M2p LabVIEW Driver

Driver for all M2p cards
and related digitizerNETBOX or
generatorNETBOX products

Installation, Libraries,
Data sorting, Examples,
Standard mode, FIFO mode

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General Information

This driver is suitable for all spcm cards of the M4i, M4x and M2p series as well as the related digitizerNETBOX and generatorNETBOX products from Spectrum. The driver supports all LabVIEW versions starting with LabVIEW 2011. The Spectrum LabVIEW driver supports Windows (32bit and 64bit) operating systems only, LabVIEW for Linux and LabVIEW RT are not supported. Please follow the install instructions to have the drivers properly installed in your system.

These examples are not tailored to the older generation M2i and M3i cards. For these older families please use their respective dedicated examples.

Installation

LabVIEW Driver Installation

Please follow these steps when installing the LabVIEW driver:

• Install the card(s) into the system as shown in the hardware manual
• Install the standard Windows driver as shown in the hardware manual
• Install the LabVIEW driver as explained below

The LabVIEW driver is delivered as a self extracting archive. You'll find the current driver on the USB-Stick delivered with the card. Please follow the USB-Stick menu to “Software Installation” -> „Spectrum LabVIEW driver” as shown on the right side.

It is also possible to install the LabVIEW driver manually selecting the install file with the Windows explorer. Please select the path:

<USB-Stick>:\Install\win\spcm_drv_labview_install.exe

and execute the installer file. The installer will guide you through the installation routine step by step.

At any time you can download the latest version from the Spectrum homepage https://spectrum-instrumentation.com/en/downloads/drivers

Please store the downloaded installer *.exe file somewhere on your system and start it from this location.

During the installation routine you will need to select which type of LabVIEW is installed on your computer (either a 32 bit or 64 bit version) and for what Spectrum products you want the examples to be installed for.

The LabVIEW driver files are installed per default in the user directory within the „my documents“ folder as an extra directory:

• 32 bit LabVIEW: \Users\<WINDOWS_USERNAME>\Spectrum GmbH\SpcmLabVIEWDriver32
• 64 bit LabVIEW: \Users\<WINDOWS_USERNAME>\Spectrum GmbH\SpcmLabVIEWDriver64

When moving the files please make sure to move the complete directory with all sub-directories as the driver consists of several examples and libraries that are used together with the examples.

Please note that the installer has been updated January 2013. Drivers released before this date needed a separate installation license. Nowadays a separate license for the LabVIEW driver is no longer needed. You can download and install the latest LabVIEW driver at any time from the Spectrum homepage.

LabVIEW Driver Update

As the LabVIEW driver also uses the standard Windows drivers as a base, any updates on these drivers will improve the system and any changes are available under LabVIEW immediately. Updating the LabVIEW driver can simply be done by installation of the new LabVIEW driver archive.

General Information

Demo mode

The LabVIEW driver runs fine with demo cards installed in your system. Please follow the steps in the hardware manual to see how you insert a simulated demo card into your system. Please keep in mind that the generated data is only simulated. The simulation and calculation of
demo data takes more time than just transferring data from hardware to the PC. Therefore the performance of the system is worse when using demo cards.

**Driver Structure**

The driver itself consists of an driver interface LabVIEW library in either 32 bit or 64 bit version as well as some card related setup libraries `spcm_card_...` one with common functions and one for each supported card family like e.g. M2p (shown in blue). Additionally one special data handling DLLs is provided (spcm_datasort_win32.dll or spcm_datasort_win64.dll) to keep compute intensive tasks outside the LabVIEW environment (shown in yellow). All hardware accesses are routed through the standard Windows drivers and using the standard Windows kernel driver.

In addition to these libraries handling the access from/to the hardware, the examples also contain a set of purely GUI related libraries, again separated into a common part and card specific one (shown in green).

Access of the cards can also be done by just using the direct driver interface spcm_drv_interface.llb but using the more comfortable spcm_card_...llb as shown in the examples is the more convenient way.

The components of the Spectrum LabVIEW driver are:

**spcm_win32.dll / spcm_win64.dll**

This is the standard Windows driver as it is installed along with the kernel driver when the new hardware is detected in the system for the first time. The Windows driver can be updated from the Spectrum website at any time under www.spectrum-instrumentation.com. This driver is used by all software that will access the cards.

The driver library is available as 32 bit version (spcm_win32.dll) and 64 bit version (spcm_win64.dll).

**spcm_datasort_win32.dll / spcm_datasort_win64.dll**

This is a special helper DLL that is used by several Spectrum drivers for third-party products like LabVIEW or MATLAB. It handles the data access and offers some additional functions to sort data and allows also to re-calculate RAW data samples to true voltage values. This library also handles the FIFO mode and holds the application data buffer when FIFO mode is used. This DLL is also updated with the regular Windows driver updates.

**spcm_drv_interface.llb**

This LabVIEW library implements the complete driver interface between LabVIEW and the DLL. It mainly handles the driver handle and the error code and calls the different driver function inside the DLLs. The installer will automatically select the matching version for either 32 bit or 64 bit systems.

**spcm_card_common.llb**

This is an additional LabVIEW library that uses the functions of the driver interface spcm_drv_interface.llb and groups functions that contain together. The herein included VIs are more complex and offer an easy way to get started. All the spcm_card_common.llb VIs are explained in greater detail later on. This library contains common VIs which will work with all of the supported Spectrum devices independent of the card family.

**spcm_card_m4i.llb / spcm_card_m2p.llb**

In addition to the _spcm_card_common.llb_ there is also one card specific a set of VIs provided, that contains family (M4i, M2p) specific device functions. All of included card specific VIs are also explained in greater detail later on.

**spcm_tools.llb**

This library offers some simple helper functions to convert hardware details to readable strings like version or data conversion. Feel free to use these tools or to implement your own ones.

**Not supported functions**

The spcm_card_common.llb and the card spcm_card_specific.llb libraries do not cover some special modes of some specific cards. These can always be directly accessed using the driver functions that are located in the spcm_drv_interface.llb library.
**Library spcm_drv_interface.llb**

**Overview**

All library functions get a cluster containing the driver handle and the current error code. The function is only executed if the error code is zero. This allows easy error routing without the need to check for driver errors after each call. An example is shown below:

On the left one sees the open function generating the cluster that is routed through all other driver calls until it stops in the close function.

In this example we open the driver, read out the card type (shown in the digital indicator „Type”) and try to set the sampling rate from the digital control „Samplerate”. The sampling rate register number is found in the hardware manual, it is „20000”.

After these two function calls we check for the driver error and display the error message in the string indicator „Error”.

**Library Functions**

The following library functions are available inside the library

**spcm_hOpen.vi**

Calls the spcm_hOpen function of the driver. The open function tries to open the driver handle. It will return a valid card information cluster containing the card handle and the error code. This card information cluster is routed through all VIs of this library. The function can open real cards as well as demo cards with no difference calls.

