - returning TRUE, otherwise returning FALSE

Functional description

The block calculates the public holiday calendar of the year for a given date and displays whether the given date is a public holiday.

Optionally, holidays that are not uniform nationwide, such as Epiphany (Three Kings), can be taken into account via the appropriate input parameters in the block.

Change log

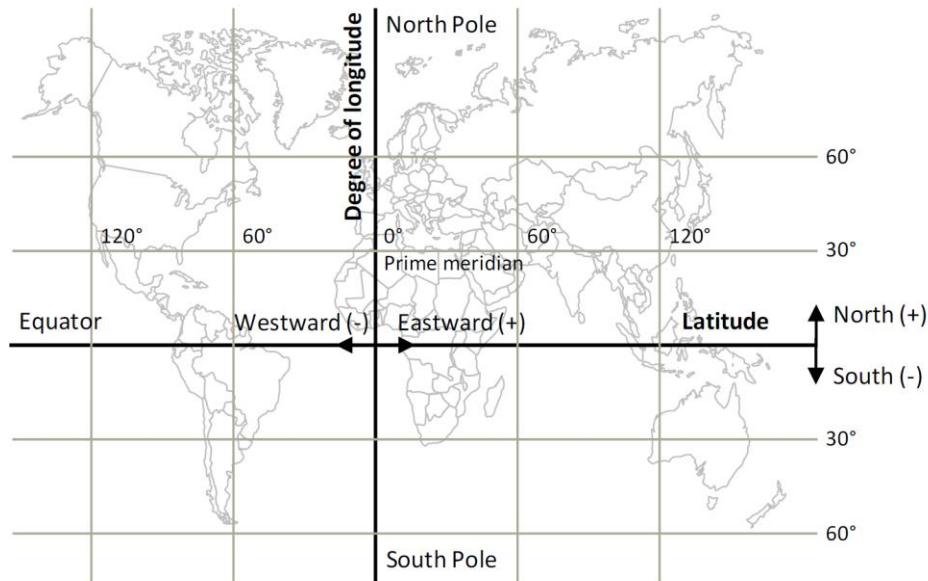
Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 17.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header, comments, style updated refactoring code
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support fix bug in Constant "DAYS_AFTER_EASTER_60" from 6 to 60 Insert documentation

4.2.5 LGF_AstroClock (FB / V3.0.1)

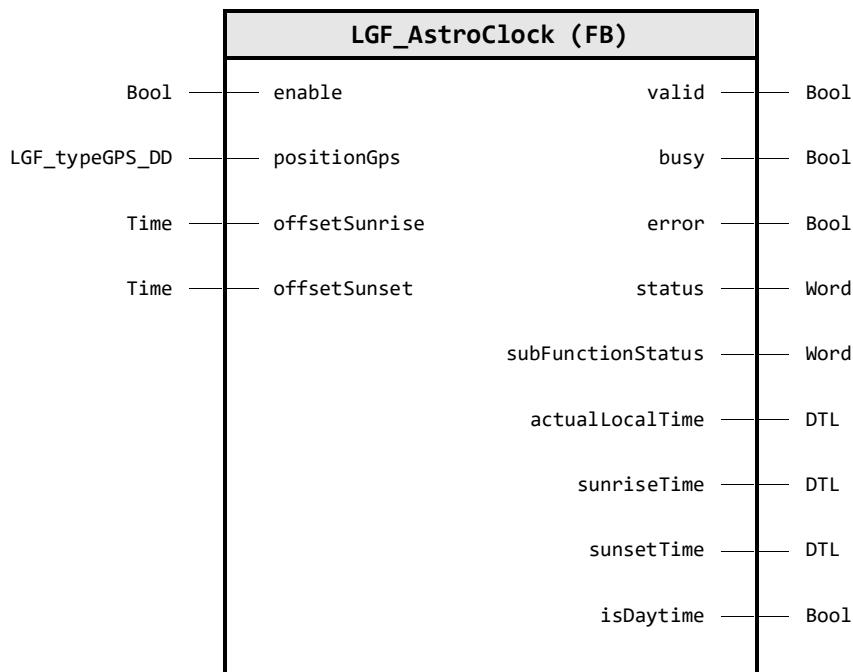
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function calculates the times of sunrise and sunset based on the local time for a specific place on Earth. The exact position is transferred in the form of geographical GPS coordinates (longitude and latitude).



Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enable	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Activates the functionality of the FB
positionGps	LGF_typeGPS_DD	---	GPS position to calculate the time of sunrise and sunset

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
offsetSunrise	Time	T#0s	Offset to sunrise (added to sunrise time, considered at `isDaytime`, negative time allowed)
offsetSunset	Time	T#0s	Offset to sunset (added to sunset time, considered at `isDaytime`, negative time allowed)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
valid	Bool	TRUE: Valid set of output values available at the FB
busy	Bool	TRUE: FB is active and new output values can be expected
error	Bool	FALSE: No error / TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB / 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
actualLocalTime	DTL	Current time (local time)
sunriseTime	DTL	Sunrise time (localtime)
sunsetTime	DTL	Sunset time (localtime)
isDaytime	Bool	TRUE: If the local time of the controller is between "sunrise" and "sunset".

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL No job being currently processed - not `enable`
16#7001	STATUS_IN_OPERATION Block is in Operation - Enabled
16#8204	ERR_LATITUDE_VALUE Error: Wrong Latitude DD value
16#8205	ERR_LONGITUDE_VALUE Error: Wrong Longitude DD value
16#8601	ERR_RD_SYS_T Error instruction RD_SYS_T, check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8602	ERR_RD_LOC_T Error instruction RD_LOC_T, check `subFunctionStatus` code

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeGPS_DD (UDT / V3.0.1)

Datatype for GPS Coordinates in decimal degrees.

For latitude and longitude.

Datatype for a whole GPS Data set.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
latitude	Real	0.0	Degrees latitude with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), North = positive; South = negative) valid value range [-90.00000..90.00000]
longitude	Real	0.0	Degrees longitude in degrees with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), East = positive; West = negative) valid range [-180.0000..180.0000]

Functional description

Note

The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

If processes must run automatically depending on the change between day and night, the function of an astronomical clock is required. Examples of this would be switching outdoor lighting on and off or opening and closing roller shutters.

If these processes are to be executed with a time delay i.e. a defined time before or after sunrise or sunset an offset is required in each case.

Note

For precise execution of the function, it must be ensured that system time and local time of the SIMATIC controller are set correctly.

Based on the system time/local time of the SIMATIC controller and the set coordinates, the block calculates the times for sunrise and sunset. The offset times are added to the sunrise and sunset and output on the `sunrise` and `sunset` outputs. If the systems local time of the SIMATIC controller is between these values, the output `isDaytime` is set to the value `TRUE`.

Note

Since the times for sunrise and sunset change daily, it is possible that the `isDaytime` output remains permanently on `TRUE` or `FALSE` over a longer period of time:

- with correspondingly large offset values
- for a place on the other side of the Arctic Circle

The input of the GPS coordinate values is checked for valid values. If there are invalid values, an appropriate error code is output to `status`.

If there is an invalid coordinate value for a formal parameter, the outputs `sunrise` and `sunset` are set to the value `DTL#1970-01-00:00:00`.

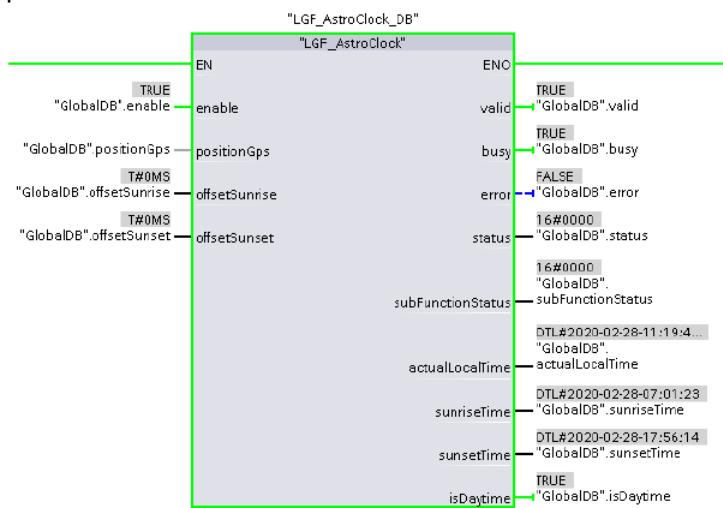
Example

The following example illustrates the block's functionality.

Geographical coordinates for Nuremberg-Moorenbrunn, date, and system time:

Description	Value
Longitude:	+ 11.07675°
Latitude:	+ 49.45203°
Date:	02/28/2020
Local time:	11:22:37
Sunrise:	07:01:23
Sunset:	17:56:14

Figure: FB LGF_AstroClock, Observation of the block online with the parameters and the actual parameters via the Observation Table



Name	... Anzeigeformat	Betrachtungswert
"GlobalDB".enable	BOOL	TRUE
"GlobalDB".positionGps.latitude	Gleitpunktzahl	49.45203
"GlobalDB".positionGps.longitude	Gleitpunktzahl	11.07675
"GlobalDB".offsetSunrise	Zeit	T#0MS
"GlobalDB".offsetSunset	Zeit	T#0MS
"GlobalDB".valid	BOOL	TRUE
"GlobalDB".busy	BOOL	TRUE
"GlobalDB".error	BOOL	FALSE
"GlobalDB".status	Hex	16#0000
"GlobalDB".subFunctionStatus	Hex	16#0000
"GlobalDB".actualLocalTime	DATE_AND_TIME	DTL#2020-02-28-11:22:37.220143296
"GlobalDB".sunriseTime	DATE_AND_TIME	DTL#2020-02-28-07:01:23
"GlobalDB".sunsetTime	DATE_AND_TIME	DTL#2020-02-28-17:56:14
"GlobalDB".isDaytime	BOOL	TRUE

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 01.10.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support T_ADD instruction is replaced with "+"
01.00.02 16.11.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support "offsetSunrise", "offsetSunset" is calculated in "daytime" Bug fix at "Adjust back TO UTC"
01.01.00 07.06.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Add output actSystemTime and actLocalTime
01.01.01 15.06.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Add comments
01.01.02 04.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Bug fix at calculation sunrise and sunset
01.01.03 20.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1
01.01.04 22.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Code optimization
01.01.05 09.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Initialize #tempIntSunrise, #tempIntSunset, #tempDate1Jan
01.01.06 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.01.07 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.08 30.08.2019	Simatic Systems Support Rename from Astro to AstroClock Update Type name to positionGps - "LGF_typeGPS_DD" - GPS position as decimal degree Refactoring of interface - one input type for GPS data - refactored for better usability - refactoring of whole block to "ENABLE" behavior
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Bug fix - not enabled - block still running Insert documentation

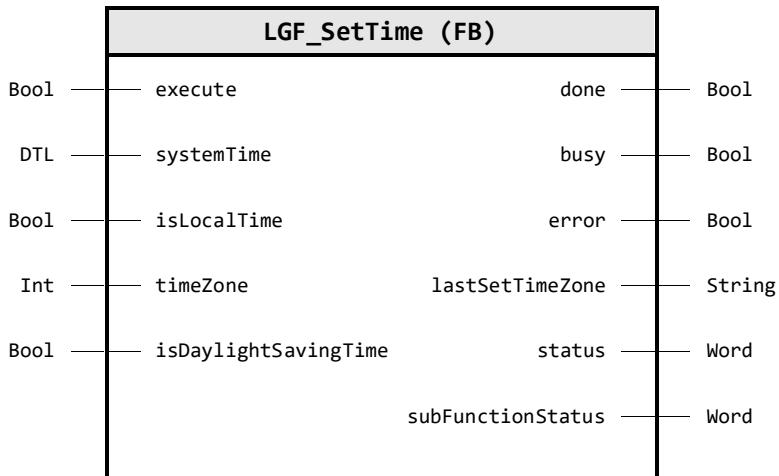
4.2.6 LGF_SetTime (FB / V3.0.3)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This block combines the functions of system time, local time, and set time zone.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge starts action once
systemTime	DTL	---	System time to be set in PLC
isLocalTime	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: `systemTime` is local time, FALSE: `systemTime` is UTC time
timeZone	Int	0	Timezones HHMM [-1200.. -330.. 0.. 930.. 1200.. 1300]
isDaylightSavingTime	Bool	FALSE	Daylight saving time changeover, TRUE: activated, FALSE: deactivated (more infos at "Adjusting parameters in the `statTimeZone` variable")

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
done	Bool	TRUE: Commanded functionality has been completed successfully
busy	Bool	TRUE: FB is active and new output values can be expected
error	Bool	FALSE: No error / TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
lastSetTimeZone	String	Time zone that was set last by this block
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB / 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL No job being currently processed

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL First call after incoming new job (rising edge 'execute')
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Subsequent call during active processing without further details
16#8201	ERR_SET_TIME_LOCAL Error instruction WR_LOC_T: Write local time, check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8202	ERR_SET_TIME_UTC Error instruction WR_SYS_T: Set time-of-day, check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8203	ERR_SET_TIMEZONE Error instruction SET_TIMEZONE, check subFunctionStatus code
16#8600	ERR_UNDEFINED_STATE Error due to an undefined state in state machine
16#8601	ERR_WRONG_TIMEZONE Error due to an undefined time zone

Functional description

Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

Note The function uses internally the system function `WR_LOC_T` to write the local time of the CPU or `WR_SYS_T` to write the coordinated world time (UTC). Further it uses the system function `SET_TIMEZONE` to set the time zone of the PLC.

This block combines the functions of system time, local time, and set time zone.

4 Program blocks

The following time zones are possible on the `timeZone` input:

Input <code>timeZone</code>	Time zone
-1200	(UTC -12:00) Eniwetok, Kwajalein
-1100	(UTC -11:00) Midway Island
-1000	(UTC -10:00) Hawaii
-930	(UTC -09:30) (French) Polynesia
-900	(UTC -09:00) Alaska
-800	(UTC -08:00) Tijuana, Los Angeles, Seattle, Vancouver
-700	(UTC -07:00) Arizona, Denver, Salt Lake City, Calgary
-600	(UTC -06:00) Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Winnipeg
-500	(UTC -05:00) Eastern Time (USA & Canada)
-400	(UTC -04:00) La Paz, Georgetown
-330	(UTC -03:30) Newfoundland
-300	(UTC -03:00) Brasilia, Buenos Aires
-200	(UTC -02:00) Mid-Atlantic
-100	(UTC -01:00) Azores, Cape Verde Is.
0	(UTC) Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London
100	(UTC +01:00) Berlin, Bern, Brussels, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna
200	(UTC +02:00) Athens, Istanbul, Minsk, Bucharest
300	(UTC +03:00) Moscow, St. Petersburg, Baghdad, Kuwait, Riyadh
330	(UTC +03:30) Iran: Tehran
400	(UTC +04:00) Abu Dhabi, Muscat
430	(UTC +04:30) Afghanistan: Kabul
500	(UTC +05:00) Islamabad, Karachi, Tashkent
530	(UTC +05:30) India, Sri Lanka
545	(UTC +05:45) Nepal
600	(UTC +06:00) Astana, Almaty, Dhaka, Colombo
630	(UTC +06:30) Coco Island, Myanmar
700	(UTC +07:00) Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta
800	(UTC +08:00) Beijing, Chongqing, Hong Kong, Urumqi
830	(UTC +08:30) North Korea old
845	(UTC +08:45) Western Australia: Eucla
900	(UTC +09:00) Yakutsk, Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Seoul
930	(UTC +09:30) Australia: Northern Territory, South Australia
1000	(UTC +10:00) Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney
1030	(UTC +10:30) Australia: Lord Howe Island
1100	(UTC +11:00) Vladivostok, Magadan, Solomon Is., New Caledonia
1200	(UTC +12:00) Auckland, Wellington
1245	(UTC +12:45) Chatham Islands
1300	(UTC +13:00) Tonga, Samoa
1400	(UTC +14:00) Kiribati

Note

Daylight saving time/standard time

The parameters (time difference, start summer time, start winter time) must be adapted to the desired time zone in the static variable `statTimeZone`.

Adjusting parameters in the `statTimeZone` variable

The static variable `statTimeZone` in the block interface is of the system data type `TimeTransformationRule`. In this system data type, the parameters for the local time zone and the summer/winter time changeover are stored.

The default values of the static variable `statTimeZone` are set to Central European Summer Time in the block interface:

- Time difference: 60 min
- Start summer time: last Sunday in March, 02:00 a.m.
- Start winter time: last Sunday in October, 03:00 a.m.

The following Figure shows the settings for the summer/winter time changeover of Central European Summer Time.

The parameter `Bias` is determined by the input parameter `timeZone`. The parameter `DaylightBias` depends on the input parameter `daylightSavingTime` and is either `0` or `60`.

For other time zones, the parameters for summer/winter time changeover must be adjusted (marked below).

Name	Data type	Default value
Static		
statTimeZone	TimeTransformationRule	
Bias	Int	0
DaylightBias	Int	60
DaylightStartMonth	USInt	3
DaylightStartWeek	USInt	5
DaylightStartWeekday	USInt	1
DaylightStartHour	USInt	2
DaylightStartMinute	USInt	0
StandardStartMonth	USInt	10
StandardStartWeek	USInt	5
StandardStartWeekday	USInt	1
StandardStartHour	USInt	3
StandardStartMinute	USInt	0
TimeZoneName	String[80]	'not even set ...

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 08.06.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1
01.00.02 02.03.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Bugfix: FB number: automatic
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.05 20.02.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support Bugfix: Rising edge at input REQ of SET_TIMEOUT
01.00.06 23.08.2019	Simatic Systems Support Reworked interface to PLC Open "execute" behavior Magic numbers removed, tag naming added, code reworked
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.02 13.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Bug fix - bias correction for time offsets (330) Insert documentation
03.00.03 03.06.2022	Simatic Systems Support Bug fix - bias correction for time offsets (200)

4.2.7 LGF_TimerSwitch (FB / V3.1.0)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

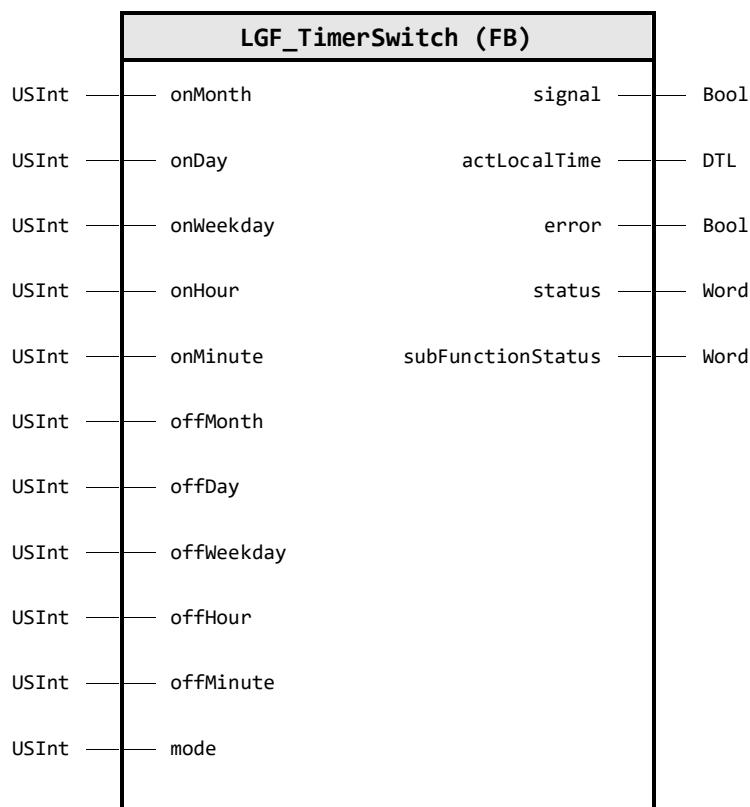
Short description

This block is a timer. It is possible to define daily, weekly, monthly, yearly time switch points and time switch points for working days or weekend days.

Mode: Permanently off: 0, Daily: 1, Weekly: 2, Monthly: 3, Yearly: 4, Workday: 5, Weekend: 6, Permanently on: 10

The time value is always compared with the local time of the PLC, therefore the time value specified at the On and Off parameters must be specified as local time.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
onMonth	USInt	0	Month, in which the signal shall be set.
onDay	USInt	0	Day, at which the signal shall be set.
onWeekday	USInt	0	Day of the week on which the signal will be set; Sunday: 1, Monday: 2, Tuesday: 3, ...
onHour	USInt	0	Hour, at which the signal shall be set.
onMinute	USInt	0	Minute, at which the signal shall be set.
offMonth	USInt	0	Month, in which the signal shall be reset.
offDay	USInt	0	Day, at which the signal shall be reset.
offWeekday	USInt	0	Day of the week on which the signal will be reset; Sunday: 1, Monday: 2, Tuesday: 3, ...
offHour	USInt	0	Hour, at which the signal shall be reset.
offMinute	USInt	0	Minute, at which the signal shall be reset.

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
mode	USInt	0	Specifies the mode (see Principle of operation); Permanently off: 0, Daily: 1, Weekly: 2, Monthly: 3, Yearly: 4, Workday: 5, Weekend: 6, Permanently on: 10

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
signal	Bool	Output signal
actLocalTime	DTL	Current local time
error	Bool	FALSE: No error / TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB / 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Sub function status code

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: no error occurred
16#8200	ERR_NO_MODE_SELECTED Error: No suitable mode is selected, check input "mode"
16#8600	ERR_RD_LOC_T Error in function RD_LOC_T, see in `subFunctionStatus`

Functional description

Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

Note The function uses internally the system function `RD_LOC_T` to read the local time of the CPU, for the correct function it is therefore necessary that the local time of the CPU is set correctly.

The block offers various timer types, which are determined in the `mode` parameter:

- Permanently off (mode = 0)
- Daily timer (mode = 1)
- Weekly timer (mode = 2)
- Monthly timer (mode = 3)
- Yearly timer (mode = 4)
- Weekdays, Monday to Friday (mode = 5)
- Weekend, Saturday and Sunday (mode = 6)
- Permanently on (mode = 10)

The time value is always compared with the local time of the PLC, therefore the time value specified at the On and Off parameters must be specified as local time.

4 Program blocks

Depending on the mode, the following formal parameters must be interconnected:

Mode	Mode	Required formal parameters
0 .	Permanently OFF	- none
1 .	Daily timer	- onHour / offHour - onMinute / offMinute
2 .	Weekly timer	- onWeekday / offWeekday - onHour / offHour - onMinute / offMinute
3 .	Monthly timer	- onDay / offDay - onHour / offHour - onMinute / offMinute
4 .	Yearly timer	- onMonth / offMonth - onDay / offDay - onHour / offHour - onMinute / offMinute
5 .	Weekdays	- onHour / offHour - onMinute / offMinute
6 .	Weekend	- onHour / offHour - onMinute / offMinute
10 .	Permanently ON	- none

If the set start time equals the current local time of the controller, the output `signal` is set to `TRUE`. If the set switch-off time equals the current local time of the controller, the `signal` output is reset again.

Note

Please note that the block can be used in the “Monthly timer” modes (mode = 3) or “yearly timer” (mode = 4) the block only switches if the days that you specify at the input parameters, “onDay” and “offDay”, actually occur in this month.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 16.11.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Fix in mode 2
01.01.00 23.05.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support New mode 5 + 6 New output: actLocalTime
01.01.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1
01.01.02 14.09.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Fix in modes 1, 3, 5, 6
01.01.03 17.09.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.01.04 10.10.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Connection to type restored
01.01.05 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.10 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Magic numbers removed, tag naming added, code reworked
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.01.00 03.06.2022	Simatic Systems Support Insert mode `permanently On`: `10`, `permanently Off`: `0`

4.3 Counter operations

4.3.1 LGF_BitCount (FC / V3.0.2)

Author: SiemensSIMATICSystemsSupport

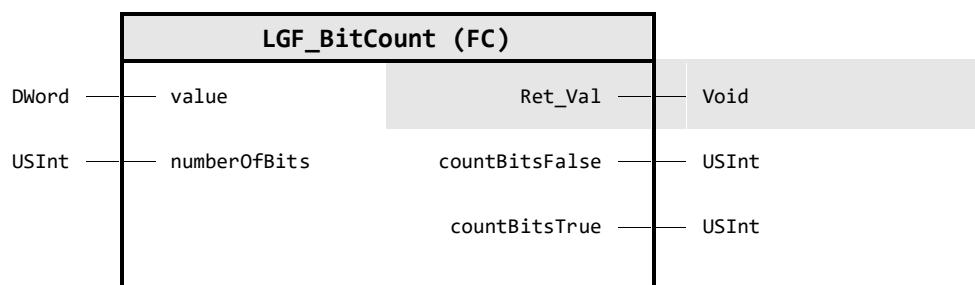
Short description

This block counts in a variable of type DWord how many bits are set (TRUE) and how many are not set (FALSE) and outputs the number at the outputs.

Instead of DWord, Word and Byte can also be used by converting the past parameter with e.g. BYTE_TO_DWORD and connecting the corresponding bit length of the data type at the parameter "numberOfBits".

Byte=8, Word=16, DWord=32

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	DWord	Tag where the bit states has to be counted
numberOfBits	USInt	Number of bits in input tag "value" (bit size of Datatype), in case of Byte=8, Word=16, DWord=32

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
countBitsFalse	USInt	Number of bits are FALSE in input tag "value"
countBitsTrue	USInt	Number of bits are TRUE in input tag "value"

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.06.2015	Siemens Industry Support first release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.02 19.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

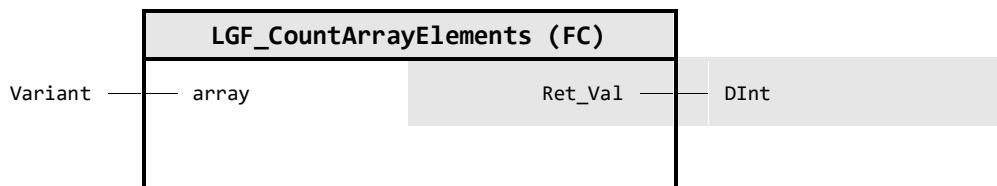
4.3.2 LGF_CountArrayElements (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

Count the number of array elements and returns the number of elements zero based (Array[0..x] of Type).

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Variant	Input array to check for number of elements

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DInt	Number of elements in array (zero based); Returning '-1' if input variable is not type 'array'; Returning '-2' if input variable is type 'bool';

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
-1	RETURN_NO_ARRAY No array is present at the input 'array'
-2	RETURN_NO_BOOL_ARRAYS_NOT_SUPPORTED Boolean arrays not supported

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 10-06-2022	Siemens Industry Support First released version

4.3.3 LGF_CountBooleanEdges (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Simatic Systems Support

Short description

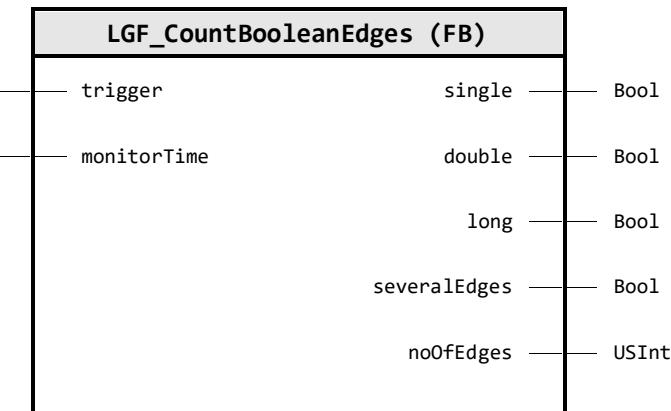
This function evaluates a input signal for different states in a certain amount of time.

The states are:

- One edge and input present over the whole monitoring time
- Single edge
- Double edge
- N-Edges in between the monitoring time

The Output signal is present for at least one cycle after the monitoring time has expired, or as long as the input trigger remains TRUE.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
trigger	Bool	FALSE	Trigger to evaluate signal signal (rising edges)
monitorTime	Time	T#1s	Time to monitor fand count edges on `trigger` input

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
single	Bool	Single edge until monitoring time expires
double	Bool	Two edges in between the monitoring time
long	Bool	Just a single edge in the monitoring time, the `trigger` input stays TRUE after the edge appears
severalEdges	Bool	Numerous Edges occur within the monitoring time, see `noOfEdges` to get the number of edges
noOfEdges	USInt	Number of edges in between the monitoring time frame

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.01.2021	Siematic Systems Support First released version

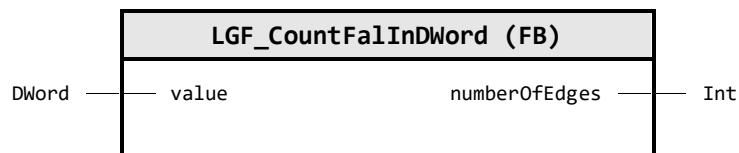
4.3.4 LGF_CountFallInDWord (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

The function analyzes a variable of the type DWORD and outputs how often a 1-0 sequence (falling edge) occurs in the variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
value	DWord	16#00000000	Input Double word in which the falling edges are counted

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
numberOfEdges	Int	Number of falling edges in the DWord

Functional description

In a variable of the data type DWORD, the block counts the falling edges (1-0 transitions) from left to right. The output `countFallInDWord` outputs the number of falling edges.

So that falling edges at the variable limit are also detected, the input `value` is copied to the static variable `statDWordPrevCycle` at the end of the evaluation and evaluated in the next cycle.

Example

The following example illustrates the block's functionality. In this case, it is assumed that a signal of unknown length is continuously sampled in the form of double words (DWORD) per cycle.

Within this signal, the 1-0 sequences (falling edges) must be counted and output continuously.

Table: Example

DWord previous cycle statDWordPrevCycle	DWord actual cycle value
1001_0000_0001_1010_1001_0000_0001_1011	0010_1010_0001_1111_0100_0011_1000_0101

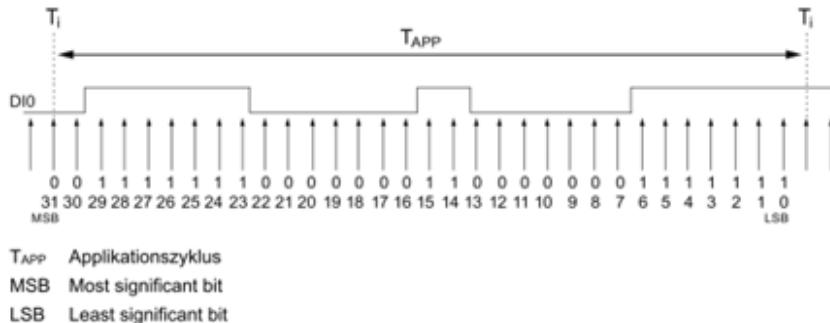
Number of 1-0 sequences (falling edges): Ret_Val= 8

Application example

Excerpt from the manual of the technology module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V:

With the oversampling function, the technology module records the state of the respective digital input per application cycle (e.g. OB61) at 32 points in time with a uniform time interval. The 32 states are jointly returned as 32-bit values in the checkback interface.

Figure: Example of an oversampling of DI0 on TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V



The LGF_CountFallInDWord block is used, in this case, to count how often a falling edge occurs.

SIMATIC ET 200MP/S7-1500 Technology Module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V
(6ES7552-1AA00-0AB0)

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/95153313>

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.01.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 16.12.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring - minimize used code memory
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.3.5 LGF_CountRisInDWord (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

The function analyzes a variable of the type DWORD and outputs how often a 0-1 sequence (rising edge) occurs in the variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
value	DWord	16#00000000	Input Double word in which the rising edges are counted

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
numberOfEdges	Int	Number of rising edges in the DWord

Functional description

In a variable of the data type DWORD, the block counts the rising edges (0-1 transitions) from left to right. The output `countRisInDWord` outputs the number of rising edges.

So that rising edges at the variable limit are also detected, the input `value` is copied to the static variable `statDWordPrevCycle` at the end of the evaluation and evaluated in the next cycle.

Example

The following example illustrates the block's functionality. In this case, it is assumed that a signal of unknown length is continuously sampled in the form of double words (DWORD) per cycle.

Within this signal, the 0-1 sequences (rising edges) must be counted and output continuously.

Table: Example

DWord previous cycle statDWordPrevCycle	DWord actual cycle value
1001_0000_0001_1010_1001_0000_0001_1010	1010_1010_0001_1111_0100_0011_1000_0101

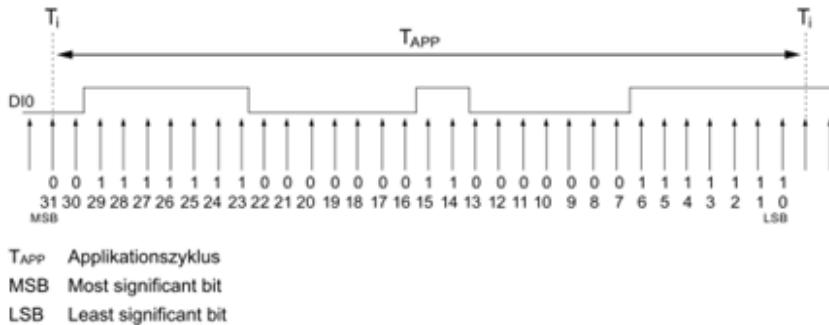
Number of 0-1 sequences (rising edges): Ret_Val = 9

Application example:

Excerpt from the manual of the technology module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V:

With the oversampling function, the technology module records the state of the respective digital input per application cycle (e.g. OB61) at 32 points in time with a uniform time interval. The 32 states are jointly returned as 32-bit values in the checkback interface.

Figure: Example of an oversampling of DI0 on TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V



The block LGF_CountRisInDWordFB is used in this case to count how often a rising edge occurs.

SIMATIC ET 200MP/S7-1500 Technology Module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V
(6ES7552-1AA00-0AB0)

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/95153313>

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.01.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 16.12.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring - minimize used code memory
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

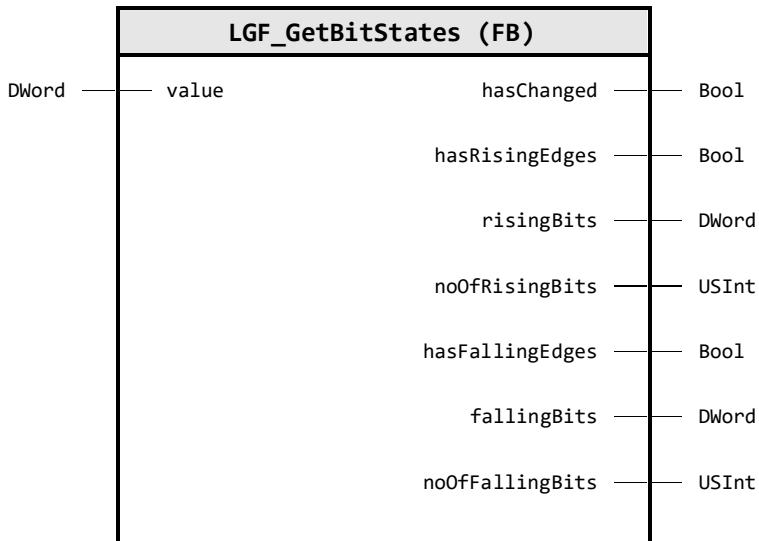
4.3.6 LGF_GetBitStates (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Simatic Systems Support

Short description

This function checks a DWord for falling as well as rising edges.
It returns the number of edges, a DWord with the edge bits, and a boolean value if edge(s) are present.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
value	DWord	16#00000000	Check input value for changes and edges

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
hasChanged	Bool	Input value has changed (compared to the previous cycle)
hasRisingEdges	Bool	Input value has rising edges
risingBits	DWord	Bitstream with the rising edges
noOfRisingBits	USInt	Number of rising edges in the input value
hasFallingEdges	Bool	Input value has falling edges
fallingBits	DWord	Bitstream with the falling edges
noOfFallingBits	USInt	Number of falling edges in the input value

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2021.01.28	Siematic Systems Support First released version

4.4 Comparator operations

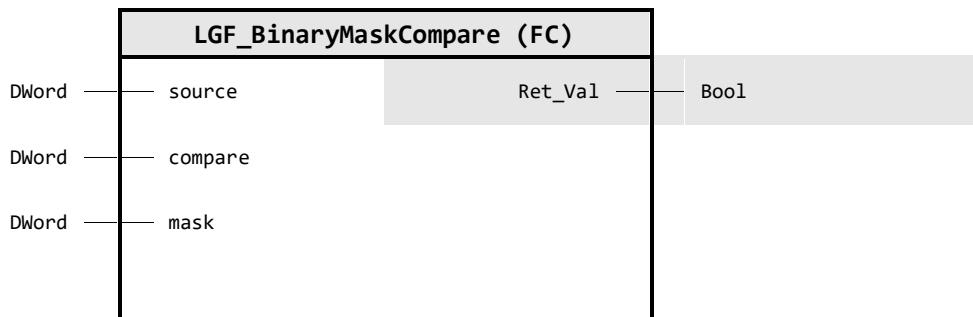
4.4.1 LGF_BinaryMaskCompare (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Simatic Systems Support

Short description

This function compares two binary Values `source` and `compare` by a given `mask`. Both given values are masked (input AND `mask`), and the results is than compared and returned. Can be used for Word and Byte as well, by convert the passed parameter using for e.g. `Byte_to_Dword(...)`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
source	DWord	Source value to compare
compare	DWord	Value to compare against
mask	DWord	Mask the data - bits will pass if TRUE or block if FALSE

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	Return TRUE if masked values are equal

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00	Simatic Systems Support
19.01.2021	First released version

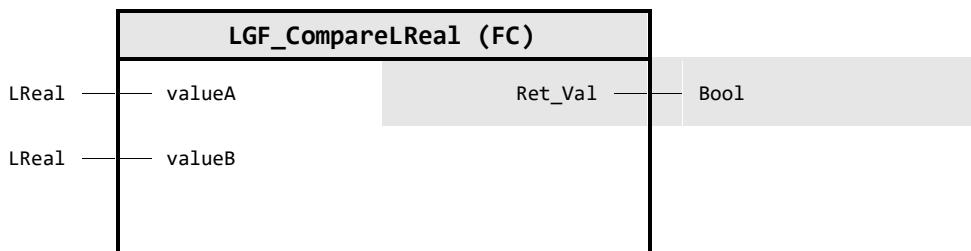
4.4.2 LGF_CompareLReal (FC / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function checks floating point numbers for equality, by using an approximation formula and a fixed precision by constant 1.0E-12 (pico)

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
valueA	LReal	First LREAL number to be compared.
valueB	LReal	Second LREAL number to be compared.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	FALSE: not equal TRUE: approximately the same

Functional description

The comparison of the LREAL numbers is based on a fixed accuracy of 1.0E-12. The difference between the two input values must be smaller than the PRECISION accuracy multiplied by one of the two input values.

Equation:

Note

If your application requires a different accuracy when comparing the numbers, adapt the "PRECISION" constant in the function to your requirements.

Or you may use the FC LGF_CompareLRealByPrecision.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 13.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 03.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Refactoring and performance improvment Delete Error and Status there is no need for, because of changed / adjusted algorithm add eno handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 21.12.2023	Simatic Systems Support Fix compare error if one value is exactly zero

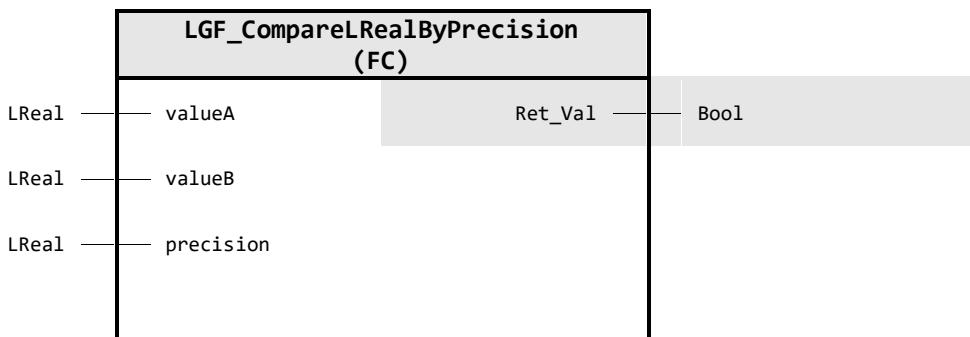
4.4.3 LGF_CompareLRealByPrecision (FC / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function checks floating point numbers for equality, by using an approximation formula and a fixed precision by constant 1.0E-12 (pico)

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
valueA	LReal	First LREAL number to be compared.
valueB	LReal	Second LREAL number to be compared.
precision	LReal	Accuracy with which the two values are compared.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	FALSE: not equal TRUE: approximately the same

Functional description

The comparison of the LREAL numbers is based on a given accuracy at the parameter `precision`. The difference between the two input values must be smaller than the `precision` accuracy value multiplied by one of the two input values.

Equation:

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First released version function based on `LGF_CompareLReal`
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 21.12.2023	Simatic Systems Support Fix compare error if one value is exactly zero

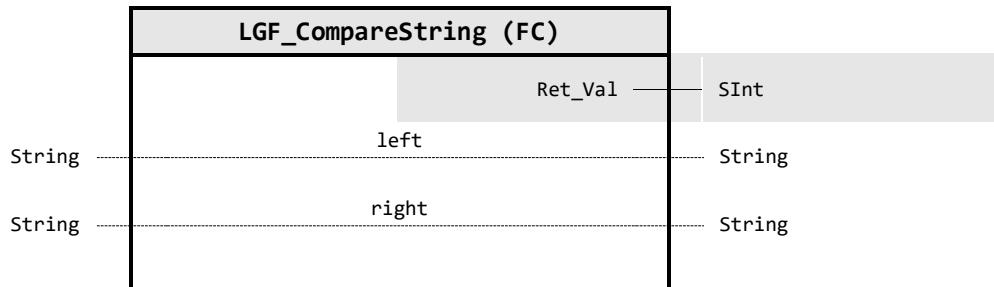
4.4.4 LGF_CompareString (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

Compares two strings and returns a number which indicates the result of the comparison.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	SInt	Return values: left < right := -1; left > right := 1; left == right := 0;

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In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
left	String	Left / first string to compare
right	String	Right / second string to compare

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
0	RETURN_STRINGS_ARE_EQUAL Strings are equal
1	RETURN_STRING_LEFT_GREATER_THAN_RIGHT Left string is greater than right string
-1	RETURN_STRING_LEFT_LESS_THAN_RIGHT Left string is less than right string

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 10-06-2022	Siemens Industry Support First released version

4.4.5 LGF_CompareVariant (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The function compares two structured actual parameters (array, PLC data type) and outputs whether they are of the same type and have the same values.

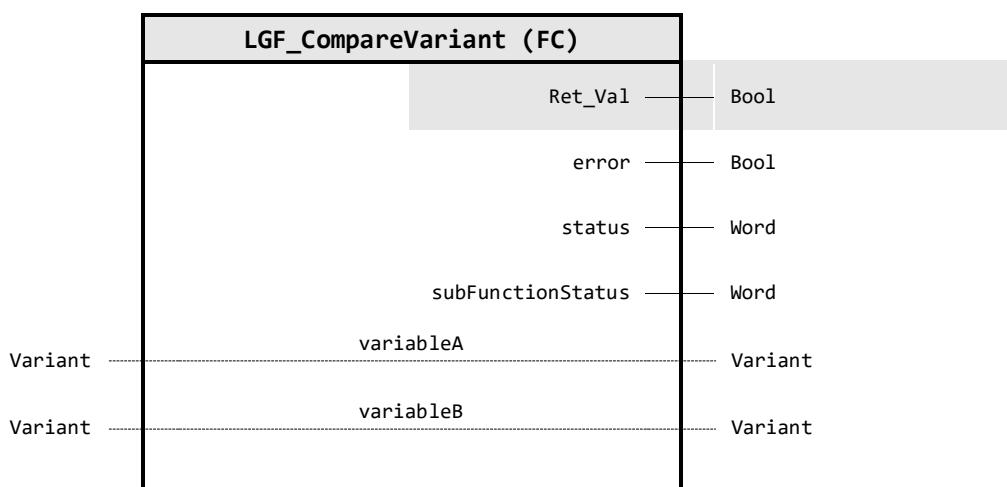
Compare arrays or plc datatypes and their values up to a max length of 200 Bytes of the connected variables. If at least one value of an element is not identical → set function result = false

Restrictions:

The attached structure must not include Strings

The attached structure can not exceed 200 bytes, because of the internal buffer size

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	FALSE: Values of comparison variables or PLC data types are different. TRUE: Values of the comparison variables are equal and PLC data types are identical.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error / TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB / 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
variableA	Variant	First comparison variable with any data type
variableB	Variant	Second comparison variable with any data type

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8201	ERR_INPUT_TYPES_MUST_MATCH Error, the input types must match, e.g. STRUCT

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8202	ERR_INPUT_TYPES_LENGTH_NOT_EQUAL Error, the input types have different lengths after serialization, `subFunctionStatus` provides an indicator of the different size
16#8601	ERR_SERIALIZE_VARIABLE_A Error occurred while serialize variableA into Bytarray - see `subFunctionStatus` for detailed information
16#8602	ERR_SERIALIZE_VARIABLE_B Error occurred while serialize variableB into Bytarray - see `subFunctionStatus` for detailed information

Functional description

Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

This block compares two (structured) actual parameters and shows whether they equate to the same value.

Note The following differences cannot be detected with the comparison method (byte level):

- Variables of the data type Struct cannot be compared.
- For strings, there may be differences in the range between the actual length and the maximum length.
- With REAL numbers in the structure, a disparity can also be displayed for "same" variables.
- Variables of the type ARRAY of BOOL cannot be checked for equality with the function, because the command used, `CountOfElements`, also counts the filling elements (e.g. 8 is returned with an `ARRAY[0..1]` of BOOL).

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.09.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 11.02.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Bug fix
01.00.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.05 03.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Refactoring and performance improvement Change error handling to status and <code>subFctStatus</code> update serialize instruction add eno handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 19.01.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.5 Math operations

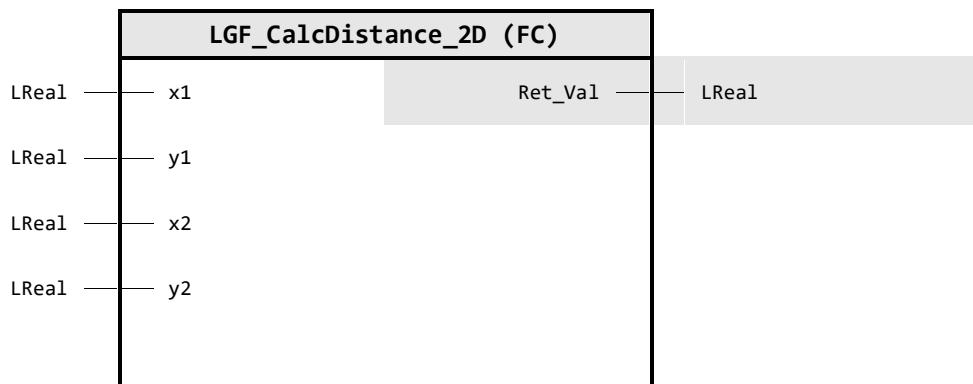
4.5.1 LGF_CalcDistance_2D (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function calculates the distance between two points in the plane.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
x1	LReal	X coordinate point 1
y1	LReal	Y coordinate point 1
x2	LReal	X coordinate point 2
y2	LReal	Y coordinate point 2

Output parameter

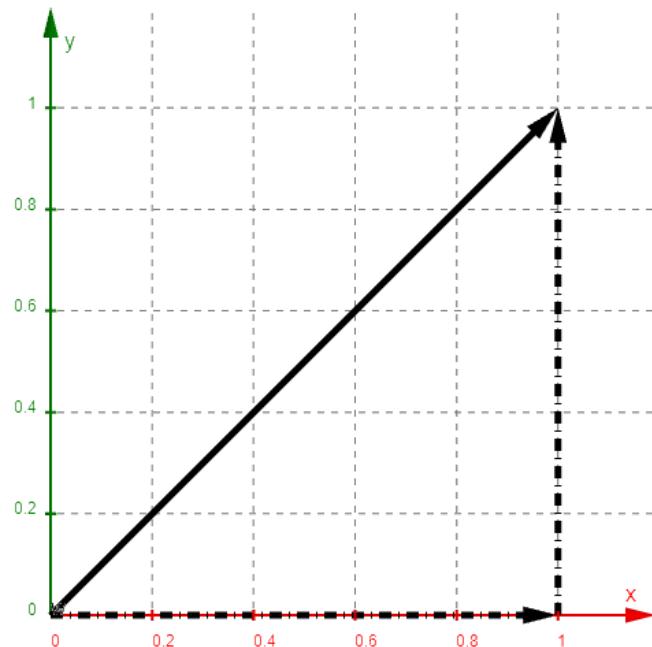
Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	LReal	Calculated distance between the Points

Functional description

The block calculates the distance between two points in a Cartesian coordinate system. The distance is calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{result} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Figure: Graphical representation

**Change log**

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.02.00 04.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support renamed from "Distance" to "CalcDistance_2D" Data type changed to LREAL Data type changed to LREAL
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

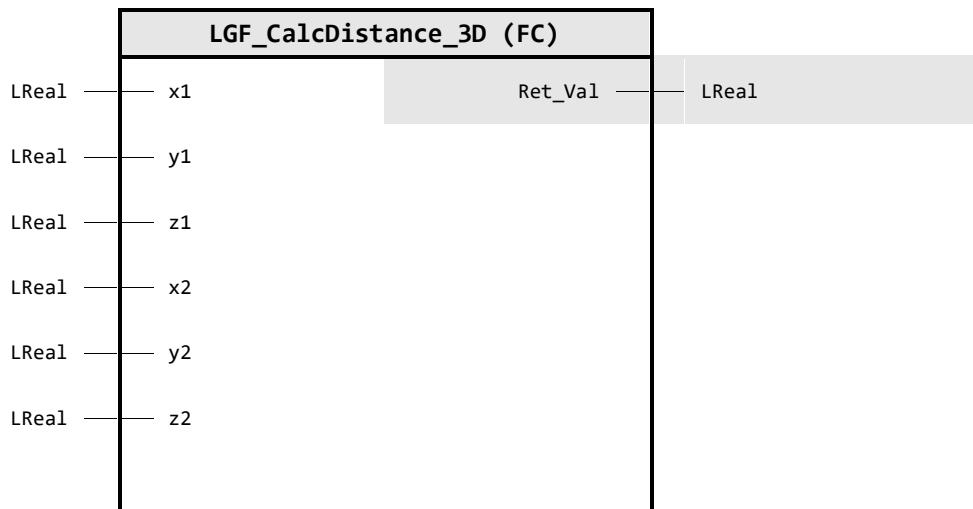
4.5.2 LGF_CalcDistance_3D (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function calculates the distance between two points in 3D space.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
x1	LReal	X coordinate point 1
y1	LReal	Y coordinate point 1
z1	LReal	Z coordinate point 1
x2	LReal	X coordinate point 2
y2	LReal	Y coordinate point 2
z2	LReal	Z coordinate point 2

Output parameter

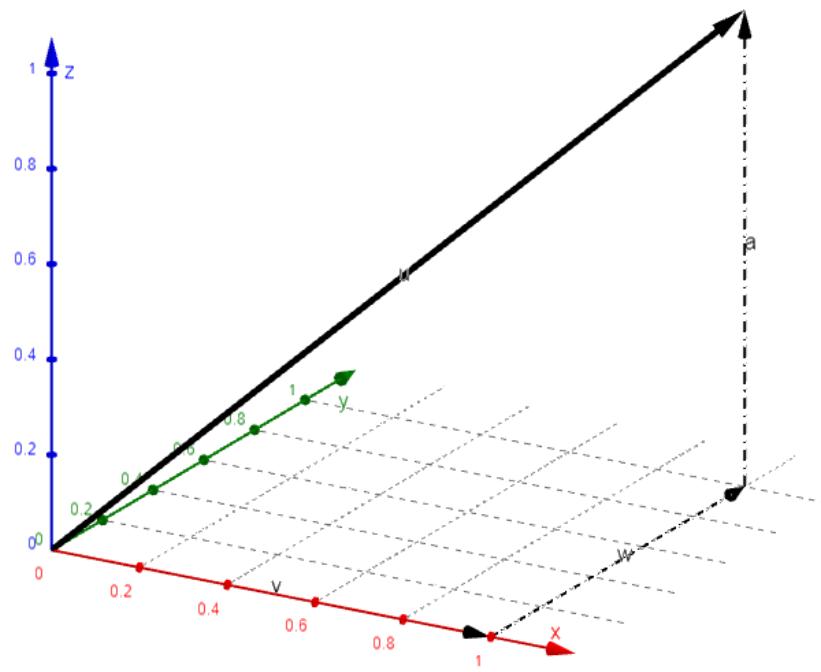
Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	LReal	Calculated distance between the Points

Functional description

The block calculates the distance between two points in a Cartesian coordinate system. The distance is calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{result} = \sqrt[2]{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

Figure: Graphical representation

**Change log**

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 04.10.2019	Siemens Industry Presales Support First released version derivate from "CalcDistance_2D" and extended to 3D
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.5.3 LGF_GetFactorial (FC / V3.0.1)

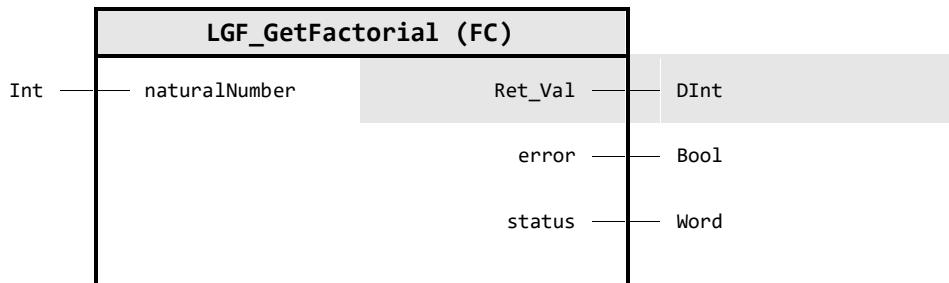
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The function calculates the faculty of a natural number ($N!$) and returns the result.

The permissible value range of the input parameter `naturalNumber` is between 0 and 12, as 12 is the maximum factorial result fitting into a DInt type

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>naturalNumber</code>	Int	Natural number (0..12)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>Ret_Val</code>	DInt	Calculated factorial
<code>error</code>	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	Word	16#0000-16#FFFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8101	ERR_WRONG_VALUE_RANGE Error: Input value out of range Permissible value range is 0..12

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.00 23.09.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support Renamed from "Factorial" to "GetFactorial" Code refactoring, regions and more comments added Reworked to case of, MAGIC numbers are okay as they stay for the number/case itself
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

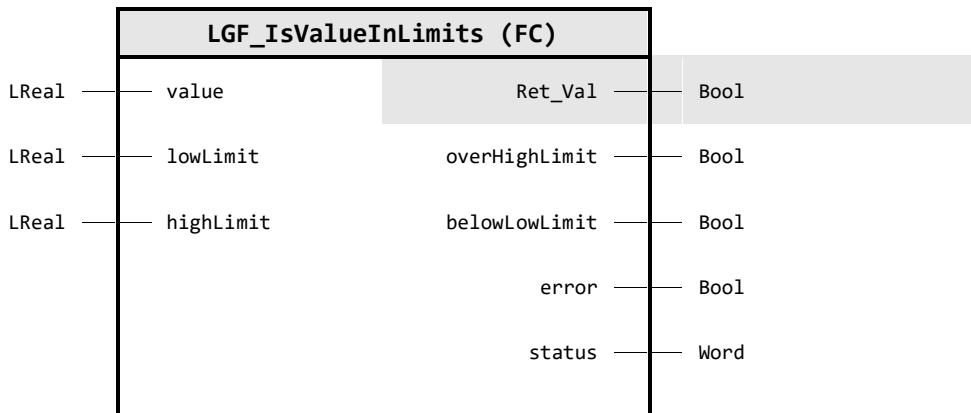
4.5.4 LGF_IsValueInLimits (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function checks whether a value is within a defined value range. The value range is defined with a lower and an upper limit.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	LReal	Value to be checked to determine whether it is within the defined value range
lowLimit	LReal	Low limit where the value is checked against to be greater
highLimit	LReal	High limit where the value is checked against to be less

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	Return: TRUE if the "value" is in the value range (range of the set point)
overHighLimit	Bool	TRUE if the "value" is greater than the upper limit value
belowLowLimit	Bool	TRUE, if the "value" is less than the lower limit value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: no error occurred
16#8401	ERR_RANGE_HIGH_BELOW_LOW_LIMIT Error: High limit less than low limit

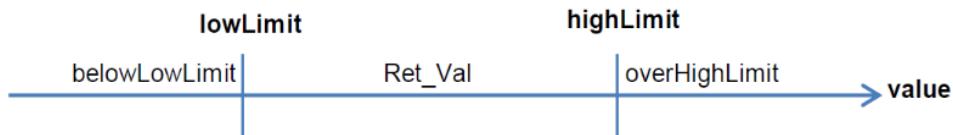
Functional description

The variables `lowLimit` and `highLimit` define a value range.

The function checks whether the `value` is below, in or above the value range. The outputs `belowLowLimit`, `Ret_Val`, or `overHighLimit` show where the `value` is located.

Figure: Principle of operation

4 Program blocks



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 10.12.2019	Siemens Industry Support First released version Copied from "IsValueInRange"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.5.5 LGF_IsValueInRange (FC / V3.0.1)

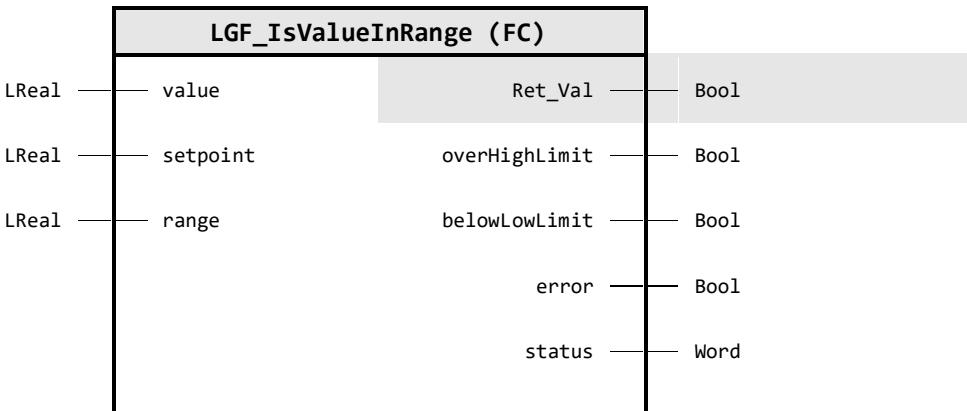
Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function checks whether a value is within a defined value range.

The value range is defined with a set point and a range around this set point. The function calculates the low limit and high limit of the value range.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	LReal	Value to be checked to determine whether it is within the defined value range
setpoint	LReal	Set point
range	LReal	Area where the setpoint is in range

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	Return: TRUE if the “value” is in the value range (range of the set point)
overHighLimit	Bool	TRUE if the “value” is greater than the upper limit value
belowLowLimit	Bool	TRUE, if the “value” is less than the lower limit value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

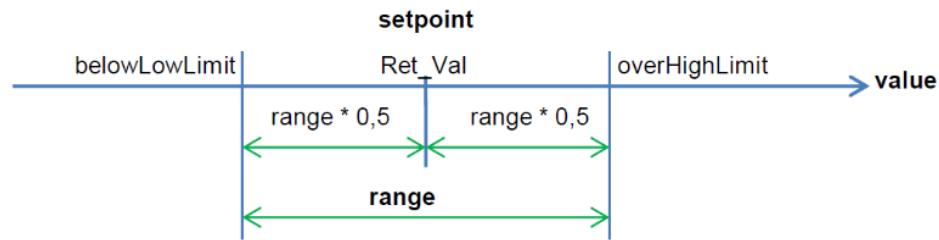
Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: no error occurred
16#8401	ERR_RANGE_LIMIT_VALUES Error: During calculating of the limit values

Functional description

The `setpoint` and `range` variables define a range of values.

The function checks whether the `value` is below, in or above the value range. The outputs `belowLowLimit`, `Ret_Val`, or `overHighLimit` show where the `value` is located.

