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# I-8120W / I-9120

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## User's Manual

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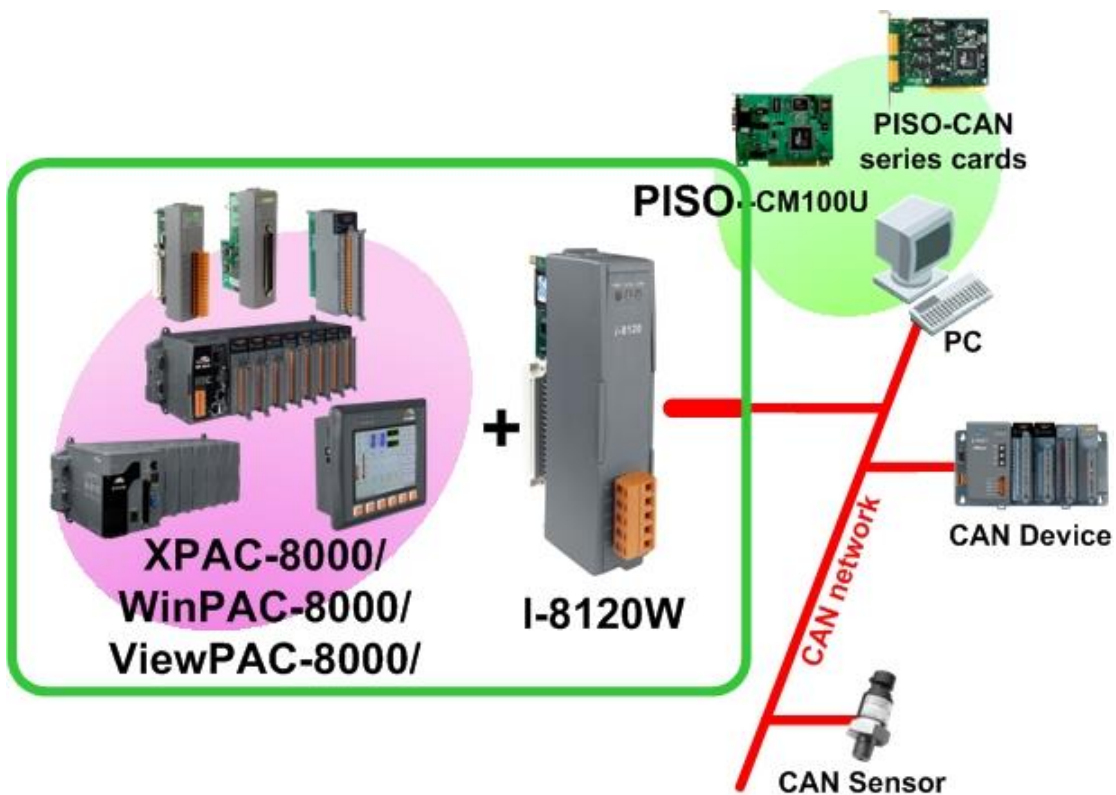
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# 1 General Information

## 1.1 Introduction

The CAN (Controller Area Network) is a serial communication bus especially suited to interconnect smart devices to build smart systems or sub-system. As standalone CAN controller, I-8120W / I-9120 with ViewPAC, WinPAC, LinPAC, XPAC and iPAC series MCU (main control unit) represents an economic solution. It has one CAN communication ports with 5-pin screw terminal connector, and is useful to a wide range of CAN applications. Besides, I-8120W / I-9120 uses the NXP SJA1000T and transceiver 82C250, which provide both CAN 2.0A and 2.0B specific, re-transmission function, bus arbitration and error detection. By owing to the benefits of PAC series MCU without increasing the CPU loading heavily, it is a powerful one-CAN-port programmable device server by driving the CAN port of I-8120W / I-9120 with dual port RAM. Therefore, Users can combine the advantage of PAC series MCU with I-8120W / I-9120, and apply them on various industrial applications.



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## 1.2 Features

- Support WinPAC-8000, ViewPAC, XP-8000 and XP-8000-CE (driver for other PAC will be available soon)
- Follow ISO11898-2 specification
- NXP SJA1000T CAN controller
- NXP 82C250 CAN transceiver
- CAN controller frequency :16 MHz
- 2500Vrms photo-isolation protection on CAN side
- Switch for 120Ω terminator resistor of CAN bus
- One CAN communication port
- Compatible with CAN specification 2.0 parts A and B
- Provide default baud rate: 10 kbps, 20 kbps, 50 kbps, 125 kbps, 250 kbps, 500 kbps, 800 kbps, and 1 Mbps
- Allow user-defined baud rate
- 2048 records reception buffer and 256 records transmission buffer
- Cyclic transmission precision:  $\pm 0.5$ ms precision when cyclic time is below 10ms ,  $\pm 1\%$  error when cyclic time exceeds 10ms.
- Provide 5 sets of cyclic transmission.
- Timestamp of CAN message with  $\pm 1$ ms precision
- 80186, 80 MHz CPU
- 8 Kbytes DPRAM inside
- RTC(Real Time Clock) inside
- Allow user to program user-defined firmware in I-8120W / I-9120
- Firmware updatable
- VB.net 2005, C#.net 2005, eVC++ demos and libraries are given for Windows CE5 platform.
- VC++ 2005 demos and library are given for Windows CE6 platform.
- VC6 demos and library are given for Windows XP embedded platform.
- C/C++ function libraries of firmware is given

---

## 1.3 Specifications

- CAN controller: Phillips SJA1000T
- CAN controller frequency :16 MHz
- CAN transceiver: Phillips 82C250.
- Follow ISO11898-2 specification
- One CAN communication port
- Compatible with CAN specification 2.0 parts A and B
- Jumper select 120Ω terminator resistor for CAN bus
- Provide default baud rate: 10 kbps, 20 kbps, 50 kbps, 125 kbps, 250 kbps, 500 kbps, 800 kbps, and 1 Mbps
- Allow user-defined baud rate
- Connector: 5-pin screw terminal connector
- Isolation voltage: 2500Vrms on CAN side
- 80186, 80 MHz CPU
- 8 Kbytes DPRAM (1 Kbytes for system)
- 512 Kbytes Flash memory (128 Kbytes for system, others for firmware)
- 512 Kbytes SRAM
- RTC (real time clock) inside
- 2 Kbytes EEPROM (256 bytes for system)
- 31 bytes NVRAM
- 3 indication LED (Red LED for power, Yellow and Green LEDs for users)
- Power requirements: 2W
- Environment:
  - Operating temp: -25°C ~ +75°C
  - Storage temp: -30°C ~ +85°C
  - Humidity: 5% ~ 95% RH non-condensing



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## 1.4 Product Check List

Besides this manual, the package includes the following items:

- I-8120W / I-9120 CAN module
- Software CD ROM
- Release note and Quick start
- One debug cable (model number is 4PCA-0904)



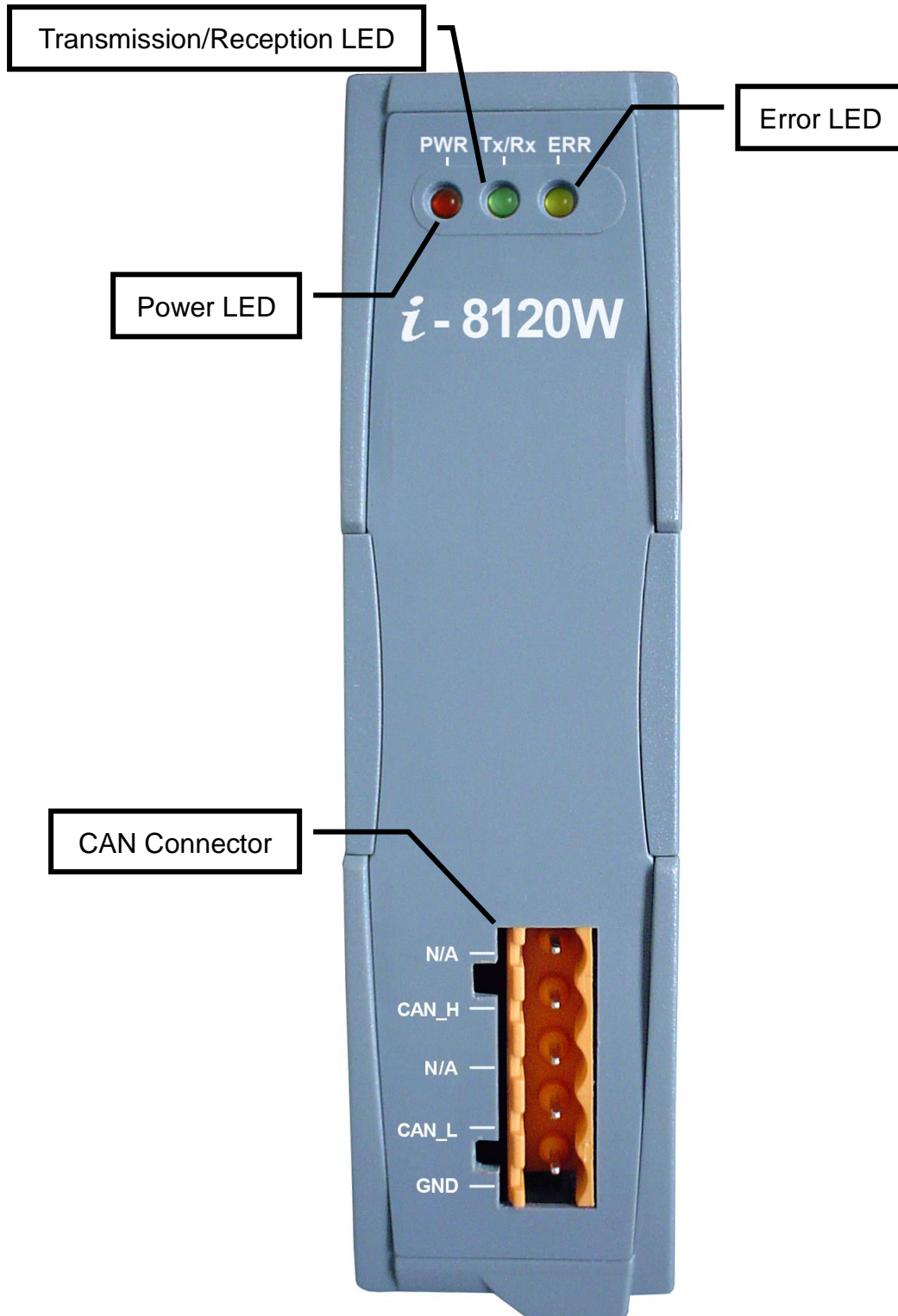
### **Attention !**

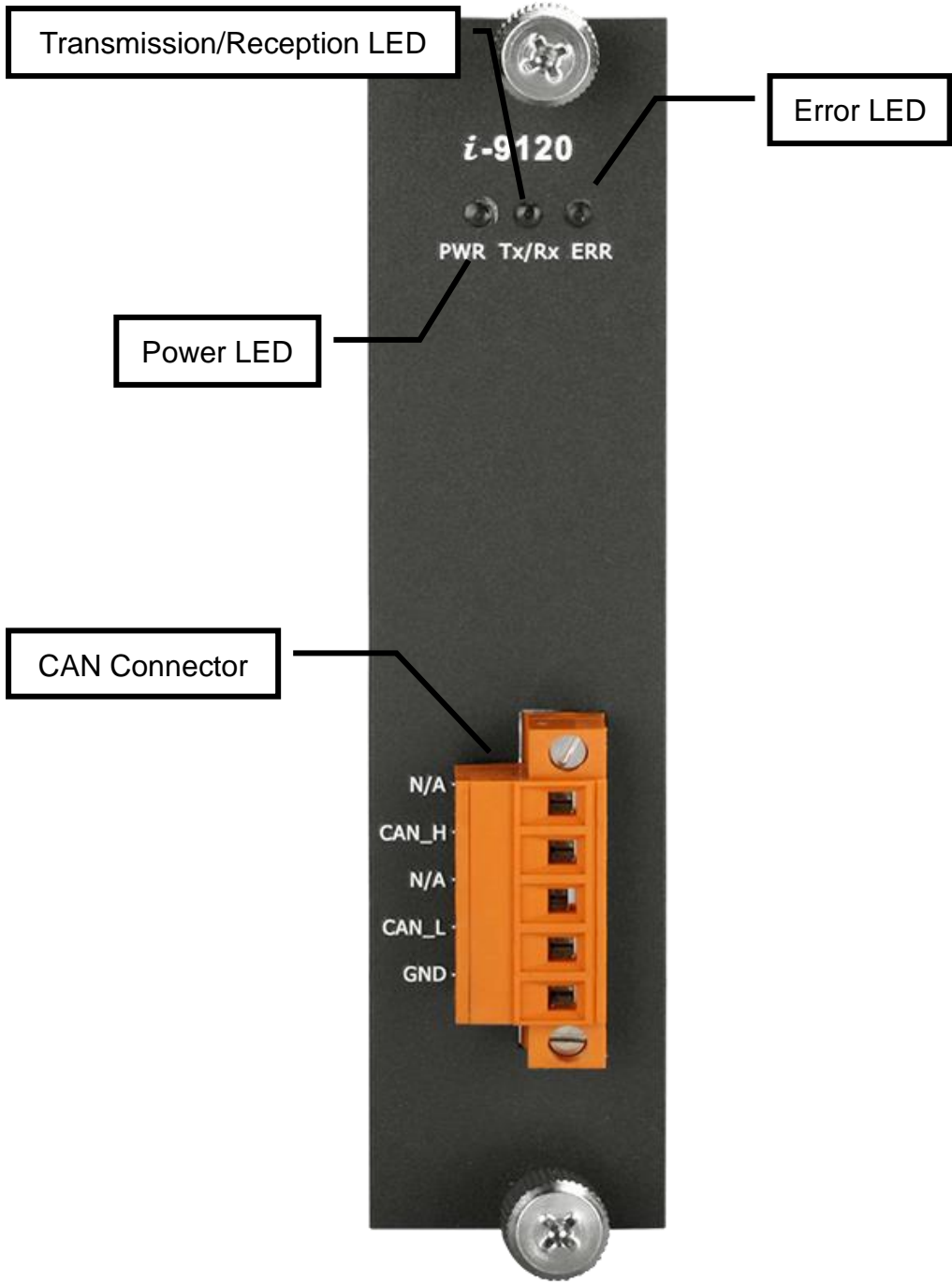
If any of these items are missing or damaged, please contact your local field agent. Keep aside the shipping materials and carton in case you want to ship or store the product in the future.

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## 2 Hardware Configuration

### 2.1 Hardware Profile

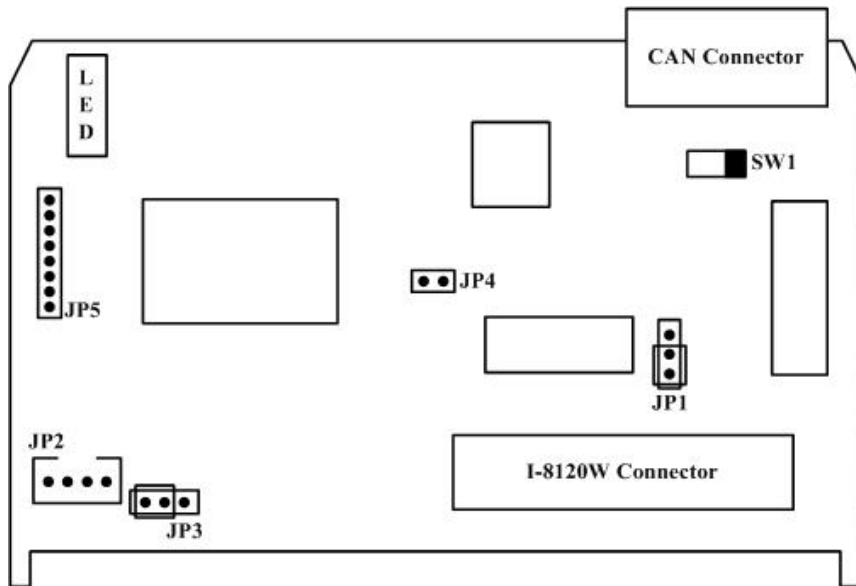




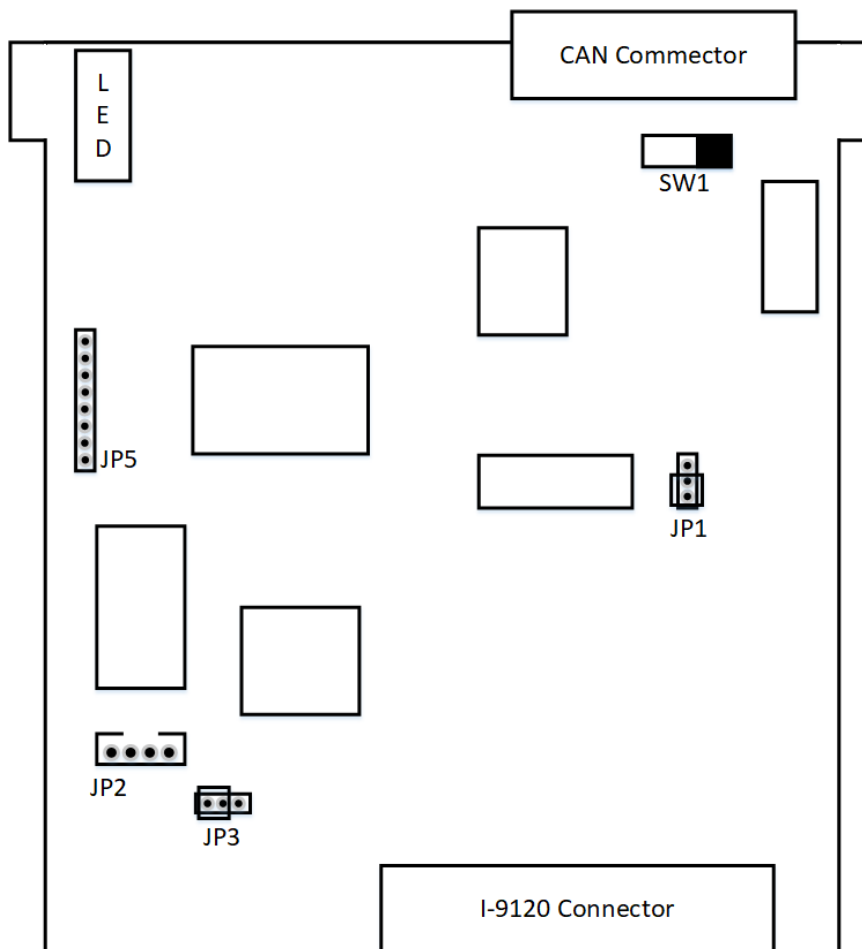
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## 2.2 Jumper Selection








I-8120W:



I-9120:



The following table shows the definition of jumpers or switch. Users need to refer to this table to configure the I-8120W / I-9120 hardware.

Jumper	Description	Status	
SW1	CAN Port 120Ω terminal resistance.	 SW1 Enable	 SW1 Disable
JP1	Jumper for writing protection of flash memory. It can lock/unlock the flash memory to enable/disable the firmware download procedure. In harsh environment, it is useful to prevent flash memory access from noise or disturbances.	 JP1 Lock	 JP1 Unlock
JP2	Debug port for user-defined firmware. Users can connect the debug port with the PC RS-232 port via the debug cable.	 <p>4-pin connector for JP2 D-Sub 9 pin connector for PC RS-232 port</p>	
JP4	When users download the firmware which is not proper for I-8120W / I-9120 or has some bug so that the I-8120W / I-9120 can't work normally. Set this jumper to reset status until the green and yellow LEDs of I-8120W / I-9120 interlace flash once per second. Then, set this jumper to normal status. Afterwards, the I-8120W / I-9120 is in download mode. Users can kill the old firmware and download the new one into I-8120W / I-9120 by using Utility tool. If users want to run default firmware or user-defined firmware	 JP4 Reset	 JP4 Normal

Jumper	Description	Status	
	normally, please keep this jumper in normal status. Please section 2.5 for more detail about LED action and I-8120W / I-9120 mode.		

Table 2.1 Jumper or switch selections

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## 2.3 Connector Pin Assignment

The I-8120W / I-9120 is equipped with one **5-pin screw terminal connector** for wire connection of the CAN bus. The connector's pin assignment is specified as following:

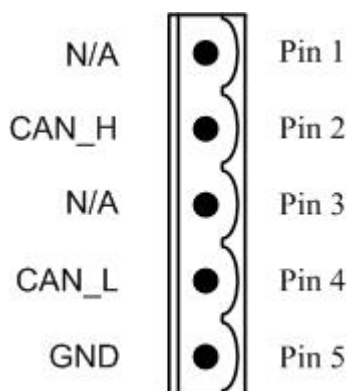


Figure2.2 5-pin screw terminal connector

Pin No.	Signal	Description
1	N/A	Non-available
2	CAN_H	CAN_H bus line (dominant high)
3	N/A	Non-available
4	CAN_L	CAN_L bus line (dominant low)
5	GND	CAN ground

Table 2.2: Pin assignment of 5-pin screw terminal connector

## 2.4 Wire connection

In order to minimize the reflection effects on the CAN bus line, the CAN bus line has to be terminated at both ends by two terminal resistances as in the following figure. According to the ISO 11898-2 spec, each terminal resistance is 120Ω (or between 108Ω~132Ω). The length related resistance should have 70 mΩ/m. Users should check the resistances of the CAN bus, before they install a new CAN network.

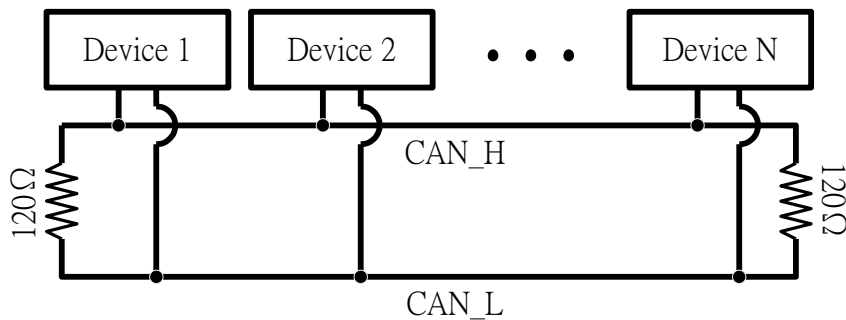


Figure 2.4 CAN bus network topology

Moreover, to minimize the voltage drop over long distances, the terminal resistance should be higher than the value defined in the ISO 11898-2. The following table can be used as a good reference.

Bus Length (meter)	Bus Cable Parameters		Terminal Resistance (Ω)
	Length Related Resistance (mΩ/m)	Cross Section (Type)	
0~40	70	0.25(23AWG)~ 0.34mm <sup>2</sup> (22AWG)	124 (0.1%)
40~300	< 60	0.34(22AWG)~ 0.6mm <sup>2</sup> (20AWG)	127 (0.1%)
300~600	< 40	0.5~0.6mm <sup>2</sup> (20AWG)	150~300
600~1K	< 20	0.75~0.8mm <sup>2</sup> (18AWG)	150~300

Table 2.4 Relationship between cable characteristics and terminal resistance



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## **2.5 LED Indicator & I-8120W / I-9120 Mode**

The LED status is changed when I-8120W / I-9120 is in different mode. There are three modes, and each mode describes as following:

1. **Download mode:** In this case, Green and yellow LEDs interlace flash once per second. At the same time, I-8120W / I-9120 is ready to update the firmware by Utility. Therefore, users can use Utility to download the newer default firmware or the user-defined firmware into I-8120W / I-9120.
2. **Firmware mode:** If users use default firmware of I-8120W / I-9120, the green LED will be flashed once when I-8120W / I-9120 receive/transmit one CAN message to CAN bus successfully. If bus loading is heavy, the green LED will turn on always. When the I-8120W / I-9120 firmware can't send the CAN message successfully, the yellow LED will flash. When some error occurs, the yellow LED will be turned on. Users can use the function I8120\_Status to get the situation except buffer status. Reading or sending CAN messages can get the buffer status from the return code of functions. If I-8120W / I-9120 uses user-defined firmware, users can design the action of green LED or yellow LED by themselves.
3. **Reset mode:** If users reset the I-8120W / I-9120 by JP4 described in section 2.2, both green and yellow LED will turn on about 1 second. Afterwards, I-8120W / I-9120 is forced to enter the download mode. When I-8120W / I-9120 is out of control because the bug of user-defined firmware or other problems, use this method to reset firmware and download newer firmware again. Note that if users always set the JP4 to reset status, the I-8120W / I-9120 will switch the mode between reset mode and download mode.

---

## **2.6 Hardware Installation**

When users want to use I-8120W / I-9120, the hardware installation needs to be finished as following steps.

1. Shutdown your PAC series MCU.
2. Configure the SW1 for the terminal resistance. Check JP1 and JP4 status. If users want to update the firmware of I-8120W / I-9120, set JP1 to unlock mode. The more detail information could be found on the session 2.2.
3. If users want to debug the firmware of I-8120W / I-9120 from debug port, connect the JP3 with special cable. For more detail, please refer to session 2.2.
4. Plug the CAN bus cable(s) into the 5-pin screw terminal connector.

When the procedure described above is completed, plug I-8120W / I-9120 into proper slot of main control unit, then turn on the main control unit.

---

## 3 I8120W Programming

In this chapter, it shows that how to develop the application and user-defined firmware. Section 3.1 describes the software architecture of I-8120W / I-9120. Section 3.2 shows the procedures of programming an application by using default firmware. Some application demos are given here. Section 3.3 introduces how to build application according to your user-defined firmware by step-by-step method. Section 3.4 introduces the I8120W\_Utility. When users want to update the default firmware or download user-defined firmware into I-8120W / I-9120. This tool must be used. Section 3.5 shows the basic concept about the relationship between user-defined firmware and the corresponding application. Section 3.6 gives a profile about how to design the user-defined firmware by step-by-step introduction. Section 3.7 provides two ways to debug the user-defined firmware. If users just use the default firmware for their application, the Section 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 can be ignored.

### 3.1 Software Architecture

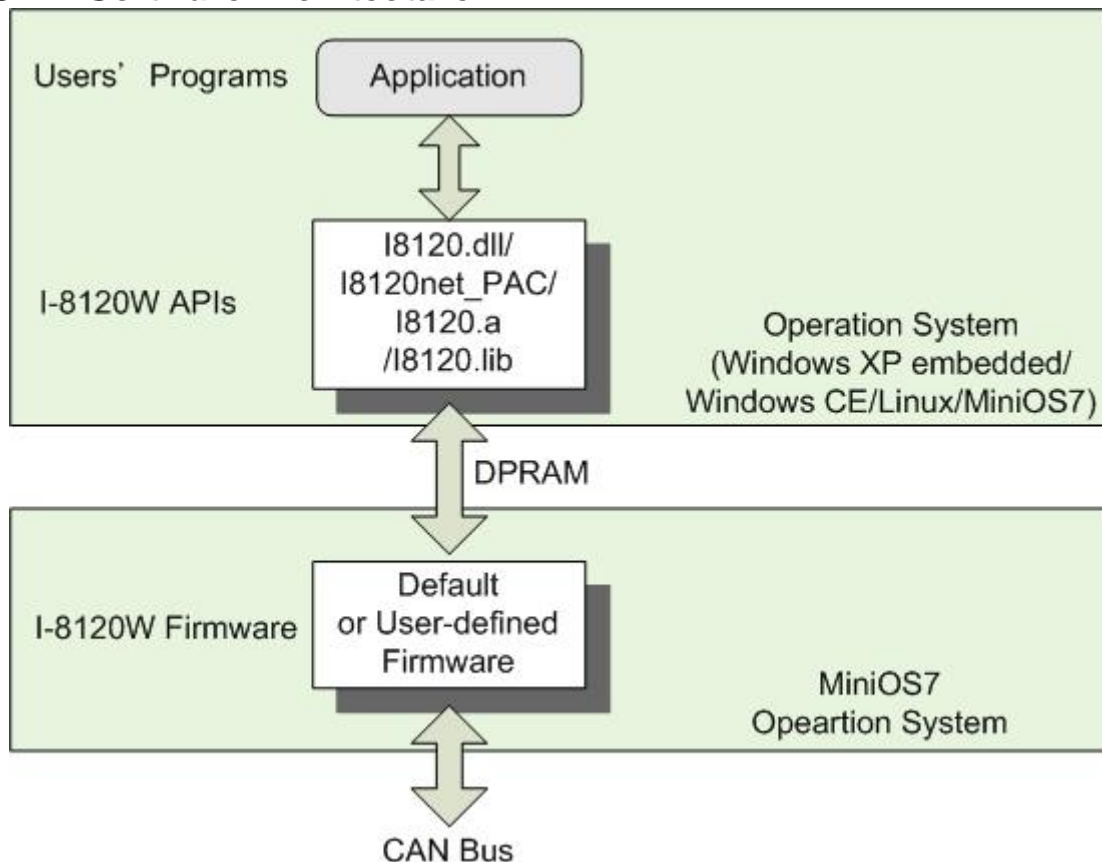


Figure 3.1 I-8120W / I-9120 Basic Software Architecture

The basic software architecture of I-8120W / I-9120 in PAC series MCU is shown as figure 3.1. Take WinPAC for the example. The Windows CE APIs for I-8120W / I-9120 are provided by I8120.dll and I8120net\_PAC. Users can create the WinCE applications by applying the I8120.dll file with embedded Visual C++, VC++ 2005 or using the I8120net\_PAC.dll with Visual studio .Net 2005 development environment. The Windows CE applications will communicate with I-8120W / I-9120 via DPRAM. Besides the basic functions for the general purpose applications, users can even design their special firmware for various CAN applications. If users just need the general functions, apply the APIs marked with “<for default firmware>” to build their Windows applications. These APIs provide users to configure the CAN controller, get the status of CAN controller, send/receive CAN messages to/from CAN bus and send CAN messages with cyclic transmission engine. These features help users to reach the purposes of bus monitor, bus access, network debugging, network setup ... and etc. The software architecture is shown below.

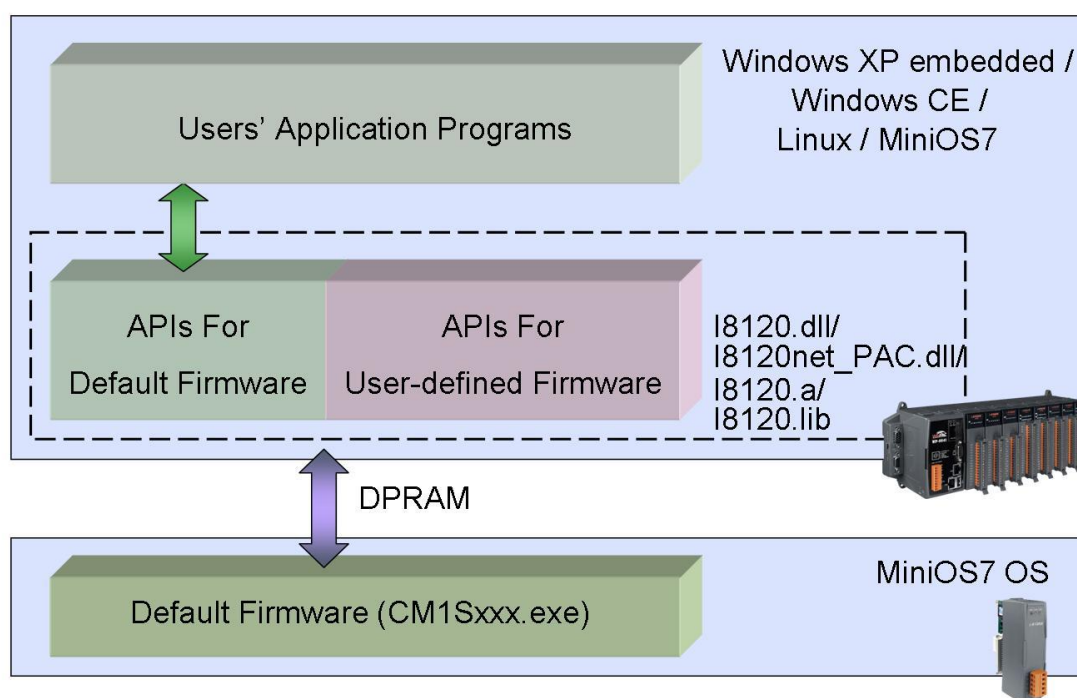


Figure 3.2 I-8120W / I-9120 Default Firmware Software Architecture

In some special cases, I-8120W / I-9120 provides the flexibilities to arrange the user-defined firmware. This feature may be helpful and powerful for some applications which have complex application protocols or need to improve the system efficiency. Users can interpret the raw CAN messages by the pre-defined

application protocols on MiniOS7 platform, and feedback the useful and simplified data to users' Windows applications. This software architecture can have the real-time processing feature, increase the execution performance and efficiently reduce the CPU loading of PAC series MCU. The software architecture is shown below.

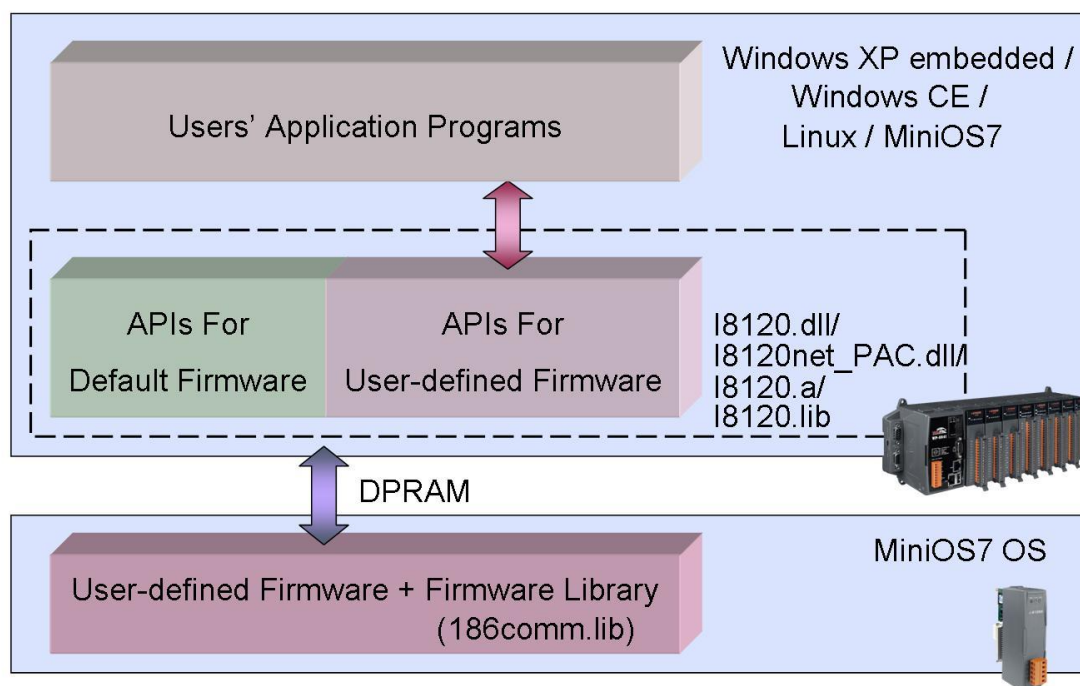


Figure 3.3 I-8120W / I-9120 User-defined Firmware Software Architecture

**Because of the limitation of the communication architecture between MCU and the I-8120W / I-9120, any APIs of the I-8120W / I-9120 can't be executed simultaneously. That is to say, if you want to use thread or timer to call the APIs of the I-8120W / I-9120, there are two methods. The one is that all of the APIs must be called in the same thread or timer. You can declare the flag variable to control the execution timing of the APIs in the thread or timer, it can decide if the APIs need to be executed or not. The other is to use the critical section before calling any APIs. In XPAC series MCU, it is strongly recommended to use the former method. Please refer to the demos for details.**

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## 3.2 Application Programming With Default Firmware

This section is only for default firmware of I-8120W / I-9120. It is useless if users want to develop their user-defined firmware of I-8120W / I-9120. Figure 3.4 is a standard procedure for receiving a CAN messages. This procedure let users obtain the CAN messages from CAN bus easily. Figure 3.5 presents the “Send CAN Message” procedure. When users want to design their application by using the APIs of I8120.dll or I8120net\_PAC on PAC series MCU, this flowchart may be a good reference. If users need to send some specified CAN messages every period of time, the flowchart shown in figure 3.6 may give a good example. Owing to these procedures, it may satisfy most application of users’ application with default firmware of I-8120W / I-9120. Following the operation principle of I-8120W / I-9120 can help users with building their application easier and faster. When users want to combine these three procedure for various application, the functions, I8120\_Init(), I8120\_HardwareReset(), and I8120\_Config(), are only called once during the start of application. Users can check the demo of default firmware to know how to implement these flowcharts on users’ application. The following list shows all of the demos of I-8120W / I-9120 for default firmware. These demos are only used when the default firmware is inside the I-8120W / I-9120. Users can learn the basic skills about how to setup an application of I-8120W / I-9120 on PAC series MCU.

--\Demos	→ I-8120W / I-9120 demo programs
--\WinCE5_Lib	→ The APIs of I-8120W / I-9120 for PAC with CE5
--\WinCE6_Lib	OS
--\For_Default_Firmware	→ The APIs of I-8120W / I-9120 for PAC with CE6
--\Default_Firmware	OS
--\WinCE5	→ Folder for default firmware
--\eVC++	→ Default firmware of I-8120W / I-9120
--\ RecMsg	→ Folder for PAC demo with CE5 OS
--\ SendMsg	→ Folder for the demos by eVC++
--\ SendCyclicMsg	→ Demo for receiving CAN messages
--\C#.Net	→ Demo for sending CAN messages
--\ RecMsg	→ Demo for sending CAN messages cyclically
--\ SendMsg	→ Folder for the demos by C#.Net
--\ SendCyclicMsg	→ Demo for receiving CAN messages
--\VB.Net	→ Demo for sending CAN messages
--\ RecMsg	→ Demo for sending CAN messages cyclically

- 
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| --\ SendMsg       | → Folder for the demos by VB.Net           |
| --\ SendCyclicMsg | → Demo for receiving CAN messages          |
|                   | → Demo for sending CAN messages            |
|                   | → Demo for sending CAN messages cyclically |

Note: In the following flowcharts, users must call I8120\_RestoreI8120 function before user close the application on PAC series MCU. Or, the interrupt and system resource will not be released, and it may cause system crash or make system be unstable.