- **Card Device Name** the device name to open. Under windows it can be any name finishing by a number giving the index of the card to open.
- **Card Info Out** the generated card information cluster. It contains the card handle and the error information. If the open function succeeded the error information will be zero.

**spcm_vClose.vi**

Calls the spcm_vClose function of the driver. The close function closes the card handle allowing further use of this card by other software. If the close function isn't called the card will be locked preventing any other software from accessing this card. The close function is automatically called when the DLL is unloaded. LabVIEW will unload the DLL when closing.

- **Card Info In** a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

**spcm_dwSetParam_i32.vi**

Calls the spcm_dwSetParam_i32 function of the driver. The function will set a software register with a 32 bit integer value. Please use the spcm_dwSetParam_i64m function if the value of the software register exceeds the 32 bit integer range.

- **Card Info In** a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **Register** the value of the software register to write. Please have a look at the hardware manual to see the valid software registers
- **Value (int32)** the value to write to the software register limited to 32 bit integer

**spcm_dwSetParam_i64m.vi**

Calls the spcm_dwSetParam_i64m function of the driver. The function will set a software register with a 64 bit integer value. The value to write needs to be given in two 32 bit integer words.

- **Card Info In** a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **Register** the value of the software register to write. Please have a look at the hardware manual to see the valid software registers
- **Value high (int32)** the high 32 bit part of the 64 bit value to write to the software register. This part contains the sign bit
- **Value low (uint32)** the low 32 bit part of the 64 bit value to write. This part is unsigned.

- **Card Info Out** a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error
**spcm_dwSetParam_i64.vi**
Calls the spcm_dwSetParam_i64 function of the driver. The function will set a software register with a 64 bit integer value.

*Card Info In*  
a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

*Register*  
the value of the software register to write. Please have a look at the hardware manual to see the valid software registers

*Value (int64)*  
the value to write to the software register as a 64 bit integer

*Card Info Out*  
a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

**spcm_dwGetParam_i32.vi**
Calls the spcm_dwGetParam_i32 function of the driver. The VI reads a software register with up to 32 bit integer values. If the value exceeds the 32 bit integer range one is requested to use the spcm_dwGetParam_i64m.vi. Using the 32 bit function with a value exceeding the range will result in an error generated.

*Card Info In*  
a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

*Register*  
the value of the software register to read. Please have a look at the hardware manual to see the valid software registers

*Card Info Out*  
a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

*Value (int32)*  
the current value of the software register limited to 32 bit integer

**spcm_dwGetParam_i64m.vi**
Calls the spcm_dwGetParam_i64m function of the driver. The VI reads a software register with 64 bit integer values. The value is split up in two parts and returned as two 32 bit integer values.

*Card Info In*  
a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

*Register*  
the value of the software register to read. Please have a look at the hardware manual to see the valid software registers

*Card Info Out*  
a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

*Value high (int32)*  
the high 32 bit part of the 64 bit value that is read from the software register. This part contains the sign bit

*Value low (uint32)*  
the low 32 bit part of the 64 bit value that is read. This part is unsigned

**spcm_dwGetParam_i64.vi**
Calls the spcm_dwGetParam_i64 function of the driver. The VI reads a software register with 64 bit integer values.

*Card Info In*  
a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

*Register*  
the value of the software register to read. Please have a look at the hardware manual to see the valid software registers

*Card Info Out*  
a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

*Value (int64)*  
the current value of the software register as a 64 bit integer

**spcm_dwGetErrorInfo.vi**
Calls the spcm_dwGetErrorInfo function of the driver. The function checks for an error code and reads out all error information and the error message if an error has occurred.

*Card Info In*  
a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

*Card Info Out*  
a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

*Error Message*  
the error message from the driver. This error message will help to examine which part of the setup was wrong

*Error Code*  
the error code from the driver. If no error occurred this value is zero

*Error Register*  
the register that generates the error. Please see the hardware manual for a cross reference list of the software registers

*Error Value*  
the value that was written when the error occurred.

### Data transfer library functions
The following functions are used for data transfer and FIFO mode control. These functions are located inside the helper DLL spcm_datasort_win32.dll.
**dwSetupFIFOMode.vi**

This VI handles the FIFO mode of the card and all transfers for timestamps and ABA data. Before starting FIFO transfer one has to allocate a FIFO buffer calling this setup function with the allocate flag set. After finishing the FIFO transfer a second call with the allocate flag cleared will delete the FIFO buffer again. Data can be accessed with the functions explained further below.

- **Card Info In**
  - A valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **Buffer type**
  - The type of FIFO buffer to allocate, a 0 stands for data, a 1 for timestamps and a 2 for slow ABA data
- **Allocate**
  - Allocates the FIFO buffer if true and deletes the FIFO buffer if false
- **Buffer length (Bytes)**
  - The length of the FIFO buffer in bytes. Be sure to check the samples format to do the correct calculations on this value
- **Notify (Bytes)**
  - The notify length in bytes. Every time after this number of bytes have been transferred an interrupt is generated and the user program is informed that new data is available. This value must be a multiple of 4k (4096). Please see the hardware manual for further information on the notify size
- **Read**
  - The flag defines the direction of the following FIFO transfer
- **Card Info Out**
  - A copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

**dwDataRead_raw16.vi**

This VI reads the data from the card in raw format for all cards that have 16 bit wide samples (analog resolution > 8 bit) or digital cards with at least 16 digital channels. Using this function is the fastest way to get data into LabVIEW. Data is unsorted and in no way converted. Please check the hardware manual to see the data ordering in the RAW buffer.

This VI can be used with FIFO mode as well as with standard mode. In FIFO mode it will read out the next free block of data, in standard mode it will read some data directly from the onboard memory.

- **Card Info In**
  - A valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **Channel Count**
  - The number of channels to be read. This value must match the number of channels that have been acquired!
- **Offset (Samples/Ch)**
  - The offset from where the reading should start (standard mode). Offset is given in samples per channel, not in bytes
- **Length (Samples/Ch)**
  - The length of the data to be read starting from offset (standard mode) or from the current buffer position (FIFO mode). The length value is given in samples per channel and must not exceed the previously acquired data
- **Card Info Out**
  - A copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error
- **RAW Data**
  - An array containing the raw and unsorted data as 16 bit integer values.

**dwDataRead_raw8.vi**

This VI does exactly the same as the above described but returning 8 bit wide raw data instead of 16 bit. Use this function for all analog cards with 8 bit resolution and digital cards with 8 channels only activated.

**dwDataRead_i16.vi**

The DataRead function reads data, sorts them and returns up to 16 arrays of data (only 4 shown in the picture on the right). Each array contains data of one analog channel or a bundle of 16 digital channels and can be directly used for display and further calculations.

Data is stored as 16 bit integer values independent of the original data format. For 8 bit cards this means that memory storage space is doubled! Each 8 bit sample will be converted to 16 bit integer value.