Figure: Principle of operation



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 30.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.00 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support renamed from "LGF_HighLowLimit" to "LGF_IsValueInRange" Code refactoring error values changed, regions, comments and constant's are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.5.6 LGF_IsValueInTolerance (FC / V3.0.2)

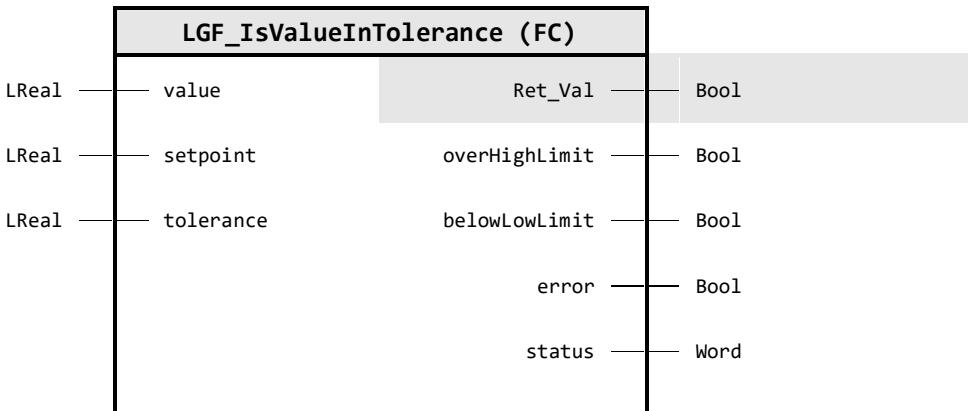
Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function checks whether a value is within a defined value range.

The value range is defined with a set point, as well as a tolerance range, around the set point in percent (%). The function calculates the low limit and high limit of the value range.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	LReal	Value to be checked to determine whether it is within the defined value range
setpoint	LReal	Set point
tolerance	LReal	Tolerance range around the set point in percent (%)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	Return: TRUE if the “value” is in the value range (range of the set point)
overHighLimit	Bool	TRUE if the “value” is greater than the upper limit value
belowLowLimit	Bool	TRUE, if the “value” is less than the lower limit value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: no error occurred
16#8401	ERR_RANGE_LIMIT_VALUES Error: wrong values during limit calculation for limit values

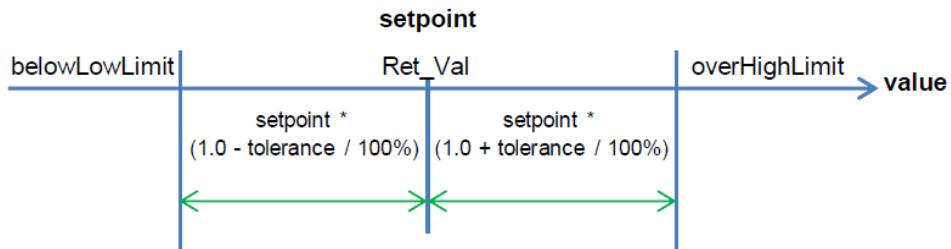
Functional description

The `setpoint` and `tolerance` percentage variables define a value range.

The function checks whether the `value` is below, in or above the value range. The outputs `belowLowLimit`, `Ret_Val`, or `overHighLimit` show where the `value` is located.

Figure: Principle of operation

4 Program blocks



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 10.12.2019	Siemens Industry Support First released version Copied from "IsValueInRange"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.02 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Bug fix - negative setpoint verification Insert documentation

4.5.7 LGF_NthRoot (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function extracts the n-th root of a given value.

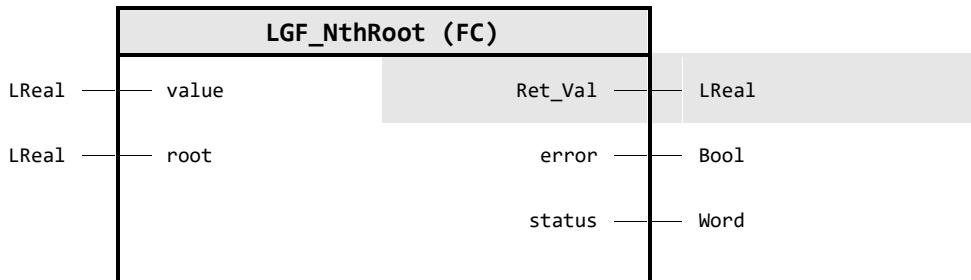
The root is defined as follows:

$$result = \sqrt[\text{root}]{\text{value}} = \text{value}^{\frac{1}{\text{root}}}$$

STEP 7 (TIA Portal) results in the following formula:

$$result = \text{value}^{**}(1/\text{root})$$

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	LReal	Value from which the root should be calculated.
root	LReal	Exponent of root

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	LReal	Returns the Nth root of a value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NEG_VAR Error: Negative value for root exponent not permitted (Leads to complex numbers)

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.04 17.01.2019	Simatic Systems Support Calculation changed
01.00.09 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Renamed from "LGF_XRoot" to "LGF_NthRoot" Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

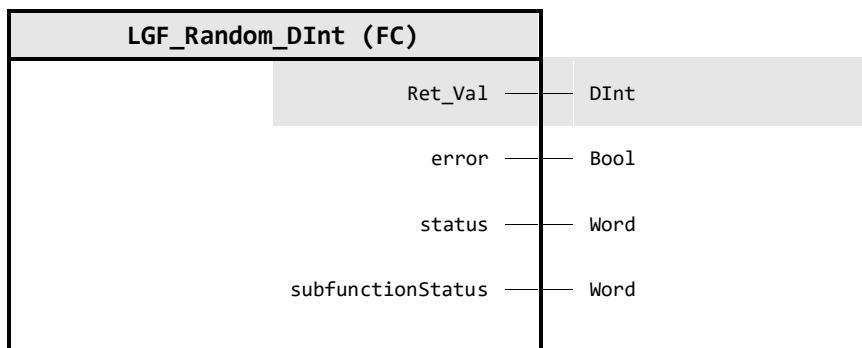
4.5.8 LGF_Random_DInt (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function generates a random value with each call.
The random number has the data type DInt.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DInt	Random number in the DInt range
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_RD_SYS_T Error in `RD_SYS_T` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

Note

The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The function generates random values in the range:
 $-2147483648 \leq ReturnVal \leq 2147483647$.

The random value is formed from the nanoseconds of the current system time of the CPU. The byte order of this value is inverted and then converted to DInt.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 13.11.2019	Siemens Industry Presales Support First release copied from "LGF_Random_Real"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 04.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.5.9 LGF_Random_Real (FC / V3.0.1)

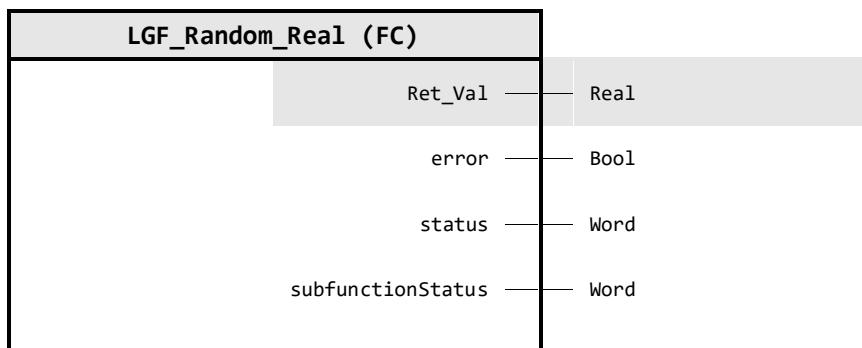
Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function generates a random value with each call.

The random number has the data type Real in the range from 0.0 to 1.0.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Random Real number between 0.0 and 1.0
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_RD_SYS_T Error in `RD_SYS_T` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

Note

The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The function generates random values in the range:
 $0.0 \leq ReturnVal \leq 1.0$.

The random value is formed from the nanoseconds of the current system time of the CPU. The byte order of this value is inverted and then converted to a floating point.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 27.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.00 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Renamed from "LGF_RandomBasic" to "LGF_Random_Real" Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 04.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

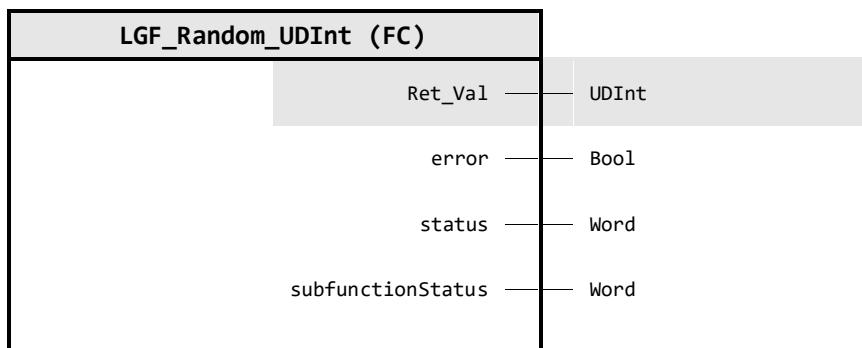
4.5.10 LGF_Random_UDInt (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function generates a random value with each call.
The random number has the data type UDInt.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	UDInt	Random number in the UDInt range
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_RD_SYS_T Error in `RD_SYS_T` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

Note

The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The function generates random values in the range:
 $0 \leq ReturnVal \leq 4294967295$.

The random value is formed from the nanoseconds of the current system time of the CPU. The byte order of this value is inverted and then converted to UDInt.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 11.12.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release copied from "LGF_Random_Real"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 04.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

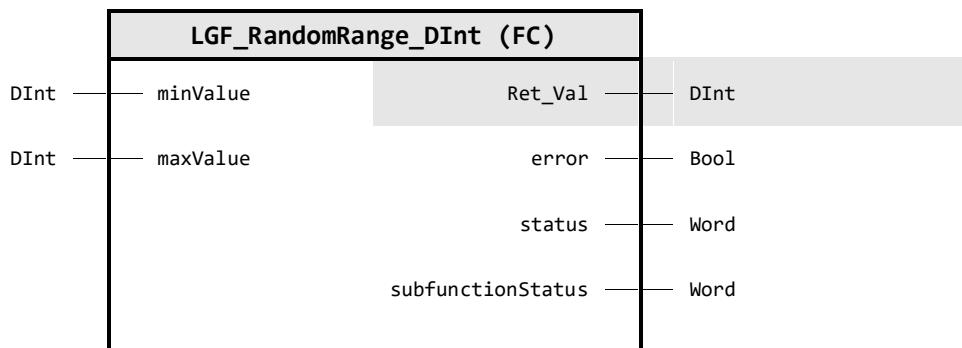
4.5.11 LGF_RandomRange_DInt (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function generates a random value in defined limits with each call.
The random number has the data type DInt in the specified range.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
minValue	DIInt	Minimum value of the range of the random number - lower border
maxValue	DIInt	Maximum value of the range of the random number - upper border

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DIInt	Random Real number in the predefined range
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_MAX_LESS_MIN Error: The ranges specified are wrong: 'minValue' is greater than 'maxValue'
16#8600	ERR_RD_SYS_T Error in 'RD_SYS_T' command - check 'subFunctionStatus' code

Functional description

Note

The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block generates random values that are between the specified `minValue` and the `maxValue`. This random value is output via the `Ret_Val`.

4 Program blocks

The random value is formed from the nanoseconds of the current system time of the CPU. The byte order of this value is inverted and then converted to a DInt.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.00 09.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Renamed from "LGF_RandomInt" to "LGF_RandomRange_DInt" change random datatype from Int to DInt Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 04.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

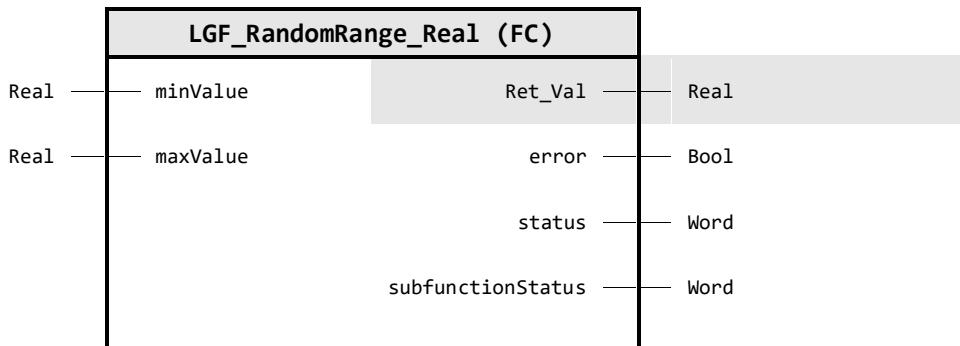
4.5.12 LGF_RandomRange_Real (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function generates a random value in defined limits with each call.
The random number has the data type Real in the specified range.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
minValue	Real	Minimum value of the range of the random number - lower border
maxValue	Real	Maximum value of the range of the random number - upper border

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Random Real number in the predefined range
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_MAX_LESS_MIN Error: The ranges specified are wrong: 'minValue' is greater than 'maxValue'
16#8600	ERR_RD_SYS_T Error in 'RD_SYS_T' command - check 'subFunctionStatus' code

Functional description

Note

The status of called commands is output in subFunctionStatus. In this case, the output value in status indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block generates random values that are between the specified minValue and the maxValue. This random value is output via the Ret_Val.

4 Program blocks

The random value is formed from the nanoseconds of the current system time of the CPU. The byte order of this value is inverted and then converted to a floating point.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 02.03.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Bugfix: FC number
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.00 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Renamed from "LGF_RandomReal" to "LGF_RandomRange_Real" Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 04.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

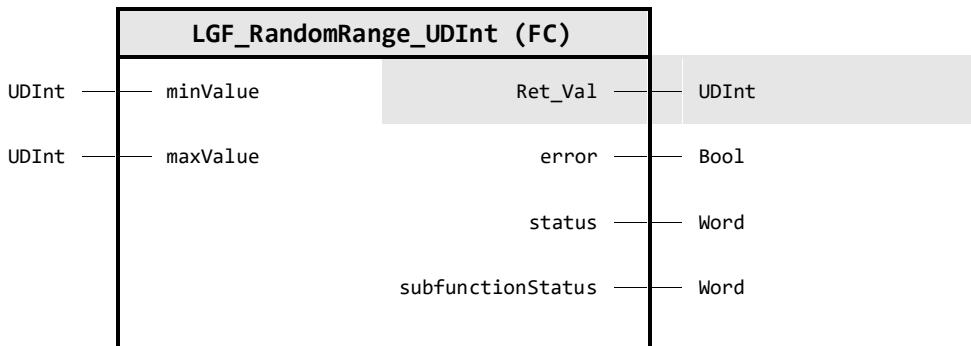
4.5.13 LGF_RandomRange_UDInt (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function generates a random value in defined limits with each call.
The random number has the data type UDInt in the specified range.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
minValue	UDInt	Minimum value of the range of the random number - lower border
maxValue	UDInt	Maximum value of the range of the random number - upper border

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	UDInt	Random UDInt number in the predefined range
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_MAX_LESS_MIN Error: The ranges specified are wrong: 'minValue' is greater than 'maxValue'
16#8600	ERR_RD_SYS_T Error in 'RD_SYS_T' command - check 'subFunctionStatus' code

Functional description

Note

The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block generates random values that are between the specified `minValue` and the `maxValue`. This random value is output via the `Ret_Val`.

4 Program blocks

The random value is formed from the nanoseconds of the current system time of the CPU. The byte order of this value is inverted and then converted to a UDInt.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 11.12.2019	Simatic Systems Support First released version copied from "LGF_RandomRange_DInt"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 04.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

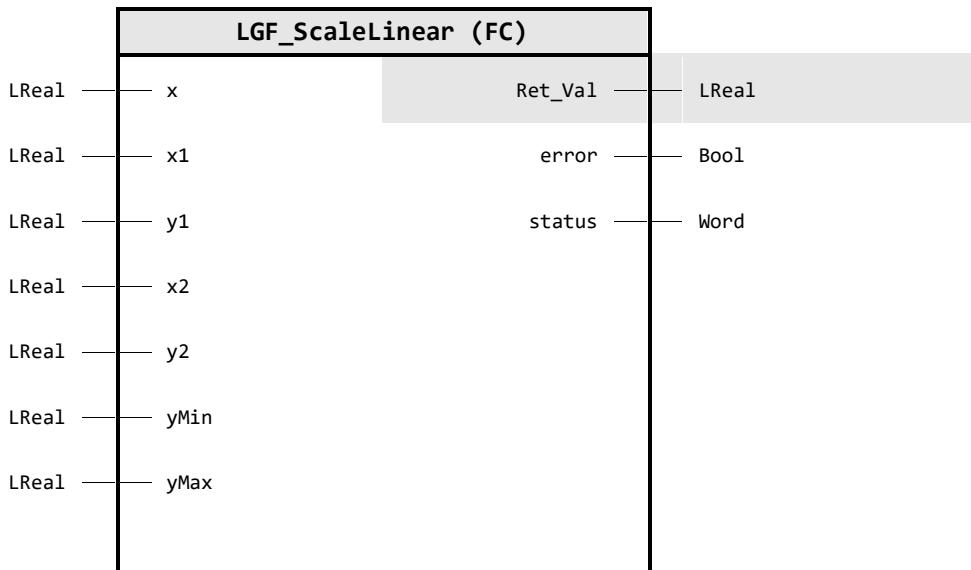
4.5.14 LGF_ScaleLinear (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function scales an input variable (`LReal`) via a linear straight-line equation.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>x</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Input value `x` to be scaled.
<code>x1</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Point 1 (P1) - `x` coordinate of the linear function.
<code>y1</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Point 1 (P1) - `y` coordinate of the linear function.
<code>x2</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Point 2 (P2) - `x` coordinate of the linear function.
<code>y2</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Point 2 (P2) - `y` coordinate of the linear function.
<code>yMin</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Lower limit value of the output.
<code>yMax</code>	<code>LReal</code>	High limit value of the output.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>Ret_Val</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Scaled output value `y`
<code>error</code>	<code>Bool</code>	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	<code>Word</code>	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	<code>STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR</code> Status: Execution finished without errors.
16#6001	<code>WARN_Y_LIMITED_TO_YMIN</code> Warning: Output value limited to `yMin`

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#6002	WARN_Y_LIMITED_TO_YMAX Warning: Output value limited to `yMax`
16#8200	ERR_LOW_LIM_OVER_UP_LIM Error: Lower limit value `yMin` is greater than high limit value `yMax`.

Functional description

The function linearly scales an input variable (e.g. an analog input value) to a specific output variable (e.g. level).

To determine the output variable, the following linear equation is used in the function:

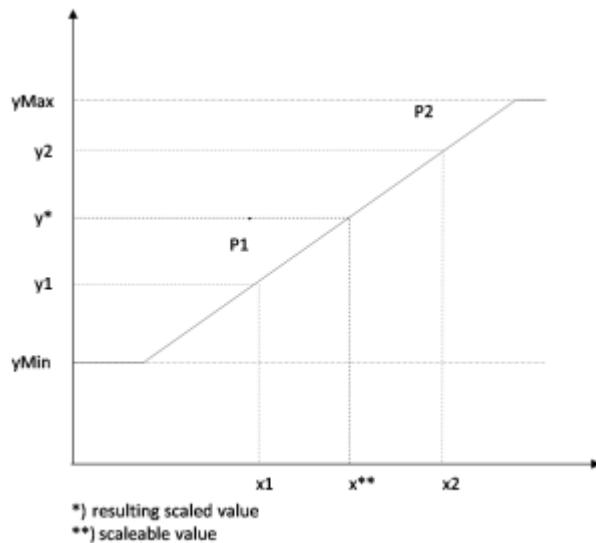
$$x = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} * (x - x_1) + y_1$$

The straight line is described by the two points, P1 and P2. You specify the points as a Cartesian coordinate system using x and y coordinates.

Note If the values of the parameters x_1 and x_2 are the same, the value of y_1 is output on output y .

By specifying y_{Min} and y_{Max} you can restrict the calculated value of y to a range limited at top and bottom. Thus, you avoid override and underride ranges.

Figure: Graphical representation



Example

A signal from 4 to 20mA is applied on an analog input module. This signal is converted to the CPU internal value from 0 to 27648 to measure a level. 0 corresponds to a level of 0.0m and 27648 to a level of 1.7m.

The block must then be parameterized as follows:

- P2: $x_1 = 0; y_1 = 0.0$
- P2: $x_2 = +27648; y_2 = 1.7$
- $y_{\text{Min}} = 0.0; y_{\text{Max}} = 1.7;$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 27.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 25.01.2019	Simatic Systems Support Data type changed from Variant to LReal
02.00.01 25.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added LReal value comparison added Result parameter changed to return value of FC for use in SCL Warning number changed to range of 16#6xxx refactor variable handling and extract returns in between the code add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Move to folder "Math operations"

4.5.15 LGF_SearchMinMax (FC / V3.0.1)

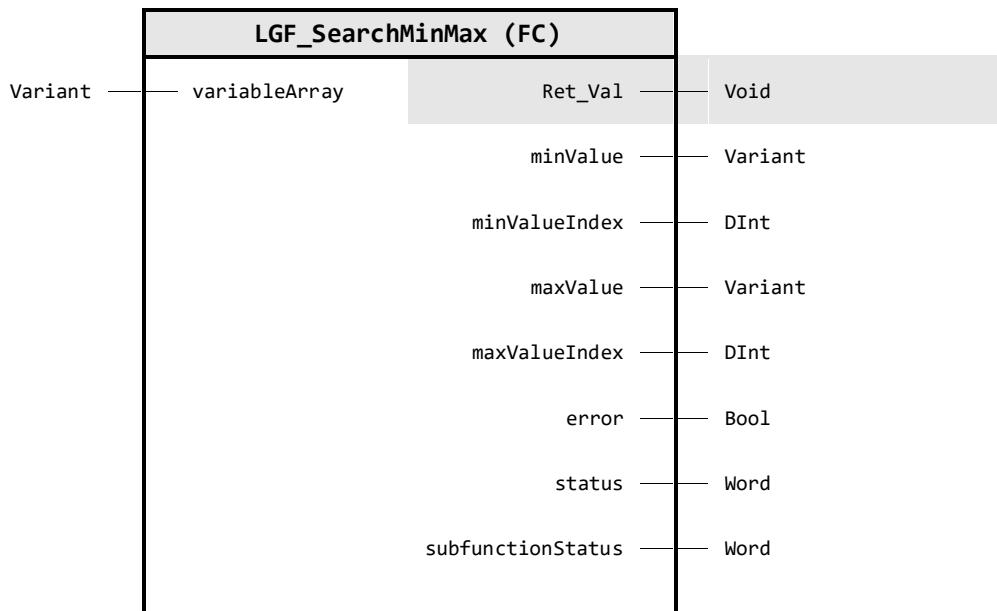
Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function searches, in an array of the data type DInt, for the maximum and minimum value and the respective index in the array.

The following data types of the array elements are supported:
Int, DInt, UInt, UDInt, USInt, SInt, and Real.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
variableArray	Variant	Array in whose fields the maximum and minimum are searched

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
minValue	Variant	Minimum value found in the array
minValueIndex	DInt	Index of the minimum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `minValueIndex` results in the array index of the smallest value. The index starts with 0.
maxValue	Variant	Maximum value found in the array
maxValueIndex	DInt	Index of the maximum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `maxValueIndex` results in the array index of the largest value. The index starts with 0.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#FFFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: At input `variableArray` the actual parameter is not an array
16#8201	ERR_WRONG_TYPE Error: The data type of the elements in the array is not supported. Only the data types Int, UInt, DInt, UDInt, USInt, SInt and Real are supported.
16#8202	ERR_NOT_EQUAL_TYPES Error: The elements of the array do not have the same data type as the outputs `minValue` and `maxValue`
16#8203	ERR_MOVE_BLK_VARIANT Error: Subfunction `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` executed with an error - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

An array of any size is connected via the `variableArray` input. After a data type query in the block, the elements are copied one after the other into a variable of the appropriate type and compared. The smallest and largest values, as well as their corresponding index are output to the array.

Note The following data types of the array elements are supported:
Int, DInt, UInt, UDInt, USInt, SInt, and Real.

Note If there are several identical min. or max. values, the index of the first min. or max. value is output.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.00 08.11.2019	Siemens Industry Presales Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 09.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Rework constants and comments Insert documentation

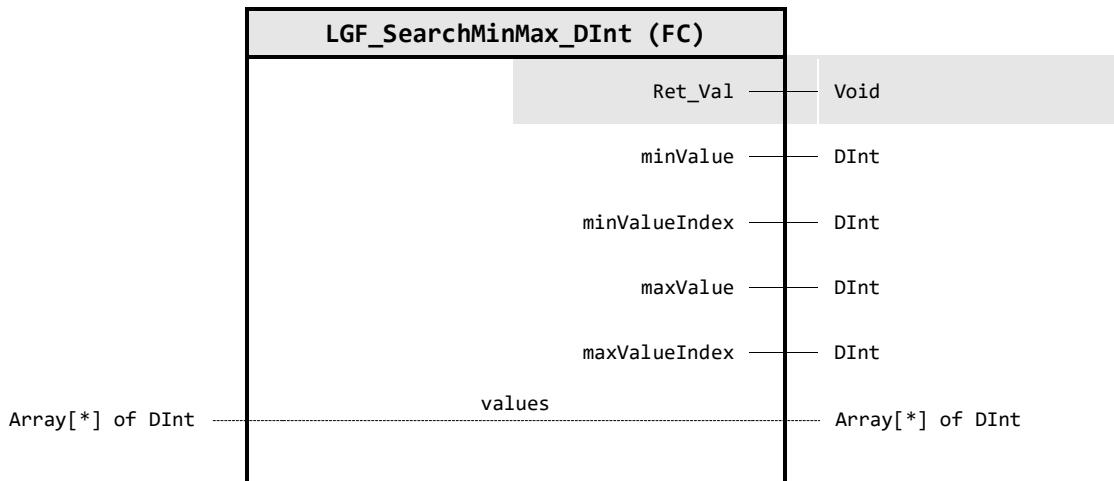
4.5.16 LGF_SearchMinMax_DInt (FC / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function searches, in an array of the data type DInt, for the maximum and minimum value and the respective index in the array.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
minValue	DInt	Minimum value found in the array
minValueIndex	DInt	Index of the minimum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `minValueIndex` results in the array index of the smallest value. The index starts with 0.
maxValue	DInt	Maximum value found in the array
maxValueIndex	DInt	Index of the maximum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `maxValueIndex` results in the array index of the largest value. The index starts with 0.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of DInt	Array in whose fields the maximum and minimum are searched

Functional description

An array of any size is connected via the values input. The elements are then compared in turn. The smallest and largest values, as well as their corresponding index are output to the array.

Note

If there are several identical min. or max. values, the index of the first min. or max. value is output.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 11.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release copied from "LGF_SearchMinMax" and reworked to array[*]
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 09.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 14.11.2022	Simatic Systems Support Fix loop start index (start from lower Bound + 1)

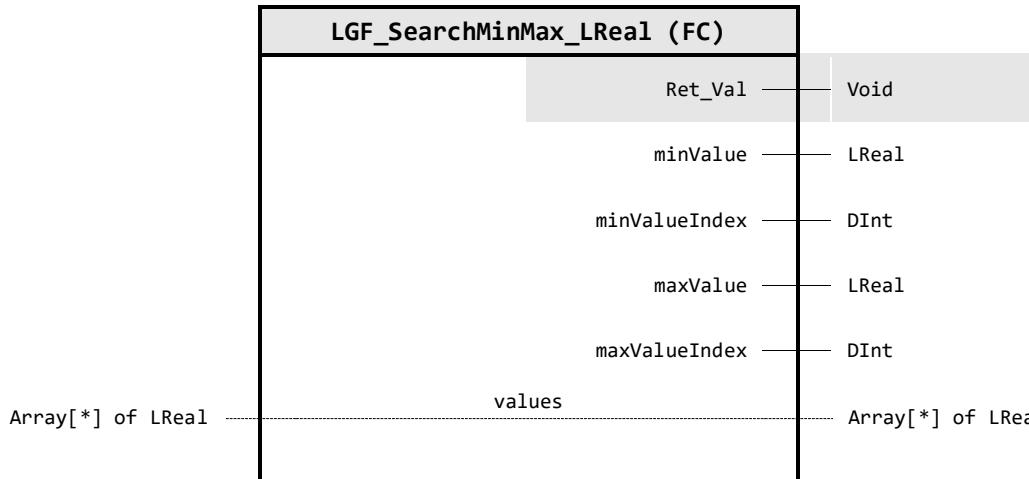
4.5.17 LGF_SearchMinMax_LReal (FC / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function searches, in an array of the data type LReal, for the maximum and minimum value and the respective index in the array.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
minValue	LReal	Minimum value found in the array
minValueIndex	DInt	Index of the minimum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `minValueIndex` results in the array index of the smallest value. The index starts with 0.
maxValue	LReal	Maximum value found in the array
maxValueIndex	DInt	Index of the maximum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `maxValueIndex` results in the array index of the largest value. The index starts with 0.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of LReal	Array in whose fields the maximum and minimum are searched

Functional description

An array of any size is connected via the `values` input. The elements are then compared in turn. The smallest and largest values, as well as their corresponding index are output to the array.

Note If there are several identical min. or max. values, the index of the first min. or max. value is output.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 11.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release copied from "LGF_SearchMinMax" and reworked to array[*]
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 09.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 14.11.2022	Simatic Systems Support Fix loop start index (start from lower Bound + 1)

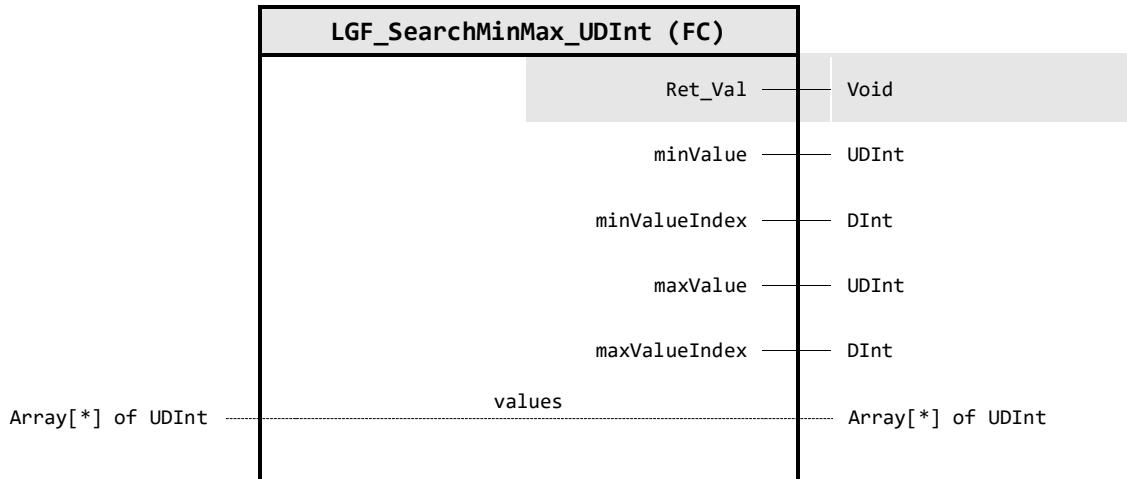
4.5.18 LGF_SearchMinMax_UDInt (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function searches, in an array of the data type UDInt, for the maximum and minimum value and the respective index in the array.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
minValue	UDInt	Minimum value found in the array
minValueIndex	DInt	Index of the minimum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `minValueIndex` results in the array index of the smallest value. The index starts with 0.
maxValue	UDInt	Maximum value found in the array
maxValueIndex	DInt	Index of the maximum found value in the array. The start index of the array plus `maxValueIndex` results in the array index of the largest value. The index starts with 0.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of UDInt	Array in whose fields the maximum and minimum are searched

Functional description

An array of any size is connected via the **values** input. The elements are then compared in turn. The smallest and largest values, as well as their corresponding index are output to the array.

Note If there are several identical min. or max. values, the index of the first min. or max. value is output.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 11.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release copied from "LGF_SearchMinMax" and reworked to array[*]
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 09.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.5.19 LGF_Integration (FB / V3.0.2)

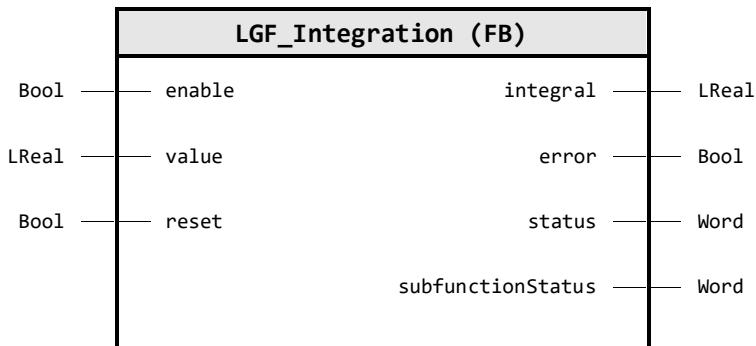
Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function approximately calculates the area under a function curve. The function curve is transferred as an analog value (LReal) which varies over time. The integral value is output on integral.

The implementation is based on the trapezoidal rule and uses [ms] as time base.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enable	Bool	FALSE	Enables integral calculation If this input is set to the value `FALSE`, the integral calculation is stopped and the `integral` output shows the last calculated value.
value	LReal	0.0	Analog value of the continuous function curve, based on [ms], (e.g. [volume flow/ms])
reset	Bool	FALSE	Sets the output "integral" to "0.0".

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
integral	LReal	Integral value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: No error in the function during execution
16#8600	ERR_READ_SYS_TIME Error: System time FC `RD_SYS_T` returned an error when executing - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

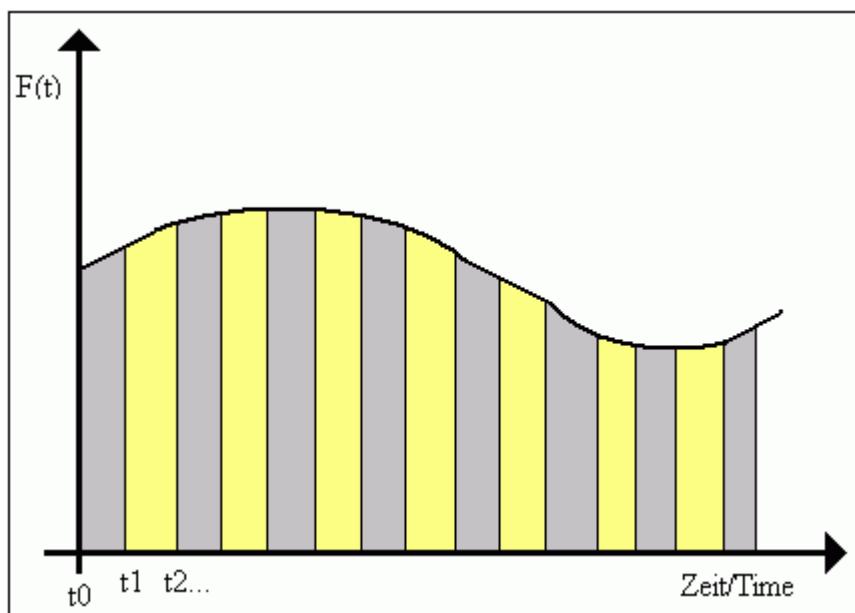
Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The integral calculation includes the summation of those trapezoidal areas that span between the last two function values on the “value” input and the time. The elapsed time is calculated via the system time of the CPU. This trapezoidal area is identical to the product of the mean value of the two process values and the time interval.

Note The calculation takes [ms] as time base. So the analoge value hase to use the same time base, e.g. [volume flow/ms].

$$A = \frac{1}{2} * (F_{t_1} + F_{t_0}) * (t_1 - t_0) + \frac{1}{2} * (F_{t_2} + F_{t_1}) * (t_2 - t_1) + \dots$$

Figure: Principle of operation



Start the integral calculation for the inputvalue at the parameter `value`:

- Set the parameter `enable` to the value `TRUE`
- Set the parameter `reset` to the value `FALSE`

If the parameter `enable` is set to the value `FALSE`, the integral calculation is stopped and the output `integral` outputs the last calculated value.

If the parameter `reset` is set to the value `TRUE`, the output `integral` is reset to `0.0`.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 17.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.00 12.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added, code refactored
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 09.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 07.06.2021	Simatic Systems Support Fix bug - incompatibility with S7-1200 and LTIME

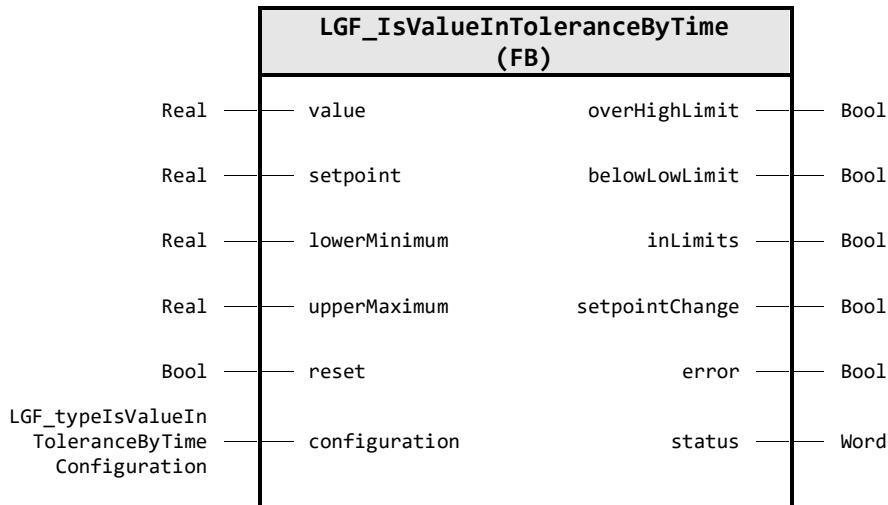
4.5.20 LGF_IsValueInToleranceByTime (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

Checks if a given value is within a specified tolerance in percent of a given set point.
The block has a configurable timing for set point change hiding, lower limit and as well for upper limit violation hiding.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
value	Real	0.0	Value to check if in range of setpoint
setpoint	Real	0.0	Setpoint
lowerMinimum	Real	0.0	[% or ABS] Lower limit/tolerance of the setpoint in percent or absolut
upperMaximum	Real	0.0	[% or ABS] Upper limit/tolerance of the setpoint in percent or absolut
reset	Bool	FALSE	Reset Block
configuration	LGF_typeIsValueInToleranceByTimeConfiguration	---	Module related configuration parameters

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
overHighLimit	Bool	TRUE: if value is above high limit
belowLowLimit	Bool	TRUE: if value is below low limit
inLimits	Bool	TRUE: if value is in between the limits
setpointChange	Bool	TRUE: when a setpoint change has been detected
error	Bool	Error occurred
status	Word	Status of the function

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: No error
16#8401	ERR_RANGE_LIMIT_VALUE_CALC Error: Wrong result during limit calculation for limit values
16#8402	ERR_SETPOINT_ABOVE_HIGH_LIMIT Error: Setpoint above absolut high limit
16#8403	ERR_SETPOINT_BELOW_LOW_LIMIT Error: Setpoint below absolut low limit

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typelsValueInToleranceByTimeConfiguration (UDT / V1.0.0)

Module related configuration parameters

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
disableLimits	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Disable the monitoring timer. Leaving the tolerance triggers immediately
limitsAsAbsolutValues	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Limit given as absolut value / FALSE: Limits given as tolerance from setpoint - absolut or percent value
toleranzAsAbsoluteValues	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Toleranze given as absolut value / FALSE: Toleranze in percent from Setpoint
upperLimitMonitoringTime	Time	T#10S	Monitoring time for the upper limit violation
lowerLimitMonitoringTime	Time	T#10S	Monitoring time for the lower limit violation
setpointChangeMonitoringTime	Time	T#20S	Monitoring time for setpoint changes

Functional description

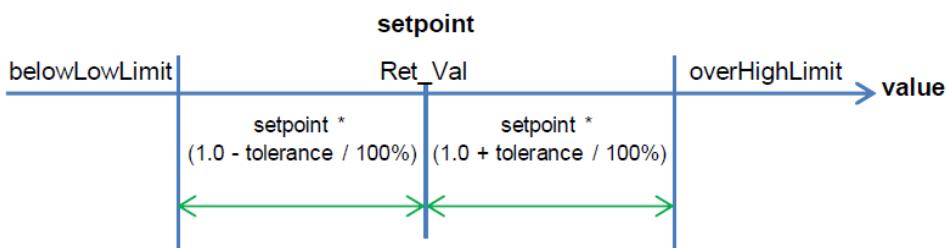
The `setpoint`, `lowerMinimum` and `upperMaximum` variables define a value range.

The function checks whether the `value` is below, in or above the value range. The outputs `belowLowLimit`, `inLimits`, or `overHighLimit` show where the `value` is located.

By the configuration it is possible to define whether the borders are given as absolute values or in percentage from set point.

The timing could be adjusted for set point changes and as well for hiding the violating of the lower or upper limit in case of peaks.

Figure: Principle of operation



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 21.12.2023	Siemens Industry Support First released version Copied and extended from "IsValueInRange"

4.5.21 LGF_StoreMinMax (FB / V3.0.1)

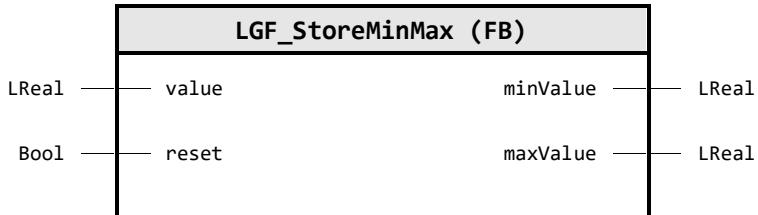
Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function reads-in a value of a variable at each call and outputs the maximum and minimum value that has been read in since the first call.

The evaluation can be reset if necessary. The block supports the data type LReal.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
value	LReal	0.0	Value to be compared with min/max
reset	Bool	false	TRUE: The min/max history is reset and the evaluation starts over again.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
minValue	LReal	Minimum value since first call or `reset`.
maxValue	LReal	Maximum values since first call or `reset`.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Code optimization
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.04 09.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 04.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.6 Math operations / Matrix

4.6.1 LGF_MatrixAddition (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This block adds two matrices of equal size of the data type `ARRAY[*, *]` of `LREAL`.

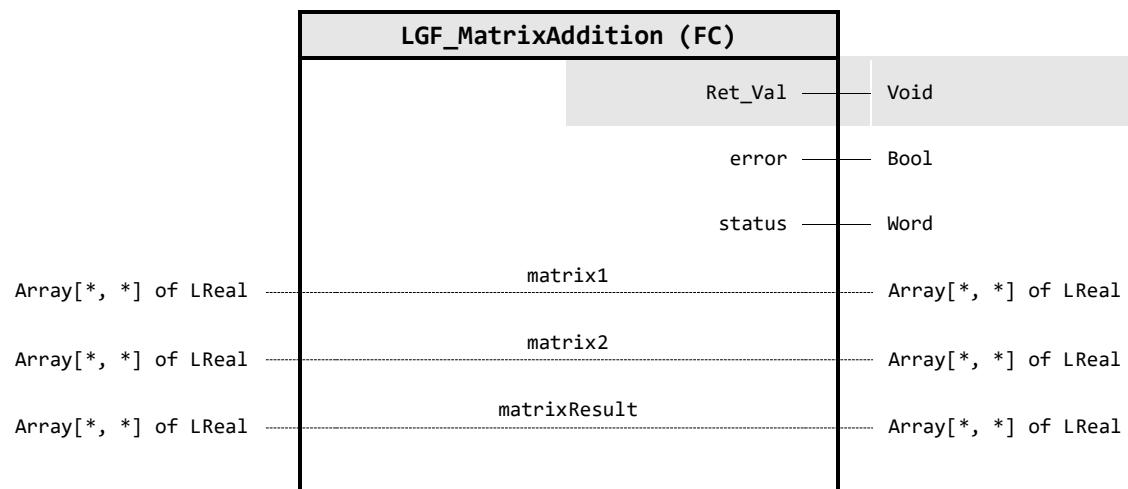
The individual fields of the two incoming matrices are read, added and then output in the matrix `matrixResult`.

$$result = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Note

Note that all input and output matrices must have the same low and high limits and therefore the same number of columns and rows.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>Ret_Val</code>	<code>Void</code>	<code>Void</code> - Function has no return value
<code>error</code>	<code>Bool</code>	<code>FALSE</code> : No error <code>TRUE</code> : An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	<code>Word</code>	<code>16#0000-16#7FFF</code> : Status of the FB <code>16#8000-16#FFFF</code> : Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>matrix1</code>	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	First summand (matrix)
<code>matrix2</code>	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	Second summand (matrix)
<code>matrixResult</code>	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	Sum of the matrices

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_MATR2_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Matrix2 lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8201	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8202	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_MATR2_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix 2 lower bound columns(Dim2)
16#8203	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound columns(Dim2)
16#8204	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_MATR2_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 upper bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Matrix2 upper bound rows(Dim1)
16#8205	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 upper bound row(Dim1)s size is different with Result Matrix upper bound rows(Dim1)
16#8206	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_MATR2_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix2 upper bound columns(Dim2)
16#8207	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix upper bound columns(Dim2)

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
02.00.00 06.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Functionality using Array[*,*]
02.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
02.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.08 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added Moved matrices to IO field.
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 02.02.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.6.2 LGF_MatrixCompare (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

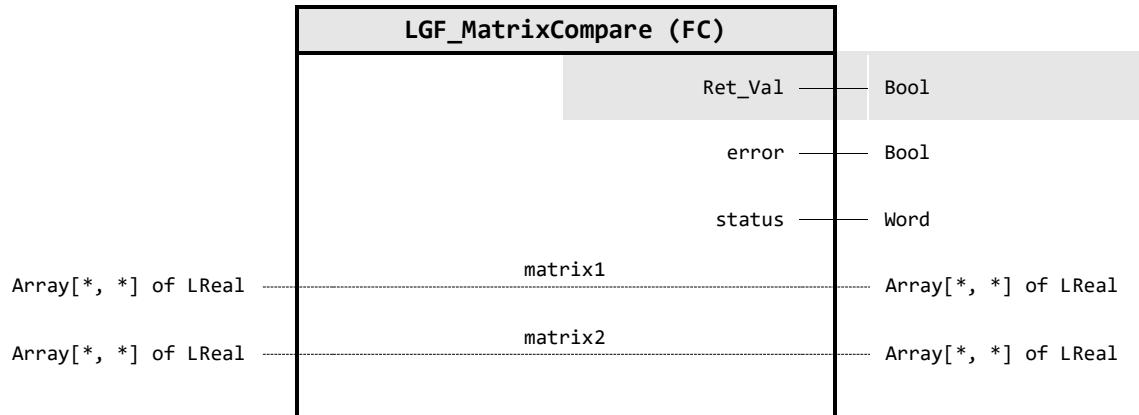
Short description

This function compares two matrices of the data type `ARRAY[*,*]` of `LREAL` of equal size.

If both matrices are identical, the return value of the function is set to TRUE.

Note Note that all input matrices must have the same lower and upper limit, and, therefore, the same number of columns and rows.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	TRUE: Both matrices are identical.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
matrix1	Array[*,*] of LReal	First Matrix
matrix2	Array[*,*] of LReal	Second Matrix

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_MATR2_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Matrix2 lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8201	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_MATR2_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix 2 lower bound columns(Dim2)
16#8202	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_MATR2_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 upper bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Matrix2 upper bound rows(Dim1)

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8203	ERR_MATTR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_MATTR2_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix2 upper bound columns(Dim2)

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 02.02.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.6.3 LGF_MatrixInverse (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

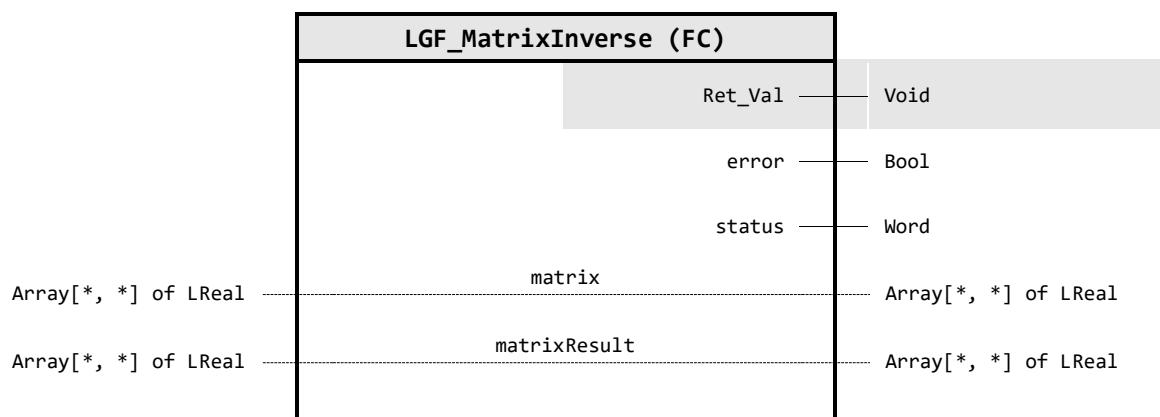
This function inverts a square matrix of the data type `ARRAY[*,*]` of `LREAL`.
The square matrix of any size will be inverted according to the Shipley-Coleman method.

$$\text{matrixResult} = \text{matrix}^{-1}$$

Note

Note that the input matrix must be square. This means that the number of rows must be equal to the number of columns. The output matrix must be the same size and have the same array boundaries as the input matrix.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>Ret_Val</code>	<code>Void</code>	<code>Void</code> - Function has no return value
<code>error</code>	<code>Bool</code>	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	<code>Word</code>	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>matrix</code>	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	Square input matrix that will be inverted (<code>Array[0..x, 0..x] of REAL</code>)
<code>matrixResult</code>	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	Inverted matrix

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	<code>STATUS_NO_ERROR</code> Execution finished without errors
16#8200	<code>ERR_NOT_SQUARE_MATRIX</code> Error: Matrix is not square (number of rows equals number of columns)
16#8201	<code>ERR_ALGORITHM_NOT_POSSIBLE</code> Matrix determinant is zero. Inversion is not possible for this matrix

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8202	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8203	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound columns(Dim2)
16#8204	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 upper bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix upper bound rows(Dim1)
16#8205	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix upper bound columns(Dim2)

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
02.00.00 06.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Functionality using Array[*,*]
02.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
02.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.05 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added Moved matrices to IO field.
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 02.02.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.6.4 LGF_MatrixMultiplication (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function multiplies two matrices of the data type `ARRAY[*,*]` of `LREAL`.

Example for 2x2 matrix:

$$\text{result} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} * b_{11} + a_{12} * b_{21} & a_{11} * b_{12} + a_{12} * b_{22} \\ a_{21} * b_{11} + a_{22} * b_{21} & a_{21} * b_{12} + a_{22} * b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

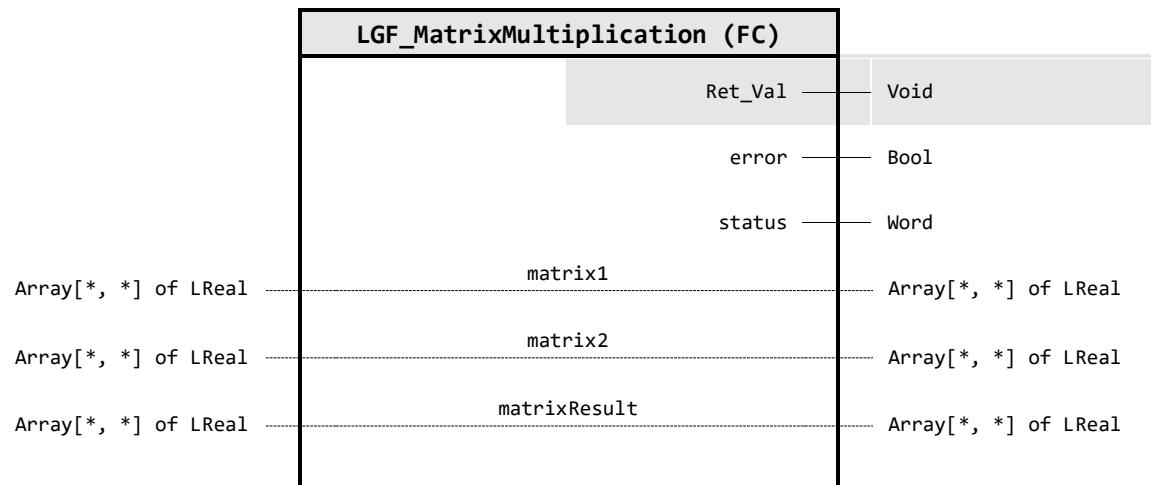
The block multiplies two matrices of variable size. The individual elements of the two incoming matrices are read, multiplied, and then output in the `matrixResult` matrix.

Note

Note that the number of columns in the first matrix must be equal to the number of rows in the second matrix.

The size of the initial matrix ($m * n$) results from the number of rows (m) of `matrix1` and the number of columns (n) of `matrix2`.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>Ret_Val</code>	<code>Void</code>	<code>Void</code> - Function has no return value
<code>error</code>	<code>Bool</code>	<code>FALSE</code> : No error <code>TRUE</code> : An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	<code>Word</code>	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>matrix1</code>	<code>Array[*, *] of LReal</code>	First factor: Matrix to multiply
<code>matrix2</code>	<code>Array[*, *] of LReal</code>	Second factor: Matrix to multiply
<code>matrixResult</code>	<code>Array[*, *] of LReal</code>	Product: The resulting matrix

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_MATR2_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix 1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix2 lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8201	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_MATR2_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix 1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix 2 upper bound rows(Dim1)
16#8202	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix 1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8203	ERR_MATR2_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix 2 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound columns(Dim2)
16#8204	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix 1 upper bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix upper bound rows(Dim1)
16#8205	ERR_MATR2_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix 2 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix upper bound columns(Dim2)

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
02.00.00 06.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Functionality using Array[*,*]
02.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
02.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.06 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added Moved matrices to IO field.
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 02.02.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.6.5 LGF_MatrixScalarMultiplication (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function block multiplies a matrix of the data type `ARRAY[*,*]` of `LREAL` with a scalar.

Example for 2×2 matrix:

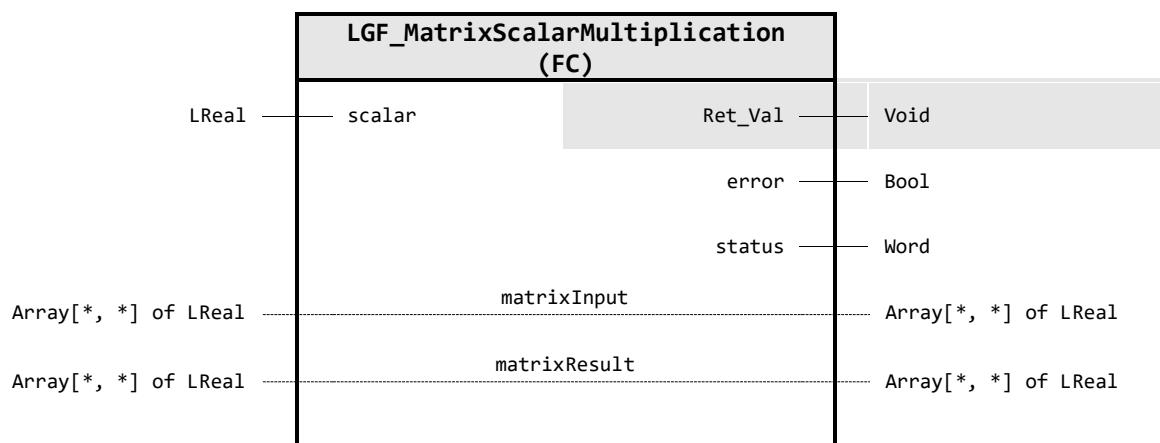
$$B = b * A = \begin{bmatrix} b * a_{11} & b * a_{12} \\ b * a_{21} & b * a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

A matrix is multiplied by a scalar, thereby multiplying each matrix element by the scalar. The result is output in the `matrixResult` matrix.

Note

Note that the input and output matrix must have the same number of columns and rows.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
scalar	LReal	Scalar value where the matrix is multiplied

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
matrixInput	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	Matrix to multiply
matrixResult	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	The result matrix of the multiplication

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8201	ERR_MATRICES_LOWER_BOUND_ROWS_DONT_MATCH Error: Matrices lower bound rows(Dim1) do not match
16#8202	ERR_MATRICES_UPPER_BOUND_ROWS_DONT_MATCH Error: Matrices upper bound rows(Dim1) do not match
16#8203	ERR_MATRICES_LOWER_BOUND_COLUMNS_DONT_MATCH Error: Matrices lower bound columns(Dim2) do not match
16#8204	ERR_MATRICES_UPPER_BOUND_COLUMNS_DONT_MATCH Error: Matrices upper bound columns(Dim2) do not match

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 11.12.2019	Simatic Systems Support First released version based on "LGF_MatrixMultiplication"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 02.02.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.6.6 LGF_MatrixSubtraction (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function subtracts a matrix of the data type `ARRAY[*, *]` of `LREAL` from another one.

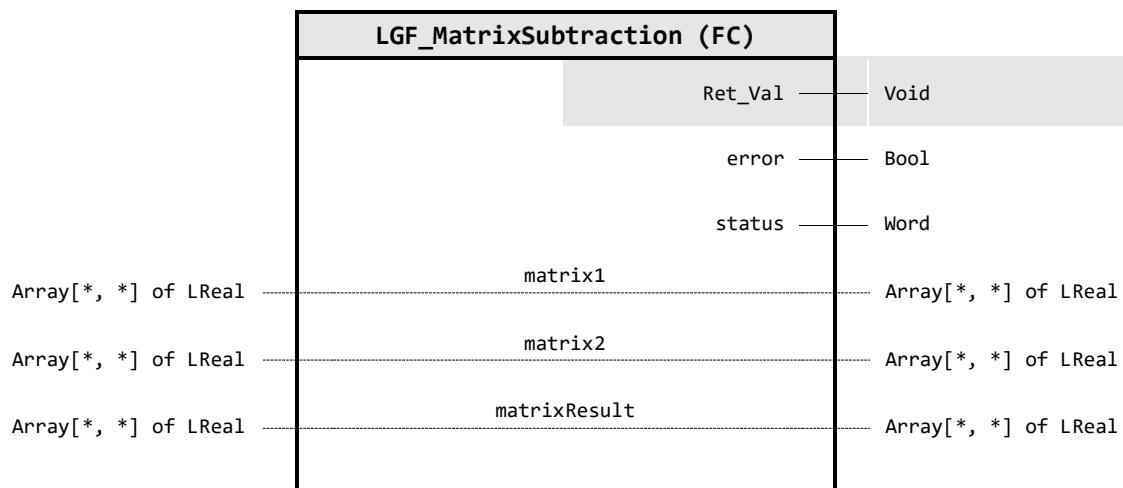
The individual fields of the two matrices are read, subtracted and then output in the matrix `matrixResult`.

$$result = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - b_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} - b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} - b_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} - b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Note

Note that all input and output matrices must have the same number of columns and rows.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>Ret_Val</code>	<code>Void</code>	<code>Void</code> - Function has no return value
<code>error</code>	<code>Bool</code>	<code>FALSE</code> : No error <code>TRUE</code> : An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	<code>Word</code>	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>matrix1</code>	<code>Array[*, *] of LReal</code>	First matrix - minuend
<code>matrix2</code>	<code>Array[*, *] of LReal</code>	Second matrix - subtrahend
<code>matrixResult</code>	<code>Array[*, *] of LReal</code>	Sum of the matrices

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	<code>STATUS_NO_ERROR</code> Execution finished without errors

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8200	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_MATR2_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Matrix2 lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8201	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8202	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_MATR2_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix 2 lower bound columns(Dim2)
16#8203	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound columns(Dim2)
16#8204	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_MATR2_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 upper bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Matrix2 upper bound rows(Dim1)
16#8205	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 upper bound rows(Dim1)s size is different with Result Matrix upper bound rows(Dim1)
16#8206	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_MATR2_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Matrix2 upper bound columns(Dim2)
16#8207	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix upper bound columns(Dim2)

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
02.00.00 06.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Functionality using Array[*,*]
02.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
02.00.06 07.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added Moved matrices to IO field.
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 02.02.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.6.7 LGF_MatrixTranspose (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function transposes a matrix of the data type `ARRAY[*,*]` of `LREAL`.

Condition: Input matrix ($m \times n$) = output matrix ($n \times m$).