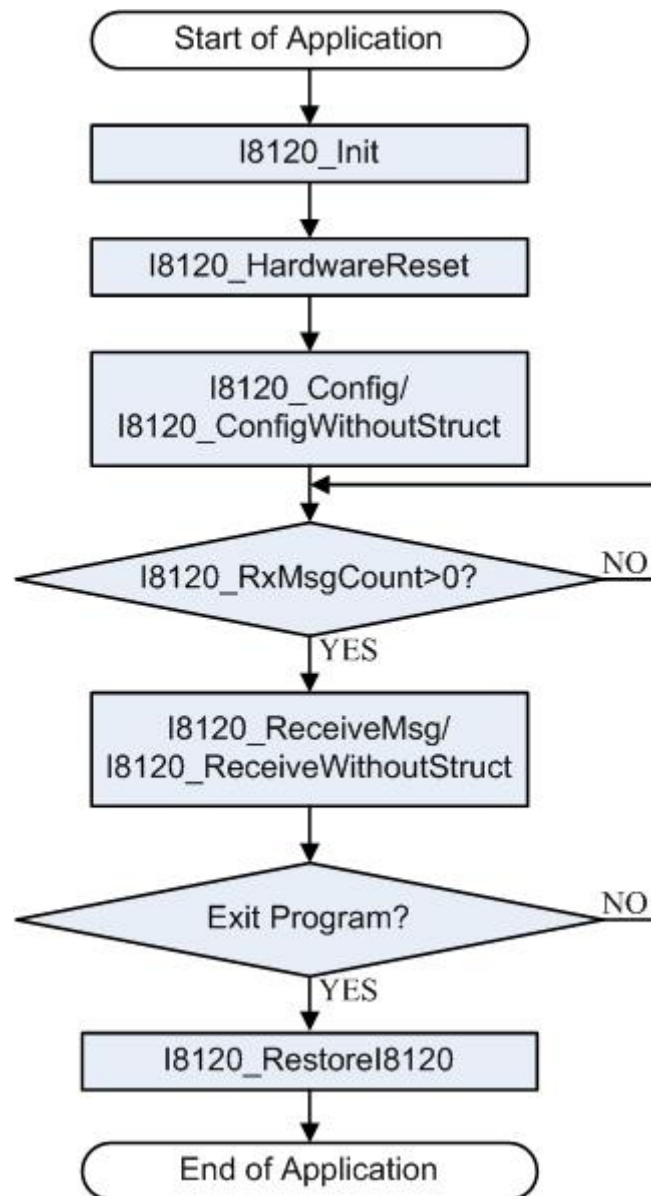


Figure 3.4 Flowchart of Receiving CAN Messages

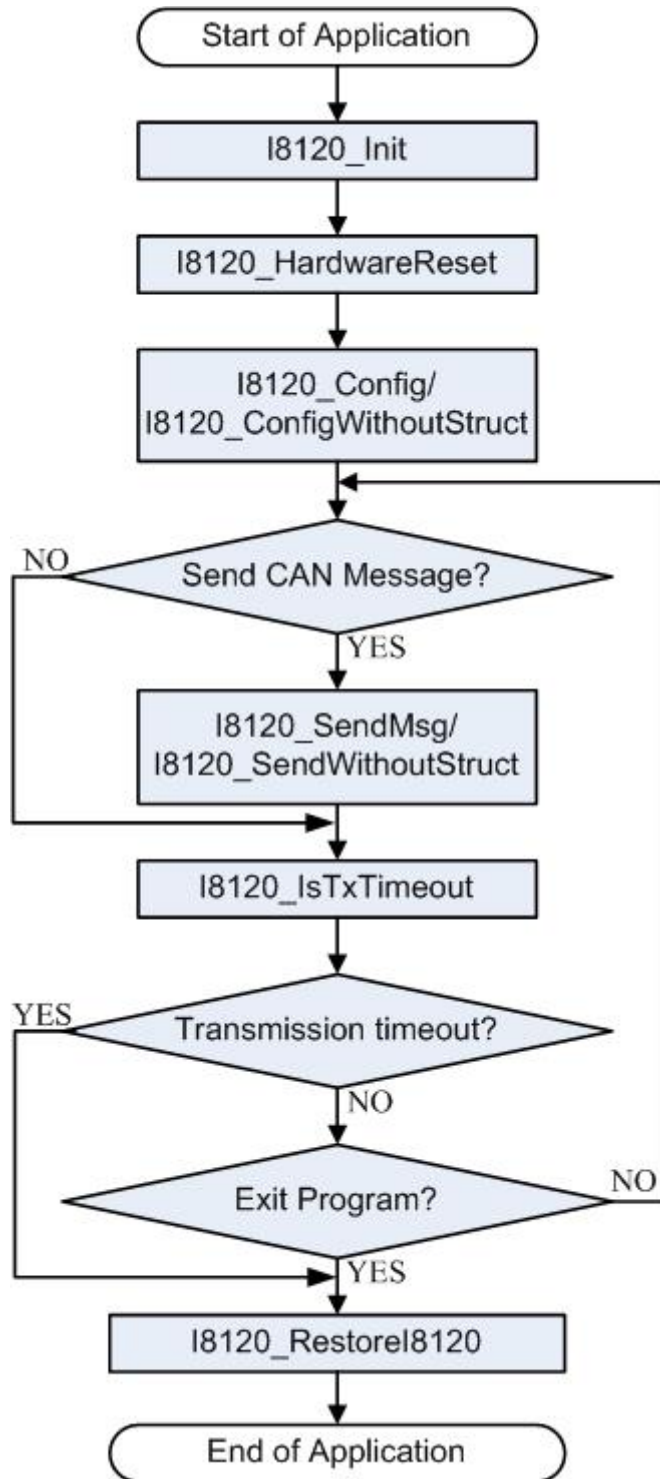
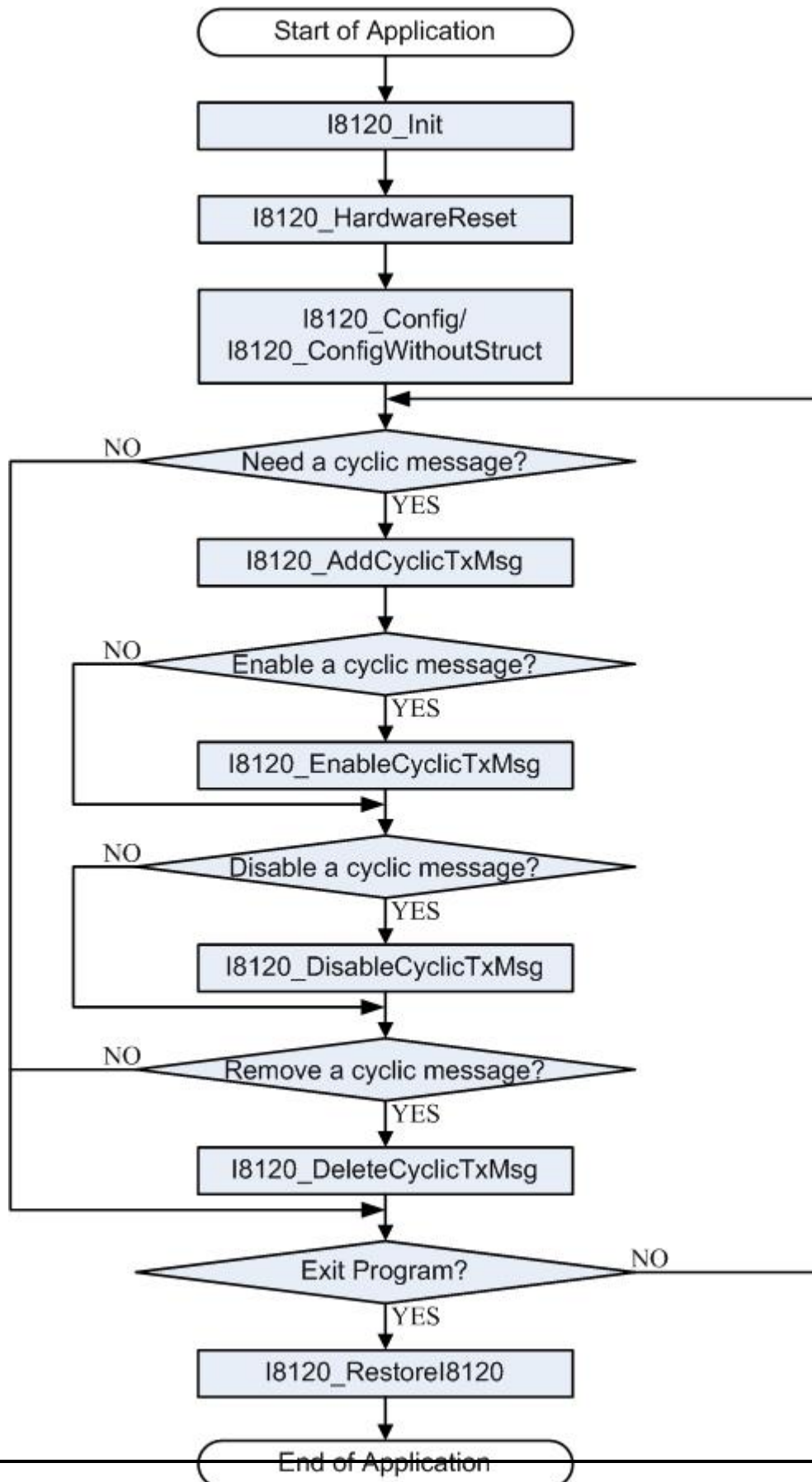




Figure 3.5 Flowchart of Sending CAN Messages



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### 3.3 Application Programming

Figure 3.6 Flowchart of Cyclic Transmitting CAN Messages

Take the WinPAC application for an example, when you want to design a WinPAC application, the VB.NET, C#.NET or eVC++ development environment may be needed. If users want to develop applications for LinPAC or iPAC, C/C++ language is the only one choice. Therefore, you need LinPAC SDK software for LinPAC applications, or need BC/TC for iPAC application. Users can free download the eVC++, ViewPAC, WinPAC SDK, LinPAC SDK compiler through the following website.

**eVC++:**

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyId=1DACDB3D-50D1-41B2-A107-FA75AE960856&displaylang=en>

**ViewPAC or WinPAC-8000 SDK:**

[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download\\_sdk.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download_sdk.htm)

**XP-8000 SDK:**

<http://ftp.icpdas.com/pub/cd/xp-8000/sdk/>

**XP-8000-CE SDK :**

<http://ftp.icpdas.com/pub/cd/xp-8000-ce6/sdk/>

**LinPAC SDK:**

<http://www.icpdas.com/download/download-list.htm>

**eVC++ Programming:**

Step1: Download eVC++ 4.0 and install it in your PC.

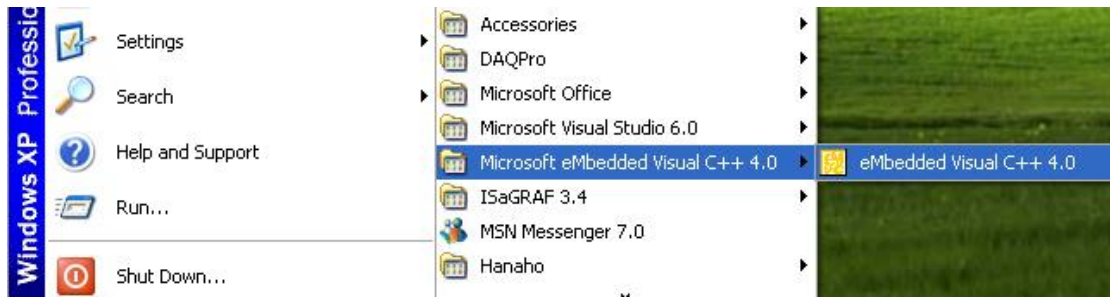
Step2: Download WinPAC or ViewPAC SDK (for eVC) and install it in your PC.

Step3: If users want to know the details about WinPAC or ViewPAC SDK, please refer to the SDK users' manual. Users can download it from our website:

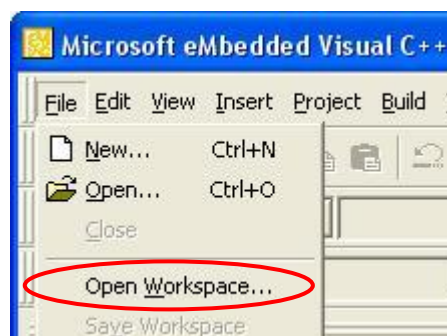
[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download_documents.htm)

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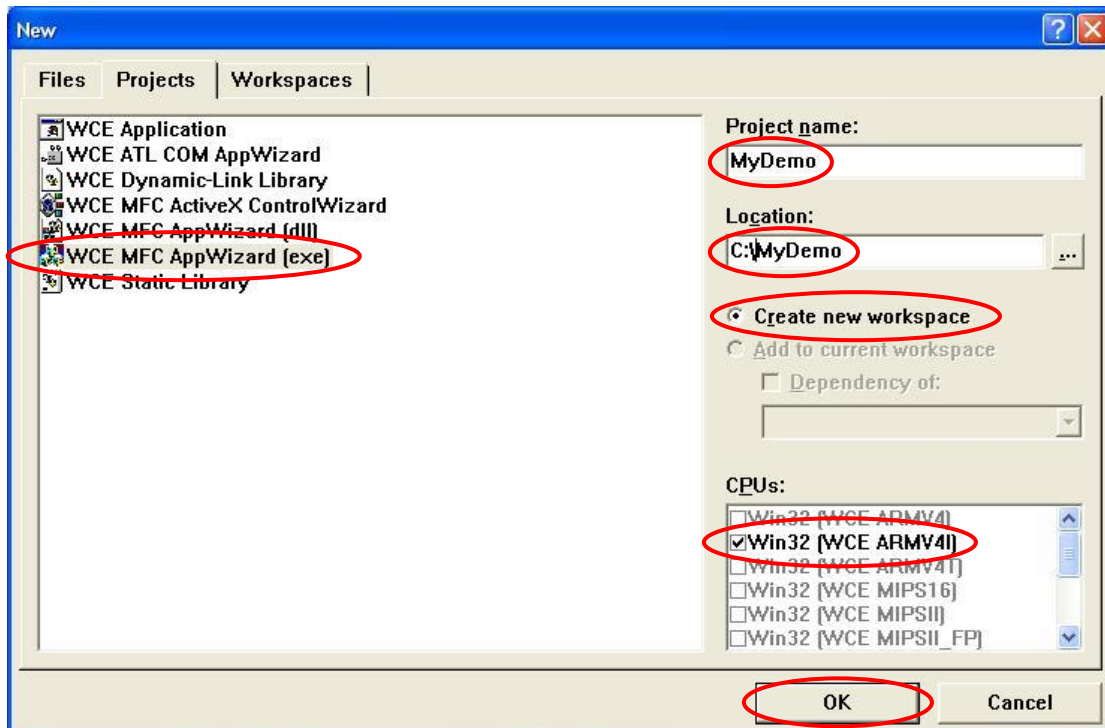
Step4: Execute the eVC++.



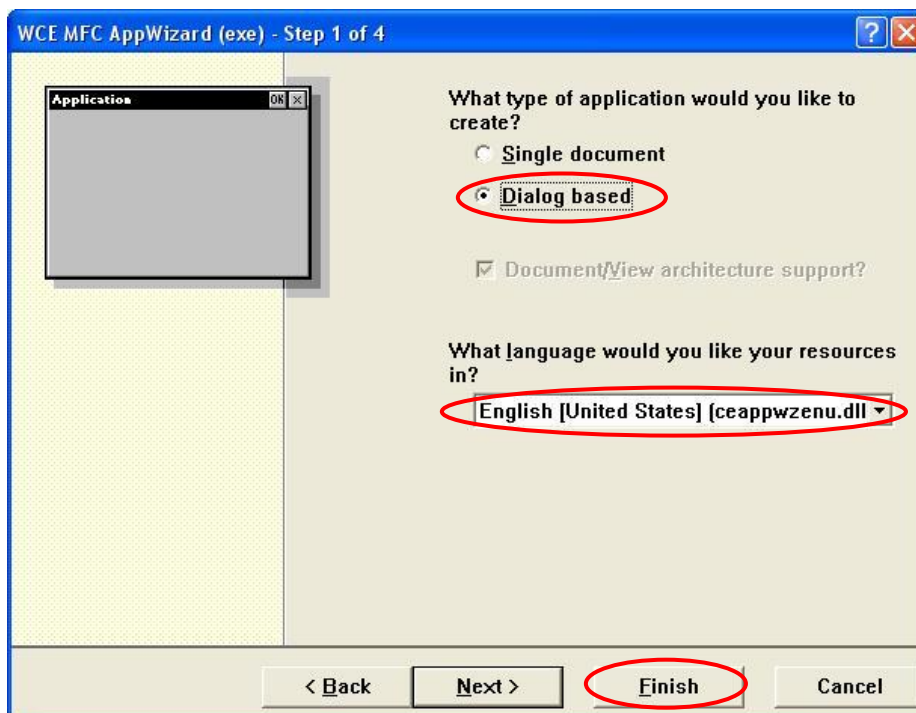
Step5: Click “File\New...” to create a new project.



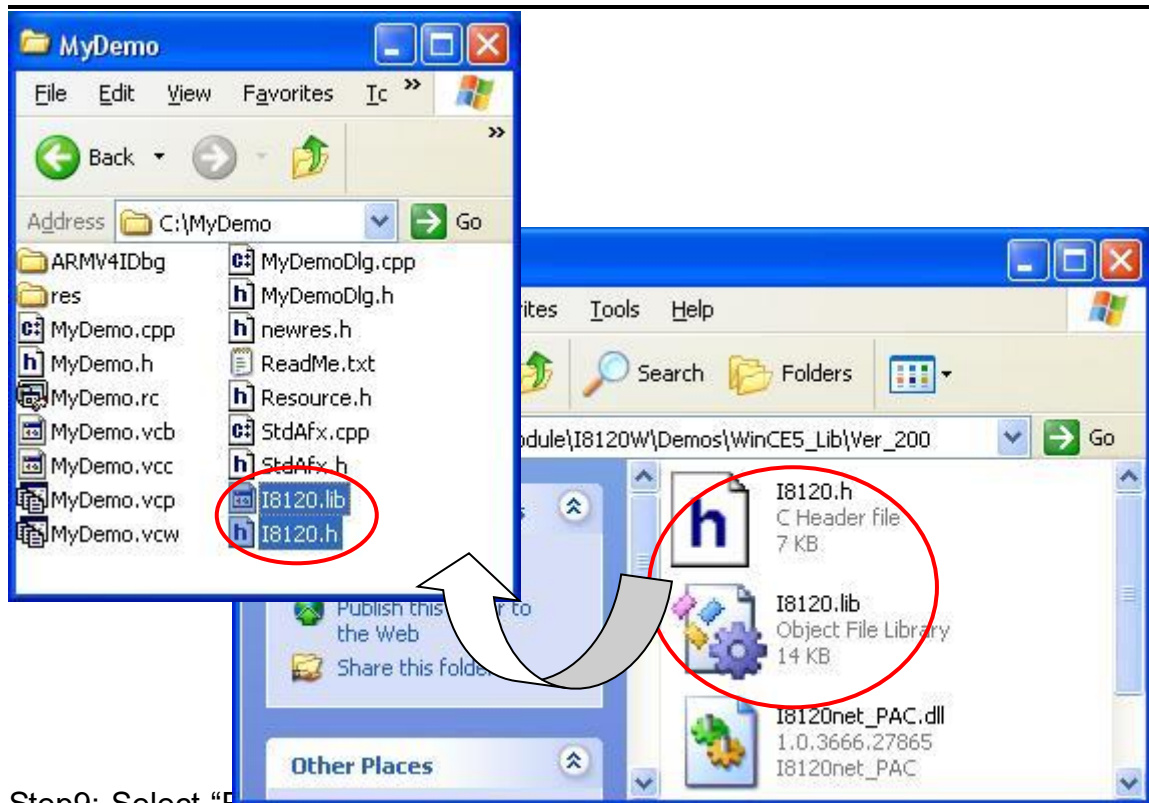
Step6: Select “WCE MFC AppWizard (exe)” to be the template of this project. The project name is “MyDemo”. The location of this project is “C:\MyDemo”. The CPU type in the CPUs field is set to “Win32 (WCE ARMV4I)”. Then, click OK to go on the next step.



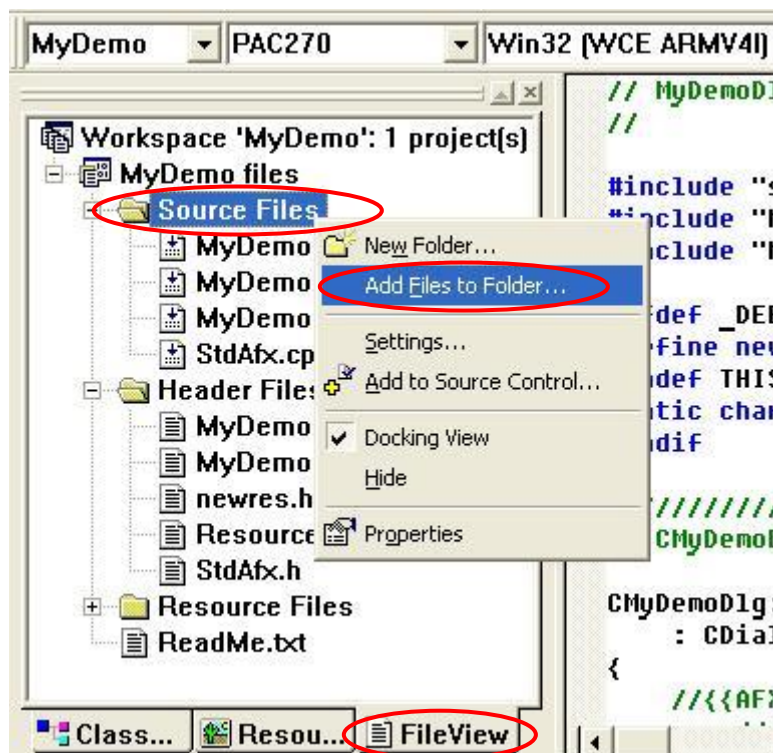
Step7: Select “Dialog based” item for this demo. Choose the language which you want to see in your resources file. Here, “English (United States)” item is used. Click “Finish” button to finish the project creation.



Step8: Copy the I-8120W / I-9120 library files “I8120.h” and “I8120.lib” into the MyDemo folder in disk C. You can find these files in the following path of CD: CAN\ SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\WinCE5\_Lib\Ver\_200.



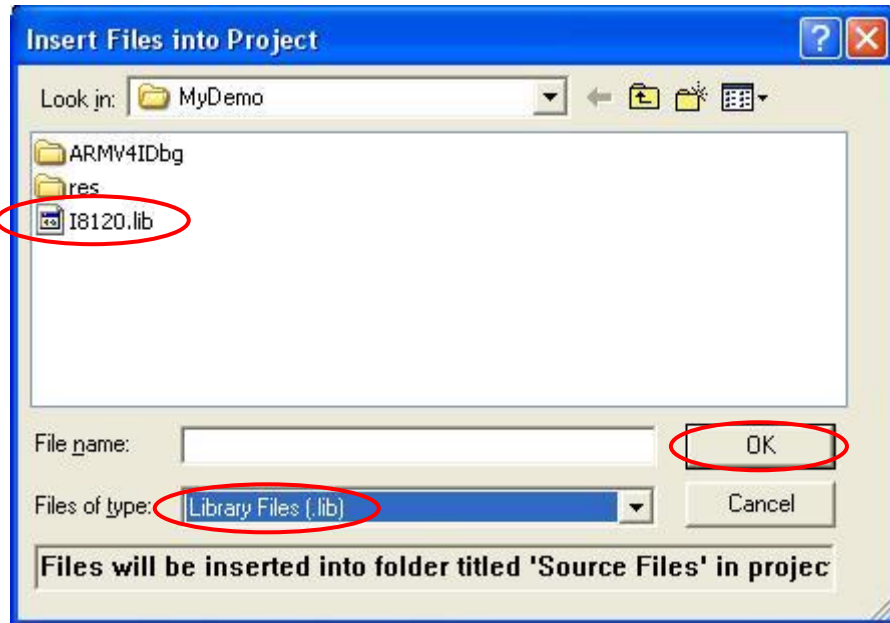
Step9: Select “File view” tag, and expand the tree view. Right click the “Source Files” folder icon and click “Add Files to Folder...” item.



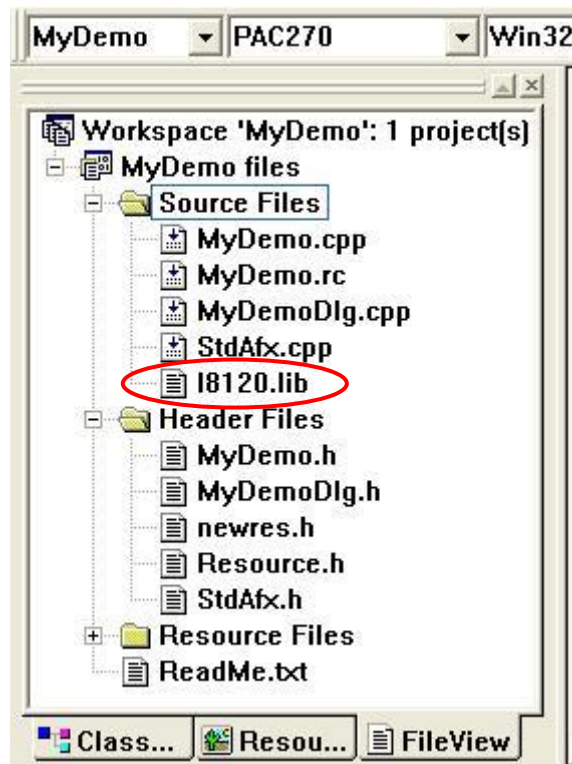
Step10: In the popup dialog, select “All Files (\*.lib)” in the “Files of type” filed. Select the file I8120.lib and click OK button to add the library file of

---

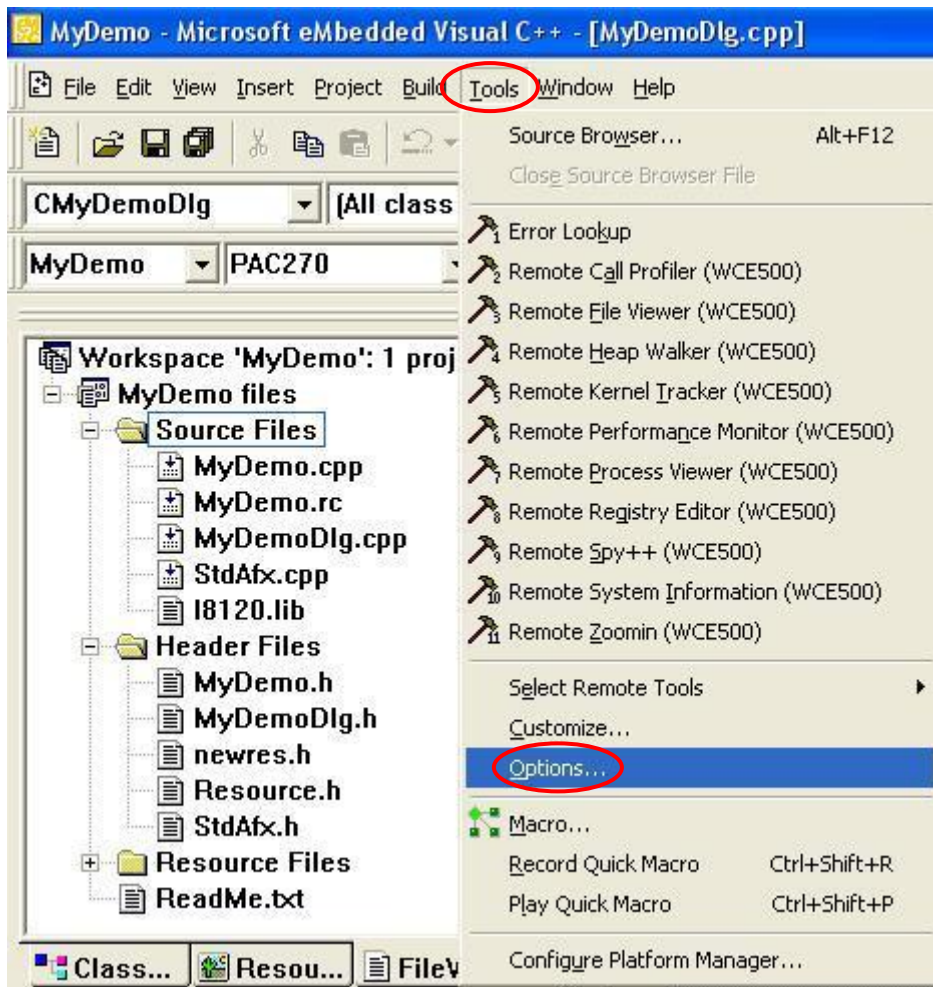
I8120W into MyDemo project.



Step11: After finishing the Step 10, the tree view of “File View” is shown below.



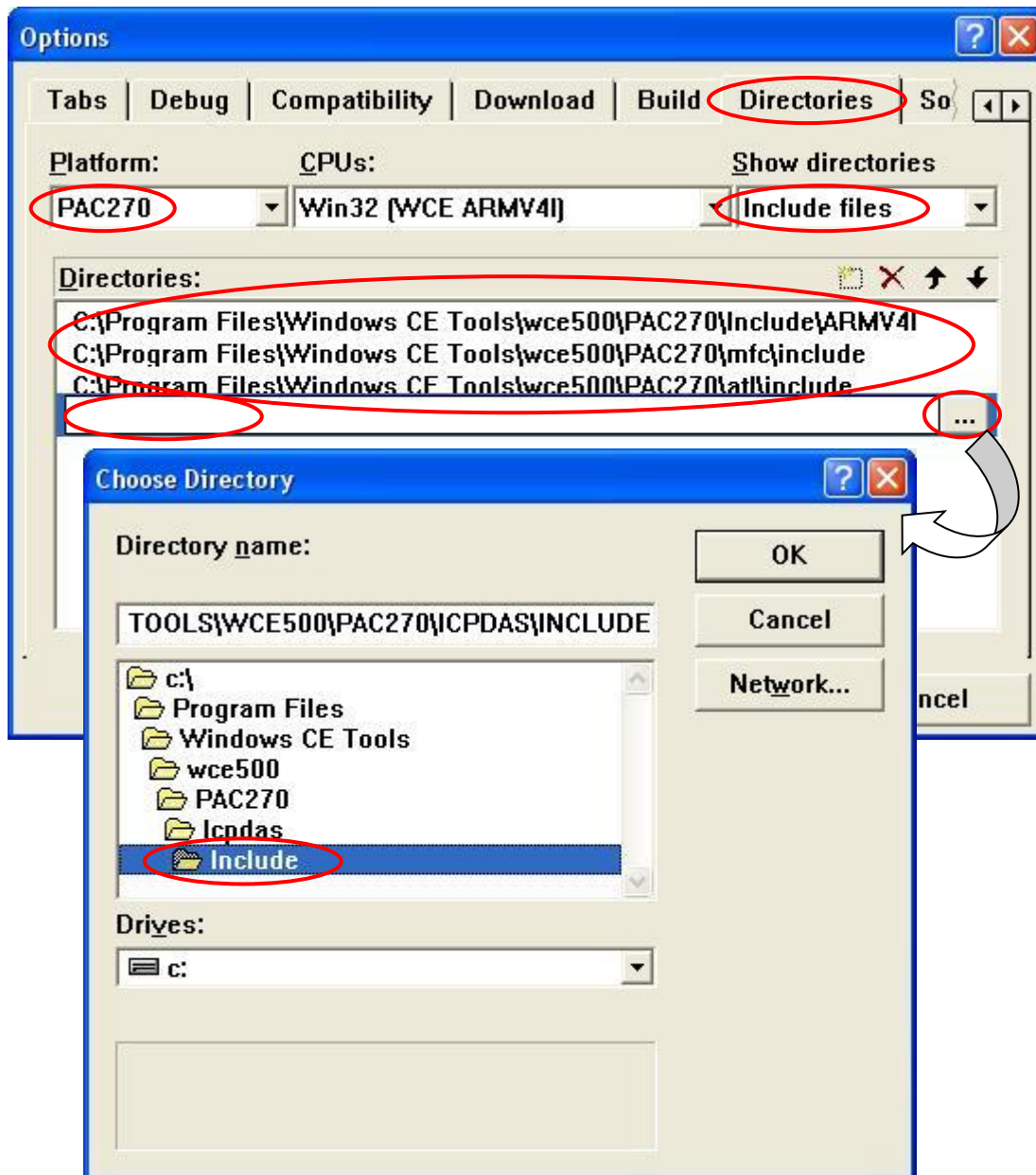
Step12: Click the “Tools\Options...” to set the “include” and “library” directory.



Step13: Set the “Platform” to “PAC270”. Set the “CPUs” to “Win32 (WCE ARMV4I)”. Select the “Include files” for the “Show directories” combo box. Set the “Directories” as follow:

C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\include\ARMV4I  
 C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\mfc\include  
 C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\ati\include  
 C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\ICPDAS\include

If users want to add a new path in the “Directories”, double-click in the empty filed of the “Directories” and click “...” button to select the proper folder which you want to set. Then, click OK to continue.



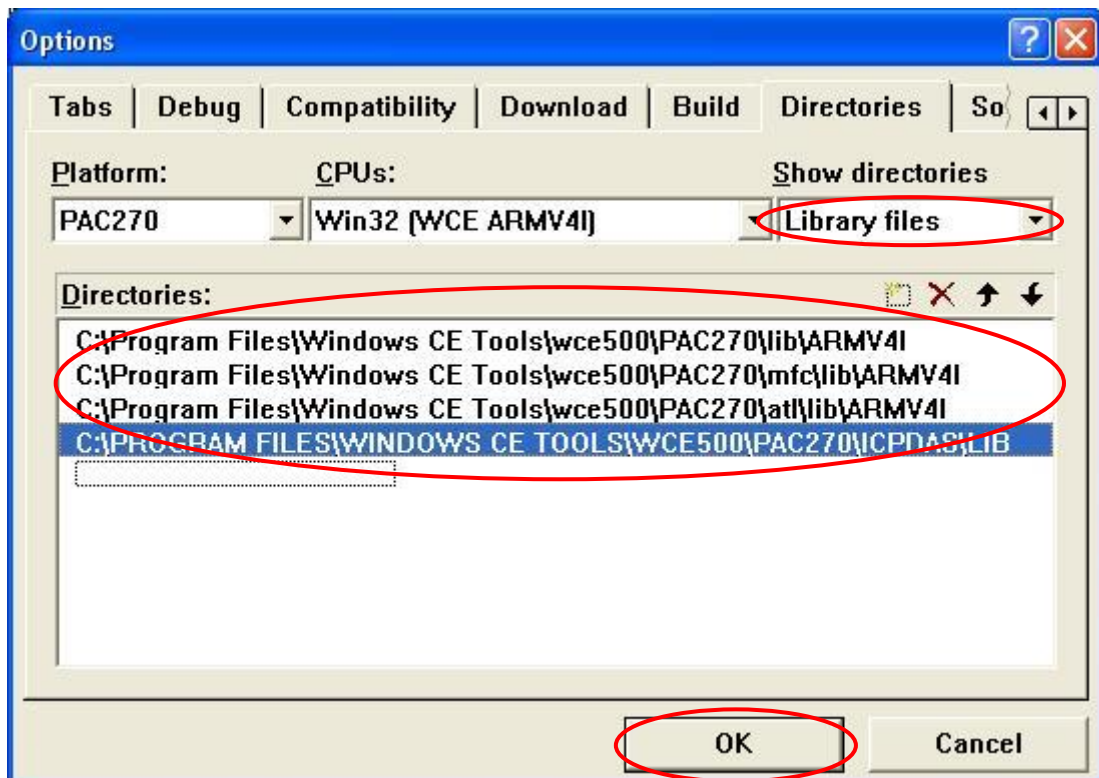
Step 14: Select the "Library files" for the "Show directories" combo box. Refer the Step 13 to set the "Directories" as follows:

```

C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\lib\ARMV4I
C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\mfc\lib\ARMV4I
C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\atl\lib\ARMV4I
C:\Program Files\Windows CE Tools\wce500\PAC270\ICPDAS\lib

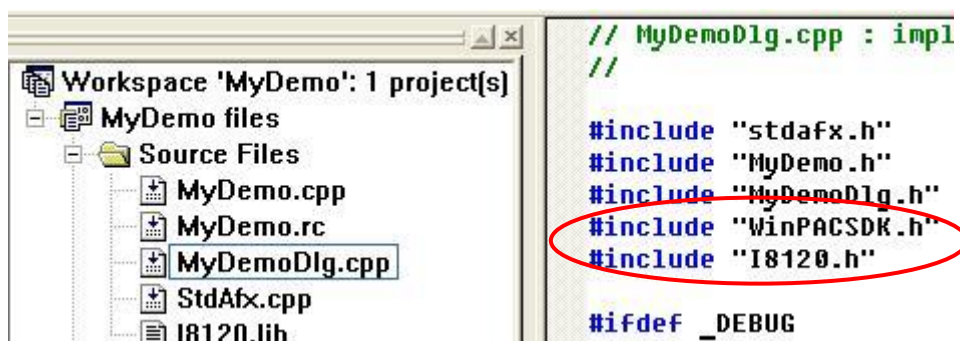
```



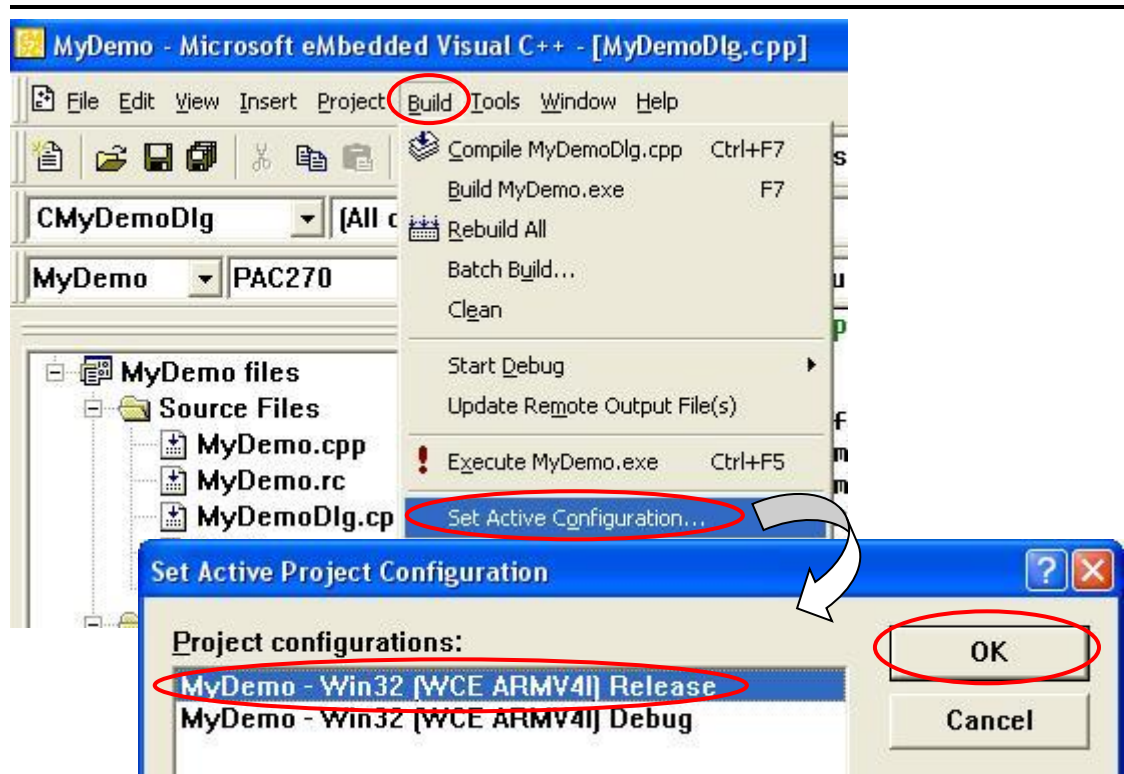


Step15: Program users' application in the eVC++ IDE. When programming the MyDemoDlg.cpp, users must include the "WinPACSDK.h" (for ViewPAC, include the "ViewPACSDK.h") and "I8120.h" to use the APIs of the libraries. The syntaxes are shown below.