- **Card Info In**
  - A valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **Channel Count**
  - The number of channels to be read. This number must be equal to the number of installed channels on the card. Channels that are not acquired due to a different channel enable mask will be left empty
- **Offset (Samples/Ch)**
  - The offset from where the reading should start (standard mode). Offset is given in samples per channel, not in bytes
- **Length (Samples/Ch)**
  - The length of the data to be read starting from offset (standard mode) or from the current buffer position (FIFO mode). The length value is given in samples per channel and must not exceed the previously acquired data
- **Card Info Out**
  - A copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error
- **Ch0, Ch1,..., Ch15**
  - Arrays containing the sorted data for one channel
The **DataRead** function reads data, sorts them and returns up to 16 arrays of data (only 4 shown in the picture on the right). Each array contains data of one analog channel and can be directly used for display and further calculations.

Data is stored as 32 bit integer values independent of the original ADC data format. The 32 bit data format is used for the M4i/M4x cards and digitizerNETBOXes for the block average (requires signal processing firmware option Block Average to be installed on the card) and boxcar average modes.

**Card Info In**
- a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

**Channel Count**
- the number of channels to be read. This number must be equal to the number of installed channels on the card. Channels that are not acquired due to a different channel enable mask will be left empty

**Offset (Samples/Ch)**
- the offset from where the reading should start (standard mode). Offset is given in samples per channel, not in bytes

**Length (Samples/Ch)**
- the length of the data to be read starting from offset (standard mode) or from the current buffer position (FIFO mode). The length value is given in samples per channel and must not exceed the previously acquired data

**Card Info Out**
- a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the dll function has returned with an error

**Ch0, Ch1, ..., Ch15**
- arrays containing the sorted data for one channel

The **DataRead_float** function reads data, sorts them, recalculates them to voltage and returns up to 16 arrays of data (only 4 shown in the picture on the right). Each array contains data of one analog channel and can be directly used for display and further calculations.

Data is stored as float values with single precision. The sorting functions recalculates the raw integer data to a true voltage level taking the programmed input range and also the programmed offset into account.

Please keep in mind that single values have 4 bytes for each sample. Acquiring 4 channels of 8 bit data with 10 MSamples of memory per each channel would result in a PC memory usage of 4 channels * 10 MSamples * 4 bytes = 160 MBytes when using this sorting function.

**Card Info In**
- a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

**Channel Count**
- the number of channels to be read. This number must be equal to the number of installed channels on the card. Channels that are not acquired due to a different channel enable mask will be left empty

**Offset (Samples/Ch)**
- the offset from where the reading should start (standard mode). Offset is given in samples per channel, not in bytes

**Length (Samples/Ch)**
- the length of the data to be read starting from offset (standard mode) or from the current buffer position (FIFO mode). The length value is given in samples per channel and must not exceed the previously acquired data

**Card Info Out**
- a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

**Ch0, Ch1, ..., Ch15**
- arrays containing the sorted data for one channel, data format is single precision float containing the real voltage levels of the inputs

The **ABARead_float** function reads the ABA data samples, sorts them, recalculates them to voltage and returns up to 16 arrays of data (only 4 shown in the picture on the right). Each array contains data of one channel and can be directly used for display and further calculations.

Data is stored as float values with single precision. The sorting functions recalculates the raw integer data to a true voltage level taking the programmed input range and also the programmed offset into account.

Please keep in mind that single values have 4 bytes for each sample.

**Card Info In**
- a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle

**Channel Count**
- the number of channels to be read. This number must be equal to the number of installed channels on the card. Channels that are not acquired due to a different channel enable mask will be left empty

**Length (Samples/Ch)**
- the length of the data to be read starting from offset (standard mode) or from the current buffer position (FIFO mode). The length value is given in samples per channel and must not exceed the previously acquired data

**Card Info Out**
- a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error

**Ch0, Ch1, ..., Ch15**
- arrays containing the sorted data for one channel
**dwTimestampsRead_64.vi**

The TimestampsRead function reads the timestamp data. Each timestamp is 128 bit long and mapped to two consecutive 64 bit (8 bytes) values. Please check the hardware manual for more information about the timestamp data format.

Please keep in mind that single values have 4 bytes for each sample.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **Length (Bytes)**: the length of the data to be read. The length value is given in bytes and must not exceed the previously acquired data
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error
- **Timestamps**: contains the timestamp data as an array of 64 bit values. Two consecutive 64 bit values are representing one 128 bit timestamp value

**dwSegmentStatisticRead.vi (only M4i, M4x and their digitizerNETBOX counterparts)**

The SegmentStatisticRead function reads the block statistic data and returns up to 4 arrays of data. Each array contains data of one channel. Six consecutive values of the 64 bit array are representing the statistic values for one segment.

Please also consult the hardware manual for more details on the Segment Statistic mode.

The following shows the arrangement of all statistic values for 2 segments of channel 0:

Requires the Signal Processing Firmware option: Block Statistic (M4i.xxxx-spstat) to be installed on the card.

- **Segment1**: Ch0[0]: Average Value, Ch0[1]: Min Value, Ch0[2]: Max Value, Ch0[3]: MinPos, Ch0[4]: MaxPos, Ch0[5]: Timestamp
- **Segment2**: Ch0[6]: Average Value, Ch0[7]: Min Value, Ch0[8]: Max Value, Ch0[9]: MinPos, Ch0[10]: MaxPos, Ch0[11]: Timestamp

- **Card Info In**: a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **NrOfSegments**: the number of segments
- **Channel Count**: the number of channels to be read. This number must be equal to the number of installed channels on the card. Channels that are not acquired due to a different channel enable mask will be left empty
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the DLL function has returned with an error
- **Ch0, Ch1, Ch2, Ch3**: arrays containing the statistic data for one channel each

**dwDataWrite_i16.vi**

The DataWrite function writes data given as sorted arrays of int16 channels. Each channel is either an analog channel of up to 16 bit width or a bundle of up to 16 digital channels (2 bytes). Data is multiplexed inside the driver and written to hardware afterwards.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card information cluster containing a valid card handle
- **Channel Count**: the number of channels to be read. This number must be equal to the number of installed channels on the card. Channels that are not written due to a different channel enable mask will be left empty
- **Offset [Samples/Ch]**: the offset where the writing should start (standard mode). Offset is given in samples per channel, not in bytes
- **Length [Samples/Ch]**: the length of the data to be written starting from offset (standard mode) or from the current buffer position (FIFO mode). The length value is given in samples per channel and must not exceed the available amount of empty data space
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card information cluster input containing an error code if the dll function has returned with an error
- **Ch0, Ch1,... Ch15**: arrays containing the sorted data for one channel each
Library spcm_card_common.llb

Overview
The spcm_card_common.llb library is the library for accessing the Spectrum M4i/M4x/M2p cards and digitizerNETBOX/generatorNETBOX products. It contains the functions that are common for all of these products. All VIs route the standard card information shown on the right containing the card handle and the current error code. All VIs can simply be placed one after the other as none of these VIs execute their function if an error code is set.