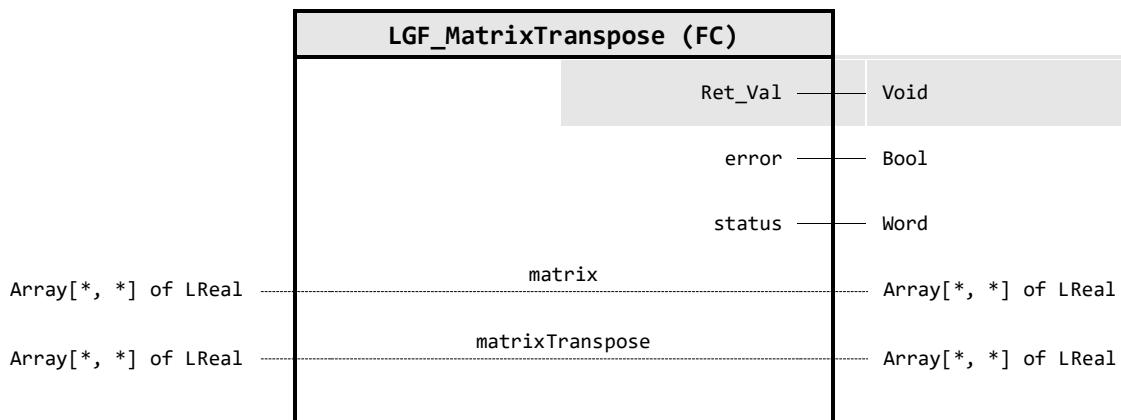
A matrix is transposed by making columns out of the rows.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}; A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Note

Note that the number of rows of the input matrix must be equal to the number of columns of the output matrix. Also, the number of columns of the input matrix must be equal to the number of rows of the output matrix.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>Ret_Val</code>	<code>Void</code>	<code>Void</code> - Function has no return value
<code>error</code>	<code>Bool</code>	<code>FALSE</code> : No error <code>TRUE</code> : An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	<code>Word</code>	<code>16#0000-16#7FFF</code> : Status of the FB <code>16#8000-16#FFFF</code> : Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>matrix</code>	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	Matrix to be transposed
<code>matrixTranspose</code>	<code>Array[*,*] of LReal</code>	Transposed matrix

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
<code>16#0000</code>	<code>STATUS_NO_ERROR</code> Execution finished without errors
<code>16#8200</code>	<code>ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS</code> Error: Matrix1 lower bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound columns(Dim2)

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8201	ERR_MATR1_LOWBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_LOWBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 lower bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix lower bound rows(Dim1)
16#8202	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_ROWS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS Error: Matrix1 upper bound rows(Dim1) size is different with Result Matrix upper bound columns(Dim2)
16#8203	ERR_MATR1_UPPBOUND_COLUMNS_RESMATR_UPPBOUND_ROWS Error: Matrix1 upper bound columns(Dim2) size is different with Result Matrix upperbound rows(Dim1)

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
02.00.00 06.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Functionality using Array[*,*]
02.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
02.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.07 13.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added Moved matrices to IO field.
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 02.02.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.7 Data handling

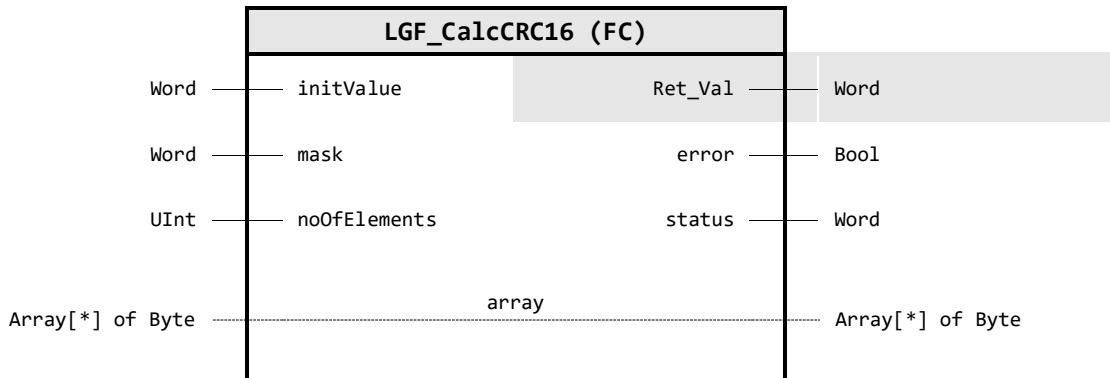
4.7.1 LGF_CalcCRC16 (FC / V3.1.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The CRC calculation is used for error detection at data transmission. The result of a calculation returns a CRC value via the data sent. The receiver detects a faulty transmission due to the unequal CRC value. The function `LGF_CalcCRC16` uses 16 bits as the generator polynomial (mask).

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
initValue	Word	Start value with which the calculation is executed. If there is no need for start value - assign 16#00
mask	Word	Generator polynomial with which the calculation is executed. (Mask / CRC polynomial)
noOfElements	UInt	Number of elements to be used in CRC calculation 0 = all elements / the whole array

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	Calculated CRC value (return value of the function).
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of Byte	Data stream for which the CRC value will be calculated.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR No error occurred in function call
16#8400	ERR_NO_OF_ELEMENTS Error: `noOfElements` exceeds the maximum number of array elements

Functional description

The function calculates the CRC value from a data stream of any size. The data stream is composed of the individual elements of the array at the input/output parameter `array`. The start value `initWithValue` and the generator polynomial `mask` can be freely selected.

The input `noOfElements` can be used to specify the desired number of elements for calculation, it applies:

$$\text{NumberOfElements} \leq (\text{ArrayUpperLimit} - \text{ArrayLowerUnderLimit} + 1)$$

Note

Various online tools are available for calculating the CRC values. The function of the block was tested with the following online tool, since it supports the input parameters `mask` (Polynomial) and `initWithValue` (Initial Value):

http://www.sunshine2k.de/coding/javascript/crc/crc_js.html

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 09.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Assign default start values to optional inputs - `initWithValue`, `mask`
03.01.00 14.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support Add input `noOfElements` to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs `error` and `status` display a wrong assignment to `noOfElements`

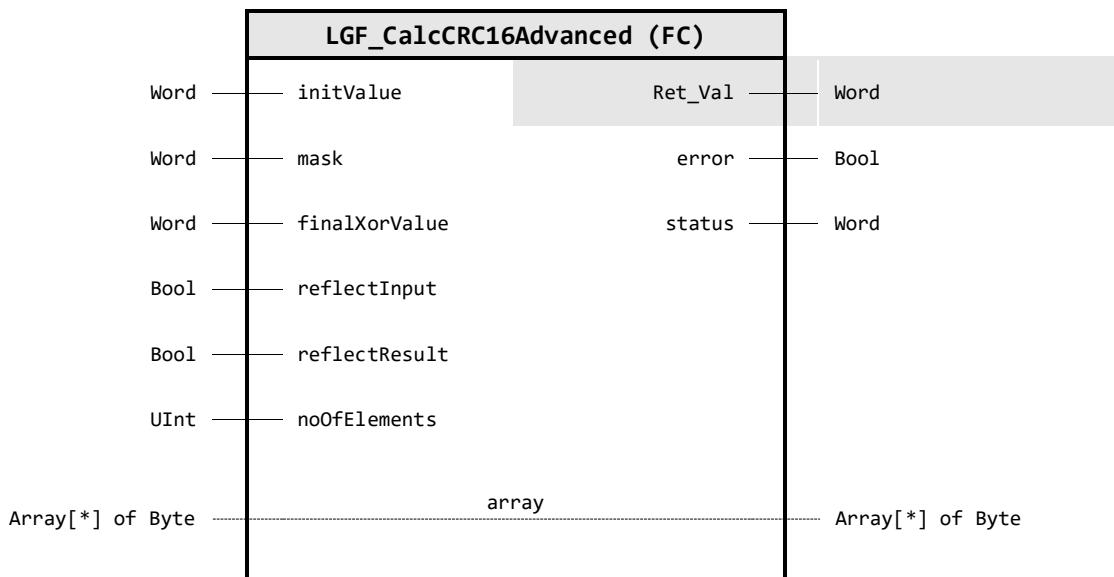
4.7.2 LGF_CalcCRC16Advanced (FC / V3.1.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The CRC calculation is used for error detection at data transmission. The result of a calculation returns a CRC value via the data sent. The receiver detects a faulty transmission due to the unequal CRC value. The function `LGF_CalcCRC16Advanced` uses 16 bits as the generator polynomial (mask) and the parameters `finalXorValue`, `reflectInput`, and `reflectResult`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
initValue	Word	Start value with which the calculation is executed. If there is no need for start value - assign 16#00
mask	Word	Generator polynomial with which the calculation is executed. (Mask / CRC polynomial)
finalXorValue	Word	Value with which another XOR operation is performed at the end
reflectInput	Bool	TRUE: the sequence of the bits within the input byte is mirrored. The sequence 0...7 becomes 7...0.
reflectResult	Bool	TRUE: the order of the bits within the result is mirrored. The sequence 0...7 becomes 7...0.
noOfElements	UInt	Number of elements to be used in CRC calculation 0 = all elements / the whole array

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	Calculated CRC value (return value of the function).
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of Byte	Data stream for which the CRC value will be calculated.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR No error occurred in function call
16#8400	ERR_NO_OF_ELEMENTS Error: `noOfElements` exceeds the maximum number of array elements

Functional description

The function calculates the CRC value from a data stream of any size. The data stream is composed of the individual elements of the array at the input/output parameter `array`. The start value `initValue` and the generator polynomial `mask` can be freely selected.

Via the Boolean input parameters `reflectInput` and `reflectResult`, you may optionally mirror the bits of the input data or the CRC value. An XOR operation is also performed with the CRC value at the end and the value `finalXorValue`.

The input `noOfElements` can be used to specify the desired number of elements for calculation, it applies:

$$\text{NumberOfElements} \leq (\text{ArrayUpperLimit} - \text{ArrayLowerUnderLimit} + 1)$$

Note

Various online tools are available for calculating the CRC values. The function of the block was tested with the following online tool, since it supports the input parameters `mask` (Polynomial) and `initValue` (Initial Value):

http://www.sunshine2k.de/coding/javascript/crc/crc_js.html

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.12.2019	Simatic Systems Support first release, copied from "LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Assign default start values to optional inputs - `initValue`, `mask`, `finalXorValue`, `reflectInput`, `reflectResult`
03.01.00 14.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support Add input `noOfElements` to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs `error` and `status` display a wrong assignment to `noOfElements`

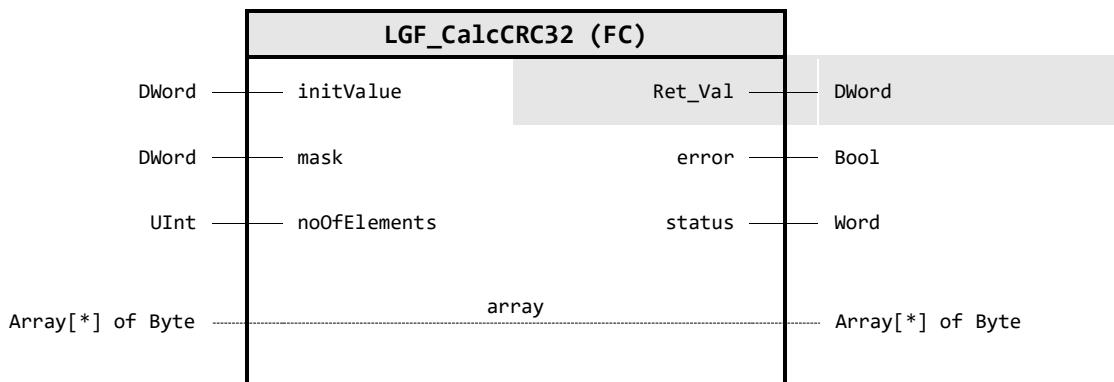
4.7.3 LGF_CalcCRC32 (FC / V3.1.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The CRC calculation is used for error detection at data transmission. The result of a calculation returns a CRC value via the data sent. The receiver detects a faulty transmission due to the unequal CRC value. The function `LGF_CalcCRC32` uses 32 bits as the generator polynomial (mask).

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
initValue	DWord	Start value with which the calculation is executed. If there is no need for start value - assign 16#00
mask	DWord	Generator polynomial with which the calculation is executed. (Mask / CRC polynomial)
noOfElements	UInt	Number of elements to be used in CRC calculation 0 = all elements / the whole array

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Calculated CRC value (return value of the function).
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of Byte	Data stream for which the CRC value will be calculated.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR No error occurred in function call
16#8400	ERR_NO_OF_ELEMENTS Error: `noOfElements` exceeds the maximum number of array elements

Functional description

The function calculates the CRC value from a data stream of any size. The data stream is composed of the individual elements of the array at the input/output parameter `array`. The start value `initValue` and the generator polynomial `mask` can be freely selected.

The input `noOfElements` can be used to specify the desired number of elements for calculation, it applies:

$$\text{NumberOfElements} \leq (\text{ArrayUpperLimit} - \text{ArrayLowerUnderLimit} + 1)$$

Note

Various online tools are available for calculating the CRC values. The function of the block was tested with the following online tool, since it supports the input parameters `mask` (Polynomial) and `initValue` (Initial Value):

http://www.sunshine2k.de/coding/javascript/crc/crc_js.html

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 09.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Assign default start values to optional inputs - `initValue`, `mask`
03.01.00 14.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support Add input `noOfElements` to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs `error` and `status` display a wrong assignment to `noOfElements`

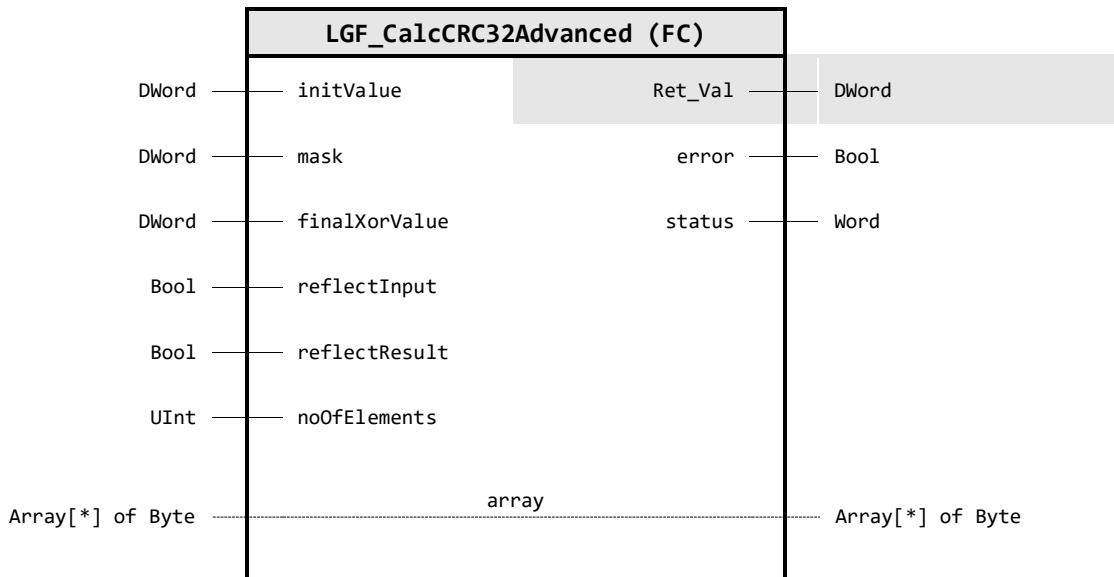
4.7.4 LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced (FC / V3.1.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The CRC calculation is used for error detection at data transmission. The result of a calculation returns a CRC value via the data sent. The receiver detects a faulty transmission due to the unequal CRC value. The function `LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced` uses 32 bits as the generator polynomial (mask) and the parameters `finalXorValue`, `reflectInput`, and `reflectResult`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
initValue	DWord	Start value with which the calculation is executed. If there is no need for start value - assign 16#00
mask	DWord	Generator polynomial with which the calculation is executed. (Mask / CRC polynomial)
finalXorValue	DWord	Value with which another XOR operation is performed at the end
reflectInput	Bool	TRUE: the sequence of the bits within the input byte is mirrored. The sequence 0...7 becomes 7...0.
reflectResult	Bool	TRUE: the order of the bits within the result is mirrored. The sequence 0...7 becomes 7...0.
noOfElements	UInt	Number of elements to be used in CRC calculation 0 = all elements / the whole array

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Calculated CRC value (return value of the function).
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of Byte	Data stream for which the CRC value will be calculated.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR No error occurred in function call
16#8400	ERR_NO_OF_ELEMENTS Error: `noOfElements` exceeds the maximum number of array elements

Functional description

The function calculates the CRC value from a data stream of any size. The data stream is composed of the individual elements of the array at the input/output parameter `array`. The start value `initWithValue` and the generator polynomial `mask` can be freely selected.

Via the Boolean input parameters `reflectInput` and `reflectResult`, you may optionally mirror the bits of the input data or the CRC value. An XOR operation is also performed with the CRC value at the end and the value `finalXorValue`.

The input `noOfElements` can be used to specify the desired number of elements for calculation, it applies:

$$\text{NumberOfElements} \leq (\text{ArrayUpperLimit} - \text{ArrayLowerUnderLimit} + 1)$$

Note

Various online tools are available for calculating the CRC values. The function of the block was tested with the following online tool, since it supports the input parameters `mask` (Polynomial) and `initWithValue` (Initial Value):

http://www.sunshine2k.de/coding/javascript/crc/crc_js.html

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 09.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Assign default start values to optional inputs - `initWithValue`, `mask`, `finalXorValue`, `reflectInput`, `reflectResult`
03.01.00 14.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support Add input `noOfElements` to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs `error` and `status` display a wrong assignment to `noOfElements`

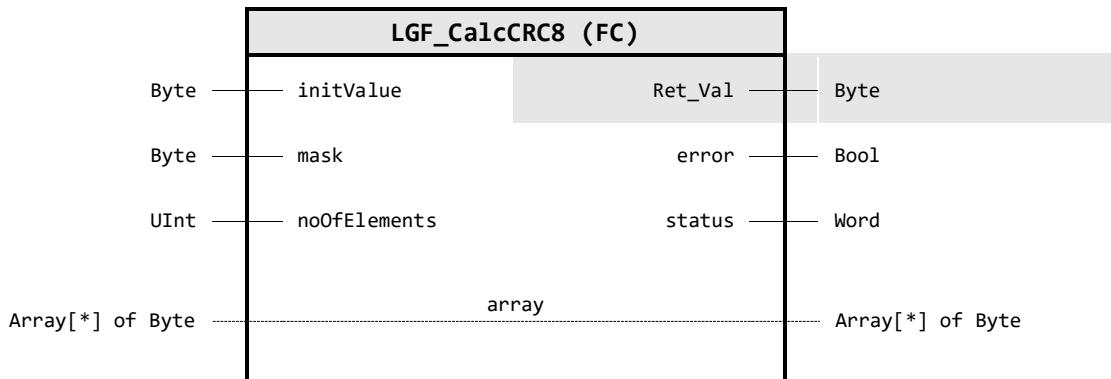
4.7.5 LGF_CalcCRC8 (FC / V3.1.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The CRC calculation is used for error detection at data transmission. The result of a calculation returns a CRC value via the data sent. The receiver detects a faulty transmission due to the unequal CRC value. The function `LGF_CalcCRC8` uses 8 bits as the generator polynomial (mask).

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
initValue	Byte	Start value with which the calculation is executed. If there is no need for start value - assign 16#00
mask	Byte	Generator polynomial with which the calculation is executed. (Mask / CRC polynomial)
noOfElements	UInt	Number of elements to be used in CRC calculation 0 = all elements / the whole array

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Byte	Calculated CRC value (return value of the function).
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of Byte	Data stream for which the CRC value will be calculated.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR No error occurred in function call
16#8400	ERR_NO_OF_ELEMENTS Error: `noOfElements` exceeds the maximum number of array elements

Functional description

The function calculates the CRC value from a data stream of any size. The data stream is composed of the individual elements of the array at the input/output parameter `array`. The start value `initWithValue` and the generator polynomial `mask` can be freely selected.

The input `noOfElements` can be used to specify the desired number of elements for calculation, it applies:

$$\text{NumberOfElements} \leq (\text{ArrayUpperLimit} - \text{ArrayLowerUnderLimit} + 1)$$

Note

Various online tools are available for calculating the CRC values. The function of the block was tested with the following online tool, since it supports the input parameters `mask` (Polynomial) and `initWithValue` (Initial Value):

http://www.sunshine2k.de/coding/javascript/crc/crc_js.html

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 09.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Assign default start values to optional inputs - `initWithValue`, `mask`
03.01.00 14.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support Add input `noOfElements` to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs `error` and `status` display a wrong assignment to `noOfElements`

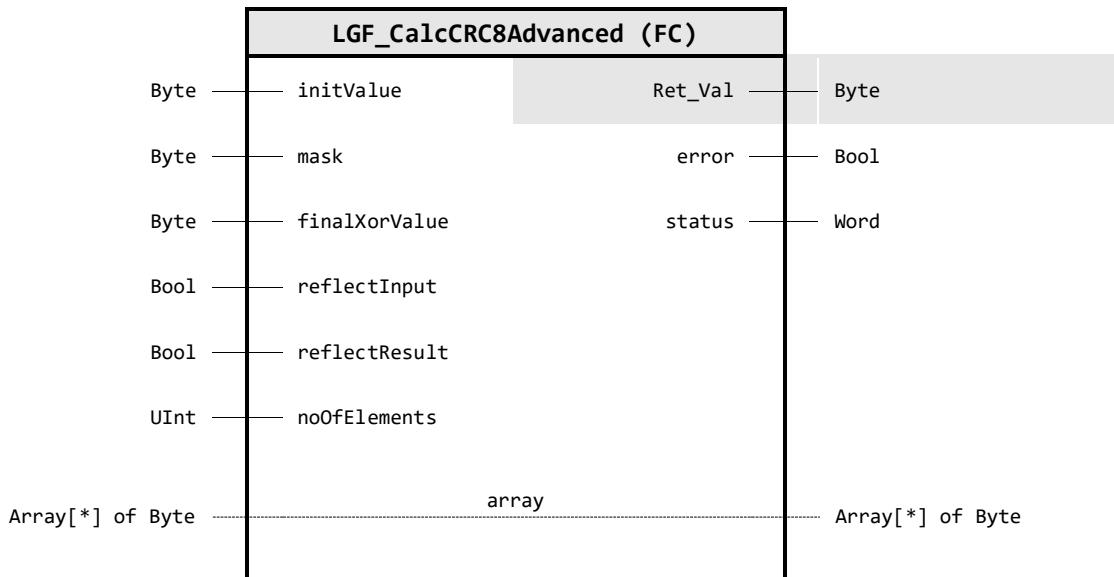
4.7.6 LGF_CalcCRC8Advanced (FC / V3.1.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The CRC calculation is used for error detection at data transmission. The result of a calculation returns a CRC value via the data sent. The receiver detects a faulty transmission due to the unequal CRC value. The function `LGF_CalcCRC8Advanced` uses 8 bits as the generator polynomial (mask) and the parameters `finalXorValue`, `reflectInput`, and `reflectResult`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
initValue	Byte	Start value with which the calculation is executed. If there is no need for start value - assign 16#00
mask	Byte	Generator polynomial with which the calculation is executed. (Mask / CRC polynomial)
finalXorValue	Byte	Value with which another XOR operation is performed at the end
reflectInput	Bool	TRUE: the sequence of the bits within the input byte is mirrored. The sequence 0...7 becomes 7...0.
reflectResult	Bool	TRUE: the order of the bits within the result is mirrored. The sequence 0...7 becomes 7...0.
noOfElements	UInt	Number of elements to be used in CRC calculation 0 = all elements / the whole array

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Byte	Calculated CRC value (return value of the function).
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of Byte	Data stream for which the CRC value will be calculated.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR No error occurred in function call
16#8400	ERR_NO_OF_ELEMENTS Error: `noOfElements` exceeds the maximum number of array elements

Functional description

The function calculates the CRC value from a data stream of any size. The data stream is composed of the individual elements of the array at the input/output parameter `array`. The start value `initWithValue` and the generator polynomial `mask` can be freely selected.

Via the Boolean input parameters `reflectInput` and `reflectResult`, you may optionally mirror the bits of the input data or the CRC value. An XOR operation is also performed with the CRC value at the end and the value `finalXorValue`.

The input `noOfElements` can be used to specify the desired number of elements for calculation, it applies:

$$\text{NumberOfElements} \leq (\text{ArrayUpperLimit} - \text{ArrayLowerUnderLimit} + 1)$$

Note

Various online tools are available for calculating the CRC values. The function of the block was tested with the following online tool, since it supports the input parameters `mask` (Polynomial) and `initWithValue` (Initial Value):

http://www.sunshine2k.de/coding/javascript/crc/crc_js.html

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.12.2019	Simatic Systems Support first release, copied from "LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Assign default start values to optional inputs - `initWithValue`, `mask`, `finalXorValue`, `reflectInput`, `reflectResult`
03.01.00 14.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support Add input `noOfElements` to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs `error` and `status` display a wrong assignment to `noOfElements`

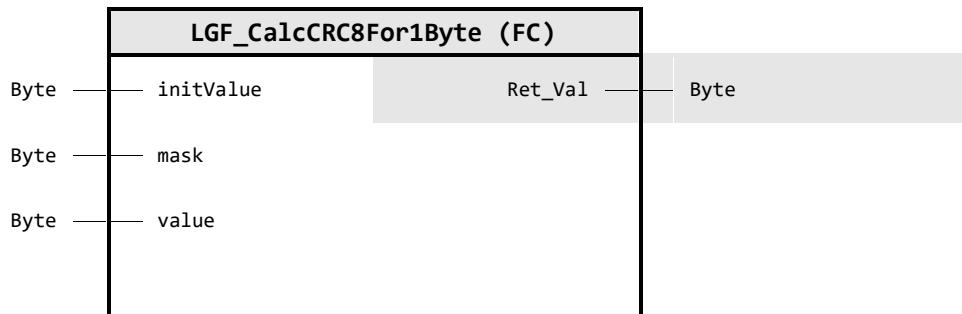
4.7.7 LGF_CalcCRC8For1Byte (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The CRC calculation is used for error detection at data transmission. The result of a calculation returns a CRC value via the data sent (Byte). The receiver detects a faulty transmission due to the unequal CRC value. The function `LGF_CalcCRC8For1Byte` uses 8 bits as the generator polynomial (mask).

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
initValue	Byte	Start value with which the calculation is executed. If there is no need for start value - assign 16#00
mask	Byte	Generator polynomial with which the calculation is executed. (Mask / CRC polynomial)
value	Byte	Data byte for which the CRC value will be calculated.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Byte	Calculated CRC value (return value of the function).

Functional description

The function calculates the CRC value from a data byte `value`. The start value `initValue` and the generator polynomial `mask` can be freely selected.

Note

Various online tools are available for calculating the CRC values. The function of the block was tested with the following online tool, since it supports the input parameters `mask` (Polynomial) and `initValue` (Initial Value):

http://www.sunshine2k.de/coding/javascript/crc/crc_js.html

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 09.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Assign default start values to optional inputs - `initValue`, `mask`

4.7.8 LGF_IsParityEven (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

The function checks whether the parity of the input variable of type DWord is even. If the number of bits that are assigned TRUE in the sequence is even, the return value is set to TRUE.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
doubleWord	DWord	Variable for which the parity is to be determined.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	TRUE: When the number of bits that are assigned 'TRUE' is even

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2019.11.28	Simatic Systems Support First released version
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

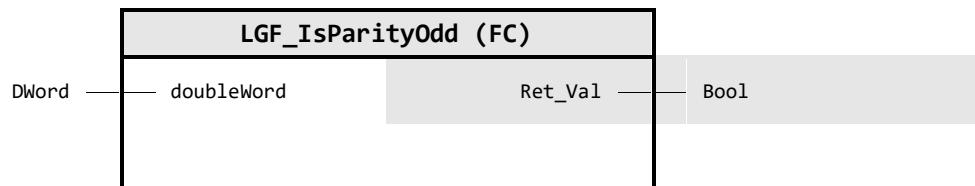
4.7.9 LGF_IsParityOdd (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

The function checks whether the parity of the input variable of type DWord is odd. The return value is set to TRUE if the number of bits that are assigned TRUE in the sequence is odd.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
doubleWord	DWord	Variable for which the parity is to be determined.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	TRUE: When the number of bits that are assigned 'TRUE' is odd

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2019.11.28	Simatic Systems Support First released version
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

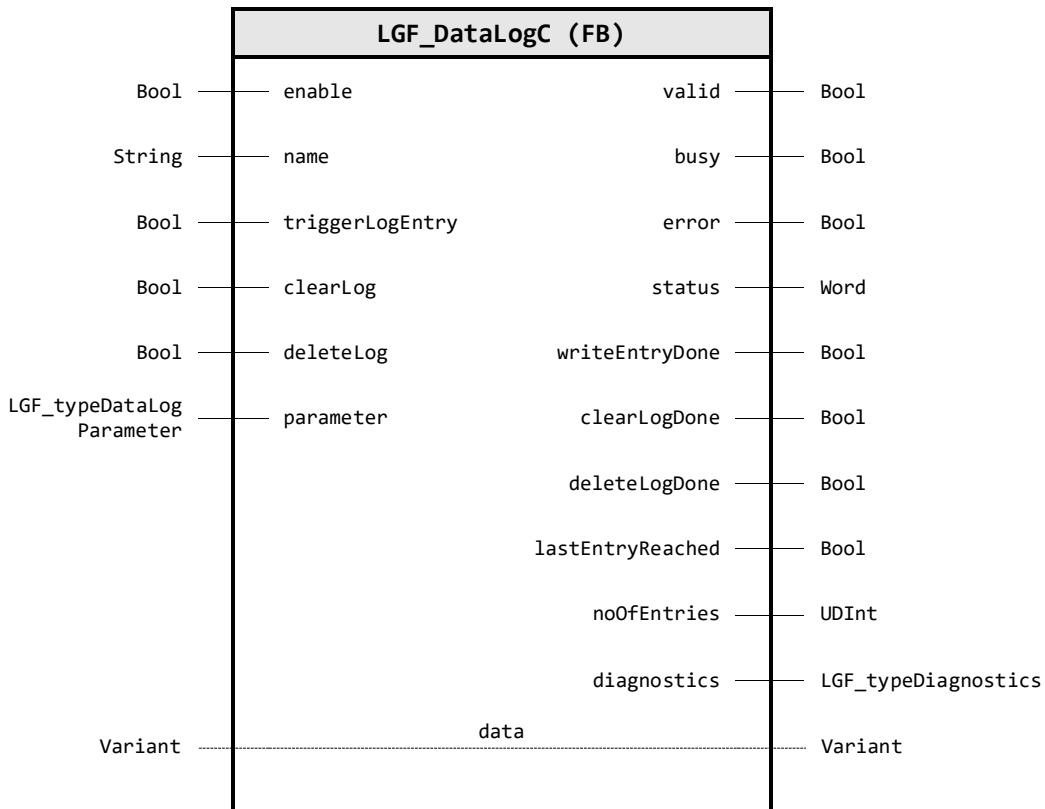
4.7.10 LGF_DataLogC (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

LGF_DataLogC (C -> Compact) function integrates all the datalog system functions and can be used as standalone data logger.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enable	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Enable functionality of FB
name	String	'DefaultDataLog'	Name of datalog, also used as file name
triggerLogEntry	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge trigger one entry in data log (only if `parameter.isLoggingByInterval` := FALSE)
clearLog	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge triggering clearing of datalog file
deleteLog	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge triggering deletion of datalog file if exist
parameter	LGF_typeDataLogParameter	---	This UDT belongs to the Module `LGF_DataLogC` and lists all possible parameter to configure its behaviour.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
valid	Bool	TRUE: Valid set of output values available at the FB
busy	Bool	TRUE: FB is not finished and new output values can be expected
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
writeEntryDone	Bool	TRUE: DataLog write done successfully
clearLogDone	Bool	TRUE: DataLog clear done successfully
deleteLogDone	Bool	TRUE: DataLog delete done successfully
lastEntryReached	Bool	TRUE: Last entry of datalog reached, if `enableRingBuffer` is set, start from beginning, otherwise block ends here
noOfEntries	UDInt	Number of entries in datalog
diagnostics	LGF_typeDiagnostics	Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
data	Variant	Data structure to log in datalog file

Retain static parameter

Identifier	Data type	Retain	Description
statNoOfEntries	UDInt	✓	Number of entries in datalog
statLastEntryReached	Bool	✓	TRUE: Last entry of datalog reached, if `enableRingBuffer` is set, start from beginning, otherwise block ends here

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR NO error occurred during call / Active processing
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL No job being currently processed
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL First call after incoming new job (rising edge `enable`)
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Subsequent call during active processing without further details
16#7010	STATUS_MAX_ENTRIES_REACHED maximum Number of entries reached
16#8401	ERR_WRONG_COMMAND_CALL_ORDER Error: wrong command call order - `deleteLog` or `clearLog` must be false during startup / enabling the block
16#8600	ERR_UNDEFINED_STATE Error due to an undefined state in state machine
16#8601	ERR_DATALOG_OPEN Error: `DataLogOpen` throws an error, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` in diagnostic structure for more detailed information
16#8602	ERR_DATALOG_CREATE Error: `DataLogCreate` throws an error, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` in diagnostic structure for more detailed information
16#8603	ERR_DATALOG_CLOSE Error: `DataLogClose` throws an error, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` in diagnostic structure for more detailed information
16#8604	ERR_DATALOG_WRITE Error: `DataLogWrite` throws an error, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` in diagnostic structure for more detailed information

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8605	ERR_DATALOG_CLEAR Error: `DataLogClear` throws an error, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` in diagnostic structure for more detailed information
16#8605	ERR_DATALOG_DELETE Error: `DataLogDelete` throws an error, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` in diagnostic structure for more detailed information

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeDataLogParameter (UDT / V1.0.0)

This UDT belongs to the Module `LGF_DataLogC` and lists all possible parameter to configure its behaviour.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
header	String	"	Headline of datalog, string of all data fields, separated by a comma: "field1,field2,field3,..."
maxNumberOfEntries	UDInt	1000	Maximum number of entries in datalog
timestampFormat	USInt	0	Timestamp format - see manual in "DataLogCreate" for used PLC Type (S7-1200 or S7-1500)
clearOnOpen	Bool	FALSE	Clear datalog during opening datalog while enabling block
deleteFile	Bool	FALSE	Delete as well datalog file during datalog delete
enableRingBuffer	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Overwrite old values and start from the beginning if datalog reaches its maximum entries FALSE: Stop logging if `maxNumberOfEntries` entries reached
loggingByInterval	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Log on interval time parameter FALSE: log on "triggerEntry"
loggingInterval	Time	T#1M	Time for automatic logging interval

LGF_typeDiagnostics (UDT / V1.0.0)

Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
status	Word	16#0000	Status of the Block or error identification when error occurred
subfunctionStatus	Word	16#0000	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
stateNumber	DInt	0	State in the state machine of the block where the error occurred

Functional description

The function `LGF_DataLogC` combines the system functions for creating and writing data logs in one block.

The procedure provides that an existing Datalog is opened on the basis of the name (`name`), if it was not created before, this is recognized and the function creates the Datalog.

Afterwards, depending on the parameterization, the data is written from `data` in an adjustable interval or only on request to `triggerLogEntry`.

ReadMe The functionality of Datalogs can be found in the user manual:

- `DataLogCreate`
- `DataLogOpen`
- `DataLogClose`
- `DataLogWrite`

4 Program blocks

- `DataLogClear`
- `DataLogDelete`

NOTICE

The following parameters are only effective when creating a data log:

- `parameter.header`
- `parameter.maxNumberOfEntries`
- `parameter.timestampFormat` (S7-1200 and the S7-1500 support different formats, see the manual `DataLogCreate`)

NOTICE

When logging data by interval (`isLoggingByInterval`) time variances occur, which are caused by a fluctuating cycle time.

Therefore it is recommended to call the function in a time interrupt OB besides the call in the cyclic program and to set the trigger for writing in this interrupt OB.

NOTICE

A data log which is deleted by the function without deleting the file cannot be created again as long as the file exists, it must first be deleted manually in the system.

Please also note the parameter `parameter.deleteFile` which also deletes the file next to the data in case of a delete command `deleteLog`.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.02.2022	Simatic Systems Support First released version

4.7.11 LGF_FIFO (FB / V3.0.1)

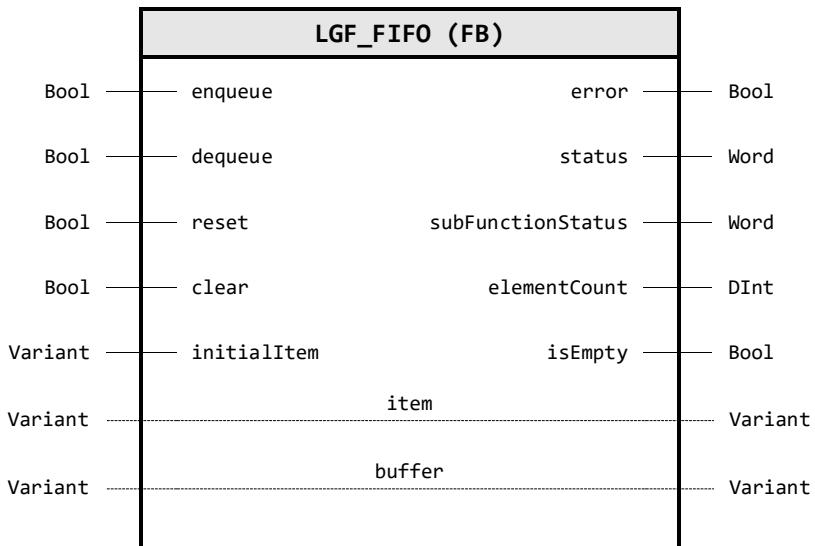
Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

FIFO (First-In First-Out / Queue / ring buffer memory)

This function stores incoming data and outputs the oldest unprocessed data.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enqueue	Bool	false	Enqueue item to the buffer
dequeue	Bool	false	Dequeue item from the buffer and return it on `item`
reset	Bool	FALSE	Initializing the buffer (reset the index and the counter)
clear	Bool	FALSE	Clearing the buffer and initialize with the initial value `initialItem` (Reset index and counter).
initialItem	Variant	---	Value with which the ARRAY of the buffer is initialized (usually: `0` / default value)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
elementCount	DInt	Number of elements in the buffer
isEmpty	Bool	TRUE: Buffer is empty

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
item	Variant	The entry that is either returned from the ring buffer or written into the buffer
buffer	Variant	The ARRAY that is used as the ring buffer. (Array of...)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CURRENT_JOBS Status: No current jobs, initial state
16#8001	ERR_BUFFER_EMPTY Error: The buffer is empty
16#8002	ERR_BUFFER_FULL Error: The buffer is full
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: No array is present at the input `buffer`
16#8201	ERR_WRONG_TYPE_ITEM Error: The data type of the InOut parameter `item` does not correspond to the data type of the array elements of the input `buffer`
16#8202	ERR_WRONG_TYPE_INITIAL_ITEM Error: The data type of the input `initialValue` does not correspond to the data type of the InOut parameter `item`
16#8601	ERR_INDEX_IN_ARRAY_LIMITS_1 Error: The tag `statNextEmptyItemIndex` is not within the array limits
16#8602	ERR_INDEX_IN_ARRAY_LIMITS_2 Error: The tag `statFirstItemIndex` is not within the array limits
16#8610	ERR_CLEAR_BUFFER Error: While clearing buffer in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8611	ERR_RETURN_FIRST_ENTRY Error: While return first entry of buffer in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8612	ERR_REPLACE_ITEM_BY_INIT_VALUE Error: While replace item by initial value in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8613	ERR_WRITE_ENTRY Error: While write entry to buffer in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in status indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

Note In computer science, the queue is also based on the FIFO principle.

With the `enqueue` input, a new item is stored from the InOut parameter `item` in the next free position in the buffer. The output `elementCount` is incremented by one.

With the `dequeue` input, the next element to be processed is output to the InOut parameter `item`, and this field in the buffer is replaced by the value in the parameter `initialItem`. The output `elementCount` decremented by one.

With the `reset` input, the buffer is initialized and the index and counter are reset. The `elementCount` output is set to zero and the `isEmpty` output is set to TRUE.

With the `clear` input, the buffer is emptied and initialized with the initial value `initialItem`. Index and counter are reset. The `elementCount` output is set to zero and the `isEmpty` output is set to TRUE.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 16.11.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Bug fix resetBuffer
01.00.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 29.01.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support Output "done" removed (not necessary, because block works synchronous)
03.00.00 22.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added Interface change (enqueue, dequeue etc.) Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

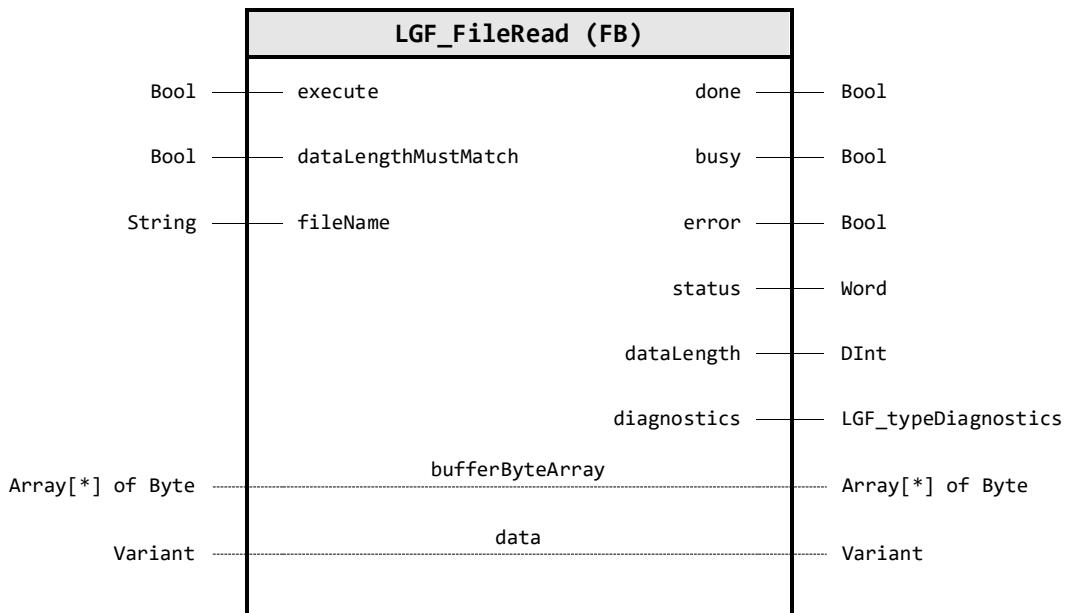
4.7.12 LGF_FileRead (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

This function block offers reading data as binary / serialized data stream from files stored on the PLC's memory card in the folder UserFiles.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge starts file read once
dataLengthMu stMatch	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: The length of the file data set and the dataset in the PLC have to match.
fileName	String	" "	Name of file including path: `UserFiles/test.dat`

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
done	Bool	TRUE: Commanded functionality has been completed successfully
busy	Bool	TRUE: FB is not finished and new output values can be expected
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification
dataLength	DInt	Data length read from file (serialized length of `data`)
diagnostics	LGF_typeDiag nostics	Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
bufferByteArray	Array[*] of Byte	Byte array buffer for read / write from / to file
data	Variant	Data set read from file

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL No job being currently processed
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL First call after incoming new job (rising edge 'execute')
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Subsequent call during active processing without further details
16#8201	ERR_BUFFER_LOWERBOUND Error: Buffer array lower bound Lower bound has to be 0
16#8202	ERR_BUFFER_ARRAY_TO_SMALL_TO_COPY Error: Buffer size less than needed size for data
16#8401	ERR_FILE_PATH Error: File path error: File path has to start with 'UserFiles/'.
16#8411	ERR_FILE_SIZE_GRATER_THEN_DATA_SIZE Error: File length and Data length dose not match!
16#8412	ERR_FILE_SIZE_LESS_THEN_DATA_SIZE Error: File length and Data length dose not match!
16#8600	ERR_UNDEFINED_STATE Error due to an undefined state in state machine
16#8601	ERR_MOVE_BLK_VARIANT Error: Move block variant (buffer to data) - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`
16#8602	ERR_DATA_SERIALIZE Error: Serialize data - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`
16#8603	ERR_DATA_DESERIALIZE Error: Deserialize data - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`
16#8604	ERR_FILE_READ_INIT Error: Read file from SMC - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`
16#8605	ERR_FILE_READ Error: Read file from SMC - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeDiagnostics (UDT / V1.0.0)

Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
status	Word	16#0000	Status of the Block or error identification when error occurred
subfunctionStatus	Word	16#0000	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
stateNumber	DInt	0	State in the state machine of the block where the error occurred

Functional description

With the function `LGF_FileRead` a file can be read into the data budget of a variable at `data`. To read the data it is necessary to deserialize it, which the function already takes from the user. For deserialization an external buffer in the form of a byte array must be connected which can take up the amount of data, if the buffer is too small an error is output.

The file name must always be specified in full together with the folder name and the file extension in the following format: `UserFiles/test.dat`.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.02.2023	Simatic Systems Support First released version

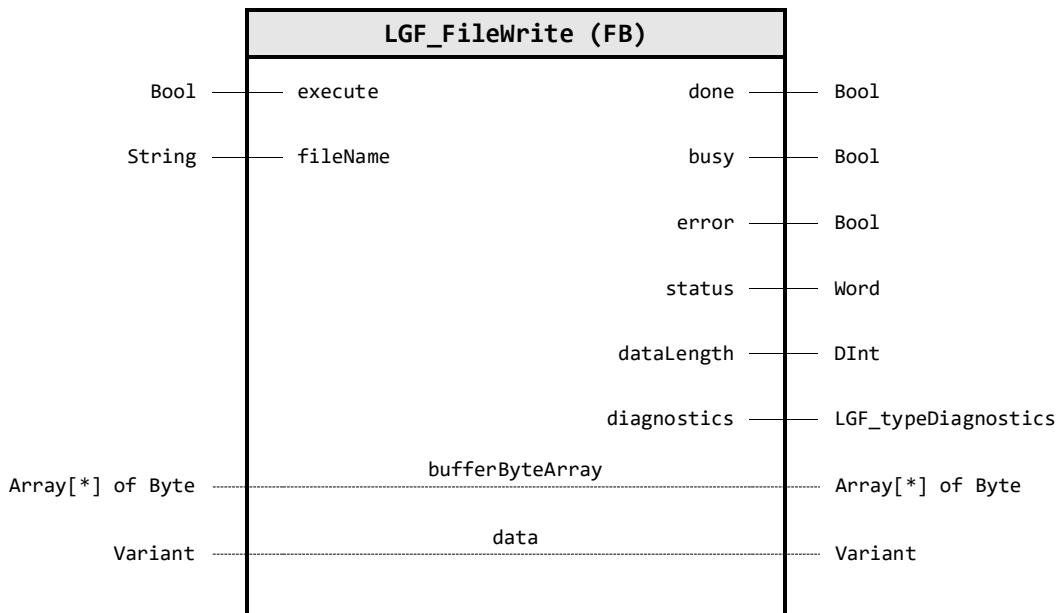
4.7.13 LGF_FileWrite (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens SIMATIC Systems Support

Short description

This function block offers writing data as binary / serialized data stream to a file which is then stored on the PLC's memory card in the folder `UserFiles`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge starts file write once
fileName	String	""	Name of file including path: `UserFiles/test.dat`

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
done	Bool	TRUE: Commanded functionality has been completed successfully
busy	Bool	TRUE: FB is not finished and new output values can be expected
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification
dataLength	DInt	Data length written to file (serialized length of `data`)
diagnostics	LGF_typeDiagnostics	Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
bufferByteArray	Array[*] of Byte	Byte array buffer for read / write from / to file
data	Variant	Data set to write into file

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL No job being currently processed
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL First call after incoming new job (rising edge 'execute')
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Subsequent call during active processing without further details
16#8201	ERR_BUFFER_LOWERBOUND Error: Buffer array lower bound Lower bound has to be 0
16#8202	ERR_BUFFER_ARRAY_TO_SMALL_TO_COPY Error: Buffer size less than needed size for data
16#8401	ERR_FILE_PATH Error: File path error: File path has to start with 'UserFiles/'.
16#8600	ERR_UNDEFINED_STATE Error due to an undefined state in state machine
16#8601	ERR_MOVE_BLK_VARIANT Error: Move block variant (data to buffer) - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`
16#8603	ERR_DATA_SERIALIZE Error: Serialize data - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`
16#8604	ERR_FILE_WRITE_INIT Error: Write file to SMC - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`
16#8605	ERR_FILE_WRITE Error: Write file to SMC - see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus`

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeDiagnostics (UDT / V1.0.0)

Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
status	Word	16#0000	Status of the Block or error identification when error occurred
subfunctionStatus	Word	16#0000	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
stateNumber	DInt	0	State in the state machine of the block where the error occurred

Functional description

With the function `LGF_FileWrite` the data budget of a variable can be written to `data` in a file. For writing the data it is necessary to serialize it, which the function already takes from the user. For serialization an external buffer in the form of a byte array must be connected which can take up the data quantity, if the buffer is too small an error is output.

The file name must always be specified in full together with the folder name and the file extension in the following format: `UserFiles/test.dat`.

Note

The file extension (here e.g. `.dat`) can be freely selected or omitted, it is useful for external processing to indicate the format of the file to the user.

A file extension in the file name has no influence on the content of the file as well as its formatting, to provide the data in an appropriate file format is up to the user.



WARNING

The SMC (SIMATIC Memory Card) is a flash memory with finite write cycles.
A high frequent write access therefore also affects the lifetime of the SMC!

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.02.2023	Simatic Systems Support First released version

4.7.14 LGF_LIFO (FB / V3.0.1)

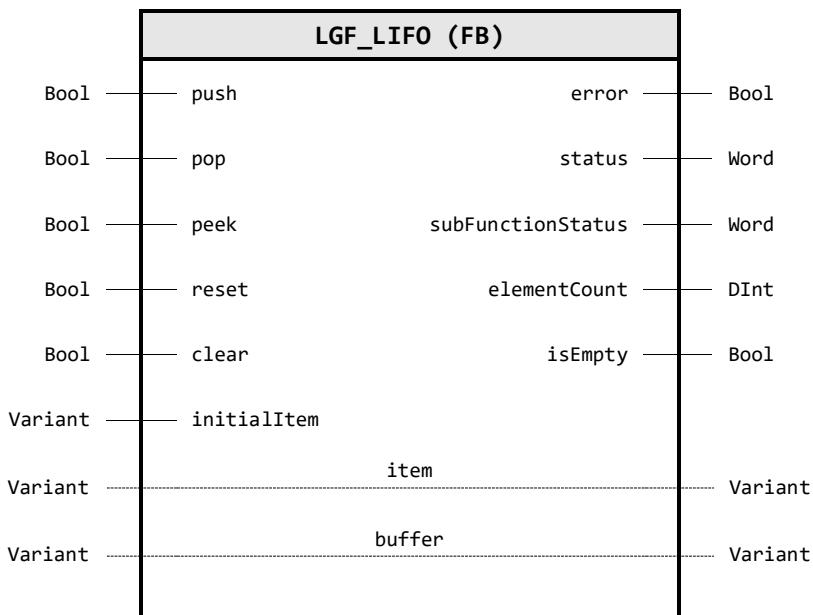
Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

LIFO (Last-In First-Out / Stack buffer memory)

This function stores incoming data and outputs the latest/most recent not-yet-processed data.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
push	Bool	false	Push item to the buffer
pop	Bool	false	Pop item from the buffer
peek	Bool	false	Peek item from the buffer (buffer not changed/modifed)
reset	Bool	FALSE	Initializing the buffer (reset the index and the counter)
clear	Bool	FALSE	Clearing the buffer and initialize with the initial value `initialItem` (Reset index and counter).
initialItem	Variant	---	Value with which the ARRAY of the buffer is initialized (usually: `0` / default value)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
elementCount	DInt	Number of elements in the buffer
isEmpty	Bool	TRUE: Buffer is empty

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
item	Variant	The entry that is either returned from the ring buffer or written into the buffer
buffer	Variant	The ARRAY that is used as the ring buffer. (Array of...)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CURRENT_JOBS Status: No current jobs, initial state
16#8001	ERR_BUFFER_EMPTY Error: The buffer is empty
16#8002	ERR_BUFFER_FULL Error: The buffer is full
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: No array is present at the input `buffer`
16#8201	ERR_WRONG_TYPE_ITEM Error: The data type of the InOut parameter `item` does not correspond to the data type of the array elements of the input `buffer`
16#8202	ERR_WRONG_TYPE_INITIAL_ITEM Error: The data type of the input `initialValue` does not correspond to the data type of the InOut parameter `item`
16#8610	ERR_CLEAR_BUFFER Error: While clearing buffer in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8611	ERR_RETURN_LAST_ENTRY Error: While return first entry of buffer in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code (POP & PEEK)
16#8612	ERR_POP_REPLACE_ITEM_BY_INIT_VALUE Error: While replace item by initial value in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code (POP)
16#8613	ERR_WRITE_ENTRY Error: While write entry to buffer in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code (PUSH)

Functional description

Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

Note In computer science the stack is also based on the LIFO principle.

With the `push` input, a new item is stored from the InOut parameter `item` in the next free position in the buffer. The output `elementCount` is incremented by one.

With the `pop` input, the latest / most recent item is output to the InOut parameter `item`, and this field in the buffer is replaced by the value at the parameter `initialItem`. The output `elementCount` is decremented by one.

The `peek` input allows the last entry in the buffer to be read out. The buffer is not changed.

With the `reset` input, the buffer is initialized and the index and counter are reset. The `elementCount` output is set to zero and the `isEmpty` output is set to TRUE.

4 Program blocks

With the `clear` input, the buffer is emptied and initialized with the initial value `initialItem`. Index and counter are reset. The `elementCount` output is set to zero and the `isEmpty` output is set to TRUE.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 10.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 29.01.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support Output "done" removed (not necessary, because block works synchron)
03.00.00 22.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added Interface change (push, pop, peek etc.) Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

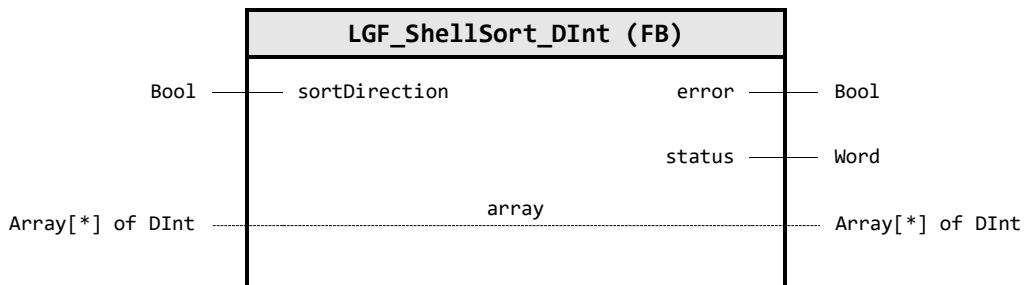
4.7.15 LGF_ShellSort_DInt (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This block sorts an array of type `DInt` with any number of elements (max. 1000) in ascending or descending order and returns the sorted version of the array in the same variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
sortDirection	Bool	FALSE	FALSE: Sort ascending; TRUE: Sort descending

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of DInt	Array to be sorted

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: Actual parameter at the `array` input has only one element.
16#8201	ERR_TOO_MANY_ELEMENTS Error: Actual parameter at the `array` input has too many elements (maximum is 1000).

Functional description

The block sorts according to the shell sort procedure. Note that the execution time of the block depends significantly on how many elements the array to be sorted has. The overview below shows several measured values of the block depending on the number of array elements.

Average steps needed for execution: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log(n)^2)$

Table: Execution times of the block `LGF_ShellSort...`

Number of array elements	S7-1212C DC/DC/DC	S7-1516-3 PN/DP
100	approx. 11-16 ms	approx. 1-2 ms

4 Program blocks

Number of array elements	S7-1212C DC/DC/DC	S7-1516-3 PN/DP
1000	approx. 185-205 ms	approx. 10-12 ms

Note

The block is executed synchronously and is not split over several PLC cycles. Thus the execution time has a direct effect on the PLC cycle time. Note this behavior for your project of the controller used and adjust the monitoring time of the controller if necessary.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.01.00 19.05.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support New function: reverse sort
01.01.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.01.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.01.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 29.01.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support Output "done" removed (not necessary, because only one cycle)
02.00.01 15.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added, change data type from Int to DInt
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

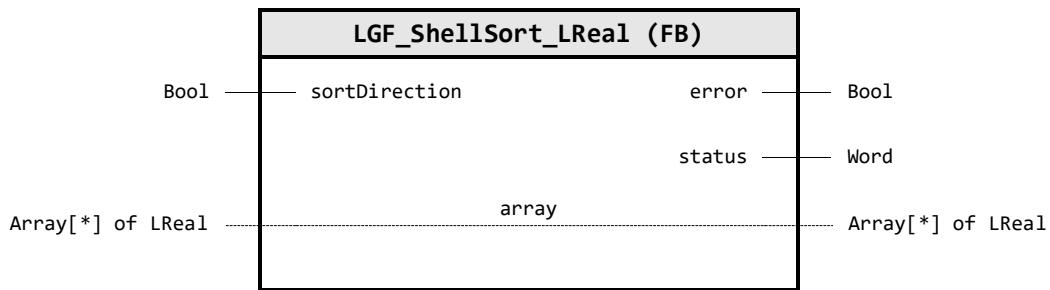
4.7.16 LGF_ShellSort_LReal (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This block sorts an array of type LReal with any number of elements (max. 1000) in ascending or descending order and returns the sorted version of the array in the same variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
sortDirection	Bool	FALSE	FALSE: Sort ascending; TRUE: Sort descending

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of LReal	Array to be sorted

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: Actual parameter at the `array` input has only one element.
16#8201	ERR_TOO_MANY_ELEMENTS Error: Actual parameter at the `array` input has too many elements (maximum is 1000).

Functional description

The block sorts according to the shell sort procedure. Note that the execution time of the block depends significantly on how many elements the array to be sorted has. The overview below shows several measured values of the block depending on the number of array elements.

Average steps needed for execution: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log(n)^2)$

Table: Execution times of the block `LGF_ShellSort...`

4 Program blocks

Number of array elements	S7-1212C DC/DC/DC	S7-1516-3 PN/DP
100	approx. 11-16 ms	approx. 1-2 ms
1000	approx. 185-205 ms	approx. 10-12 ms

Note

The block is executed synchronously and is not split over several PLC cycles. Thus the execution time has a direct effect on the PLC cycle time. Note this behavior for your project of the controller used and adjust the monitoring time of the controller if necessary.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.01.00 19.05.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support New function: reverse sort
01.01.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.01.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.01.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 29.01.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support Output "done" removed (not necessary, because only one cycle)
02.00.01 15.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added, change data type from Real to LReal
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

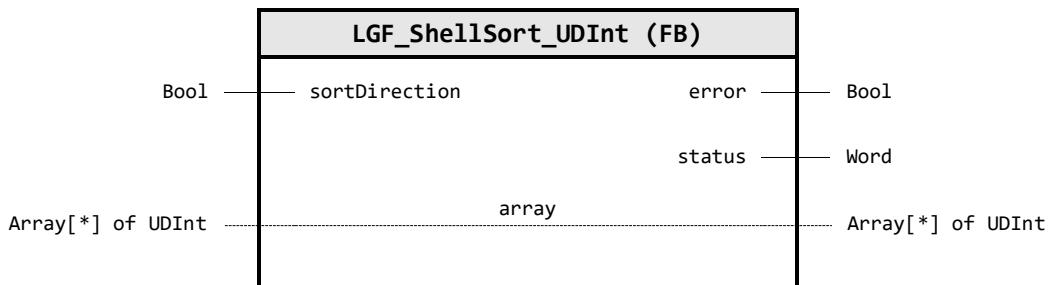
4.7.17 LGF_ShellSort_UDInt (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This block sorts an array of type `UDInt` with any number of elements (max. 1000) in ascending or descending order and returns the sorted version of the array in the same variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
sortDirection	Bool	FALSE	FALSE: Sort ascending; TRUE: Sort descending

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
array	Array[*] of UDInt	Array to be sorted

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: Actual parameter at the `array` input has only one element.
16#8201	ERR_TOO_MANY_ELEMENTS Error: Actual parameter at the `array` input has too many elements (maximum is 1000).

Functional description

The block sorts according to the shell sort procedure. Note that the execution time of the block depends significantly on how many elements the array to be sorted has. The overview below shows several measured values of the block depending on the number of array elements.

Average steps needed for execution: $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log(n)^2)$

Table: Execution times of the block `LGF_ShellSort...`

4 Program blocks

Number of array elements	S7-1212C DC/DC/DC	S7-1516-3 PN/DP
100	approx. 11-16 ms	approx. 1-2 ms
1000	approx. 185-205 ms	approx. 10-12 ms

Note

The block is executed synchronously and is not split over several PLC cycles. Thus the execution time has a direct effect on the PLC cycle time. Note this behavior for your project of the controller used and adjust the monitoring time of the controller if necessary.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.01.00 19.05.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support New function: reverse sort
01.01.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.01.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.01.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 29.01.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support Output "done" removed (not necessary, because only one cycle)
02.00.01 15.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added, change data type from UInt to UDInt
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.7.18 LGF_ShiftRegister (FB / V1.0.3)

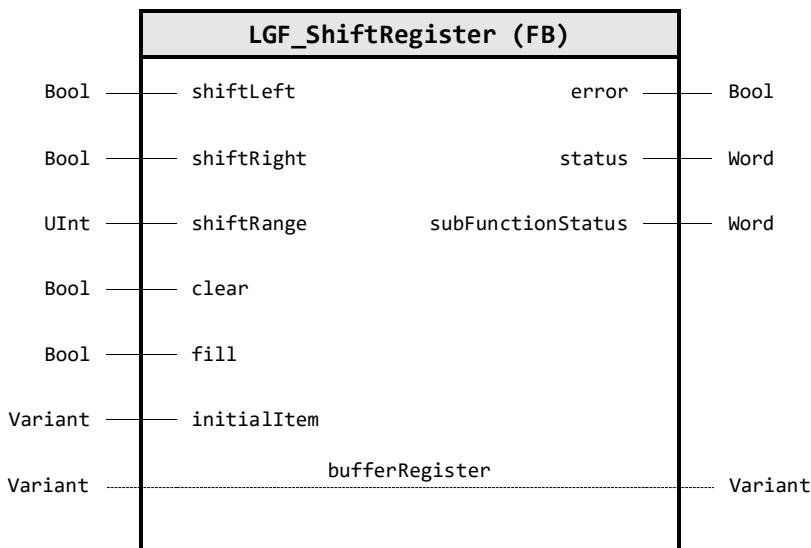
Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

The Function represents a shift register for any kind of Datatype (using variant). It is possible to shift the elements in the array at bufferRegister to the left (index array[n]:=array[n+1]) or right (index array[n]:=array[n-1]). It could be used for material tracking trough a machine or a process, e.g. for a rotary indexing table.