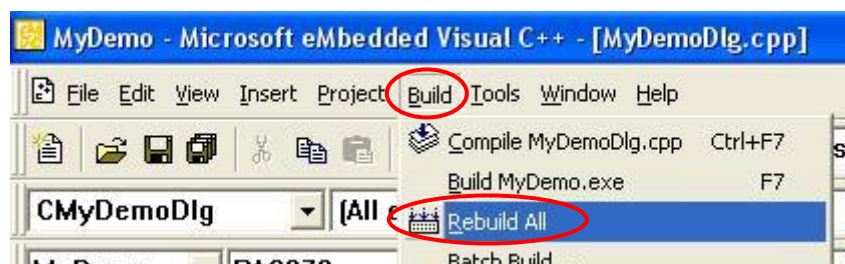
```
#include "WinPACSDK.h" (Or #include "ViewPACSDK.h")
#include "I8120.h"
```



Step16: When finishing the program, Click "Build\Set Active Configuration" to select the project configuration to "Win32 (WCE ARMV4I) Release".



Step17: Click “Build\Rebuild All” to build an execution file.



Step18: Use ftp method to copy the MyDemo.exe and I8120.dll to your WinPAC or ViewPAC. The MyDemo.exe and I8120.dll must be put in the same folder. You can find the I8120.dll in the path “CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\ Demos\WinCE5\_Lib\Ver\_200” in CD. Afterwards, run the MyDemo.exe on the WinPAC or ViewPAC. If you want to know the details about how to use WinPAC or ViewPAC, please refer to the following website:

[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/winpac/download/winpac\\_8000/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/winpac/download/winpac_8000/download_documents.htm)

[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download_documents.htm)

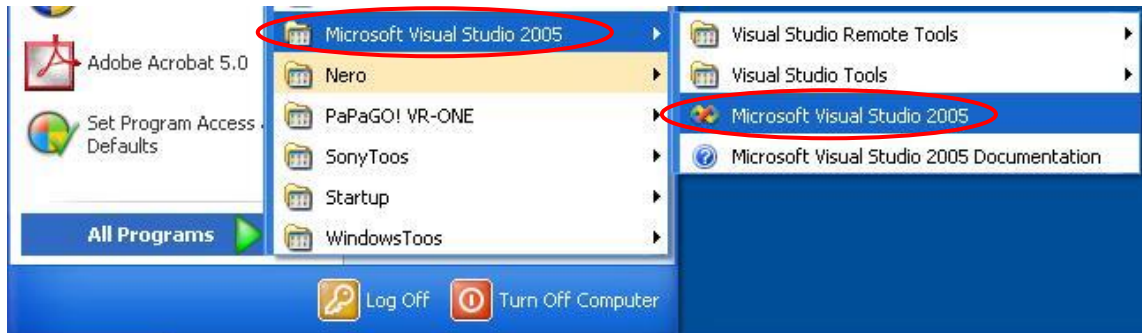
### **Visual Studio 2005 VB.Net Programming:**

Step1: Download WinPAC or ViewPAC SDK (for .Net) and install it in your PC.

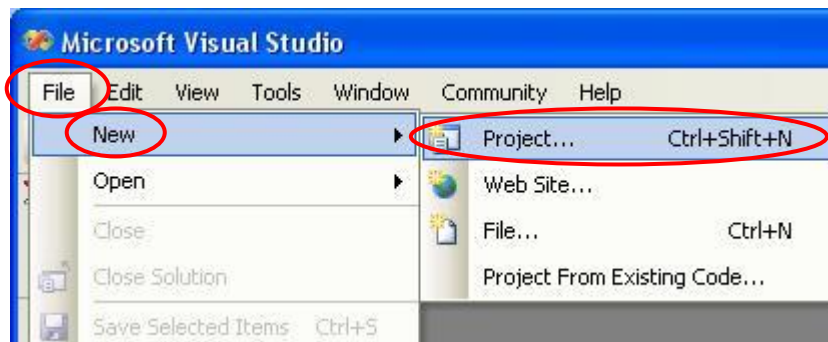
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Step2: If users want to know the details about WinPAC or ViewPAC SDK, please refer to the SDK users' manual. Users can download it from our website: [http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download_documents.htm)

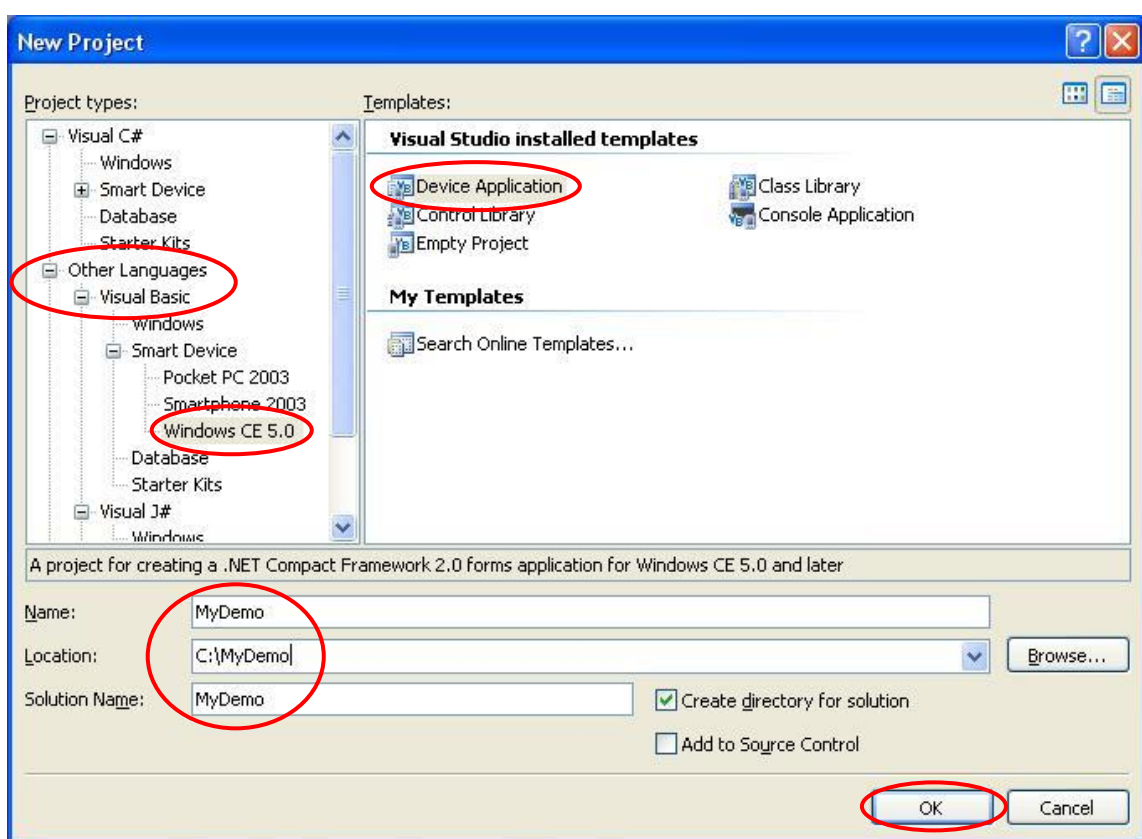
Step3: After installing the Visual Studio 2005, execute it.



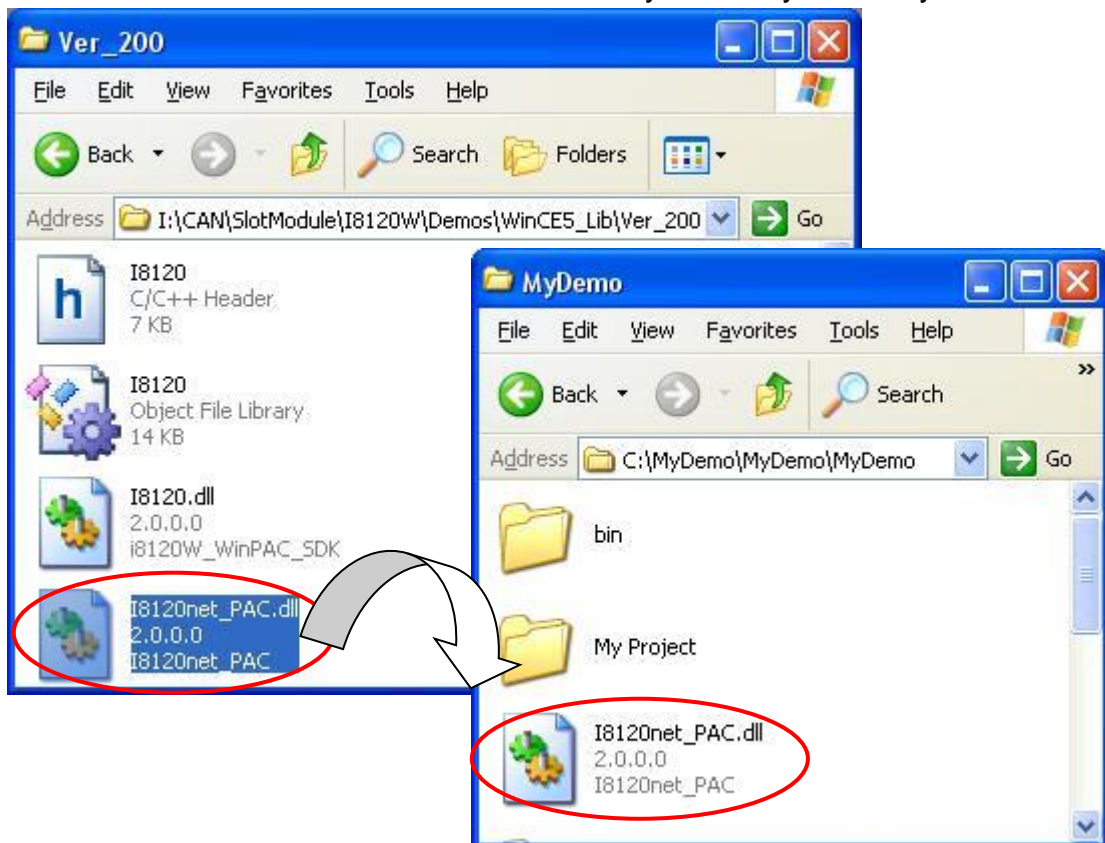
Step4: Click "File\New..." to create a new project.



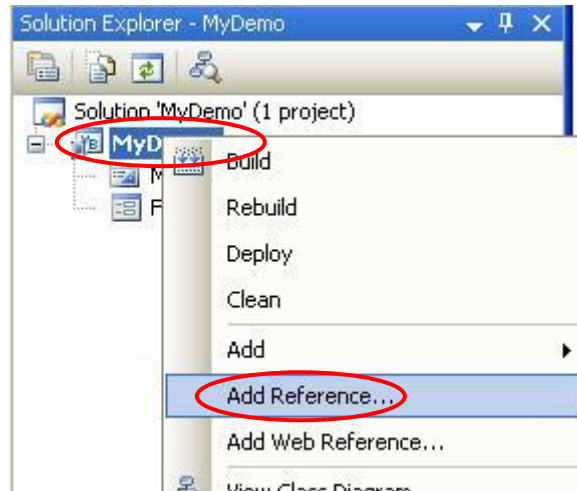
Step5: Select Project types to "Visual Basic/Smart Device/Windows CE 5.0", and choose the Templates to "Device Application". Set the Name, Location, and Solution Name to be "MyDemo", "C:\MyDemo", and "MyDemo" respectively. Then click "OK" to continue.



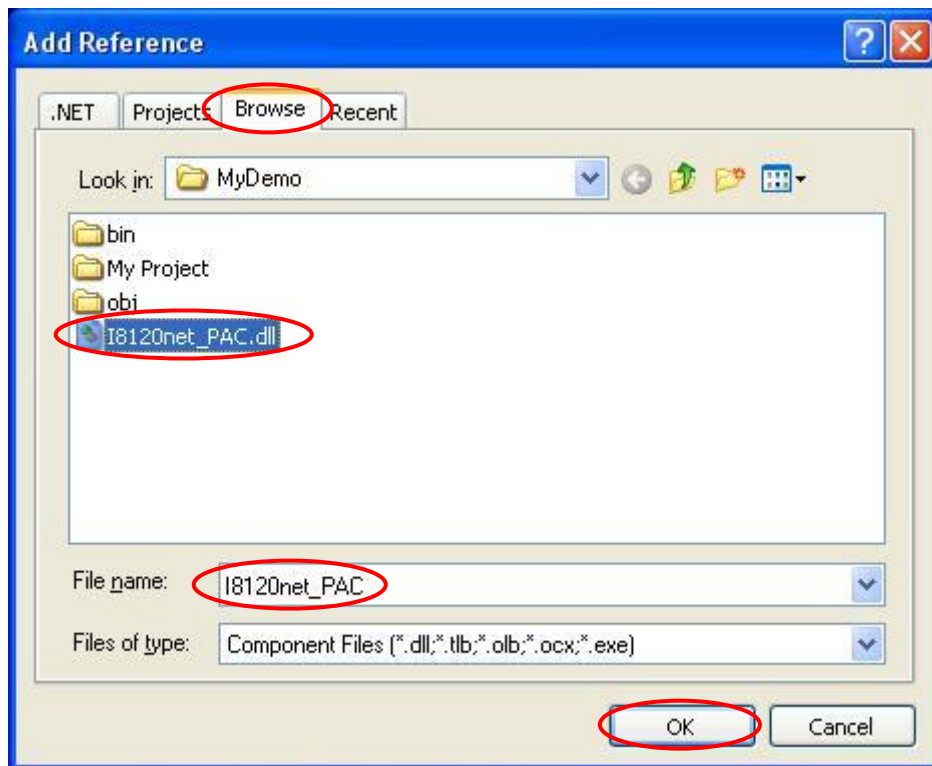
Step6: Copy the I8120net\_PAC.dll from CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\WinCE5\_Lib\Ver\_200 of the CD to “C:\MyDemo\MyDemo\MyDemo”.



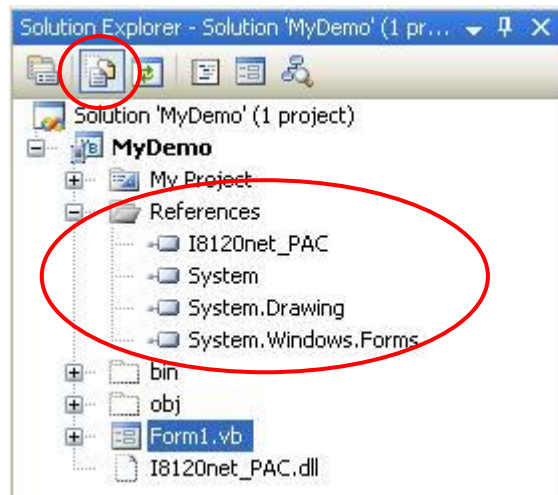
Step7: Right click “MyDemo” in the Solution Explorer, and select “Add Reference...” to add the library.



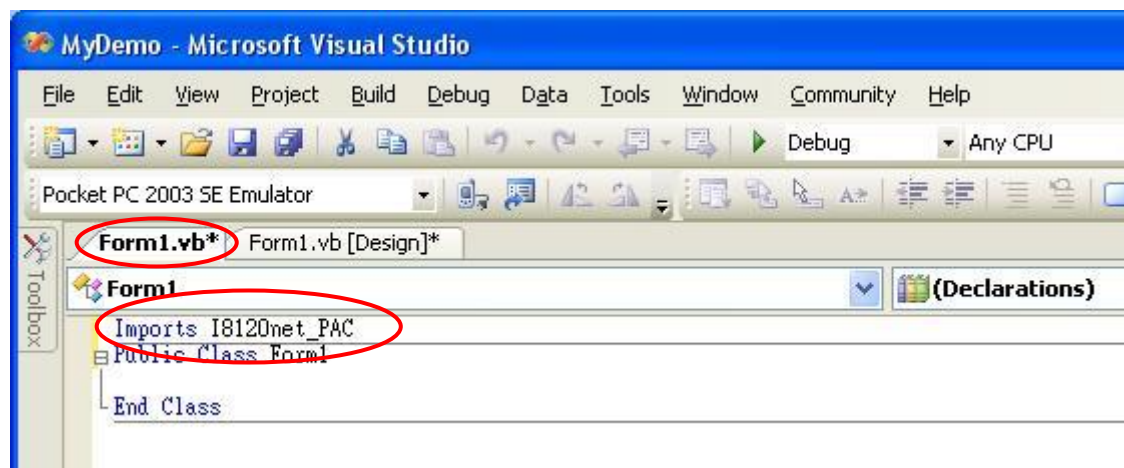
Step8: Select the tab “Browse” to find the I8120ner\_PAC.dll, and click OK button to continue.



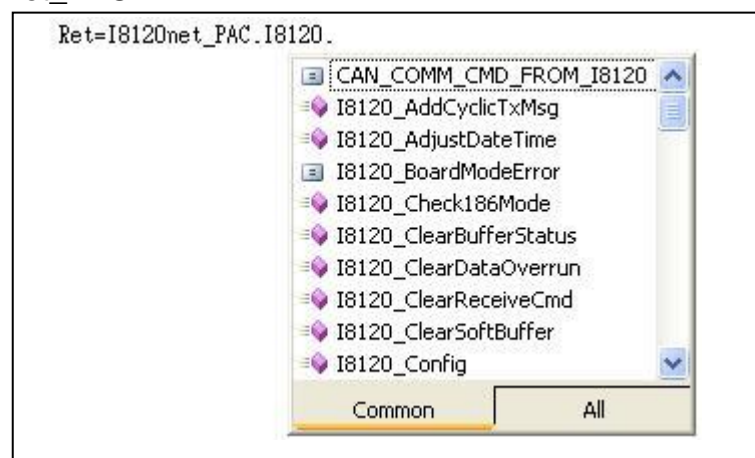
Step9: Afterwards, you can select the “Show All Files” icon to view the configuration.



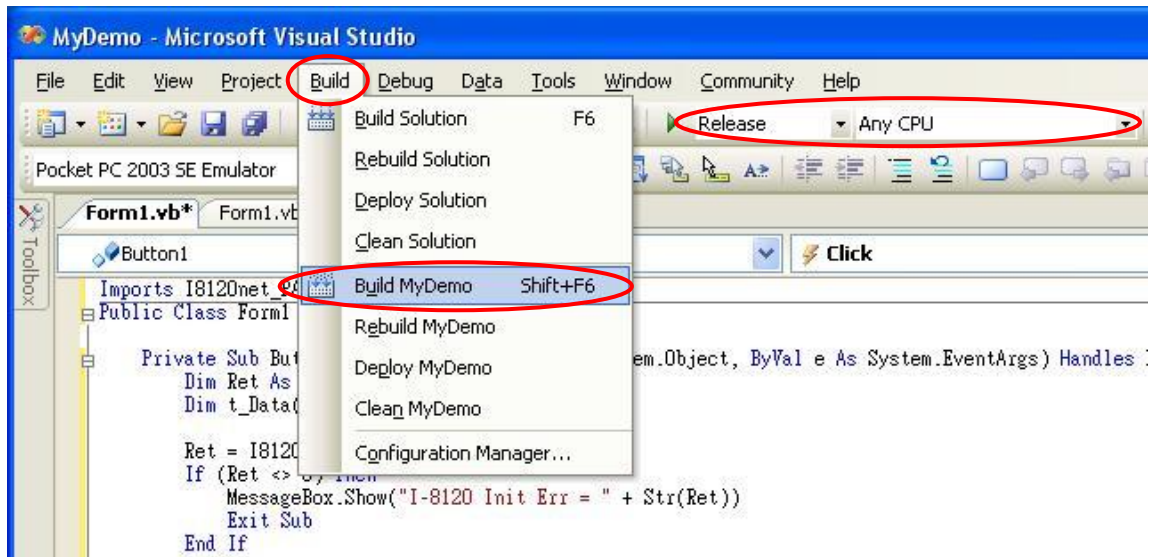
Step10: Import the dll file by using “Imports I8120net\_PAC” description at the top of “Form1.vb”.



Step11: Afterwards, you can use I8120net\_PAC.I8120.XXX to apply the APIs of I8120net\_PAC.



Step12: When finishing the program, select build mode to “Release” and “Any CPU”, then click Build\Build MyDemo to produce an execution file for your application.



Step13: Use ftp method to copy the MyDemo.exe, I8120net\_PAC.dll and I8120.dll into one folder of your WinPAC or ViewPAC. You can find the file MyDemo.exe and I8120net\_PAC.dll in the path “C:\MyDemo\MyDemo\MyDemo\bin\Release”, and find the file I8120.dll in the path “CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\WinCE5\_Lib\Ver\_200” in CD. Afterwards, run the MyDemo.exe on the WinPAC or ViewPAC. If you want to know the details about how to use WinPAC or ViewPAC, please refer to the following website:

[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/winpac/download/winpac\\_8000/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/winpac/download/winpac_8000/download_documents.htm)

[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download_documents.htm)

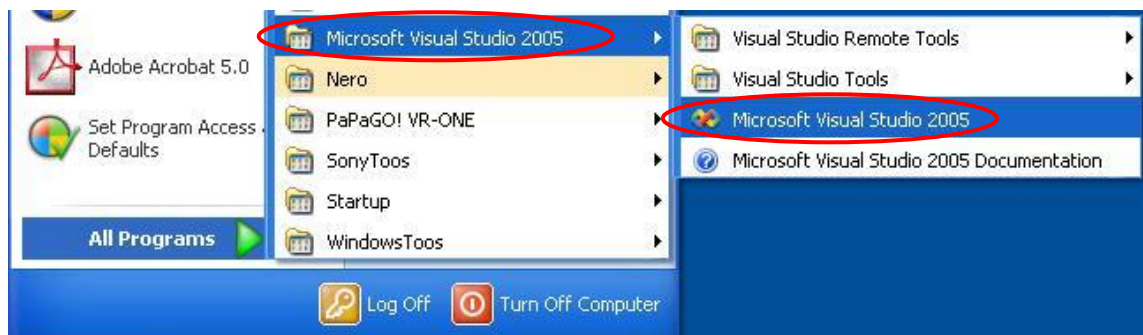
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## **Visual Studio 2005 C#.Net Programming:**

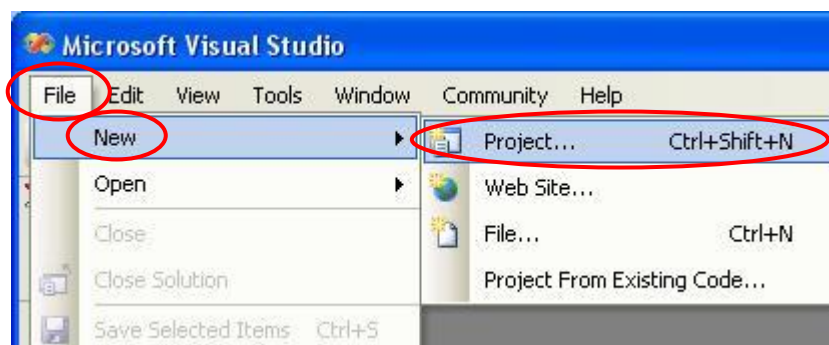
Step1: Download WinPAC or ViewPAC SDK (for .Net) and install it in your PC.

Step2: If users want to know the details about WinPAC or ViewPAC SDK, please refer to the SDK users' manual. Users can download it from our website: [http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download_documents.htm)

Step3: After installing the Visual Studio 2005, execute it.

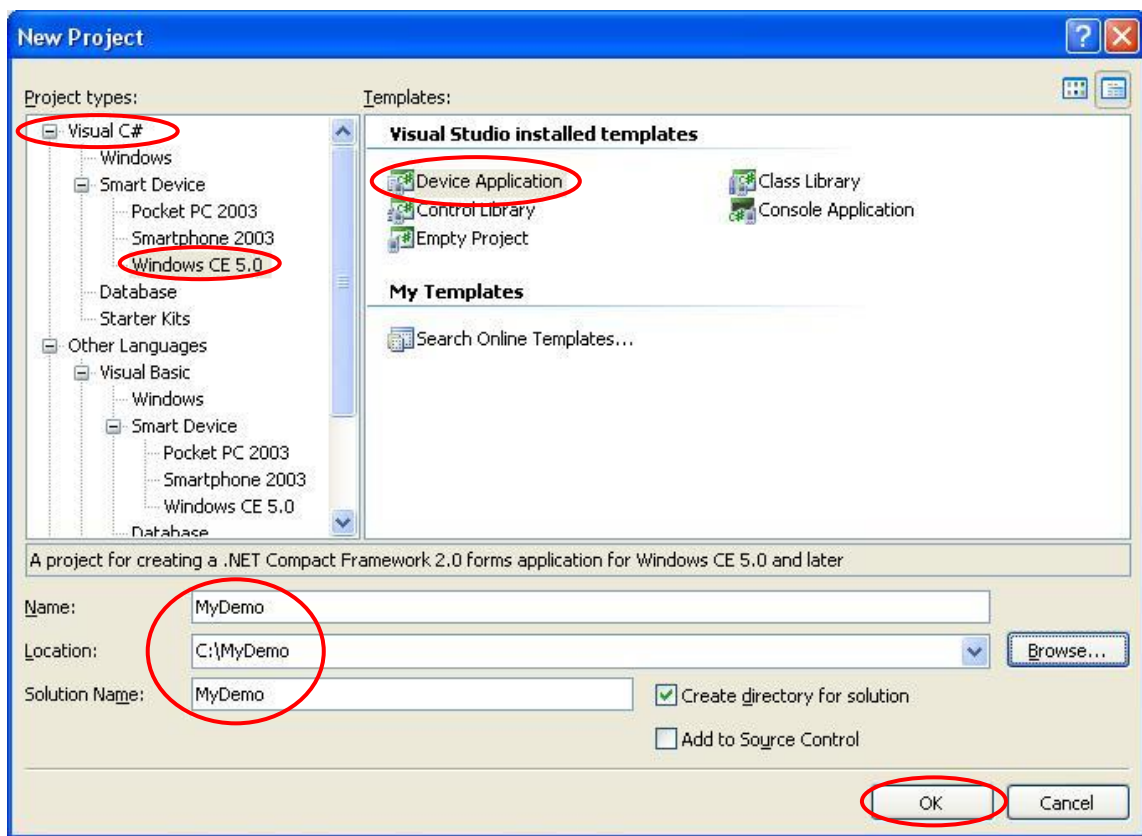


Step4: Click “File\New...” to create a new project.

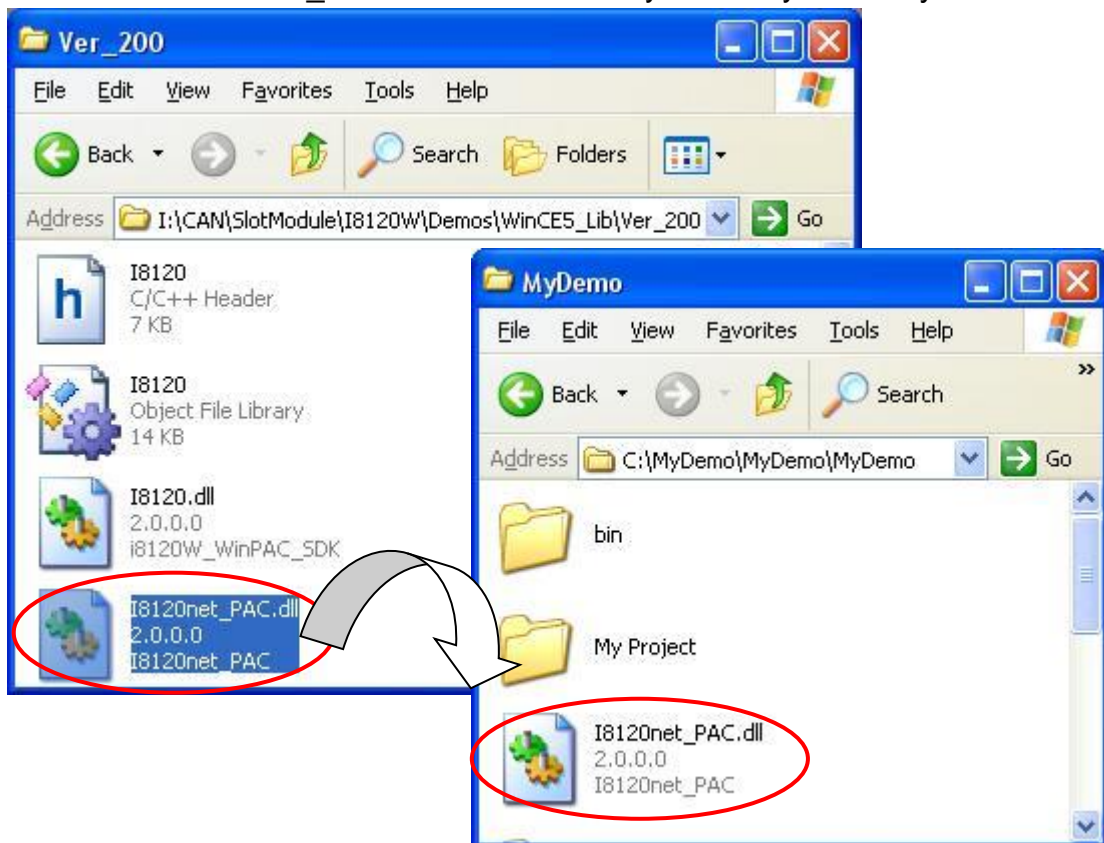


Step5: Select Project types to “Visual Basic/Smart Device/Windows CE 5.0”, and choose the Templates to “Device Application”. Set the Name, Location, and Solution Name to be “MyDemo”, “C:\MyDemo”, and “MyDemo” respectively. Then click “OK” to continue.

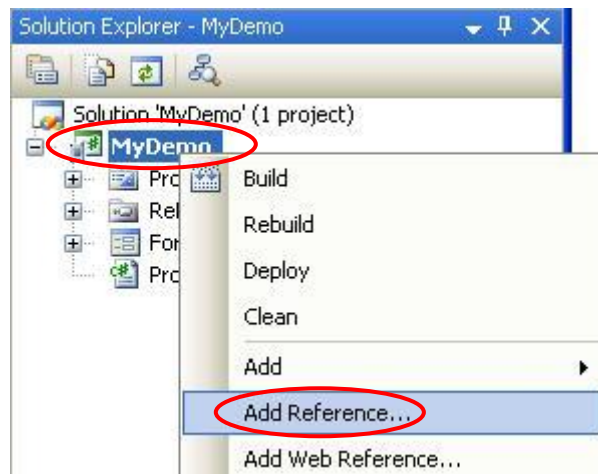




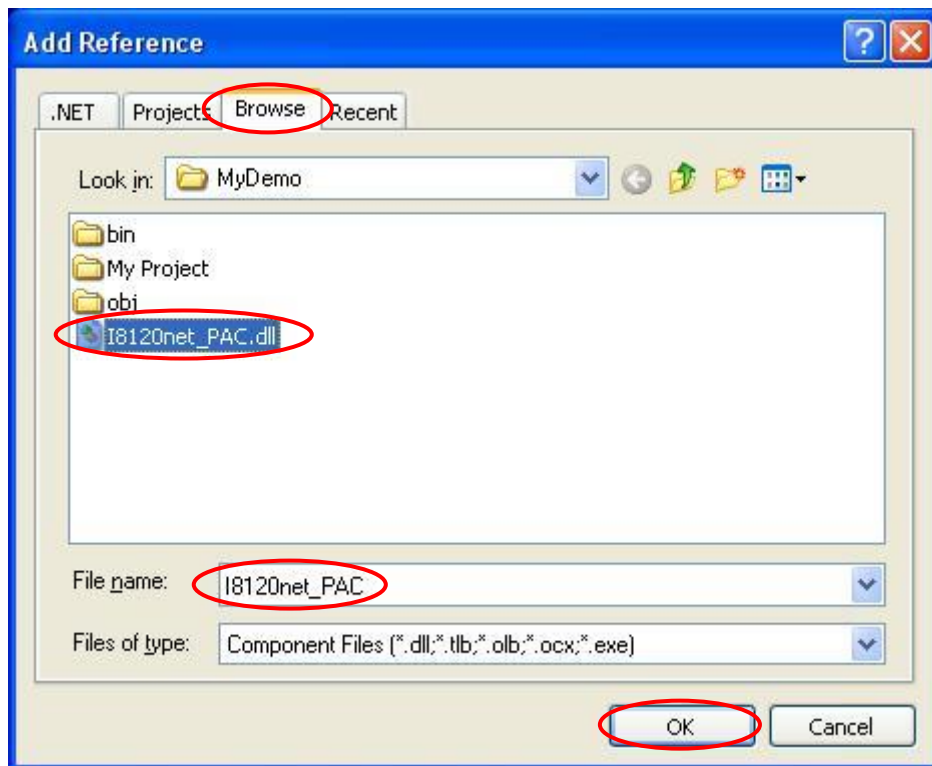
Step6: Copy the I8120net\_PAC.dll from CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\WinCE5\_Lib\Ver\_200 of the CD to “C:\MyDemo\MyDemo\MyDemo”.



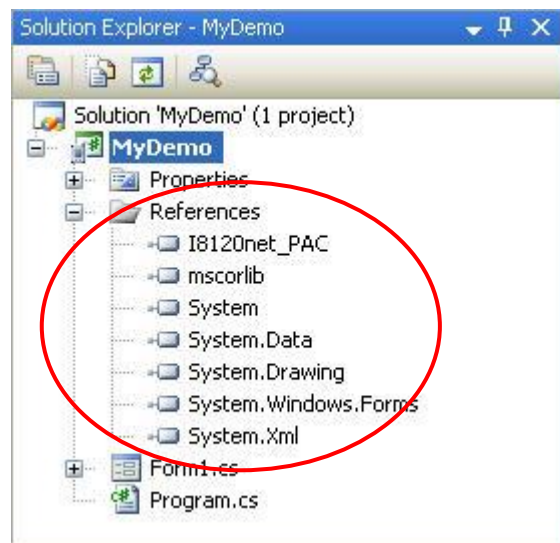
Step7: Right click “MyDemo” in the Solution Explorer, and select “Add Reference...” to add the library.