Standard library functions

init device.vi
This VI is the main entrance point for the card. It must be called first to get a valid card handle. The VI tries to open the card that is given with the index and if successful it reads out some standard information from the card shown below as the card information cluster.

Each card can only be opened by one software at the time. Multiple calls of this initialization function with different index values will open multiple cards. Multiple calls with the same index value will result in an error as the card is opened and locked with the first call.

This function can open real cards as well as demo cards.

Device String Pass a valid device string to open the device. A device string for a single card with index 0 is "/dev/spcm0". To open a remote instrument such as a digitizerNETBOX, generatorNETBOX or a PC running the remote server option, use the VISA string to open the device. Please check the hardware manual for more information. An easy way to create a valid device string is to use the "select device.vi" described below.

Card Info Out A filled card info cluster that is routed through all the other functions. If initialization failed the error code will show an initialization error. The card information cluster is shown below in the overview.

Card Information A filled card information cluster containing all details that are common for all cards

Card information cluster
The cluster contains all common information for Spectrums M2i/M3i/M4i/M4x/M2p cards, as well as digitizerNETBOX and generatorNETBOX products. The information can be used to show card details in the software or to check the correct type or version.

Card Type the type of card found at that position. Card types are listed in the hardware manual. You may use the translation function in the spcm_tools.llb library to show a real name for the card type

Inst Mem (high + low) installed on-board memory in bytes, in the example the card has a memory of 64 MBytes installed

Serial Number serial number of the card. The serial number is an unique identifier

Function Type the card function type (like analog input, digital i/o), details can be found in the hardware manual, in our example the card is an analog input card (1)

Installed Features shows all installed features on the card. The features are returned as a bit-mask, each activated bit stands for one feature installed. In our example bit 4, 3, 1 and 0 are set meaning that feature ABA mode, Timestamp, Gated Sampling and Multiple Recording is installed on the card. All feature codes are explained in the hardware manual

Base card version the version of the base card split in major and minor version. Please use the translation function from spcm_tools.llb to have a correct version display

Module version version of the used front-end module, same format as above

Extension version version of the extension module if one is installed, same format as above

Production date the production week of the card, the lower 16 bit contain the year, the upper 16 bit the week. Please use the translation function from spcm_tools.llb to have the date printed in correct format

Max Sampling Rate the maximum sampling rate of the card in hertz. In our example it is 50 MS/s (50000000 Hz). This is the absolute maximum sampling rate that may not be available with all channel combinations!

Demo Card a simple flag indicating whether this is a virtual demo card or a real card (zero)

select device.vi
This VI builds a device string from the selection of the device cluster.

Device String outputs a device string depending on your device selection
device cluster
Select Device select the device to open (either a local card or a remote instrument)
Index selects the index of the device in the system
IP Address insert the IP address to your remote device here (for remote devices only)

error check and message.vi
This VI is used to check the card info for an error and to display an error message if requested. To keep programming simple the VI also gives an error flag that can be directly used for case structures
Card Info In a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out a copy of the card info cluster with cleared error information
Display Message the flag selects whether the function should display an error message in case that an error occurred. As default this flag is true
Error Message the error message string that can be used for own error display routines. Can be ignored if the error message is displayed by the VI itself
Error occurred A flag indicating the an error has been found, error code is not zero. Can be directly used to drive case structures

read card status.vi
The VI reads the current card status and returns some flags indicating the status. The flags can be directly used to drive case structures or to end while loops.
Card Info In a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
Pretrigger full acquisition cards only: the pretrigger area has been filled once, card is armed now and can detect trigger events
Trigger detected a trigger event has been detected
Card ready the acquisition/generation of data has been finished

read data status.vi
The VI reads the current status of the data transfer. This function is used together with the FIFO mode and controls the transfer and the current transfer status.
Card Info In a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
Next block ready is true if a new block of data is ready. That means at least the programmed number of bytes are ready that have been programmed with the dwSetupFIFOMode call as notify size.
Available Bytes returns the number of bytes that are available for the user and for the copy function
Fillsize o/oo Gives the current fill size of the hardware FIFO in 1/1000

Commands
cmd reset
Performs a hardware and software reset of the card
Card Info In a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function

cmd start
The card is started with the current setup that has to be programmed before using a valid combination of the setup VIs.
Card Info In a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Enable Trigger defines whether the trigger engine should be enabled directly with the start (default) or whether the trigger engine should be enabled with a separate enable trigger command
Card Info Out a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
**cmd en/dis trigger**

Enables or disables the trigger engine. No trigger detection is done as long as the trigger engine is disabled.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- **Enable Trigger**: a true enables the trigger engine, a false disables it
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function

**cmd force**

This VI sends a force trigger command that immediately triggers the card if it is waiting for a trigger event.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function

**cmd stop**

This VI stops the current run, the card data acquisition or generation is aborted.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function

### Acquisition specific library functions

**setup mode record standard.vi**

This VI programs all standard acquisition modes and programs all related settings to these modes.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
- **Channel Mask High**: upper 32 bit of channel mask for all cards that have more than 32 channels on-board (like some digital I/O cards), can be left unconnected for all cards that have less than 32 channels
- **Channel Mask Low**: lower 32 bit of the channel mask. Each channel corresponds to one bit of the mask. This channel mask defines which channels are used for the next acquisition. Please see the hardware manual to see which restrictions are given for the channel mask selection
- **Mode Setup**: a cluster containing the mode setup as shown below in „Cluster Record Mode Standard Setup“
- **X-Offset**: the x-offset in samples that can be used to scale a waveform graph correctly. The offset is given in relation to the trigger event

**Cluster Record Mode Standard Setup / (element_mode.ctl)**

This cluster is used to feed the „setup mode record standard.vi“. It contains all standard mode setup. Depending on the selected mode some of the settings are not used.

- **Mode** (top left) selects the standard acquisition mode. Please be sure that the selected mode is installed on your hardware before selecting it
- **Mem**: selects the onboard memory in samples per channel that is used for the next acquisition
- **Seg**: selects the segment size, only valid if Multiple Recording or ABA mode is selected
- **Post**: selects the post-trigger in samples per channel. Depending on the selected mode this value has a little different meaning:
  - *Singleshot*: number of samples to acquire after detection of trigger event
  - *Multiple Recording*: number of samples to acquire after trigger event for each segment
  - *ABA mode*: number of samples to acquire after trigger event for each segment
  - *Gated Sampling*: number of samples to acquire after detection of gate-end signal
- **Pre**: number of samples to acquire before the gate-start signal, therefore only valid if Gated Sampling is selected
- **ABA**: ABA mode only: divides the current sampling rate to form the slow ABA clock to acquire the A-samples

The „gui update mode.vi“ within the provided „spcm_gui_common.llb“ provides an easy way to update the values in this cluster.
**setup mode record fifo.vi**

This VI programs all Fifo acquisition modes and programs all related settings to these modes.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information.
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function.
- **Channel Mask High**: upper 32 bit of channel mask for all cards that have more than 32 channels on-board (like some digital I/O cards), can be left unconnected for all cards that have less than 32 channels.
- **Channel Mask Low**: lower 32 bit of the channel mask. Each channel corresponds to one bit of the mask. This channel mask defines which channels are used for the next acquisition. Please see the hardware manual to see which restrictions are given for the channel mask selection.
- **Mode Fifo**: a cluster containing the mode setup as shown below in „Cluster Record Mode FifoSetup“.
- **Scaling**: returns a scaling factor to scale bytes to samples per channel. If for example 2 channels are active, each with 14 bit resolution, the scaling factor will be 4 as one channel needs 2 bytes in total to store 1 sample per channel.
- **Active Channels**: returns the number of active channels to allow easy multiplexing and de-multiplexing.