Note As this is a real shift operation, it may cause some runtime effects while using big array sizes to move at the input bufferRegister.
Please consider that a FIFO or LIFO storage, based on indexes, could be used as well for most applications.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
shiftLeft	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge: Elements in the array `bufferRegister` shifted left. Elements moved from index `N` to `N - 1`. The element at index `N = 0` is overwritten
shiftRight	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge: Elements in the array `bufferRegister` shifted right. Elements moved from index `N` to `N + 1`. The element at index `N = lastIndex` is overwritten
shiftRange	UInt	1	Number of places to be shifted in the `bufferRegister` input array
clear	Bool	FALSE	Clear buffer elements in `bufferRegister` with `initialItem`
fill	Bool	FALSE	Overwrite buffer elements after shift operation. * `shiftLeft` - the most right element/s * `shiftRight` - the most left element/s overwritten by `initialItem`.
initialItem	Variant	---	Value with which the array at input `bufferRegister` is initialized (usually the default value)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
bufferRegister	Variant	Buffer / Register memory as ARRAY, which keeps the data. The data in the register is shifted left or right depending on the command.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CURRENT_JOBS Status: No current jobs, initial state
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: No array is present at the input `bufferRegister`
16#8201	ERR_CLEARING_WITHOUT_INITIAL_ITEM Error: Clearing `bufferRegister` without an `initialItem` is not possible.
16#8202	ERR_FILL_WITHOUT_INITIAL_ITEM Error: Option `fill` the buffer after shift operation without an `initialItem` is not possible.
16#8203	ERR_WRONG_TYPE_INITIAL_ITEM Error: The data type of the input `initialItem` does not correspond to the data type of the array at the InOut parameter `bufferRegister` .
16#8401	ERR_MORE_THAN_ONE_COMMAND Error: More than one command present at the same time. Only one of the inputs `shiftLeft`, `shiftRight` or `clear` is allowed.
16#8402	ERR_IN_SHIFT_RANGE Error: The value at `shiftRange` must not exceed the maximum size of the Array at `bufferRegister` .
16#8610	ERR_CLEAR_BUFFER Error: While clearing buffer in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` . Check `subFunctionStatus` code.
16#8611	ERR_SHIFT_BUFFER_LEFT Error: While shift buffer left in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8612	ERR_SHIFT_BUFFER_LEFT_FILL Error: While fill buffer after shift left in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8622	ERR_SHIFT_BUFFER_RIGHT Error: While shift buffer right in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8622	ERR_SHIFT_BUFFER_RIGHT_FILL Error: While fill buffer after shift right in block `MOVE_BLK_VARIANT` - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
03.00.00 09.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Refactoring and alignment to Datatype Variant Insert documentation

4.8 Converter operations

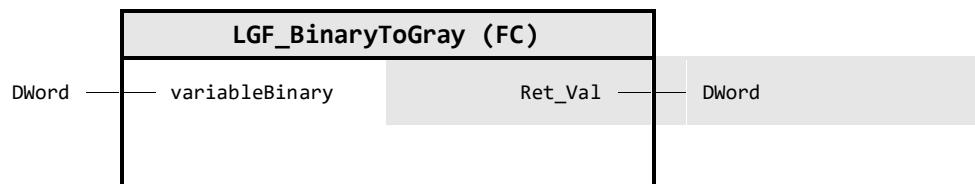
4.8.1 LGF_BinaryToGray (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a binary coded value into a Gray-coded value.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
variableBinary	DWord	Binary coded value to convert to Gray code

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Gray-coded value

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 28.10.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Name changed
01.00.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.05 11.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

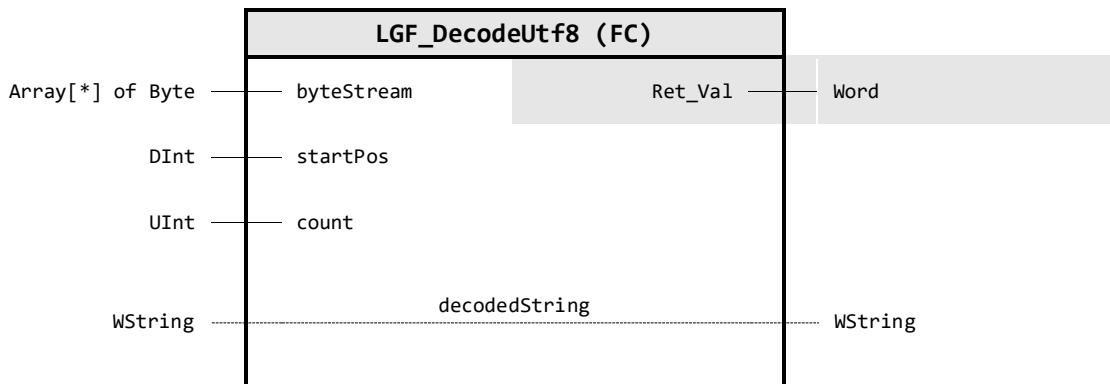
4.8.2 LGF_DecodeUtf8 (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Online Support

Short description

Decodes a UTF-8 encoded byte stream into a WString

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
byteStream	Array[*] of Byte	UTF-8 encoded byte stream
startPos	DInt	Position in byte stream to start decoding from
count	UInt	Number of character (not bytes) to decode; 0: byte stream is decoded until end

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FC, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
decodedString	WString	Decoded string

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: No error
16#7FFD	WARN_UNSUPPORTED_CHAR Warning: Byte stream was decoded but contained unsupported characters
16#7FFE	WARN_STREAM_EXCEEDS_MAX_LEN Warning: Byte stream exceeds max. length of the string at parameter `decodedString`
16#8201	ERR_START_POS_OUTSIDE Error: Parameter `startPos` is outside array bounds
16#8202	ERR_COUNT_EXCEEDS_BOUNDS Error: Parameter `count` is outside array bounds
16#8203	ERR_COUNT_EXCEEDS_MAX_LEN Error: Parameter `count` exceeds max. length of a WString

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2022-12-16	Online Support First released version

4.8.3 LGF_DTLToJulianDate (FC / V0.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

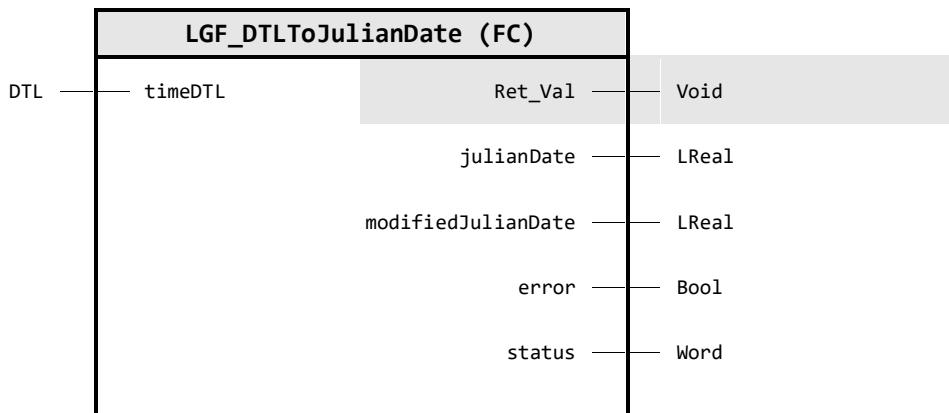
Short description

This function converts the date and time of data type DTL to the Julian date and as well the modified Julian Date to data type LReal (Double).

The timestamp is calculated based on UTC. This means that the time zone is not considered.

Only times after 01/01/1990 are permitted.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
timeDTL	DTL	Date and time as DTL to convert to Julian Date

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	--
julianDate	LReal	Converted Julian date
modifiedJulianDate	LReal	Converted modified Julian date
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#FFFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8000	ERR_DTL_INPUT_VALUE_INVALID Error: Input timestamp value not valid. The data type contains implausible data.
16#8001	ERR_TIME_BEFORE_1990 Error: Input time is before 01/01/1990. The function does not support this conversion, because of internal used datatype

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 14.04.2023	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version

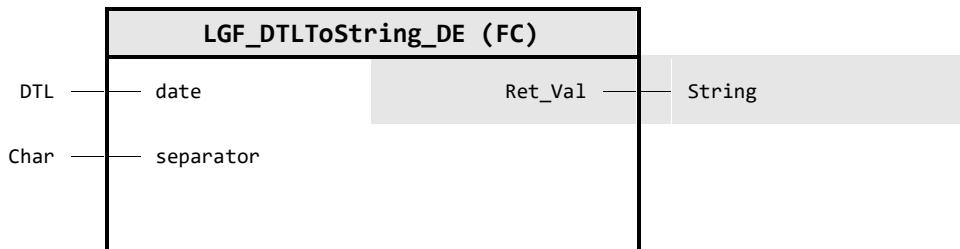
4.8.4 LGF_DTLToString_DE (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a date of data type DTL into a character string of data type STRING in the traditional format (DD MM YYYY...).

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	DTL	Date to convert as DTL tag
separator	Char	Separator between the components of the output date.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	String	Output string according to the traditional format. Example: `22-01-2019 14:07:57.696417000`.

Functional description

The block reads a date of data type DTL and converts the individual components of the date (year, month, day, hour...) into a character string and outputs it in traditional format (DE). The separator between the components of the date is variable.

Traditional format (DE):

outString	Format																												
	D	D	-	M	M	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	H	H	:	M	M	:	S	S	.	NS									
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Separator:

At the input parameter `separatorDate`, you specify the separator between the components of the calendar date.

Example:

- `separatorDate = / - outString = 16/03/2016...`
- `separatorDate = - - outString = 16-03-2016...`

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 18.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support First released version Split from "LGF_DTLtoString"
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

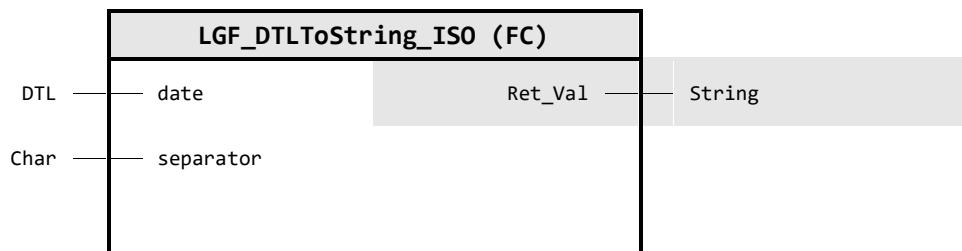
4.8.5 LGF_DTLToString_ISO (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a date of data type DTL into a character string of data type STRING in international format (YYYY MM DD...).

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	DTL	Date to convert as DTL tag
separator	Char	Separator between the components of the output date.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	String	Output string in accordance with the ISO 8601 format. Example: `2019-01-22 14:06:51.524621000`.

Functional description

The block reads a date of data type DTL and converts the individual components of the date (year, month, day, hour...) into a character string and outputs it in international format. The separator between the components of the date is variable.

International format (ISO 8601):

outString	Format																												
	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	M	M	-	D	D	H	H	:	M	M	:	S	S	.	NS									
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Separator:

At the input parameter `separatorDate`, you specify the separator between the components of the calendar date.

Example:

- `separatorDate = / - outString = 2016/03/16...`
- `separatorDate = - - outString = 2016-03-16...`

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 15.06.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.04 17.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Bugfix - nanosecond precision and '0' filling
01.00.05 18.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Renamed from "LGF_DTLtoString" to "LGF_DTLtoString_ISO" Split into two blocks, removed "format" input
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

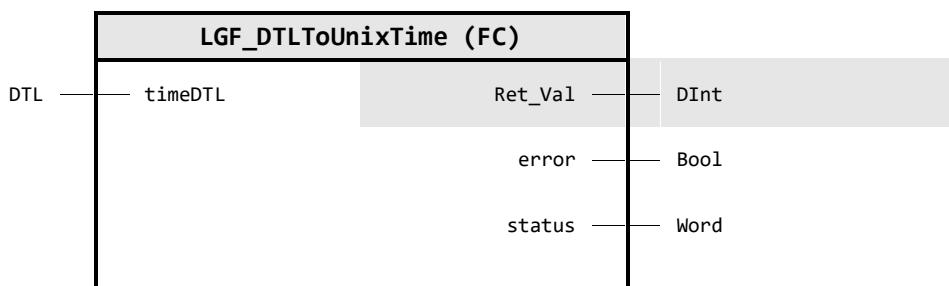
4.8.6 LGF_DTLToUnixTime (FC / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts the date and time of data type DTL to the UNIX time of data type DIInt. The timestamp is calculated in UTC. This means that the time zone is not considered. Only times after 01/01/1990 are permitted.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
timeDTL	DTL	Date and time as DTL to convert to UNIX time

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DIInt	Converted UNIX time
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8000	ERR_TIME_BEFORE_1990 Error: Input time is before 01/01/1990. The function does not support this conversion, because of internal used datatype
16#8001	ERR_DTL_INPUT_VALUE_INVALID Error: Input timestamp value not valid. The data type contains implausible data.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.10.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added
01.00.02 10.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Commands added and code refactoring Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 14.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support Improve data verification for input `timeDTL` for valid data

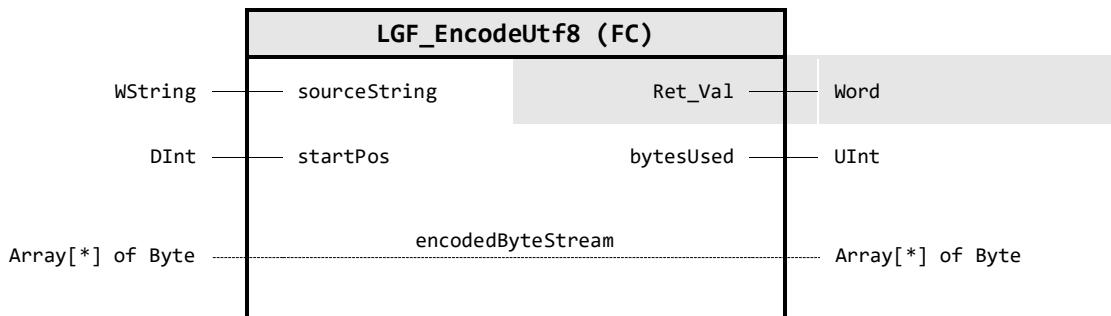
4.8.7 LGF_EncodeUtf8 (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Online Support

Short description

Encodes a WString into an UTF-8 encoded byte stream.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
sourceString	WString	Character that shall be converted to UTF-8
startPos	DInt	Position in encoded byte stream to start insert encoded WChars (Array lower bound is added)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FC, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification
bytesUsed	UInt	Number of Bytes converted. Ranges from 1 to 3.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
encodedByteS tream	Array[*] of Byte	UTF-8 conformant byte sequence. B0 stores first Byte, B1 second and B2 third Byte. B3 is not used

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: No error
16#8201	ERR_START_POS_OUTSIDE Error: Parameter `startPos` is outside array bounds
16#8202	ERR_COUNT_EXCEEDS_BOUNDS Error: Length of array reached

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2022-12-16	Siemens Online Support First released version

4.8.8 LGF_GpsDDToGps (FC / V3.0.2)

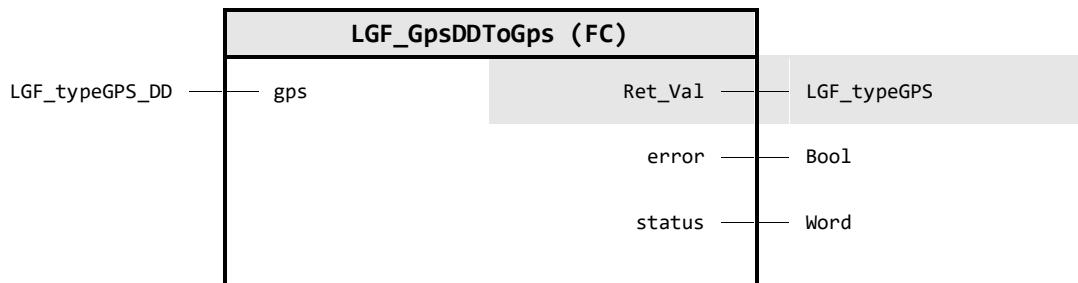
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a given GPS-DD data type (decimal degrees) into a GPS data type (direction, degrees, minutes, and seconds).

GPS decimal degree to GPS “native”.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
gps	LGF_typeGPS _DD	GPS-Data to be converted (decimal degrees), e.g. 52.520817 13.40945

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	LGF_typeGPS	Converted GPS-Data (direction, degrees, minutes, and seconds), e.g. N52° 31' 14.941" E13° 24' 34.020"
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8201	ERR_LATITUDE_VALUE Error: Latitude Value
16#8203	ERR_LONGITUDE_VALUE Error: Longitude Value

User defined datatype(s)**LGF_typeGPS_DD (UDT / V3.0.1)**

Datatype for GPS Coordinates in decimal degrees.

For latitude and longitude.

Datatype for a whole GPS Data set.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
latitude	Real	0.0	Degrees latitude with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), North = positive; South = negative) valid value range [-90.00000..90.00000]
longitude	Real	0.0	Degrees longitude in degrees with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), East = positive; West = negative) valid range [-180.0000..180.0000]

LGF_typeGPS (UDT / V3.0.1)

Datatype for GPS Coordinates Latitude and Longitude.

Child Datatypes in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction.

Datatype for a whole GPS Data set.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
latitude	LGF_typeGPS_DMS	---	Datatype for GPS Coordinates in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction. Can be used for latitude and as well for longitude. The Datatype is used e.g. in `LGF_typeGPS`.
dir	Char	"	Direction [N, S, E, W, n, s, e, w]
deg	UInt	0	Degrees, Latitude [-89..+89]; Longitude [-179..+179]
min	UInt	0	Minutes [0..+59]
sec	UInt	0	Seconds [0..+59]
longitude	LGF_typeGPS_DMS	---	Datatype for GPS Coordinates in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction. Can be used for latitude and as well for longitude. The Datatype is used e.g. in `LGF_typeGPS`.
dir	Char	"	Direction [N, S, E, W, n, s, e, w]
deg	UInt	0	Degrees, Latitude [-89..+89]; Longitude [-179..+179]
min	UInt	0	Minutes [0..+59]
sec	UInt	0	Seconds [0..+59]

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2019.09.11	SIMATIC Systems Support First released version
03.00.00 2019.04.23	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.02 20.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Fix `tempStatus` initialization Insert documentation

4.8.9 LGF_GpsToGpsDD (FC / V3.0.2)

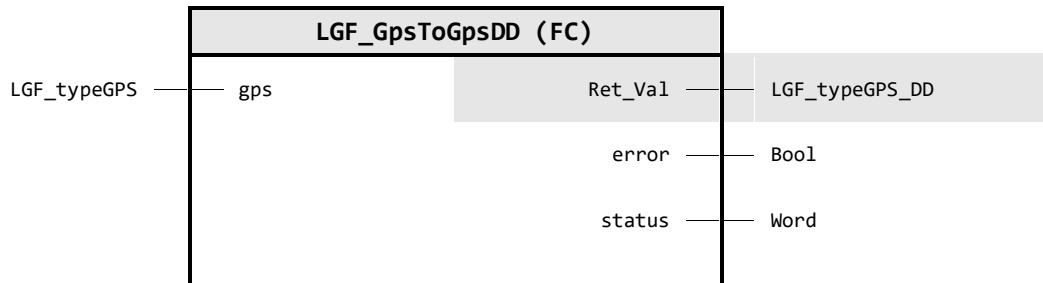
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a given GPS data type (format direction, degrees, minutes, and seconds) into a GPS-DD data type (decimal degrees).

GPS “native” to GPS decimal Degree.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
gps	LGF_typeGPS	GPS-Data to be converted (direction, degrees, minutes, and seconds), e.g. N52° 31' 14.941" E13° 24' 34.020"

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	LGF_typeGPS_DD	Converted GPS-Data (decimal degrees), e.g. 52.520817 13.40945
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_LATITUDE_DIRECTION Error: Latitude Direction
16#8201	ERR_LATITUDE_VALUE Error: Latitude Value
16#8202	ERR_LONGITUDE_DIRECTION Error: Longitude Direction
16#8203	ERR_LONGITUDE_VALUE Error: Longitude Value

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeGPS (UDT / V3.0.1)

Datatype for GPS Coordinates Latitude and Longitude.
 Child Datatypes in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction.
 Datatype for a whole GPS Data set.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
latitude	LGF_typeGPS_DMS	---	Datatype for GPS Coordinates in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction. Can be used for latitude and as well for longitude. The Datatype is used e.g. in `LGF_typeGPS`.
dir	Char	"	Direction [N, S, E, W, n, s, e, w]
deg	UInt	0	Degrees, Latitude [-89..+ 89]; Longitude [-179..+179]
min	UInt	0	Minutes [0..+59]
sec	UInt	0	Seconds [0..+59]
longitude	LGF_typeGPS_DMS	---	Datatype for GPS Coordinates in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction. Can be used for latitude and as well for longitude. The Datatype is used e.g. in `LGF_typeGPS`.
dir	Char	"	Direction [N, S, E, W, n, s, e, w]
deg	UInt	0	Degrees, Latitude [-89..+ 89]; Longitude [-179..+179]
min	UInt	0	Minutes [0..+59]
sec	UInt	0	Seconds [0..+59]

LGF_typeGPS_DD (UDT / V3.0.1)

Datatype for GPS Coordinates in decimal degrees.
 For latitude and longitude.
 Datatype for a whole GPS Data set.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
latitude	Real	0.0	Degrees latitude with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), North = positive; South = negative) valid value range [-90.00000..90.00000]
longitude	Real	0.0	Degrees longitude in degrees with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), East = positive; West = negative) valid range [-180.0000..180.0000]

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2019.09.11	SIMATIC Systems Support First released version
03.00.00 2019.04.23	Siemens Industry Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.02 20.01.2021	Simatic Systems Support Fix `tempStatus` initialization Insert documentation

4.8.10 LGF_GrayToBinary (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a gray coded value into a binary coded value.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
variableGray	DWord	Gray coded value to convert to binary value

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Binary value

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 28.10.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Name changed
01.00.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.05 11.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header, block parameters update and performance update Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

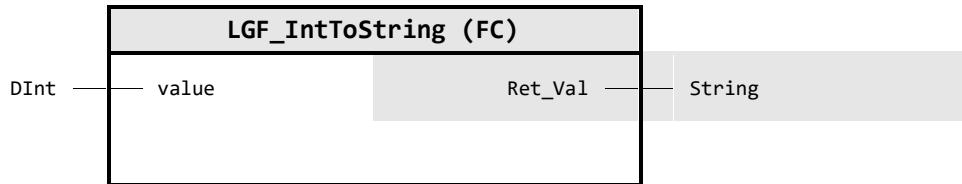
4.8.11 LGF_IntToString (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a variable of the data type `DInt` into a variable of the data type `String`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	DInt	Double-Integer value to convert

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	String	Converted value as string. Example: '+16927'

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 04.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.05 07.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update Program changed to VAL_STRG wrapper
01.00.06 30.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.8.12 LGF_JulianTimeToDTL (FC / V0.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

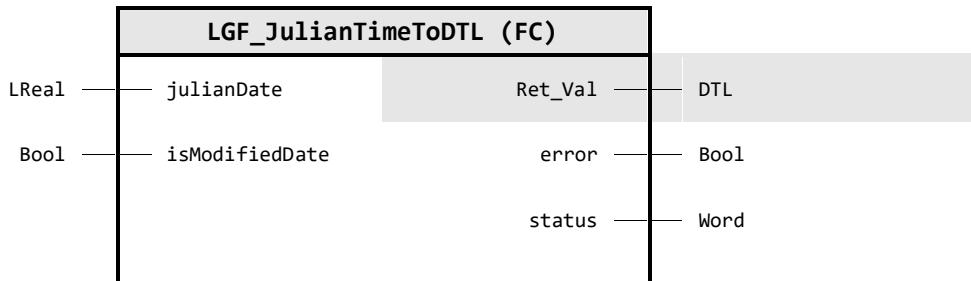
Short description

This function converts a given Julian Date (regular or modified) of data type LReal (Double) to a date and time of data type DTL.

The timestamp is calculated based on UTC. This means that the time zone is not considered.

Only times after 01/01/1990 are permitted.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
julianDate	LReal	Julian date to convert (standard or modified, depends on `isModifiedDate`)
isModifiedDate	Bool	TRUE: `julianDate` is the modified Julian date FALSE: `julianDate` is the regular Julian date

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DTL	Converted time (Date and time). In case of Error DTL default value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#6001	WARN_CONVERSION_LIMIT Warning: Julian date (julianDate) is exactly at the lower limit of 01.01.1990.
16#8000	ERR_TIME_BEFORE_1990 Error: Julian date `julianDate` is before 01/01/1990. The function does not support this conversion.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 14.04.2023	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version

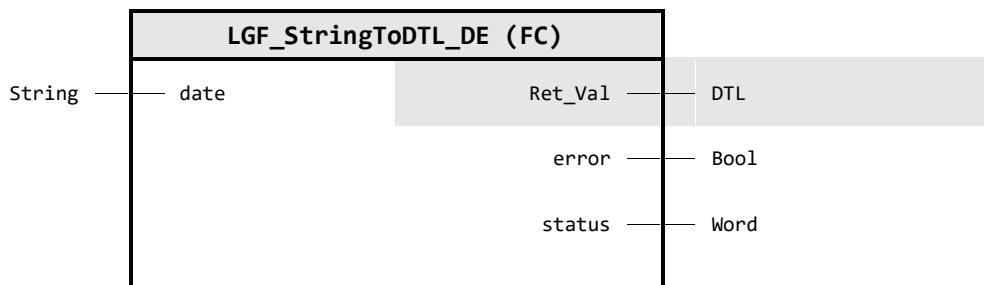
4.8.13 LGF_StringToDTL_DE (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a character string in the traditional format (DE) with date components into the data type DTL.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	String	Date as a character string according to the format. Example: `22-01-2019 14:07:57.696417000`.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DTL	The converted date and time in the format DTL
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CURRENT_JOBS Status: No current job processed
16#8201	ERR_FORMAT_YEAR Error: YEAR out of range of DTL - YEAR value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8202	ERR_FORMAT_MONTH Error: MONTH out of range of DTL - MONTH value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8203	ERR_FORMAT_DAY Error: DAY out of range of DTL - DAY value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8204	ERR_FORMAT_HOUR Error: HOUR out of range of DTL - HOUR value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8205	ERR_FORMAT_MINUTE Error: MINUTE out of range of DTL - MINUTE value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8206	ERR_FORMAT_SECOND Error: SECOND out of range of DTL - SECOND value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8207	ERR_FORMAT_NANOSECOND Error: NANOSECOND out of range of DTL - NANOSECOND value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)

Functional description

The block reads a date as a character string and converts it to the data type DTL. The individual date components in the character string are separated according to the traditional format (DE). The separator between the components in the character string is irrelevant.

Traditional format (DE):

outString	Format																												
	D	D	-	M	M	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	H	H	:	M	M	:	S	S	.	NS									
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 22.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support First released version Split from "LGF_StringToDTL" Correction of the weekday of DTL, comments added Add ENO handling, adjust comments in interface
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

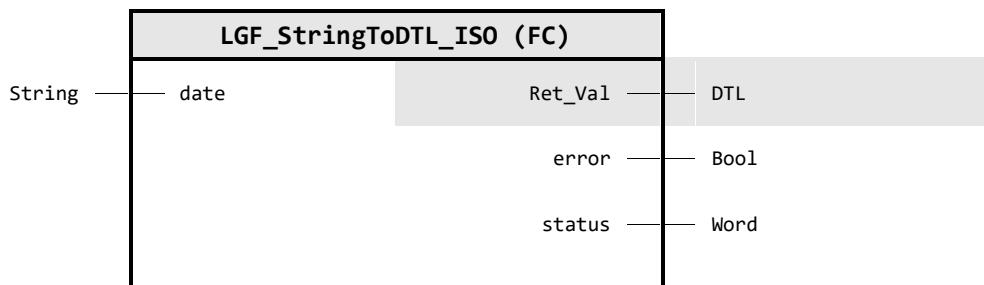
4.8.14 LGF_StringToDTL_ISO (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a character string in international format with date components into the data type DTL.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
date	String	Date as a character string according to the format. Example: `22-01-2019 14:07:57.696417000`.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DTL	The converted date and time in the format DTL
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_JOB Status: No current job processed
16#8201	ERR_FORMAT_YEAR Error: YEAR out of range of DTL - YEAR value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8202	ERR_FORMAT_MONTH Error: MONTH out of range of DTL - MONTH value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8203	ERR_FORMAT_DAY Error: DAY out of range of DTL - DAY value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8204	ERR_FORMAT_HOUR Error: HOUR out of range of DTL - HOUR value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8205	ERR_FORMAT_MINUTE Error: MINUTE out of range of DTL - MINUTE value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8206	ERR_FORMAT_SECOND Error: SECOND out of range of DTL - SECOND value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)
16#8207	ERR_FORMAT_NANOSECOND Error: NANOSECOND out of range of DTL - NANOSECOND value does not correspond to the format or specification (outside the value range of DTL)

Functional description

The block reads a date as a character string and converts it to the data type DTL. The individual date components in the character string are separated according to the international format. The separator between the components in the character string is irrelevant.

International format (ISO 8601):

outString	Format																												
	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	M	M	-	D	D		H	H	:	M	M	:	S	S	.	NS								
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 15.06.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.04 17.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Reworked from "LGF_StringToDTL" to "LGF_StringToDTL_ISO" Removed format and split into two blocks Bugfix - set weekday correctly Correction of the weekday of DTL, comments added Add ENO handling, adjust comments in interface
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

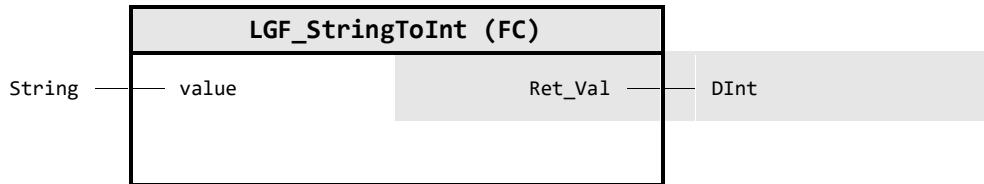
4.8.15 LGF_StringToInt (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a variable of data type `String` into a variable of data type `DInt`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	String	String value to be converted to Double-Integer. Example: '+16927'

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DInt	Converted Double-Integer value

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.01 12.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First released version
01.00.03 30.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation ENO handling done by STRG_VAL system function

4.8.16 LGF_StringToTaddr (FC / V3.0.1)

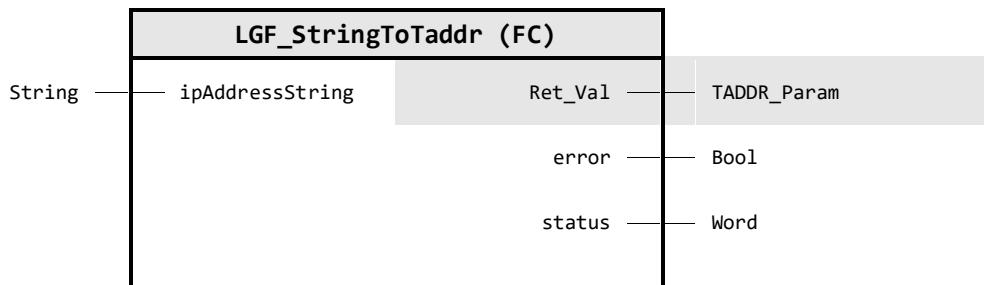
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The system data type `TADDR_Param` contains address information consisting of an IPV4 address and the port number.

The `LGF_StringToTaddr` function converts a variable of data type `String` to a `TADDR_Param` system data type variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
ipAddressString	String	IPV4 address string in the format of `192.168.1.200:55047` [Port number including colon `:` is optional]

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	<code>TADDR_Param</code>	IP-Address and Port number as `TADDR_Param` data type
error	<code>Bool</code>	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	<code>Word</code>	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8110	ERR_OCTET_WRONG_NUMBER_OF_CHAR Error: Wrong number / too many characters in the X'th octet of the IP address
16#8120	ERR_OCTET_STRING_IS_EMPTY Error: No number/ character in the X'th octet of the IP address is given - String is empty
16#8130	ERR_OCTET_EXCEEDS_MAX_IP_ADDRESS Error: Maximum possible number of IP address octet exceeded (255)
16#8150	ERR_PORT_WRONG_NUMBER_OF_CHAR Error: Wrong number / to many characters in string port conversion
16#8151	ERR_PORT_STRING_IS_EMPTY Error: No number/ character in the Port string is given - String is empty
16#8152	ERR_PORT_EXCEEDS_MAX_PORT Error: Maximum number of Port exceeded (65535)

Functional description

The function converts the IPV4 address with or without port number from data type `String` to `TADDR_Param`.

The string must be in the following form:

- without port number: `[0..255].[0..255].[0..255].[0..255]`
- with port number: `[0..255].[0..255].[0..255].[0..255]:[0..65535]`

Example:

- The standard string format for an IPV4 address without port number:
`192.168.11.11`
- The standard string format for an IPV4 address with port number:
`192.168.11.11:3294`

Note

If you do not specify a port number in the `ipAddressString` parameter, the `Ret_Val.REM_PORT_NR` parameter returns 0.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 30.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 10.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update
01.00.04 10.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring and performance improvements
01.00.06 14.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

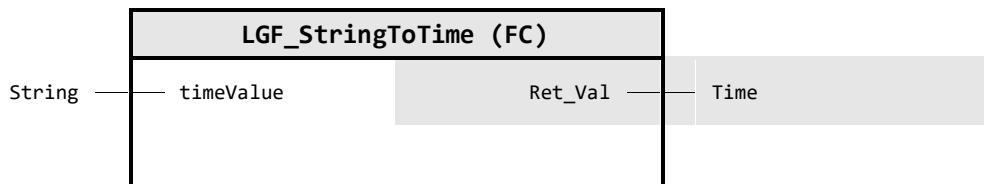
4.8.17 LGF_StringToTime (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The function converts a variable of the data type **String** into a variable of the system data type **Time**.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
timeValue	String	Time to be converted as string Example: `1D3H45M6S0MS`

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Time	Converted time value Example: `T#1D_3H_45M_6S`

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 02.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support First released version
01.00.01 09.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Further improvements and code optimization
01.00.02 30.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.8.18 LGF_TaddrToString (FC / V3.0.1)

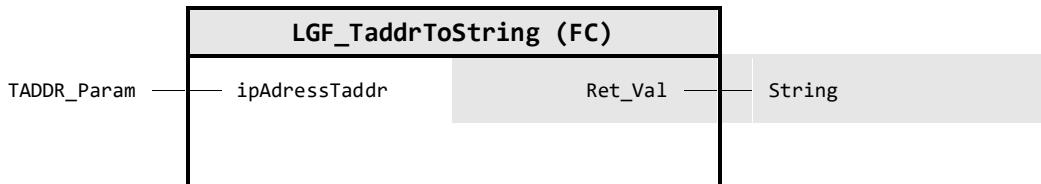
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The system data type `TADDR_Param` contains address information consisting of an IPV4 address and the port number.

The `LGF_TaddrToString` function converts a `TADDR_Param` system data type variable to a `String` data type variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
ipAddressTaddr	TADDR_Param	IP-Address and Port number to convert into string

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	String	IP-Address and Port number as string

Functional description

The function converts the IPV4 address with or without port number. The system data type `TADDR_Param` is a structured data type. This structure contains the variable `REM_PORT_NR`. If this variable is 0, no port is written to the parameter `Ret_Val`.

Example Result at `Ret_Val`:

- The standard string format for an IPV4 address without port number:
`192.168.11.11`
- The standard string format for an IPV4 address with port number:
`192.168.11.11:3294`

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 17.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update
01.00.04 10.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Refactoring of While to Do/While and constants inserted
01.00.05 30.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

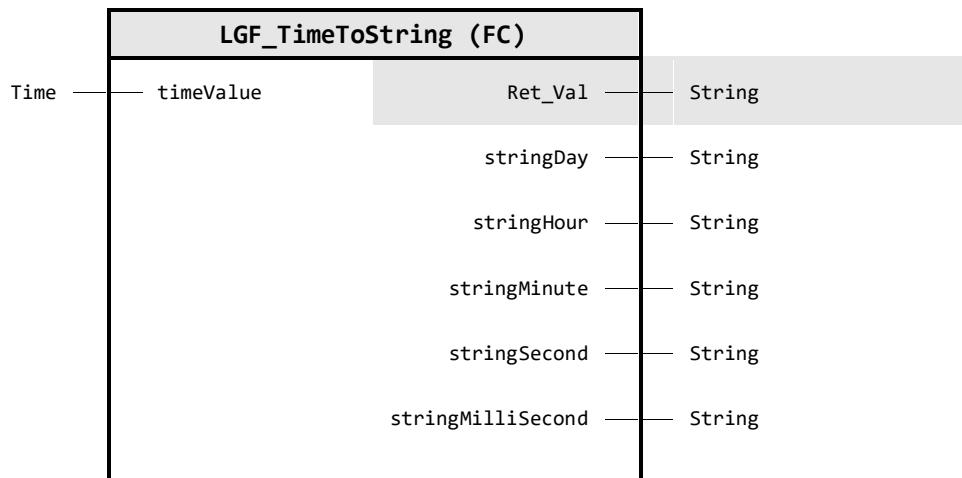
4.8.19 LGF_TimeToString (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts a variable of the system data type `Time` into a variable of the data type `String`.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
timeValue	Time	Time value to convert Example: `T#1D_3H_45M_6S`

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	String	Converted time as string. Example: `1D3H45M6S0MS`
stringDay	String	Converted day as string
stringHour	String	Converted hour as string
stringMinute	String	Converted minute as string
stringSecond	String	Converted second as string
stringMilliSecond	String	Converted millisecond as string

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 02.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added
01.00.05 09.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Further improvements minimization and commands added
01.00.06 30.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.8.20 LGF_UinxTimeToDTL (FC / V3.0.1)

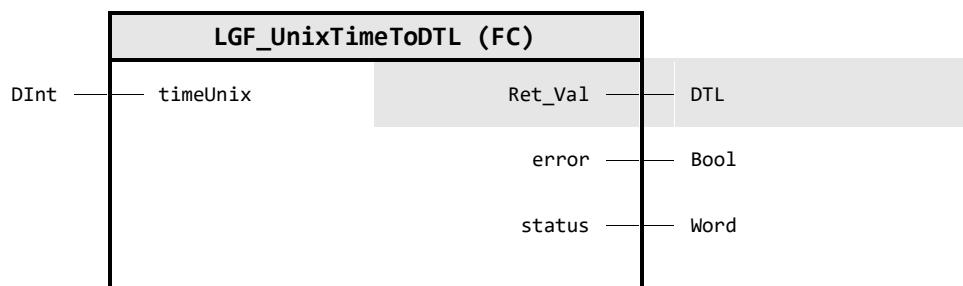
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function converts the Unix time of data type DInt to a date and time of data type DTL. The timestamp is calculated in UTC. This means that the time zone is not considered.

Only times after 01/01/1990 are permitted.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
timeUnix	DInt	UNIX time to convert

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DTL	Converted time (Date and time). In case of Error: 0 (error = true)
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#6001	WARN_CONVERSION_LIMIT Warning: UNIX time (timeUnix) is exactly at the lower limit of 01.01.1990.
16#8000	ERR_TIME_BEFORE_1990 Error: UNIX time (timeUnix) is before 01/01/1990. The function does not support this conversion.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.10.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 18.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added
01.00.02 10.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Commands added and code intention adjusted Add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 Harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 23.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.9 Converter operations / Binary types - Byte Swaping

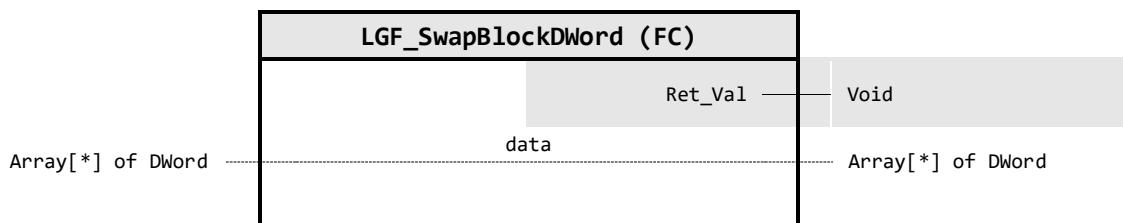
4.9.1 LGF_SwapBlockDWord (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

Adjusts/ switches the endianness of multibyte data typed values.
For this to achieve, a loop will iterate through the array elements and swap the bytes intrinsically.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
data	Array[*] of DWord	Contains the data values, which will be endianness adjusted

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 13-10-2021	ScheeO First released version

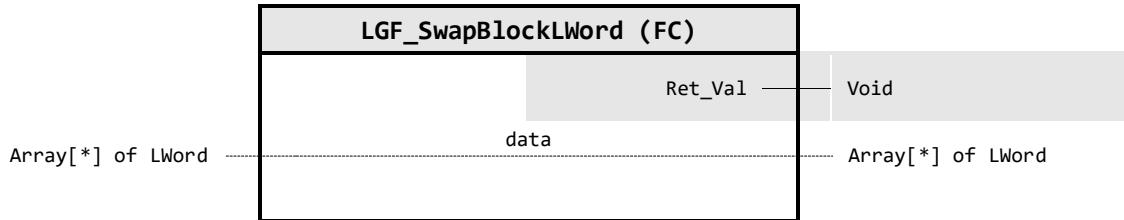
4.9.2 LGF_SwapBlockLWord (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

Adjusts/ switches the endianness of multibyte data typed values.
For this to achieve, a loop will iterate through the array elements and swap the bytes intrinsically.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
data	Array[*] of LWord	Contains the data values, which will be endianness adjusted

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 13-10-2021	ScheeO First released version

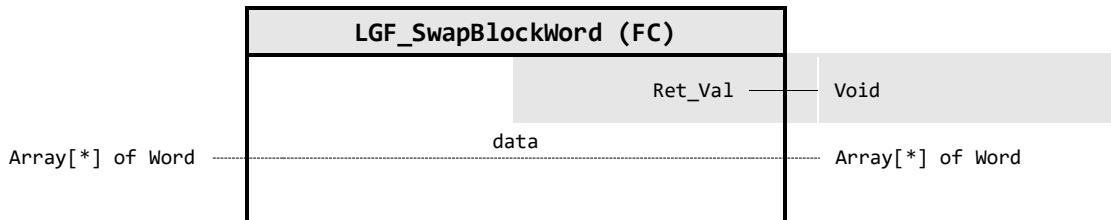
4.9.3 LGF_SwapBlockWord (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

Adjusts/ switches the endianness of multibyte data typed values.
For this to achieve, a loop will iterate through the array elements and swap the bytes intrinsically.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
data	Array[*] of Word	Contains the data values, which will be endianness adjusted

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 13-10-2021	ScheeO First released version

4.10 Converter operations / Binary types - Split and Merge

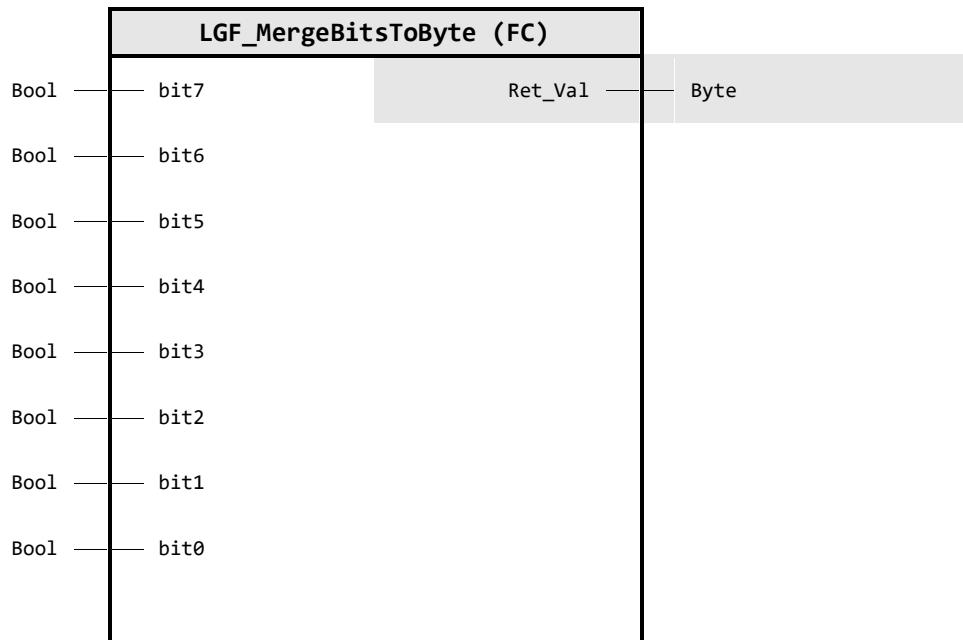
4.10.1 LGF_MergeBitsToByte (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function merge 8 Bits / 8 Boolean variables into one Byte variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
bit7	Bool	Input Bit 7 - MSB
bit6	Bool	Input Bit 6
bit5	Bool	Input Bit 5
bit4	Bool	Input Bit 4
bit3	Bool	Input Bit 3
bit2	Bool	Input Bit 2
bit1	Bool	Input Bit 1
bit0	Bool	Input Bit 0 - LSB

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Byte	Composite Bit sequence stored as Byte variable

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

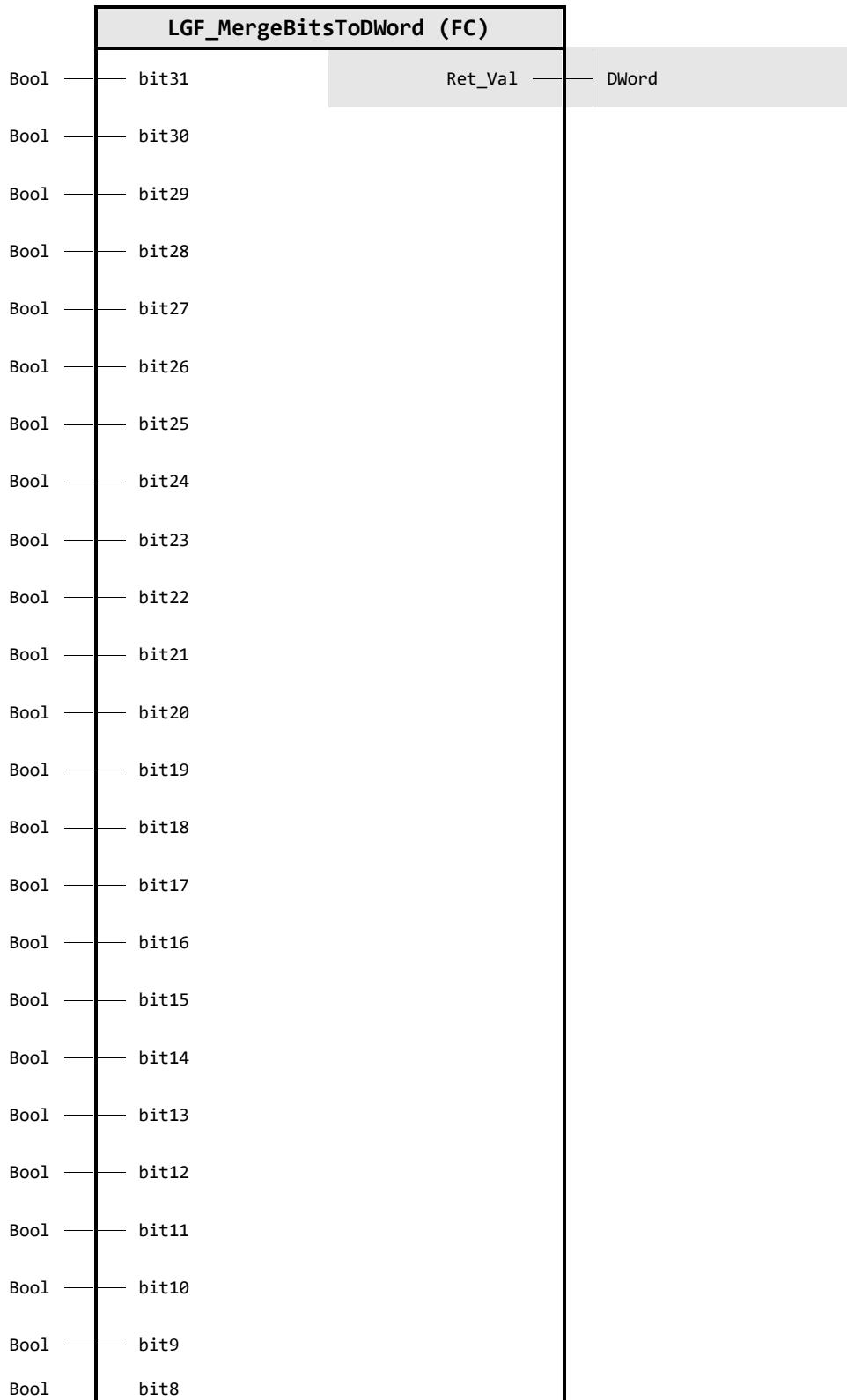
4.10.2 LGF_MergeBitsToDWord (FC / V3.0.1)

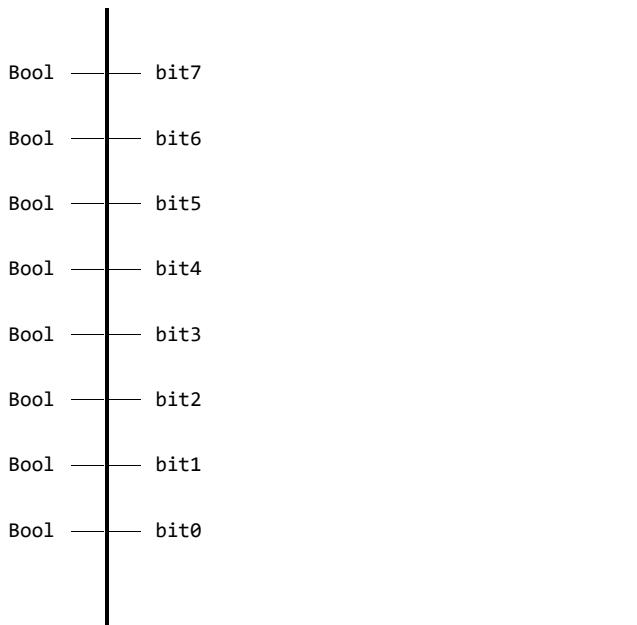
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function merge 32 Bits / 32 Boolean variables into one DWord variable.

Block Interface



**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Description
bit31	Bool	Input Bit 31 - MSB
bit30	Bool	Input Bit 30
bit29	Bool	Input Bit 29
bit28	Bool	Input Bit 28
bit27	Bool	Input Bit 27
bit26	Bool	Input Bit 26
bit25	Bool	Input Bit 25
bit24	Bool	Input Bit 24
bit23	Bool	Input Bit 23
bit22	Bool	Input Bit 22
bit21	Bool	Input Bit 21
bit20	Bool	Input Bit 20
bit19	Bool	Input Bit 19
bit18	Bool	Input Bit 18
bit17	Bool	Input Bit 17
bit16	Bool	Input Bit 16
bit15	Bool	Input Bit 15
bit14	Bool	Input Bit 14
bit13	Bool	Input Bit 13
bit12	Bool	Input Bit 12
bit11	Bool	Input Bit 11
bit10	Bool	Input Bit 10
bit9	Bool	Input Bit 9
bit8	Bool	Input Bit 8
bit7	Bool	Input Bit 7
bit6	Bool	Input Bit 6
bit5	Bool	Input Bit 5
bit4	Bool	Input Bit 4

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
bit3	Bool	Input Bit 3
bit2	Bool	Input Bit 2
bit1	Bool	Input Bit 1
bit0	Bool	Input Bit 0 - LSB

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Composite Bit sequence stored as DWord variable

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

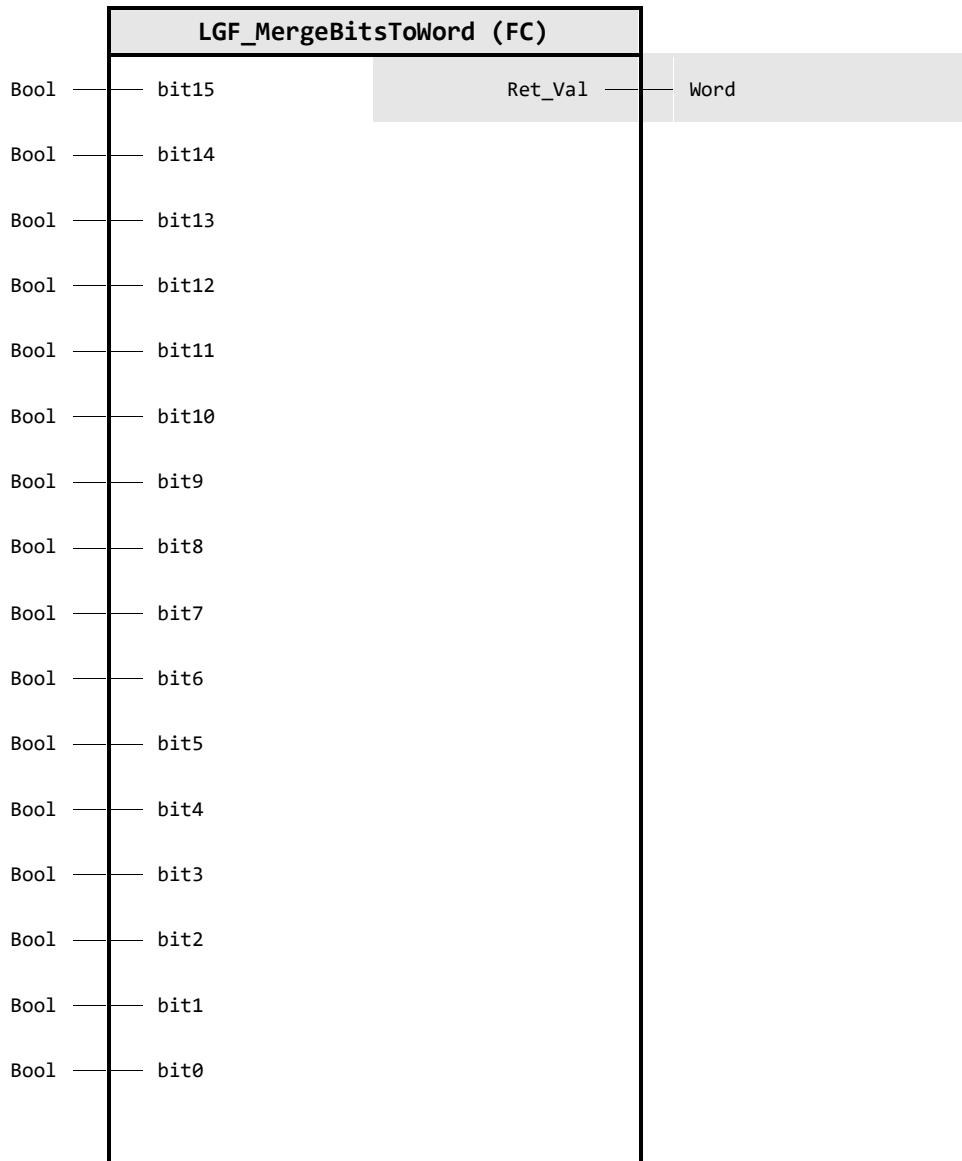
4.10.3 LGF_MergeBitsToWord (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function merge 16 Bits / 16 Boolean variables into one Word variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
bit15	Bool	Input Bit 15 - MSB
bit14	Bool	Input Bit 14
bit13	Bool	Input Bit 13
bit12	Bool	Input Bit 12
bit11	Bool	Input Bit 11
bit10	Bool	Input Bit 10
bit9	Bool	Input Bit 9

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
bit8	Bool	Input Bit 8
bit7	Bool	Input Bit 7
bit6	Bool	Input Bit 6
bit5	Bool	Input Bit 5
bit4	Bool	Input Bit 4
bit3	Bool	Input Bit 3
bit2	Bool	Input Bit 2
bit1	Bool	Input Bit 1
bit0	Bool	Input Bit 0 - LSB

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	Composite Bit sequence stored as Word variable

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 09.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 26.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header, style guide
01.00.04 30.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

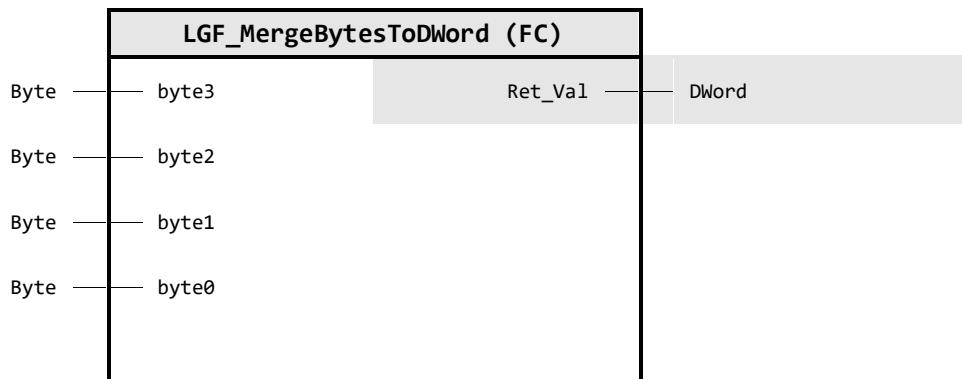
4.10.4 LGF_MergeBytesToDWord (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function merge 4 Byte variables into one DWord variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
byte3	Byte	Input Byte 3 - MSB
byte2	Byte	Input Byte 2
byte1	Byte	Input Byte 1
byte0	Byte	Input Byte 0 - LSB

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Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Composite Byte sequence stored as DWord variable

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

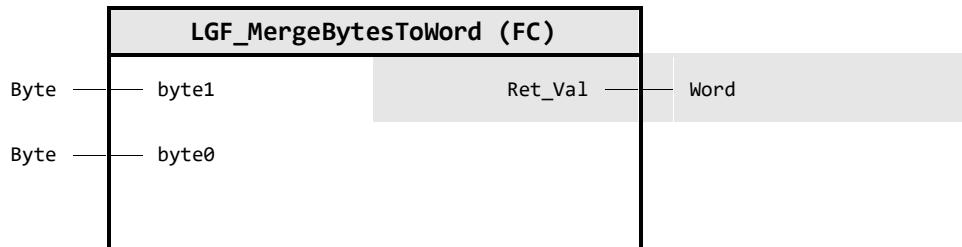
4.10.5 LGF_MergeBytesToWord (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function merge 2 Byte variables into one Word variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
byte1	Byte	Input Byte 1 - MSB
byte0	Byte	Input Byte 0 - LSB

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	Composite Byte sequence stored as Word variable

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

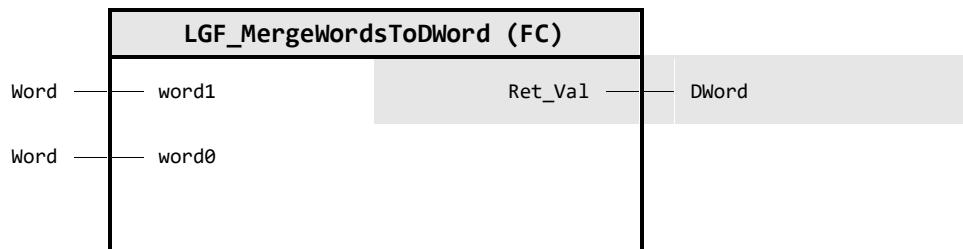
4.10.6 LGF_MergeWordsToDWord (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function merge 2 Word variables into one DWord variable.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
word1	Word	Input Word 1 - MSB
word0	Word	Input Word 0 - LSB

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DWord	Composite Word sequence stored as DWord variable

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

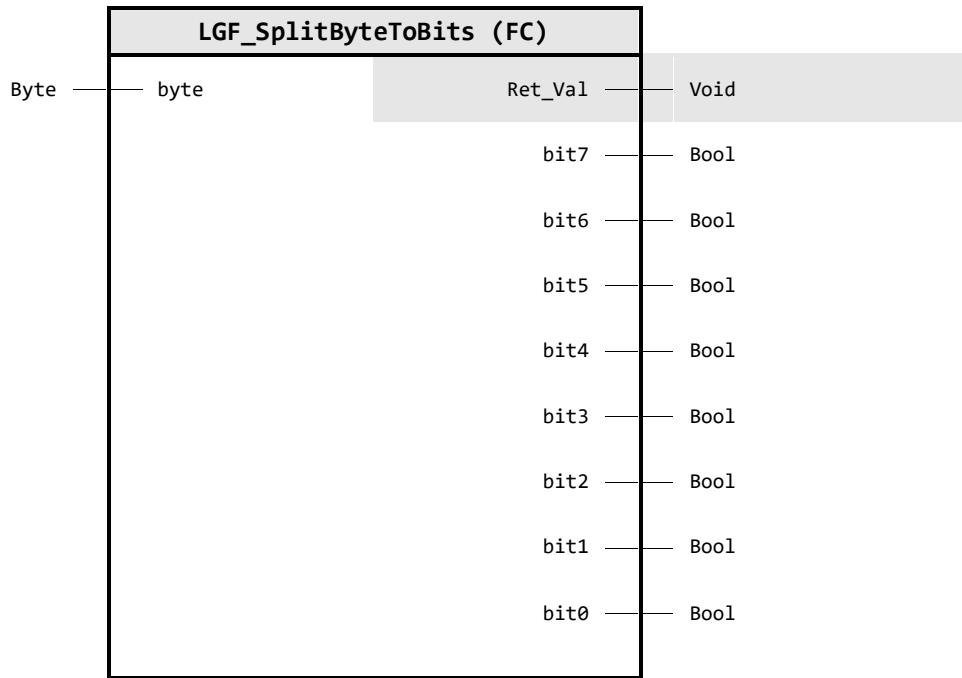
4.10.7 LGF_SplitByteToBits (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function splits a Byte variable into 8 Boolean / 8 Bit variables.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
byte	Byte	Bit sequence to be split

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
bit7	Bool	Output Bit 7 - MSB
bit6	Bool	Output Bit 6
bit5	Bool	Output Bit 5
bit4	Bool	Output Bit 4
bit3	Bool	Output Bit 3
bit2	Bool	Output Bit 2
bit1	Bool	Output Bit 1
bit0	Bool	Output Bit 0 - LSB

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

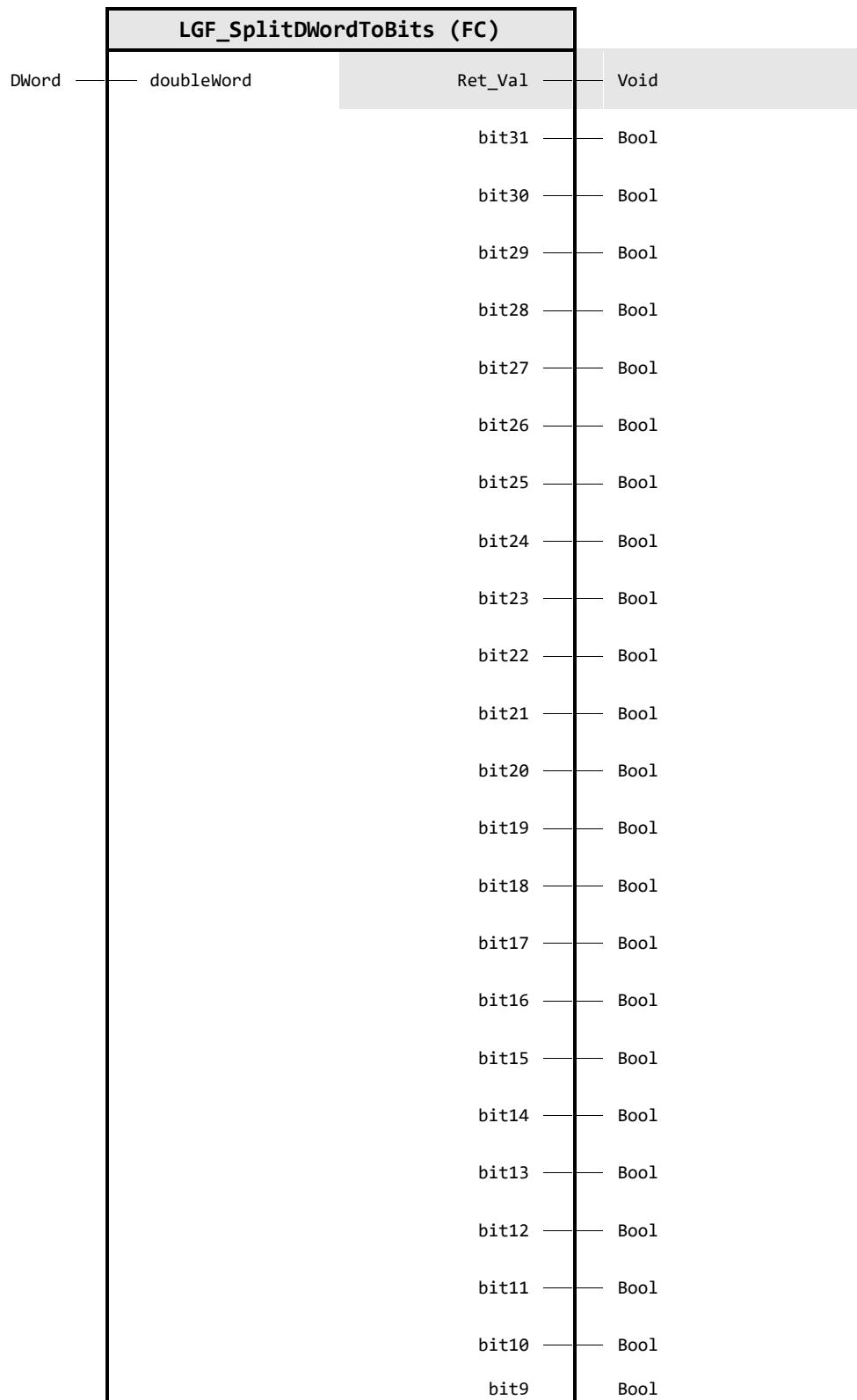
4.10.8 LGF_SplitDWordToBits (FC / V3.0.1)

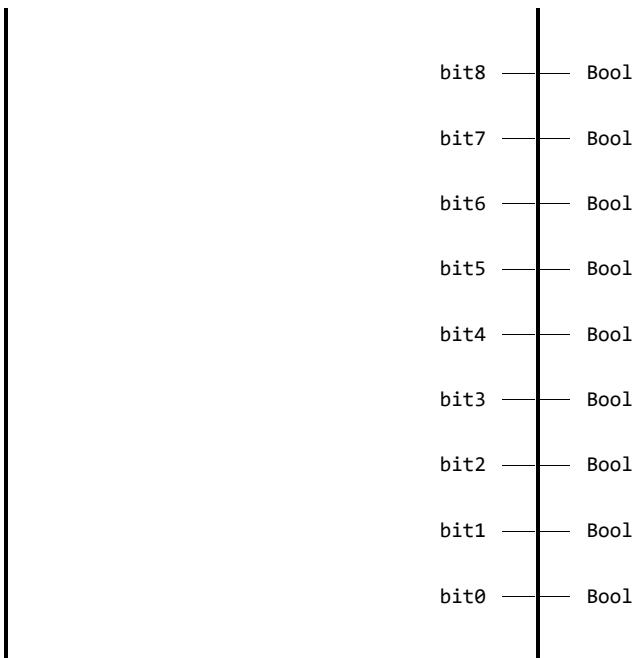
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function splits a DWord variable into 32 Boolean / 32 Bit variables.