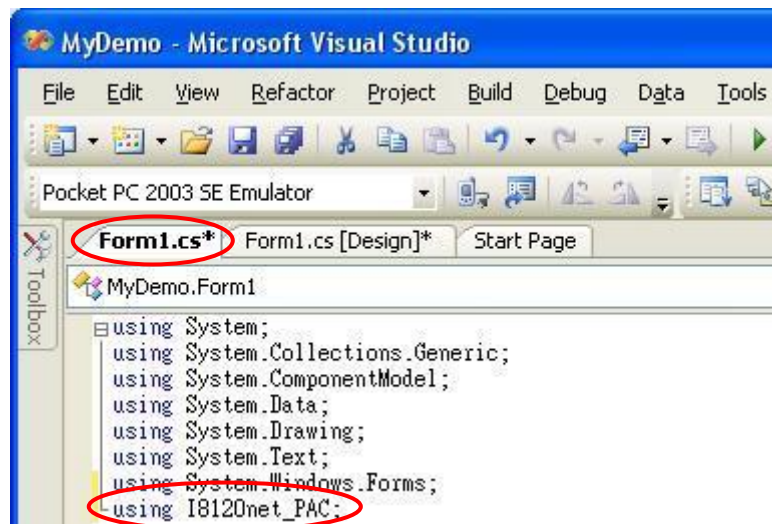
Step8: Select the tab “Browse” to find the I8120ner\_PAC.dll, and click OK button to continue.



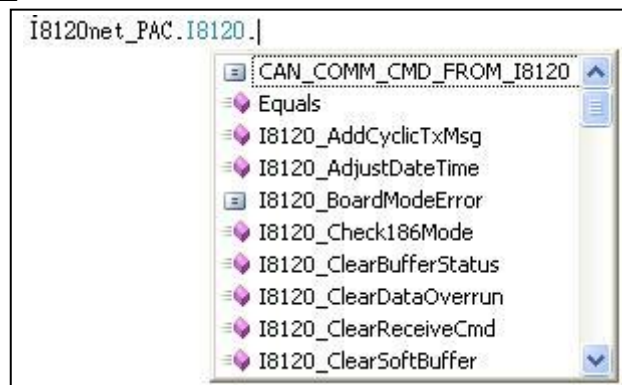
Step9: Afterwards, you can view the configuration in the Solution Explorer.



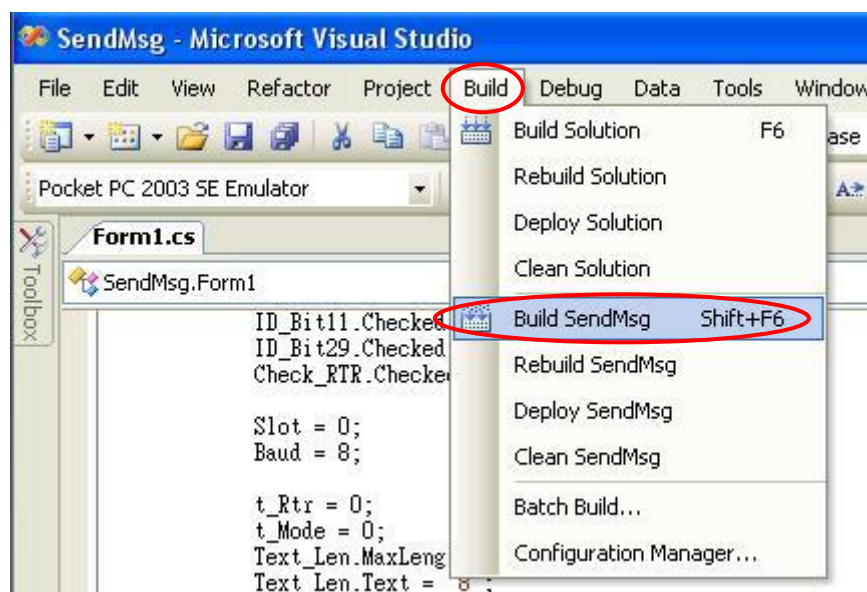
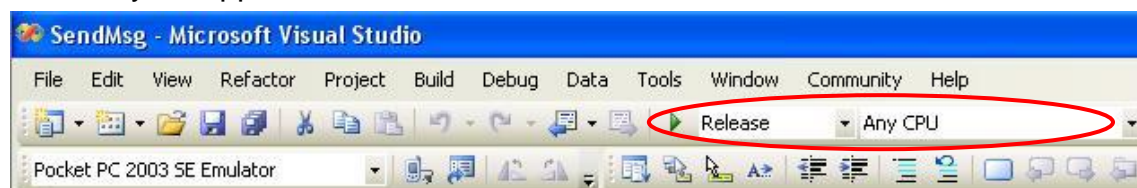
Step10: Import the dll file by using "using I8120net\_PAC;" description at the top of Form1.cs.



Step11: Afterwards, you can use I8120net\_PAC.I8120.XXX to apply the APIs of I8120net\_PAC.



Step12: When finishing the program, select build mode to “Release” and “Any CPU”, then click Build\Build MyDemo to produce an execution file for your application.



Step13: Use ftp method to copy the MyDemo.exe, I8120net\_PAC.dll and I8120.dll into one folder of your WinPAC or ViewPAC. You can find the file MyDemo.exe and I8120net\_PAC.dll in the path “C:\MyDemo\MyDemo\MyDemo\bin\Release”, and find the file I8120.dll in the path “CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\WinCE5\_Lib\Ver\_200” in CD. Afterwards, run the MyDemo.exe on the WinPAC or ViewPAC. If you want to know the details about how to use WinPAC or ViewPAC, please refer to the following website:

[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/winpac/download/winpac\\_8000/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/winpac/download/winpac_8000/download_documents.htm)

[http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download\\_documents.htm](http://www.icpdas.com/products/PAC/viewpac/download/viewpac/download_documents.htm)

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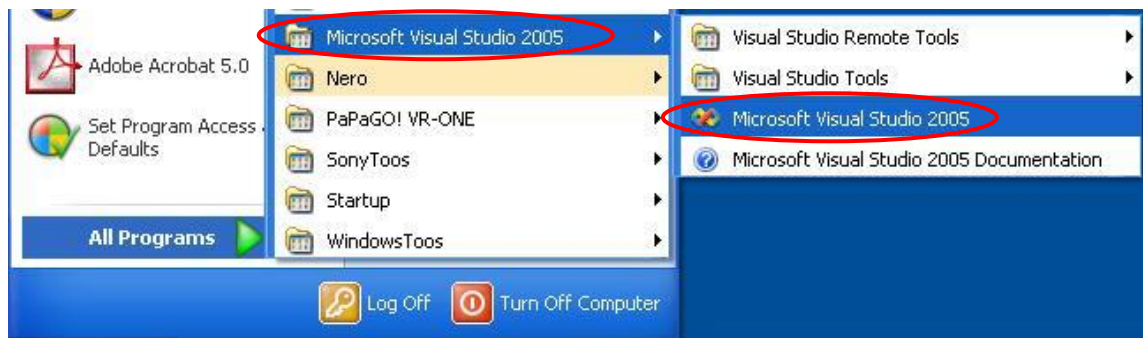
## **Visual Studio 2005 VC++ Programming:**

Step1: Download XP-8000-CE6 SDK and install it in your PC.

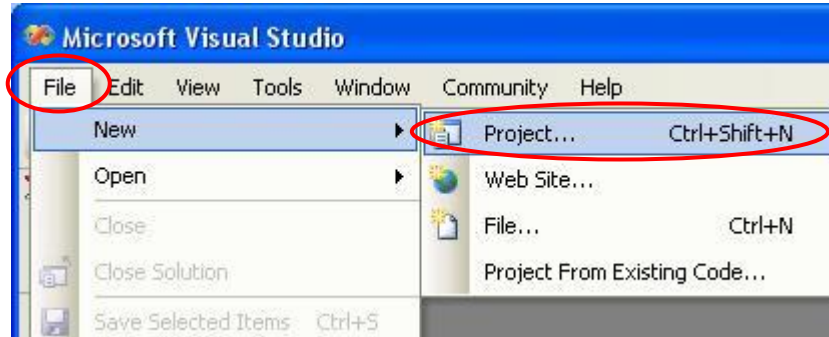
Step2: If users want to know the details about XP-8000-CE6 SDK, please refer to the SDK users' manual. Users can download it from our website:

<http://ftp.icpdas.com/pub/cd/xp-8000-ce6/document/sdk/>

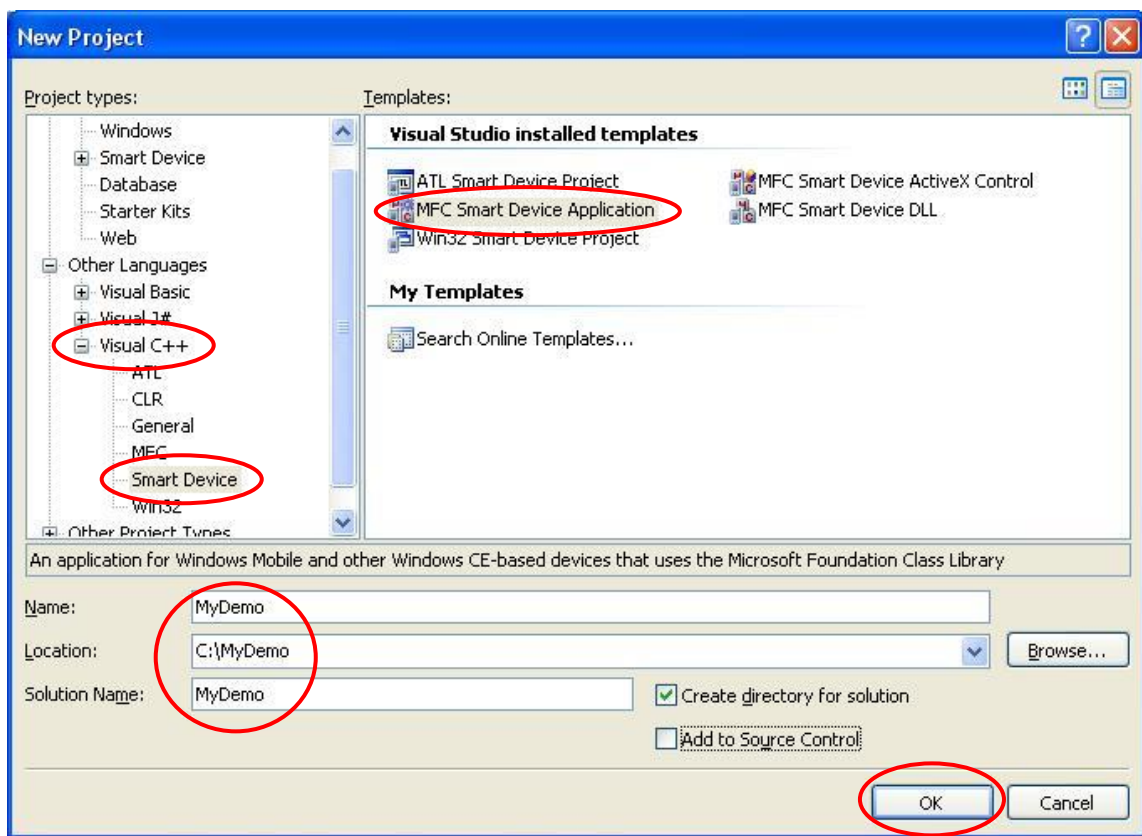
Step3: After installing the Visual Studio 2005, execute it.



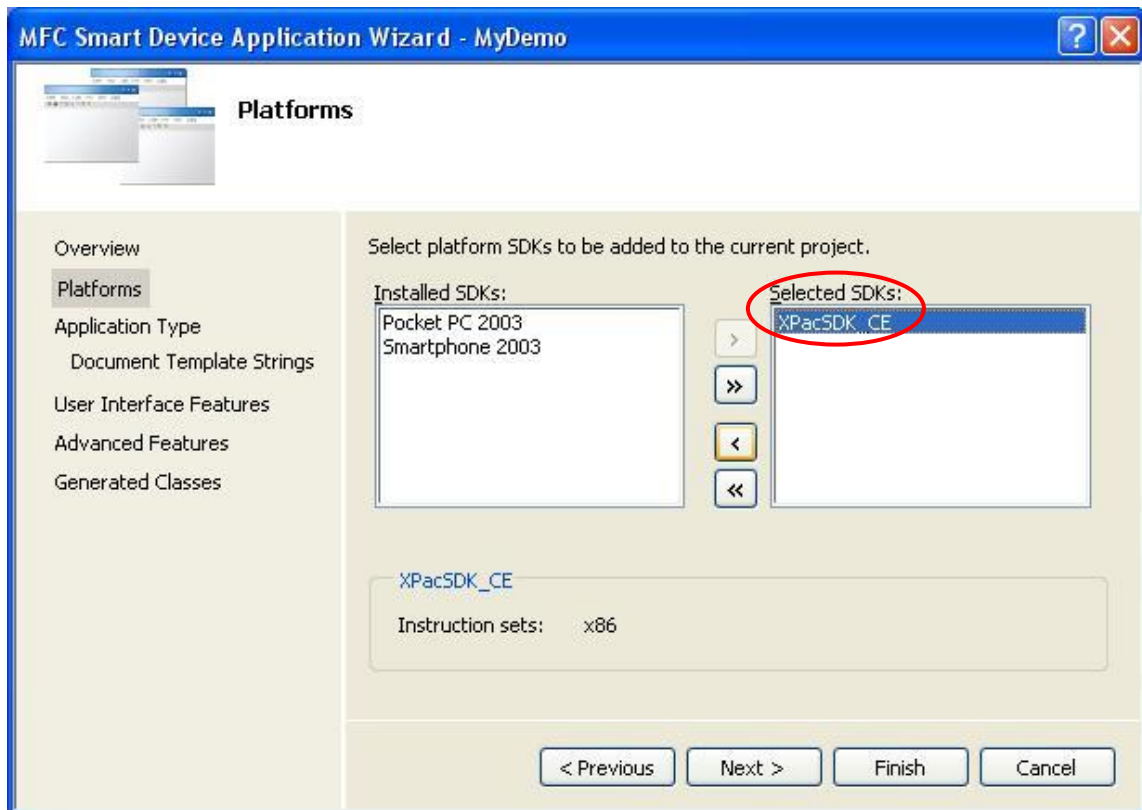
Step4: Click "File\New..." to create a new project.



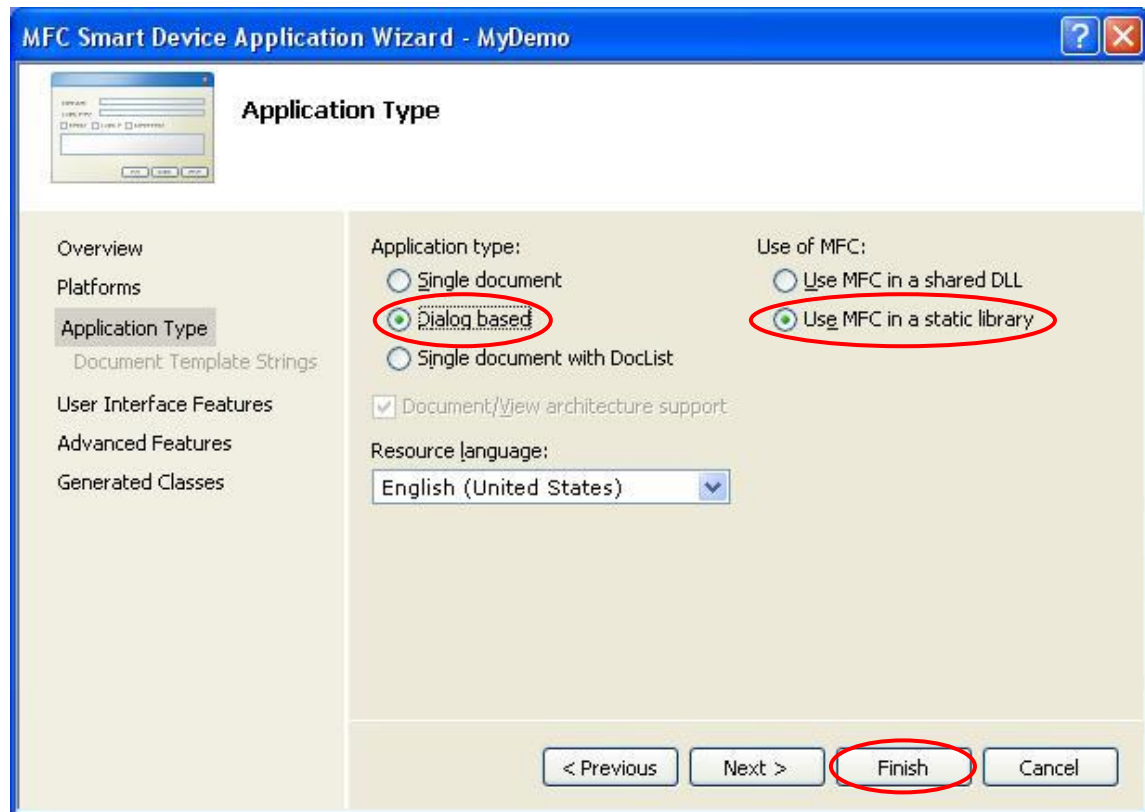
Step5: Select Project types to "Visual C++/Smart Device", and choose the Templates to "MFC Smart Device Application". Set the Name, Location, and Solution Name to be "MyDemo", "C:\MyDemo", and "MyDemo" respectively. Then click "OK" to continue.



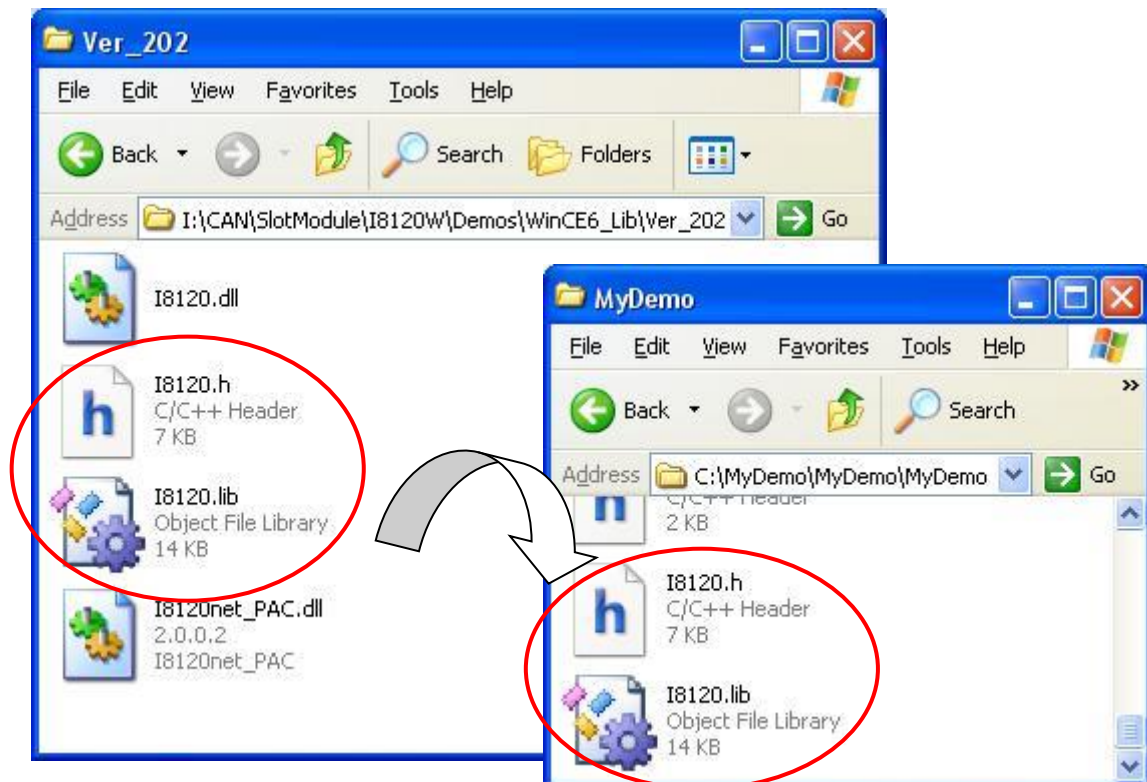
Step6: In the Wizard, select the XPACSDK\_CE to the Selected SDKs. Then click Next button.



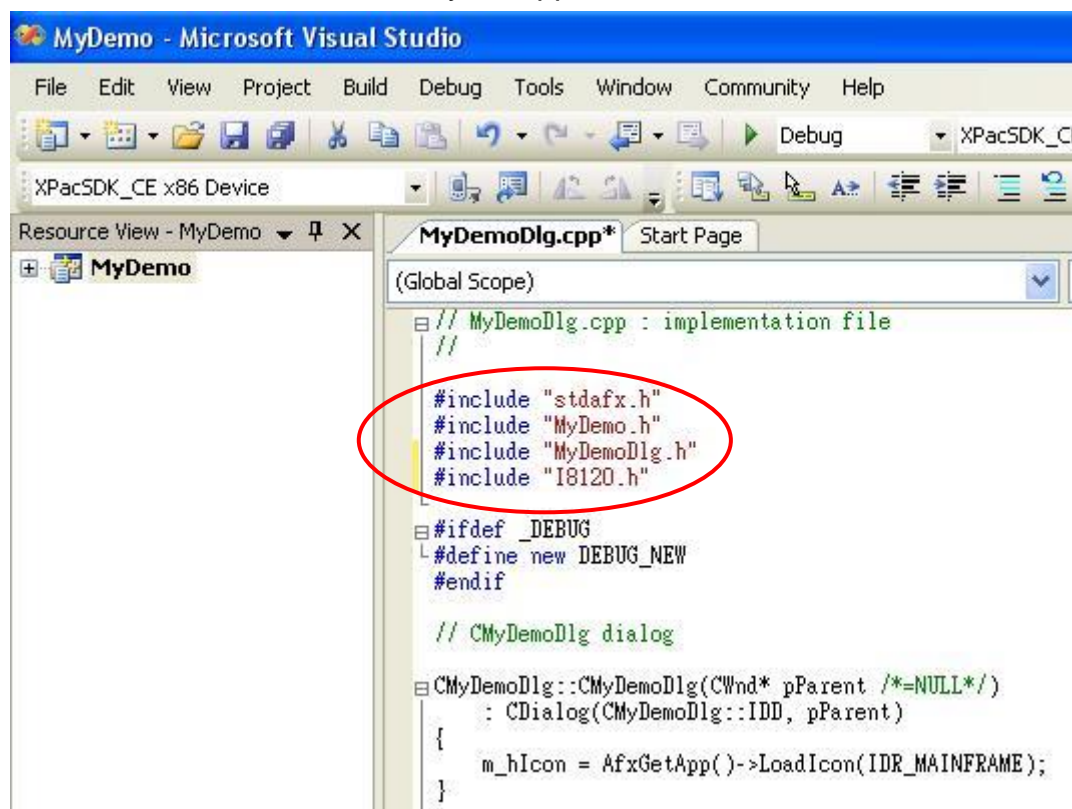
Step7: Select “Dialog based” for “Application Type”, and “Use MFC in a static library” for “Use of MFC”. Then, click Finish button.



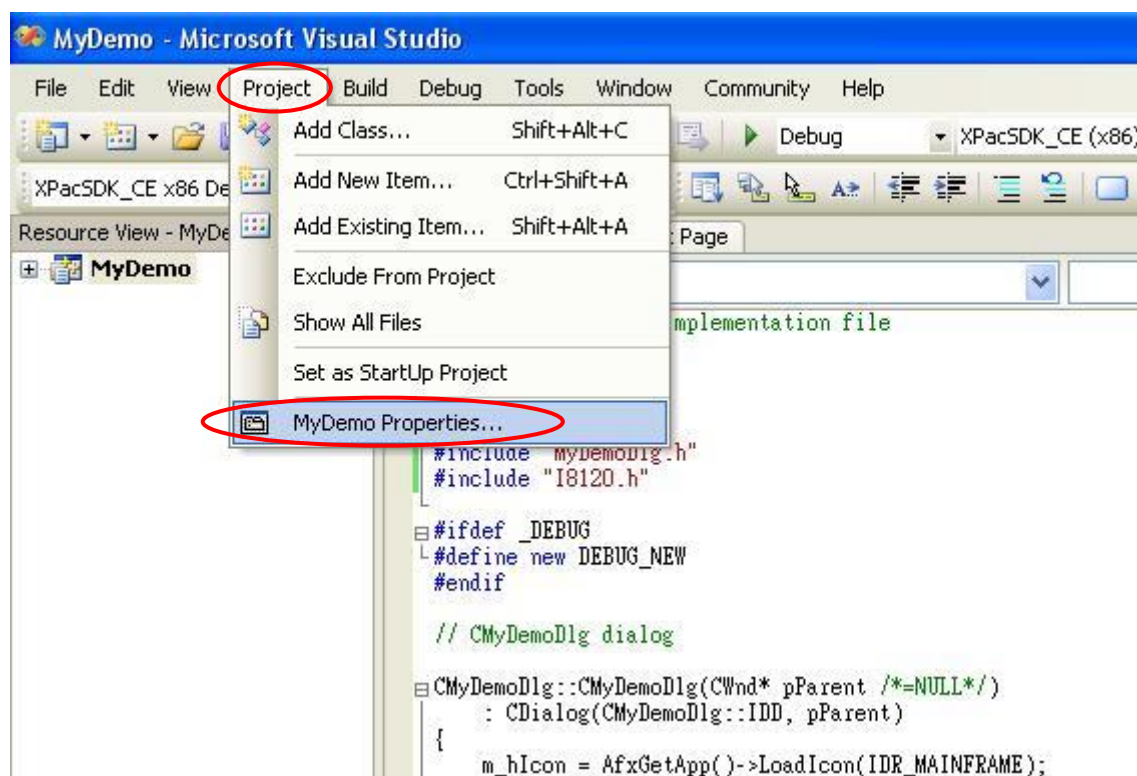
Step8: Copy the I8120.h and I8120.lib from CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\WinCE6\_Lib\Ver\_202 of the CD to “C:\MyDemo\MyDemo\MyDemo”.



Step9: Include the I8120.h in your application. If necessary, include XPACSDK\_CE.h into your application.

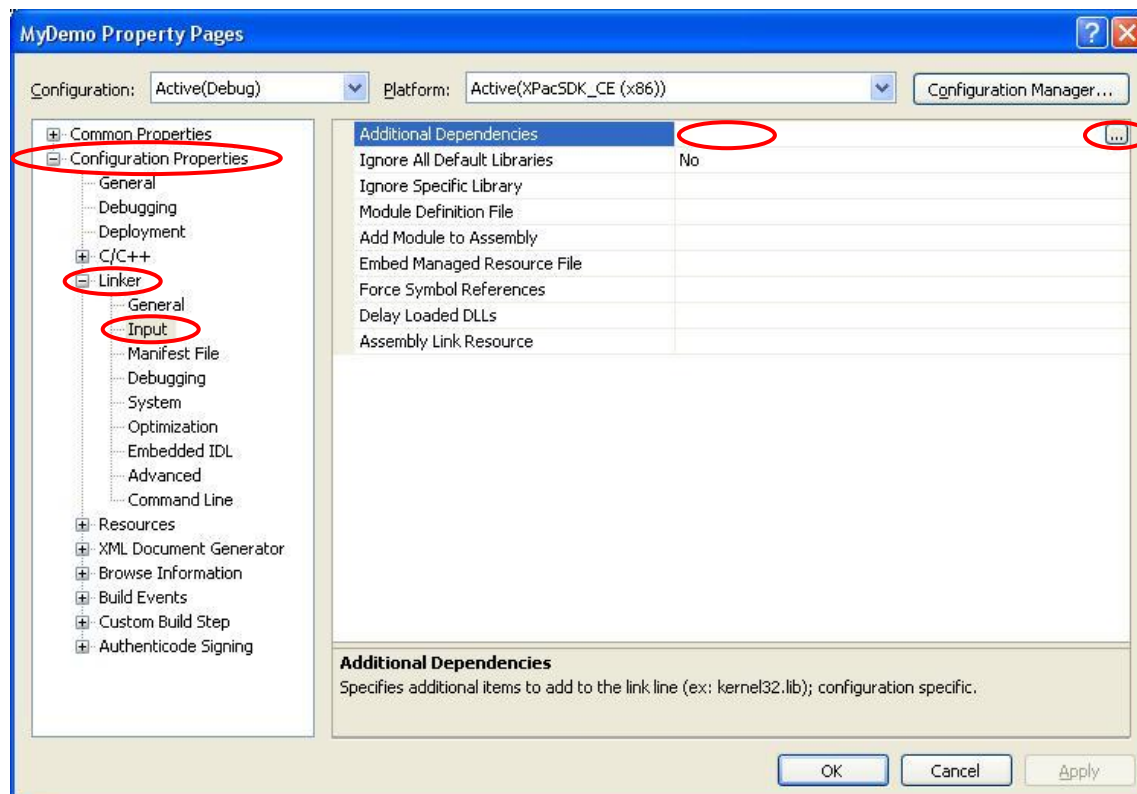


Step10: Select "Project/MyDemo Properties..." to configure the link library.

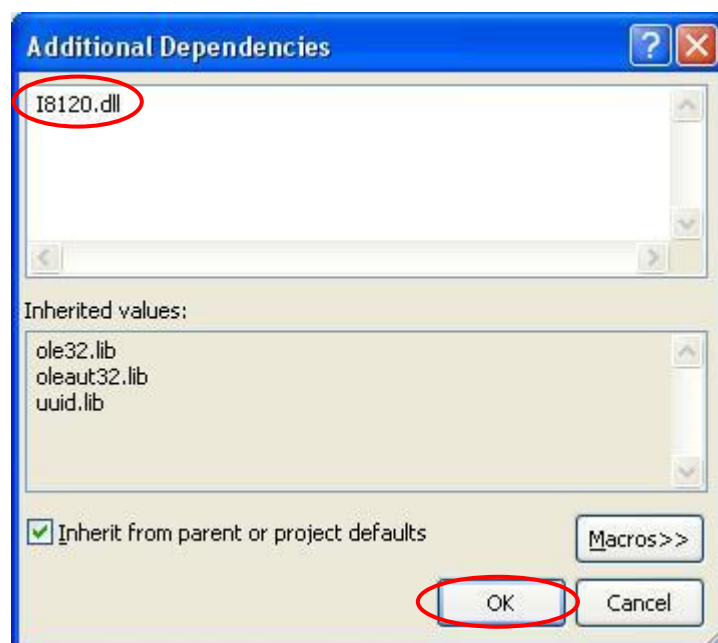




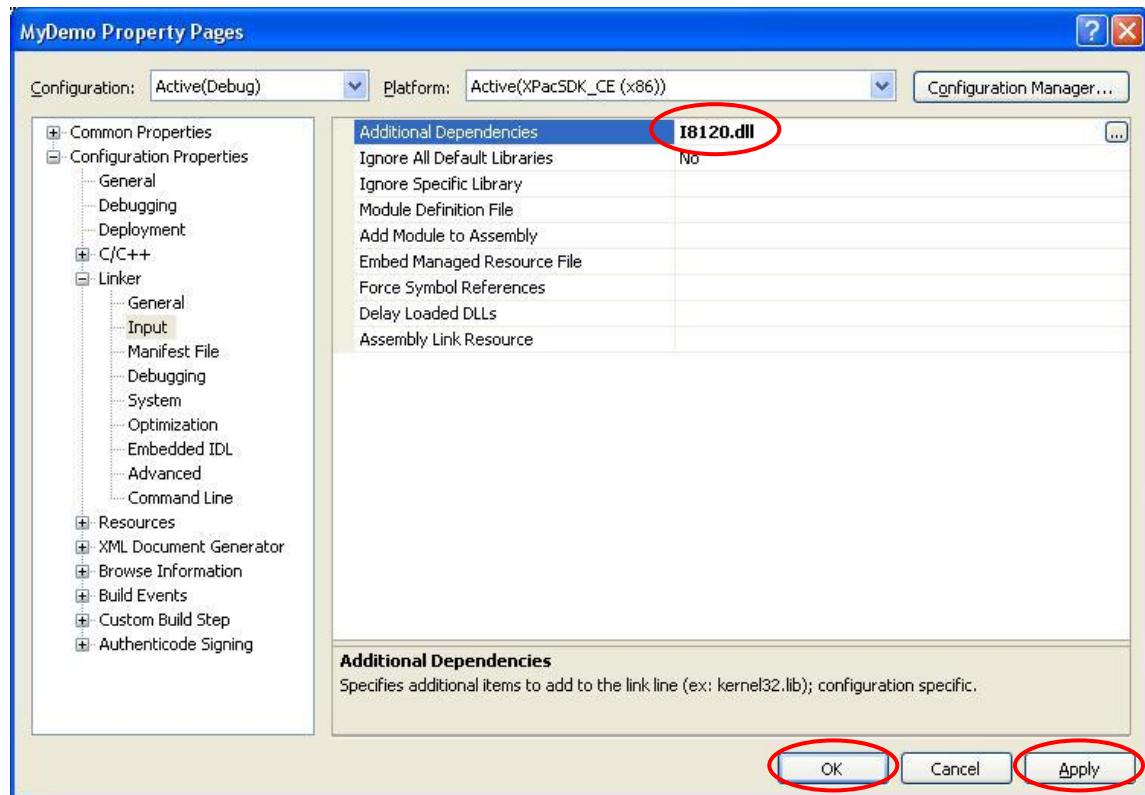
Step11: Select “Configuration Properties/Linker/Input”. Then move the mouse pointer to the filed Additional Dependencies, and click in that field. Afterwards, you can see a cursor and a button on the right-hand-side of the field. Click this button to continue.



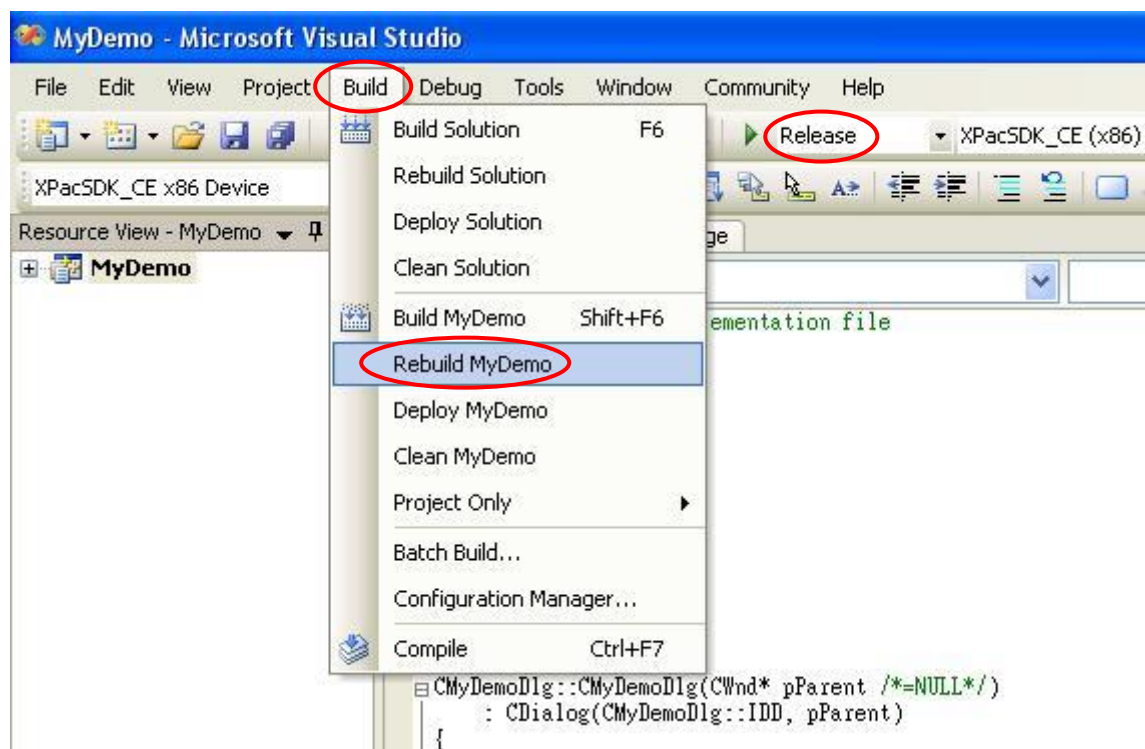
Step12: Input the I8120.lib in the filed and click OK button. If you need to use the function described in XPACSDK\_CE.h, input XPACSDK\_CE.lib in this field.



Step13: Afterwards, you can see the “MyDemo Property Pages” dialog as following figure. Click Apply button and OK button to finish the configuration.



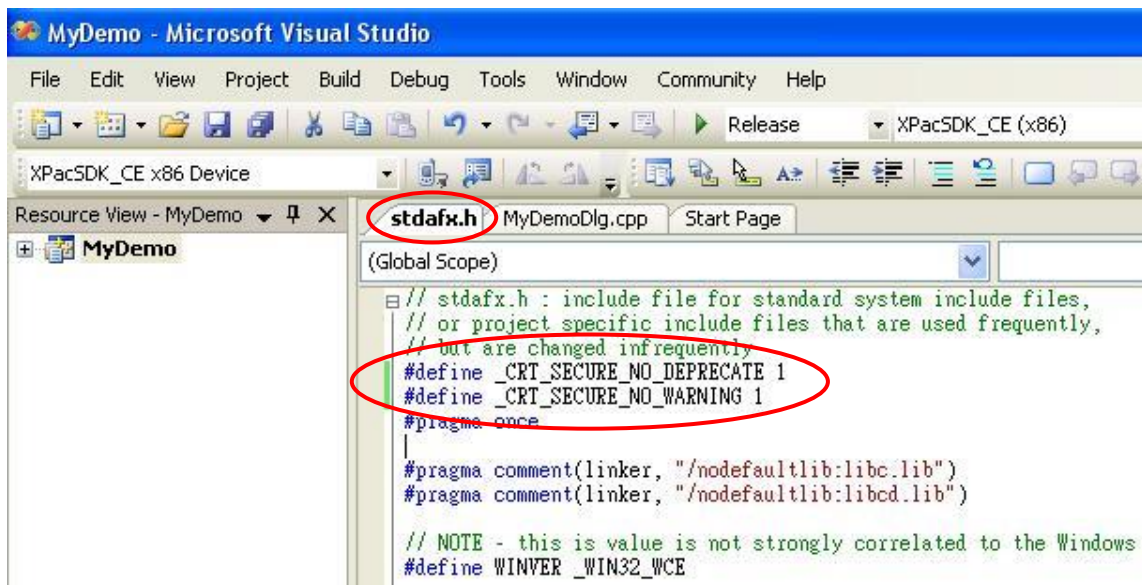
Step14: After finishing your program, select the “Release mode” and select “Build/Rebuild MyDemo” to compile your project.