**Cluster Record Mode Fifo Setup / (element_mode_fifo.ctl)**

This cluster contains all record FIFO mode related settings. It contains all FIFO mode setup. Depending on the selected mode some of the settings are not used.

- **Mode**: (top left) selects the FIFO acquisition mode. Please be sure that the selected mode is installed on your hardware before selecting it.
- **Loop**: selects the number of segments/gates to acquire, leave zero if the FIFO acquisition should run endlessly.
- **Seg**: selects the segment size for Multiple Recording and ABA mode, for singleshot it forms together with Loop the total data length to acquire.
- **Post**: selects the posttrigger in samples per channel. Depending on the selected mode this value has a little different meaning:
  - **Multiple Recording**: number of samples to acquire after trigger event for each segment.
  - **ABA mode**: number of samples to acquire after trigger event for each segment.
  - **Gated Sampling**: number of samples to acquire after detection of gate-end signal.
- **Pre**: number of samples to acquire before the trigger or gate-start signal: used only with Gated Sampling or Singleshot selected.
- **ABA**: ABA mode only: divides the current sampling rate to form the slow ABA clock to acquire the A-samples.

The „gui update mode.vi“ within the provided „spcm_gui_common.llb“ provides an easy way to update the values in this cluster.

**setup timestamps.vi**

The VI programs the timestamp mode. The timestamp settings is available as a cluster that is explained next.

- **Card Info In**: a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information.
- **Card Info Out**: a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function.
- **Timestamps Settings**: contains all timestamps related settings as explained below. All these settings are programmed to the card.

**Cluster Timestamps / (element_timestamps.ctl)**

The cluster contains the timestamps setup and is also used throughout our examples. Please have a look at the hardware documentation to see details about the timestamp mode and the different setups.

- **Mode**: selects one of the timestamp modes.
- **Timeout (RefClock)**: sets a timeout in milli seconds to waiting for a reference clock edge. Only used for the Timestamp Refclock mode.
Replay specific library functions

setup mode replay standard.vi
This VI programs all standard output (generation) modes and programs all related settings to these modes. Either the „setup output standard“ or the „setup output FIFO“ VI needs to be used in any LabVIEW program that performs output.

Card Info In  a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out  a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
Channel Mask High upper 32 bit of channel mask for all cards that have more than 32 channels on-board (like some digital I/O cards), can be left unconnected for all cards that have less than 32 channels
Channel Mask Low lower 32 bit of the channel mask. Each channel corresponds to one bit of the mask. This channel mask defines which channels are used for the next acquisition. Please see the hardware manual to see which restrictions are given for the channel mask selection
Mode Out a cluster containing the mode setup as shown below in „Cluster Replay Mode Standard Setup“

Cluster Replay Mode Standard Setup / (element_mode_out.ctl)
This cluster is used to feed the „setup mode record standard.vi“. It contains all standard mode setup. Depending on the selected mode some of the settings are not used.

Mode (top left) selects the standard output mode. Please be sure that the selected mode is installed on your hardware before selecting it
Mem  selects the on-board memory in samples per channel that is used for the next generation
Seg  selects the segment size, only valid if Multiple Replay mode is selected
Loop  Defines the number of loops to output. A zero stands for endless looping, a 1 for one loop until the programmed memory size is one time completely replayed. The meaning of this value differs a little depending on the selected mode:
            Singleshot: Defines the number of single shots that are performed. Each detected trigger event will generate one single shot until the loop counter expires.
            Continuous: Defines the number of loops the programmed memory is replayed after one trigger event.
            Multiple Replay: Values > 1 defines the number of segments that are replayed. Each segment will be replayed after detection of a new trigger event.
            Gated Replay: Values > 1 defines how many gate segments are replayed

The „gui update mode out.vi“ within the provided „spcm_gui_common.llb“ provides an easy way to update the values in this cluster.

setup mode replay fifo.vi
This VI programs all FIFO output modes and programs all related settings to this mode. Either the „setup output standard“ or the „setup output FIFO“ VI needs to be used in any LabVIEW program that performs output.

Card Info In  a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out  a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
Channel Mask High upper 32 bit of channel mask for all cards that have more than 32 channels on-board (like some digital I/O cards), can be left unconnected for all cards that have less than 32 channels
Channel Mask Low lower 32 bit of the channel mask. Each channel corresponds to one bit of the mask. This channel mask defines which channels are used for the next generation. Please see the hardware manual to see which restrictions are given for the channel mask selection
Mode Out Setup a cluster containing the mode setup as shown below in „Cluster Replay Mode FifoSetup“

Cluster Replay Mode FIFO Setup / (element_mode_fifo_out.ctl)
This cluster contains all output FIFO mode related settings:

Mode (top left) selects the FIFO output mode. Please be sure that the selected mode is installed on your hardware before selecting it
Seg  selects the segment size for Multiple Replay, for singleshot it forms together with Loop the total data length to output
Loop  selects the number of segments/gates to output, leave zero if the FIFO generation should run endlessly

The „gui update mode.vi“ within the provided „spcm_gui_common.llb“ provides an easy way to update the values in this cluster.
Library spcm_card_m2p.llb

Overview
The setup of specific categories like an example the setup of clock settings is done by a corresponding control cluster (user dialogs) and a setup VI. The control cluster elements (user dialogs) are stored as control files (*.ctl). For some control clusters there are also „GUI update” VIs. A „GUI update” VI adjusts the components within the control cluster. As an example some components will be enabled or disabled depending on a specific selection.

All M2p specific „GUI update” VIs and all control cluster elements used here stored used here stored in the card specific library „spcm_gui_m2p.llb”.

Functions for all M2p cards

**setup M2p IO Lines.vi**
The VI defines the behavior of the multi purpose I/O lines.
- Card Info In: A valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- Card Info Out: A copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
- Multi Purpose IO Lines: A cluster defining the behavior

**read M2p async io.vi**
Calling this VI reads the asynchronous input lines if Multi Purpose mode is set to asynchronous input.
- Card Info In: A valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- Card Info Out: A copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
- ASync Read: Returns the value from the asynchronous read

**write M2p async io.vi**
Calling this VI sends a pulse signal over the selected asynchronous output line if Multi Purpose mode is set to asynchronous output.
- Card Info In: A valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- Card Info Out: A copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
- XIO Index: Index of the I/O line to writea pulse to asynchronously

**M2p Cluster Multi Purpose IO Lines / (element multi_purpose_io.ctl)**
This cluster is used for the Setup M2p Multi Purpose I/O lines VI
- Card Info In: A valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- Card Info Out: A copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
- Multi Purpose IO Lines: A cluster defining the behavior
- ASync Read: Returns value from asynchronous read
**Functions for all M2p analog (input and output) cards**

**setup M2p clock.vi**

The VI programs the sampling clock and all clock related setup to the card. The clock settings are available as a cluster that is explained next.