Block Interface



**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Description
doubleWord	DWord	Bit sequence to be split

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
bit31	Bool	Output Bit 31 - MSB
bit30	Bool	Output Bit 30
bit29	Bool	Output Bit 29
bit28	Bool	Output Bit 28
bit27	Bool	Output Bit 27
bit26	Bool	Output Bit 26
bit25	Bool	Output Bit 25
bit24	Bool	Output Bit 24
bit23	Bool	Output Bit 23
bit22	Bool	Output Bit 22
bit21	Bool	Output Bit 21
bit20	Bool	Output Bit 20
bit19	Bool	Output Bit 19
bit18	Bool	Output Bit 18
bit17	Bool	Output Bit 17
bit16	Bool	Output Bit 16
bit15	Bool	Output Bit 15
bit14	Bool	Output Bit 14
bit13	Bool	Output Bit 13
bit12	Bool	Output Bit 12
bit11	Bool	Output Bit 11
bit10	Bool	Output Bit 10

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
bit9	Bool	Output Bit 9
bit8	Bool	Output Bit 8
bit7	Bool	Output Bit 7
bit6	Bool	Output Bit 6
bit5	Bool	Output Bit 5
bit4	Bool	Output Bit 4
bit3	Bool	Output Bit 3
bit2	Bool	Output Bit 2
bit1	Bool	Output Bit 1
bit0	Bool	Output Bit 0 - LSB

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

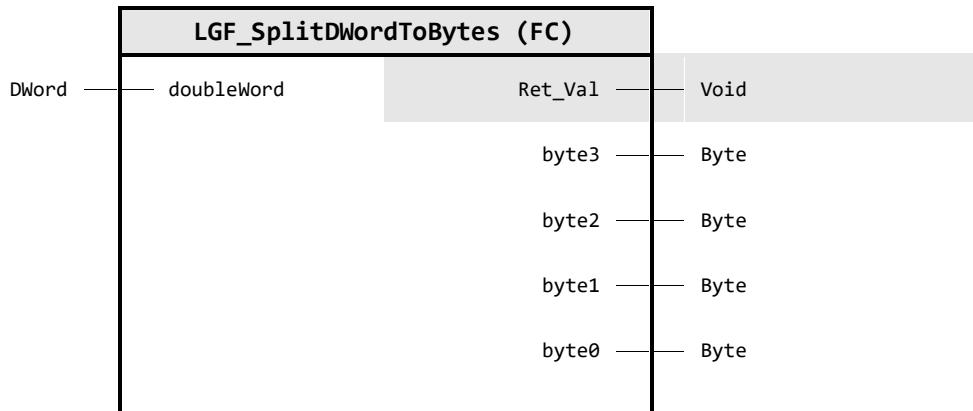
4.10.9 LGF_SplitDWordToBytes (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function splits a DWord variable into 4 Byte variables.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
doubleWord	DWord	Bit sequence to be split

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
byte3	Byte	Output Byte 3 - MSB
byte2	Byte	Output Byte 2
byte1	Byte	Output Byte 1
byte0	Byte	Output Byte 0 - LSB

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

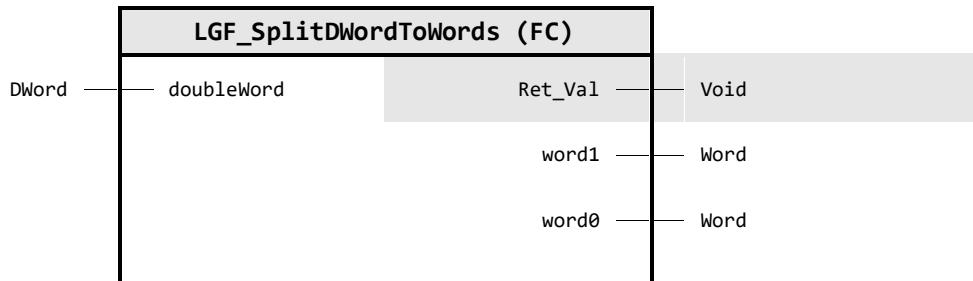
4.10.10 LGF_SplitDWordToWords (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function splits a DWord variable into 2 Word variables.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
doubleWord	DWord	Bit sequence to be split

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
word1	Word	Output Word 1 - MSW
word0	Word	Output Word 0 - LSW

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

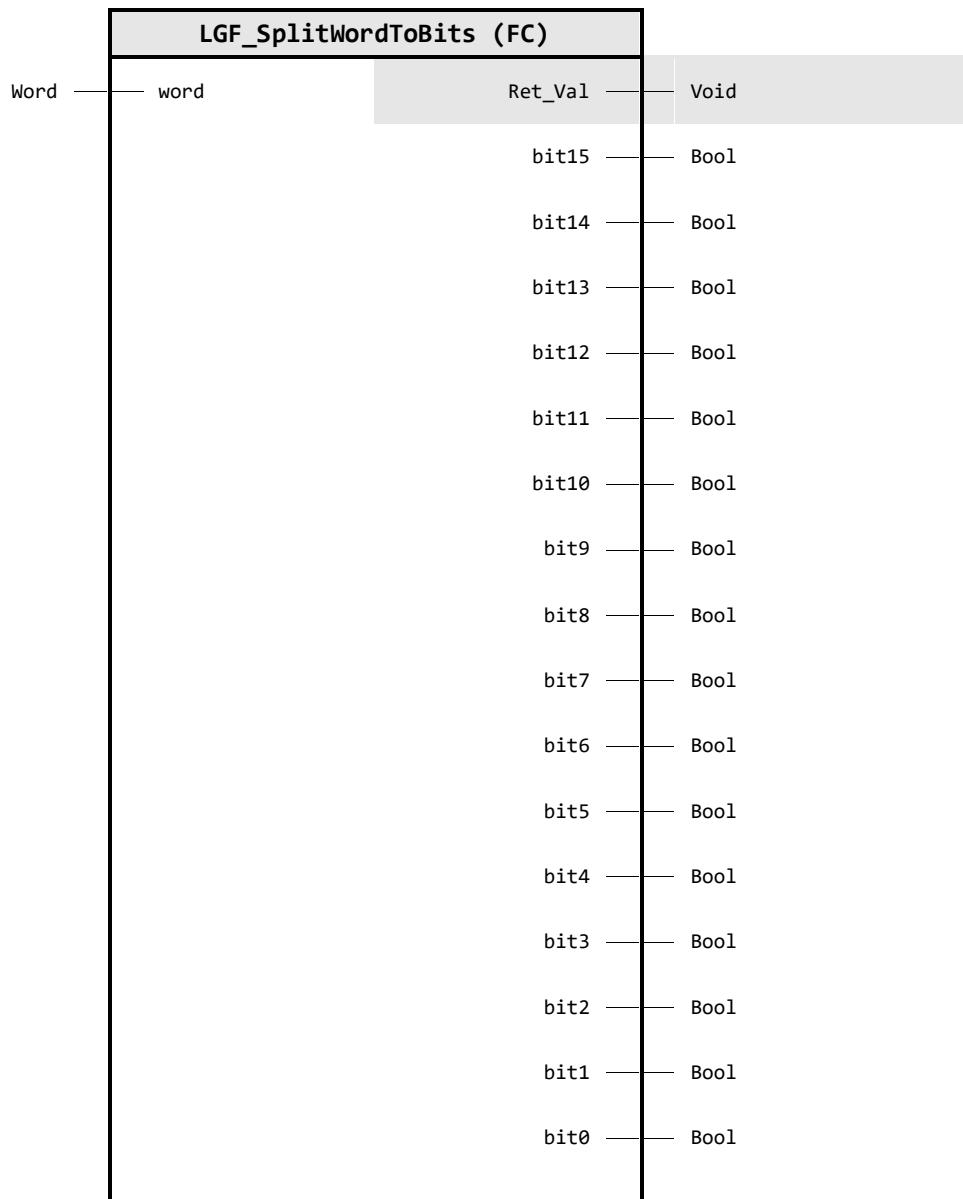
4.10.11 LGF_SplitWordToBits (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function splits a Word variable into 16 Boolean / 16 Bit variables.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
word	Word	Bit sequence to be split

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
bit15	Bool	Output Bit 15 - MSB

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
bit14	Bool	Output Bit 14
bit13	Bool	Output Bit 13
bit12	Bool	Output Bit 12
bit11	Bool	Output Bit 11
bit10	Bool	Output Bit 10
bit9	Bool	Output Bit 9
bit8	Bool	Output Bit 8
bit7	Bool	Output Bit 7
bit6	Bool	Output Bit 6
bit5	Bool	Output Bit 5
bit4	Bool	Output Bit 4
bit3	Bool	Output Bit 3
bit2	Bool	Output Bit 2
bit1	Bool	Output Bit 1
bit0	Bool	Output Bit 0 - LSB

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 09.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 26.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support Standard header, style guide
01.00.04 30.07.2019	Simatic Systems Support add ENO handling
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

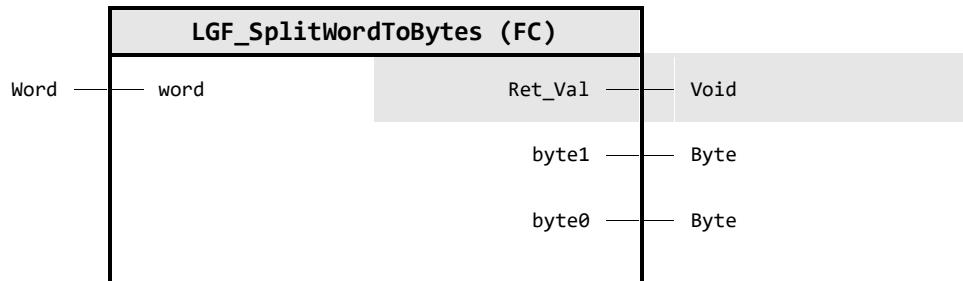
4.10.12 LGF_SplitWordToBytes (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function splits a Word variable into 2 Byte variables.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
word	Word	Bit sequence to be split

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
byte1	Byte	Output Byte 1 - MSB
byte0	Byte	Output Byte 0 - LSB

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.11 Converter operations / String Operations

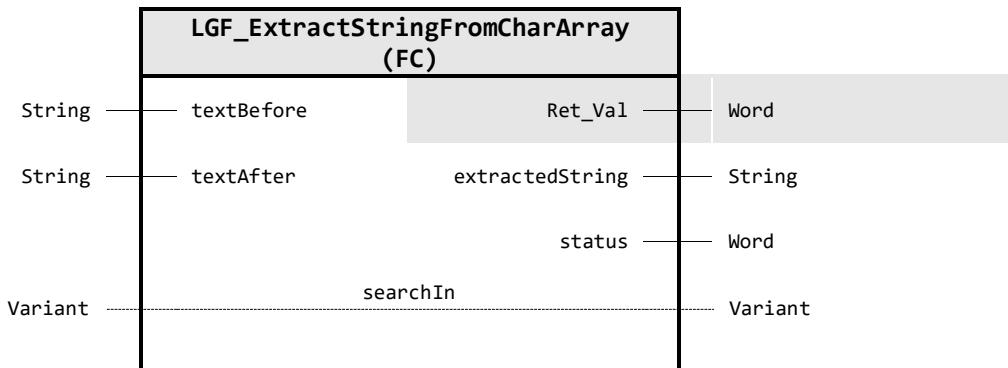
4.11.1 LGF_ExtractStringFromCharArray (FC / V1.1.0)

Author: Siemens Online Support

Short description

The function extracts a String specified by a text before and after from an array of characters.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
textBefore	String	Text in front of the characters which has to be extracted
textAfter	String	Text behind the characters which has to be extracted

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
extractedString	String	Extracted string
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
searchIn	Variant	Array of Character or Byte to search in

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_TEXT_FOUND Successful, start text and end text were found
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: No array of Char or Byte is present at the input `searchIn`
16#9001	WARNING_ONLY_START Unsuccessful, only start text was found, extracted String is filled with characters after start text

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#9002	WARNING NOTHING FOUND Unsuccessful, neither text was found

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 01.04.2019	Siemens Online Support First released version (LHttp)
01.01.00 10.06.2022	Siemens Online Support Adaption and integration into LGF

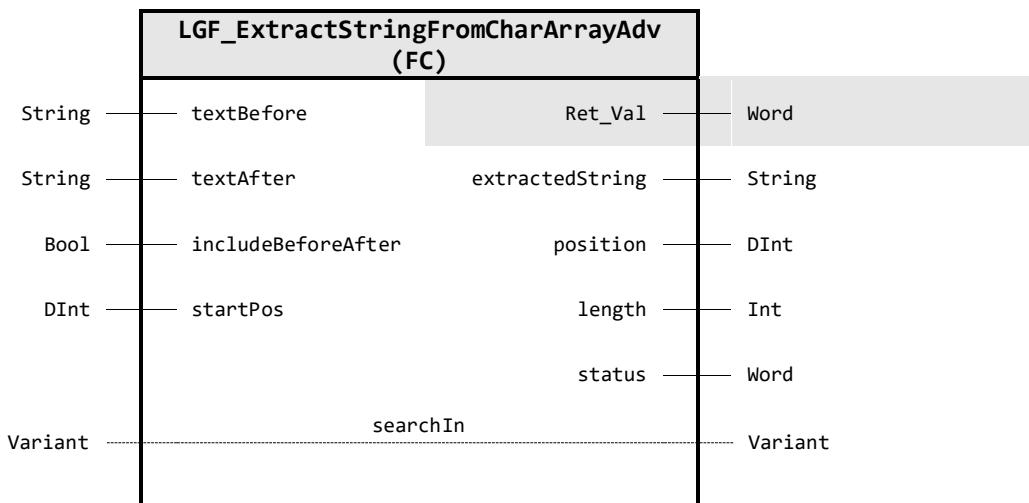
4.11.2 LGF_ExtractStringFromArrayAdv (FC / V1.1.0)

Author: Siemens Online Support

Short description

The function extracts a String specified by a text before and after from an array of characters with extended options.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
textBefore	String	Text in front of the characters which has to be extracted
textAfter	String	Text behind the characters which has to be extracted
includeBefore After	Bool	TRUE: `textBefore` and `textAfter` are included in the extracted string
startPos	DInt	Position within the array to start search from (index zero based)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Word	Return value: 16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
extractedString	String	Extracted string
position	DInt	Position (index) within the array where text begins (index zero based)
length	Int	Length of text that was extracted
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
searchIn	Variant	Array of Character or Byte to search in

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_TEXT_FOUND Successful, start text and end text were found
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: No array of Char or Byte is present at the input `searchIn`
16#9001	WARNING_ONLY_START Unsuccessful, only start text was found, extracted String is filled with characters after start text
16#9002	WARNING_NOTHING_FOUND Unsuccessful, neither text was found

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 01.04.2019	Siemens Online Support First released version (LHttp)
01.01.00 10.06.2022	Siemens Online Support Adaption and integration into LGF

4.11.3 LGF_FindStringInCharArray (FC / V1.1.0)

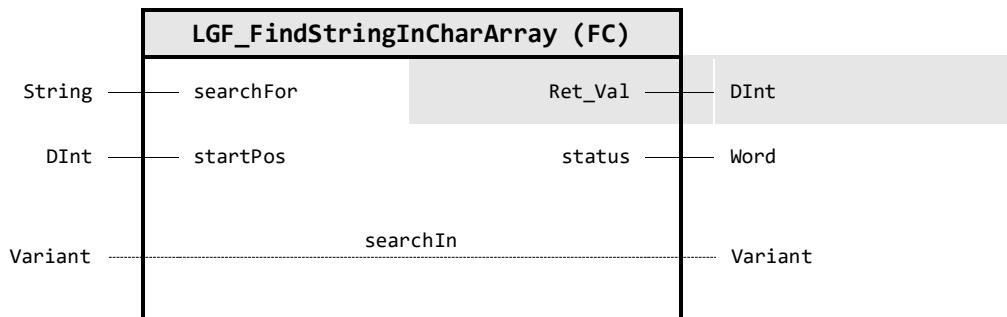
Author: Siemens Online Support

Short description

The function searches for a specified String within an array of characters.

Returning the position of the String in the Array, if the string is not found the return value is -1.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
searchFor	String	Text that is searched for
startPos	DIInt	Position within the array to start search from (index zero based)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	DIInt	Position (index) of the first character of the text that is searched for within the input array (index zero based). Return '-1' if nothing found.
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
searchIn	Variant	Array of Character or Byte to search in

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NO_ARRAY Error: No array of Char or Byte is present at the input 'searchIn'

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 01.04.2019	Siemens Online Support First released version (LHttp)
01.01.00 10.06.2022	Siemens Online Support Adaption and integration into LGF

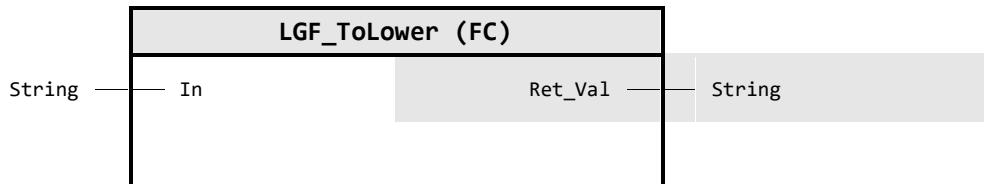
4.11.4 LGF_ToLower (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Online Support

Short description

This function converts the capital letters of a string into their lower case equivalents.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
In	String	String input

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	String	Resulting string, after the conversion

Functional description

The conversion of a string to lower case is replacing upper case characters with their lower case counterparts. Within the ASCII table the upper case characters are at a lower index to their lower case counter parts. The offset is 32 (20hex) e.g. ASCII for 'a' is 97 (61 hex) the ASCII code for 'A' is 65 (41 hex).

That means the conversion is simply an addition of 32 (20hex) to the ASCII code in question. ASCII codes which are between 'A' and 'Z' are going to be replaced.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 10.03.2023	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version

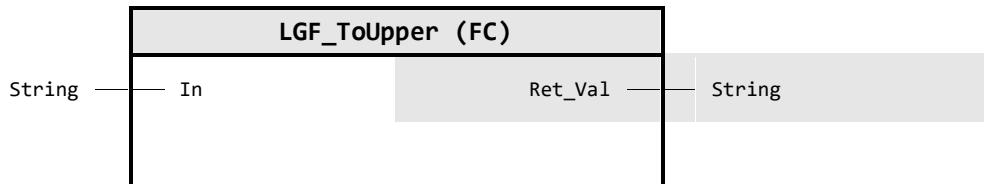
4.11.5 LGF_ToUpper (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Online Support

Short description

This function converts the lowercase letters of a string into their capital equivalents.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
In	String	String input

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	String	Resulting string, after the conversion

Functional description

The conversion of a string to upper case is replacing lowerer case characters with their upper case counterparts. Within the ASCII table the upper case characters are at a lower index to their lower case counter parts. The offset is 32 (20hex) e.g. ASCII for 'a' is 97 (61 hex) the ASCII code for 'A' is 65 (41 hex).

That means the conversion is simply a subtraction of 32 (20hex) from the ASCII code in question. ASCII codes which are between 'a' and 'z' are going to be replaced.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 10.03.2023	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version

4.12 Converter operations / Temperature

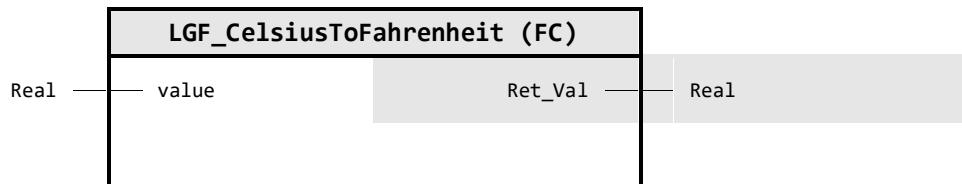
4.12.1 LGF_CelsiusToFahrenheit (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Celsius to °Fahrenheit.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Celsius

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Fahrenheit

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.12.2 LGF_CelsiusToKelvin (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Celsius to °Kelvin.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Celsius

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Kelvin

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

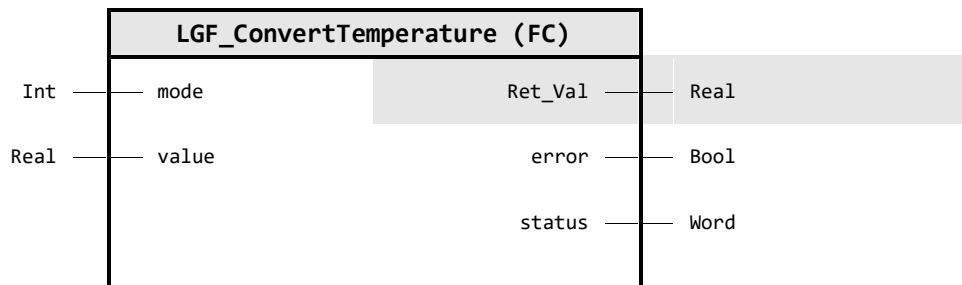
4.12.3 LGF_ConvertTemperature (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value from one into another unit by using an appropriate given mode parameter.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
mode	Int	1: Celsius to Fahrenheit, 2: Fahrenheit to Celsius, 3: Celsius to Kelvin, 4: Kelvin to Celsius, 5: Fahrenheit to Kelvin, 6: Kelvin in Fahrenheit, 7: Rankine to Kelvin, 8: Kelvin to Rankine
value	Real	Temperature value to be converted

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature result
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8200	ERR_WRONG_MODE Error: Incorrect mode on input "mode", see description of the input parameters

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 16.12.2018	Simatic Systems Support Rename from "LGF_TemperatureConvert" to "LGF_ConvertTemperature" to start with the verb include the Rankine conversion Code refactoring, regions, commands and constants
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

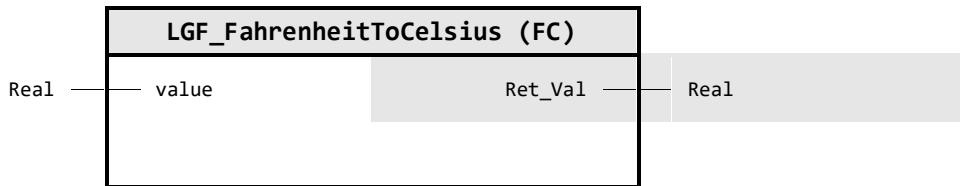
4.12.4 LGF_FahrenheitToCelsius (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Fahrenheit to °Celsius.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Fahrenheit

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Celsius

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.12.5 LGF_FahrenheitToKelvin (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Fahrenheit to °Kelvin.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Fahrenheit

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Kelvin

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

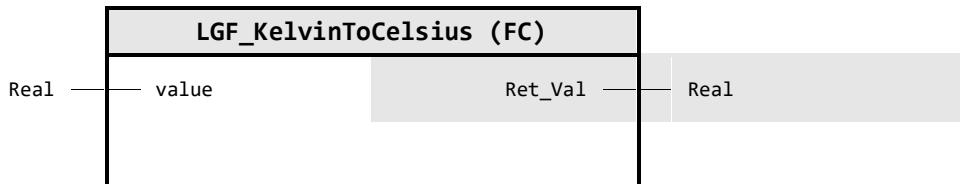
4.12.6 LGF_KelvinToCelsius (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Kelvin to °Celsius.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Kelvin

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Celsius

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

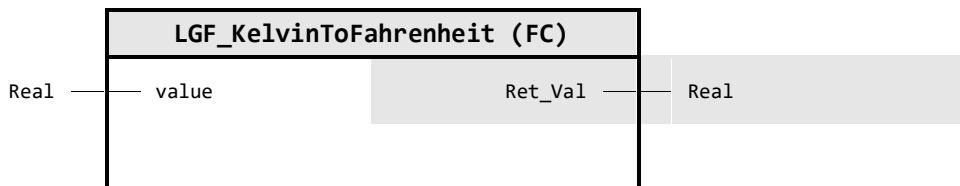
4.12.7 LGF_KelvinToFahrenheit (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Kelvin to °Fahrenheit.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Kelvin

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Fahrenheit

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.12.8 LGF_KelvinToRankine (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Kelvin to °Rankine.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Kelvin

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Rankine

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.12.9 LGF_RankineToKelvin (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

This function converts a temperature value - from °Rankine to °Kelvin.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Temperature to be converted in °Rankine

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Real	Converted temperature in °Kelvin

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 20.06.2019	Simatic Systems Support First release
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.13 Signal generators

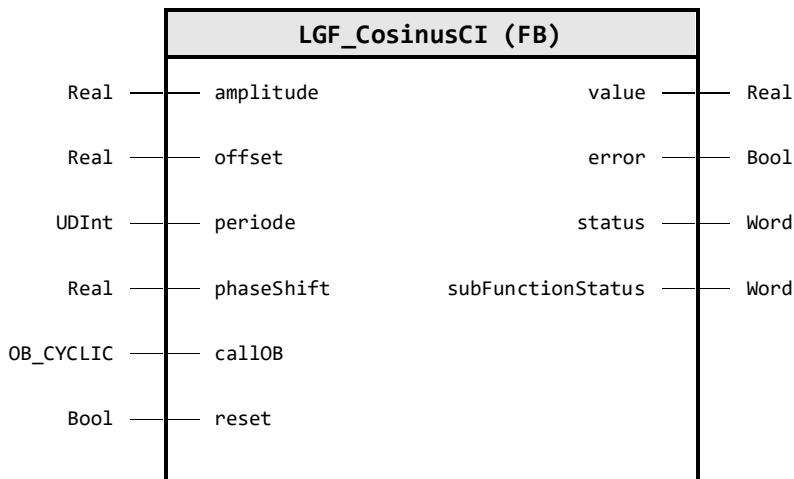
4.13.1 LGF_CosinusCI (FB / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This function generates a cosinusoidal signal profile. For this it uses the time interval of the calling Cyclic Interrupt OB.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
amplitude	Real	1.0	Amplitude of the signal profile.
offset	Real	0.0	Offset of the signal profile in the Y-direction.
periode	UDInt	1000	Period duration of the signal profile in [ms]
phaseShift	Real	0.0	Phase offset in [ms]
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling cyclic interrupt OB
reset	Bool	FALSE	Reset of the signal profile.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Current value of the cosinusoidal signal.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8601	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

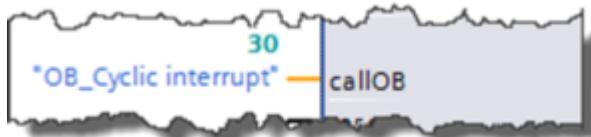
Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block calculates the values for a cosinusoidal signal profile, which is output to the output parameter `value`.

The `amplitude`, the `offset` in the Y-direction, the `period` (in `ms`) and the `phase shift` (in `ms`) can be set at the input parameters.

The input parameter `reset` resets the signal profile. At the `value` output parameter, the value `0` is output as long as `reset` is set to `TRUE`.

The block must be called in a cyclic interrupt OB. The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined in the FB with the command `QRY_CINT`. For this, the constant name of the calling cyclic interrupt OB must be interconnected at the input parameter `callOB`.



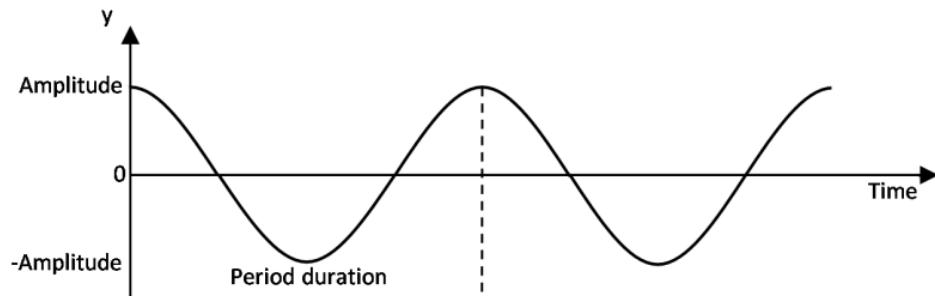
The number of calculated values of the signal profile per period duration is calculated as follows:

$$\text{QuantityValues} = \frac{\text{Periodduration}}{\text{TimeintervakCyclicinterruptOB}}$$

Note To obtain a continuous signal profile of the curve, the time interval of the cyclic interrupt OB should not be selected too large depending on the period duration.

4 Program blocks

The Figure below shows the signal profile of the calculated values.



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 26.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added phase shift availability added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 15.12.2023	Simatic Systems Support Fix calculation of 'phaseShift'

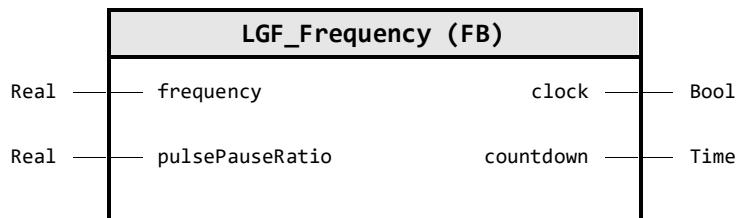
4.13.2 LGF_Frequency (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This function generates a signal that changes between the values FALSE and TRUE depending on a defined frequency and a pulse pause ratio.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
frequency	Real	0.0	Clock frequency in Hz.
pulsePauseRatio	Real	1.0	Pulse pause ratio (standard: 1.0 corresponds to 1:1).

Output parameter

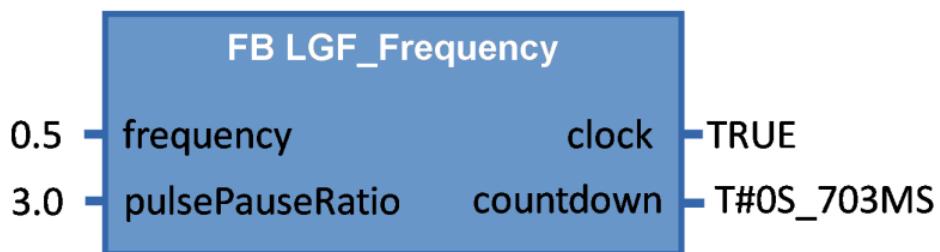
Identifier	Data type	Description
clock	Bool	Output changes with defined frequency.
countdown	Time	Remaining time of the current `clock` state.

Functional description

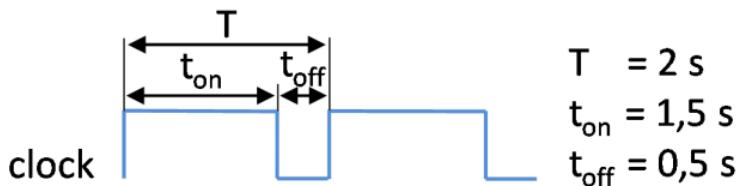
The `clock` output is a Boolean value that toggles at the desired frequency. The `pulsePauseRatio` input is used to set the pulse pause ratio.

The output `countdown` outputs the remaining time of the current state of `clock`.

If the desired frequency or pulse pause ratio is less than or equal to 0.0, the output `clock` = FALSE and `countdown` = 0s.

Example

$$pulsePauseRatio = \frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} = \frac{3}{1}$$

**Note**

The **clock** of the FB LGF_Frequency depends on the cycle time of the OB Main. To increase the accuracy, the FB can also be called in a cyclic interrupt OB with a low time interval.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.01.00 25.05.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support New function: pulse pause ratio
01.01.01 26.05.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support Add comments
01.01.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.01.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.01.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.07 20.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

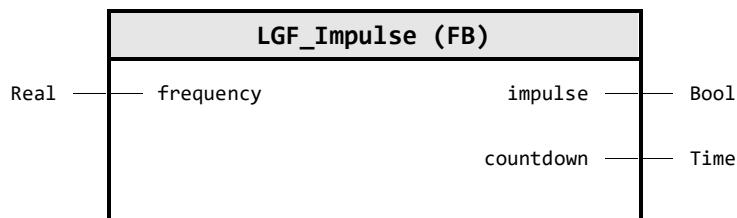
4.13.3 LGF_Impulse (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This function generates pulses at a given frequency. The pulse is always present for one (control) cycle.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
frequency	Real	0.0	Clock frequency in Hz

Output parameter

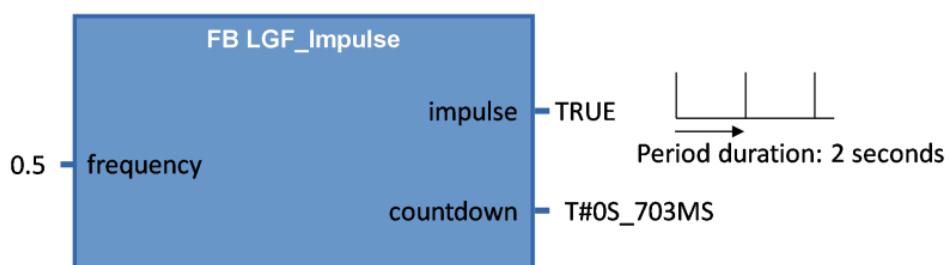
Identifier	Data type	Description
impulse	Bool	Impulse signal output
countdown	Time	Time until next pulse

Functional description

The function generates pulses at the output `impulse` with the frequency `frequency`.

The block always begins with a pulse and sets the next pulse after the period that has elapsed.

Example



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.01.01 16.06.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support LGF_Impulse calls new LGF_Frequency V1.1.1
01.01.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.02.00 02.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Code optimization: no call of LGF_Frequency Fix at output "countdown"
01.02.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.02.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.02.04 20.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

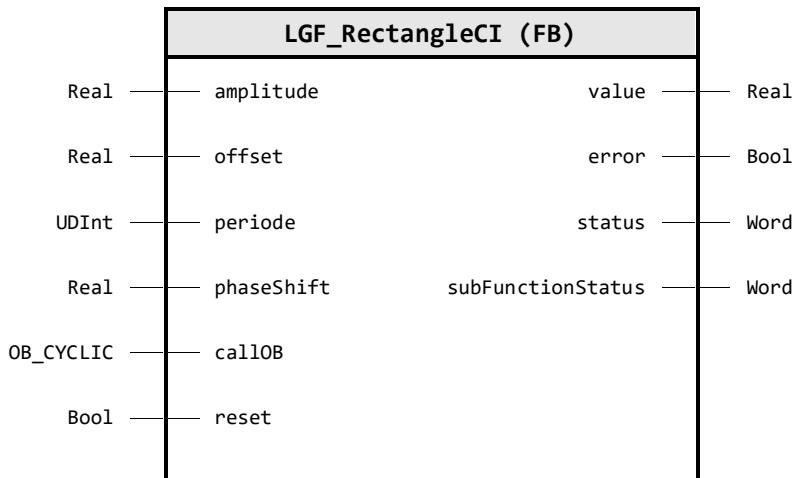
4.13.4 LGF_RectangleCI (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This function generates a rectangular signal profile. For this it uses the time interval of the calling Cyclic Interrupt OB.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
amplitude	Real	1.0	Amplitude of the signal profile.
offset	Real	0.0	Offset of the signal profile in the Y-direction.
periode	UDInt	1000	Period duration of the signal profile in [ms]
phaseShift	Real	0.0	Phase offset in [ms]
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling cyclic interrupt OB
reset	Bool	FALSE	Reset of the signal profile.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Current value of the rectangular signal.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#FFFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.
16#8601	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

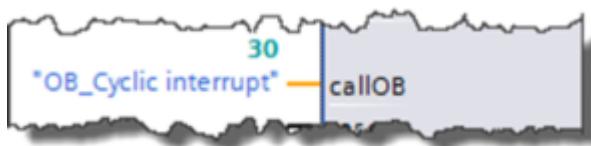
Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block calculates the values for a rectangular signal profile, which is output to the output parameter `value`.

The `amplitude`, the `offset` in the Y-direction, the `period`, and the `phase shift` can be set at the input parameters.

The input parameter `reset` resets the signal profile. At the `value` output parameter, the value `0` is output as long as `reset` is set to `TRUE`.

The block must be called in a cyclic interrupt OB. The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined in the FB with the command `QRY_CINT`. For this, the constant name of the calling cyclic interrupt OB must be interconnected at the input parameter `callOB`.



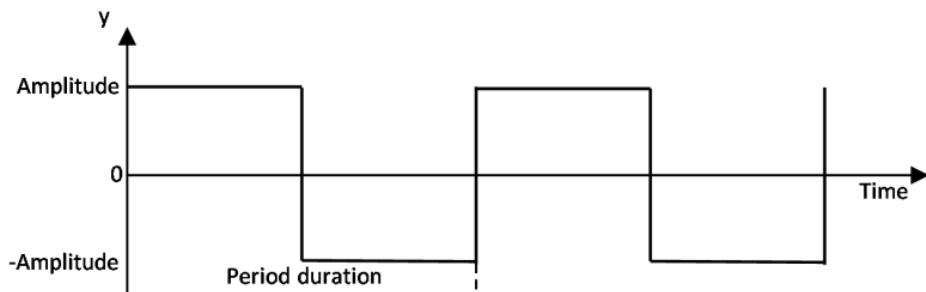
The number of calculated values of the signal profile per period duration is calculated as follows:

$$\text{QuantityValues} = \frac{\text{Periodduration}}{\text{TimeintervalCyclicinterruptOB}}$$

Note To obtain a continuous signal profile of the curve, the time interval of the cyclic interrupt OB should not be selected too large depending on the period duration.

4 Program blocks

The Figure below shows the signal profile of the calculated values.



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 26.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added phase shift availability added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

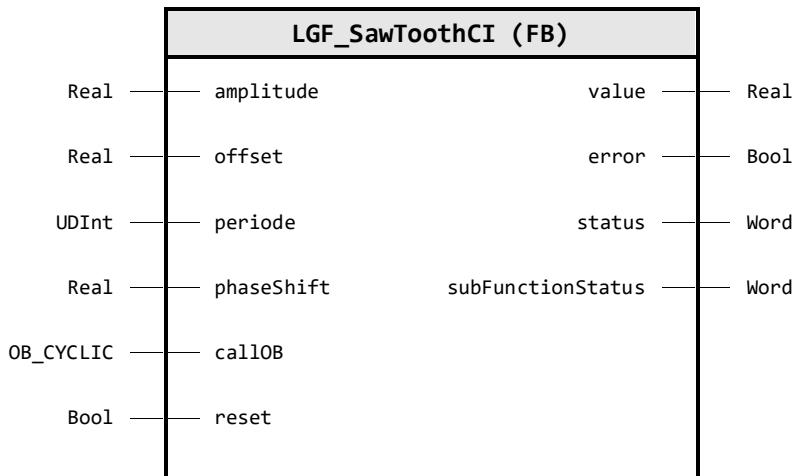
4.13.5 LGF_SawToothCI (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This function generates a sawtooth-shaped signal profile. For this it uses the time interval of the calling Cyclic Interrupt OB.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
amplitude	Real	1.0	Amplitude of the signal profile.
offset	Real	0.0	Offset of the signal profile in the Y-direction.
periode	UDInt	1000	Period duration of the signal profile in [ms]
phaseShift	Real	0.0	Phase offset in [ms]
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling cyclic interrupt OB
reset	Bool	FALSE	Reset of the signal profile.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Current value of the sawtooth signal.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#FFFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.
16#8601	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

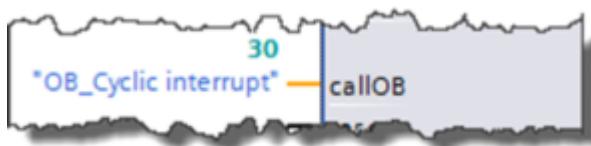
Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block calculates the values for a sawtooth-shaped signal profile, which is output to the output parameter `value`.

The `amplitude`, the `offset` in the Y-direction, the `period`, and the `phase shift` can be set at the input parameters.

The input parameter `reset` resets the signal profile. At the `value` output parameter, the value `0` is output as long as `reset` is set to `TRUE`.

The block must be called in a cyclic interrupt OB. The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined in the FB with the command `QRY_CINT`. For this, the constant name of the calling cyclic interrupt OB must be interconnected at the input parameter `callOB`.



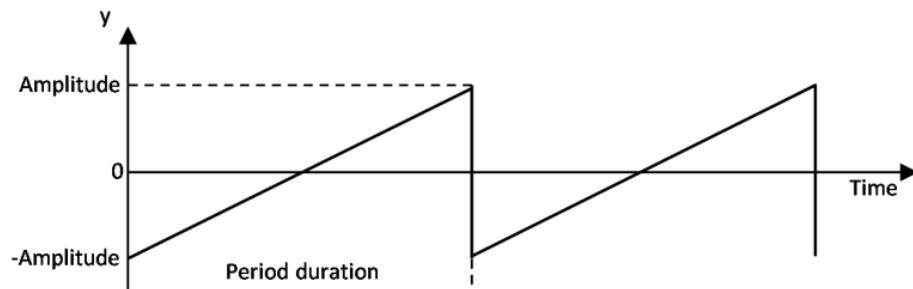
The number of calculated values of the signal profile per period duration is calculated as follows:

$$\text{QuantityValues} = \frac{\text{Periodduration}}{\text{TimeintervalCyclicinterruptOB}}$$

Note To obtain a continuous signal profile of the curve, the time interval of the cyclic interrupt OB should not be selected too large depending on the period duration.

4 Program blocks

The Figure below shows the signal profile of the calculated values.



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.06 23.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added phase shift availability added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

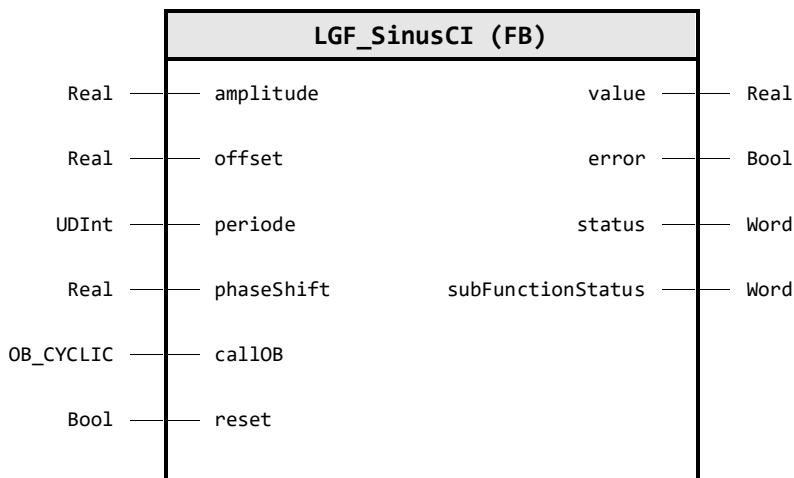
4.13.6 LGF_SinusCI (FB / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This function generates a sinusoidal signal profile. For this it uses the time interval of the calling Cyclic Interrupt OB.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
amplitude	Real	1.0	Amplitude of the signal profile.
offset	Real	0.0	Offset of the signal profile in the Y-direction.
periode	UDInt	1000	Period duration of the signal profile in [ms]
phaseShift	Real	0.0	Phase offset in [ms]
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling cyclic interrupt OB
reset	Bool	FALSE	Reset of the signal profile.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Current value of the sinusoidal signal.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#FFFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.
16#8601	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

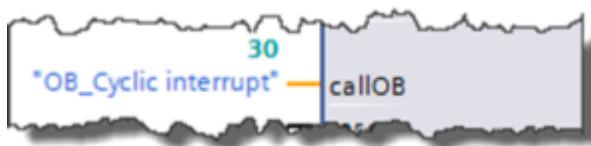
Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block calculates the values for a sinusoidal signal profile, which is output to the output parameter `value`.

The `amplitude`, the `offset` in the Y-direction, the `period` (in `ms`) and the `phase shift` (in `ms`) can be set at the input parameters.

The input parameter `reset` resets the signal profile. At the `value` output parameter, the value `0` is output as long as `reset` is set to `TRUE`.

The block must be called in a cyclic interrupt OB. The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined in the FB with the command `QRY_CINT`. For this, the constant name of the calling cyclic interrupt OB must be interconnected at the input parameter `callOB`.



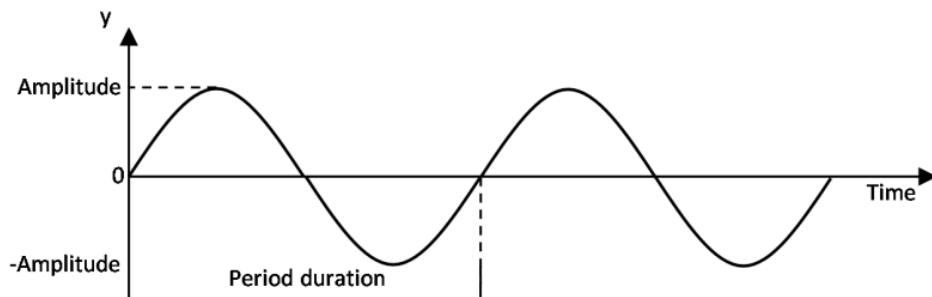
The number of calculated values of the signal profile per period duration is calculated as follows:

$$\text{QuantityValues} = \frac{\text{Periodduration}}{\text{TimeintervalCyclicinterruptOB}}$$

Note To obtain a continuous signal profile of the curve, the time interval of the cyclic interrupt OB should not be selected too large depending on the period duration.

4 Program blocks

The Figure below shows the signal profile of the calculated values.



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 26.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added phase shift availability added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation
03.00.02 15.12.2023	Simatic Systems Support Fix calculation of 'phaseShift'

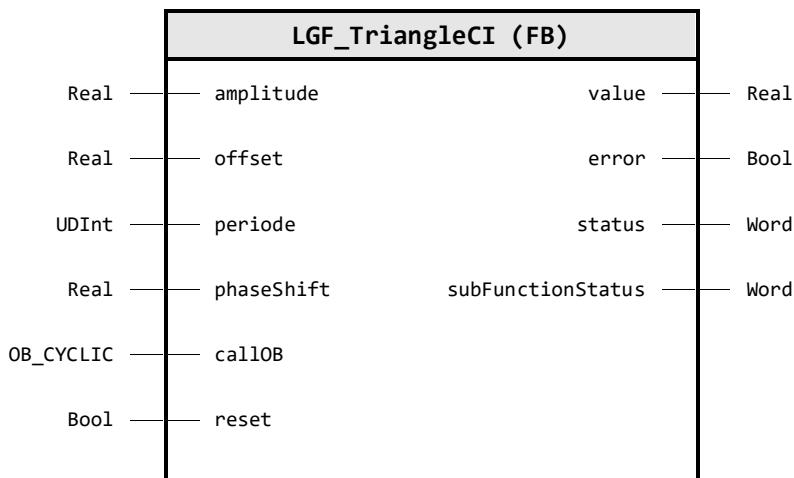
4.13.7 LGF_TriangleCI (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

This function generates a triangular signal profile. For this it uses the time interval of the calling Cyclic Interrupt OB.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
amplitude	Real	1.0	Amplitude of the signal profile.
offset	Real	0.0	Offset of the signal profile in the Y-direction.
periode	UDInt	1000	Period duration of the signal profile in [ms]
phaseShift	Real	0.0	Phase offset in [ms]
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling cyclic interrupt OB
reset	Bool	FALSE	Reset of the signal profile.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Real	Current value of the triangular signal.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#FFFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subFunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8600	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.
16#8601	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Functional description

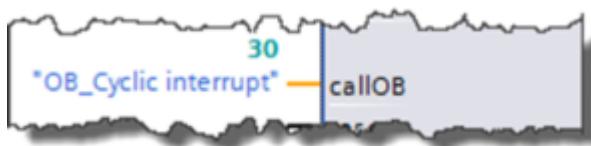
Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The block calculates the values for a triangular signal profile, which is output to the output parameter `value`.

The `amplitude`, the `offset` in the Y-direction, the `period`, and the `phase shift` can be set at the input parameters.

The input parameter `reset` resets the signal profile. At the `value` output parameter, the value `0` is output as long as `reset` is set to `TRUE`.

The block must be called in a cyclic interrupt OB. The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined in the FB with the command `QRY_CINT`. For this, the constant name of the calling cyclic interrupt OB must be interconnected at the input parameter `callOB`.



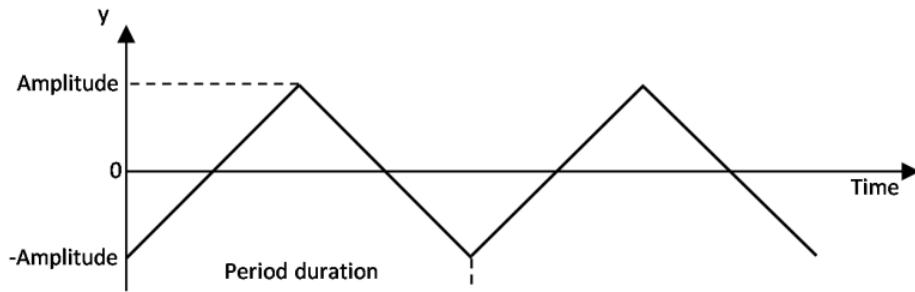
The number of calculated values of the signal profile per period duration is calculated as follows:

$$\text{QuantityValues} = \frac{\text{Periodduration}}{\text{TimeintervalCyclicinterruptOB}}$$

Note To obtain a continuous signal profile of the curve, the time interval of the cyclic interrupt OB should not be selected too large depending on the period duration.

4 Program blocks

The Figure below shows the signal profile of the calculated values.



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.07.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.03 26.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added phase shift availability added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.14 Technology operations

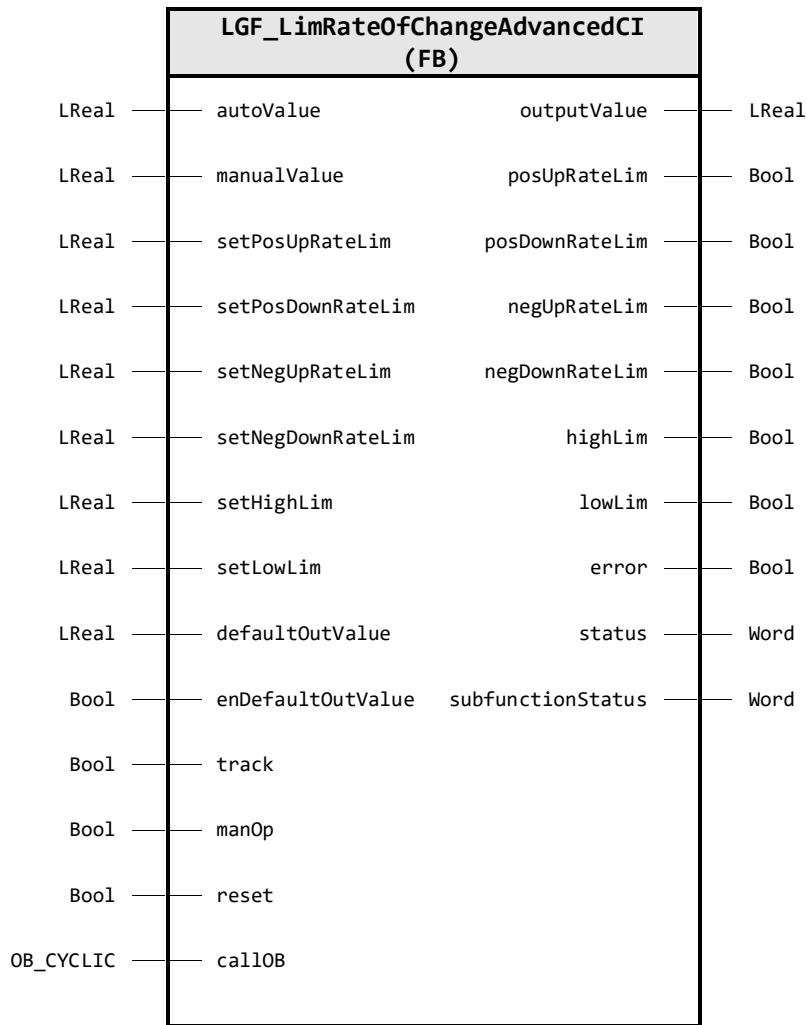
4.14.1 LGF_LimRateOfChangeAdvancedCI (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function `LGF_LimRateOfChangeAdvanced` limits the rate of change of an input variable. Jump functions become ramp functions. In addition, the block has various operating modes.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
<code>autoValue</code>	LReal	0.0	Signal to be processed and limited in its rate of change
<code>manualValue</code>	LReal	0.0	Manually controlled output value (' <code>outputValue</code> ' = ' <code>manualValue</code> ')
<code>setPosUpRateLim</code>	LReal	0.0	Rate of change per second for the rising ramp in the positive value range (1/second)
<code>setPosDownRateLim</code>	LReal	0.0	Rate of change per second for the falling ramp in the positive value range (1/second)
<code>setNegUpRateLim</code>	LReal	0.0	Rate of change per second for the rising ramp in the negative value range (1/second)

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
setNegDownRateLim	LReal	0.0	Rate of change per second for the falling ramp in the negative value range (1/second)
setHighLim	LReal	0.0	High limit value
setLowLim	LReal	0.0	Low limit value
defaultOutValue	LReal	0.0	Value for pre-assignment of the output variable ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
enDefaultOutValue	Bool	FALSE	Assign default output value ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
track	Bool	FALSE	Follow / tracking of Input variable ('outputValue' = 'autoValue')
manOp	Bool	FALSE	Manual mode on ('outputValue' = 'manualValue')
reset	Bool	FALSE	Complete restart of function
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling wake-alarm interrupt OB (cyclic interrupt OB)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
outputValue	LReal	Output variable
posUpRateLim	Bool	Rise limitation in positive range tripped
posDownRateLim	Bool	Down rate limit in positive range reached
negUpRateLim	Bool	Up rate limit in negative range reached
negDownRateLim	Bool	Down rate limit in negative range reached
highLim	Bool	High limit reached
lowLim	Bool	Low limit reached
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NEG_RATE_LIM Error: High limit lower than low limit. The high limit `setHighLim` must be greater than the low limit `setLowLim`.
16#8202	ERR_NEG_RATE_OF_CHANGE Error: Negative rate of change. The parameter for the change rate must not be negative.
16#8600	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#8601	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.

