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## Subject: P874 with Jacquard Interface + ZIP_READ

## APPLICATION NOTE

## 1. Scope

This document provides information on using a P874 with a custom programmed FPGA allowing control of a Jacquard distribution board via SPI over an RS422 physical layer. Software enhancements are also described which allow a data file to be transmitted to the controller in compressed (Zipped) format and stored on a Motion Coordinator in this format.

## 2. Overview

The key differences to a standard P874 are:

- Axis 0 and Axis 4 arranged provide a bi-directional SPI interface
- Support for maximum of 24576 outputs via SPI (Larger numbers will require larger FPGA to be fitted to the P874 PCB)
- The other 6 axes can be used for servo or stepper control
- PSwitch functionality as per standard P874
- 2 hardware pulses counters with additional gating inputs
- Support for absolute axes removed to make space in the FPGA


## 3. Connection Pinout

| P874 |  |  | Jacquard Board |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Axis | Channel | Pin Number | SPI Signal | Pin Number |
| 0 | A | 1 | CLK-IN+ | 5,6 |
| 0 | /A | 2 | CLK-IN- | 7,8 |
| 0 | B | 3 | MOSI+ | 9,10 |
| 0 | /B | 4 | MOSI- | 11,12 |
| 0 | Z | 6 | MISO+ | 18,19 |
| 0 | /Z | 7 | MISO- | 20,21 |
| 4 | A | 9 | OE-IN+ | 1,2 |
| 4 | /A | 10 | OE-IN- | 3,4 |
| 4 | B | 11 | LOCK+ | 16,17 |
| 4 | /B | 12 | LOCK- | 14,15 |


| 4 | Z | 13 | EN+ | 22,23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | $/ Z$ | 14 | EN- | 24,25 |
| - | $0 V$ | 5,15 | GND | 13,26 |

## 4. Programming

JACQUARD(function, slot [, parameters] )

Function 0
Configuration - Defines where the pattern is stored in the vr variables - its base_address and number of values.

JACQUARD(0, slot, base_addr, length [,interval])
(Interval is no longer used, we originally wrote out the pattern periodically, now we only write it out when triggered by Function 1 and/or 2)

## Function 1

Trigger - the pattern held within the vr variables is written out to the FPGA FIFO.
JACQUARD(1, slot)

## Function 2

SD card operation - Import pattern from SD card and write out to FPGA FIFO.
Parameters are function, slot, then same as per StickReadVr(). The pattern is stored in the vrs and hence can be written out again using Function 1 if required.

JACQUARD(2, slot, SD filename, vr_index, format)

Read Status : JACQUARD(10,slot [,vr_index] )
Read Base address : JACQUARD(11, slot [,vr_index] )
Read Length : JACQUARD (12, slot [,vr_index] )
Read Timeout : JACQUARD(13, slot [,vr_index] )

The above read functions allow the data set with functions 0 and 2 to be read back.

Read FifoStatus : JACQUARD(14, slot [,vr_index] )

Reads hardware FIFO status:
Bit(0) = FIFO empty flag ( 1 = empty). Check FIFO empty before writing a new data.
Bit $(1)$ = FIFO full flag ( $1=$ full $)$

Set SPI Baudrate : JACQUARD (15,slot,datarate)
Division of 20 MHz clock to generate SPI clock. Divide by $n+1$, i.e. default 9 => divide by 10 to give 2 M baudrate, or 1 MHz SPI clock out.

Set Pulse Count Control Register : JACQUARD (16,slot,value)
Value is directly written to the register defined below:

## Pulse Count Control Register:

$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|c|l|}\hline \text { Bit(s) } & \text { Description } & \text { Reset State } & \text { Function } \\ \hline 0 & \text { Enable Count 0 } & 0 & \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Pulse Counter Disabled } \\ 1=\text { Pulse Counter Enabled }\end{array} \\ \hline 1 & \text { Reset Count 0 } & 0 & \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Pulse Counter Running } \\ 1=\text { Pulse Counter Reset }\end{array} \\ \hline 2 & \text { Counter wrap 0 } & 0 & \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Counter automatically wraps from max count } \\ \text { back to 0 } \\ 1=\text { Counter stops when max count reached }\end{array} \\ \hline 3 & \text { Enable input gate 0 } & 0 & \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Counter input -> Input(0) } \\ 1=\text { Counter input -> Input(0) AND Input(4) }\end{array} \\ \hline 4-7 & \text { Unused } & 0000 & 0 \\ \hline 8 & \text { Enable Count 1 } & 0 & \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Pulse Counter Disabled } \\ 1=\text { Pulse Counter Enabled }\end{array} \\ \hline 9 & \text { Reset Count 1 } & 0 & \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Pulse Counter Running } \\ 1=\text { Pulse Counter Reset }\end{array} \\ \text { back to 0 } \\ 1=\text { Counter stops when max count reached }\end{array} \right\rvert\, \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Counter input -> Input(1) } \\ 1=\text { Counter input -> Input(1) AND Input(5) }\end{array}\right]$

$$
\text { Read Counter } 0 \quad: \text { JACQUARD(17,slot[,vr_index] ) }
$$

Read the number of counts in counter 0 .

Read Counter 1 : JACQUARD (18,slot[,vr_index] )

Read the number of counts in counter 1.