- **Card Info In** a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- **Card Info Out** a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
- **Clock Settings** contains all clock related settings as explained below. All these settings are programmed to the card
- **Sampling Rate (Hz)** contains the current programmed sampling rate that is read back from the driver. This sampling rate may differ from the one that has been programmed before depending on the capabilities of the card and the clock fed as reference clock.

**M2p Cluster Clock / (element m2p_clock.ctl)**

The cluster contains the complete clock setup and is also used throughout our examples. Not all of the settings are used for every clock mode. Please have a look at the hardware documentation to see details about the clock mode and the different setups.

- **Mode (on top)** selects one of the clock generating modes. The clock mode defines which of the other settings are used and which are ignored.
- **Sampling Rate (kHz)** defines the sampling rate for all internal clock modes in kHz (kS/s) and also for the reference clock mode. The driver sets the nearest matching sampling rate which can be read back using the current clock settings cluster described below
- **Reference Clock (MHz)** defines the exact frequency of the reference clock that is fed into the external clock connector. This value is only used if the reference clock mode is selected
- **Ex.Clock (kHz)** defines the direct external clock frequency. An external clock can be fed in on the external clock connector of the board. This can be any clock, that matches the specification of the card.
- **_threshold (mV)** sets the clock threshold level. The threshold level can be set in a range of -5000 mV to +5000 mV
- **Clock Output** if enabled the clock connector outputs the currently used internal sampling clock.

The „m2p gui update clock.vi“ within the provided „spcm_gui_m2p.llb“ provides an easy way to update the values in this cluster.
Functions for all M2p AI (analog input) cards

read M2p AI details.vi
This VI reads out all analog input details from the card. These details are used throughout our examples to setup the analog input clusters according to the specific card that is installed in the system. The VI returns two complete sets of information, one for each input path.

Card Info In a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
AI Details a cluster with complete details of the analog inputs as described below

M2p Cluster AI details
This cluster is returned by the „read M2p AI details.vi“ and contains all information on the analog inputs. All these details are read from the driver. The cluster is mainly used to keep the examples and the programs universal as the analog inputs may differ from card to card in the number of input ranges, the availability of certain features or the offset programming mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AI Channels</td>
<td>the number of analog input channels (in this example 1 channel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI Path</td>
<td>count the number of different input paths per channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI Ranges</td>
<td>the number of ranges for each channel for this input path. This is normally fixed for one card series but can differ if special options are ordered. The input ranges are therefore stored in the on-board eeprom and read out with this value and the array just following next in the description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Ranges (mV)</td>
<td>an array containing all input ranges as mV values that are available on your card. A 1000 as shown in the example means an input range of ±1000 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination Available</td>
<td>if true each analog in put has a software programmable 50 ohm termination available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE/Diff switchable</td>
<td>if true each analog input can be changed from single-ended to differential by software command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset in per cent/mV</td>
<td>if true the offset is programmed in mV absolute, if false the offset is programmed in per cent of the input range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC Coupling available</td>
<td>if true the input can be programmed to be AC or DC coupled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW Limit available</td>
<td>if true the input has a software selectable bandwidth limit (anti aliasing filter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset calibration</td>
<td>if true the card has a complete on-board automatic offset calibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain calibration</td>
<td>if true the card has a complete on-board automatic gain calibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset with open inputs</td>
<td>if true the card has an on-board automatic offset calibration that needs all signals to be disconnected from the inputs for doing the offset calibration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI Range Strings</td>
<td>contains a number of input range strings that can be directly used to fill the ring control of the analog input setup cluster as shown in the example further below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit Resolution</td>
<td>contains the analog resolution of the ADC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

setup M2p AI channel.vi
This VI performs the complete analog input setup for one channel. It therefore gets a AI setup cluster and the number of the channel to perform. To keep the setup of the channel mask easy it will also add the correct channel mask bit to the routed channel mask. After calling all analog input setups the channel mask output of the last VI contains the correct channel mask to be set.

Card Info In a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
Card Info Out a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
Channel Index the index of the channel which settings should be programmed. The channel indexing starts with zero!
Channel Mask In the current channel mask that will be modified by the VI if the channel is activated. The first „setup AI channel“ call must be fed with a zero and all following calls need to be fed with the output of the last call
Channel Mask Out the modified channel mask to be routed to the next call of „setup AI channel“
Input Channel Settings the cluster with the channel setup as explained below
AI Details the AI details cluster that were returned by the „M2p read AI details“ VI. These cluster is absolutely necessary as this VI can handle all different card types and has to know which functions the card supports
Minimum, Maximum (V) These outputs can be optionally used to scale a waveform graph. They contain the minimum and maximum value the input channel will generate as a voltage level. The calculation checks the selected input range as well as the selected user offset
**M2p Cluster Input Channel Settings / (element_m2p_ai_channel.ctl)**

This cluster contains all analog input channel settings and is used together with the „M2p setup AI channel” VI. It support all possible settings that an analog input channel can have. It is recommended to adjust the controls of this cluster according to the analog input details as shown in our example.

- **Enable** selects whether this channel should be acquired or not. This input is used by the „setup M2p AI channel” function to set up the channel mask
- **Range** selects the input range for the channel. It is recommended to use the „AI range strings[]” from the „M2p AI details cluster” to fill this ring element with valid setup
- **Termination** selects the input termination if the card supports software programmable input termination
- **SE/Diff** switches the input from single-ended to differential by software if the card supports this feature
- **Offset** programs the input offset of the channel if the card supports this feature. Depending on the used card the offset can either be a per cent value of the input range or an absolute mV value

The „m2p_gui update ai ch.vi” within the provided „spcm_gui_m2p.llb” provides an easy way to update the values in this cluster.

**setup M2p AI simple trigger.vi**

The VI is used to have a simple method for settings triggers. This VI is limited to one trigger source at the time.

- **Card Info In** a valid card info cluster containing driver handle and error information
- **Card Info Out** a copy of the card info cluster with the error output of this function
- **Trigger Settings** the cluster containing the simple trigger settings. The cluster itself is described next

**M2p Cluster Simple AI Trigger / (element_m2p_ai_trigger.ctl)**

This cluster contains the simple AI trigger setup. It covers all Spectrum M2p analog input cards and therefore lists all channels that may be available with any Spectrum card. Please use only the channels that are available on your card as a trigger source as using another channel will result in an error message from the driver. Please note that besides the trigger source on top of the window and the trigger delay all other settings are only used for certain trigger modes.