Functional description

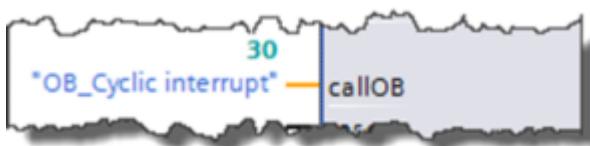
Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

For the positive/negative value range, two rates of change in each case for the ramp (rising and falling values) can be parameterized. The following operating modes can be selected via control inputs:

- Restart
- Pre-assigning an output
- Normal operation (automatic)
- Switch through controlled variable (manual)
- Tracking

The output variable can be limited through two parametrizable limits. An active limitation of the rate of change of a ramp, as well as an active limitation of the output variable are reported via outputs.

The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined by interconnecting the calling cyclic interrupt OB at the input parameter `callOB`.



Restart

At restart `reset = TRUE`, the output `outputValue` is reset to `0.0`.

If `enDefaultOutValue = TRUE` is set, `defaultOutValue` is output. All signal outputs are set to `FALSE`.

Pre-assigning an output

If `enDefaultOutValue = TRUE` is set, the value at `defaultOutValue` is output. When changing from `TRUE` to `FALSE`, `outputValue` is ramped from `defaultOutValue` to `autoValue`. When changing from `FALSE` to `TRUE`, the output `outputValue` immediately jumps to `defaultOutValue`.

Normal operation

The ramps are straight lines of limitation and are based on a rate of change per second; if, for example, the parameter `setPosUpRateLim = 10.0` is assigned, then at a sampling time of `1s/100ms/10ms`, $10.0/1.0/0.1$ will be added to `outputValue` at each block call, if `autoValue > outputValue`, until `autoValue` is reached.

The limitation of the rate of change can be parameterized in both positive and negative ranges for the increase and decrease.

Table: Marking of the ramps

Parameters	Ramp
setPosUpRateLim	outputValue > 0.0 and outputValue rising
setPosDownRateLim	outputValue > 0.0 and outputValue falling
setNegUpRateLim	outputValue < 0.0 and outputValue rising
setNegDownRateLim	outputValue < 0.0 and outputValue falling

If the ramps are not parameterized (`setPosUpRateLim`, `setPosDownRateLim`, `setNegUpRateLim`, and `setNegDownRateLim` equal 0.0), the output remains at 0.0 and normal operation is disabled.

Tracking

If the input `track = TRUE` is set, the input variable `autoValue` is interconnected directly to the output variable `outputValue`. Thus, jumps of the input variable will also be output.

Switch through controlled variable

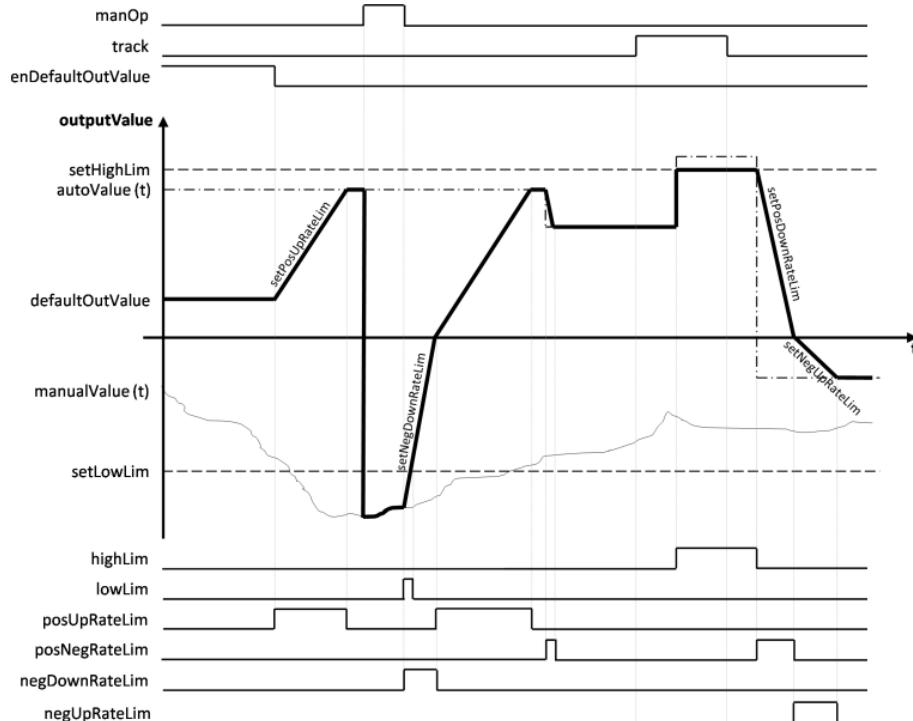
If `manOp = TRUE` is set, the controlled variable `manualValue` is interconnected directly to the output variable `outputValue`.

In this operating mode, the parameterization of the ramps or the high/low limitation of the output variable, and the pre-assignment of the output, are ineffective.

When changing from `TRUE` to `FALSE`, the output `outputValue` is ramped again after `autoValue`.

As soon as the value range between the low and high limits is reached, the high and low limits are reactivated.

Figure: Ramp function sequence, operating modes



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 21.06.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.07 15.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.03.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

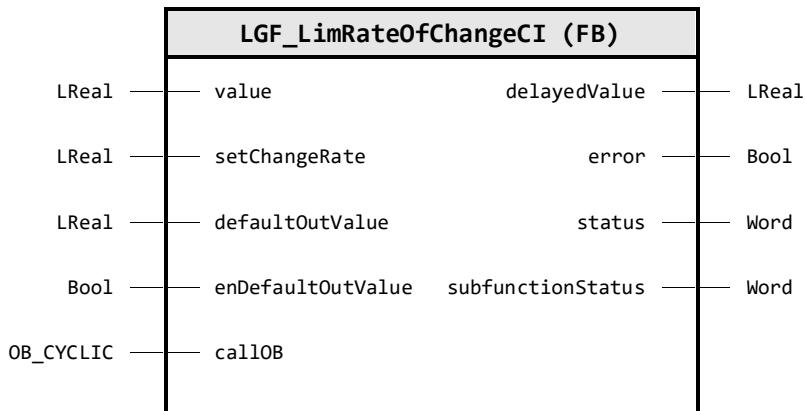
4.14.2 LGF_LimRateOfChangeCI (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function limits the rate of change of an input variable. A jump function becomes a ramp function.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
value	LReal	0.0	Signal to be processed and limited in its rate of change
setChangeRate	LReal	0.0	Rate of change of ramp function (1/second)
defaultOutValue	LReal	0.0	Value for pre-assignment of the output variable ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
enDefaultOutValue	Bool	FALSE	Assign default output value ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling wake-alarm interrupt OB (cyclic interrupt OB)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
delayedValue	LReal	Output variable
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NEG_RATE_LIM Error: Negative rate of change. The parameter for the change rate must not be negative.
16#8600	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8601	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.

Functional description

Note

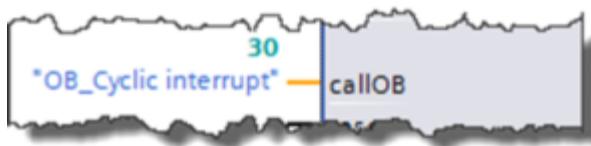
The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

The ramp is a limit line and refers to a rate of change per second; if, for example, `setChangeRate = 10.0` is parameterized at a sampling time of 1s/100ms/10ms for every block call, then if `value > delayedValue`, `10.0/1.0/0.1` is added to `delayedValue` until `value` is reached.

The limitation of the rate of change applies to both positive and negative values for the rise and fall.

The output `delayedValue` can be preset or initialized.

The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined by interconnecting the calling cyclic interrupt OB at the input parameter `callOB`.

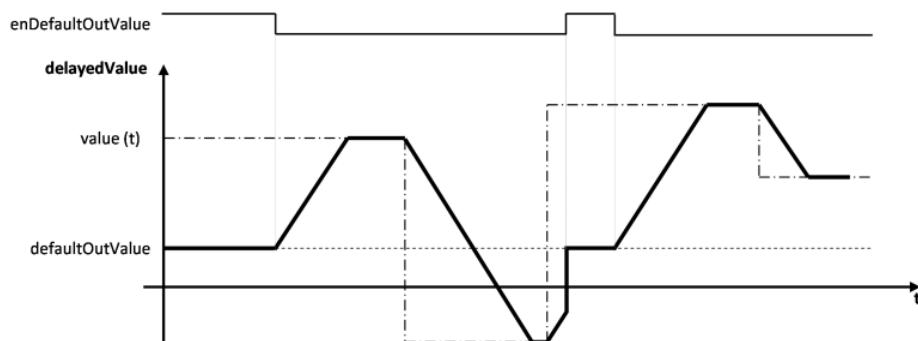


Pre-assigning an output

If `enDefaultOutValue = TRUE` is set, the value at `defaultOutValue` is output. When changing from `TRUE` to `FALSE`, the output `delayedValue` is ramped from `defaultOutValue` to `value`. When changing from `FALSE` to `TRUE`, the output `delayedValue` immediately jumps to `defaultOutValue`.

Functional processes

The Figure below shows the ramp function sequence:



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 21.06.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.06 15.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.03.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

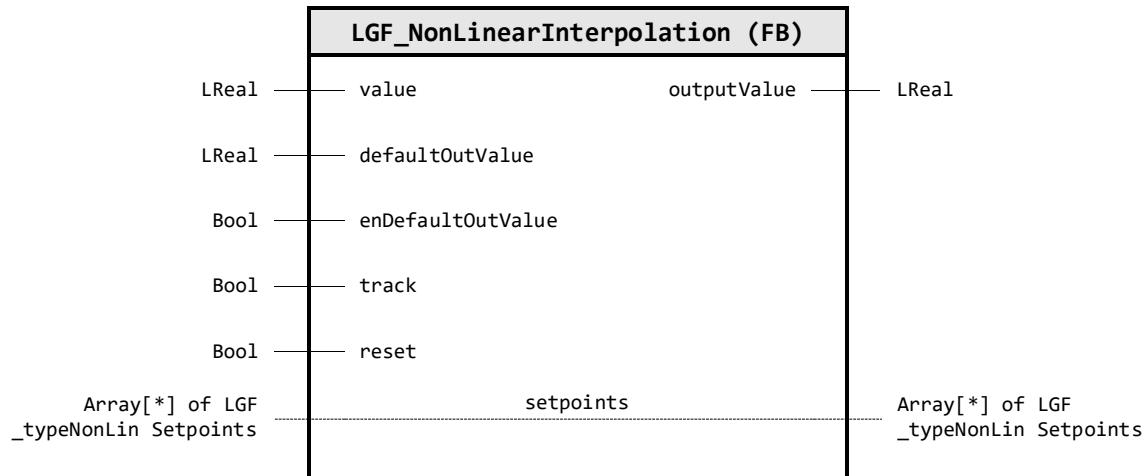
4.14.3 LGF_NonLinearInterpolation (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

This function implements a characteristic curve. The characteristic curve is defined via an interpolation point table with linear interpolation between the interpolation points. A prescribed input value generates an output value in each cycle based on the characteristic curve from the interpolation point table.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
value	LReal	0.0	Input value for calculating the output value over the defined characteristic curve.
defaultOutValue	LReal	0.0	Value for pre-assignment of the output variable ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
enDefaultOutValue	Bool	FALSE	Assign default output value ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
track	Bool	FALSE	The value of the output 'outputValue' follows the value of the input 'value' without using the characteristic curve as long as this input is set. ('outputValue' = 'value')
reset	Bool	FALSE	If the interpolation point table is changed in running operation, the input 'reset' must be activated afterwards. Otherwise, the block cannot guarantee correct execution. ('outputValue' = 0.0)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
outputValue	LReal	The output value that has been calculated from the input value over the defined characteristic curve.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
setpoints	Array[*] of LGF_typeNonLinSetpoints	Setpoint point table for defining the characteristic curve (polynomial)

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeNonLinSetpoints (UDT / V3.0.1)

Data type to setup a setpoint table for the function `LGF_NonLinearInterpolation`

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
inputValue	LReal	0.0	Input value to be interpolated
outputValue	LReal	0.0	Corresponding interpolated value

Functional description

The value of the output `outputValue` based on the following priority:

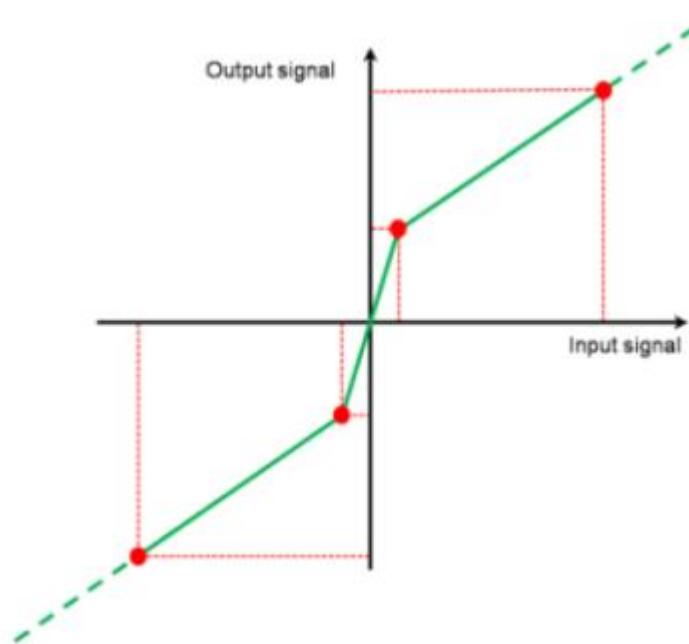
1. As long as the input `enDefaultOutValue` is set, the value defined via the parameter `defaultOutValue` will be output as output value.
2. As long as the input `reset` is set, the block is reset and the output value is `0.0`.
3. If the input `track` is set, the output value will be output directly as input value, without consideration of the characteristic curve.
4. Based on the input value, a characteristic curve value is calculated via the linearly interpolated, interpolation point table and output as an output value.
 - If the input value is between two interpolation points within the interpolation point table, the output value is calculated as the intersection with the connecting line between the preceding and following interpolation points (see Figure below).
 - If the input value is before the first interpolation point (lowest value defined in the interpolation point table), the output value will be calculated as the intersection of the line formed by the first two interpolation points of the interpolation point table.
 - If the input value is after the last interpolation point (highest value defined in the interpolation point table), the output value will be calculated as the intersection of the line formed by the last two interpolation points of the interpolation point table.

Interpolation point table

The interpolation point table is implemented through a variable of the data type Array. The type of the array corresponds to the PLC data type `LGF_typeNonLinSetpoints`.

You can create the interpolation point table in any global data block. The size of the array depends on the number of interpolation points.

Figure: Sample path of the output signal

**NOTICE**

To keep the computing time of the block as short as possible, there is no check of the parameterization or the data of the interpolation point table.

When entering the interpolation points in the interpolation point table, the following particularities must be considered. If these particularities are not taken into account, it can lead to a malfunction of the block.

- At least two interpolation points must be entered in the interpolation point table.
- The interpolation points in the interpolation point table must be entered in the Table in ascending order of the input values.

Example

Figure: Sample data block

Name	Data type	Default value
Static		
statTimeZone	TimeTransformationRule	
Bias	Int	0
DaylightBias	Int	60
DaylightStartMonth	USInt	3
DaylightStartWeek	USInt	5
DaylightStartWeekday	USInt	1
DaylightStartHour	USInt	2
DaylightStartMinute	USInt	0
StandardStartMonth	USInt	10
StandardStartWeek	USInt	5
StandardStartWeekday	USInt	1
StandardStartHour	USInt	3
StandardStartMinute	USInt	0
TimeZoneName	String[80]	'not even set ...'

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 04.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.06 15.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.03.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

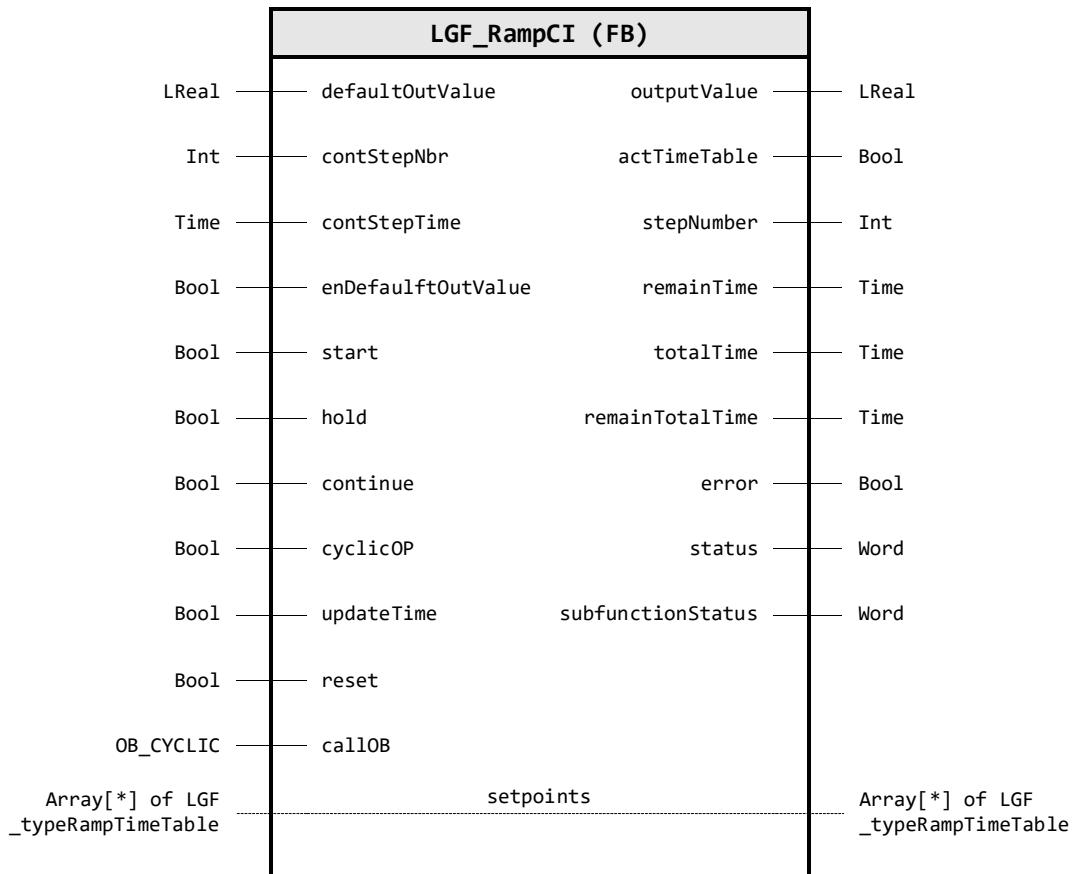
4.14.4 LGF_RampCI (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

The function generates a speed curve based on an interpolation point table. Linear interpolation occurs between the points within the prescribed time.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
defaultOutValue	LReal	0.0	Value for pre-assignment of the output variable ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
contStepNbr	Int	0	Number of the next interpolation point for continuing
contStepTime	Time	T#0MS	Remaining time to continue to the interpolation point 'contStepNbr'
enDefaultOutValue	Bool	FALSE	Assign default output value ('outputValue' = 'defaultOutValue')
start	Bool	FALSE	Run down the interpolation point table
hold	Bool	FALSE	Freeze/ hold output at actual value
continue	Bool	FALSE	Continuing
cyclicOP	Bool	FALSE	Repeat interpolation point table cyclically
updateTime	Bool	FALSE	Update time values
reset	Bool	FALSE	Complete reset of function
callOB	OB_CYCLIC	---	Calling wake-alarm interrupt OB (cyclic interrupt OB)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
outputValue	LReal	Output value
actTimeTable	Bool	The interpolation point table will be edited.
stepNumber	Int	current interpolation point number (interpolation point that is approached)
remainTime	Time	Remaining time until reaching the next interpolation point
totalTime	Time	Total time for setpoint table
remainTotalTime	Time	Total remaining time
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
setpoints	Array[*] of LGF_typeRam pTimeTable	Interpolation point table. You can find information on the data type `LGF_typeRampTimeTable` under the item "Global data".

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: Block is not being processed
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call, Rising edge `start`.
16#7002	STATUS_FURTHER_CALLS Status: Further calls, cyclic operation, Input `cyclicOP` set.
16#8200	ERR_OB_UNAVAILABLE Error: OB on input `callOB` is not configured / present. Interconnect the constant name of a configured cyclic interrupt OB at the input `callOB`.
16#8201	ERR_ARRAY_LOWER_BOUND Error: Array does not start with 0 / Low array limit <> 0. The array with the interpolation points must start with the index 0.
16#8400	ERR_QRY_CINT Error in `QRY_CINT` command - check `subFunctionStatus` code

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeRampTimeTable (UDT / V3.0.1)

Data type to setup a speed curve based on a setpoint table for the function `LGF_RampCI`

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
outputValue	LReal	0.0	Setpoint Value to reach by the interpolation curve
time	Time	T#0s	Time until the interpolation point is reached

Functional description

Note The status of called commands is output in `subFunctionStatus`. In this case, the output value in `status` indicates which command caused the error. In this case, refer to the TIA Portal Online Help section for information on the respective commands.

Global data

Together with the block, you automatically receive the PLC data type `LGF_typeRampTimeTable`, which is composed of the parameters `outVal` for the value of a base point and `time` for the time, until the next base point is reached. The declaration takes place in a one-dimensional array of the data type `LGF_typeRampTimeTable` beginning with the index 0. The array is created in a global data block and then passed to the module `LGF_RampCI`.

Figure: Example of the declaration of the interpolation points

01	setpoints	Array[0..9] of "typeTimeTable"	
01	setpoints[0]	"typeTimeTable"	
01	outVal	Real	1.0
01	time	Time	t#5s
01	setpoints[1]	"typeTimeTable"	
01	outVal	Real	5.0
01	time	Time	t#3s
01	setpoints[2]	"typeTimeTable"	
01	setpoints[3]	"typeTimeTable"	

The parameter `time` of the last interpolation point must be parameterized with 0s, since there is no longer any successor interpolation point.

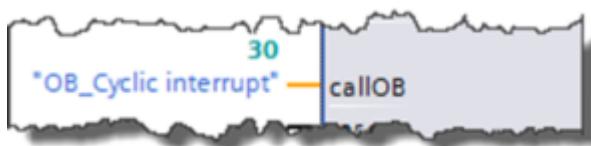
Principle of operation

With this block, speed curves can be executed based on parameterized interpolation points; in each call cycle values are output according to a schedule, and interpolation takes place between the interpolation points.

In each cycle the currently approached interpolation point number `stepNumber`, the actual remaining time `remainTime` until reaching the interpolation point, the total time `totalTime`, and the total remaining time until reaching the end of the speed curve `remainTotalTime`, are output. In addition, the output `actTimeTable` is set if the projected speed curve is currently being output.

The time interval of the calling cyclic interrupt OB is determined by interconnecting the calling cyclic interrupt OB at the input parameter `callOB`.

Figure: Interconnecting the cyclic interrupt OB



The following operating modes can be selected via control inputs:

- Restart
- Pre-assigning an output
- Output a speed curve
- Stop processing
- Specify processing step and processing time
- Switch-on cyclic operation+F1
- Update total time and remaining time

Overview of the operating modes

Table: Overview of the operating modes

Operating mode	enDefaultOutValue	start	hold	continue	cyclic OP	updateTime	reset	Output/activation
Restart							TRUE ↑	Block is initialized.
Pre-assigning an output	TRUE	TRUE					FALSE	defaultOutValue
Output a speed curve	FALSE	TRUE ↑	FALSE		FALSE		FALSE	outputValue(t); end value is held after processing
Stop speed curve	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE			FALSE	current value of outputValue(t) is held
Specify processing step and processing time	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE ↑ FALSE	TRUE ↑ FALSE			FALSE	outputValue(old) Continue with parameterized interpolation point
Switch-on cyclic operation	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE		TRUE		FALSE	outputValue(t); after end of automatic restart
Update total time and remaining time						TRUE ↑	FALSE	Total time and remaining time are updated.

Restart

The output `outValue` is reset to `0.0` with a rising edge at the input `reset`. With `enDefaultOutValue = TRUE`, `defaultOutValue` is output at `outputValue`. The total time and total remaining time are updated and output.

Pre-assigning an output

If the speed curve should begin with a certain output value, then `enDefaultOutValue` must be `TRUE`. In this case the value `defaultOutValue` is present on the output of the timer. The internal processing of the speed curve continues during this time. If `enDefaultOutValue` changes to `FALSE` again, interpolation is performed to the currently active calibration point.

Output a speed curve

With a rising edge at the input `start`, the speed curve is output - as long as `start` is `TRUE` or until the speed curve is terminated by reaching the last interpolation point. Through a subsequent rising edge, the speed curve is output again. In addition, the total time is updated at each switch-on.

Switch-on cyclic operation

If, in addition to the input `start`, the input `cyclicOP` is also set to `TRUE`, the speed curve automatically returns to the start point after outputting the last interpolation point value and starts a new cycle.

There is no interpolation between the last interpolation point value and the starting point. The following must apply for a smooth transition: last interpolation point value = start point.

Stop speed curve

With `hold = TRUE` the value of the output variable (including time processing) is frozen. When resetting `hold = FALSE`, the program continues at the point of interruption or at a parameterized point (see "Defining the processing step and processing time"). The processing time of the speed curve is extended by the holding time `T1*`. (see Figure below).

Specify processing step and processing time

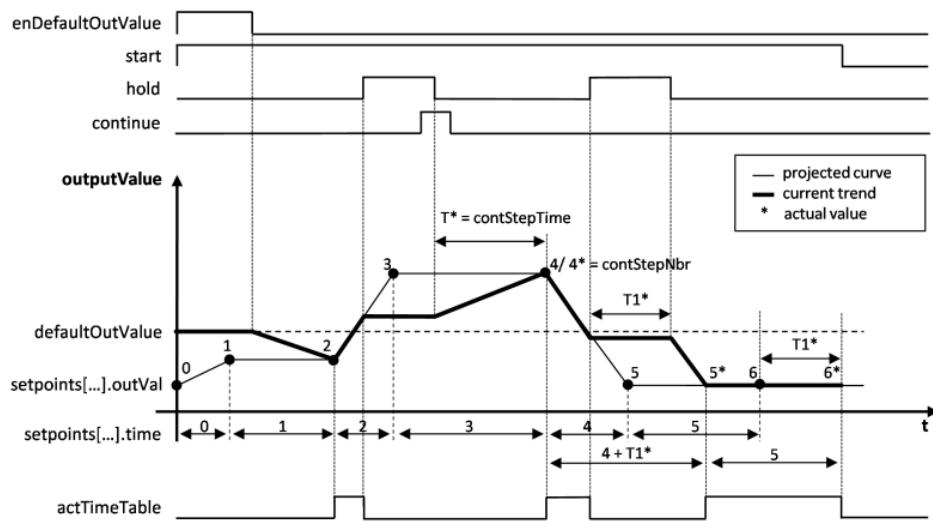
If the input parameter `continue` is set to `TRUE` for continuation while the speed curve is stopped (`hold = TRUE`), then after the input `hold` has been reset the interpolation point number `contStepNbr` (target interpolation point) will be approached within the time `contStepTime` (interpolation). The total remaining time will be recalculated.

Updating total time and total remaining time

If values of the interpolation points are changed, the total time and the total remaining time of the speed curve can change. Since calculation of `totalTime` and `remainTotalTime` can significantly increase the processing time of the function block at many interpolation points, the calculation is only executed once with a rising edge on the `updateTime` input.

Functional processes

Figure: Functional processes



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 03.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 16.05.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Comment correction (REGION)
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.06 15.11.2019	Siemens Industry Presales Support Code optimization, Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 22.03.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation Change UDT member name from `outValue` to `outputValue`

4.14.5 Rules of simulated controlled systems

In the entry “Closed-Loop Control of Simulated Controlled Systems” you will find the block library “LSim” for simulation of controlled systems for the controller families SIMATIC S7-1200 and SIMATIC S7-1500.

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/79047707>

4.15 Measurement operations

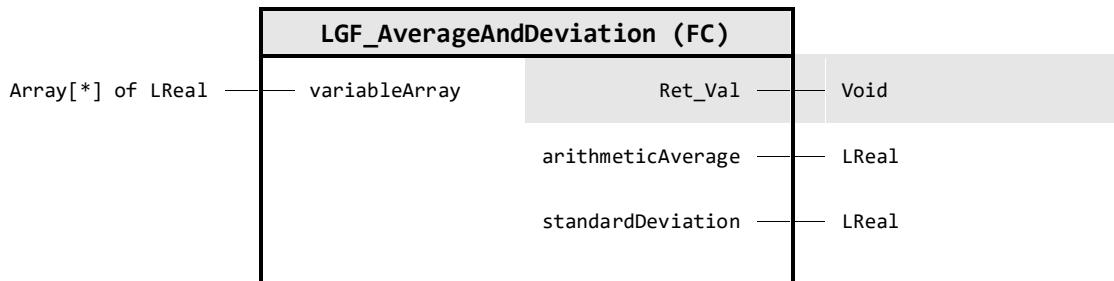
4.15.1 LGF_AverageAndDeviation (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function calculates the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation from a series of numbers.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
variableArray	Array[*] of LReal	Sequence of numbers to calculate with

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
arithmeticAverage	LReal	Calculated arithmetic average value
standardDeviation	LReal	Calculated standard deviation

Functional description

An array of any size is connected via the `variableArray` input. After reading-out the array boundaries, the arithmetic mean value and the standard deviation will be calculated from the values and both will be output.

Note

An array with too many elements can cause the cycle monitoring time to be exceeded.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 16.11.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Bug fix at WRONG_TYPE: #error := true
01.00.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
02.00.00 25.01.2019	Simatic Systems Support Data type changed from Variant to Array[*] of LReal
02.00.01 31.10.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.2 LGF_DifferenceQuotientFC (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

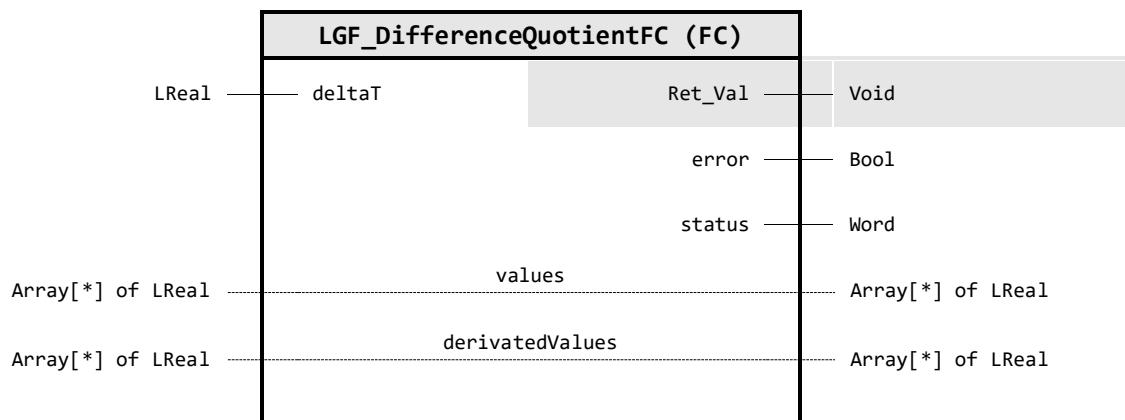
Short description

This function numerically differentiates a signal sampled equidistantly in time. For example, the velocity can be calculated from a measured locus curve, or the acceleration can be calculated from the measured velocity. In order to minimize the effects of a scattering measurement signal, this algorithm uses a compensating polynomial.

The function calculates the differentiated values acyclically.

The function reads an array that is differentiated. $N - 4$ smoothed measured values can be calculated from N measured values. The output array contains the value 0 in the index $(0,1,N-1,N)$. However, replacement values can be calculated.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
deltaT	LReal	Equidistant distance between two measured values. (e.g. 1s)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of LReal	Values that will be included in the differentiation.
derivatedValues	Array[*] of LReal	The differentiated value range.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8200	ERR_DELTA_T Error: Delta time `deltaT` must not be zero.
16#8400	ERR_ARRAYS_DIFFERENT Error: The Array sizes are not equal. The arrays `values` and `derivatedValues` must have the same size.
16#8401	ERR_NOT_ENOUGH_VALUES Error: Not enough values. The block requires five (5) values to calculate a differentiated value. Transfer additional values with a positive edge on the `insert` input.

Functional description

To calculate the difference quotient of a scattering signal, a third-degree compensation polynomial is first placed through the measured values. This polynomial is then differentiated. With this method, even a distorted input signal can be sensibly differentiated.

The difference quotient is calculated with the following formula:

$$y'(n) = \frac{y(n-2) - 8y(n-1) + 8y(n+1) - y(n+2)}{12 \cdot deltaT}$$

deltaT: equidistant distance between two measured values (e.g. 1s).

The function (FC) can calculate $N - 4$ differentiated and smoothed measured values from N measured values. The output array would be assigned with 0 in the index (0,1,N-1,N). However, the following formalisms can be used to calculate substitute values:

$$y'(n-2) = \frac{-125(y(n-2) + 136y(n-1) + 48y(n) - 88y(n+1) + 29y(n+2)}{84 \cdot deltaT}$$

$$y'(n-1) = \frac{-38(y(n-2) - 2y(n-1) + 24y(n) + 26y(n+1) - 10y(n+2)}{84 \cdot deltaT}$$

$$y'(n+1) = \frac{10(y(n-2) - 26y(n-1) - 24y(n) + 2y(n+1) + 38y(n+2)}{84 \cdot deltaT}$$

$$y'(n+2) = \frac{-29(y(n-2) + 88y(n-1) - 48y(n) - 136y(n+1) + 125y(n+2)}{84 \cdot deltaT}$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 15.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

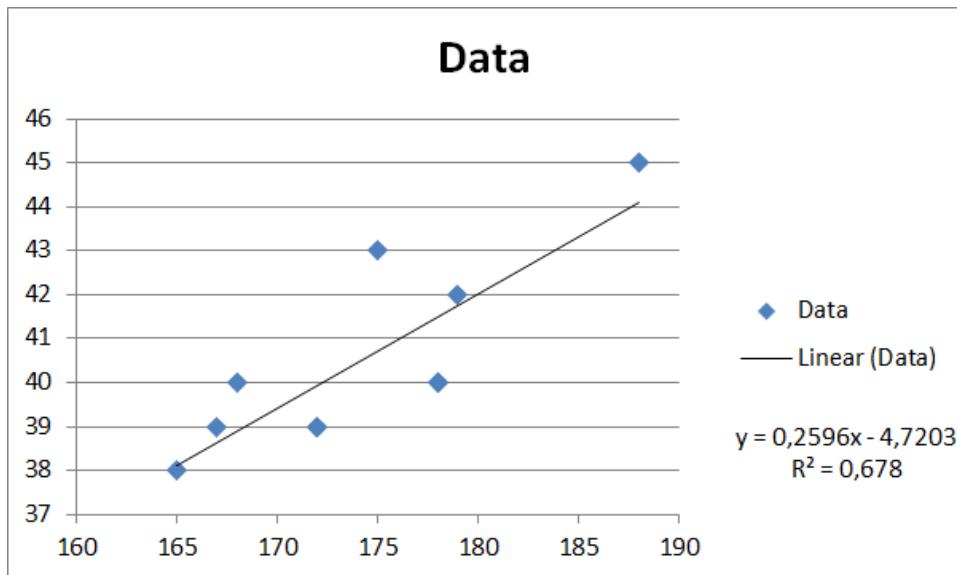
4.15.3 LGF_RegressionLine (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

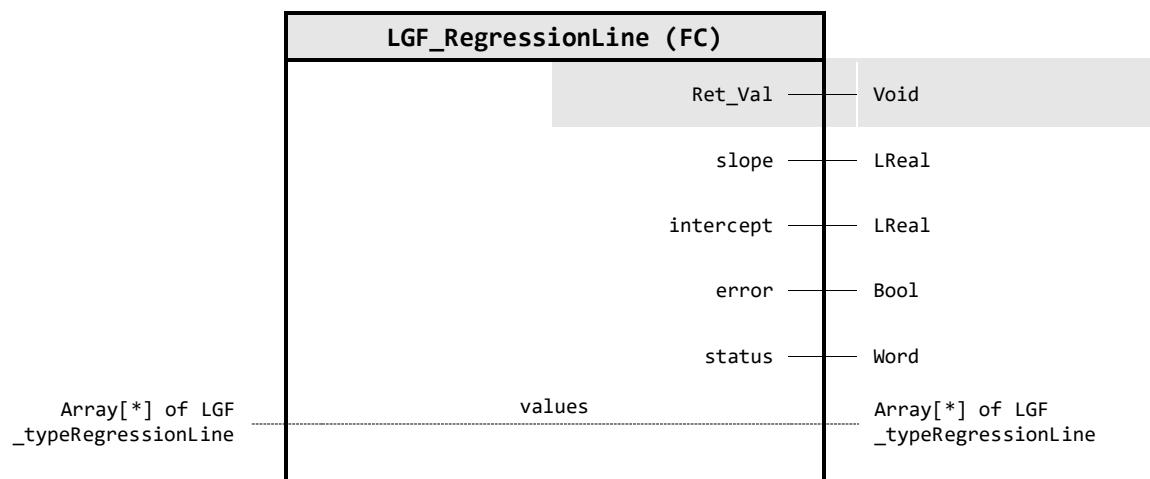
Short description

The simplest case of a regression is the regression line. This means that the assumed relationship between the input and output signal is a linear straight line.

Figure: Regression line



Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
slope	LReal	Gradient of straight line
intercept	LReal	The intersection with the Y axis
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of LGF_typeRegr essionLine	The data points are transferred with their X- and Y-values. The data type `LGF_typeRegressionLine` has the following structure: • x (Real) • y (Real)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_NOT_ENOUGH_VALUES Error: Not enough Values. The block requires at least two pairs of values to calculate a regression line. Increase the size of the array at the input parameter `values` in the second dimension.

User defined datatype(s)**LGF_typeRegressionLine (UDT / V3.0.1)**

The data type is for transferring datapoints (Key- Value pairs) to `LGF_RegressionLine` and calculate the interpolated linear equation parameters slope and intercept.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
x	Real	0.0	X-Axis value
y	Real	0.0	Y-Axis value

Functional description

The block calculates the regression line with the following line equation:

$$f(x) = m \cdot x + t$$

m: Gradient of straight line

t: Intersection with y-axis

N: number of array elements

The gradient *m* is calculated using the following equation:

$$m = \frac{n \cdot \sum_1^N (x(n) \cdot y(n)) - (\sum_1^N x(n) \cdot \sum_1^N y(n))}{n \cdot \sum_1^N x^2(n) - (\sum_1^N x(n))^2}$$

The intersection *t* with the Y axis is calculated using the following equation:

$$t = \frac{\sum_1^N y(n)}{N} - b \cdot \frac{\sum_1^N x(n)}{N}$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.04 15.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.4 LGF_SimpleSmoothingFC (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

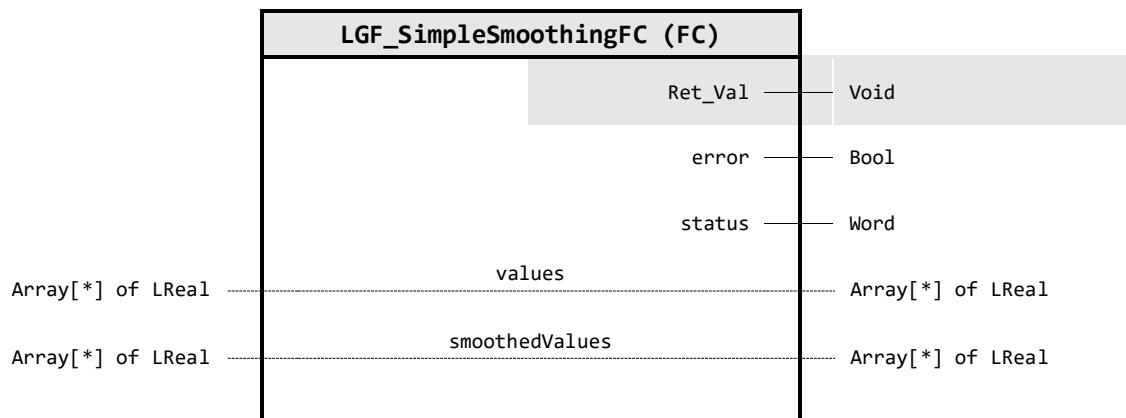
Short description

The function calculates the linear mean value acyclically.

The simplest form of smoothing a sequence of measured values is to calculate the linear mean value by three points.

The function reads an array that is smoothed. $N - 2$ smoothed measured values can be calculated from N measured values. Therefore, the output array in the index (0) and index (N) contains the value 0.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of LReal	Values that are to be included in the smoothing.
smoothedValues	Array[*] of LReal	The smoothed values.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8400	ERR_NOT_ENOUGH_VALUES Error: Not enough values. The block requires three (3) values to calculate a smoothed value. Increase the size of the array at the input parameter `values`. Adapt the array on the output parameter `smoothedValues` to the new size.
16#8401	ERR_ARRAY_DIFFERENT Error: The Arraysizes are not equal. The arrays `values` and `smoothedValues` must have the same size.

Functional description

The function calculates the smoothed values using the following formula:

$$\overline{y(n)} = \frac{y(n-1) + y(n) + y(n+1)}{3}$$

The calculated value is output or the calculated values are output at output `smoothedValue`.

Based on this formula, the function cannot calculate values for the elements 0 and N.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 15.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.5 LGF_SmoothByPolynomFC (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

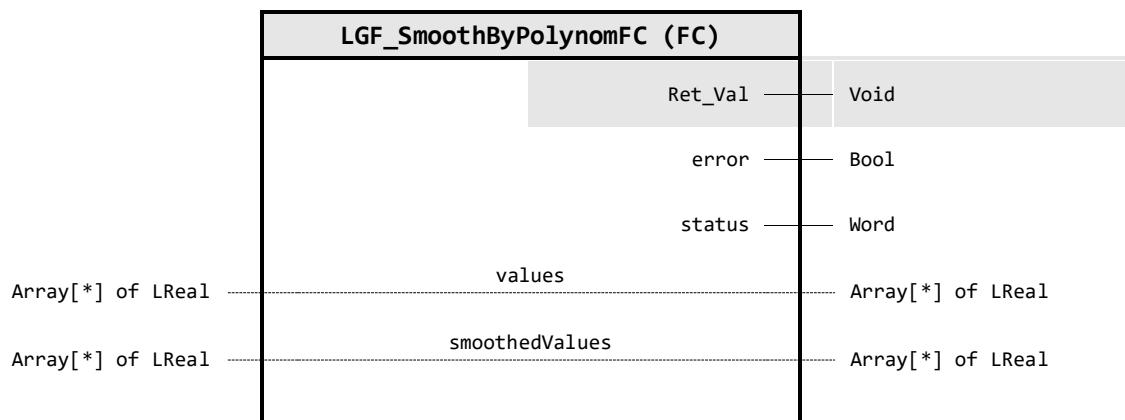
Short description

This function calculates the smoothed values by polynomial acyclically.

For smoothing, a 3rd degree polynomial is placed through five value points. The error squares of the distances between polynomial and real value are minimized. The smoothed values can be determined from the polynomial parameters obtained in this way.

The function reads an array that is smoothed. $N - 4$ smoothed measured values can be calculated from N measured values. The output array contains the value 0 in the index (0,1,N-1,N). However, replacement values can be calculated.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Void	Void - Function has no return value
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of LReal	Values that are to be included in the smoothing.
smoothedValues	Array[*] of LReal	The smoothed values.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8400	ERR_ARRAYS_DIFFERENT Error: The Array sizes are not equal. The arrays `values` and `smoothedValues` must have the same size.

4 Program blocks

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#8401	ERR_NOT_ENOUGH_VALUES Error: Not enough values. The block requires five (5) values to calculate a smoothed value. Increase the size of the array at the input parameter `values`. Adapt the array on the output parameter `smoothedValues` to the new size.

Functional description

The 3rd degree compensation polynomial is calculated as follows:

$$\overline{y(n)} = \frac{1}{35} \cdot (-3 \cdot y(n-2) + 12 \cdot y(n-1) + 17 \cdot y(n) + 12 \cdot y(n+1) - 3 \cdot y(n+2))$$

$N - 4$ smoothed measured values can thus be calculated from the N measured values. The output array contains the value 0 in the index (0..1, N-1, N).

These "missing" values are calculated with the following formalisms:

$$\overline{y(n-2)} = \frac{1}{70} \cdot (69 \cdot y(n-2) + 4 \cdot y(n-1) - 6 \cdot y(n) + 4 \cdot y(n+1) - y(n+2))$$

$$\overline{y(n-1)} = \frac{2}{70} \cdot (2 \cdot y(n-2) + 27 \cdot y(n-1) + 12 \cdot y(n) - 8 \cdot y(n+1) + 2 \cdot y(n+2))$$

$$\overline{y(n+1)} = \frac{2}{70} \cdot (2 \cdot y(n-2) - 8 \cdot y(n-1) + 12 \cdot y(n) + 27 \cdot y(n+1) + 2 \cdot y(n+2))$$

$$\overline{y(n+2)} = \frac{1}{70} \cdot (-y(n-2) + 4 \cdot y(n-1) - 6 \cdot y(n) + 4 \cdot y(n+1) + 69 \cdot y(n+2))$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.05 15.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.6 LGF_Boxplot_DInt (FB / V3.0.1)

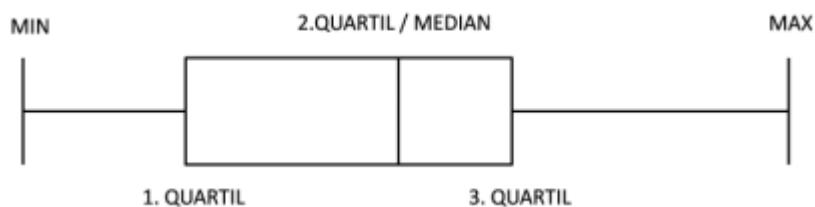
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

If you want to get an overview of existing data, you can use a Boxplot diagram. A Boxplot shows you in which area the data is located and how it is distributed over this area. A Boxplot consists of the following parameters:

- Minimum (smallest occurring value of the sample)
- Lower or first quartile (below this value are 25% of the sample values)
- Median or second quartile (below this value are 50% of the sample values)
- Upper or third quartile (below this value are 75% of the sample values)
- Maximum (largest occurring value of the sample)

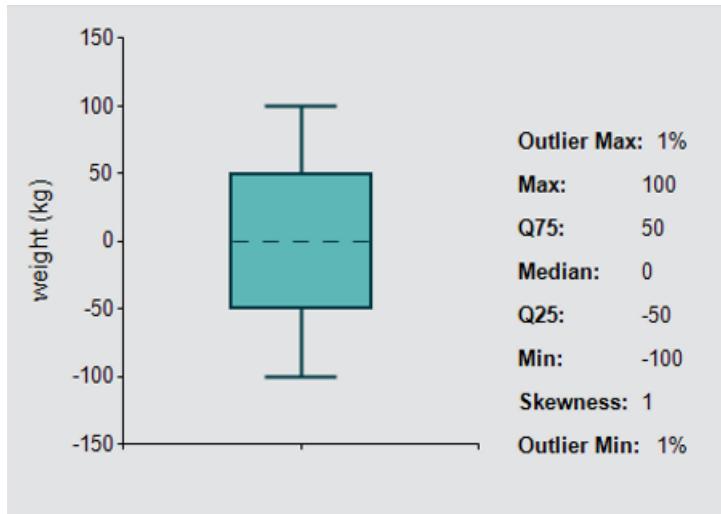
Figure: Boxplot

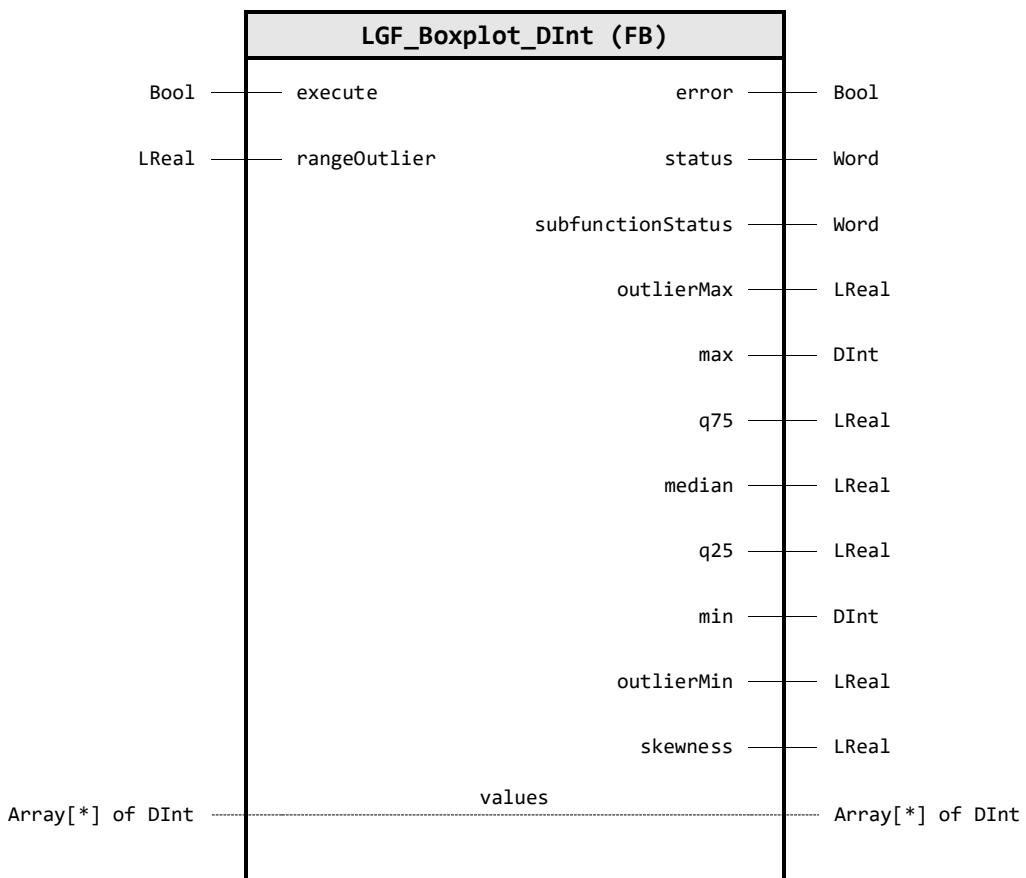


WinCC-Control

To visualize the Boxplot, the Siemens Industry Online Support offers you a Net-Control, which you can use in conjunction with WinCC Runtime Professional. You can find the controls in the [UserFiles](#) folder of this library.

Figure: .Net Control “Boxplot”



Block Interface**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Activation of the calculation with each positive edge.
rangeOutlier	LReal	1.5	Outlier detection: * 0: Outlier detection is deactivated * 0-1: Invalid value * >1: Outlier detection is activated.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
outlierMax	LReal	Upper outliers in %.
max	DInt	Maximum Value, not an outlier.
q75	LReal	3rd quartile or Q75 of the data series.
median	LReal	2nd quartile or Median of the data series.
q25	LReal	1st quartile or Q25 of the data series.
min	DInt	Minimum Value, not an outlier.

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
outlierMin	LReal	Lower outliers in %.
skewness	LReal	Skewness of the data series.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of DInt	The array containing the data series that is to be used for the calculation

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#8200	ERR_NEG_ARR_BOUND Error: Negative array boundary not allowed. Check the array at the input `values`.
16#8600	ERR_SHELL_SORT Error: Error in command `LGF_ShellSort_DInt`. Check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#9101	ERR_RANGE_NOT_OK Error: The parameter `rangeOutlier` type is invalid. Enter a valid `rangeOutlier` value for the parameter: * 0: Outlier detection is deactivated * >1 Valid value.

Functional description

The block sorts the data series and then calculates the so-called “five-point summary”:

Table: Five-point summary

Characteristic value of the five-point summary	Output parameter of the block
Minimum (smallest occurring value of the sample)	min
Lower or first quartile (below this value are 25% of the sample values)	q25
Median or second quartile (below this value are 50% of the sample values)	median
Upper or third quartile (below this value are 75% of the sample values)	q75
Maximum (largest occurring value of the sample)	max

If outlier detection is activated, the block first calculates the limits. From these limit values, the values are recognized as outliers:

$$Bound_{upper} = q_{75} + rangeOutlier \cdot (q_{75} - q_{25})$$

$$Bound_{lower} = q_{25} - rangeOutlier \cdot (q_{75} - q_{25})$$

The block then calculates new values for the parameters `max` and `min`, which lie within the outlier limits. The outliers are counted and output as a percentage.

4 Program blocks

To make it easier to judge how the data is distributed, the block also calculates the skew. The skewness lies between the values -1 and 1 with the following meaning:

- -1: extremely left skewed distribution
- 0: symmetrical distribution
- 1: extreme right-skew distribution

The elements of the passed array are sorted in ascending order by the block. The `LGF_Shellsort_DInt` block is used for sorting.

The parameters are calculated as follows:

Table: Boxplot formulas Parameters Formula

Parameters	Formula
q25 (1st quartile)	$q_{25} = x_{(k)}$ with $k = \frac{\left\lceil \frac{1}{2}(n+1) \right\rceil + 1}{2} = \frac{n+3}{4}$
q50 (2nd quartile) median	$q_{50} = x_{(\frac{n+1}{2})}$
q75 (3rd quartile)	$q_{75} = x_{(n+1-k)}$ with $(n+1-k) = \frac{3n+1}{4}$ <i>n := number of samples (size of array)</i> If the result of the element to be determined (from which the quartiles can be derived) is not an integer, the quartile is calculated from the linear fraction between the two adjacent samples.
skewness	$skewness = \frac{(q_{75} + q_{25}) - 2 \cdot q_{50}}{q_{75} - q_{25}}$ Note: This is just an approximation.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 05.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code reworked, regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.7 LGF_Boxplot_LReal (FB / V3.0.1)

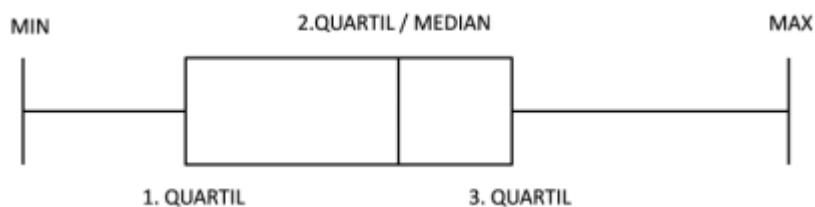
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

If you want to get an overview of existing data, you can use a Boxplot diagram. A Boxplot shows you in which area the data is located and how it is distributed over this area. A Boxplot consists of the following parameters:

- Minimum (smallest occurring value of the sample)
- Lower or first quartile (below this value are 25% of the sample values)
- Median or second quartile (below this value are 50% of the sample values)
- Upper or third quartile (below this value are 75% of the sample values)
- Maximum (largest occurring value of the sample)

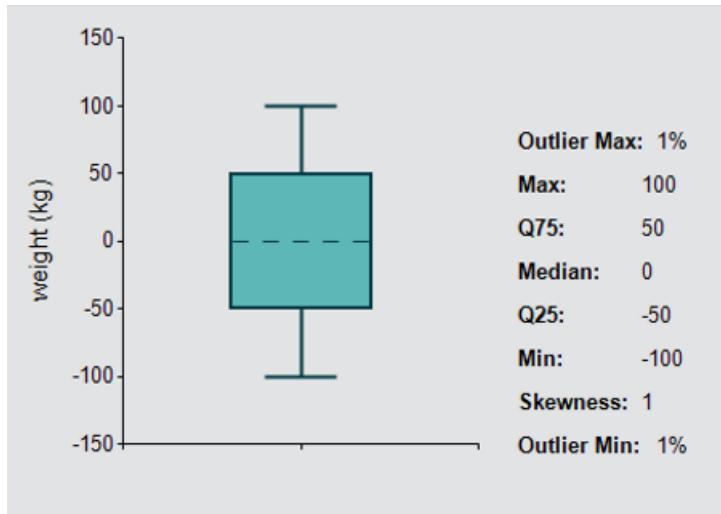
Figure: Boxplot

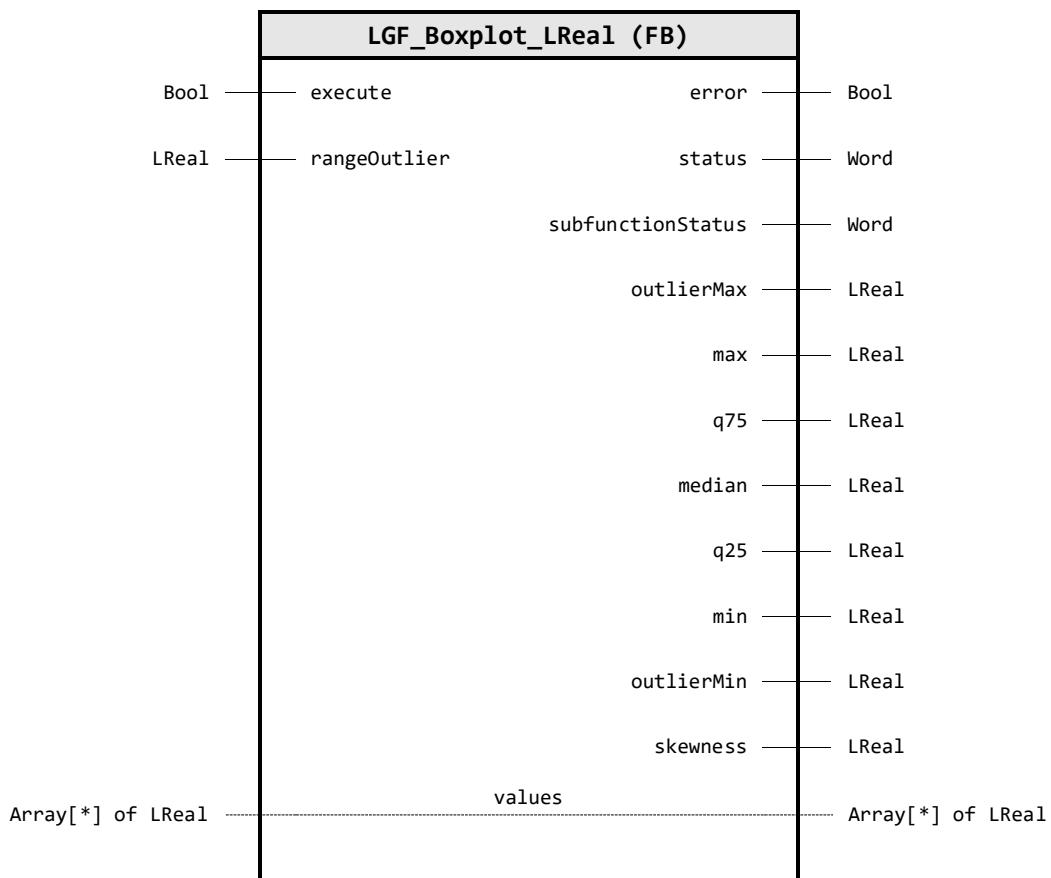


WinCC-Control

To visualize the Boxplot, the Siemens Industry Online Support offers you a Net-Control, which you can use in conjunction with WinCC Runtime Professional. You can find the controls in the [UserFiles](#) folder of this library.

Figure: .Net Control “Boxplot”



Block Interface**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Activation of the calculation with each positive edge.
rangeOutlier	LReal	1.5	Outlier detection: * 0: Outlier detection is deactivated * 0-1: Invalid value * >1: Outlier detection is activated.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
outlierMax	LReal	Upper outliers in %.
max	LReal	Maximum Value, not an outlier.
q75	LReal	3rd quartile or Q75 of the data series.
median	LReal	2nd quartile or Median of the data series.
q25	LReal	1st quartile or Q25 of the data series.
min	LReal	Minimum Value, not an outlier.

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
outlierMin	LReal	Lower outliers in %.
skewness	LReal	Skewness of the data series.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of LReal	The array containing the data series that is to be used for the calculation

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#8200	ERR_NEG_ARR_BOUND Error: Negative array boundary not allowed. Check the array at the input `values`.
16#8600	ERR_SHELL_SORT Error: Error in command `LGF_ShellSort_LReal`. Check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#9101	ERR_RANGE_NOT_OK Error: The parameter `rangeOutlier` type is invalid. Enter a valid `rangeOutlier` value for the parameter: * 0: Outlier detection is deactivated * >1 Valid value.