## 5. Counter Inputs

|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| DAC OV | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC OV | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| V0 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| V1 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| V2 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| V3 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| R0 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| R1 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| R2 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| R3 | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| OV PWR | $\square$ | $\square$ |

DAC OV DAC OV V4 V5 V6 V7 R4/PS4 R5/PS5 R6/PS6 R7/PS7 $24 V$

Multifunction Connector Pin Out OV

V0 - V7
R0 - R3
R4/PS4-R7/PS7
Inputs / 24V
OV PWR

DAC common OV return
Voltage outputs
24V Registration Inputs Bidirectional 24V registr: PSwitch outputs Power Input

The registration inputs R0 and R1 can be used as high speed counters. Inputs R4 and R5 can be used to gate the counter inputs to prevent counting during some of the machine cycle.


Bit 11 of Pulse Count
Control Register

The gating inputs R4 and R5 can be driven from a machine input or to provide a gating function based on position a PSWITCH output can be used on the controller. The output driven by the PSWITCH must be connected to R4 or R5.

## 6. SD Card File Transfers

Open the TextFileLoader. You will need to set the following options:

Protocol = MC4xx
Connection = Ethernet and the IP address of your controller
Destination = SD card
Compression = Enable. Compression level is typically set to 6.
Decompression = Disable. Very important as the file is stored compressed on the SD card !
One you have set the options then select the source file and transfer. This is how the text file loader will appear:

| TextFileLoader |  |  |  | $\square$ | - | X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ProtocolTransparent |  | Destination |  |  |  |  |
|  | MC2xx | TEMP | - FIFO |  | DCA |  |
| Connection |  | TimeoutEnable |  |  |  |  |
| RS232 | - |  | Seconds: | 60 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ |  |
| OUSB |  | Compression <br> Enable |  |  |  |  |
| (0) Ethernet 1 | 192.168.2.51 |  | Level: |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ |  |
| $\bigcirc \mathrm{PCI}$ | - | DecompressionEnable |  |  |  |  |
| File |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: | C:\Users\smartin\Desktop\8000w6176.jc5 |  |  |  | owse |  |
| Destination: | 8000w6176.jc5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Conn |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sen |  |
| MOTIONTTECHNOLOGY |  |  |  |  | iscor |  |

## 7. Reading Compressed SD Card Files

The software command "ZIP_READ" allows compressed files to be read progressively as the machine works through the data:

- $\quad$ Step A: Read compressed data file once from SD card into a special RAM buffer.
- $\quad$ Step B: If the file has a header skip

ZIP_READ(0,"filename") - Transfers a compressed SD card file into a special RAM buffer. Returns 0 file read fails, 1 - partial read file, 2 - whole compressed file transferred complete OK into RAM
buffer. The RAM buffer is currently 1 M byte for testing but will be set to 8 M bytes. This should allow for uncompressed files of over 100M bytes.

ZIP_READ(1) - Allows a partially read file to be closed if ZIP_READ(0,"filename") returns 1.

ZIP_READ (2, format, destination, start, length) - Reads "length" values from the decompressed data and stores them in the VR/TABLE starting at "start". The data is assumed to be formatted as per the "format" parameter. Valid values for format are:

| "format" | File Data format |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 8 bit integer |
| 1 | 16 bit integer little endian |
| 2 | 16 bit integer big endian |
| 3 | 32 bit integer little endian |
| 4 | 32 bit integer big endian |
| 5 | 64 bit integer little endian |
| 6 | 64 bit integer big endian |


| "destination" | Controller memory type |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | TABLE |
| 1 | VR |

ZIP_READ(3,nbytes) - skip "nbytes" bytes in the file. This allows file headers to be skipped.
$\mathrm{v}=\mathrm{ZIP}$ _READ (4,value)
This allows the BASIC program to check the current position in the file, the file length etc. "value" can be:

| "value" | Returns |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | compressed buffer offset |
| 1 | compressed buffer length |
| 2 | compressed file offset |
| 3 | uncompressed buffer offset |
| 4 | uncompressed buffer length |
| 5 | uncompressed file offset |

ZIP_READ(5) - This allows the file offset pointers to be returned to the start of the file.

## Example file read:

Below is a sample file 321b.JC5 This is a part of the 321 .JC5 file. The file has a header of 52 bytes then blocks of 180 bytes of data.
00000000h: 81 FE $0101000000020000000100000004 ;$ p...............
00000010h: 33323100000000020000000400000020 ; 321............
00000020h: 00000001000000640000000800000001 ; ...........................
$00000030 \mathrm{~h}: 000005 \mathrm{AO} 80808080 \mathrm{FF} 7 \mathrm{~F}$ FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ... Є€€€ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿ
$000000 a 0 h: F F$ FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿy
$000000 c 0 h: F F$ FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿy
$000000 \mathrm{e} 0 \mathrm{~h}: \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 40404040 FF FF FF 7F ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ@@@@ÿÿÿ
$000000 f 0 h: F F$ FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿy
00000110h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
00000160h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 7F ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿy
00000190h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 20202020 ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
000001b0h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿy
$000001 f 0 h: F F E F E F$ FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

00000200h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; $\left.\begin{array}{|c} \\ y\end{array}\right] y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ y ̈ ~$ 00000210h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
 00000230h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ 00000240h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ 00000250h: 10101010 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 7F FF FF FF FF ; ... 10 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿy̆ 00000260h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿy
 00000280h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

 000002b0h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
 000002d0h: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 7F FF FF FF FF ; ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿy




## DIM filename AS STRING(20)

```
filename = "321b.jc5"
```

```
IF ZIP_READ (0,filename)=2 THEN
    PRINT "File transferred into buffer OK"
ELSE
    PRINT "File read failed"
    STOP
ENDIF
```

ZIP_READ $(3,52)$ ' Skip Header

## block=90

## REPEAT

n=ZIP_READ (2,2,1,1000,block) ' Read 90 x 16 bit values big endian
' block of data can be transferred using JACQUARD command here

## UNTIL n < block

' machine file read can repeat with ZIP_READ(5) here