Step15: While you compile your project, the following warning may be appeared.

Error List			
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0 Errors</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-left: 10px;">11 Warnings</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-left: 10px;">0 Messages</span>			
	Description	File	Line
1	warning C4996: 'wcsncpy': This function or variable may be unsafe. Consider using wcsncpy_s instead. To disable deprecation, use _CRT_SECURE_NO_DEPRECATED. See online help for details.	atlosap	879
2	warning C4996: '_vsnwprintf': This function or variable may be unsafe. Consider using _vsnwprintf_s instead. To disable deprecation, use _CRT_SECURE_NO_DEPRECATED. See online help for details.	atlosap	893
3	warning C4996: '_vsnprintf': This function or variable may be unsafe. Consider using _vsnprintf_s instead. To disable deprecation, use _CRT_SECURE_NO_DEPRECATED. See online help for details.	atlosap	910
4	warning C4996: 'wcsncpy': This function or variable may be unsafe. Consider using wcsncpy_s instead. To disable deprecation, use _CRT_SECURE_NO_DEPRECATED. See online help for details.	atlosap	1075
5	warning C4996: 'wcsncpy': This function or variable may be unsafe. Consider using wcsncpy_s instead. To disable deprecation, use _CRT_SECURE_NO_DEPRECATED. See online help for details.	atlosap	1123
6	warning C4996: '_strlwr': This function or variable may be unsafe. Consider using _strlwr_s instead. To disable deprecation, use _CRT_SECURE_NO_DEPRECATED. See online help for details.	atlched	157
7	warning C4996: '_wclwr': This function or variable may be unsafe. Consider using _wclwr_s instead. To disable deprecation, use _CRT_SECURE_NO_DEPRECATED. See online help for details.	atlched	167

Step16: You can define “\_CRT\_SECURE\_NO\_DEPRECATED 1” and “\_CRT\_SECURE\_NO\_WARNINGS 1” in the “stdafx.h” to avoid this problem.



Step17: Use ftp method to copy the MyDemo.exe, I8120.dll into the folder of your XP-8000-CE6. You can find the MyDemo.exe in the path “C:\MyDemo\MyDemo\MyDemo\XPacSDK\_CE (x86)\Release”, and find the I8120.dll in “CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\WinCE6\_Lib\Ver\_202” in CD. Afterwards, run the MyDemo.exe on the XP-8000-CE6. If you want to know the details about how to use XP-8000-CE6, please refer to the following website:

<http://ftp.icpdas.com/pub/cd/xp-8000-ce6/document/>

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## **Visual Studio VC6 Programming:**

Step1: Download XP-8000 XP Embedded SDK and install it in your PC.

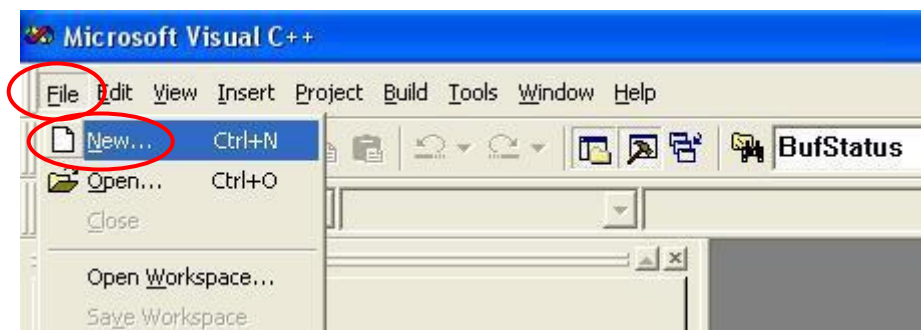
Step2: If users want to know the details about XP-8000 XP Embedded SDK, please refer to the SDK users' manual. Users can download it from our website:

<http://ftp.icpdas.com/pub/cd/xp-8000/document/sdk/xpacsdk/>

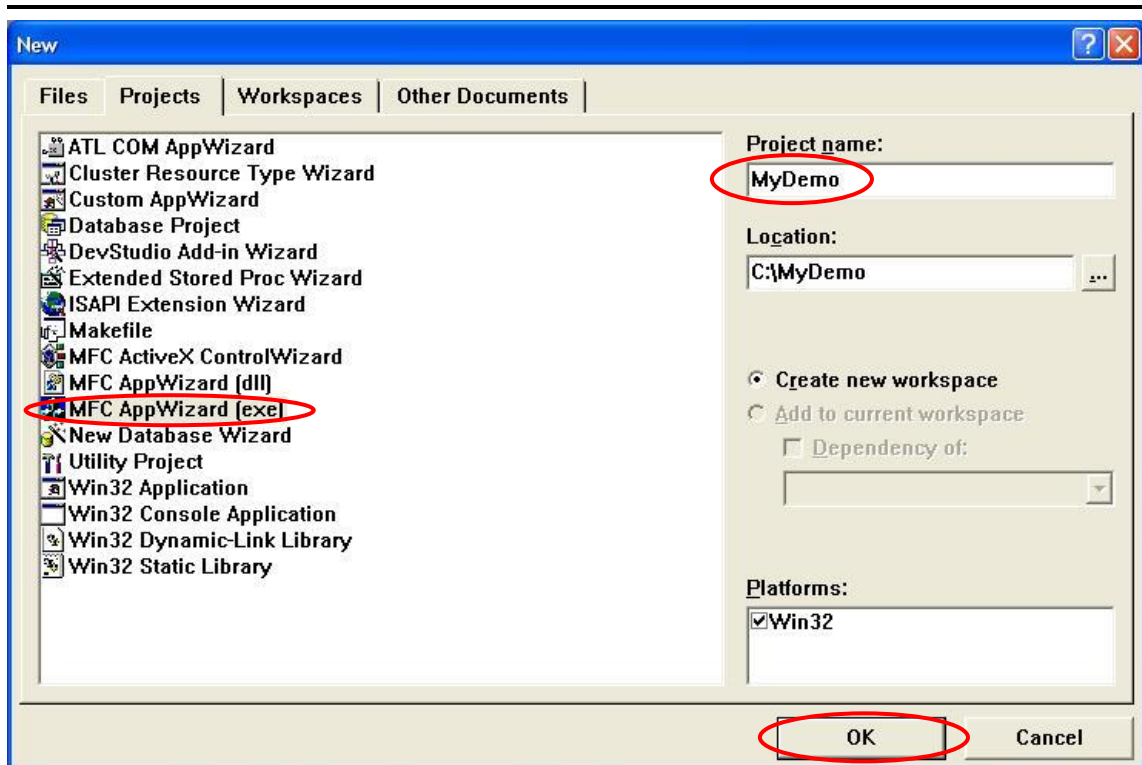
Step3: After installing the Visual Studio 6.0, execute it.



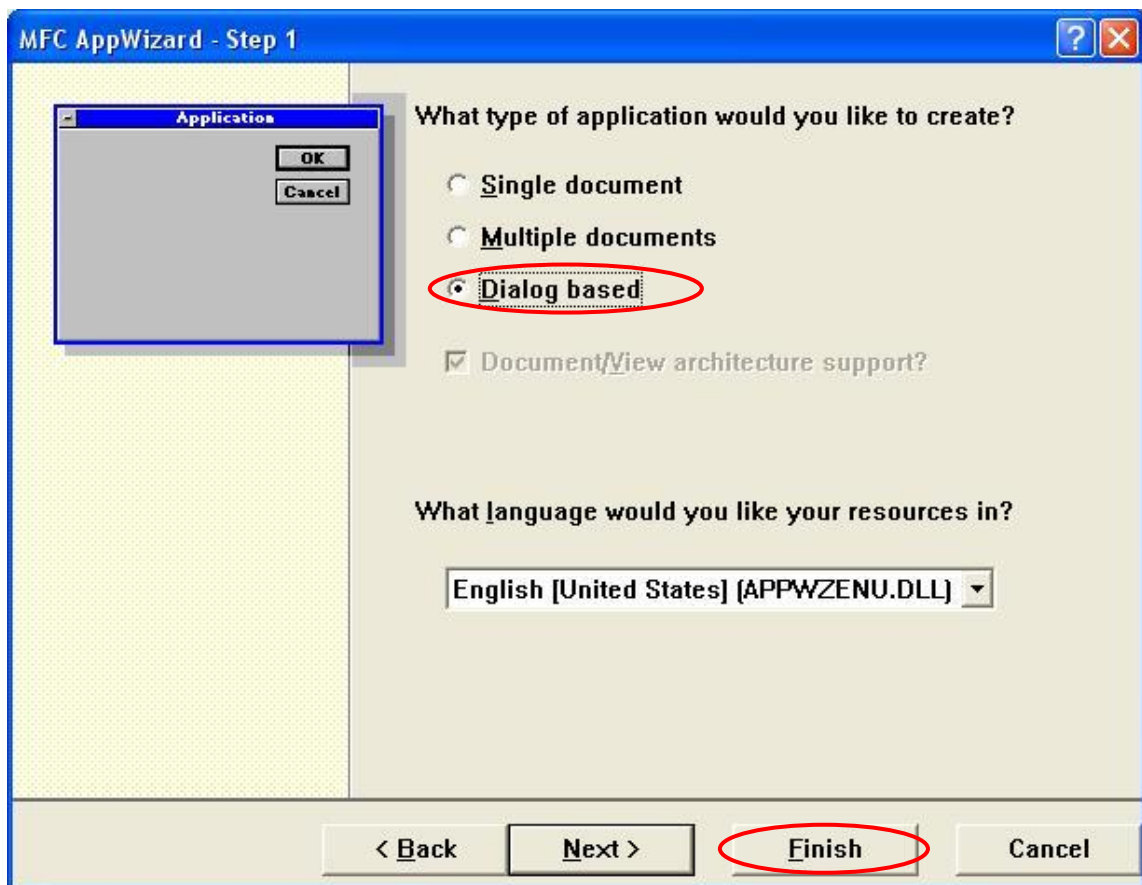
Step4: Click "File\New..." to create a new project.



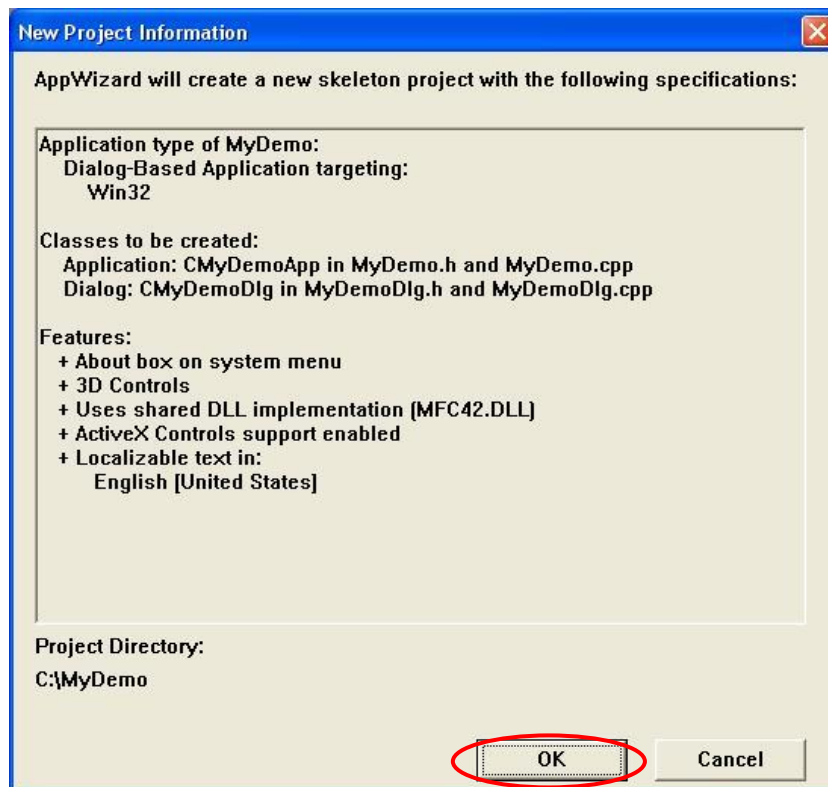
Step5: Select the Project types to "MFC AppWizard (exe)", and input the project name as MyDemo. Then, click button OK to continue.



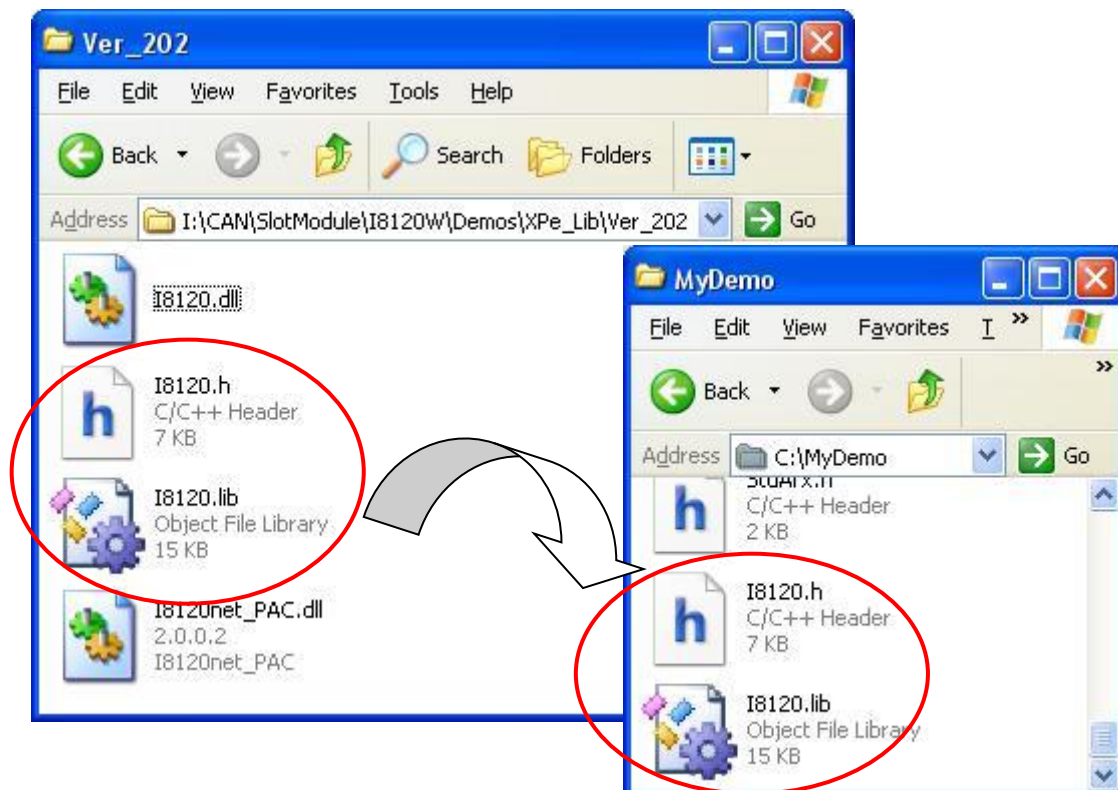
Step6: Select Dialog based for this demonstration, then click button Finish to build an application profile.



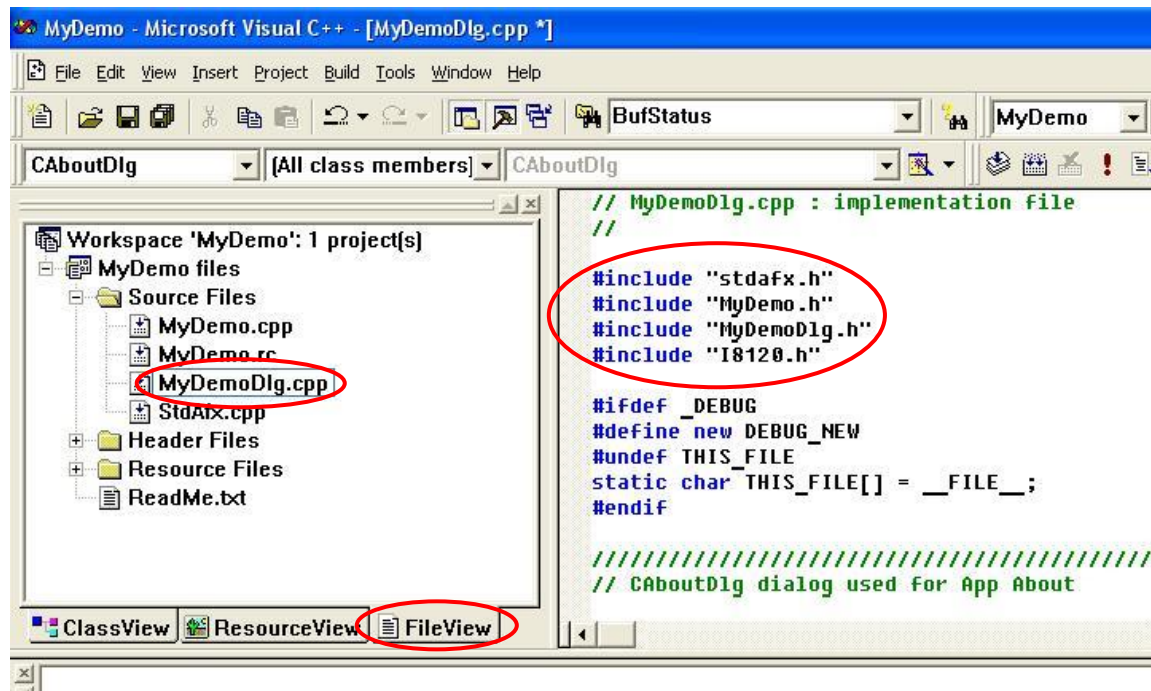
Step7: The dialog is popped up to describe the detail about the built application.  
Click button OK to continue.



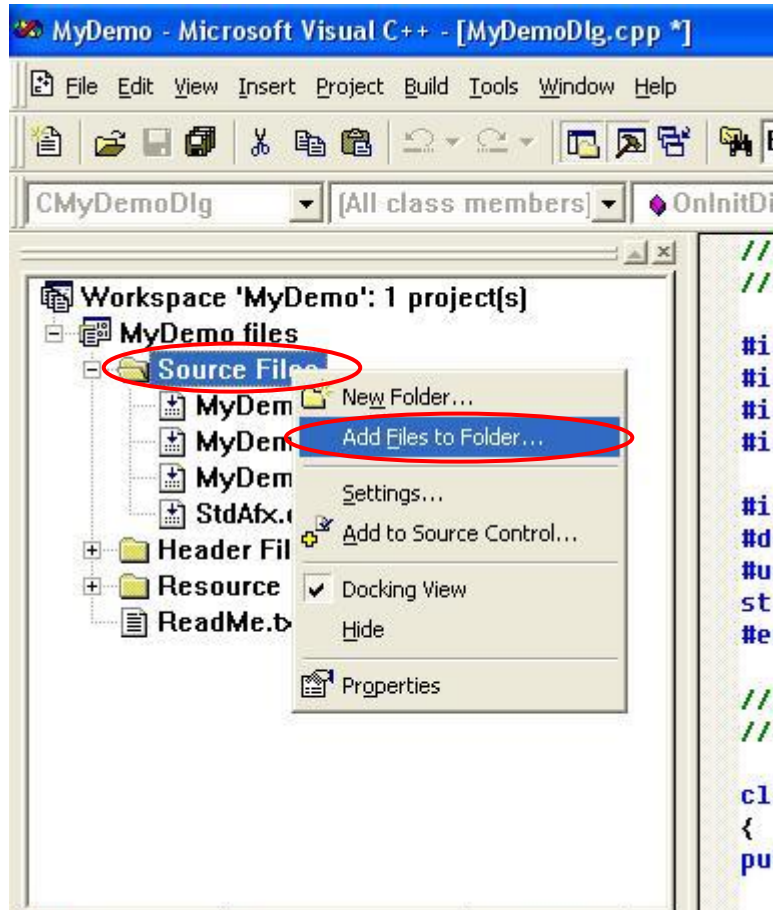
Step8: Copy the I8120.h and I8120.lib from CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\XPe\_Lib\Ver\_202 of the CD to "C:\MyDemo\MyDemo\MyDemo".



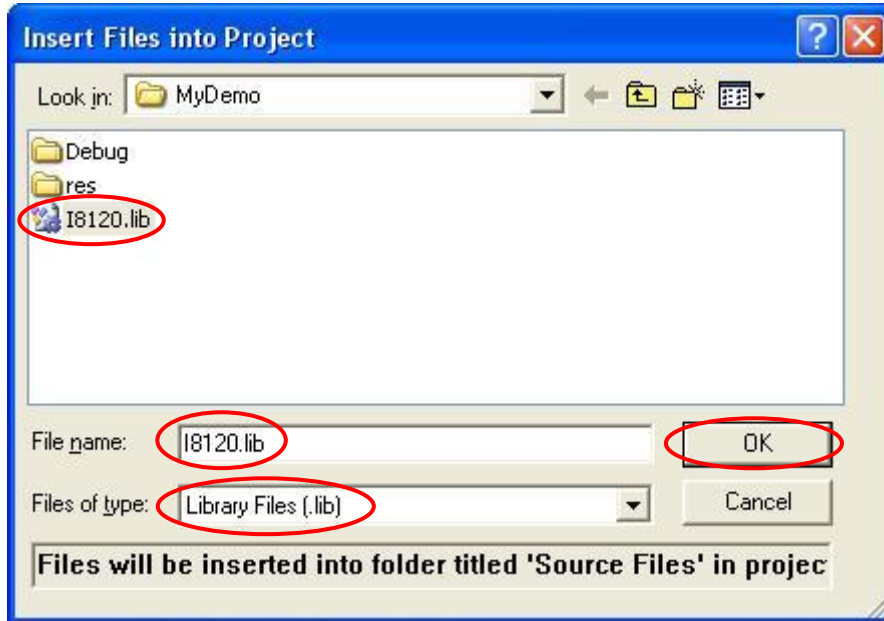
Step9: Include the I8120.h in your application. If necessary, include XPACSDK.h into your application.



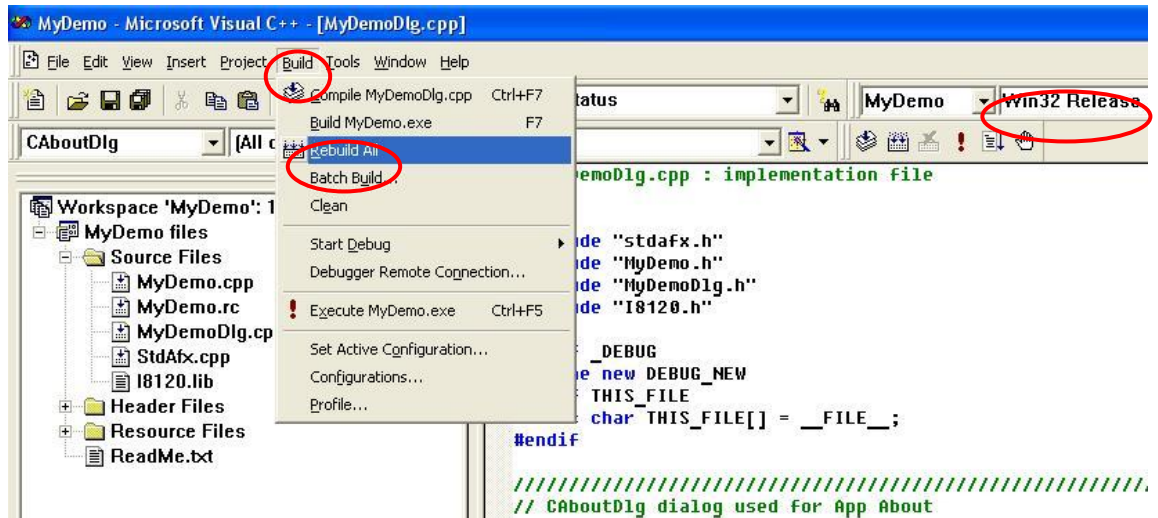
Step10: Right click on the "Source Files", select "Add File to Folder" to add library into the project.



Step11: Select the “Files of type” to be “Library File (.lib)”. Point the file I8120.lib, and click button OK to add the I8120.lib into the project.



Step12: After finishing the application program, select the “Active Configuration” to “Win32 Release”. Then, click “Build/Rebuild All” to compile the project.



Step13: Use ftp method to copy the MyDemo.exe, I8120.dll into the folder of your XP-8000 XP Embedded. You can find the MyDemo.exe in the path “C:\MyDemo\Release”, and find the I8120.dll in “CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\XPe\_Lib\Ver\_202” in CD. Afterwards, run the MyDemo.exe on the XP-8000 XP Embedded. If you want to know the details about how to use XP-8000 XP Embedded, please refer to the following website:

<http://ftp.icpdas.com/pub/cd/xp-8000/document/>



### 3.4 Introduction of I8120W\_Utility Tool

I8120W\_Utility is designed for I-8120W / I-9120 on PAC series MCU. It provides some useful functions when users want to update default firmware or download the user-defined firmware. The following section shows you how to use it on your main control unit.

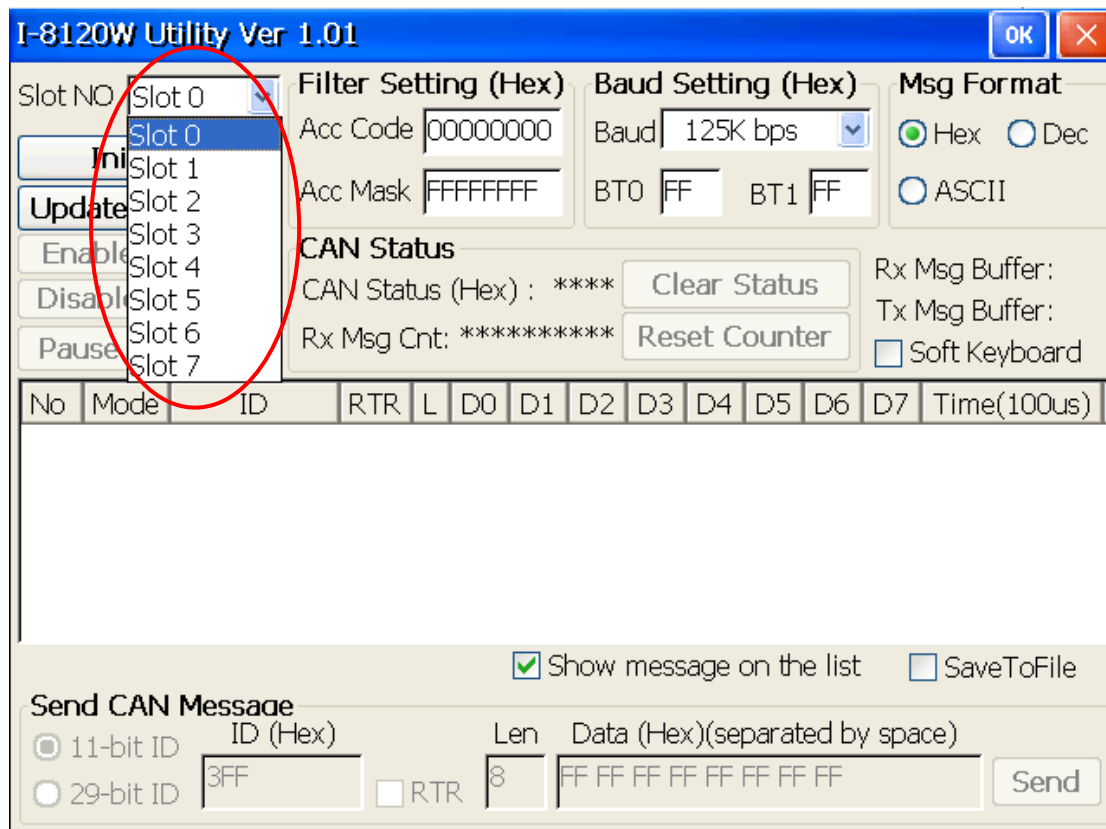
#### I8120W Utility for ViewPAC/WinPAC with Windows CE 5.0:

Beside the function of download firmware, I8120W\_Utility also provides the functions to monitor/access the CAN messages. When you want to use it, you need to put the I8120.dll and the I8120W\_Utility in the same folder. Users can find them in the following path of the Field Bus CD.

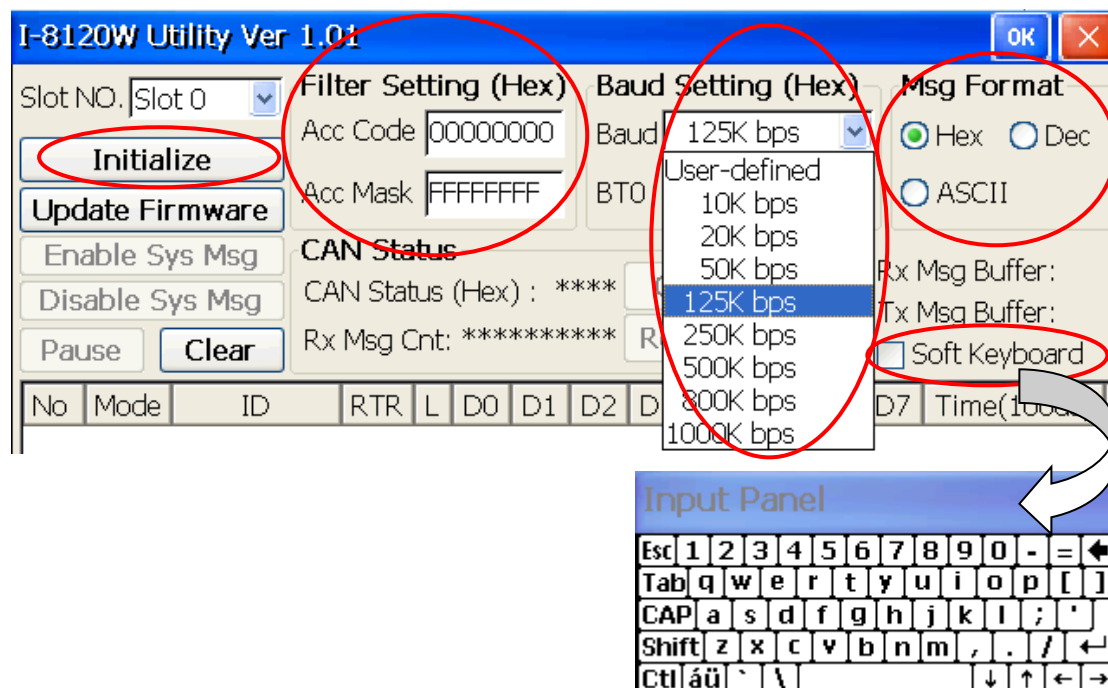
**CAN\SlotModule\I8120WTools\WinCE5**

#### **CAN Network Access:**

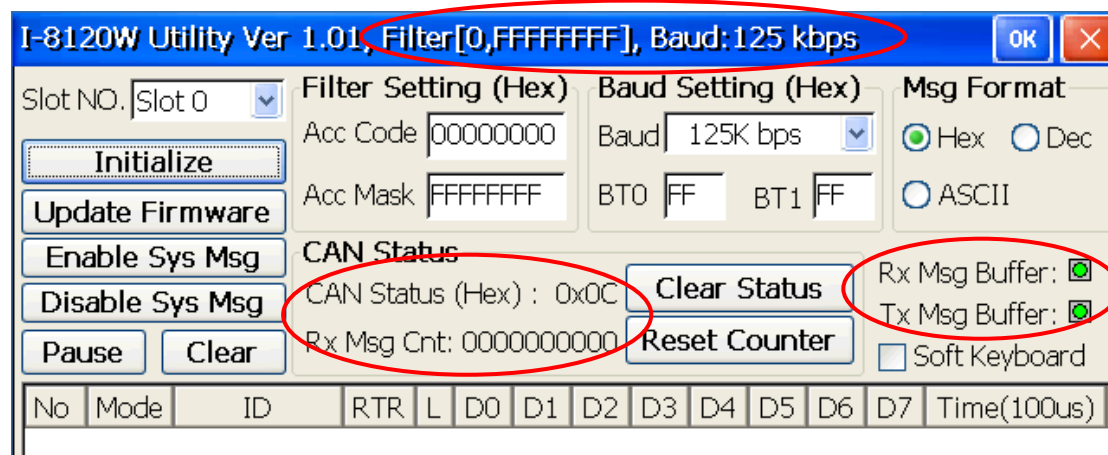
When the utility boots up, users can choose the proper No. of the slot which has plugged the I-8120W / I-9120.



If users want to analysis the CAN network, please set the proper parameters of message filter, baud, and message format, then click the Initialize button. If users don't have keyboard, check "Soft Keyboard" checkbox to call the software keyboard. For the detail about how to use message filter and user-defined baud, please refer to the description of I8120\_Config function. Afterwards, the utility will be shown as follows.



After finishing the configuration, users can see the CAN status is 0x0C if CAN controller works normally. The Rx and Tx message buffers status also shows green light. If you get the red lights, it means the message buffers are overflow. When I8120W\_Utility receive any CAN message, the value of "Rx Msg Cnt" will be increased.



When the messages are received, they will be shown on the list. Users can also use “Send” button to send a CAN message. Furthermore, users can use “SaveToFile” checkbox to save the data into a .txt file. When users enable the checkbox, the following received messages will be saved.

The screenshot shows the I-8120W Utility software interface. The title bar indicates the filter is set to [0,FFFFFFF] and the baud rate is 125 kbps. The interface includes several control panels:

- Filter Setting (Hex):** Acc Code [00000000], Acc Mask [FFFFFFF].
- Baud Setting (Hex):** Baud [125K bps], BT0 [FF], BT1 [FF].
- Msg Format:** Radio buttons for Hex (selected), Dec, and ASCII.
- CAN Status:** CAN Status (Hex) : 0x0C, Rx Msg Cnt: 0000000004 (circled in red), and buttons for Clear Status and Reset Counter.
- Buttons:** Initialize, Update Firmware, Enable Sys Msg, Disable Sys Msg, Pause, and Clear.
- Message List:** A table with columns: No, Mode, ID, RTR, L, D0, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, Time(100us). The first four rows are highlighted with a red border.
- SaveToFile:** A checkbox labeled "SaveToFile" (circled in red) is located below the message list.
- Send CAN Message:** A section with radio buttons for 11-bit ID (selected) and 29-bit ID, a text field for ID (Hex) [3FF], a checkbox for RTR, a text field for Len [8], and a text field for Data (Hex) [FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF].

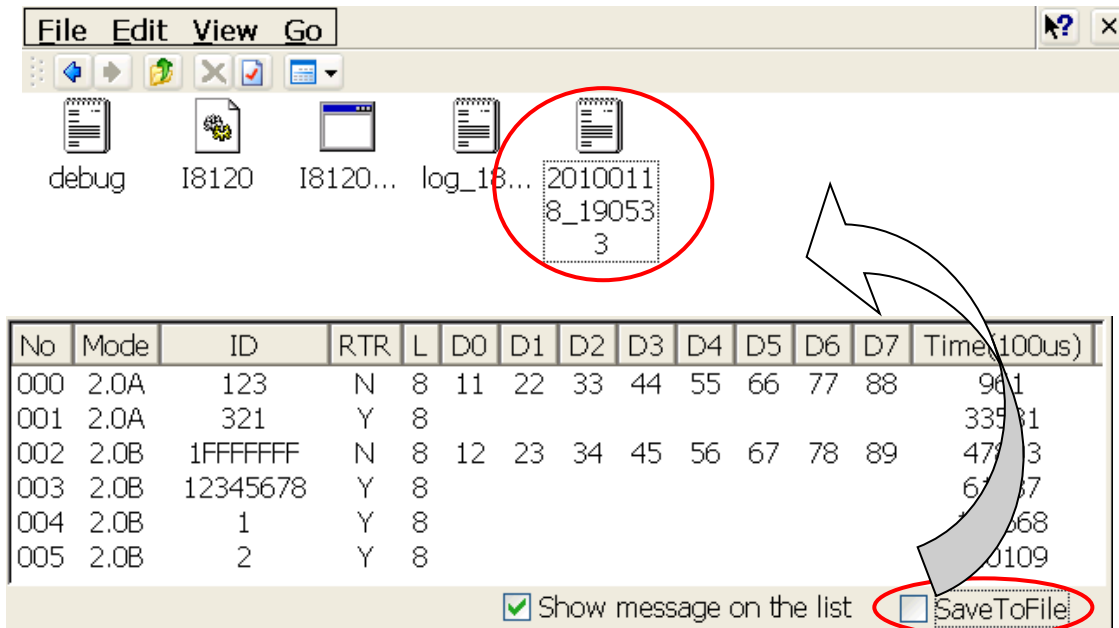
No	Mode	ID	RTR	L	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	Time(100us)
000	2.0A	123	N	8	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	16321136
001	2.0A	321	Y	8									17073172
002	2.0B	1FFFFFFF	N	8	12	23	34	45	56	67	78	89	17111064
003	2.0B	12345678	Y	8									17121959

When the “SaveToFile” checkbox is enabled and assume that there are more two messages received by I8120W\_Utility, these two messages will be saved into the .txt file.