Functional description

The block sorts the data series and then calculates the so-called “five-point summary”:

Table: Five-point summary

Characteristic value of the five-point summary	Output parameter of the block
Minimum (smallest occurring value of the sample)	min
Lower or first quartile (below this value are 25% of the sample values)	q25
Median or second quartile (below this value are 50% of the sample values)	median
Upper or third quartile (below this value are 75% of the sample values)	q75
Maximum (largest occurring value of the sample)	max

If outlier detection is activated, the block first calculates the limits. From these limit values, the values are recognized as outliers:

$$Bound^{upper} = q_{75} + rangeOutlier \cdot (q_{75} - q_{25})$$

$$Bound_{lower} = q_{25} - rangeOutlier \cdot (q_{75} - q_{25})$$

The block then calculates new values for the parameters `max` and `min`, which lie within the outlier limits. The outliers are counted and output as a percentage.

4 Program blocks

To make it easier to judge how the data is distributed, the block also calculates the skew. The skewness lies between the values -1 and 1 with the following meaning:

- -1: extremely left skewed distribution
- 0: symmetrical distribution
- 1: extreme right-skew distribution

The elements of the passed array are sorted in ascending order by the block. The `LGF_Shellsort_LReal` block is used for sorting.

The parameters are calculated as follows:

Table: Boxplot formulas Parameters Formula

Parameters	Formula
q25 (1st quartile)	$q_{25} = x_{(k)}$ with $k = \frac{\left\lceil \frac{1}{2}(n+1) \right\rceil + 1}{2} = \frac{n+3}{4}$
q50 (2nd quartile) median	$q_{50} = x_{(\frac{n+1}{2})}$
q75 (3rd quartile)	$q_{75} = x_{(n+1-k)}$ with $(n+1-k) = \frac{3n+1}{4}$ $n :=$ number of samples (size of array) If the result of the element to be determined (from which the quartiles can be derived) is not an integer, the quartile is calculated from the linear fraction between the two adjacent samples.
skewness	$skewness = \frac{(q_{75} + q_{25}) - 2 \cdot q_{50}}{q_{75} - q_{25}}$ Note: This is just an approximation.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 05.11.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.8 LGF_Boxplot_UDInt (FB / V3.0.1)

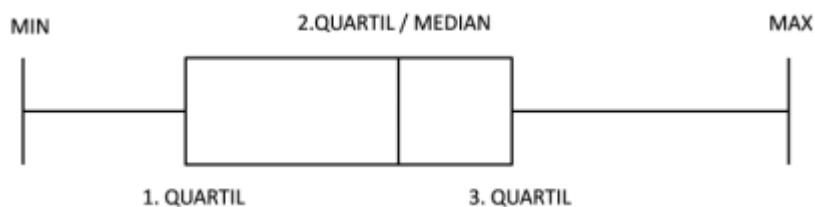
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

If you want to get an overview of existing data, you can use a Boxplot diagram. A Boxplot shows you in which area the data is located and how it is distributed over this area. A Boxplot consists of the following parameters:

- Minimum (smallest occurring value of the sample)
- Lower or first quartile (below this value are 25% of the sample values)
- Median or second quartile (below this value are 50% of the sample values)
- Upper or third quartile (below this value are 75% of the sample values)
- Maximum (largest occurring value of the sample)

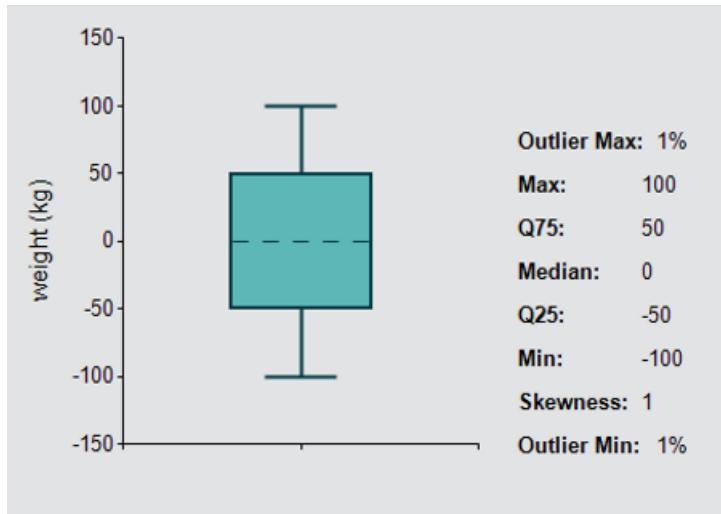
Figure: Boxplot

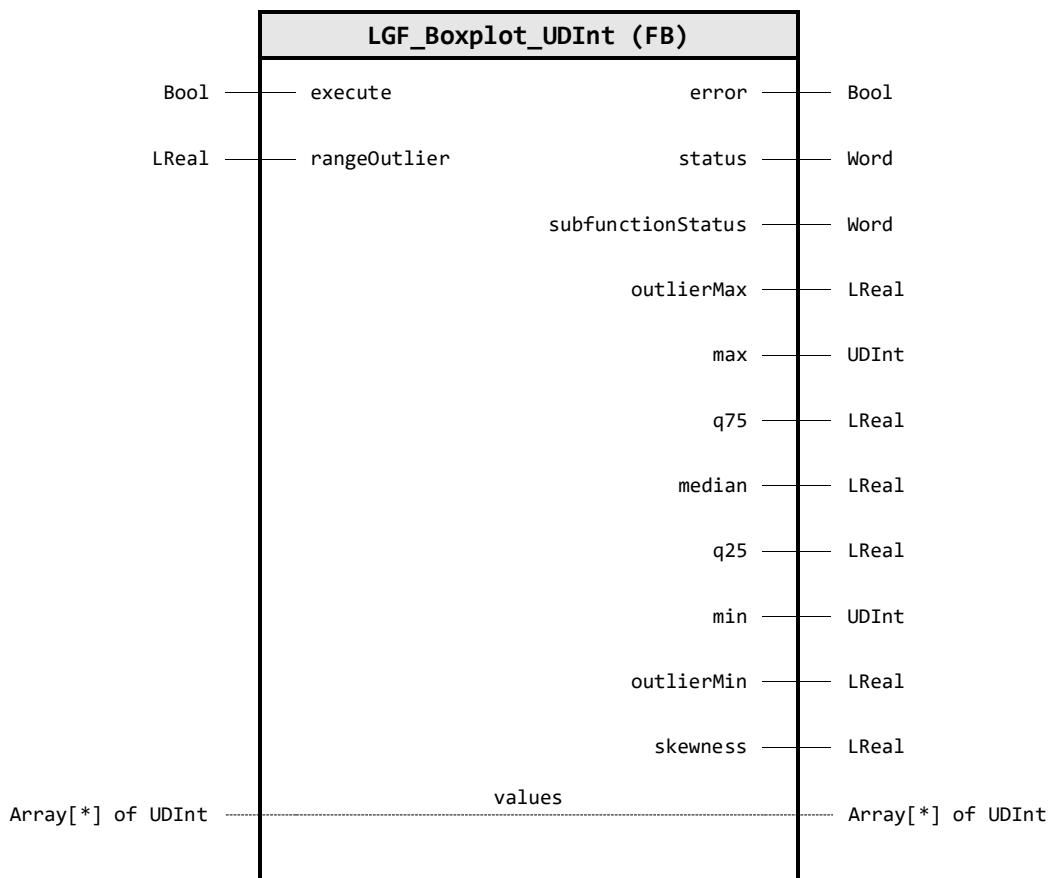


WinCC-Control

To visualize the Boxplot, the Siemens Industry Online Support offers you a Net-Control, which you can use in conjunction with WinCC Runtime Professional. You can find the controls in the [UserFiles](#) folder of this library.

Figure: .Net Control “Boxplot”



Block Interface**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Activation of the calculation with each positive edge.
rangeOutlier	LReal	1.5	Outlier detection: * 0: Outlier detection is deactivated * 0-1: Invalid value * >1: Outlier detection is activated.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
outlierMax	LReal	Upper outliers in %.
max	UDInt	Maximum Value, not an outlier.
q75	LReal	3rd quartile or Q75 of the data series.
median	LReal	2nd quartile or Median of the data series.
q25	LReal	1st quartile or Q25 of the data series.
min	UDInt	Minimum Value, not an outlier.

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
outlierMin	LReal	Lower outliers in %.
skewness	LReal	Skewness of the data series.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of UDInt	The array containing the data series that is to be used for the calculation

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#8200	ERR_NEG_ARR_BOUND Error: Negative array boundary not allowed. Check the array at the input `values`.
16#8600	ERR_SHELL_SORT Error: Error in command `LGF_ShellSort_UDInt`. Check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#9101	ERR_RANGE_NOT_OK Error: The parameter `rangeOutlier` type is invalid. Enter a valid `rangeOutlier` value for the parameter: * 0: Outlier detection is deactivated * >1 Valid value.

Functional description

The block sorts the data series and then calculates the so-called “five-point summary”:

Table: Five-point summary

Characteristic value of the five-point summary	Output parameter of the block
Minimum (smallest occurring value of the sample)	min
Lower or first quartile (below this value are 25% of the sample values)	q25
Median or second quartile (below this value are 50% of the sample values)	median
Upper or third quartile (below this value are 75% of the sample values)	q75
Maximum (largest occurring value of the sample)	max

If outlier detection is activated, the block first calculates the limits. From these limit values, the values are recognized as outliers:

$$Bound^{upper} = q_{75} + rangeOutlier \cdot (q_{75} - q_{25})$$

$$Bound_{lower} = q_{25} - rangeOutlier \cdot (q_{75} - q_{25})$$

The block then calculates new values for the parameters `max` and `min`, which lie within the outlier limits. The outliers are counted and output as a percentage.

4 Program blocks

To make it easier to judge how the data is distributed, the block also calculates the skew. The skewness lies between the values -1 and 1 with the following meaning:

- -1: extremely left skewed distribution
- 0: symmetrical distribution
- 1: extreme right-skew distribution

The elements of the passed array are sorted in ascending order by the block. The `LGF_Shellsort_UDInt` block is used for sorting.

The parameters are calculated as follows:

Table: Boxplot formulas Parameters Formula

Parameters	Formula
q25 (1st quartile)	$q_{25} = x_{(k)}$ with $k = \frac{\left\lceil \frac{1}{2}(n+1) \right\rceil + 1}{2} = \frac{n+3}{4}$
q50 (2nd quartile) median	$q_{50} = x_{(\frac{n+1}{2})}$
q75 (3rd quartile)	$q_{75} = x_{(n+1-k)}$ with $(n+1-k) = \frac{3n+1}{4}$ <i>n := number of samples (size of array)</i> If the result of the element to be determined (from which the quartiles can be derived) is not an integer, the quartile is calculated from the linear fraction between the two adjacent samples.
skewness	$skewness = \frac{(q_{75} + q_{25}) - 2 \cdot q_{50}}{q_{75} - q_{25}}$ Note: This is just an approximation.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 05.11.2019	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.9 LGF_DifferenceQuotientFB (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

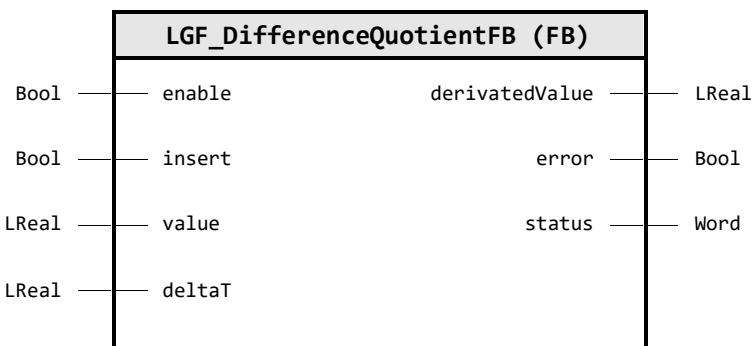
Short description

This function numerically differentiates a signal sampled equidistantly in time. For example, the velocity can be calculated from a measured locus curve, or the acceleration can be calculated from the measured velocity. In order to minimize the effects of a scattering measurement signal, this algorithm uses a compensating polynomial.

The function block calculates the differentiated values cyclically.

The function block reads-in a value with each positive edge on the `insert` been read in, the block calculates a differentiated value and outputs it.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enable	Bool	FALSE	Activates the block. As long as enable is `TRUE`, the block can accept values on the parameter `value`.
insert	Bool	FALSE	Accepts the value at the input `value` at positive edge and outputs a `derivedValue` if five values have been read in.
value	LReal	0.0	Value that must be included in the differentiation.
deltaT	LReal	0.0	Equidistant distance between two measured values. (e.g. 1s)

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
derivedValue	LReal	The differentiated value.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Status: Processing is active. Subsequent call of FB.

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#7010	STATUS_NOT_ENOUGH_VALUES Status: Not enough values. The block requires five (5) values to calculate a differentiated value. Transfer additional values with a positive edge on the `insert` input.
16#8200	ERR_DELTA_T Error: Delta time `deltaT` must not be zero.

Functional description

To calculate the difference quotient of a scattering signal, a third-degree compensation polynomial is first placed through the measured values. This polynomial is then differentiated. With this method, even a distorted input signal can be sensibly differentiated.

The difference quotient is calculated with the following formula:

$$y'(n) = \frac{y(n-2) - 8y(n-1) + 8y(n+1) - y(n+2)}{12 \cdot \text{delta}T}$$

deltaT: equidistant distance between two measured values (e.g. 1s).

The function (FC) can calculate $N - 4$ differentiated and smoothed measured values from N measured values. The output array would be assigned with 0 in the index (0,1,N-1,N). However, the following formalisms can be used to calculate substitute values:

$$\begin{aligned} y'(n-2) &= \frac{-125(y(n-2) + 136y(n-1) + 48y(n) - 88y(n+1) + 29y(n+2)}{84 \cdot \text{delta}T} \\ y'(n-1) &= \frac{-38(y(n-2) - 2y(n-1) + 24y(n) + 26y(n+1) - 10y(n+2)}{84 \cdot \text{delta}T} \\ y'(n+1) &= \frac{10(y(n-2) - 26y(n-1) - 24y(n) + 2y(n+1) + 38y(n+2)}{84 \cdot \text{delta}T} \\ y'(n+2) &= \frac{-29(y(n-2) + 88y(n-1) - 48y(n) - 136y(n+1) + 125y(n+2)}{84 \cdot \text{delta}T} \end{aligned}$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 04.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code reworked. Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

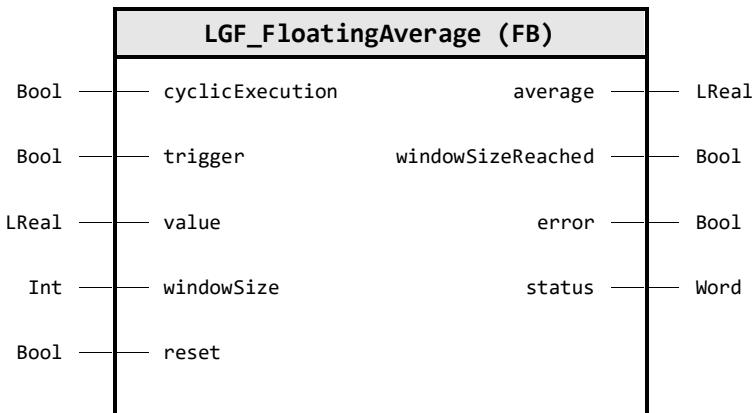
4.15.10 LGF_FloatingAverage (FB / V3.0.2)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

This function calculates a moving arithmetic mean value from REAL values. This method can be used to smooth data series. The values can be read in cyclically or triggered.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
cyclicExecution	Bool	false	TRUE: cyclic operation, trigger not in use
trigger	Bool	FALSE	Read in `value` with every pulse at input `trigger`
value	LReal	0.0	Value/s from which the moving average is to be determined.
windowSize	Int	100	Window length for sliding averaging in the range from 1..100. The standard value is 100.
reset	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: The block is reset and the calculation starts again.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
average	LReal	Moving / Floating average
windowSizeReached	Bool	FALSE: Maximum window width not yet reached, TRUE: Maximum window width reached
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_FINISHED_NO_ERROR Status: Execution finished without errors
16#8200	ERR_WRONG_WINDOW_SIZE Error: Incorrect window size/width set. Set a value between 1 and 100.

Functional description

Note

The block `LGF_FloatingAverage` does not query the data type for the input parameter `value`. For data types other than `REAL`, either an implicit conversion is performed automatically or an error is generated during compilation.

You can find further information in the Chapter “Overview of Data Type Conversion” in the Online Help section of the TIA Portal or under:

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109773506/100611494667>

The block calculates the (moving) mean value based on the set window width. The window width indicates the maximum number of values read in last. After the maximum number of values has been read, the output `windowSizeReached` is set and each newly read value replaces the oldest value (FIFO principle).

Two options are available for reading the values. With the input `cyclicExecution`, the values are read and calculated cyclically. With the `trigger` input, the values are read in and calculated with each pulse.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 16.06.2016	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.01.00 21.02.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Adding variable window size for calculation Optimizing calculation algorithm
01.01.01 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.01.02 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.01.03 07.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 16.06.2020	Simatic Systems Support refactor and simplify code
03.00.02 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.11 LGF_Histogram_DInt (FB / V3.0.1)

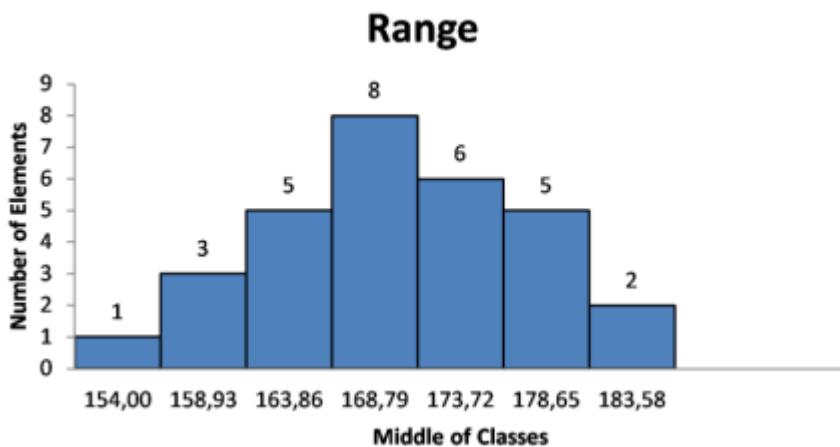
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The histogram shows the frequency distribution of a sample by class. A class describes a value interval in which the individual frequencies are added together. After specifying the number of classes, the class width and the respective class center are calculated. The number of classes is limited to 15.

The distribution is represented as a rectangle around the class mean with the class width and the cumulated frequency as height.

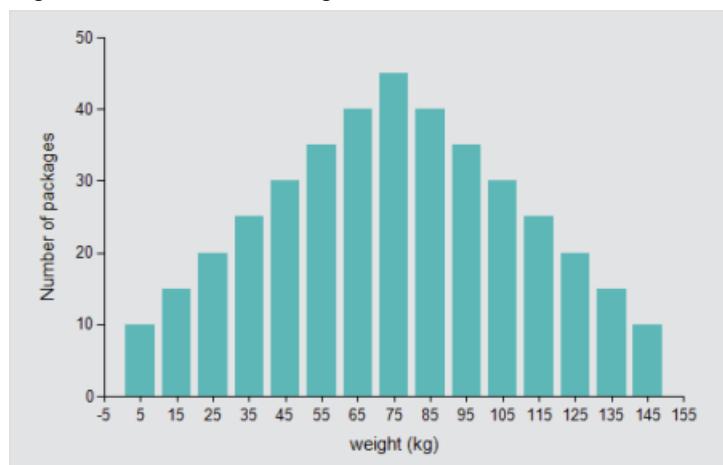
Figure: Distribution

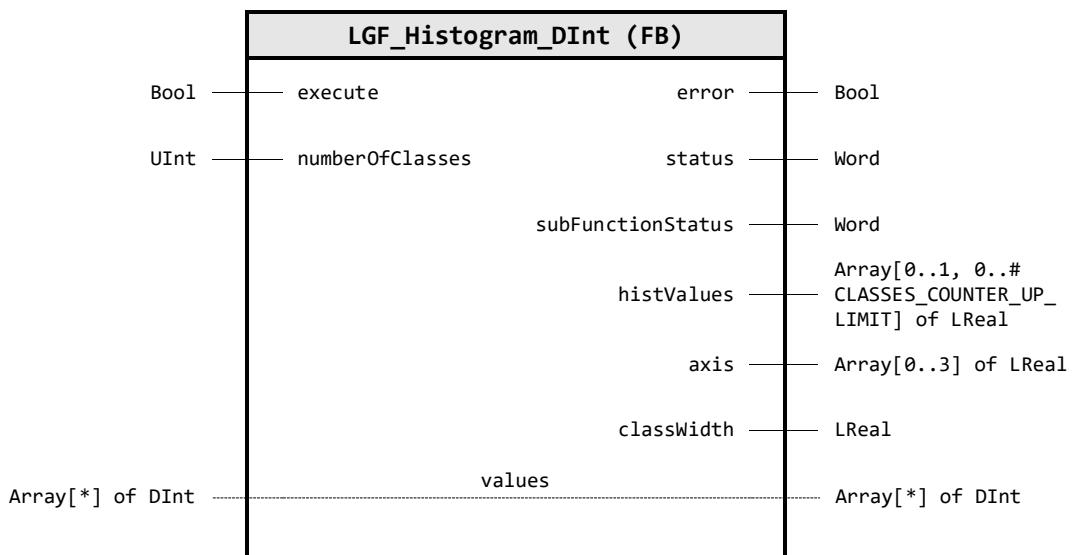


WinCC-Control

To visualize the Boxplot, the Siemens Industry Online Support offers you a Net-Control, which you can use in conjunction with WinCC Runtime Professional. You can find the controls in the **UserFiles** folder of this library.

Figure: .Net Control "Histogram"



Block Interface**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
<code>execute</code>	<code>Bool</code>	<code>FALSE</code>	Activation of the calculation with each positive edge.
<code>numberOfClasses</code>	<code>UInt</code>	<code>0</code>	Number of desired classes.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>error</code>	<code>Bool</code>	<code>FALSE</code> : No error <code>TRUE</code> : An error occurred during the execution of the FB
<code>status</code>	<code>Word</code>	<code>16#0000-16#7FFF</code> : Status of the FB <code>16#8000-16#FFFF</code> : Error identification (see following Table)
<code>subFunctionStatus</code>	<code>Word</code>	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
<code>histValues</code>	<code>Array[0..1, 0..#CLASSES_COUNTER_UP_LIMIT] of LReal</code>	Outputs the calculated values in a two-dimensional array. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>'histValues[0,0..14]'</code> displays the relative frequency of the individual classes. • <code>'histValues[1,0..14]'</code> displays the class centers. • If fewer than 15 classes are desired, the array elements that are not required are output with 0.
<code>axis</code>	<code>Array[0..3] of LReal</code>	Specifies the axis values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower X axis value • Upper X axis value • Lower Y axis value • Upper Y axis value
<code>classWidth</code>	<code>LReal</code>	Returns the calculated class width.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
<code>values</code>	<code>Array[*] of DInt</code>	The array containing the data series that is to be used for the calculation

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#8600	ERR_SHELL_SORT Error: Error in command `LGF_ShellSort_DInt`. Check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#9101	ERR_WRONG_NO_CLASSES Error: Incorrect number of classes. Give the parameter `numberOfClasses` a valid value (1 to 15).

Functional description

The block sorts the transferred data and calculates the general class width using the transferred class count and data range. The block then counts the values that lie within a class. In order to draw a histogram, the block also calculates the necessary X and Y coordinates.

The elements of the passed array `values` are sorted in ascending order by the block. The `LGF_Shellsort_UDInt` block is used for sorting.

The number of classes can be specified using the following rule of thumb:

$$\text{Number of classes} = \sqrt{\text{number of elements}}$$

e.g. 100 values $\rightarrow \text{Number of classes} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

Formulas

The block uses the following formula to calculate the class width:

$$\text{classWidth} = \frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{Number of classes}}$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
02.00.00 06.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.12 LGF_Histogram_LReal (FB / V3.0.1)

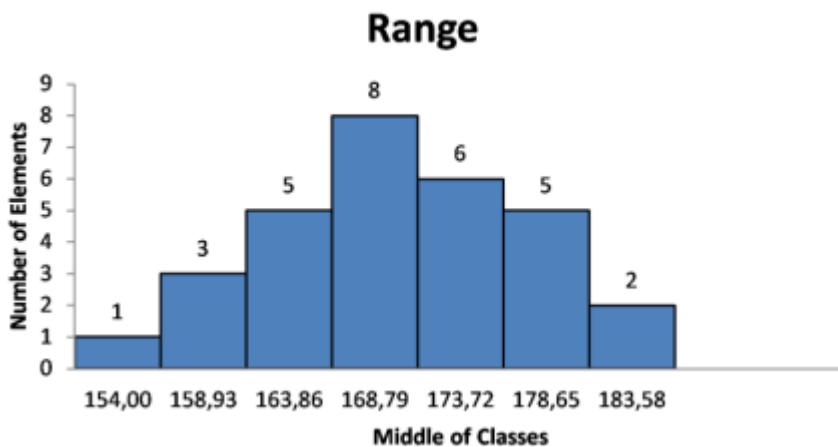
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The histogram shows the frequency distribution of a sample by class. A class describes a value interval in which the individual frequencies are added together. After specifying the number of classes, the class width and the respective class center are calculated. The number of classes is limited to 15.

The distribution is represented as a rectangle around the class mean with the class width and the cumulated frequency as height.

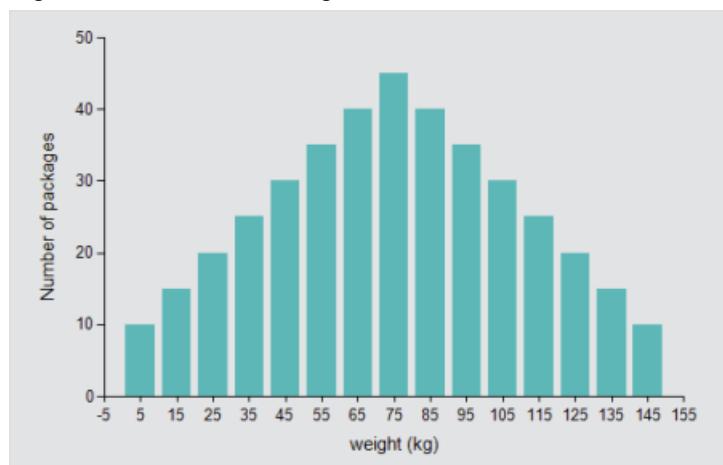
Figure: Distribution

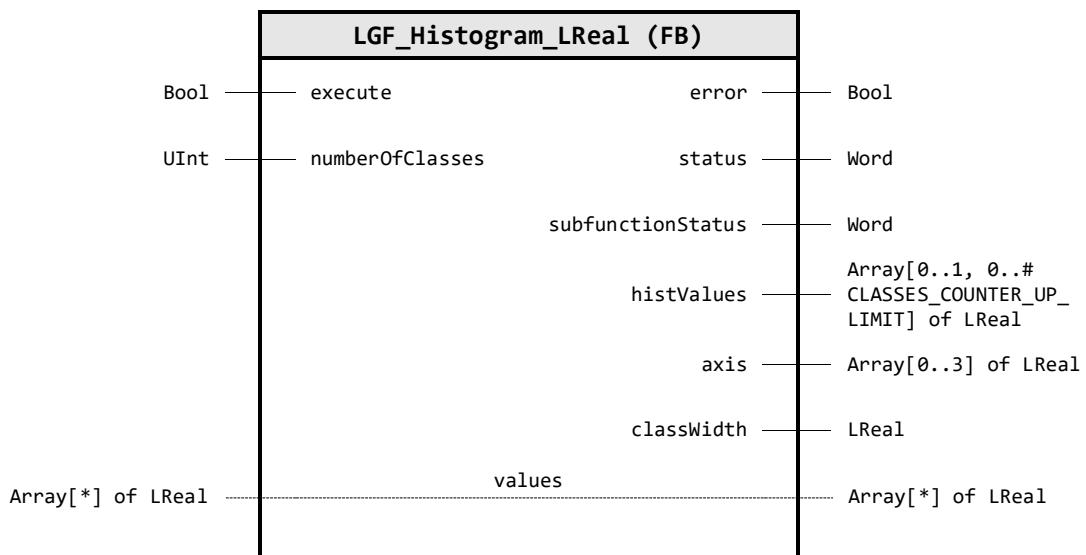


WinCC-Control

To visualize the Boxplot, the Siemens Industry Online Support offers you a Net-Control, which you can use in conjunction with WinCC Runtime Professional. You can find the controls in the **UserFiles** folder of this library.

Figure: .Net Control "Histogram"



Block Interface**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Activation of the calculation with each positive edge.
numberOfClasses	UInt	0	Number of desired classes.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
histValues	Array[0..1, 0..#CLASSES_COUNTER_UP_LIMIT] of LReal	Outputs the calculated values in a two-dimensional array. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • `histValues[0,0..14]` displays the relative frequency of the individual classes. • `histValues[1,0..14]` displays the class centers. • If fewer than 15 classes are desired, the array elements that are not required are output with 0.
axis	Array[0..3] of LReal	Specifies the axis values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower X axis value • Upper X axis value • Lower Y axis value • Upper Y axis value
classWidth	LReal	Returns the calculated class width.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of LReal	The array containing the data series that is to be used for the calculation

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#8600	ERR_SHELL_SORT Error: Error in command `LGF_ShellSort_LReal`. Check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#9101	ERR_WRONG_NO_CLASSES Error: Incorrect number of classes. Give the parameter `numberOfClasses` a valid value (1 to 15).

Functional description

The block sorts the transferred data and calculates the general class width using the transferred class count and data range. The block then counts the values that lie within a class. In order to draw a histogram, the block also calculates the necessary X and Y coordinates.

The elements of the passed array `values` are sorted in ascending order by the block. The `LGF_Shellsort_UDInt` block is used for sorting.

The number of classes can be specified using the following rule of thumb:

$$\text{Number of classes} = \sqrt{\text{number of elements}}$$

e.g. 100 values $\rightarrow \text{Number of classes} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

Formulas

The block uses the following formula to calculate the class width:

$$\text{classWidth} = \frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{Number of classes}}$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
02.00.00 06.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.13 LGF_Histogram_UDInt (FB / V3.0.1)

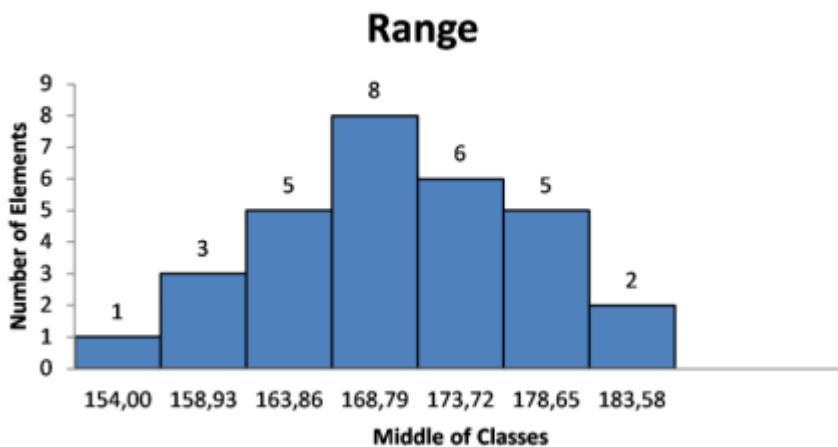
Author: Siemens Digital Industry

Short description

The histogram shows the frequency distribution of a sample by class. A class describes a value interval in which the individual frequencies are added together. After specifying the number of classes, the class width and the respective class center are calculated. The number of classes is limited to 15.

The distribution is represented as a rectangle around the class mean with the class width and the cumulated frequency as height.

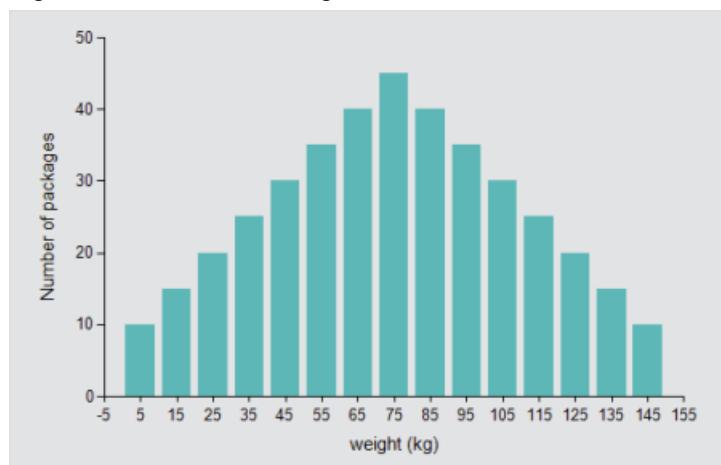
Figure: Distribution

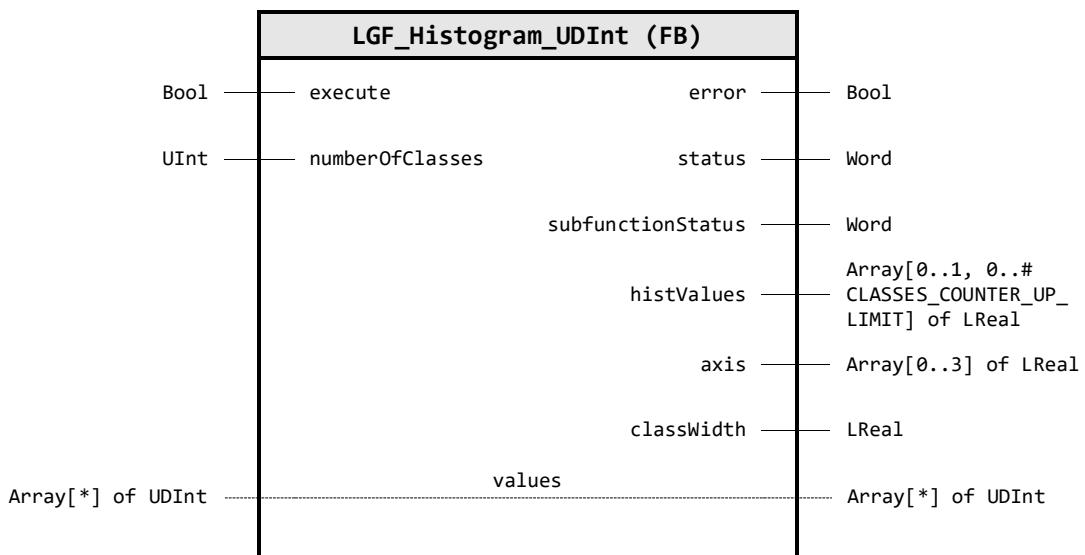


WinCC-Control

To visualize the Boxplot, the Siemens Industry Online Support offers you a Net-Control, which you can use in conjunction with WinCC Runtime Professional. You can find the controls in the **UserFiles** folder of this library.

Figure: .Net Control "Histogram"



Block Interface**Input parameter**

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Activation of the calculation with each positive edge.
numberOfClasses	UInt	0	Number of desired classes.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)
subfunctionStatus	Word	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
histValues	Array[0..1, 0..#CLASSES_COUNTER_UP_LIMIT] of LReal	Outputs the calculated values in a two-dimensional array. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • `histValues[0,0..14]` displays the relative frequency of the individual classes. • `histValues[1,0..14]` displays the class centers. • If fewer than 15 classes are desired, the array elements that are not required are output with 0.
axis	Array[0..3] of LReal	Specifies the axis values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower X axis value • Upper X axis value • Lower Y axis value • Upper Y axis value
classWidth	LReal	Returns the calculated class width.

In/Out parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
values	Array[*] of UDInt	The array containing the data series that is to be used for the calculation

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Status: Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#8600	ERR_SHELL_SORT Error: Error in command `LGF_ShellSort_UDInt`. Check `subFunctionStatus` code
16#9101	ERR_WRONG_NO_CLASSES Error: Incorrect number of classes. Give the parameter `numberOfClasses` a valid value (1 to 15).

Functional description

The block sorts the transferred data and calculates the general class width using the transferred class count and data range. The block then counts the values that lie within a class. In order to draw a histogram, the block also calculates the necessary X and Y coordinates.

The elements of the passed array `values` are sorted in ascending order by the block. The `LGF_Shellsort_UDInt` block is used for sorting.

The number of classes can be specified using the following rule of thumb:

$$\text{Number of classes} = \sqrt{\text{number of elements}}$$

e.g. 100 values $\rightarrow \text{Number of classes} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

Formulas

The block uses the following formula to calculate the class width:

$$\text{classWidth} = \frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{\text{Number of classes}}$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
02.00.00 06.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, comments added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.14 LGF_SimpleSmoothingFB (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

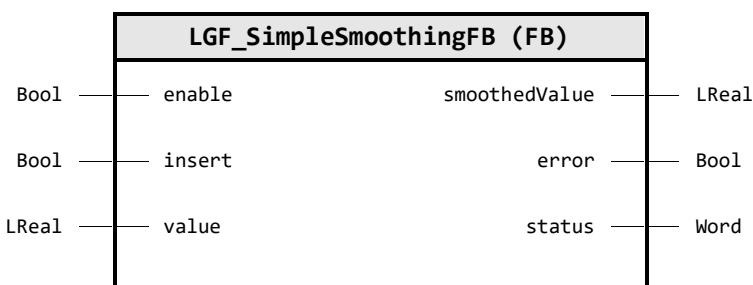
Short description

The function calculates the linear mean value cyclically.

The simplest form of smoothing a sequence of measured values is to calculate the linear mean value by three points.

The function reads-in a value with each positive edge on the `insert` input. As soon as three values have been read in, the block calculates a smoothed value and outputs it.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enable	Bool	FALSE	Activates the block. As long as enable is `TRUE`, the block can accept values on the parameter `value`.
insert	Bool	FALSE	Accepts the value at the input `value` at positive edge and outputs a `smoothedValue` if three values have been read in.
value	LReal	0.0	Value that is to be included in the smoothing.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
smoothedValue	LReal	The smoothed value.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Status: Processing is active. Subsequent call of FB.
16#7010	STATUS_NOT_ENOUGH_VALUES Status: Not enough values. The block requires three (3) values to calculate a smoothed value. Transfer additional values with a positive edge on the `insert` input.

Functional description

The function calculates the smoothed values using the following formula:

$$\overline{y(n)} = \frac{y(n-1) + y(n) + y(n+1)}{3}$$

The calculated value is output or the calculated values are output at output `smoothedValue`.

Based on this formula, the function cannot calculate values for the elements 0 and N.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.03 05.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.15.15 LGF_SmoothByPolynomFB (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry

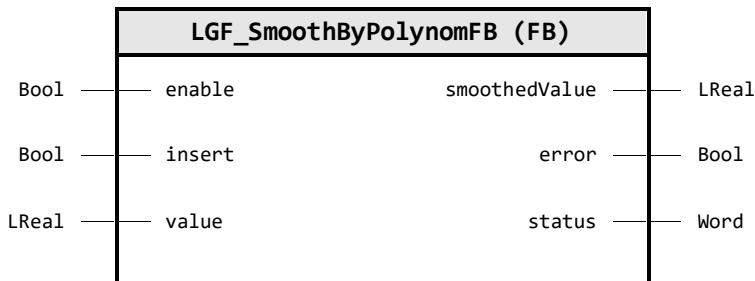
Short description

This function calculates the smoothed values by polynomial cyclically.

For smoothing, a 3rd degree polynomial is placed through five value points. The error squares of the distances between polynomial and real value are minimized. The smoothed values can be determined from the polynomial parameters obtained in this way.

The function reads-in a value with each positive edge on the `insert` input. As soon as five values have been read in, the block calculates a smoothed value and outputs it.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enable	Bool	FALSE	Activates the block. As long as enable is `TRUE`, the block can accept values on the parameter `value`.
insert	Bool	FALSE	Accepts the value at the input `value` at positive edge and outputs a `smoothedValue` if five values have been read in.
value	LReal	0.0	Value that is to be included in the smoothing.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
smoothedValue	LReal	The smoothed value.
error	Bool	FALSE: No error TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000-16#7FFF: Status of the FB 16#8000-16#FFFF: Error identification (see following Table)

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL Status: No call of FB. The block waits for activation through the parameter `enable`.
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL Status: First call of FB after enabling
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Status: Processing is active. Subsequent call of FB.
16#7010	STATUS_NOT_ENOUGH_VALUES Status: Not enough values. The block requires five (5) values to calculate a smoothed value. Transfer additional values with a positive edge on the `insert` input.

Functional description

The 3rd degree compensation polynomial is calculated as follows:

$$\overline{y(n)} = \frac{1}{35} \cdot (-3 \cdot y(n-2) + 12 \cdot y(n-1) + 17 \cdot y(n) + 12 \cdot y(n+1) - 3 \cdot y(n+2))$$

$N - 4$ smoothed measured values can thus be calculated from the N measured values. The output array contains the value 0 in the index (0..1, N-1, N).

These “missing” values are calculated with the following formalisms:

$$\overline{y(n-2)} = \frac{1}{70} \cdot (69 \cdot y(n-2) + 4 \cdot y(n-1) - 6 \cdot y(n) + 4 \cdot y(n+1) - y(n+2))$$

$$\overline{y(n-1)} = \frac{2}{70} \cdot (2 \cdot y(n-2) + 27 \cdot y(n-1) + 12 \cdot y(n) - 8 \cdot y(n+1) + 2 \cdot y(n+2))$$

$$\overline{y(n+1)} = \frac{2}{70} \cdot (2 \cdot y(n-2) - 8 \cdot y(n-1) + 12 \cdot y(n) + 27 \cdot y(n+1) + 2 \cdot y(n+2))$$

$$\overline{y(n+2)} = \frac{1}{70} \cdot (-y(n-2) + 4 \cdot y(n-1) - 6 \cdot y(n) + 4 \cdot y(n+1) + 69 \cdot y(n+2))$$

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 05.11.2019	Simatic Systems Support Bugfixes, regions, comments and constants are added
03.00.00 23.04.2020	Simatic Systems Support Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library
03.00.01 06.04.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

4.16 System operations

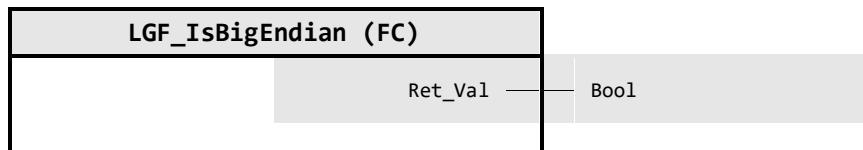
4.16.1 LGF_IsBigEndian (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The function detects the endianness of the executing system.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	TRUE: If big endianness is detected

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2022-12-16	ScheeO First released version

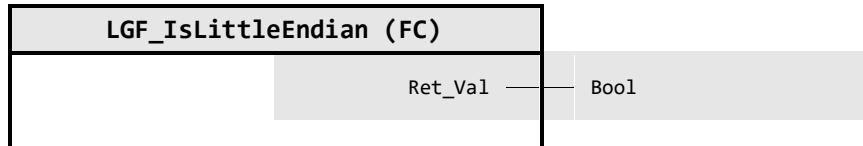
4.16.2 LGF_IsLittleEndian (FC / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The function detects the endianness of the executing system.

Block Interface



Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Bool	TRUE: If little endianness is detected

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2022-12-16	ScheeO First released version

4.16.3 LGF_ActDeactDevice (FB / V1.0.0)

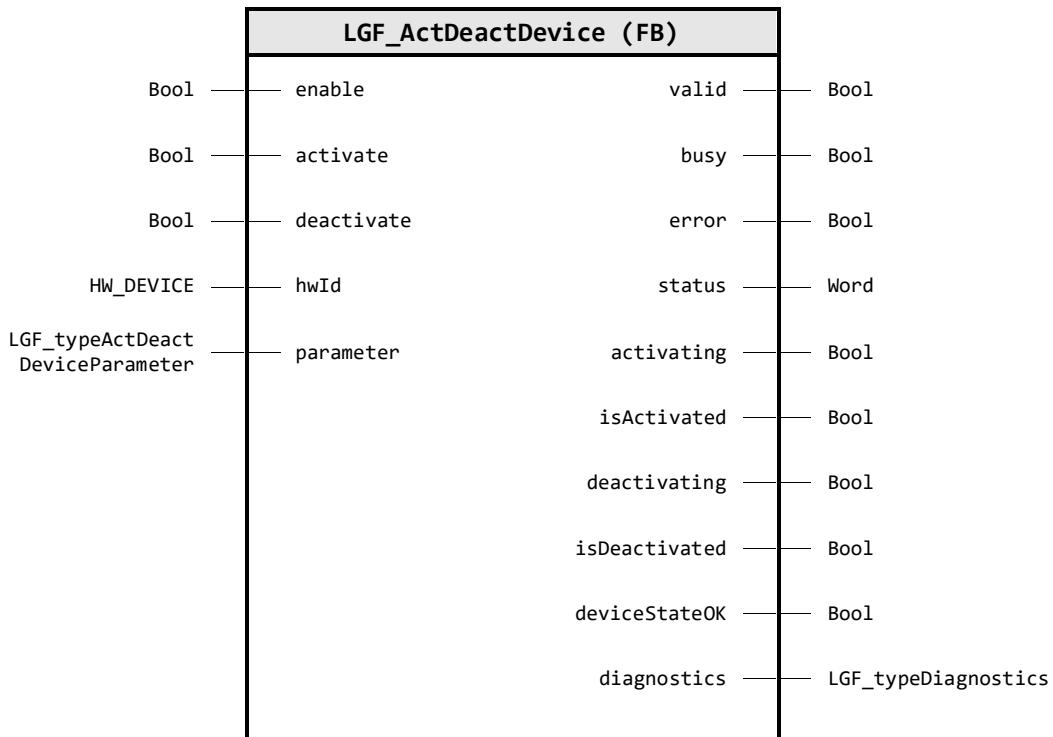
Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

`LGF_ActDeactDevice` implements a compact state machine to activate and monitor or deactivate decentral devices.

The module monitors as well the device connection and error state after activation.
It works for PN (S7-1200 / S7-1500) and DP (S7-1500) devices.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
enable	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Enable functionality of FB
activate	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge: Activate device given by `hwId`
deactivate	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge: Deactivate device given by `hwId`
hwId	HW_DEVICE	---	Hardware ID of the device which should be activated / deactivated ('Device~Pnlf~IODevice')
parameter	LGF_typeActDeactDeviceParameter	---	Parameter dataset for the function `LGF_ActDeactDevice`

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
valid	Bool	TRUE: Valid set of output values available at the FB
busy	Bool	TRUE: FB is not finished and new output values can be expected
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	Word	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification
activating	Bool	TRUE: Activation of device active
isActivated	Bool	TRUE: Device activated

4 Program blocks

Identifier	Data type	Description
deactivating	Bool	TRUE: Deactivating of device active
isDeactivated	Bool	TRUE: Device deactivated
deviceStateOK	Bool	TRUE: Device is activated and connected to IO-System FALSE: Device is faulty or not connected, depends on `isActivated`
diagnostics	LGF_typeDiagnos tics	Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL No job being currently processed
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL First call after incoming new job (rising edge 'enable')
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Subsequent call during active processing without further details
16#8600	ERR_UNDEFINED_STATE Error: Due to an undefined state in state machine
16#8601	ERR_LOG2GEO Error: Log2Geo, may the HW ID for the device is wrong, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8601	ERR_GEO2LOG Error: Geo2Log, may the HW ID for the device is wrong, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8640	ERR_DEVICE_DEACTIVATING Error: Deactivation (D_ACT_DP) of device, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8641	ERR_DEVICE_DEACTIVATING_TIME_OUT Error: Deactivation of device - watchdog time expired
16#8650	ERR_READ_ACTIVATION_STATE_WHILE_DEACTIVATED Error: Deactivation state (D_ACT_DP) of device is wrong, desired is `16#0000` or `16#0002`, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8660	ERR_DEVICE_ACTIVATING Error: Activation (D_ACT_DP) of device, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8661	ERR_DEVICE_ACTIVATING_TIME_OUT Error: Activation of device cause watchdog time expired. Can be a broken device connection
16#8662	ERR_READ_DEVICES_STATES_DURING_ACTIVATION Error: Read Device states (DeviceStates) during device activation, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8670	ERR_READ_DEVICES_STATES_WHILE_ACTIVE Error: Read Device states (DeviceStates) while device active, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8671	ERR_DEVICE_STATE_WHILE_ACTIVE Error: Device states present error and is unreachable, faulty Device or IO-System
16#8672	ERR_READ_ACTIVATION_STATE_WHILE_ACTIVE Error: Activation state (D_ACT_DP) of device is wrong, desired is `16#0000` or `16#0001`, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8690	ERR_DISABLING_DEACT_DEVICE Error: Deactivation (D_ACT_DP) of device throws an error while disabling, please see `diagnostics.subFunctionStatus` for more detailed information
16#8691	ERR_DISABLING_WATCHDOG Error: Watchdog timer expired while disabling

User defined datatype(s)

LGF_typeActDeactDeviceParameter (UDT / V1.0.0)

This UDT belongs to the Module `LGF_ActDeactDevice` and lists all possible parameter to configure its behavior.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
timeOutActDeact	Time	T#2500ms	Time to monitor the commands `activate` and `deactivate` should be greater than the configured `configuration time` in the PLC hardware configuration section `Startup`
timeOutStateMonitoring	Time	T#100ms	Time to monitor the device state while the device is activated After time has expired an error is present as long as the state is faulty.
enableAndDeactivate	Bool	TRUE	TRUE: Disable / Deactivate device during startup / enabling (prior to `enableAndActive`) FALSE: Keep actual state or `enableAndActivate`
enableAndActivate	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Enable / Activate device during startup / enabling FALSE: Keep actual state or `enableAndDeactivate`
disableAndDeactivate	Bool	TRUE	TRUE: Disable / Deactivate device during disabling of the module FALSE: Keep actual state

LGF_typeDiagnostics (UDT / V1.0.0)

Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
status	Word	16#0000	Status of the Block or error identification when error occurred
subfunctionStatus	Word	16#0000	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
stateNumber	DInt	0	State in the state machine of the block where the error occurred

Functional description

The module provides the procedure for activating and deactivating remote IO-Devices in the Profinet (PN, S7-1500 & S7-1200) and Profibus (DP, S7-1500) network.

The activation of the device (defined at `hwId`) is initiated by a rising edge at `activate`, after complete activation this is indicated at the output `isActivated` and `deviceStateOK`. After that the connection status is displayed at the `deviceStateOK` output.

The connection is monitored and in case of a failure of this or more than the set monitoring time `timeOutStateMonitoring` at the output and reported as an error. After successful recovery of the connection by the system, the configured time is also waited until the error is reset to ensure stability.

Note

The connection status of the decentralized device can also be displayed in the TIA Portal project navigation in the PLC, which is the controller, under the item 'Distributed I/O', if they are online with the engineering system.

Deactivation of the device (defined at `hwId`) is initiated by a rising edge at `deactivate`, after complete activation this is indicated at the output `isDeactivated`.

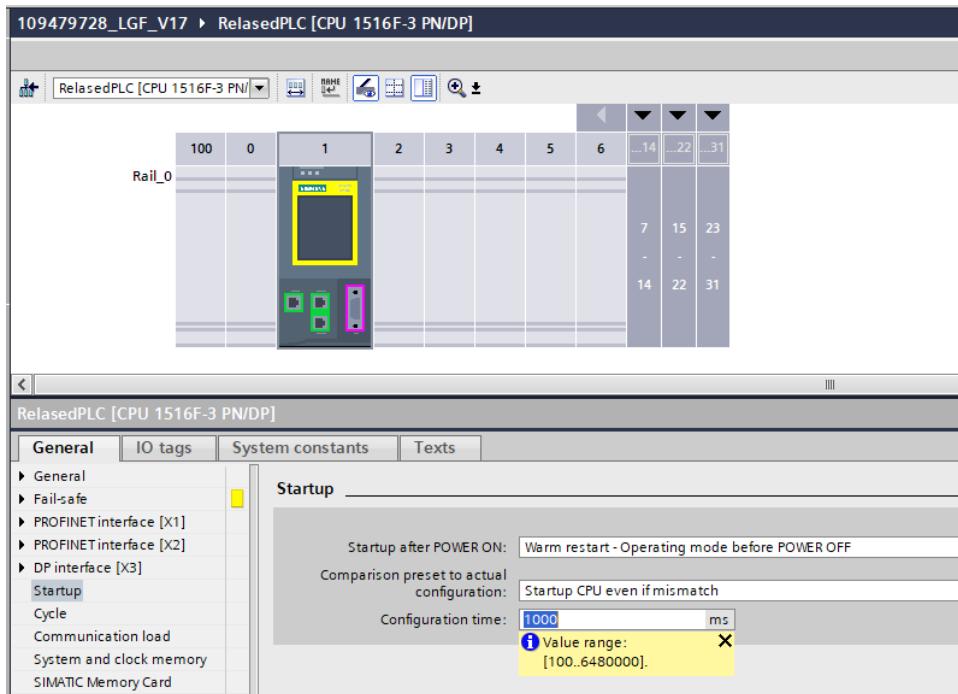
It is possible to define the states for switching on and off, as well as the monitoring times for activating and deactivating and the connection monitoring.

4 Program blocks

All errors are automatically reset as soon as the faulty state is eliminated.
The exception to this are errors that can only be corrected by an intervention in the software,
such as an incorrect or non-existent hardware ID of a non-existent decentralized IO device.

4 Program blocks

Note The parameter `timeOutActDeact` for monitoring the activation and deactivation sequence should always be set higher than the parameterized value in the Device configuration / Startup / Configuration time.



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 06.04.2023	Simatic Systems Support First released version

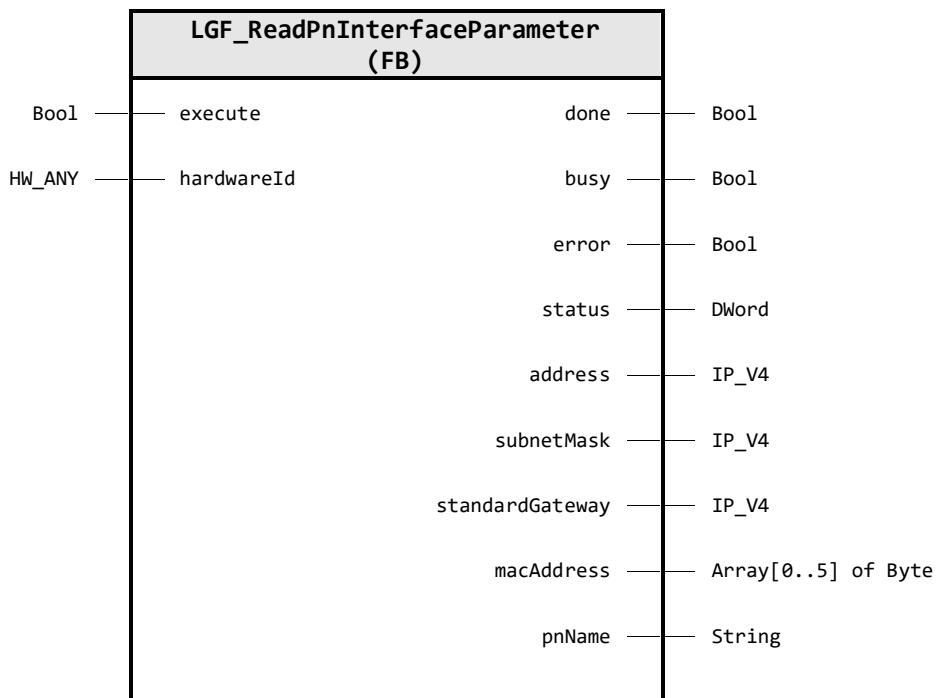
4.16.4 LGF_ReadPnInterfaceParameter (FB / V1.0.0)

Author: Siemens Industry Support

Short description

The function block provides Interface parameter like the IP Address settings, MAC Address and the PN Name.

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
execute	Bool	FALSE	Rising edge starts action once
hardwareId	HW_ANY	---	Hardware ID of the Interface where the parameter should be read

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
done	Bool	TRUE: Commanded functionality has been completed successfully
busy	Bool	TRUE: FB is not finished, new output values can be expected
error	Bool	TRUE: An error occurred during the execution of the FB
status	DWord	16#0000 - 16#7FFF: Status of the FB, 16#8000 - 16#FFFF: Error identification
address	IP_V4	IP Address from interface
subnetMask	IP_V4	Subnet mask from interface
standardGateway	IP_V4	Standard gateway address from interface
macAddress	Array[0..5] of Byte	MAC Address from interface
pnName	String	Profinet name from interface

Status & Error codes

Code / Value	Identifier / Description
16#0000	STATUS_EXECUTION_FINISHED Execution finished without errors
16#7000	STATUS_NO_CALL No job being currently processed
16#7001	STATUS_FIRST_CALL First call after incoming new job (rising edge 'execute')
16#7002	STATUS_SUBSEQUENT_CALL Subsequent call during active processing without further details
16#9000	ERR_UNDEFINED_STATE Error: due to an undefined state in state machine

Functional description

The function reads the Interface settings / parameters using the system function `RDREC` (Read data record).

To read the MAC and IP address of the interface provided via its hardware ID, it is mandatory to read the `PD_INTERFACE_DATA_REAL` data record of any PROFINET compliant interface.

Note

Upon TIA Portal V17, it's possible to use as well the system function `CommConfig`, which is in the Instructions / Communication / Open user communication (Version >= V8.1) located.

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 2022-12-16	Siemens Online Support First released version

4.17 Legacy / Counter operations

4.17.1 LGF_CountFallInDWord (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

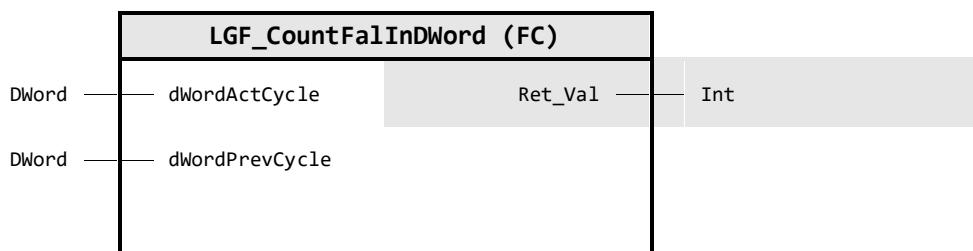
The function analyzes a variable of the type DWORD and outputs how often a 1-0 sequence (falling edge) occurs in the variable.

Note

LEGACY FUNCTION

Please update and use the FB with the same name `LGF_CountFallInDWord` in the future!
This function is no longer maintained!

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
dWordActCycle	DWord	Input Double word in which the falling edges are counted
dWordPrevCycle	DWord	Double word from the previous cycle

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Int	Number of falling edges in the DWord

Functional description

In a variable of the data type DWORD, the block counts the falling edges (1-0 transitions) from left to right. The output `countFallInDWord` outputs the number of falling edges.

So that falling edges at the variable limit are also detected, the input `value` is copied to the static variable `statDWordPrevCycle` at the end of the evaluation and evaluated in the next cycle.

Example

The following example illustrates the block's functionality. In this case, it is assumed that a signal of unknown length is continuously sampled in the form of double words (DWORD) per cycle.

Within this signal, the 1-0 sequences (falling edges) must be counted and output continuously. To detect the falling edge on variable limits, as in this example, the input "statDWordPrevCycle" must be interconnected with the double word of the previous sampling.

Table: Example

DWord previous cycle statDWordPrevCycle	DWord actual cycle value
1001_0000_0001_1010_1001_0000_0001_1011	0010_1010_0001_1111_0100_0011_1000_0101

4 Program blocks

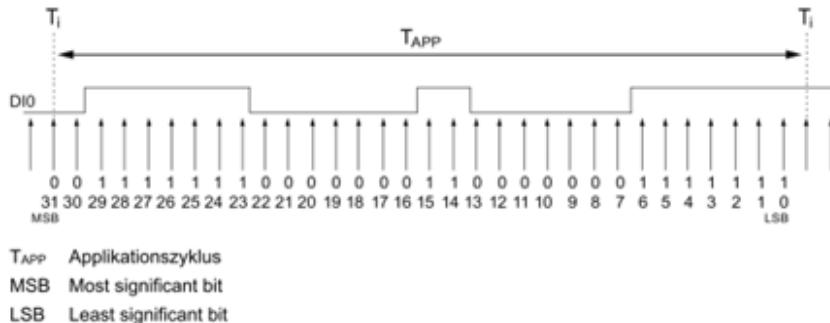
Number of 1-0 sequences (falling edges): Ret_Val= 8

Application example

Excerpt from the manual of the technology module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V:

With the oversampling function, the technology module records the state of the respective digital input per application cycle (e.g. OB61) at 32 points in time with a uniform time interval. The 32 states are jointly returned as 32-bit values in the checkback interface.

Figure: Example of an oversampling of DI0 on TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V



The LGF_CountFallInDWord block is used, in this case, to count how often a falling edge occurs.