- **Trigger Source (top)** selects the single trigger source to be used. In our examples the software trigger is selected. External trigger selects the external trigger mode Ext0. If the trigger source is set to External Trigger, otherwise this setting is ignored
- **Ex0 Mode** selects the external trigger mode (ext0).
- **Level 0** defines the level 0 of external analog trigger (ext0) in mV
- **Trig Termination** switches the 50 ohm trigger termination if external trigger source (ext0) has been selected if the trigger source is set to Secondary External Trigger, otherwise this setting is ignored
- **Channel Trigger Mode** selects the channel trigger mode if one of the channel trigger sources has been selected
- **Level 0** define the trigger level 0 (upper level) as integer value. Please check the re-calculation and the valid range of the trigger level in the hardware manual
- **Level 1** define the trigger level 1 (lower level) as integer value. Only available for certain channel trigger modes that need two trigger levels. Please check the hardware manual for details
- **Trigger Delay** programs the trigger delay in samples. Is used for all trigger sources and trigger modes

The „m2p_gui update ai trig.vi” within the provided „spcm_gui_m2p.llb” provides an easy way to update the values in this cluster.

**Functions for all M2p AO (analog output) cards**

Will be implemented as soon as there is an M2p AO card available.

**Functions for all M2p DI (digital input) cards**

Will be implemented as soon as there is an M2p DI card available.
**Examples**

This chapter gives you a brief introduction to the examples that are delivered with the Spectrum LabVIEW driver. Please keep in mind that these are only examples to show how the LabVIEW driver can be used. Although most of these examples can also be used as complete and comfortable stand-alone programs that is not their specifically intended use case. Therefore there might be some limits in the examples and some settings are not checked on a LabVIEW example level, but only on the level of the standard driver.

**General structure of the Spectrum LabVIEW examples**

All Spectrum LabVIEW examples, starting with those for the M4i, M4x and M2p cards (and related digitizerNETBOX and generatorNETBOX products) follow the same principle of operation. Their structure is almost identical, no matter what device the specific example is targeted for and their key components are explained in this passage.

**Initialization**

The initialization of the device is the first step in every example.

First the device is opened and some basic information is read out.

Afterwards it is then checked, whether this specific example is compatible with the currently installed hardware. If this is not the case, an error is shown and the execution of the example is stopped.

**GUI Event Loop**

The GUI (graphical user interface) event loop detects any actions within any of the examples setup dialogs. In case that a changed value or setting is detected, the proper steps will be taken.

One of these steps is to update all the dialogs and their elements, using the VIs included in the GUI related *.llb libraries.

These updates can for example be to change the visibility or availability of certain control elements as a result of settings that have been made to other controls, settings or values.

One other step is to trigger or proceed states in the State Machine (see below).

One action that would for example cause a change of states would be issued to the State Machine would be in the case that the user has pressed the acquisition start or stop button.
State Machine
The sequence of different steps/commands/actions that are required for a certain example are implemented with the help of a „State Machine“:

There are different states, such as „Write Setup“ or „Read Data“ that will be processed in a certain order to do an acquisition or generation of data.

The existing sequences within an example can be changed or extended quite easily by the user by adding additional sequence steps to this State Machine.

The events that cause the State Machine to proceed states are either events from within the State Machine itself, or can also be triggered by the GUI event loop as described above.
Examples for M2p cards and NETBOX products

Analog acquisition Examples
There are multiple analog acquisition examples available when installing the Spectrum LabVIEW driver. Because not every one of all the examples is compatible with or suited for every of the many Spectrum A/D cards and digitizerNETBOX products, the LabVIEW installer will only install the examples matching the device based upon your choice of device during the installation process.

The following screenshot shows the user interface of the „M2p_AD_Std.vi” example, that has been modeled after the typical user interface of a standalone data logger or multi-channel digital storage oscilloscope.
## Error Codes