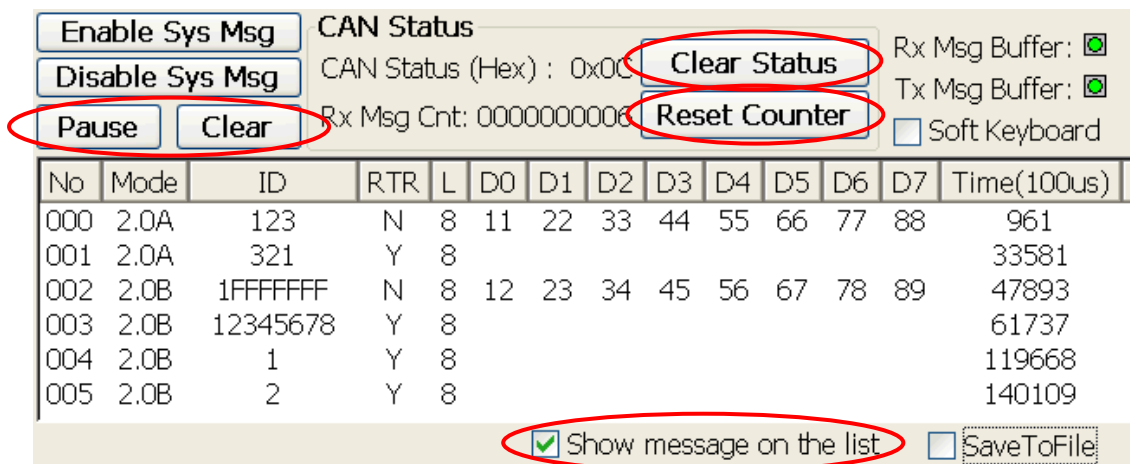
This screenshot shows the same software interface as the previous one, but with the "SaveToFile" checkbox (circled in red) now checked. The message list has been updated with two new entries, which are also highlighted with a red border:

No	Mode	ID	RTR	L	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	Time(100us)
000	2.0A	123	N	8	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	961
001	2.0A	321	Y	8									33581
002	2.0B	1FFFFFFF	N	8	12	23	34	45	56	67	78	89	47893
003	2.0B	12345678	Y	8									61737
004	2.0B	1	Y	8									119668
005	2.0B	2	Y	8									140109

If users want to stop the data logger, disable the “SaveToFile” checkbox. At the same time, the logger file will be shown on the same path of the I8120W\_Utilit



If the CAN network has some problem or the messages buffers are overflow, users can click “Clear Status” button to recover the CAN status, Rx Msg Buffer, and Tx Msg Buffer. The “Reset Counter” is used to clear the “Rx Msg Cnt”. If users click “Pause” button, I8120W\_Utilitiy will stop to receive the CAN messages. Click “Clear” button can clear the receiving list. All the positions of these buttons are shown as the screen shot on the next page. I8120W\_Utility can show more than 20 frames per second without data lose. Users can disable the “Show messages on the list” checkbox and enable “SaveToFile”. The receiving speed can be up to 200 frames per second.

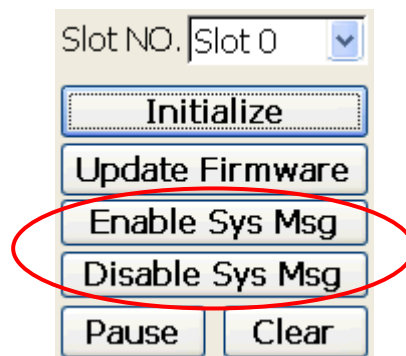


Sometimes, when users initialize the I-8120W / I-9120, the system information may be shown to debug tool description in section 3.7. Users can use button “Enable Sys Msg”/“Disable Sys Msg” to enable/disable the system information.

```

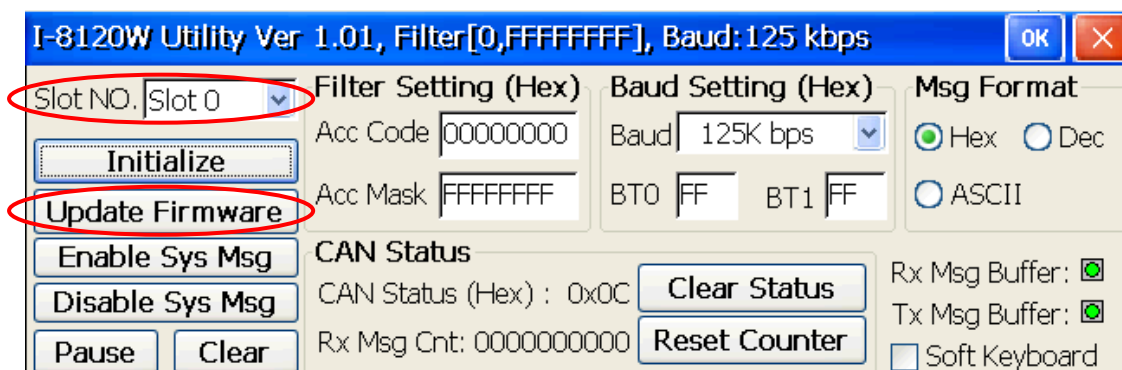
7188XW 1.34 [COM4:115200,N,8,1],FC=0,CTS=0, DIR=D:\TestArea\7188xw

7188x for WIN32 version 1.34 (2007/07/05)[By ICPDAS. Tim Tsai.]
[Begin Key Thread...]
Current set: Use COM4 115200,N,8,1
AutoRun:cmis106.exe
Autodownload files: cmis103.exe
Current work directory="D:\TestArea\7188xw"
original baudrate = 115200?
now baudrate = 115200!
Slot module firmware library version 1.03 .
Wait for host command to run firmware
Slot module firmware library version 1.03 .
Wait for host command to run firmware
Firmware version 1.07 .
  
```



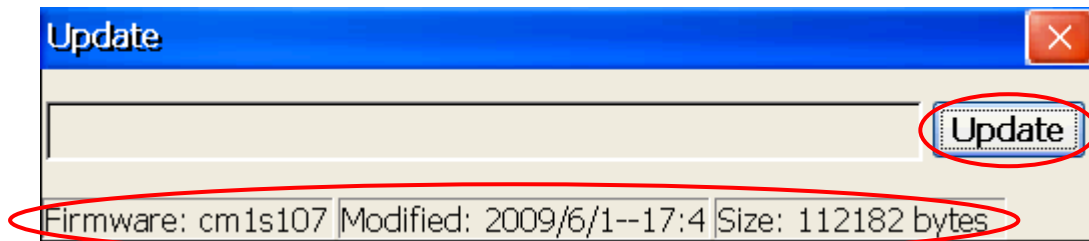
**Program download:**

If users want to update the firmware of I-8120W / I-9120 or download the user-defined firmware into I-8120W / I-9120, the following steps may be a good reference. First, choose the proper No. of the slot which has plugged the I-8120W / I-9120. Then click the “Update Firmware” button.

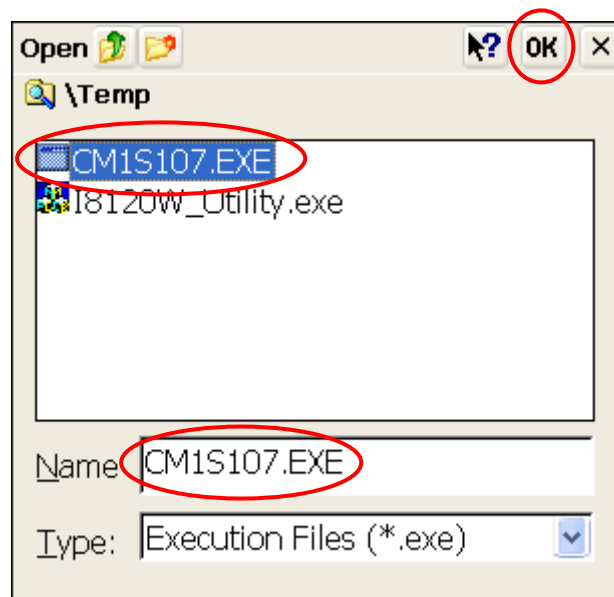


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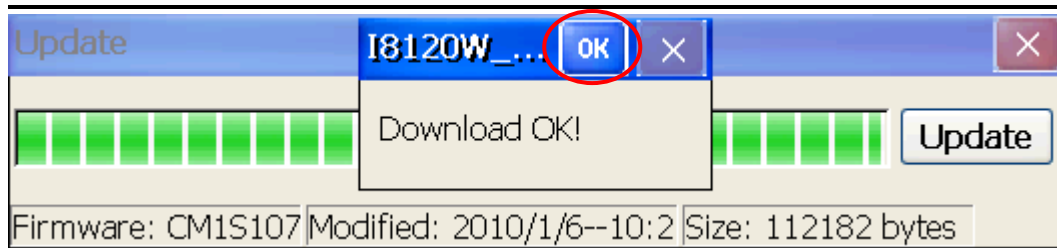
The download dialog will be pop up. Users can see the firmware name, modified date, and file size of the firmware stored in the I-8120W / I-9120. Then click “Update” button to continue.



In the browsers, select the file which you want to download. Then click “OK” button to go on the download procedure. Take a note that when users click “OK” button, the download procedure will be started. The original firmware stored in the I-8120W / I-9120 will be killed.



When the procedure is finished, users can see the firmware information of new firmware. Click “OK” button to close the download dialog. Afterwards, the new firmware will be run automatically.



### **3.5 Basic concept of User-defined Firmware Programming**

If users just apply default firmware for their application, this section can be ignored. This section describes about how to build a user-defined firmware. A CAN application can be implemented corresponding to the good cooperation between the application program on PAC series MCU and the user-defined firmware. Generally speaking, the user-defined firmware processes the part of CAN communication protocol and some algorithms of input and output immediately. The application program of PAC series MCU gets the processed data from user-defined firmware and shows them on the HMI interface, or gives a command to user-defined firmware to do some specified process. The relationship between applications program of PAC series MCU and the user-defined firmware is shown as the figure 3.7 on the next page.

The Figure 3.8 and 3.9 shows the basic flowchart of developing the user-defined firmware and corresponding applications program of PAC series MCU. To develop the user-defined firmware, users can create a TC/TC++/BC/BC++ project, and include several .c file and 186COMM.lib. Put the 4 callback functions in one of these .c file. Program the codes into these 4 callback functions. If necessary, build your functions and global variables. Then, compile this project, and you can get your user-defined firmware. Download it by using utility tool and test it. Afterwards, according to the functions of user-defined firmware, design your applications program of PAC series MCU. We provide some communication functions in the firmware library, 186COMM.lib. By using these functions, users can communicate application programs of PAC series MCU with user-defined firmware via DPRAM. Besides, firmware library also supports most functions of hardware on I-8120W / I-9120, such as DPRAM accessing, EEPROM accessing, RTC access, timer function... and so forth. In the application programs of PAC series MCU, the communication functions are also given by I8120.dll or I8120net\_PAC.dll. Moreover, it also provides some useful functions, such as cyclic transmission engine, hardware reset function, SJA1000 configuration functions, DPRAM accessing... and etc.

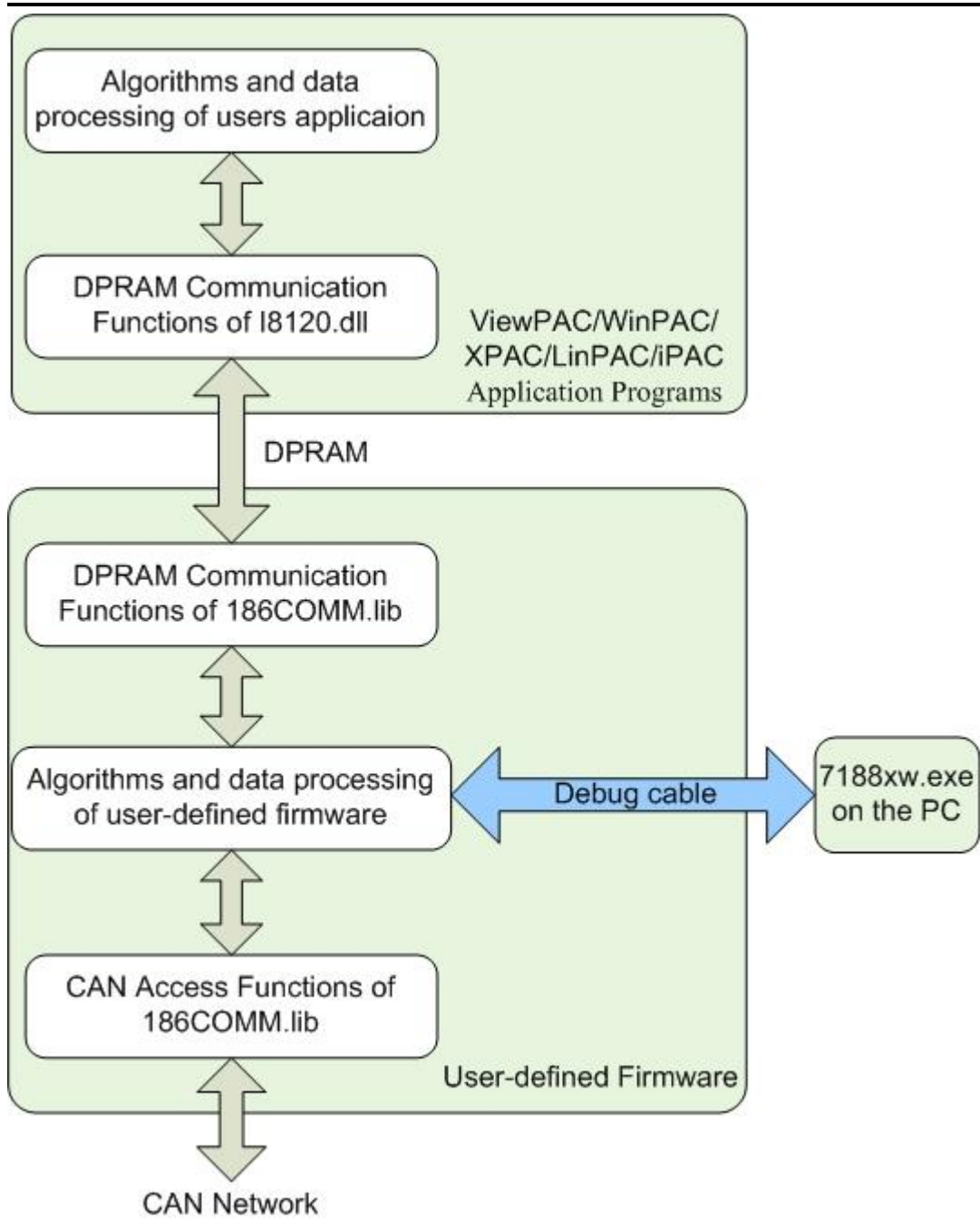


Figure 3.7 Relationship Between Applications & User-defined Firmware



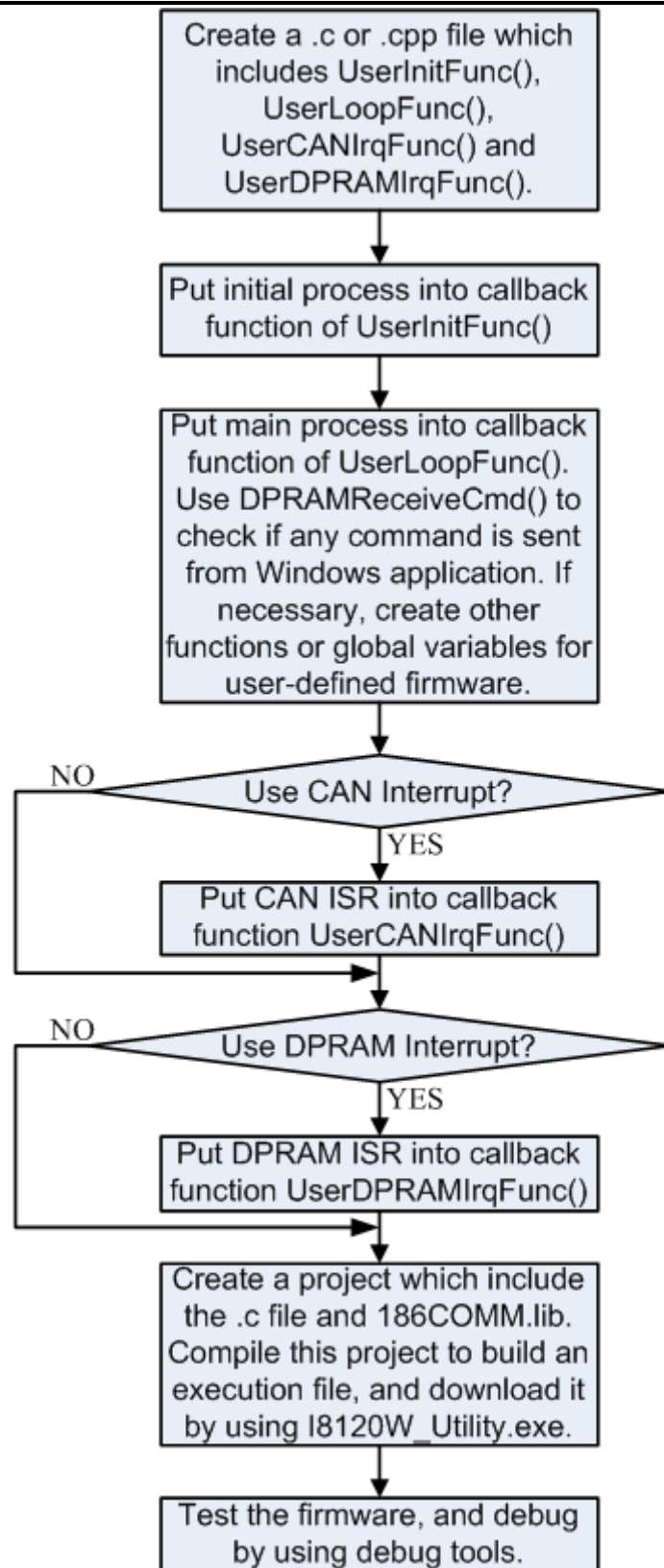


Figure 3.8 Development Procedure of User-defied Firmware

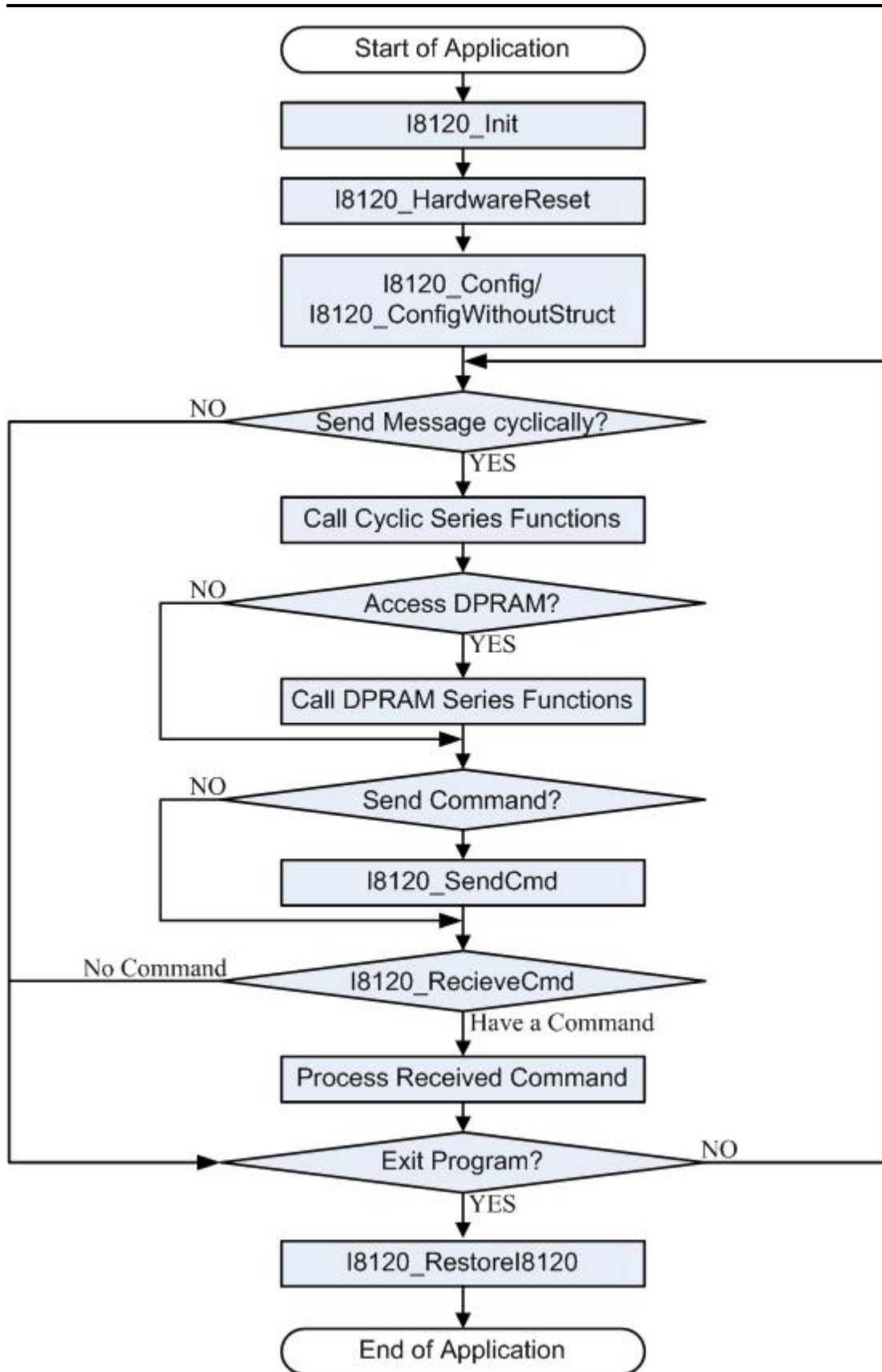


Figure 3.9 Procedure of Applications for User-defined Firmware

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## Briefs of the demo programs:

The following list shows all of the demos for user-defined firmware. These demos show two things: The one is how to program the firmware of I-8120W / I-9120 by using firmware library. Another is how to build a corresponding application on PAC series MCU by using the I-8120W / I-9120 APIs. When users use the demos of user-defined firmware, the firmware of I-8120W / I-9120 in these demo folders are needed to download into the I-8120W / I-9120 firstly. Each demo folder has its own firmware of I-8120W / I-9120. This firmware is written according to the application program in the same demo folder. After finishing the firmware download, users can use the demo of PAC series MCU to communicate the firmware just download before.

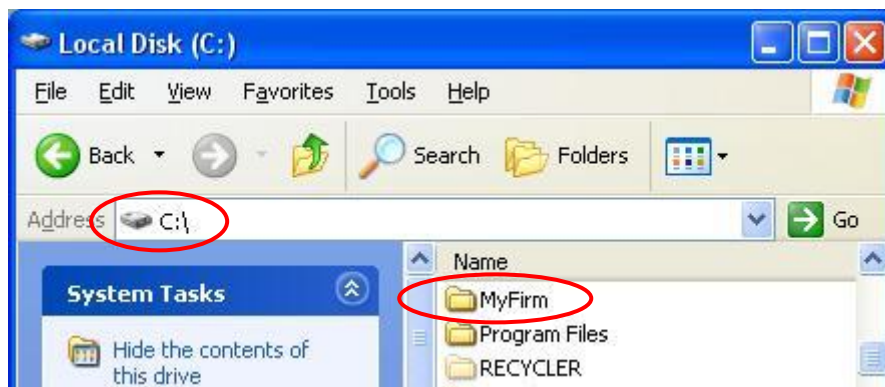
--\Demos	→ I-8120W / I-9120 demo programs
--\For_User_Defined_Firmware	→ Folder for user-defined firmware
--\Firm_Lib	→ Firmware library of I-8120W / I-9120
--\RxMsg	→ Demo for getting CAN messages
--\I8120W	→ User-defined firmware for I-8120W / I-9120
--\WinCE5	→ Corresponding application for PAC with CE5 OS
--\TxMsg	→ Demo for sending CAN messages
--\I8120W	→ User-defined firmware for I-8120W / I-9120
--\WinCE5	→ Corresponding application for PAC with CE5 OS
--\CANOpen	→ Demo for a basic CANOpen application
--\I8120W	→ User-defined firmware for I-8120W / I-9120
--\WinCE5	→ Corresponding application for PAC with CE5 OS
--\DevNet	→ Demo for a basic Device application
--\I8120W	→ User-defined firmware for I-8120W / I-9120
--\WinCE5	→ Corresponding application for PAC with CE5 OS
--\HostWDT	→ Demo of watchdog between Host and I-8120W / I-9120
--\I8120W	I-9120
--\WinCE5	→ User-defined firmware for I-8120W / I-9120
	→ Corresponding application for PAC with CE5 OS

---

### 3.6 User-defined Firmware Programming

Here, it is considered that how to build an execution file with 186COMM.lib by using TC++1.01 compiler. It may be a good model for development a user-defined firmware. Before starting the step-by-step procedure, users need to install TC/TC++/BC/BC++ 16-bit compiler. Here, the TC++ 1.01 is used in the demonstration in the following steps.

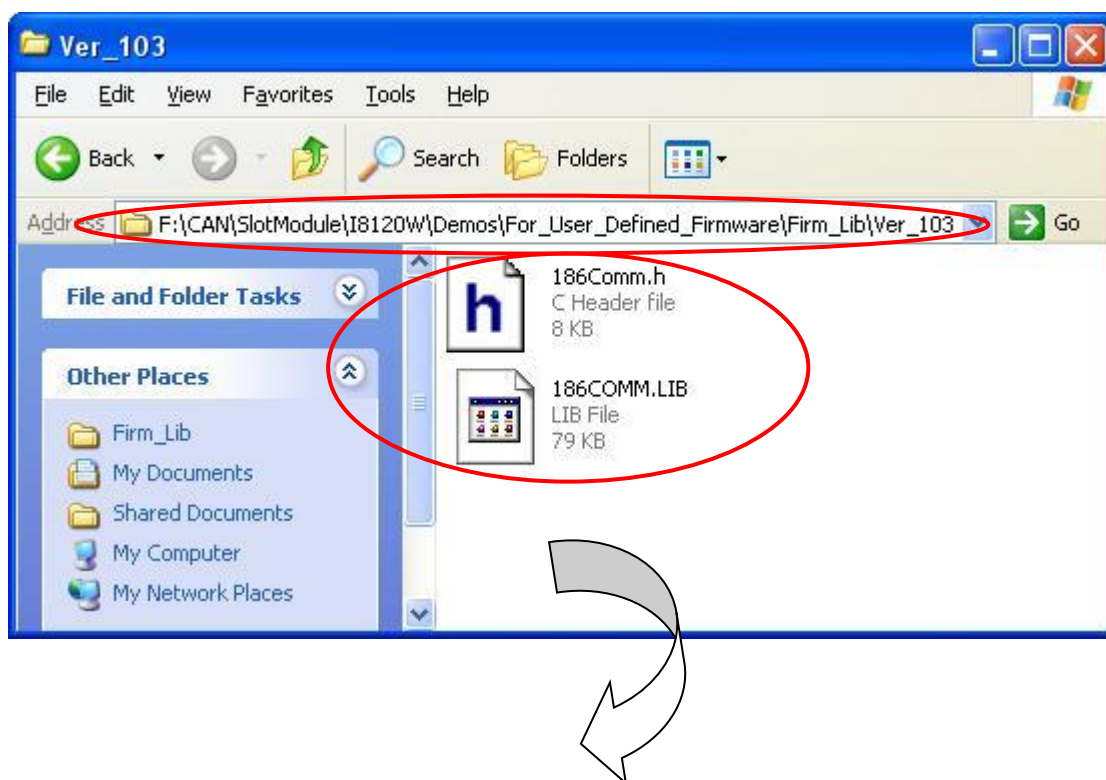
Step1: Create a folder named “MyFirm” in the C disk.



Step2: In the folder MyFirm, create a .c file and name it as “MyFirm.c”. Design the MyFirm.c file as follows. The 4 callback functions must be used in user-defined function.

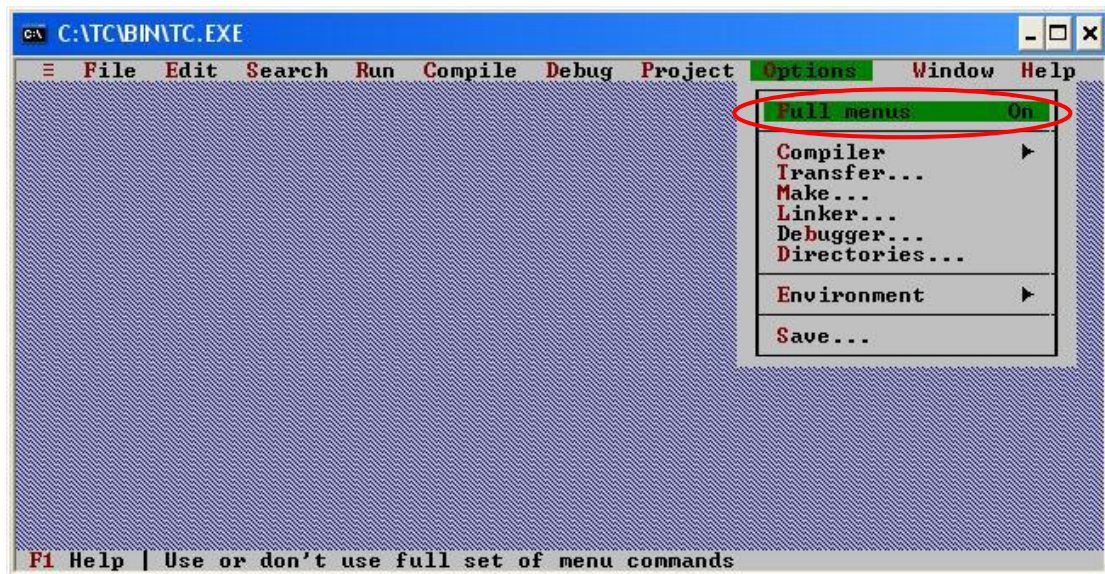
```
MyFirm.c - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
#include "186comm.h"
unsigned long LoopCnt,KiloLoopCnt; //global variable
void UserDPRAMIrqFunc(unsigned char INTT) //must be cal
{
//do nothing
}
void UserCANIrqFunc(unsigned char INTT) //must be called
{
//do nothing
}
void UserInitFunc(void) //must be called
{
Print("MyFirmware is running...\r\n");
DebugPrint("MyFirmware is running...\r\n");
}
void UserLoopFunc(void) //must be called
{
if (++LoopCnt==1000UL){
KiloLoopCnt++;
Print("Loop is running %lu k times!\r\n",KiloLoopCnt);
DebugPrint("Loop is running %lu k times!\r\n",KiloLoopCnt);
LoopCnt=0;
}
}
}
```

Step3: Copy 186COMM.lib file and 186COMM.h file into MyFirm folder. Users can find them with version 1.03 in the path CAN\SlotModule\I8120W\Demos\For\_User\_Defined\_Firmware\Firm\_Lib\ver\_103 in “Field Bus” CD.

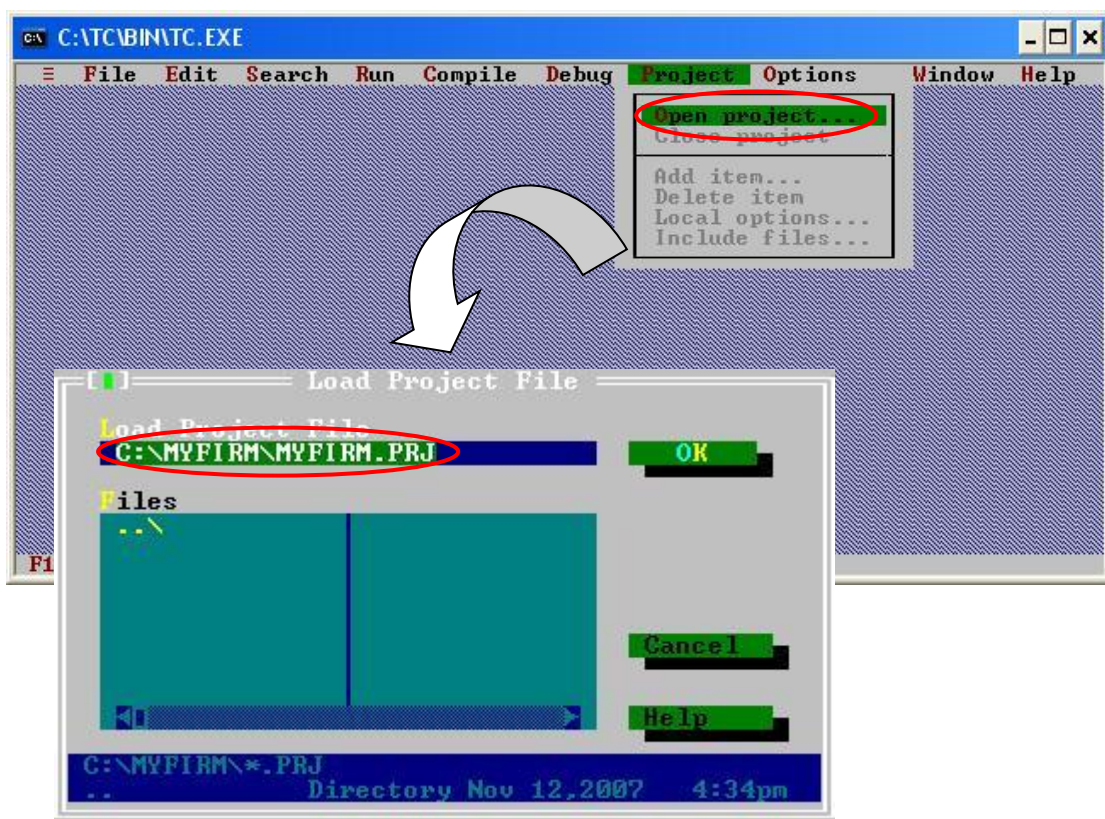




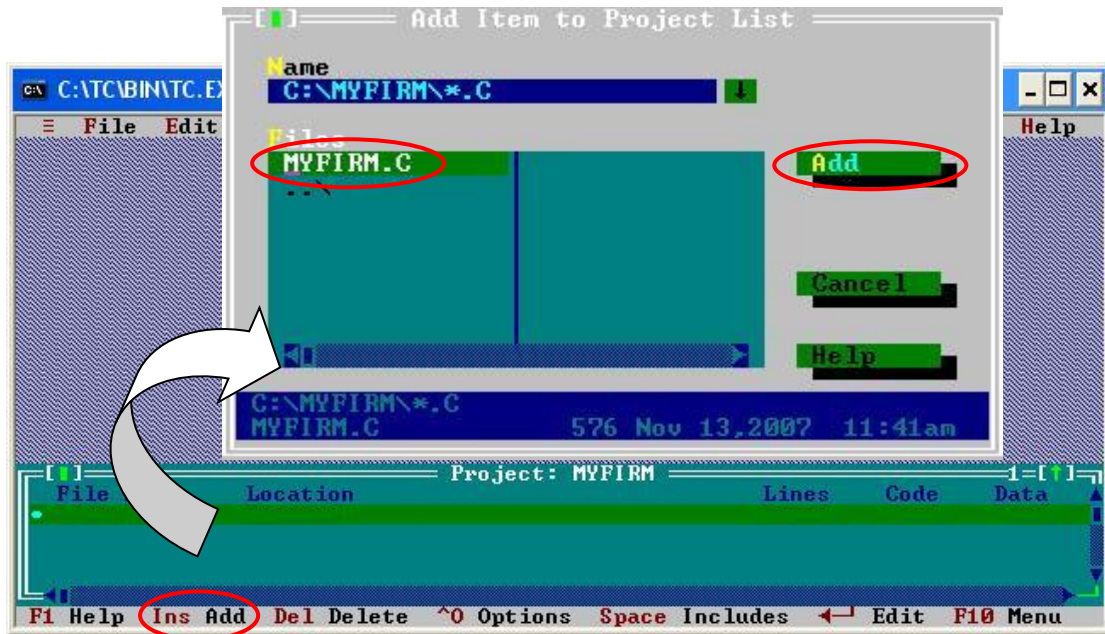
Step4: Run the TC++1.01 development environment. Click the “Options\Full menus” to expand the all functions list in the menu.



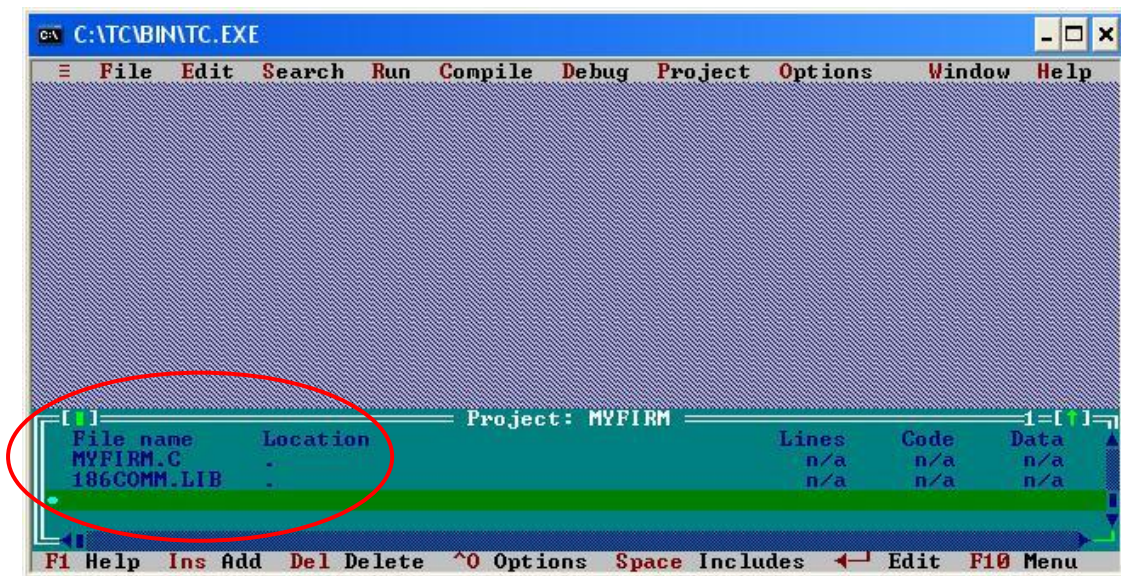
Step5: Click the “Project\Open project...” to create a new project. Input the project name “MyFirm.PRJ”, and click OK button to continue.