SIMATIC ET 200MP/S7-1500 Technology Module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V
(6ES7552-1AA00-0AB0)

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/95153313>

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation and LEGACY Hint Please use the FB with the same name `LGF_CountFallInDWord` in the future

4.17.2 LGF_CountRisInDWord (FC / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industry Support

Short description

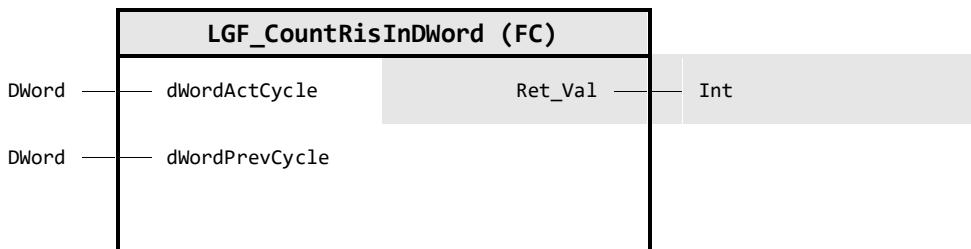
The function analyzes a variable of the type DWORD and outputs how often a 0-1 sequence (rising edge) occurs in the variable.

Note

LEGACY FUNCTION

Please update and use the FB with the same name `LGF_CountRisInDWord` in the future!
This function is no longer maintained!

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
dWordActCycle	DWord	Input Double word in which the rising edges are counted
dWordPrevCycle	DWord	Double word from the previous cycle

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
Ret_Val	Int	Number of rising edges in the DWord

Functional description

In a variable of the data type DWORD, the block counts the rising edges (0-1 transitions) from left to right. The output `countRisInDWord` outputs the number of rising edges.

So that rising edges at the variable limit are also detected, the input `value` is copied to the static variable `statDWordPrevCycle` at the end of the evaluation and evaluated in the next cycle.

Example

The following example illustrates the block's functionality. In this case, it is assumed that a signal of unknown length is continuously sampled in the form of double words (DWORD) per cycle.

Within this signal, the 0-1 sequences (rising edges) must be counted and output continuously. To detect the rising edge on variable limits, as in this example, the input "statDWordPrevCycle" must be interconnected with the double word of the previous sampling.

Table: Example

DWord previous cycle statDWordPrevCycle	DWord actual cycle value
1001_0000_0001_1010_1001_0000_0001_1010	1010_1010_0001_1111_0100_0011_1000_0101

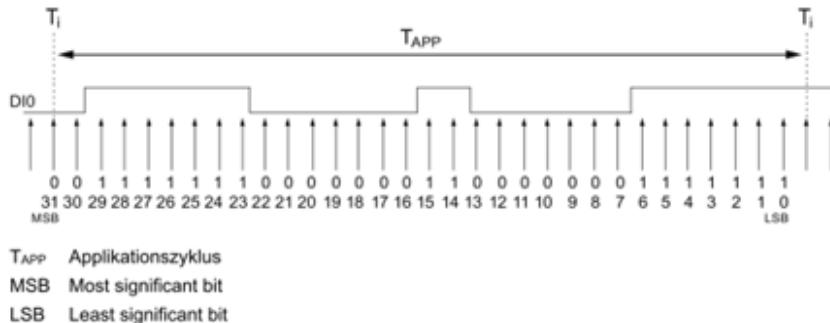
Number of 0-1 sequences (rising edges): `Ret_Val` = 9

Application example:

Excerpt from the manual of the technology module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V:

With the oversampling function, the technology module records the state of the respective digital input per application cycle (e.g. OB61) at 32 points in time with a uniform time interval. The 32 states are jointly returned as 32-bit values in the checkback interface.

Figure: Example of an oversampling of DI0 on TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V



The block LGF_CountRisInDWordFB is used in this case to count how often a rising edge occurs.

SIMATIC ET 200MP/S7-1500 Technology Module TM Timer DIDQ 16x24V (6ES7552-1AA00-0AB0)

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/95153313>

Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1
01.00.02 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.03 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
03.00.01 12.11.2020	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation and LEGACY Hint Please use the FB with the same name `LGF_CountRisInDWord` in the future

4.18 Legacy / Signal generators

4.18.1 LGF_SawTooth (FB / V3.0.1)

Author: Siemens Digital Industries

Short description

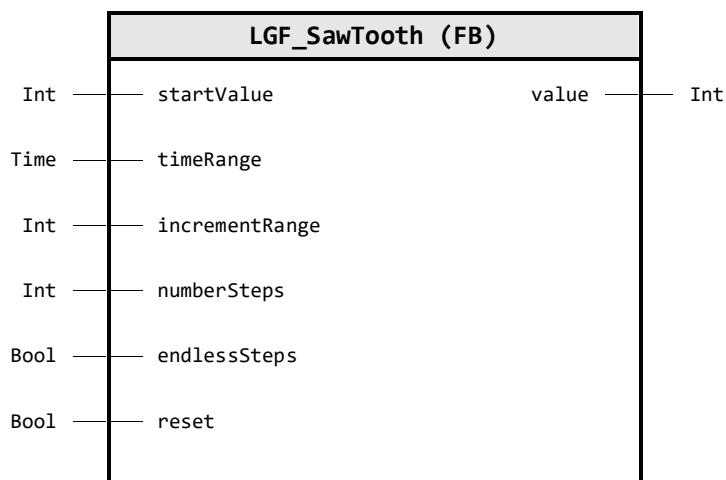
This function generates a sawtooth-shaped signal profile. Each sawtooth consists of a defined number of steps (increments).

Note

LEGACY FUNCTION

Please update and use the FB with the same name `LGF_CountRisInDWord` in the future!
This function is no longer maintained!

Block Interface



Input parameter

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
startValue	Int	0	Start value at which the signal begins.
timeRange	Time	T#0s	Time after which the output parameter `value` is incremented
incrementRange	Int	0	Size of the jump from one increment to the next.
numberSteps	Int	0	Number of increments per sawtooth. (In the case of an endless sawtooth signal, this information is not necessary).
endlessSteps	Bool	FALSE	Specifies whether an endless sawtooth signal will be generated. `TRUE` - Activated, `FALSE` - Disabled
reset	Bool	FALSE	Sawtooth starts again at the start value, `startValue`.

Output parameter

Identifier	Data type	Description
value	Int	Current value of the sawtooth signal.

Functional description

Note

Please note that changes at the input parameters only become effective with `reset`.

The block calculates the values for a sawtooth-shaped signal profile, which is output to the output parameter `value`. The signal begins with the start value `startValue` and is added with the value `increment` after each elapse of the time interval `timeRange`. The value can also be negative.

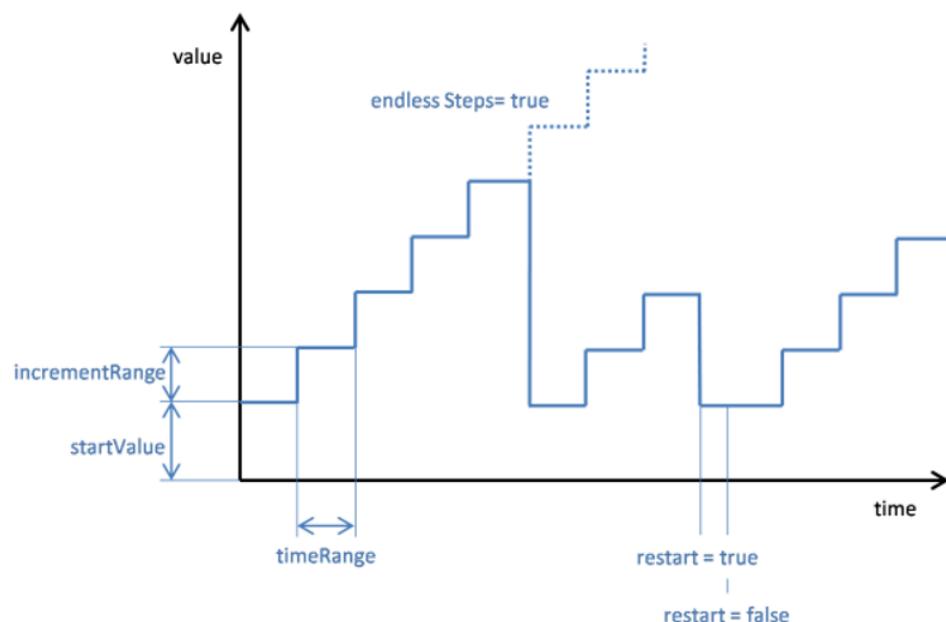
If the variable `endlessSteps` is set to `FALSE`, the number of add operations is counted. If this exceeds the value `numberSteps`, the output parameter `value` is set back to the start value. A new sawtooth begins.

If the variable `endlessSteps` is set to `TRUE`, the value `increment` is added without interruption, starting once at `startValue`. If the maximum positive INT value range (32767) of the output parameter `value` is exceeded, `value` changes to the maximum negative INT value range (-32768) and will continue to be added up.

Note

The duration of a sawtooth at `endlessSteps` on `FALSE` is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Duration} = \#timeRange * (\#numberSteps + 1)$$



Change log

Version & Date	Change description
01.00.00 19.08.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support First released version
01.00.01 02.11.2015	Siemens Industry Online Support Bug fix
01.00.02 02.01.2017	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1
01.00.03 17.08.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2
01.00.04 23.11.2018	Siemens Industry Online Support Upgrade: TIA V15.1
01.00.10 23.09.2019	Simatic Systems Support Code refactoring, regions and more comments added
03.00.01 15.02.2021	Simatic Systems Support Insert documentation

5 PLC data types

5.1.1 LGF_typeDiagnostics (UDT / V1.0.0)

Description

Diagnostic structure to store and transfer diagnostic information from blocks through the interface.

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
status	Word	16#0000	Status of the Block or error identification when error occurred
subfunctionStatus	Word	16#0000	Status or return value of called FB's, FC's and system blocks
stateNumber	DInt	0	State in the state machine of the block where the error occurred

5.2 Date and timer operations

5.2.1 LGF_typeGPS (UDT / V3.0.1)

Description

Datatype for GPS Coordinates Latitude and Longitude.
 Child Datatypes in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction.
 Datatype for a whole GPS Data set.

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
latitude	LGF_typeGPS _DMS	---	Datatype for GPS Coordinates in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction. Can be used for latitude and as well for longitude. The Datatype is used e.g. in `LGF_typeGPS`.
dir	Char	"	Direction [N, S, E, W, n, s, e, w]
deg	UInt	0	Degrees, Latitude [-89..+ 89]; Longitude [-179..+179]
min	UInt	0	Minutes [0..+59]
sec	UInt	0	Seconds [0..+59]
longitude	LGF_typeGPS _DMS	---	Datatype for GPS Coordinates in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction. Can be used for latitude and as well for longitude. The Datatype is used e.g. in `LGF_typeGPS`.
dir	Char	"	Direction [N, S, E, W, n, s, e, w]
deg	UInt	0	Degrees, Latitude [-89..+ 89]; Longitude [-179..+179]
min	UInt	0	Minutes [0..+59]
sec	UInt	0	Seconds [0..+59]

5.2.2 LGF_typeGPS_DD (UDT / V3.0.1)

Description

Datatype for GPS Coordinates in decimal degrees.
 For latitude and longitude.
 Datatype for a whole GPS Data set.

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
latitude	Real	0.0	Degrees latitude with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), North = positive; South = negative) valid value range [-90.00000..90.00000]
longitude	Real	0.0	Degrees longitude in degrees with decimal places (Unit: degree decimal), East = positive; West = negative) valid range [-180.0000..180.0000]

5.2.3 **LGF_typeGPS_DMS (UDT / V3.0.1)**

Description

Datatype for GPS Coordinates in Degree, Minutes, Seconds and the Direction.
Can be used for latitude and as well for longitude.
The Datatype is used e.g. in `LGF_typeGPS`.

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
dir	Char	''	Direction [N, S, E, W, n, s, e, w]
deg	UInt	0	Degrees, Latitude [-89..+89]; Longitude [-179..+179]
min	UInt	0	Minutes [0..+59]
sec	UInt	0	Seconds [0..+59]

5.3 Math operations

5.3.1 **LGF_typeIsValueInToleranceByTimeConfiguration (UDT / V1.0.0)**

Description

Module related configuration parameters

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
disableLimits	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Disable the monitoring timer. Leaving the tolerance triggers immediately
limitsAsAbsolutValues	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Limit given as absolut value / FALSE: Limits given as tolerance from setpoint - absolut or percent value
toleranzAsAbsoluteValues	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Toleranze given as absolut value / FALSE: Toleranze in percent from Setpoint
upperLimitMonitoringTime	Time	T#10S	Monitoring time for the upper limit violation
lowerLimitMonitoringTime	Time	T#10S	Monitoring time for the lower limit violation
setpointChangeMonitoringTime	Time	T#20S	Monitoring time for setpoint changes

5.4 Data handling

5.4.1 LGF_typeDataLogParameter (UDT / V1.0.0)

Description

This UDT belongs to the Module `LGF_DataLogC` and lists all possible parameter to configure its behaviour.

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
header	String	"	Headline of datalog, string of all data fields, separated by a comma: "field1,field2,field3,..."
maxNumberOfEntries	UDInt	1000	Maximum number of entries in datalog
timestampFormat	USInt	0	Timestamp format - see manual in "DataLogCreate" for used PLC Type (S7-1200 or S7-1500)
clearOnOpen	Bool	FALSE	Clear datalog during opening datalog while enabling block
deleteFile	Bool	FALSE	Delete as well datalog file during datalog delete
enableRingBuffer	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Overwrite old values and start from the beginning if datalog reaches its maximum entries FALSE: Stop logging if `maxNumberOfEntries` entries reached
loggingByInterval	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Log on interval time parameter FALSE: log on "triggerEntry"
loggingInterval	Time	T#1M	Time for automatic logging interval

5.5 Technology operations

5.5.1 LGF_typeNonLinSetpoints (UDT / V3.0.1)

Description

Data type to setup a setpoint table for the function `LGF_NonLinearInterpolation`

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
inputValue	LReal	0.0	Input value to be interpolated
outputValue	LReal	0.0	Corresponding interpolated value

5.5.2 LGF_typeRampTimeTable (UDT / V3.0.1)

Description

Data type to setup a speed curve based on a setpoint table for the function `LGF_RampCI`

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
outputValue	LReal	0.0	Setpoint Value to reach by the interpolation curve
time	Time	T#0s	Time until the interpolation point is reached

5.6 Measurement operations

5.6.1 LGF_typeRegressionLine (UDT / V3.0.1)

Description

The data type is for transferring datapoints (Key- Value pairs) to `LGF_RegressionLine` and calculate the interpolated linear equation parameters slope and intercept.

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
x	Real	0.0	X-Axis value
y	Real	0.0	Y-Axis value

5.7 System operations

5.7.1 LGF_typeActDeactDeviceParameter (UDT / V1.0.0)

Description

This UDT belongs to the Module `LGF_ActDeactDevice` and lists all possible parameter to configure its behavior.

Parameter description

Identifier	Data type	Default value	Description
timeOutActDeact	Time	T#2500ms	Time to monitor the commands `activate` and `deactivate` should be greater than the configured `configuration time` in the PLC hardware configuration section `Startup`
timeOutStateMonitoring	Time	T#100ms	Time to monitor the device state while the device is activated After time has expired an error is present as long as the state is faulty.
enableAndDeactivate	Bool	TRUE	TRUE: Disable / Deactivate device during startup / enabling (prior to `enableAndActive`) FALSE: Keep actual state or `enableAndActivate`
enableAndActivate	Bool	FALSE	TRUE: Enable / Activate device during startup / enabling FALSE: Keep actual state or `enableAndDeactivate`
disableAndDeactivate	Bool	TRUE	TRUE: Disable / Deactivate device during disabling of the module FALSE: Keep actual state

6 PLC tags & constants

6.1.1 LGF_CONSTANTS

Constant identifier, values and description

Identifier & Value	Description
LGF_BYTE_MAX 16#FF	Byte - maximum value of byte - unsigned 8 bit
LGF_BYTE_MIN 16#00	Byte - minimum value of byte - unsigned 8 bit
LGF_CHAR_BLANK ''	Char '' - used as empty fill character
LGF_CHAR_FILL_ZERO '0'	Char '0' - used as default fill character
LGF_DEBUG FALSE	Debug const - used for DEBUG Purpose to activate DEBUG code, normally debug Code is NOT included in productive code
LGF_DINT_MAX DINT#+2147483647	DInt - maximum value of double integer - signed 32 bit
LGF_DINT_MIN DINT#-2147483648	DInt - minimum value of double integer - signed 32 bit
LGF_DWORD_MAX 16#FFFFFF	DWord - maximum value of double word - unsigned 32 bit
LGF_DWORD_MIN 16#00000000	DWord - minimum value of double word - unsigned 32 bit
LGF_INT_MAX INT#+32767	Int - maximum value of integer - signed 16 bit
LGF_INT_MIN INT#-32768	Int - minimum value of integer - signed 16 bit
LGF_LREAL_INFINITY_NEG 16#FFF000000000000	LReal / Double - negative Infinity
LGF_LREAL_INFINITY_POS 16#7FF000000000000	LReal / Double - positive Infinity
LGF_LREAL_MAX_NORM 16#7FEFFFFFFFFFFFFF	LReal / Double - maximum value in normalized format
LGF_LREAL_MAX_SUBNORM 16#000FFFFFFFFFFFFF	LReal / Double - maximum value in denormalized format
LGF_LREAL_MIN_NORM 16#0010000000000000	LReal / Double - minimum value in normalized format
LGF_LREAL_MIN_SUBNORM 16#0000000000000001	LReal / Double - minimum value in denormalized format
LGF_LREAL_NAN 16#7FF8000000000000	LReal / Double - NAN - Not A Number
LGF_REAL_INFINITY_NEG 16#FF800000	Real / Float - negative Infinity
LGF_REAL_INFINITY_POS 16#7F800000	Real / Float - positive Infinity
LGF_REAL_MAX_NORM 16#7F7FFFFFFF	Real / Float - maximum value in normalized format
LGF_REAL_MAX_SUBNORM 16#007FFFFFFF	Real / Float - minimum value in denormalized format
LGF_REAL_MIN_NORM 16#00800000	Real / Float - minimum value in normalized format

Identifier & Value	Description
LGF_REAL_MIN_SUBNORM 16#00000001	Real / Float - minimum value in denormalized format
LGF_REAL_NAN 16#7FC00000	Real / Float - NAN - Not A Number
LGF_SINT_MAX SINT#+127	SInt - maximum value of short integer - signed 8 bit
LGF_SINT_MIN SINT#-128	SInt - minimum value of short integer - signed 8 bit
LGF_STRING_LENGTH_MAX 254	String - maximum length of String
LGF_UDINT_MAX UDINT#+4294967295	UDInt - maximum value of double integer - unsigned 32 bit
LGF_UDINT_MIN UDINT#0	UDInt - minimum value of double integer - unsigned 32 bit
LGF_UINT_MAX UINT#+65535	UInt - maximum value of integer - unsigned 16 bit
LGF_UINT_MIN UINT#0	UInt - minimum value of integer - unsigned 16 bit
LGF_USINT_MAX USINT#+255	USInt - maximum value of short integer - unsigned 8 bit
LGF_USINT_MIN USINT#0	USInt - minimum value of short integer - unsigned 8 bit
LGF_WORD_MAX 16#FFFF	Word - maximum value of word - unsigned 16 bit
LGF_WORD_MIN 16#0000	Word - minimum value of word - unsigned 16 bit
LGF_WSTRING_LENGTH_MAX 16382	WString - maximum length of WString

6.1.2 LGF_CONSTANTS_UNITS

Constant identifier, values and description

Identifier & Value	Description
LGF_UNIT_ATTO 0.0000000000000000000001	Atto / a / 10^-18
LGF_UNIT_CENTI 0.01	Centi / c / 10^-2
LGF_UNIT_DECA 10.0	Deca / da / 10^1
LGF_UNIT_DECI 0.1	Deci / d / 10^-1
LGF_UNIT_EXA 10000000000000000000.0	Exa / E / 10^18
LGF_UNIT_FEMTO 0.00000000000000000001	Femto / f / 10^-15
LGF_UNIT_GIGA 1000000000.0	Giga / G / 10^9
LGF_UNIT_HECTO 100.0	Hecto / h / 10^2
LGF_UNIT_KILO 1000.0	Kilo / k / 10^3
LGF_UNIT_MEGA 1000000.0	Mega / M / 10^6
LGF_UNIT_MICRO 0.000001	Micro / μ / 10^-6
LGF_UNIT_MILLI 0.001	Milli / m / 10^-3
LGF_UNIT_NANO 0.00000001	Nano / n / 10^-9
LGF_UNIT_PERCENT 0.01	Percent / % / present a fraction from hundred
LGF_UNIT_PERMILL 0.001	Per mill / ‰ / present a fraction from thousand
LGF_UNIT_PETA 10000000000000.0	Peta / P / 10^15
LGF_UNIT_PICO 0.00000000000001	Pico / p / 10^-12
LGF_UNIT_TERA 1000000000000.0	Tera / T / 10^12
LGF_UNIT_YOCOTO 0.0000000000000000000000000001	Yocto / y / 10^-24
LGF_UNIT_YOTTA 1000000000000000000000000000000000.0	Yotta / Y / 10^24
LGF_UNIT_ZEPTO 0.00000000000000000000000000000001	Zepto / z / 10^-21
LGF_UNIT_ZETTA 100000000000000000000000000000000.0	Zetta / Z / 10^21

6.1.3 LMATH_CONSTANTS

Constant identifier, values and description

Identifier & Value	Description
LMATH_2_PI 6.283185307179586476925286 7665900	Two Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_3_PI 9.4247779607693797	Three Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_4_PI 12.56637061435917295385057 35331180	Four Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_6_PI 18.8495559215387594	Six Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_8_PI 25.1327412287183459	Eighth Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_DAYS_PER_HOUR 0.04166666666666666666666666 66666667	Number of days per hour (1/24); used for time related calculations
LMATH_DEGREE_TO_RAD 0.0174532925199432958	Conversion for degree to radians = $\pi / 180$
LMATH_E 2.718281828459045235360287 47135266	Euler's number, the base of the natural logarithm (Napier's constant)
LMATH_E_INV 0.367879441171442321595523 77016147	Inverse Euler's number, the inverse base of the natural logarithm (Napier's constant)
LMATH_EXP_INV_E 1.444667861009766	Tetration right convergence limit $e^{(1/e)}$
LMATH_EXP_MINUS_E 0.06598803584531256	Tetration left convergence limit $e^{(-e)}$
LMATH_FACULTY_00 UDINT#1	Faculty calculated number of 0
LMATH_FACULTY_01 UDINT#1	Faculty calculated number of 1
LMATH_FACULTY_02 UDINT#2	Faculty calculated number of 2
LMATH_FACULTY_03 UDINT#6	Faculty calculated number of 3
LMATH_FACULTY_04 UDINT#24	Faculty calculated number of 4
LMATH_FACULTY_05 UDINT#120	Faculty calculated number of 5
LMATH_FACULTY_06 UDINT#720	Faculty calculated number of 6
LMATH_FACULTY_07 UDINT#5040	Faculty calculated number of 7
LMATH_FACULTY_08 UDINT#40320	Faculty calculated number of 8
LMATH_FACULTY_09 UDINT#362880	Faculty calculated number of 9
LMATH_FACULTY_10 UDINT#3628800	Faculty calculated number of 10
LMATH_FACULTY_11 UDINT#39916800	Faculty calculated number of 11

Identifier & Value	Description
LMATH_FACULTY_12 UDINT#479001600	Faculty calculated number of 12
LMATH_HOURS_PER_DAY 24	Number of hours per day; used for time related calculations
LMATH_HOURS_PER_MINUTE 0.01666666666666666666666666 66666667	Number of hours per minute (1/60); used for time related calculations
LMATH_HOURS_PER_YEAR 8760	Number of hours per year; used for time related calculations
LMATH_LI2 1.045163780117492784844588 88919461	Natural logarithm integral function li(2)
LMATH_LN_PI 1.14472988585	Natural logarithm of pi
LMATH_LN_SQRT2 0.34657359028	Natural logarithm of sqrt(2)
LMATH_LN10 2.302585092994045684017991 45468440	Natural logarithm of ten - needed for example for the ten's logarithm conversion / calculation
LMATH_LN2 0.693147180559945309417232 12145818	Natural logarithm of two - needed for example for the binary logarithm conversion / calculation
LMATH_LREAL_INFINITY_NEG 16#FFF0000000000000	LReal / Double - negative Infinity
LMATH_LREAL_INFINITY_POS 16#7FF0000000000000	LReal / Double - positive Infinity
LMATH_LREAL_MAX_NORM 16#7FEFFFFFFFFFFF	LReal / Double - maximum value in normalized format
LMATH_LREAL_MAX_SUBNORMAL 16#000FFFFFFFFFFFFF	LReal / Double - maximum value in denormalized format
LMATH_LREAL_MIN_NORM 16#001000000000000	LReal / Double - minimum value in normalized format
LMATH_LREAL_MIN_SUBNORMAL 16#0000000000000001	LReal / Double - minimum value in denormalized format
LMATH_LREAL_NAN 16#7FF8000000000000	LReal / Double - NAN - Not A Number
LMATH_MINUTES_PER_HOUR 60	Number of minutes per hour; used for time related calculations
LMATH_MINUTES_PER_SECOND 0.016666666666666666666666 66666667	Number of minutes per second (1/60); used for time related calculations
LMATH_ONE_EIGHTH_PI 0.039788735772973834	Eighth part of Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_ONE_HALF_PI 1.570796326794896619231321 69163980	Half Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_ONE_QUARTER_PI 0.785398163397448309615660 84581988	Quarter Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)

Identifier & Value	Description
LMATH_ONE_SIXTH_PI 0.0530516476972984453	Sixth Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_ONE_THIRD_PI 0.1061032953945968907	One-third Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_PHI_GOLDEN_RATIO 1.618033988749894848204586 83436563	Golden ratio is also called the golden mean or golden section (Latin: sectio aurea)
LMATH_PHI_LN_GOLDEN_RATIO 0.481211825059603447497758 91342436341	Natural logarithm of golden ratio is also called the golden mean or golden section (Latin: sectio aurea)
LMATH_PI 3.141592653589793238462643 38327950	Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_PI_INV 0.318309886183790671537767 52674503	Inverse Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_RAD_TO_DEGREE 57.2957795130823209	Conversion for radians to degrees = 180 / π
LMATH_REAL_INFINITY_NEG 16#FF800000	Real / Float - negative Infinity
LMATH_REAL_INFINITY_POS 16#7F800000	Real / Float - positive Infinity
LMATH_REAL_MAX_NORM 16#7F7FFFFFF	Real / Float - maximum value in normalized format
LMATH_REAL_MAX_SUBNORMAL 16#007FFFFFF	Real / Float - maximum value in denormalized format
LMATH_REAL_MIN_NORM 16#00800000	Real / Float - minimum value in normalized format
LMATH_REAL_MIN_SUBNORMAL 16#00000001	Real / Float - minimum value in denormalized format
LMATH_REAL_NAN 16#7FC00000	Real / Float - NAN - Not A Number
LMATH_SECONDS_PER_MINUTE 60	Number of seconds in a minute; used for time related calculations
LMATH_SQRT_2_PI 2.506628274631000502415765 28481104	Square root of two Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_SQRT_PI 1.772453850905516027298167 48334114	Square root of Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter (Archimedes' constant or Ludolph's number)
LMATH_SQRT2 1.414213562373095048801688 72420970	Square root of 2 (Pythagoras' constant)
LMATH_SQRT2_INV 0.707106781186547524400844 36210485	Inverse square root of 2 (Pythagoras' constant)
LMATH_SQRT3 1.732050807568877293527446 34150590	Square root of 3 (Theodorus' constant)
LMATH_SQRT3_INV 0.577350269189625764509148 78050195	Inverse square root of 3 (Theodorus' constant)

6 PLC tags & constants

Identifier & Value	Description
LMATH_SQRT5 2.23606797749978969	Square root of 5 (This number appears in the fractional expression for the golden ratio)
LMATH_SQRT5_INV 0.4472135954999579386	Inverse square root of 5 (This number appears in the fractional expression for the golden ratio)
LMATH_YEARS_PER_HOUR 1.141552511415525114155251 1415525e-4	Number of years per hour (1/8760); used for time related calculations

6.1.4 LMATH_CONSTANTS_EXTENDED

Constant identifier, values and description

Identifier & Value	Description
LMATH_ALLADI_GRINSTEAD 0.8093940205	Alladi-Grinstead constant is the Infinite product constant
LMATH_APERY 1.202056903159594285399738 16151145	Apery's constant
LMATH_BACKHOUSE 1.456074948582689671399595 35111654	Backhouse's constant
LMATH_BERNSTEIN 0.28016949902386913303	Bernstein's constant
LMATH_BRAUN_PRIME_QUADR 0.8705883800	Braun's constant for prime quadruplets
LMATH_BRAUN_TWIN_PRIME 1.9021605823	Braun's constant for twin primes
LMATH_BRUIJN_NEWMAN -2.7E-9	de Bruijn-Newman constant
LMATH_CAHEN 0.6434105463	Cahen's constant is defined as an infinite series of unit fractions, with alternating signs, derived from Sylvester's sequence
LMATH_CATALAN 0.915965594177219015054603 51493238	Catalan's constant G, which appears in combinatorics
LMATH_EMBREE_TREFETHEN 0.70258	Embree-Trefethen constant is a threshold value labelled β^*
LMATH_ERDOS_BORWEIN 1.606695152415291763783301 52319092	Erdos-Borwein constant is the sum of the reciprocals of the Mersenne numbers
LMATH_EULER_MASCHERONI 0.577215664901532860606512 09008240	Euler-Mascheroni constant recurring in analysis and number theory, usually denoted by the lowercase Greek letter gamma (γ).
LMATH_EULER_MASCHERONI_INV 1.732454714600633473583025 31586084	Euler-Mascheroni inverse constant recurring in analysis and number theory, usually denoted by the lowercase Greek letter gamma (γ).
LMATH_EULER_MASCHERONI_SQR 0.333177923807718674318376 13635524	Euler-Mascheroni square constant recurring in analysis and number theory, usually denoted by the lowercase Greek letter gamma (γ).
LMATH_FEIGENBAUM_ALFA 2.502907875095892822283902 87321822	Feigenbaum constants are two mathematical constants which both express ratios in a bifurcation diagram for a non-linear map
LMATH_FEIGENBAUM_DELTA 4.669201609102990671853203 82046620	Feigenbaum constants are two mathematical constants which both express ratios in a bifurcation diagram for a non-linear map
LMATH_FRANSEN_ROBINSON 2.807770242028519365221501 18655777	Fransén-Robinson constant, sometimes denoted F, is the mathematical constant that represents the area between the graph of the reciprocal Gamma function, $1 / \Gamma(x)$, and the positive x axis

Identifier & Value	Description
LMATH_GAUSS_KUZMIN_WIRSING 0.303663002898732658597448 12190156	Gauss-Kuzmin-Wirsing constant is the transfer operator of the Gauss map
LMATH_GOLOMB_DICKMAN 0.624329988543550870992936 38310083	Golomb-Dickman constant arises in the theory of random permutations and in number theory
LMATH_GOMPERTZ 0.596347362323194074341078 49936928	Gompertz Constant OEIS A073003
LMATH_HAFNER_SARNAK_MCCURLEY 0.35323637185499598454	Hafner-Sarnak-McCurley constant representing the probability that the determinants of two randomly chosen square integer matrices will be relatively prime
LMATH_KHINCHIN 2.685452001065306445309714 83548180	Khinchin's constant for almost all real numbers x, coefficients ai of the continued fraction expansion of x have a finite geometric mean that is independent of the value of x and is known as Khinchin's constant
LMATH_LANDAU 0.5	Landau's constant
LMATH_LANDAU_RAMANUJAN 0.764223653589220662990698 73125009	Landau-Ramanujan constant
LMATH_LAPLACE_LIMIT 0.662743419349181580974742 09710925	Laplace limit is the maximum value of the eccentricity for which a solution to Kepler's equation, in terms of a power series in the eccentricity, converges
LMATH_LEGENDRE 1.0	Legendre's constant, capture the asymptotic behavior of the prime-counting function pi(x). Its value is now known to be exactly 1.
LMATH_LENGYEL 1.0986858055	Lengyel's constant
LMATH_LEVY 3.275822918721811159787681 88245384	Levy's constant occurs in an expression for the asymptotic behavior of the denominators of the convergent of continued fractions
LMATH_LIEB_QUARE_ICE 1.5396007178	Lieb's square ice constant is a mathematical constant used in the field of combinatorics to quantify the number of Eulerian orientations of grid graphs.
LMATH_MEISSEL_MERTEEN_S 0.261497212847642783755426 83860870	Meissel–Mertens constant limiting difference between the harmonic series summed only over the primes and the natural logarithm of the natural logarithm
LMATH_MILLS 1.306377883863080690468614 49260261	Mills' constant is defined as the smallest positive real number A such that the floor function of the double exponential function $[A^{3^n}]$ is a prime number, for all natural numbers n.
LMATH_MRBB 0.187859	MRB constant is defined as the upper limit of the partial sums
LMATH_NIVEN 1.705211140105367764288551 45343451	Niven's constant is the largest exponent appearing in the prime factorization of any natural number n "on average"
LMATH_OMEGA 0.567143290409783872999968 66221036	Omega constant defined as the unique real number that satisfies the equation - Omega $e^{\Omega} = 1$
LMATH_PARABOLIC 2.295587149392638074034298 04918949	Universal parabolic constant is defined as the ratio, for any parabola, of the arc length of the parabolic segment formed by the latus rectum to the focal parameter.
LMATH_PLASTIC_RATIO 1.324717957244746025960908 85447810	Plastic number the unique real solution of the cubic equation $x^3=x+1$
LMATH_PORTER 1.4670780794	Porter's constant C arises in the study of the efficiency of the Euclidean algorithm

6 PLC tags & constants

Identifier & Value	Description
LMATH_RAMANUJAN SOLDNER 1.451369234883381050283968 48589203	Ramanujan-Soldner constant defined as the unique positive zero of the logarithmic integral function
LMATH_SIERPINSKI 2.584981759579253217065893 58738317	Sierpiński's constant usually denoted as K.
LMATH_TWIN_PRIME 0.660161815846869573927812 11001456	twin prime constant C2
LMATH_VISWANATH 1.1319882487943	Viswanath's constant, the growth rate of the random Fibonacci sequence is equal to

6.1.5 LPHYSICS_CONSTANTS

Constant identifier, values and description

Identifier & Value	Description
LPHYSIC_B_FREQUENCY 5.8789238E+10	Wien frequency displacement law constant - Hz / K
LPHYSIC_B_LAMBDA 2.8977685E-3	Wien wavelength displacement law constant - m*K
LPHYSIC_C_0 2.99792458E+08	Speed of light in vacuum - m/s
LPHYSIC_COEF_NI_A 0.5485	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Nickel
LPHYSIC_COEF_NI_B 0.665E-3	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Nickel
LPHYSIC_COEF_NI_C 2.805E-9	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Nickel
LPHYSIC_COEF_PT_A 3.90802E-3	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Platin
LPHYSIC_COEF_PT_A_TEMP 3.9083E-3	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Platin
LPHYSIC_COEF_PT_B -5.802000E-007	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Platin
LPHYSIC_COEF_PT_B_TEMP -5.775000E-007	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Platin
LPHYSIC_COEF_PT_C -4.273500E-012	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Platin
LPHYSIC_COEF_PT_TEMP_A_CCURACY 0.01	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Platin
LPHYSIC_COEF_SI_A 7.64E-3	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Silicium
LPHYSIC_COEF_SI_B 1.66E-5	Coefficients for temperature calculation - Silicium
LPHYSIC_E 1.602176487E-19	Elementary charge - C [A*s]
LPHYSIC_EPSILON_ZERO 8.854187817E-12	Vacuum permittivity, permittivity of free space or electric constant or the distributed capacitance of the vacuum - F/m
LPHYSIC_F 9.64853399E+4	Faraday constant - C/mol
LPHYSIC_G 6.67428E-11	Gravidity constant - N*m^2/kg^2
LPHYSIC_G_N 9.80665	Regular acceleration of gravidity at earth - m/s^2
LPHYSIC_H 6.62606896E-34	Plank constant - J*s
LPHYSIC_K 1.3806504E-19	Boltzmann constant - J/K
LPHYSIC_MU_ZERO 1.2566370614E-6	Vacuum permeability, permeability of free space, permeability of vacuum, or magnetic constant, is the magnetic permeability in a classical vacuum - V*s/A*m
LPHYSIC_N_A 6.022140857E23	Avogadro constant - mol
LPHYSIC_P_N 101325.0	Normal standard pressure / standard atmosphere ATM - Pa
LPHYSIC_PLANCK_CHARGE 1.875545956E-18	Plank charge constant - C [A*s]

6 PLC tags & constants

Identifier & Value	Description
LPHYSIC_PLANCK_H_REDUCED 1.054571628E-34	Plank constant divided by 2 PI, is the quantization of angular momentum - J*s
LPHYSIC_PLANCK_LENGTH 1.616229E-35	Plank length constant - m
LPHYSIC_PLANCK_MASS 2.176470E-8	Plank mass constant - kg
LPHYSIC_PLANCK_TEMPERATURE 1.416808E+32	Plank temperature constant - K
LPHYSIC_PLANCK_TIME 5.39116E-44	Plank time constant - s
LPHYSIC_R 8.31447215	Gas constant - universal - J/(mol*K)
LPHYSIC_R_AIR 287.058	Gas constant - regular dry air - J/(mol*K)
LPHYSIC_R_INF 1.0973731568527E+7	Rydberg constant relating to the electromagnetic spectra of an atom - 1/m
LPHYSIC_SIGMA 5.670367E-8	Stefan's constant, "the total intensity radiated over all wavelengths increases as the temperature increases" - W/(m^2*K^4)
LPHYSIC_T_0 -273.15	Zero degree temperature offset from Celsius to Kelvin
LPHYSIC_U 1.660538782E-27	Atomic mass unit - kg
LPHYSIC_Z0 376.73031346177	Impedance of free space, square root of μ_0 / ϵ_0 - Ohm

7 Appendix

7.1 Service and support

Industry Online Support

Do you have any questions or need assistance?

Siemens Industry Online Support offers round the clock access to our entire service and support know-how and portfolio.

The Industry Online Support is the central address for information about our products, solutions and services.

Product information, manuals, downloads, FAQs, application examples and videos, all information is accessible with just a few mouse clicks:

<https://support.industry.siemens.com>

Technical Support

The Technical Support of Siemens Industry provides you fast and competent support regarding all technical queries with numerous tailor-made offers - ranging from basic support to individual support contracts. Please send queries to Technical Support via Web form:

<https://www.siemens.com/supportrequest>

SITRAIN - Digital Industry Academy

We support you with our globally available training courses for industry with practical experience, innovative learning methods and a concept that's tailored to the customer's specific needs.

For more information on our offered trainings and courses, as well as their locations and dates, refer to our web page:

<https://www.siemens.com/sitrain>

Service offer

Our range of services includes the following:

- Plant data services
- Spare parts services
- Repair services
- On-site and maintenance services
- Retrofitting and modernization services
- Service programs and contract's

You can find detailed information on our range of services in the service catalog web page:

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/sc>

Industry Online Support app

You will receive optimum support wherever you are with the "Siemens Industry Online Support" app. The app is available for iOS and Android:

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/sc/2067>

7.2 Industry Mall



The Siemens Industry Mall is the platform on which the entire Siemens Industry product portfolio is accessible. From the selection of products to the order and the delivery tracking, the Industry Mall enables the complete purchasing processing – directly and independently of time and location:

<https://mall.industry.siemens.com>

7.3 Links and Literature

No.	Topic
\1\	Siemens Industry Online Support https://support.industry.siemens.com
\2\	Link to the entry page of the application example https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109479728
\3\	Programming Guidelines and Programming Style guide for SIMATIC S7-1200 and S7-1500 https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/81318674
\4\	Library with PLC data types (LPD) for STEP 7 (TIA Portal) and SIMATIC S7-1200 / S7-1500 https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109482396
\5\	Guideline on Library Handling in Tia Portal https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109747503
\6\	Libraries in the TIA Portal https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109738702

7.4 Change documentation

Versioning of the library

The library and library elements are maintained in accordance with the table below:

P	a.	b.	c.
	Non-compatible change	Compatible change	Error correction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of interfaces - Changing the interfaces - Incompatible extension of functionality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the interfaces - Compatible extension of functionality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bug fix

Versioning example

Example for changing the version:

Library	FB1	FB2	FC1	FC2	Comment
1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	-	Released
1.0.1	1.0.1	1.0.0	1.0.0	-	Troubleshooting of FB1
1.0.2	1.0.1	1.0.1	1.0.0	-	Optimization of FB2
1.1.0	1.1.0	1.0.1	1.0.0	-	Extension to FB1
1.2.0	1.2.0	1.0.1	1.0.0	-	Extension to FB1
2.0.0	2.0.0	1.0.1	2.0.0	-	New functionality on FB1 and FC1
2.0.1	2.0.0	1.0.2	2.0.0	-	Troubleshooting FB2
3.0.0	2.0.0	1.0.2	2.0.0	1.0.0	New function FC2
3.0.1	2.0.1	1.0.3	2.0.1	1.0.1	Upgrade to new TIA Portal version
3.0.2	2.0.2	1.0.4	2.0.2	1.0.1	New functions, bug fixes

7.5 Change log

Version & Date	Change description
V5.1.1 01/2024	<p>NEW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGF_IecTimerOnOff / V01.00.00 <p>• First released version</p> <p>LGF_CountArrayElements / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_CompareString / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_IsValueInToleranceByTime / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Copied and extended from "IsValueInRange" <p>LGF_DataLogC / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_FileRead / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_FileWrite / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_DecodeUtf8 / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_DTLToJulianDate / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_EncodeUtf8 / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_JulianTimeToDTL / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_SwapBlockDWord / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_SwapBlockLWord / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_SwapBlockWord / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_ExtractStringFromCharArray / V01.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version (LHttp) • Adaption and integration into LGF <p>LGF_ExtractStringFromCharArrayAdv / V01.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version (LHttp) • Adaption and integration into LGF <p>LGF_FindStringInCharArray / V01.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version (LHttp) • Adaption and integration into LGF <p>LGF_ToLower / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_ToUpper / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_ActDeactDevice / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_IsBigEndian / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_IsLittleEndian / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version

Version & Date	Change description
	<p>LGF_ReadPnInterfaceParameter / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version <p>+++++ RENAMEd: LGF_RandomRange_DInt / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insert documentation <p>LGF_DTLToString_DE / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insert documentation <p>LGF_DTLToString_ISO / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insert documentation <p>+++++ UPDATEd: LGF_SetTime / V03.00.03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bug fix - bias correction for time offsets (200) <p>LGF_TimerSwitch / V03.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insert mode permanently On: 10, permanently Off: 0 <p>LGF_CompareLReal / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fix compare error if one value is exactly zero <p>LGF_CompareLRealByPrecision / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fix compare error if one value is exactly zero <p>LGF_SearchMinMax_DInt / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fix loop start index (start from lower Bound + 1) <p>LGF_SearchMinMax_LReal / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fix loop start index (start from lower Bound + 1) <p>LGF_CalcCRC16 / V03.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add input noOfElements to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs error and status display a wrong assignment to noOfElements <p>LGF_CalcCRC16Advanced / V03.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add input noOfElements to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs error and status display a wrong assignment to noOfElements <p>LGF_CalcCRC32 / V03.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add input noOfElements to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs error and status display a wrong assignment to noOfElements <p>LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced / V03.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add input noOfElements to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs error and status display a wrong assignment to noOfElements <p>LGF_CalcCRC8 / V03.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add input noOfElements to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs error and status display a wrong assignment to noOfElements <p>LGF_CalcCRC8Advanced / V03.01.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add input noOfElements to assign length to be converted different from array size Add outputs error and status display a wrong assignment to noOfElements <p>LGF_DTLToUnixTime / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve data verification for input timeDTL for valid data <p>LGF_CosinusCI / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fix calculation of 'phaseShift' <p>LGF_SinusCI / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fix calculation of 'phaseShift'
V5.1.0 11/2021	<p>NEW:</p> <p>LGF_BinaryMaskCompare / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version <p>LGF_CountBooleanEdges / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version

Version & Date	Change description
	<p>LGF_GetBitStates / V01.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version <p>LGF_ShiftRegister / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Refactoring and alignment to Datatype Variant • Insert documentation <p>+++++ UPDATED:</p> <p>LGF_BitReset / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_BitSet / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_BitSetTo / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_BitTest / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_BitToggle / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_PulseRelay / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_AstroClock / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bug fix - not enabled - block still running • Insert documentation <p>LGF_GetCalendarDay / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_GetCalendarWeek_ISO / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_GetCalendarWeek_US / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_IsGermanHoliday / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fix bug in Constant "DAYS_AFTER_EASTER_60" from 6 to 60 • Insert documentation <p>LGF_SetTime / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bug fix - bias correction for time offsets (200 / 330) • Insert documentation <p>LGF_TimerSwitch / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_BitCount / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CountFallInDWord / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CountRisInDWord / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CompareLReal / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CompareLRealByPrecision / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CompareVariant / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CalcDistance_2D / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CalcDistance_3D / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_GetFactorial / V03.00.01</p>

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation LGF_Integration / V03.00.02 • Insert documentation • Fix bug - incompatibility with S7-1200 and LTIME LGF_IsValueInLimits / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_IsValueInRange / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_IsValueInTolerance / V03.00.02 • Bug fix - negative setpoint verification • Insert documentation LGF_NthRoot / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_Random_DInt / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_Random_Real / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_Random_UDInt / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_RandomRange_DInt / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_RandomRange_Real / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_RandomRange_UDInt / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_ScaleLinear / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation • Move to folder "Math operations" LGF_SearchMinMax / V03.00.01 • Rework constants and comments • Insert documentation LGF_SearchMinMax_DInt / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SearchMinMax_LReal / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SearchMinMax_UDInt / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_StoreMinMax / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MatrixAddition / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MatrixCompare / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MatrixInverse / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MatrixMultiplication / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MatrixScalarMultiplication / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MatrixSubtraction / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MatrixTranspose / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_CalcCRC16 / V03.00.01

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation • Assign default start values to optional inputs - <code>initValue, mask</code> <p>LGF_CalcCRC16Advanced / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation • Assign default start values to optional inputs - <code>initValue, mask, finalXorValue, reflectInput, reflectResult</code> <p>LGF_CalcCRC32 / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation • Assign default start values to optional inputs - <code>initValue, mask</code> <p>LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation • Assign default start values to optional inputs - <code>initValue, mask, finalXorValue, reflectInput, reflectResult</code> <p>LGF_CalcCRC8 / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation • Assign default start values to optional inputs - <code>initValue, mask</code> <p>LGF_CalcCRC8Advanced / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation • Assign default start values to optional inputs - <code>initValue, mask, finalXorValue, reflectInput, reflectResult</code> <p>LGF_CalcCRC8For1Byte / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation • Assign default start values to optional inputs - <code>initValue, mask</code> <p>LGF_FIFO / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_IsParityEven / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_IsParityOdd / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_LIFO / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_ShellSort_DInt / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_ShellSort_LReal / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_ShellSort_UDInt / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_BinaryToGray / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_DTLtoString_DE / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_DTLtoString_ISO / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_DTLToUnixTime / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_GpsDDToGps / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fix <code>tempStatus</code> initialization • Insert documentation <p>LGF_GpsToGpsDD / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fix <code>tempStatus</code> initialization • Insert documentation <p>LGF_GrayToBinary / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_IntToString / V03.00.01</p>

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation LGF_StringToDTL_DE / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_StringToDTL_ISO / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_StringToInt / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation • ENO handling done by STRG_VAL system function LGF_StringToTaddr / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_StringToTime / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_TaddrToString / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_TimeToString / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_UNIXTimeToDTL / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MergeBitsToDWord / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MergeBitsToWord / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MergeBytesToDWord / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MergeBytesToWord / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_MergeWordsToDWord / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SplitByteToBits / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SplitDWordToBits / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SplitDWordToBytes / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SplitDWordToWords / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SplitWordToBits / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SplitWordToBytes / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_CelsiusToFahrenheit / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_CelsiusToKelvin / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_ConvertTemperature / V03.00.01 • Rename from "LGF_TemperatureConvert" to "LGF_ConvertTemperature" • to start with the verb • include the Rankine conversion • Code refactoring, regions, commands and constants • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library • Insert documentation LGF_FahrenheitToCelsius / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation

Version & Date	Change description
	<p>LGF_FahrenheitToKelvin / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_KelvinToCelsius / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_KelvinToFahrenheit / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_KelvinToRankine / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_RankineToKelvin / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_CosinusCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Frequency / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Impulse / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_RectangleCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_SawToothCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_SinusCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_TriangleCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_LimRateOfChangeAdvancedCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_LimRateOfChangeCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_NonLinearInterpolation / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_RampCI / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change UDT member name from <code>outValue</code> to <code>outputValue</code> <p>LGF_AverageAndDeviation / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Boxplot_DInt / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Boxplot_LReal / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Boxplot_UDInt / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_DifferenceQuotientFB / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_DifferenceQuotientFC / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_FloatingAverage / V03.00.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Histogram_DInt / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Histogram_LReal / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_Histogram_UDInt / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation <p>LGF_RegressionLine / V03.00.01</p>

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert documentation LGF_SimpleSmoothingFB / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SimpleSmoothingFC / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SmoothByPolynomFB / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SmoothByPolynomFC / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation LGF_SawTooth / V03.00.01 • Insert documentation
V5.0.1 04/2020	<p>NEW:</p> <p>LGF_BitReset / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_BitSet / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_BitSetTo / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_BitTest / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_BitToggle / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_PulseRelay / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1 • Comment correction • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Refactoring and performance improvement • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_AstroClock / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • T_ADD instruction is replaced with “+” • “offsetSunrise”, “offsetSunset” is calculated in • “daytime” • Bug fix at “Adjust back TO UTC” • Add output actSystemTime and actLocalTime

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add comments • Bug fix at calculation sunrise and sunset • Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1 • Code optimization • Initialize #tempIntSunrise, #tempIntSunset, #tempDate1Jan • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Rename from Astro to AstroClock • Update Type name to positionGps - "LGF_typeGPS_DD" - GPS position as decimal degree • Refactoring of interface • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one input type for GPS data • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - refactored for better usability • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - refactoring of whole block to "ENABLE" behaviour • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_GetCalendarDay / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • ENO used for internal error handling, interface has error and status • temp tag naming, insert constant • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_GetCalendarWeek_ISO / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • renamed from LGF_CalenderWeek to LGF_CalenderWeek_ISO • Function splitted into week for ISO and US Format and as well day counter. • Result passed as return value. • Standard header implemented • Constant, temp variable naming • Update function call of CalendarDay • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_GetCalendarWeek_US / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • based on LGF_CalenderWeek (because of split) • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_IsGermanHoliday / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header, comments, style updated • refactoring code • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SetTime / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1 • Bugfix: FB number: automatic • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Bugfix: Rising edge at input REQ of SET_TIMEOUT • Reworked interface to PLC Open "execute" behaviour • Magic numbers removed, tag naming added, code reworked

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_TimerSwitch / V03.00.00 • First released version • Fix in mode 2 • New mode 5 + 6 • New output: actLocalTime • Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1 • Fix in modes 1, 3, 5, 6 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Connection to type restored • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Magic numbers removed, tag naming added, code reworked • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_CountFallInDWord / V03.00.00 • First released version • Code refactoring - minimize used code memory • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library ENO not in use, no error handling needed LGF_CountRisInDWord / V03.00.00 • First released version • Code refactoring - minimize used code memory • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_CompareLReal / V03.00.00 • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Refactoring and performance improvement • Delete Error and Status there is no need for, • because of changed / adjusted algorithm • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_CompareLRealByPrecision / V03.00.00 • First released version • function besad on "LGF_CompareLReal" • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_CompareVariant / V03.00.00 • First released version • Bug fix • Upgrade: TIA V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Refactoring and performance improvement • Change error handling to status and subFctStatus • update serialize instruction • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_CalcDistance_2D / V03.00.00 • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Data type changed to LREAL • renamed from "Distance" to "CalcDistance_2D" • Data type changed to LREAL

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CalcDistance_3D / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • derivated from "CalcDistance_2D" and extended to 3D • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_GetFactorial / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Renamed from "Factorial" to "GetFactorial" • Code refactoring, regions and more commens added • Reworked to case of, MAGIC numbers are okay as they stay for the number/case itself • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Integration / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Regions,commens and constants are added, code refactored • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_IsValueInLimits / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Copied from "IsValueInRange" • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_IsValueInRange / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • renamed from "LGF_HighLowLimit" to "LGF_IsValueInRange" • Code refactoring • error values changed,regions,commens and costants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_IsValueInTolerance / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Copied from "IsValueInRange" • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_NthRoot / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Calculation changed • Renamed from "LGF_XRoot" to "LGF_NthRoot" • Regions,commens and costants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Random_DInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • copied from "LGF_Random_Real" • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Random_Real / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Renamed from "LGF_RandomBasic" to "LGF_Random_Real"

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions, commens and costants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Random_UDInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release copied from "LGF_Random_Real" Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_RandomRange_DInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Renamed from "LGF_RandomInt" to "LGF_RandomRange_DInt" change random datatype from int to dint Regions, commens and costants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_RandomRange_Real / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Bugfix: FC number Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Renamed from "LGF_RandomReal" to "LGF_RandomRange_Real" Regions, commens and costants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_RandomRange_UDInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version copied from "LGF_RandomRange_DInt" Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SearchMinMax / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Code refactoring, regions and more commens added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SearchMinMax_DInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release copied from "LGF_SearchMinMax" and reworked to array[*] Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SearchMinMax_LReal / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release copied from "LGF_SearchMinMax" and reworked to array[*] Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SearchMinMax_UDInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release copied from "LGF_SearchMinMax" and reworked to array[*] Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_StoreMinMax / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Code optimization Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions,commens and costants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MatrixInverse / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Functionality using Array[.] Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Regions, comments and constants are added Moved matrices to IO field. Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MatrixTranspose / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Functionality using Array[.] Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Regions, comments and constants are added Moved matrices to IO field. Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MatrixAddition / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Functionality using Array[.] Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Regions,commens and costants are added Moved matrices to IO field. Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MatrixCompare / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MatrixMultiplication / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Functionality using Array[.] Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Regions,commens and costants are added Moved matrices to IO field. Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MatrixScalarMultiplication / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version based on “LGF_MatrixMultiplication” Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MatrixSubtraction / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Functionality using Array[.] Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Regions,commens and costants are added Moved matrices to IO field. Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library

Version & Date	Change description
	<p>LGF_CalcCRC16 / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CalcCRC16Advanced / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first release, copied from “LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced” • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CalcCRC32 / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CalcCRC8 / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CalcCRC8Advanced / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first release, copied from “LGF_CalcCRC32Advanced” • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CalcCRC8For1Byte / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_FIFO / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Bug fix resetBuffer • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Output “done” removed (not necessary, because block works synchron) • Code refactoring, comments added • Interface change (enqueue, dequeue etc.) • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_IsParityEven / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_IsParityOdd / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_LIFO / V03.00.00 • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Output “done” removed (not necessary, because block works synchron) • Code refactoring, comments added • Interface change (push, pop, peek etc.) • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_ShellSort_DInt / V03.00.00 • First released version • New function: reverse sort • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Output “done” removed (not necessary, because only one cycle) • Code refactoring, comments added, • change data type from Int to DInt • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_ShellSort_LReal / V03.00.00 • First released version • New function: reverse sort • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Output “done” removed (not necessary, because only one cycle) • Code refactoring, comments added, • change data type from Real to LReal • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_ShellSort_UDInt / V03.00.00 • First released version • New function: reverse sort • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Output “done” removed (not necessary, because only one cycle) • Code refactoring, comments added, • change data type from UInt to UDInt • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_BinaryToGray / V03.00.00 • First released version • Name changed • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header and block parameters update • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_DTLtoString_DE / V03.00.00

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • split from "LGF_DTLtoString" • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_DTLtoString_ISO / V03.00.00 • First released version • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • BUGfix - nanosecond precision and '0' filling • renamed from "LGF_DTLtoString" to "LGF_DTLtoString_ISO" • split into two blocks, removed "format" input • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_DTLToUnixTime / V03.00.00 • First released version • Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added • commands added and code refactoring • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_GpsDDToGps / V03.00.00 • First released version • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_GpsToGpsDD / V03.00.00 • First released version • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_GrayToBinary / V03.00.00 • First released version • Name changed • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header,block parameters update and performance update • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_IntToString / V03.00.00 • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header and block parameters update • Program changed to VAL_STRG wrapper • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_ScaleLinear / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Data type changed from Variant to LReal • Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added • LReal value comparison added • Result parameter changed to return value of FC for use in SCL • Warning number changed to range of 16#6xxx • refactor variable handling and extract returns in between the code • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_StringToDTL_DE / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Split from "LGF_StringToDTL" • Correction of the weekday of DTL, comments added • add ENO handling, adjust comments in interface • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_StringToDTL_ISO / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Reworked from "LGF_StringToDTL" to "LGF_StringToDTL_ISO" • removed format and split into two blocks • Bugfix - set weekday correctly • Correction of the weekday of DTL, comments added • add ENO handling, adjust comments in interface • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_StringToInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_StringToTaddr / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header and block parameters update • Code refactoring and performance improvements • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library

Version & Date	Change description
	<p>LGF_StringToTime / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Further improvements and code optimization • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_TaddrToString / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header and block parameters update • refactoring of While to Do/While and constants inserted • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_TimeToString / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added • further improvements minimization and commands added • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_UnixTimeToDTL / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Standard header and block parameters update, status parameter added • commands added and code intention adjusted • add eno handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CelsiusToFahrenheit / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_CelsiusToKelvin / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_ConvertTemperature / V16.12.2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Siemens Industry Support • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_FahrenheitToCelsius / V03.00.00</p>

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_FahrenheitToKelvin / V03.00.00 • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_KelvinToCelsius / V03.00.00 • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_KelvinToFahrenheit / V03.00.00 • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_KelvinToRankine / V03.00.00 • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_RankineToKelvin / V03.00.00 • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • • harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_CosinusCI / V03.00.00 • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added, • phase shift availability added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_Frequency / V03.00.00 • First released version • New function: pulse pause ratio • Add comments • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, regions and more comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library LGF_Impulse / V03.00.00 • First released version • LGF_Impulse calls new LGF_Frequency V1.1.1 • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Code optimization: no call of LGF_Frequency • Fix at output “countdown” • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code refactoring, regions and more commens added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_RectangleCI / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added, • phase shift availability added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SawToothCI / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, regions and more commens added, • phase shift availability added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SinusCI / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added, • phase shift availability added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_TriangleCI / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added, • phase shift availability added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_LimRateOfChangeAdvancedCI / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Regions,commens and costants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_LimRateOfChangeCI / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Regions,commens and costants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_NonLinearInterpolation / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Regions,commens and costants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_RampCI / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Comment correction (REGION)

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code optimization. • Commens and costants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_AverageAndDeviation / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Bug fix at WRONG_TYPE: #error := true • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Data type changed from Variant to Array[*] of LReal • Regions,commens and constants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Boxplot_DInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Code reworked, regions,commens and constants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Boxplot_LReal / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Boxplot_UDInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_DifferenceQuotientFB / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Code reworked. • Regions,commens and constants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_DifferenceQuotientFC / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Regions,commens and constants are added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_FloatingAverage / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 • Adding variable window size for calculation • Optimizing calculation algorithm • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library • refactor and simplify code <p>LGF_Histogram_DInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Histogram_LReal / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Code refactoring, comments added • Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_Histogram_UDInt / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code refactoring, comments added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_RegressionLine / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Code refactoring, comments added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SimpleSmoothingFB / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Regions,commens and constants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SimpleSmoothingFC / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Regions,commens and constants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SmoothByPolynomFB / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version BugFixes,Regions,commens and constants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SmoothByPolynomFC / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Regions,commens and constants are added Set version to V3.0.0, harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SawTooth / V01.00.10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Bug fix Upgrade: TIA Portal V14 Update 1 Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Code refactoring, regions and more commens added <p>LGF_BitCount / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> first release Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MergeBitsToByte / V03.00.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library Insert documentation <p>LGF_MergeBitsToDWord / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MergeBitsToWord / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First released version Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 Upgrade: TIA V15.1 Standard header, style guide add ENO handling Set version to V3.0.0 harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MergeBytesToDWord / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First release

Version & Date	Change description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MergeBytesToWord / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_MergeWordsToDWord / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SplitByteToBits / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SplitDWordToBits / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SplitDWordToBytes / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SplitDWordToWords / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SplitWordToBits / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version • Upgrade: TIA V15 Update 2 • Upgrade: TIA V15.1 • Standard header, style guide • add ENO handling • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library <p>LGF_SplitWordToBytes / V03.00.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First release • Set version to V3.0.0 • harmonize the version of the whole library