

Pason WITS Serial Driver

Information Sheet for Crimson v2.0

Compatible Devices

• Devices receiving WITS protocol

Verified Device

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Accessible Data

Prefix	Description	Notes
CR	WITS Codes, Real Input	Select Numeric Code
CI	WITS Codes, Integer Input	Select Numeric Code
DT	Delay Time	Adjust delay between packets
PR	Prefix PASON1984/EDR	Add PASON ID to packets
SR	String Data Received	Data received by driver

Theory of Operation:

The Pason WITS driver accepts floating point or integer data from some other source, and transmits it using the WITS protocol.

CR assumes the data is real, CI assumes the data is an integer.

DT, **PR**, and **SR**, are optional, internal items that do not affect the data. See **Usage** for information on each selection.

Usage:

CR – The source data is in IEEE 754 format. Data will be formatted to two decimal places, rounded upward if necessary. The programmer selects the destination parameter's code.

CI – The source data is an integer value. ".00" is appended to each value transmitted. The programmer selects the destination parameter's code.

In both above cases, the driver converts the value into an ASCII string and transmits it according to the WITS specification.

DT (optional) – Specified in milliseconds, **DT** inserts a delay between transmissions to accommodate slow receivers. Use as necessary to optimize communications. The value can be changed at any time. The default value is 500 milliseconds.

PR (optional) – When set to 1, PR inserts the characters PASON1984/EDR in case it is necessary to identify the G3 as such a unit.

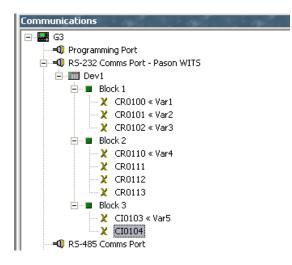
SR (optional) – This item should be programmed as a String Item as shown below:

Data	-Variable Data	a
	Mapping:	▼ Dev1 SR00 Edit
Comment Security Colors Format	Encoding:	Packed High-to-Low
ors	Access:	Read Only
	Storage:	Non-Retentive
ecurity	Length:	40 characters
nt Se	Simulation:	None
nme	- Actions	
Ū	On Write:	

Should any characters be received by the driver, they will be loaded into **SR**, which is a 160 character first-in/first-out buffer. A write to any **SR** will clear the entire buffer. The programmer is responsible for parsing any desired data that may be received.

Configuration Example:

Typically, the data will be transferred via Gateway Blocks, as shown here:



where Var1-Var4 are from Real sources, and Var5 is from an integer source.