Step6: Click “Add” function on the bottom of TC++1.01 screen. Search all .c file by setting c:\MyFirm\\*.c in the Name field of popup window. Then, use the “Add” button to add the MyFirm’ .c file in to MyFirm project. Then, change the search command from “c:\MyFirm\\*.c” to “c:\MyFirm\\*.lib” in the Name field. Add the library files 186COMM.lib into MyFirm project by the same way.

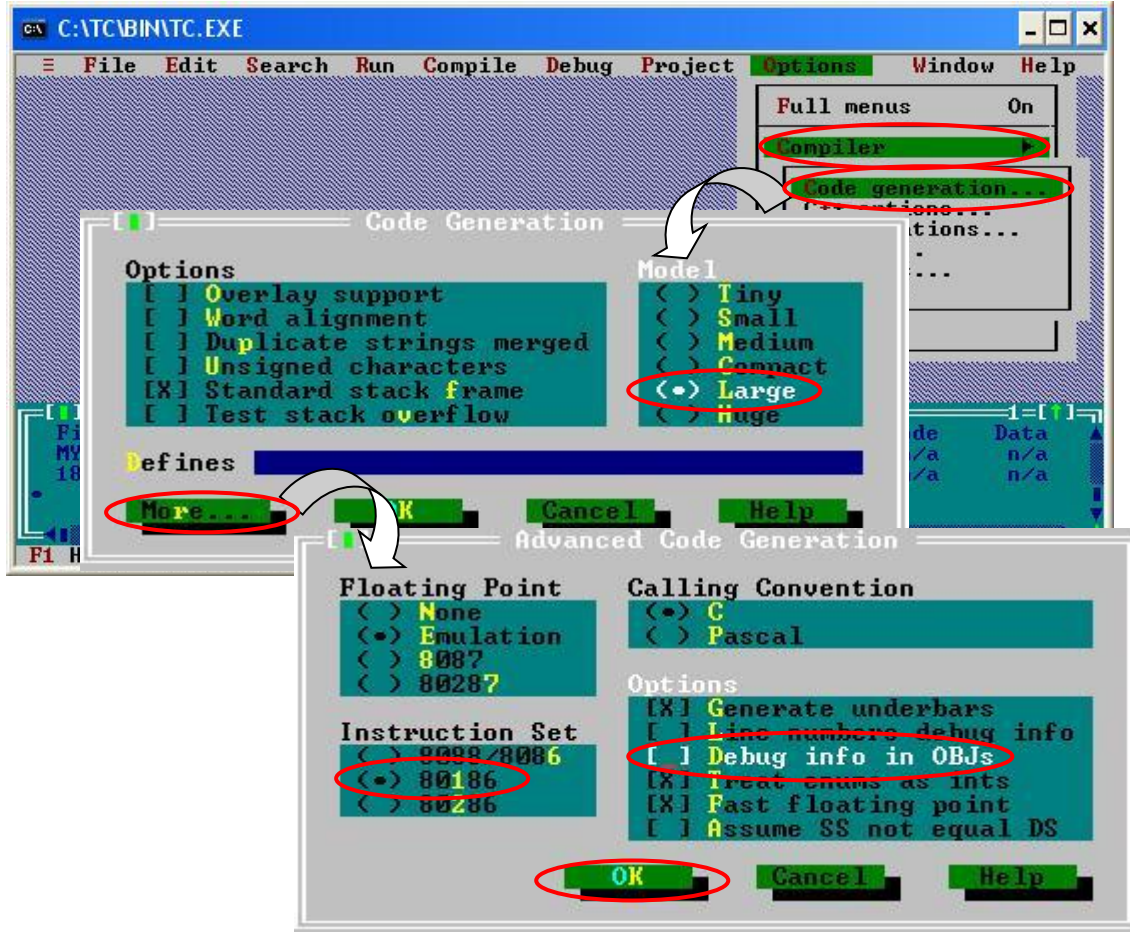


Step7: After finishing the Step6, the TC++1.01 window will look like as follows.

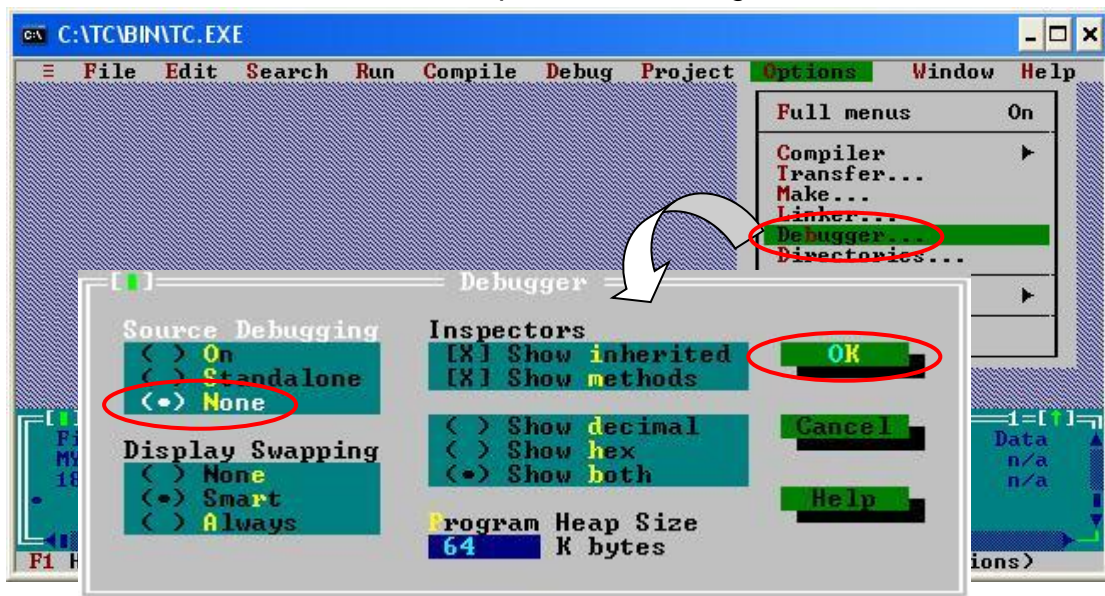




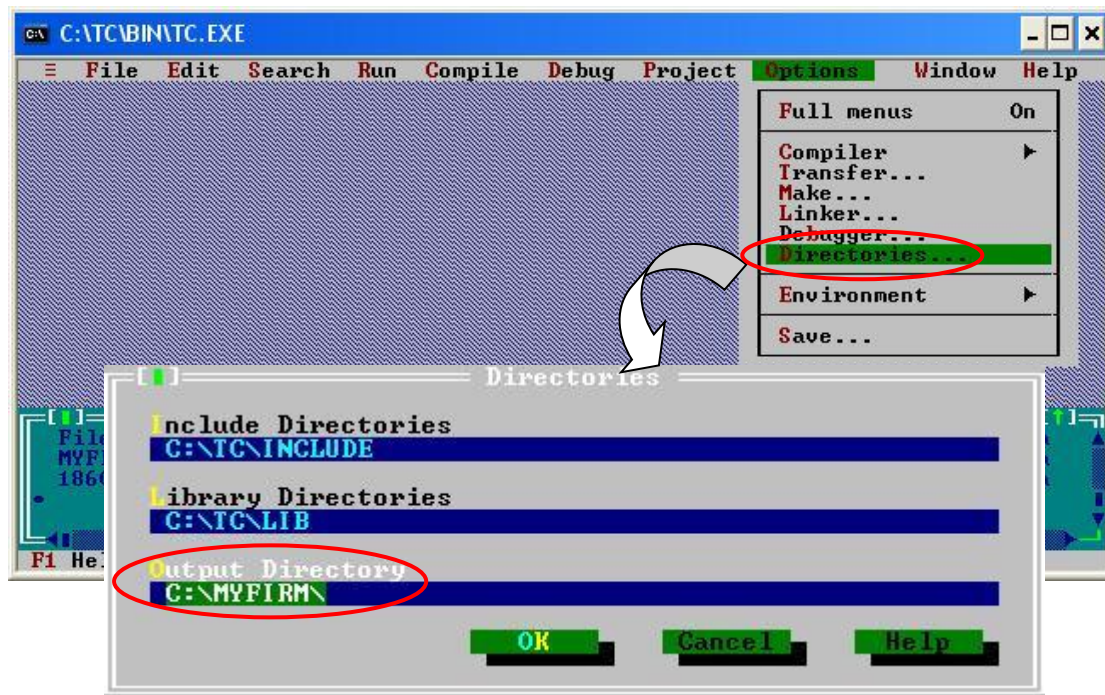
Step8: Click the “Options/Compiler/Code generation...” to set the compiler model to the large mode. Afterwards, click “More...” to set the “Floating point” and “Instruction Set” parameters, the Emulation and 80186 item will be used respectively. Then, click OK to save the configuration.



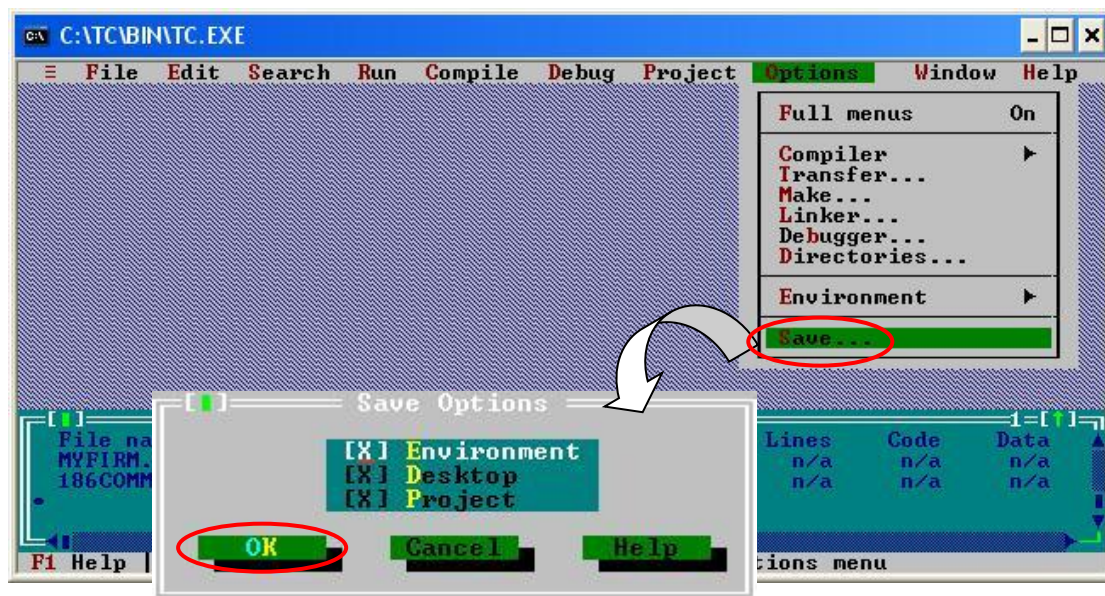
Step9: Click the “Option/Debugger...” to set the “Source Debugging” parameter. Here, select “None” for this parameter setting.



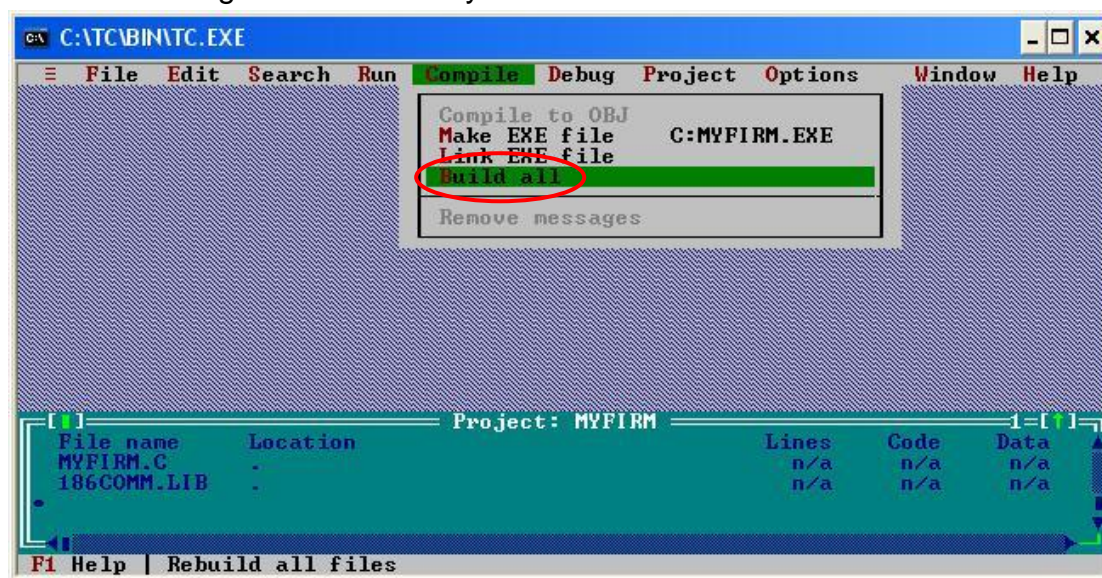
Step10: Click the “Option/Directories...” to set the “Output Directory” parameter.  
Here, set the “C:\MyFirm” for the “Output Directory” parameter.



Step11: After finishing the parameters setting, click the “Options/save” to save this project.



Step12: After finishing the parameters setting, click the “Compile/build all” to produce the execution file. Users can find the execution file in the MyFirm folder. Its name is MyDemo.exe. The warning messages may occur during the compiling procedure because the INTT parameters of UserCANIrqFunc() and UserDPRAMIrqFunc() are not used. These warning will not have any affection to user-defined firmware.



Step15: Use ftp to copy the MyFirm.exe built before to the PAC series MCU. For iPAC, you need use the COM1 of iPAC and 7188xw.exe to download it.

Step16: Use I8120W\_UTILITY to download user-defined firmware to the I-8120W / I-9120. Users can refer to section 3.4 for more details.

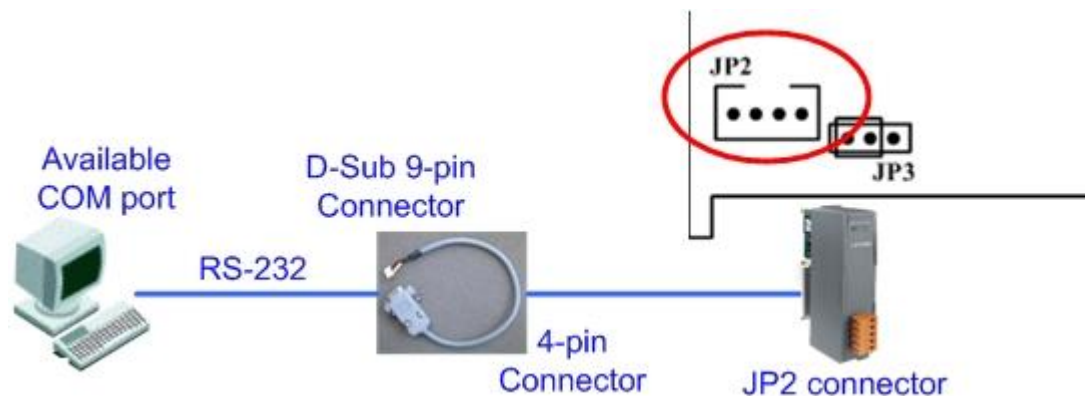
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### 3.7 Debug Tools for User-defined Firmware Programming

If users just apply default firmware for their application, this section can be ignored. This section introduces the debug methods when users design their firmware. Basically, when users develop the user-defined firmware, the debug message can be put into the code section of user-defined firmware which may have bugs inside. Then, compile user-defined firmware, and download it into I-8120W / I-9120. Owing to check the debug message, the bugs could be found. The following paragraph show how to use 7188xw.exe assisted with debug cable to debug users' firmware.

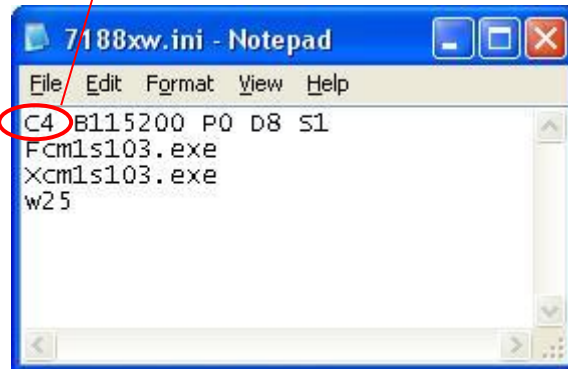
The firmware library provides two functions for applying. The function GetKbhit() allows users to received a character in firmware. This character is produced when users key something on 7188xw.exe. Then, users can use this feature to trigger some specified event for debugging. The function Print() allows users to send debug messages to 7188xw.exe. Afterwards, these debug messages will be put on the screen of 7188xw.exe.

Before debugging your firmware, you need to prepare an debug cable. Plug the debug cable to the JP2 of I-8120W / I-9120 described in section 2.2. Connect an available PC COM port with the D-Sub 9-pin connector of debug cable. The architecture is shown as following figure.

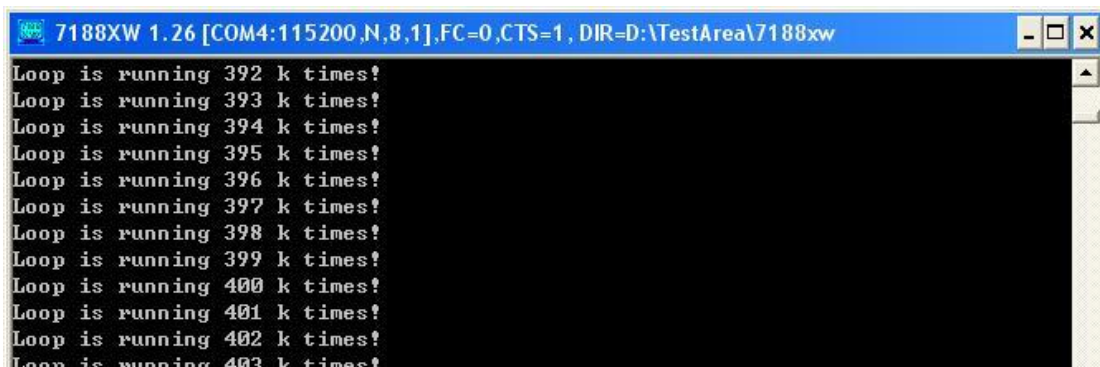


Then, use Notepad.exe to modify the 7188xw.ini to set the number of specified PC COM port which is connecting with debug cable. The configuration screen is displayed as following figure. Finally, put this 7188xw.ini and 7188xw.exe in the same folder and execute the 7188xw.exe. Users can find 7188xw.ini and 7188xw.exe in the “Field Bus” CD. The path is CAN\SlotModule\I-8120W / I-9120\Tools\PC\.

C4 means PC COM4. If users use PC COM1, modify it to C1.



Then, any keyboard input to 7188xw.exe on the PC will be caught by user-defined firmware via GetKbhit() function. The debug messages sent by Print() function in firmware will also be displayed on the screen of 7188xw.exe.



## 4 APIs for Windows Application

In this chapter, the APIs for both default firmware and user-defined firmware are described. The content includes the APIs introductions, error code description and the simple method of troubleshooting. It is helpful to development users' application. The section 4.1 shows the list and information of all APIs supported by I-8120W / I-9120. The section 4.2 shows the explication of the return codes of the API functions. It can help users to shoot their troubles when building an application.

### 4.1 API Definitions and Descriptions

All the functions provided by I-8120W / I-9120 are listed in the following table and the details for each function will be presented in the following sub-section.

Function definition	Note
WORD I8120_GetDllVersion(void)	○△
int I8120_AdujstDateTime(BYTE SlotNo)	○△
int I8120_Reset(BYTE SlotNo)	○△
int I8120_Init(BYTE SlotNo)	○△
int I8120_HardwareReset(BYTE SlotNo)	○△
int I8120_Check186Mode(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *Mode)	○△
int I8120_Status(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *bStatus)	○△
int I8120_AddCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Mode, DWORD MsgID, BYTE RTR, BYTE DataLen, BYTE *Data, DWORD TimePeriod, DWORD TransmitTimes, BYTE *Handle)	○△
int I8120_DeleteCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle)	○△
int I8120_EnableCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle)	○△
int I8120_DisableCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle)	○△
Int I8120_CheckCyclicTxRestMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle, DWORD *RestCount)	○△
int I8120_OutputByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD wOffset, BYTE bValue)	○△
int I8120_InputByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD wOffset, BYTE *GetData)	○△
int I8120_IsTxTimeout(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *Status)	○△

Function definition	Note
int I8120_SetSystemMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Mode)	○△
int I8120_EnableSJA1000(BYTE SlotNo)	○△
int I8120_DisableSJA1000(BYTE SlotNo)	○△
int I8120_RestoreI8120(BYTE SlotNo)	○△
int I8120_ClearSoftBuffer(BYTE SlotNo)	○
int I8120_ClearBufferStatus(BYTE SlotNo)	○
int I8120_ClearTxSoftBuffer(BYTE SlotNo)	○
int I8120_ClearRxSoftBuffer(BYTE SlotNo)	○
int I8120_ClearDataOverrun(BYTE SlotNo)	○
int I8120_Config(BYTE SlotNo, ConfigStruct *CanConfig)	○
int I8120_ConfigWithoutStruct(BYTE SlotNo, DWORD AccCode, DWORD AccMask, BYTE BaudRate, BYTE BT0, BYTE BT1)	○
int I8120_RxMsgCount(BYTE SlotNo, WORD *RxMsgCnt)	○
int I8120_ReceiveMsg(BYTE SlotNo, PacketStruct *CanPacket)	○
int I8120_ReceiveWithoutStruct(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *Mode, DWORD *MsgID, BYTE *RTR, BYTE *DataLen, BYTE *Data, DWORD *UpperTime, DWORD *LowerTime)	○
int I8120_SendMsg(BYTE SlotNo, PacketStruct *CanPacket)	○
int I8120_SendWithoutStruct(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Mode, DWORD MsgID, BYTE RTR, BYTE DataLen, BYTE *Data)	○
int I8120_SJA1000Config(BYTE SlotNo, DWORD AccCode, DWORD AccMask, BYTE BaudRate, BYTE BT0, BYTE BT1)	△
int I8120_DPRAMInttToI8120(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Data)	△
int I8120_DPRAMWriteByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, BYTE Data)	△
int I8120_DPRAMWriteWord(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, WORD Data)	△
int I8120_DPRAMWriteDword(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, DWORD Data)	△
int I8120_DPRAMWriteMultiByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, BYTE *Data, WORD DataNum)	△
int I8120_DPRAMReadByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, BYTE *Data)	△
int I8120_DPRAMReadWord(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, WORD *Data)	△
int I8120_DPRAMReadDword(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, DWORD *Data)	△
int I8120_DPRAMReadMultiByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address,	△

Function definition	Note
BYTE *Data, WORD DataNum)	
int I8120_DPRAMMemset(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, BYTE Data, WORD DataNum)	△
int I8120_ReceiveCmd(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *Data, WORD *DataNum)	△
int I8120_ClearReceiveCmd(BYTE SlotNo)	△
int I8120_SendCmd(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *Data, WORD DataNum)	△
int I8120_SendReceiveCmd(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE IsBlock, BYTE *SendData, WORD SendLen, BYTE *RecData, WORD *RecLen, WORD Timeout)	△
int I8120_InstallUserISR(BYTE SlotNo, void (CALLBACK *UserISR)(void))	△
int I8120_ReadUserIsr(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *InttType)	△
int I8120_RemoveUserISR(BYTE SlotNo)	△
Int I8120_RemoveIrq(BYTE SlotNo)	
int I8120_RunUserProgram(BYTE SlotNo)	△
int I8120_EndUserProgram(BYTE SlotNo)	△

Table 4.1 I-8120W / I-9120 Windows APIs List

Note: In table 3.1, the mark ○ and △ indicate the valid condition of API functions. The function marked by ○ or △ presents that this function is useful when the default firmware or user-defined firmware is inside the I8120W respectively. If users use default firmware, all of the functions marked by ○ could be applied. However, if users design their own firmware by using firmware library (refer to section 3.6), only the functions marked by △ is useful.

In order to make the descriptions more simplified and clear, the attributes for the input and output parameter of APIs are given as **[input]** and **[output]** respectively. They are described as follows.

Keyword	Set parameter by user before calling this function?	Get the data from this parameter after calling this function?
[ input ]	Yes	No
[ output ]	No	Yes

Table 4.2 Description of API parameter Hint





---

### 4.1.1 I8120\_GetDllVersion

- **Description:**  
Obtain the version information of the library of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
WORD I8120\_GetDllVersion(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
Function library version information. For example: If the value 200 is return, it means the library version is 2.00.

### 4.1.2 I8120\_AdujstDateTime

- **Description:**  
Adjust date and time of I-8120W / I-9120 by using the system time of PAC series MCU.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_AdujstDateTime(BYTE SlotNo)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.  
I8120\_SetDateTimeFailure: Set date and time failure.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

### 4.1.3 I8120\_Reset

- **Description:**  
Reset the CAN controller, SJA1000, of the I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_Reset(BYTE SlotNo)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.  
I8120\_ModeError: The I-8120W / I-9120 is in download mode, and can't be changed to firmware mode.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

### 4.1.4 I8120\_Init <must be called once >

- **Description:**  
Initiate the specific I-8120W / I-9120. This function will be used when the application is at beginning. After calling this function, users must call the function I8120\_HardwareReset to finish the initialization of the I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_Init(BYTE SlotNo)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

---

### 4.1.5 I8120\_HardwareReset

- **Description:**  
Reset the I-8120W / I-9120 hardware, such as CAN controller, DPRAM, 186 CPU, ..., and so forth.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_HardwareReset(BYTE SlotNo)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: The specific I-8120W / I-9120 is not initialized.  
I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.  
I8120\_ModeError: The I-8120W / I-9120 is in download mode, and can't be changed to firmware mode.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.6 I8120\_Check186Mode

- **Description:**

Obtain the specified I-8120W / I-9120 if it is in download mode or in firmware mode.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_Check186Mode(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE \*Mode)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*Mode: [output] The address of a variable used to get the I-8120W / I-9120 mode. If this value is 0, it indicates that the I-8120W / I-9120 is in download mode. If 1, it is in firmware mode. When I-8120W / I-9120 is in download mode, it can only update the firmware and the firmware will not work at the same time. Users can use the function I8120\_Reset to set the I-8120W / I-9120 into firmware mode.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_ReplyError: The response of the I-8120W / I-9120 is not match with the expected value.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

### 4.1.7 I8120\_Status

- **Description:**

Obtain the status of the CAN controller for the specific I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_Status(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE \*bStatus)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*bStatus: [output] The address of a variable is applied to get the status value of CAN controller.

Bit	NAME	VALUE	STATUS
bit 7	Bus Status	1	bus-off
		0	bus-on
bit 6	Error Status	1	error
		0	ok
bit 5	Transmit Status	1	transmit
		0	idle
bit 4	Receive Status	1	receive
		0	idle
bit 3	Transmission Complete Status	1	complete
		0	incomplete
bit 2	Transmit Buffer Status	1	release
		0	locked
bit 1	Data Overrun Status	1	overrun
		0	absent
bit 0	Receive Buffer Status	1	full/not empty
		0	empty

Table 4.3 Bit interpretation of the bStatus.

- **Return:**

---

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.8 I8120\_AddCyclicTxMsg**

- **Description:**

Add a cyclic transmission message into I8120W firmware. Afterwards, users can enable or disable this cyclic transmission messages by using the function I8120\_EnableCyclicTxMsg and I8120\_DelectCyclicTxMsg. The maximum number of the cyclic transmission messages is 5. After adding a cyclic transmission message, the handle for this message will be returned. The less value of handle indicates the higher priority of this cyclic transmission message.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_AddCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Mode, DWORD MsgID,  
                        BYTE RTR, BYTE DataLen, BYTE *Data,  
                        DWORD TimePeriod,  
                        DWORD TransmitTimes, BYTE *Handle)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Mode: [input] 0 for 11-bit message ID, 1 for 29-bit message ID.

MsgID: [input] CAN message ID.

RTR: [input] Set remote-transmit-request is used or not. 0 is for useless, 1 is for useful.

DataLen: [input] CAN message data length. The maximum value is 8.

\*Data: [input] The start address of the data buffer of a CAN message. The maximum space of \*Data is 8 bytes.

TimePeriod: [input] The time period of cyclic transmission. This parameter is formatted by 0.1ms. The minimum value is 5.

TransmitTimes: [input] The numbers of CAN messages will be transmitted. After the I-8120W / I-9120 transmit all of the CAN messages which users decide the numbers of by using this parameter, I-8120W / I-9120 will disable this cyclic transmission message automatically. Users can enable this cyclic transmission message to

---

require the I-8120W / I-9120 to send these CAN messages again by using the function I8120\_EnableCyclicTxMsg. If this parameter is set to 0, the I-8120W / I-9120 will send CAN message cyclically and continuously after users enable this cyclic transmission message.

\*Handle: [output] The address of a variable is used to get the handle of a cyclic transmission. When users want to enable or disable the specified cyclic transmission, this value must be needed.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SetCyclicMsgFailure: The cyclic transmission messages are over 5 messages or I-8120W / I-9120 replies erroneously.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.9 I8120\_DeleteCyclicTxMsg**

- **Description:**

Remove the specified cyclic transmission message which is added by the function I8120\_AddCyclicTxMsg.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_DeleteCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Handle: [input] The handle of cyclic transmission message which is obtained by the function I8120\_AddCyclicTxMsg.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific



---

slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SetCyclicMsgFailure: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies erroneously.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.10 I8120\_EnableCyclicTxMsg**

- **Description:**

Enable the cyclic transmission message which is added by the function I8120\_AddCyclicTxMsg before. After enabling the specified cyclic transmission message, I-8120W / I-9120 will transmit the specified CAN message by configured time period.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_EnableCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Handle: [input] The handle of cyclic transmission message which is obtained by the function I8120\_AddCyclicTxMsg.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SetCyclicMsgFailure: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies erroneously.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.11 I8120\_DisableCyclicTxMsg

- **Description:**  
Disable the cyclic transmission message which is enabled by the function I8120\_EnableCyclicTxMsg.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_DisableCyclicTxMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
Handle: [input] The handle of cyclic transmission message which is obtained by the function I8120\_AddCyclicTxMsg.
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.  
I8120\_SetCyclicMsgFailure: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies erroneously.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.12 I8120\_CheckCyclicTxRestMsg

- **Description:**

Check the rest CAN messages which will be sent by the specific cyclic transmission mechanism.
- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_CheckCyclicTxRestMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Handle,  
                               DWORD * RestCount)
```
- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
Handle: [input] The handle of cyclic transmission message which is obtained by the function I8120\_AddCyclicTxMsg.  
\*RestCount: [Output] The quantity of the rest messages returned from the function. If this value is 0, it means the specific cyclic transmission mechanism is stopped or is in continue mode.
- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.  
I8120\_SetCyclicMsgFailure: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies erroneously.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

### 4.1.13 I8120\_OutputByte

- **Description:**  
Write the data to the specified SJA1000 register of the I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_OutputByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD wOffset, BYTE bValue)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
wOffset: [input] The register address of SJA1000.  
bValue: [input] The value written to the specified register.
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

### 4.1.14 I8120\_InputByte

- **Description:**  
Read the data from the specified SJA1000 register of the I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**

---

int I8120\_InputByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD wOffset, BYTE \*GetData)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

wOffset: [input] The register address of SJA1000.

\*GetData: [output] The address of a variable is used to get the data of the specific register of SJA1000.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.15 I8120\_IsTxTimeout**

- **Description:**

Use this function to check if the I-8120W / I-9120 finish the transmission of CAN message or not. When users call the function I8120\_SendMsg or I8120\_SendWithoutStruct, I-8120W / I-9120 firmware will put the CAN message into message buffer until the SJA1000 is available. When users use this function to check if the CAN message is transmitted or not, the I-8120W / I-9120 may not reply immediately until 1 second later. Generally, the transmission timeout of the I-8120W / I-9120 is due to wrong baud, broken line and loose connector. Therefore, when users want to use this function, it is recommended that put this function in a timer schedule to check if the transmission timeout of the I-8120W / I-9120 occurs or not.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_IsTxTimeout(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE \*Status)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*Status: [output] The address of a variable is used to obtain the transmission status of I-8230W. The value 0 means that the transmission status is normal. If the value is 1, the transmission status is timeout.

- 
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### 4.1.16 I8120\_SetSystemMsg

- **Description:**  
When the I-8120W / I-9120 boots up, the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120 prints some information about firmware version to the debug tool description in section 3.7. If users don't want to see the system information, call this function once.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_SetSystemMsg(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Mode)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
Mode: [input] If the value is 0, the system information is disable. If the value is 1, the system information is enable.
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.  
I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.  
I8120\_ReplyError: The response of the I-8120W / I-9120 is not match with the expected value.

---

#### 4.1.17 I8120\_EnableSJA1000

- **Description:**

This function will enable the transmission, reception, and interrupt of SJA1000. If the SJA1000 by using the function I8120\_DisableSJA1000, calling this function can recover the SJA1000 to be enabled. Moreover, after using the function I8120\_SJA1000Config, users always call this function to enable the SJA1000 sequentially.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_EnableSJA1000(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_ReplyError: The response of the I-8120W / I-9120 is not match

---

with the expected value.

#### **4.1.18 I8120\_DisableSJA1000**

- **Description:**

Call this function will disable all functions of SJA1000, such as sending CAN message, receiving CAN message and interrupt. Afterwards, users can call the function I8120\_EnableSJA1000 to recover the all functions of SJA1000.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_DisableSJA1000(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_ReplyError: The response of the I-8120W / I-9120 is not match with the expected value.



---

#### 4.1.19 I8120\_RestoreI8120 <must be called once >

- **Description:**

When users want to close the application, users must call this function to release the system resource and the interrupt function. If users don't call this function before close application, the system may be crashed or be unstable.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_RestoreI8120(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.20 I8120\_ClearSoftBuffer <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Clear the software buffer of the I-8120W / I-9120. When users get the return code I8120\_SoftBufferIsFull from the function I8120\_SendWithoutStruct, I8120\_SendMsg, I8120\_ReceiveWithoutStruct or I8120\_ReceiveMsg, this function may be needed.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_ClearSoftBuffer(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct before.

---

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.21 I8120\_ClearBufferStatus** <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Use this function to clear the status of reception software buffer and transmission software buffer of the I-8120W / I-9120. If the hardware buffer of SJA1000 is overflow, call this function will also reset the SJA1000.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_ClearBufferStatus(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function

---

I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct  
before.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function  
I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.22 I8120\_ClearTxSoftBuffer** <For default firmware>

- **Description:**  
Clear the transmission software buffer of the I-8120W / I-9120. When users get the return code I8120\_SoftBufferIsFull from the function I8120\_SendWithoutStruct or I8120\_SendMsg, this function may be needed.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_ClearTxSoftBuffer(BYTE SlotNo)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct

---

before.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function  
I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.23 I8120\_ClearRxSoftBuffer** <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Clear the reception software buffer of the I-8120W / I-9120. When users get the return code I8120\_SoftBufferIsFull from the function I8120\_ReceiveWithoutStruct or I8120\_ReceiveMsg, this function may be needed.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_ClearRxSoftBuffer(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific  
slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function  
I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct

---

before.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function  
I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.24 I8120\_ClearDataOverrun** <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Clear the data overrun status of SJA1000. When users use the function I8120\_Status to get the status of SJA1000 and get the value 1, this function may be needed.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_ClearDataOverrun(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function  
I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct

---

before.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.25 I8120\_Config <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Configure the baud, message filter of SJA1000. After calling this function, the I-8120W / I-9120 can start to send/receive CAN messages to/from the CAN network.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_Config(BYTE SlotNo, ConfigStruct \*CanConfig)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\* CanConfig: [input] The address of a ConfigStruct structure variable used to configure the I-8120W / I-9120. The ConfigStruct structure is defined as following:

```
typedef struct{
    BYTE AccCode[4];
    BYTE AccMask[4];
    BYTE BaudRate;
    BYTE BT0,BT1;
```

```
} ConfigStruct;
```

AccCode[4]: Acceptance code of CAN controller.

AccMask[4]: Acceptance mask of CAN controller.

The AccCode is used for deciding what kind of ID the CAN controller will accept. The AccMask is used for deciding which bit of ID will need to check with AccCode. If the bit of AccMask is set to 0, it means that the bit in the same position of ID need to be checked, and that ID bit value needs to match the bit of AccCode in the same position. The regulations for 29-bit ID and 11-bit ID is shown in the table on the next page.



AccCode and AccMask	Bit Position	Filter Target
high byte of the high word	bit7~bit0	bit10 ~ bit3 of ID
low byte of the high word	bit7~bit5	bit2 ~ bit0 of ID
low byte of the high word	bit4	RTR
low byte of the high word	bit3~bit0	no use
high byte of the low word	bit7~bit0	bit7 ~ bit0 of 1st byte data
low byte of the low word	bit7~bit0	bit7 ~ bit0 of 2nd byte data

Table 4.4 AccCode and AccMask Definition For 11-bit ID

AccCode and AccMask	Bit Position	Filter Target
high byte of the high word	bit7~bit0	bit28~ bit21 of ID
low byte of the high word	bit7~bit0	bit20 ~ bit13 of ID
high byte of the low word	bit7~bit0	bit12 ~ bit5 of ID
low byte of the low word	bit7~bit3	bit4 ~ bit0 of ID
low byte of the low word	bit2	RTR
low byte of the low word	bit1~bit0	no use

Table 4.5 AccCode and AccMask Definition For 29-bit ID

For example (In 29 bit ID message):

	Array[0]	Array[1]	Array[2]	Array[3]	
AccCode :	00h	00h	00h	A0h	
AccMask :	FFh	FFh	FFh	1Fh	
ID bit	bit28~bit21	bit20~bit13	bit12~bit5	bit4~bit0	
ID Value :	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	xxxx xxxx	101x x	will be accepted

(Note: The mark "x" means don't care. And the mark "h" behind the value means hex format.)

---

BaudRate:

Value	Description
0	User-defined baud (BT0,BT1 are needed)
1	10 K bps
2	20 K bps
3	50 K bps
4	125 K bps
5	250 K bps
6	500 K bps
7	800 K bps
8	1000 K bps

Table 4.6 Relation Between BaudRate value and Baud

BT0, BT1: User-defined baud rate (used only if BaudRate=0). For example, set BT0=0x04 and BT1=0x1C, then baud setting for the CAN controller is 100Kbps. For more detailed baud setting, please refer to manual of SJA1000.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_InitError: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies configuration error.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.26 I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

This function is similar with the function I8120\_Config. The difference is the input parameters of the function. This function uses no structure parameter so that it is easy to be applied in some program environment, such as VB.Net. Therefore, about the input parameters of this function please refer to the function I8120\_Config function for the details.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_ConfigWithoutStruct(BYTE SlotNo, DWORD AccCode,  
                             DWORD AccMask, BYTE BaudRate,  
                             BYTE BT0, BYTE BT1)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

AccCode: [input] Acceptance code of CAN controller.

AccMask: [input] Acceptance mask of CAN controller.

BaudRate: [input] The baud indicator of CAN controller.

BT0: [input] User-defined baud.

BT1: [input] User-defined baud.

For more information about these parameters, please refer to the section 3.2.28.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_InitError: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies configuration error.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.27 I8120\_RxMsgCount <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Obtain the number of CAN messages available in the reception software buffer of the PAC series MCU.
- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_RxMsgCount(BYTE SlotNo, WORD *RxMsgCnt)
```
- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
\*RxMsgCnt: [output] The address of a variable is used to get the numbers of the available CAN messages in the software buffer.
- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct before.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.28 I8120\_ReceiveMsg <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Obtain the received messages from software buffer. Before using this function, the CAN controller must be configured by using the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_ReceiveMsg(BYTE SlotNo, PacketStruct \*CanPacket)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*CanPacket: [output] The address of a PacketStruct structure variable used to get a CAN message. The PacketStruct structure is defined as following:

```
typedef struct packet{
    LONGLONG MsgTimeStamps;
    BYTE mode;
    DWORD id;
    BYTE rtr;
    BYTE len;
    BYTE data[8];
}
```

} PacketStruct;

MsgTimeStamps: This parameter will record the time when I-8120W / I-9120 got a CAN message. This is formatted by 0.1 ms. The time base of this value refers to the hardware clock of I-8120W / I-9120. When the personal computer boots up, the hardware clock starts to count.

mode: 0 for 11-bit message ID, 1 for 29-bit message ID.

id: CAN message ID.

rtr: 0 for remote-transmit-request format is not used, 1 for remote-transmit-request is used.

len: Data length of a CAN message

data[8]: data of a CAN message

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

---

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SoftBufferIsEmpty: There is no CAN message in reception software buffer.