The following error codes could occur when a driver function has been called. Please check carefully the allowed setup for the register and change the settings to run the program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Name</th>
<th>Value (Hex)</th>
<th>Value (Dec)</th>
<th>Error Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERR_OK</td>
<td>0h</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Execution OK, no error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_INIT</td>
<td>1h</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>An error occurred when initializing the given card. Either the card has already been opened by another process or the hardware error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_TYP</td>
<td>3h</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Initialization only. The type of board is unknown. This is a critical error. Please check whether the board is correctly plugged in the slot and whether you have the latest driver version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_FNCSNOTSUPPORTED</td>
<td>4h</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>This function is not supported by the hardware version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_BRDREMAP</td>
<td>5h</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>This board index is not in the registry. This is a critical error. Either delete this table or check it carefully for double values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_KERNELVERSION</td>
<td>6h</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>The version of the kernel driver is not matching the version of the DLL. Please do a complete re-installation of the hardware driver. This error normally only occurs if someone copies the driver library and the kernel driver manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_HWVDVERSION</td>
<td>7h</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>The hardware needs a newer driver version to run properly. Please install the driver that was delivered together with the card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_ADDRANGE</td>
<td>8h</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>One of the address ranges is disabled (fatal error), can only occur under Linux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_INVALHANDLE</td>
<td>9h</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>The used handle is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_BOARDNOTFOUND</td>
<td>Ah</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A card with the given name has not been found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_BOARDINUSE</td>
<td>Bh</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>A card with given name is already in use by another application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_EXPFW564BITADR</td>
<td>Ch</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Express hardware version not able to handle 64 bit addressing. Update needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_FWVERSION</td>
<td>Dh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Firmware versions of synchronized cards or for this driver do not match. Update needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_SYNCPROTOCOL</td>
<td>Eh</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Synchronization protocol versions of synchronized cards do not match. Update needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_LASTERR</td>
<td>10h</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Old error waiting to be read. Please read the full error information before proceeding. The driver is locked until the error information has been read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_BOARDINUSE</td>
<td>11h</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Board is already used by another application. It is not possible to use one hardware from two different programs at the same time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_ABORT</td>
<td>20h</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Abort of wait function. This return value just tells that the function has been aborted from another thread. The driver library is not locked if this error occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_BOARDLOCKED</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>The card is already in access and therefore locked by another process. It is not possible to access one card through multiple processes. Only one process can access a specific card at the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_DEVICE_MAPPING</td>
<td>32h</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>The device is mapped to an invalid device. The device mapping can be accessed via the Control Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NETWORKSETUP</td>
<td>40h</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>The network setup of a digitizerNETBOX has failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NETWORKTRANSFER</td>
<td>41h</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>The network data transfer from/to a digitizerNETBOX has failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_HWDRIVER</td>
<td>42h</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Power cycle (PC offline) is needed to update the card’s firmware (a simple OS reboot is not sufficient!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NETWORKTIMEOUT</td>
<td>43h</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>A network timeout has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_BUFFERSIZE</td>
<td>44h</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>The buffer size is not sufficient (too small).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_RESTRICTEDACCESS</td>
<td>45h</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>The access to the card has been intentionally restricted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_INVALPARAM</td>
<td>46h</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>An invalid parameter has been used for a certain function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_REG</td>
<td>100h</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>The register is not valid for this type of board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_VALUE</td>
<td>101h</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>The value for this register is not in a valid range. The allowed values and ranges are listed in the board specific documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_FEATURE</td>
<td>102h</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Feature (option) is not installed on this board. It is not possible to access this feature if it is not installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_SEQUENCE</td>
<td>103h</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>Command sequence is not allowed. Please check the manual carefully to see which command sequences are possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_READABORT</td>
<td>104h</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Data read is not allowed after aborting the data acquisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NOACCESS</td>
<td>105h</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>Access to this register is denied. This register is not accessible for users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_TIMEOUT</td>
<td>107h</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>A timeout occurred while waiting for an interrupt. This error does not lock the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_CALTYPE</td>
<td>108h</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>The access to the register is only allowed with one 64 bit access but not with the multiplexed 32 bit (high and low double word) version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_EXCEEDSGT12</td>
<td>109h</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>The return value is int32 but the software register exceeds the 32 bit integer range. Use double int32 or int64 accesses instead, to get correct return values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NOWRITEALLOWE</td>
<td>10Ah</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>The register that should be written is a readonly register. No write accesses are allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NOWRITEMAPPED</td>
<td>10Bh</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>The programmed setup for the card is not valid. The error register will show you which setting generates the error message. This error is returned if the card is started or the setup is written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_CLOCKNOTLOCKED</td>
<td>10Ch</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>Synchronization to external clock failed. No signal connected or signal unstable. Please check external clock or try to use a different sampling clock to make the PLL locking easier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_MEMORY</td>
<td>10Dh</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>Onboard memory initialization error. Power cycle the PC and try another PCI slot (if possible). In case that the error persists, please contact Spectrum support for further assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_POWERSUPPLY</td>
<td>10Eh</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>Onboard power supply error. Power cycle the PC and try another PCI slot (if possible). In case that the error persists, please contact Spectrum support for further assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_ADCOMMUNICATION</td>
<td>10Fh</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>Communication with ADC failed. Power cycle the PC and try another PCI slot (if possible). In case that the error persists, please contact Spectrum support for further assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_CHANNEL</td>
<td>110h</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>The channel number may not be accessed on the board: Either it is not a valid channel number or the channel is not accessible due to the current setup (e.g. Only channel 0 is accessible in interleaved mode).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NOTIFYSIZE</td>
<td>111h</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>The notify size of the last spcm_dwDefTransfer call is not valid. The notify size must be a multiple of the page size of 4096. For data transfer it may also be a fraction of 4k in the range of 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1k or 2k. For ABA and timestamp the notify size can be 2k as a minimum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_RUNNING</td>
<td>120h</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>The board is still running, this function is not available now or this register is not accessible now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_ADJUST</td>
<td>130h</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>Automatic card calibration has reported an error. Please check the card inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_PRETRIGGERWIDTH</td>
<td>140h</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>The calculated pretrigger size (resulted from the user defined posttrigger values) exceeds the allowed limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_DIRAMSMATCH</td>
<td>141h</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>The direction of card and memory transfer mismatch. In normal operation mode it is not possible to transfer data from PC memory to card if the card is an acquisition card nor it is possible to transfer data from card to PC memory if the card is a generation card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_POSTRIGSEGMENT</td>
<td>142h</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>The posttrigger value exceeds the programmed segment size in multiple recording/ABA mode. A delay of the multiple recording segments is only possible by using the delay trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_SEGMENTINMEM</td>
<td>143h</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>Memsize is not a multiple of segment size when using Multiple Recording/Replay or ABA mode. The programmed segment size must match the programmed memory size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_MULTIPULSW</td>
<td>144h</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>Multiple pulselwidth counters used but card only supports one at the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_NOCHANNELENPWOR</td>
<td>145h</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>The channel pulselwidth on this card can’t be used together with the OR conjunction. Please use the AND conjunction of the channel trigger sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_ANDORMASKOVERLAP</td>
<td>146h</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>Trigger AND mask and OR mask overlap in at least one channel. Each trigger source can only be used either in the AND mask or in the OR mask, no source can be used for both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Error Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>error name</th>
<th>value (hex)</th>
<th>value (dec.)</th>
<th>error description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERR_ANDMASKEDGE</td>
<td>147h</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>One channel is activated for trigger detection in the AND mask but has been programmed to a trigger mode using an edge trigger. The AND mask can only work with level trigger modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_ORMASKLEVEL</td>
<td>148h</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>One channel is activated for trigger detection in the OR mask but has been programmed to a trigger mode using a level trigger. The OR mask can only work together with edge trigger modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_EDGEPERMOD</td>
<td>149h</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>This card is only capable to have one programmed trigger edge for each module that is installed. It is not possible to mix different trigger edges on one module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_DOLEVEMINDIFF</td>
<td>14Ah</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>The minimum difference between low output level and high output level is not reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_STARHUBENABLE</td>
<td>14Bh</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>The card holding the star-hub must be enabled when doing synchronization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_PATPWSMALLEDGE</td>
<td>14Ch</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>Combination of pattern with pulsewidth smaller and edge is not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_PCIECHECKSUM</td>
<td>203h</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>The check sum of the card information has failed. This could be a critical hardware failure. Restart the system and check the connection of the card in the slot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_MEMALLOC</td>
<td>205h</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>Internal memory allocation failed. Please restart the system and be sure that there is enough free memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_EEPROMLOAD</td>
<td>206h</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>Timeout occurred while loading information from the on-board EEPROM. This could be a critical hardware failure. Please restart the system and check the PCI connector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_CARDNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>207h</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>The card that has been found in the system seems to be a valid Spectrum card of a type that is supported by the driver but the driver did not find this special type internally. Please get the latest driver from <a href="http://www.spectrum-instrumentation.com">www.spectrum-instrumentation.com</a> and install this one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_CONFIGACCESS</td>
<td>208h</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>Internal error occurred during config writes or reads. Please contact Spectrum support for further assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_FIFOHWOVERRUN</td>
<td>301h</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>Hardware buffer overrun in FIFO mode. The complete on-board memory has been filled with data and data wasn’t transferred fast enough to PC memory. If acquisition speed is smaller than the theoretical bus transfer speed please check the application buffer and try to improve the handling of this one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_FIFOFINISHED</td>
<td>302h</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>FIFO transfer has been finished, programmed data length has been transferred completely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_TIMESTAMP_SYNC</td>
<td>310h</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>Synchronization to timestamp reference clock failed. Please check the connection and the signal levels of the reference clock input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_STARHUB</td>
<td>320h</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>The auto routing function of the Star-Hub initialization has failed. Please check whether all cables are mounted correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR_INTERNAL_ERROR</td>
<td>FFFFh</td>
<td>65535</td>
<td>Internal hardware error detected. Please check for driver and firmware update of the card.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>