I8120\_SoftBufferIsFull: Users can still get CAN message from the reception software buffer, but the software buffer is overflow.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct before.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

I8120\_ReplyError: The response of the I-8120W / I-9120 is not match with the expected value.

---

#### 4.1.29 I8120\_ReceiveWithoutStruct <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Obtain a received message from software buffer. This function is similar with the function I8120\_ReceiveMsg. The difference is that this function doesn't use any structure parameter. It is easy to use in some program environment, such as VB.Net.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_ReceiveWithoutStruct(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE *Mode,  
                               DWORD *MsgID, BYTE *RTR,  
                               BYTE *DataLen, BYTE *Data,  
                               DWORD *UpperTime,  
                               DWORD *LowerTime)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*Mode: [output] The address of a variable used to get the mode of a CAN message. If value is 0, the received CAN message is with 11-bit ID. The 29-bit ID of a CAN message will have value 1.

\*MsgID: [output] The address of a variable used to get the CAN message ID.

\*RTR: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the status of this CAN message. 0 for remote-transmit-request format is not used, 1 for remote-transmit-request is used.

\*DataLen: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the data length of a CAN message. The range of this value is from 0 to 8.

\*Data: [output] The start address of a buffer used to get the data of a CAN message. Users need to put an 8-byte element array in this filed.

\*UpperTime: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the higher double-word of time stamp of a CAN message.

\*LowerTime: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the lower double-word of time stamp of a CAN message. The unit of UpperTime and LowerTime are 0.1ms.

- **Return:**

---

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SoftBufferIsEmpty: There is no CAN message in reception software buffer.

I8120\_SoftBufferIsFull: Users can still get CAN message from the reception software buffer, but the software buffer is overflow.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct before.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

I8120\_ReplyError: The response of the I-8120W / I-9120 is not match with the expected value.



---

### 4.1.30 I8120\_SendMsg <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Send a CAN message to software transmission buffer. When the CAN bus is idle, this CAN message will be sent to CAN network. Note that if users make some mistakes of CAN bus wiring and configuration, the CAN messages may not be transmitted successfully. In this case, the messages sent by users will be put in the transmission buffer. Users can use the function I8120\_IsTxTimeout or I8120\_Status to check if any error happens.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_SendMsg(BYTE SlotNo, PacketStruct \*CanPacket)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*CanPacket: [input] The address of a PacketStruct structure variable used to describe the sent CAN message. About the definition of PacketStruct, please refer to the description of I8120\_ReceiveMsg() function.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SoftBufferIsFull: The transmission software buffer is overflow.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct before.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.31 I8120\_SendWithoutStruct <For default firmware>

- **Description:**

Send a CAN message to software transmission buffer. When the CAN bus is idle, this CAN message will be sent to CAN network. This function is similar with the function I8120\_SendMsg. The difference is that this function doesn't use any structure parameter. It is easy to use in some program environment, such as VB.Net. Note that if users make some mistakes of CAN bus wiring and configuration, the CAN messages may not be transmitted successfully. In this case, the messages sent by users will be put in the transmission buffer. Users can use the function I8120\_IsTxTimeout or I8120\_Status to check if any error happens.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_SendWithoutStruct(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Mode, DWORD  
MsgID, BYTE RTR, BYTE DataLen,  
BYTE *Data)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Mode: [input] 0 for 11-bit message ID, 1 for 29-bit message ID.

MsgID: [input] CAN message ID.

RTR: [input] 0 for remote-transmit-request format is not used, 1 for remote-transmit-request is used.

DataLen: [input] Data length of a transmitted CAN message. The maximum value is 8.

\*Data: [input] The start address of a buffer is used to store the transmitted data of a CAN message.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_SoftBufferIsFull: The transmission software buffer is overflow.

I8120\_SlotNotConfig: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Config or I8120\_ConfigWithoutStruct before.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function

---

I8120\_Init before.

#### 4.1.32 I8120\_SJA1000Config <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Configure the message filter and baud of SJA1000. About the input parameters of this function please refer to the function I8120\_Config for the details. After using this function, users must use the function I8120\_EnableSJA100 to enable the SJA1000 of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_SJA1000Config(BYTE SlotNo, DWORD AccCode,  
                        DWORD AccMask, BYTE BaudRate,  
                        BYTE BT0, BYTE BT1)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

AccCode: [input] Acceptance code of CAN controller.

AccMask: [input] Acceptance mask of CAN controller.

BT0: [input] User-defined baud.

BT1: [input] User-defined baud.

For the more information about these parameters, please refer to the section 3.2.28.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_InitError: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies configuration error.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

### 4.1.33 I8120\_DPRAMInttToI8120 <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Send an interrupt signal to I-8120W / I-9120. This interrupt signal will pass to the user-defined firmware. Therefore, users can do something for it. Be careful that too many interrupt signals at a short time will affect the normal procedure of the user-defined firmware.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_DPRAMInttToI8120(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE Data)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Data: [input] Interrupt indicator. The range is from 0x00 to 0xdf. Users can define their own interrupt indicator and do some specified thing for it in user-defined firmware.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The data of input parameter is over 0xdf.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.34 I8120\_DPRAMWriteByte <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Write one byte data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_DPRAMWriteByte(BYTE SlotNo,  
                        WORD Address, BYTE Data)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to write data.

Data: [input] The byte data written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The Address of input parameter is over 6999.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.35 I8120\_DPRAMWriteWord <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Write one word data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_DPRAMWriteWord(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address,  
                          WORD Data)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to write data.

Data: [input] The word data written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The Address of input parameter is over 6998.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.



---

#### 4.1.36 I8120\_DPRAMWriteDword <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Write one double-word data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_DPRAMWriteDword(BYTE SlotNo,  
                           WORD Address, DWORD Data)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to write data.

Data: [input] The double-word data written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The Address of input parameter is over 6996.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.



---

#### 4.1.37 I8120\_DPRAMWriteMultiByte <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Write multi-byte data into specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_DPRAMWriteMultiByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address, BYTE \*Data, WORD DataNum)
- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
Address: [input] The specified start address of DPRAM where users want to write data.  
\*Data: [input] The start address of a byte array written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.  
DataNum: [input] The byte number of an data array written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_DpramOverRange: The sum of Address and DataNum of input parameters is over 6999.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.38 I8120\_DPRAMReadByte <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Read one byte data from the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_DPRAMReadByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address,  
BYTE \*Data)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to read data.

\*Data: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the data obtained by the I8120\_DPRAMReadByte.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The Address of input parameter is over 6999.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.39 I8120\_DPRAMReadWord <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Read one word data from the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_DPRAMReadWord(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address,  
                        WORD *Data)
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to read data.

\*Data: [output] The address of a variable applied to receive the data obtained by the I8120\_DPRAMReadWord.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The Address of input parameter is over 6998.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.40 I8120\_DPRAMReadDword <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Read one double-word data from the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_DPRAMWriteDword(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address,  
                          DWORD *Data)
```
- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to write data.  
\*Data: [output] The address of a variable applied to receive the data obtained by the function I8120\_DPRAMReadDword.
- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_DpramOverRange: The Address of input parameter is over 6996.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.41 I8120\_DPRAMReadMultiByte <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Read multi-byte data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_DPRAMReadMultiByte(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address,  
BYTE \*Data, WORD DataNum)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

Address: [input] The specified start address of DPRAM where users read to write data.

\*Data: [output] The start address of a byte array applied to receive the DPRAM data.

DataNum: [input] The byte numbers which users will want to read from the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The sum of Address and DataNum of input parameters is over 6999.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.42 I8120\_DPRAMMemset <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Set multi-byte DPRAM data to be the specified value. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_DPRAMMemset(BYTE SlotNo, WORD Address,  
                      BYTE Data, WORD DataNum)
```
- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
Address: [input] The specified start address of DPRAM where users want to write data.  
Data: [input] The data written to DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.  
DataNum: [input] The byte numbers which users will want to write to DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_DpramOverRange: The sum of Address and DataNum of input parameters is over 6999.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.



---

#### 4.1.43 I8120\_ReceiveCmd <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

If you are not familiar with coding on the I-8120W / I-9120, it is strongly recommended that use the function I8120\_SendReceiveCmd to instead the function I8120\_SendCmd and I8120\_ReceiveCmd. Use this function to receive the command transmitted from the user-defined firmware. When users use the function DPRAMSendCmd to a send command in the user-defined firmware, call this function to receive the command from the user-defined firmware. If users do not receive the command until another command is given from the user-defined firmware, the former one will be covered by the latter one. About the function DPRAMSendCmd, please refer to 5.1.17 for more information.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_ReceiveCmd(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE \*Data, WORD \*DataNum)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*Data: [output] The start address of a byte array applied to receive the command from DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

\*DataNum: [output] The address of a variable applied to receive the command length.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_NoDpramCmd: There is no command transmitted from user-defined firmware.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The command length is over 512 bytes.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.



---

#### 4.1.44 I8120\_ClearReceiveCmd <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**  
Use this function to clear the buffer of the received DPRAM command.
- **Syntax:**  
int I8120\_ClearReceiveCmd(BYTE SlotNo)
- **Parameter:**  
SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).
- **Return:**  
I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.45 I8120\_SendReceiveCmd <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

If you are not familiar with coding on the I-8120W / I-9120, it is strongly recommended that use the function I8120\_SendReceiveCmd to instead the function I8120\_SendCmd and I8120\_ReceiveCmd. Use this function to send the command to the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120 and then to get the response from the firmware. If the response of the I-8120W / I-9120 is not obtained in the specific time interval, the timeout information is returned by this function.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_SendReceiveCmd(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE IsBlock,  
                        BYTE *SendData, WORD SendLen,  
                        BYTE *RecData, WORD *RecLen,  
                        WORD Timeout);
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

IsBlock: [input] Set value 1 to block this function until timeout or obtaining the response from the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120. If the non-blocking mode is used, call this function will get the return code the I8120\_WaitForReply while the response is not obtained yet. Afterwards, you need to call this function again and again until the return code is not I8120\_WaitForReply.

\*SendData: [input] The start address of a byte array of a sent command.

SendLen: [input] The word value indicates how many bytes users will send to user-defined firmware.

\*RecData: [output] The start address of a byte array applied to receive the command from DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

\*RecLen: [output] The address of a variable applied to receive the command length.

Timeout: The expected time interval to obtain the response from the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120. The unit is millisecond.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific

---

slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

I8120\_TimeOut: There is no command transmitted from user-defined firmware.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The command length is over 512 bytes.

I8120\_WaitForReply: To get this return code is only possible when the non-blocking mode is used. It means the procedure of this function doesn't finish. You need to call this function again until it finishes.

#### **4.1.46 I8120\_SendCmd** <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

If you are not familiar with coding on the I-8120W / I-9120, it is strongly recommended that use the function I8120\_SendReceiveCmd to instead the function I8120\_SendCmd and I8120\_ReceiveCmd. Call this function to send the command to user-defined firmware. The maximum command length is 512 bytes. Afterwards, users can use the function DPRAMReceiveCmd of firmware library to get this command. About the function DPRAMReceiveCmd, please refer to section 5.1.16 for more information.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_SendCmd(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE \*Data, WORD DataNum)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

\*Data: [input] The start address of a byte array of a sent command.

DataNum: [input] The word value indicates how many bytes users will send to user-defined firmware.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_DpramOverRange: The command length is over 512 bytes.

---

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.47 I8120\_InstallUserISR** <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Using this function can allow users to apply ISR (interrupt service routine). When users put their ISR into this function, all of interrupt signals defined by users in user-defined firmware will trigger the users' ISR. Besides, the interrupt signal, CAN\_COMM\_CMD\_FROM\_I8120, defined in "I8120.h" will also pass to users' ISR when the PAC series MCU get a DPRAM command from the user-defined firmware.

- **Syntax:**

```
int I8120_InstallUserISR(BYTE SlotNo,  
                        void (CALLBACK *UserISR)(void))
```

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

(CALLBACK \*UserISR)(void): [input] The pointer which points a function with format "void CALLBACK XXX(void)". The XXX is the function name of users' ISR. After calling this function, users can use the function I8120\_ReadUserInttType in the users' ISR to check what kind of the interrupt is produced from the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_InitError: The I-8120W / I-9120 replies the installation fail.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.48 *I8120\_ReadUserInttType* <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Using this function to check what kind of the interrupt is produced from the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120 after calling the function InstallUserISR.
- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_ReadUserInttType(BYTE SlotNo, BYTE \* InttType)
- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).  
\* InttType: [Output] The interrupt produced from the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120. The return value may be the value CAN\_COMM\_CMD\_FROM\_I8120 or be the interrupt indicator defined by user-defined firmware.
- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK  
I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.  
I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### 4.1.49 *I8120\_RemoveUserISR* <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

When users don't need the ISR function, call this function to remove users ISR.
- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_RemoveUserISR(BYTE SlotNo)
- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).
- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

---

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

#### **4.1.50 I8120\_RemoveISR** <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

After calling this function, the interrupt resource of the I-8120W / I-9120 will be recycled by the operation system. Therefore, any access to the I-8120W / I-9120 will be fail. Users may call this function before users' application is close. The different between the function I8120\_RemoveISR and the function I8120\_RestoreI8120 is that the former will not stop the I8120W firmware. Therefore, the I-8120W / I-9120 firmware is still running without controlled by the users' application. If users' application restart and need to control the I-8120W / I-9120 firmware without any initialization of the firmware, users can only call the function I8120\_Init (The function I8120\_HardwareReset is not necessary). This function may be useful in some application.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_RemoveUserISR(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

---

#### 4.1.51 I8120\_RunUserProgram <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Call this function to run the user-defined firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120 again after stopping the user-defined firmware.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_RunUserProgram(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_ModeError: The I-8120W / I-9120 is in download mode, and can't be changed to firmware mode.

---

#### 4.1.52 I8120\_EndUserProgram <For user-defined firmware>

- **Description:**

Call this function to stop the user-defined firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Syntax:**

int I8120\_EndUserProgram(BYTE SlotNo)

- **Parameter:**

SlotNo: [input] I-8120W / I-9120 slot No. (0~7).

- **Return:**

I8120\_NoError: OK

I8120\_SlotNumberError: There is no I-8120W / I-9120 on the specific slot No.

I8120\_SlotNotInit: Call this function without calling the function I8120\_Init before.

I8120\_TimeOut: The I-8120W / I-9120 has no response.

I8120\_ModeError: The I-8120W / I-9120 is in download mode, and can't be changed to firmware mode.



## 4.2 APIs Return Codes Troubleshooting

Return Code	Error ID (Error Description)	Troubleshooting
0	I8120_NoError	OK
3	I8120_SlotNumberError	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set the SlotNo parameter of function to match the DIP switch No..</li> <li>2. Each I-8120W / I-9120, PISO-DNM- D/T, or PISO-CPM-D/T has unique DIP switch No..</li> <li>3. Unplug the I-8120W / I-9120, and plug it again and turn on your PC until find it in the list of hardware management of Windows.</li> </ol>
7	I8120_InitError	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Retry the function again.</li> <li>2. Call the function I8120_Init() and configure I-8120W / I-9120 again.</li> </ol>
21	I8120_SoftBufferIsEmpty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wait for a while and call the function again.</li> </ol>
22	I8120_SoftBufferIsFull	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use the function I8120_ClearBufferStatus to clear the status of buffer overflow.</li> <li>2. Reduce the bus loading of CAN network.</li> <li>3. Use the function I8120_ClearSoftBuffer, I8120_ClearRxSoftBuffer, or I8120_ClearTxSoftBuffer to clear the software buffer.</li> </ol>
23	I8120_TimeOut	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wait for a while and call the function again.</li> <li>2. Call the function I8120_Init and configure I-8120W / I-9120 again.</li> <li>3. Update default firmware again by using Utility if default firmware is used.</li> <li>4. Confirm if user-defined firmware is in I-8120W / I-9120 or not by using Utility</li> </ol>
24	I8120_SetCyclicMsgFailure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check if users already use 5 the cyclic messages.</li> <li>2. Call the function I8120_Init and configure I-8120W / I-9120 again.</li> </ol>
25	I8120_DpramOverRange	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the Address or DataNum parameters of function if each of them or the sum of them exceeds 6999.</li> </ol>
26	I8120_NoDpramCmd	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wait for a while and call the function again.</li> </ol>
27	I8120_ModeError	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Update the default firmware again by Utility tool if it is used.</li> </ol>
30	I8120_NoFileInside	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Update the default firmware again by using Utility if it is used.</li> <li>2. Confirm if user-defined firmware is in I-8120W / I-9120 or not by using Utility</li> </ol>
31	I8120_DownloadFailure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close Utility and try to update the firmware one minute later.</li> <li>2. Call your distributor to solve this problem</li> </ol>
32	I8120_EEPROMDamage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Call your distributor to solve this problem</li> </ol>

Return Code	Error ID (Error Description)	Troubleshooting
33	I8120_NotEnoughSpace	1. The file size of the user-defined firmware is too large to put it into the I-8120W / I-9120.
34	I8120_StillDownloading	1. Close Utility and try to update firmware one minute later. 2. Call your distributor to solve this problem
35	I8120_BoardModeError	1. Close Utility and try to update the firmware one minute later.
36	I8120_SetDateTimeFailure	1. Call your distributor to solve this problem.
40	I8120_SlotNotConfig	1. Call the function I8120_Config or I8120_ConfigWithoutStruct before you call the function which gives you this return code.
41	I8120_SlotNotInit	1. Call the function I8120_Init at the start of application.
42	I8120_ReplyError	1. Call your distributor to solve this problem.
43	I8120_WaitForReply	1. Call the function I8120_SendReceiveCmd until the return is not the value I8120_WaitForReply

Table 4.7 Return Code Troubleshooting

Note: If users' problem can't be fixed after following the recommended methods. Please contact your distributor or email to [service@icpdas.com](mailto:service@icpdas.com) to solve the problem.

---

## 5 Functions of Firmware Library

If the default firmware is used, users do not need to read this chapter. This chapter introduces all the functions provided by firmware library, 186COMM.lib. The content includes the description and list of functions of 186COMM.lib, error code description, and simple method of troubleshooting. It is helpful to build the user-defined firmware. The section 5.1 shows the list and information of all functions supported by 186COMM.lib. The section 5.2 is the basic troubleshooting when users apply the functions of 186COMM.lib and get an unexpected return code.

### ***5.1 Firmware Library Definitions and Descriptions***

When users want to design their own firmware, the functions of firmware library are needed. In order to reduce the development cycle, the firmware library, 186COMM.lib, provides 4 callback functions. If users want to do some initial job, put the program into the function `UserInitFunc`. Users' normal procedure can be put in the function `UserLoopFunc`. The firmware library will execute this callback function as soon as possible. If users would like to process some interrupt signal from DPRAM or CAN controller, use the callback functions `UserDPRAMIrqFunc` and `UserCANIrqFunc()` to do that. These 4 callback functions must be applied in users' .c file even users don't want to use them. The architecture is show as figure 5.1.

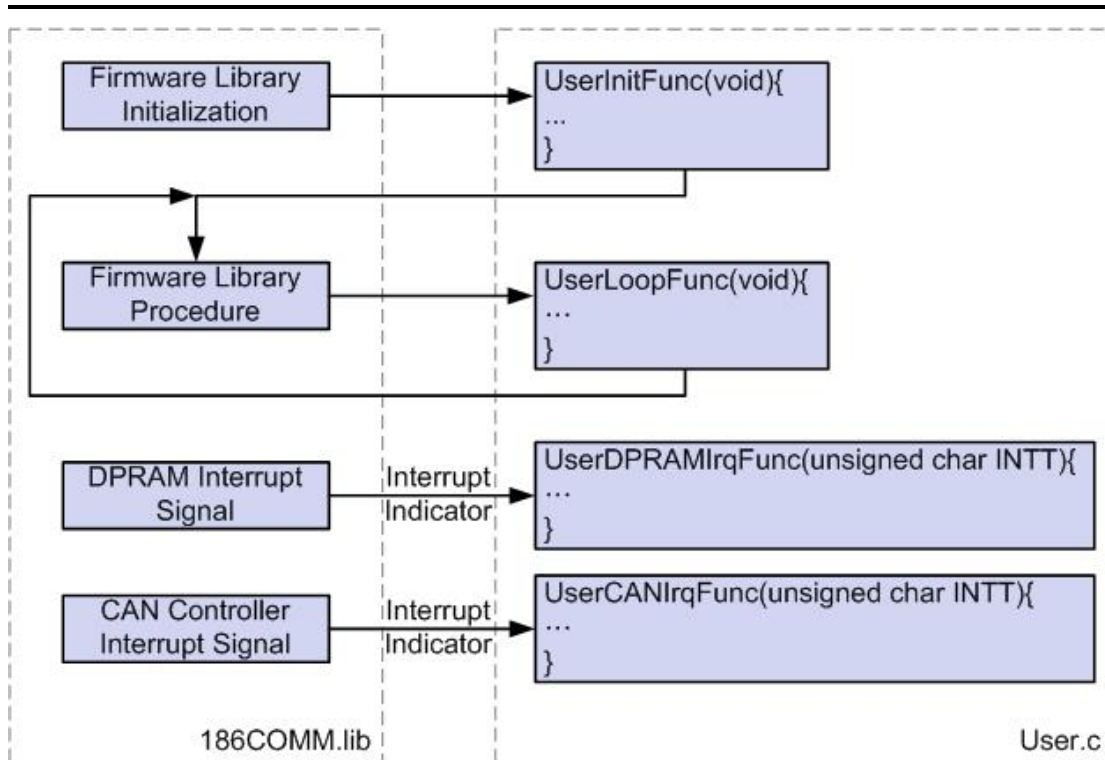


Figure 5.1 Firmware Library Operation Architecture

Besides, 186COMM.lib also supports some functions for handling the hardware of I-8120W / I-9120, such as DPRAM access functions, EEPROM access functions, NVRAM access functions, LED control functions, real time clock access function, timer functions, debug functions, and CAN bus access functions. All the functions are listed in the table 5.1 and detailed information for every function is presented in the following sub-section.

Function definition
void L1Off(void)
void L1On(void)
void L2Off(void)
void L2On(void)
void DPRAMInttToHost(char InttValue)
void DPRAMInttToHost_in_Intt(char InttValue)
void UserDPRAMIrqFunc(unsigned char INTT)
int DPRAMWriteByte(unsigned int Address, unsigned char Data)
int DPRAMWriteWord(unsigned int Address, unsigned int Data)
int DPRAMWriteDword(unsigned int Address, unsigned long Data)
int DPRAMWriteMultiByte(unsigned int Address, char *Data, unsigned int DataNum)

<b>Function definition</b>
int DPRAMReadByte(unsigned int Address, unsigned char *Data)
int DPRAMReadWord(unsigned int Address, unsigned int *Data)
int DPRAMReadDword(unsigned int Address, unsigned long *Data)
int DPRAMReadMultiByte(unsigned int Address, char *Data, unsigned int DataNum)
int DPRAMMemset(unsigned int Address, char data, unsigned int DataNum)
int DPRAMReceiveCmd(char *Data, unsigned int *DataNum)
int DPRAMSendCmd(char *Data, unsigned int DataNum)
int DPRAMSendCmd_in_Intt(char *Data, unsigned int DataNum)
Int DPRAMCheckBusyR(void)
int GetKbhit(void)
int Print(const char *fmt, ...)
void GetTime(int *hour, int *minute, int *sec)
int SetTime(int hour, int minute, int sec)
void GetDate(int *year, int *month, int *day)
int SetDate(int year, int month, int day)
int GetWeekDay(void)
int ReadNVRAM(int Address)
int WriteNVRAM(int Address, int data)
unsigned long GetTimeTicks100us(void)
long GetTimeTicks(void)
void DelayMs(unsigned int DelayTime_ms)
void CM100_InstallUserTimer(void (*Fun)(void))
void T_StopWatchStart(STOPWATCH *sw)
unsigned long T_StopWatchGetTime(STOPWATCH *sw)
void T_StopWatchPause(STOPWATCH *sw)
void T_StopWatchContinue(STOPWATCH *sw)
void T_CountDownTimerStart(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt, unsigned long timems)
void T_CountDownTimerPause(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
void T_CountDownTimerContinue(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
int T_CountDownTimerIsTimeUp(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
unsigned long T_CountDownTimerGetTimeLeft(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
int EEPROMReadByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address, unsigned char *Data)
int EEPROMReadMultiByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address, char *Data, unsigned int DataNum)
int EEPROMWriteByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address, unsigned char Data)
int EEPROMWriteMultiByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address, char *Data, unsigned int DataNum)

<b>Function definition</b>
void UserCANIrqFunc(unsigned char INTT)
void SJA1000HardwareReset(void)
int SetCANBaud(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1)
int SetCANBaud_in_Intt(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1)
void GetCANBaud(unsigned long *Baud, char *BT0, char *BT1)
void GetCANBaudFromEEPROM(char *BaudType, char *BT0, char *BT1)
int SetCANMask(long AccCode, long AccMask)
int SetCANMask_in_Intt(long AccCode, long AccMask)
void GetCANMask(long *AccCode, long *AccMask)
void GetCANMaskFromEEPROM(char *AccCode, char *AccMask)
int CANConfig(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1, long AccMask, long AccCode)
int CANConfig_in_Intt(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1, long AccMask, long AccCode)
int CANConfigBySJA1000Reg(char BaudType, char BT0, char BT1, char * AccMask, char * AccCode)
int CANConfigBySJA1000Reg_in_Intt(char BaudType, char BT0, char BT1, char * AccMask, char * AccCode)
void EnableSJA1000(void)
void EnableSJA1000_in_Intt(void)
void DisableSJA1000(void)
void DisableSJA1000_in_Intt(void)
int GetCANStatus(char *CANStatus)
void ClearDataOverrunStatus(void)
int SendCANMsg(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR, char DataLen, char *Data)
int SendCANMsg_in_Intt(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR, char DataLen, char *Data)
void ClearTxSoftBuffer(void)
void ClearTxSoftBuffer_in_Intt(void)
int GetCANMsg(char *Mode, unsigned long *MsgID, char *RTR, char *DataLen, char *Data, unsigned long *UpperTime, unsigned long *LowerTime)
int GetCANMsg_in_Intt(char *Mode, unsigned long *MsgID, char *RTR, char *DataLen, char *Data, unsigned long *UpperTime, unsigned long *LowerTime)
void ClearRxSoftBuffer(void)
void ClearRxSoftBuffer_in_Intt(void)
int RxMsgCount(void)
Int CheckTxStatus(void)
int AddCyclicTxMsg(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR, char DataLen, char *Data, unsigned long TimePeriod, unsigned long TransmitTimes, unsigned char *Handle)
int AddCyclicTxMsg_in_Intt(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR, char DataLen,

<b>Function definition</b>	
	char *Data, unsigned long TimePeriod, unsigned long TransmitTimes, unsigned char *Handle)
int DeleteCyclicTxMsg(unsigned char Handle)	
int DeleteCyclicTxMsg_in_Intt(unsigned char Handle)	
int EnableCyclicTxMsg(unsigned char Handle)	
int EnableCyclicTxMsg_in_Intt(unsigned char Handle)	
int DisableCyclicTxMsg(unsigned char Handle)	
int DisableCyclicTxMsg_in_Intt(unsigned char Handle)	
void ResetCyclicTxBuf(void)	
void ResetCyclicTxBuf_in_Intt(void)	
void SystemHardwareReset(void)	
void SystemInit(void)	
void SystemInit_in_Intt(void)	
int GetLibVer(void)	
void RefreshWDT(void)	
void UserInitFunc(void)	
void UserLoopFunc(void)	

Table 5.1 Functions List of Firmware Library For User-defined Firmware

Because some functions are not proper called directly in the IRQ function, the couple of functions are provided. The one is named XXX and another is named XXX\_in\_Intt. Therefore, the mark **[IRQ]** is used to indicate that the function of the couple is applied in the IRQ function, and another is used in loop function.

---

## ***L1Off***

- **Description:**  
Turn off the yellow LED of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
void L1Off(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

### ***5.1.1 L1On***

- **Description:**  
Turn on the yellow LED of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
void L1On(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None



---

### 5.1.2 L2Off

- **Description:**  
Turn off the green LED of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
void L2Off(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

### 5.1.3 L2On

- **Description:**  
Turn on the green LED of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Syntax:**  
void L1Off(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

---

### 5.1.4 DPRAMInttToHost

- **Description:**

Call this function to signal the users' applications an interrupt. When users' applications receive the interrupt signal from the user-defined firmware, check the value of interrupt indicator to know the meaning of this interrupt. Therefore, the user-defined firmware can communicate with the Windows applications by the definitions of interrupt indicators. Because of the interrupt mechanism, too many calls of this function will increase host CPU loading and disturb the normal procedure of users' applications on PAC series MCU.

- **Syntax:**

```
void DPRAMInttToHost(char InttValue)
void DPRAMInttToHost_in_Intt(char InttValue) [IRQ]
```

- **Parameter:**

InttValue: [input] The interrupt indicator sent to users' Windows application. The range is from 0x00 ~ 0xdf.

- **Return:**

None

---

### 5.1.5 *UserDPRAMIrqFunc* <must be called once >

- **Description:**

This is a callback function, and must be call once in user-defined firmware. When firmware library receives an interrupt signal from users' Windows applications, it will pass the interrupt indicator from users' Windows applications to this function. Users can have some proper procedures in this function to process each interrupt indicator. It is not allowed to put an infinite loop in to this function, and users must keep the program of this function as short as possible.

- **Syntax:**

void UserDPRAMIrqFunc(unsigned char INTT)

- **Parameter:**

INTT: [input] The interrupt indicator from users' Windows application.

- **Return:**

None

### 5.1.6 *DPRAMWriteByte*

- **Description:**

Write one byte data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

int DPRAMWriteByte(unsigned int Address, unsigned char Data)

- **Parameter:**

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to write data.

Data: [input] The byte data written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The Address of input parameter is over 6999.

---

### 5.1.7 *DPRAMWriteWord*

- **Description:**  
Write one word data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**  
int DPRAMWriteWord(unsigned int Address, unsigned int Data)
- **Parameter:**  
Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to write data.  
Data: [input] The word data written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Return:**  
\_NO\_ERR: OK  
\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The Address of input parameter is over 6998.

### 5.1.8 *DPRAMWriteDword*

- **Description:**  
Write one double-word data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**  
int DPRAMWriteDword(unsigned int Address, unsigned long Data)
- **Parameter:**  
Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to write data.  
Data: [input] The double-word data written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Return:**  
\_NO\_ERR: OK  
\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The Address of input parameter is over 6996.

---

### 5.1.9 DPRAMWriteMultiByte

- **Description:**

Write multi-byte data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

```
int DPRAMWriteMultiByte(unsigned int Address, char *Data,  
                        unsigned int DataNum)
```

- **Parameter:**

Address: [input] The specified start address of DPRAM where users want to write data.

\*Data: [input] The start address of a byte array written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

DataNum: [input] The byte numbers of an data array written to the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The sum of Address and DataNum of input parameters is over 6999.

---

### 5.1.10 *DPRAMReadByte*

- **Description:**

Read one byte data from specified the address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**

int DPRAMReadByte(unsigned int Address, unsigned char \*Data)
- **Parameter:**

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to read data.

\*Data: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the data obtained by the function DPRAMReadByte.
- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The Address of input parameter is over 6999.

### 5.1.11 *DPRAMReadWord*

- **Description:**

Read one word data from the specified address of DPRAM. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**

int DPRAMReadWord(unsigned int Address, unsigned int \*Data)
- **Parameter:**

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to read data.

\*Data: [output] The address of a variable applied to receive the data obtained by the function DPRAMReadWord.
- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The Address of input parameter is over 6998.

---

### 5.1.12 *DPRAMReadDword*

- **Description:**

Read one double-word data from the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

int DPRAMReadDword(unsigned int Address, unsigned long \*Data)

- **Parameter:**

Address: [input] The specified address of DPRAM where users want to read data.

\*Data: [output] The address of a variable applied to receive the data obtained by the function DPRAMReadDword.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The Address of input parameter is over 6996.

---

### 5.1.13 *DPRAMReadMultiByte*

- **Description:**

Write the multi-byte data into the specified address of DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.

- **Syntax:**

int DPRAMReadMultiByte(unsigned int Address, char \*Data,  
                          unsigned int DataNum)

- **Parameter:**

Address: [input] The specified start address of DPRAM where users want to read data.

\*Data: [output] The start address of a byte array applied to receive the data from DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

DataNum: [input] The byte numbers which users will want to read from the DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The sum of Address and DataNum of input parameters is over 6999.



---

### 5.1.14 DPRAMMemset

- **Description:**

Set the multi-byte DPRAM data to be the specified value. The DPRAM space which can be applied is from address 0 to 6999.
- **Syntax:**

```
int DPRAMMemset(unsigned int Address, char data,  
                unsigned int DataNum)
```
- **Parameter:**

Address: [input] The specified start address of DPRAM where users want to write data.

Data: [input] The data written to DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

DataNum: [input] The byte numbers which users will want to write to DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.
- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The sum of Address and DataNum of input parameters is over 6999.

---

### 5.1.15 *DPRAMReceiveCmd*

- **Description:**

Use this function to receive the command transmitted from the windows applications. When users use the function `I8120_SendCmd` to a send command in users' application of PAC series MCU, call this function to receive the command which comes from the application. If users do not receive the command until another command is given from users' application, the former one will be covered by the latter one. About the function `I8120_SendCmd`, please refer to 4.1.41 for more information.

- **Syntax:**

`int DPRAMReceiveCmd(char *Data, unsigned int *DataNum)`

- **Parameter:**

\*Data: [output] The start address of a byte array is applied to receive the command from DPRAM of I-8120W / I-9120.

\*DataNum: [output] The address of a variable is applied to receive the command length.

- **Return:**

`_NO_ERR`: OK

`_NO_DPRAM_CMD`: There is no command transmitted from user-defined firmware.

`_DPRAM_OVER_RANGE`: The command length is over 512 bytes.

---

### 5.1.16 DPRAMSendCmd

- **Description:**

Call this function to send the command to users' applications of PAC series MCU. The maximum command length is 512 bytes. Afterwards, users can use the function I8120\_ReceiveCmd to get this command. About the function I8120\_ReceiveCmd, please refer to section 4.1.40 for more information. The maximum command length can't exceed to 512 bytes.

- **Syntax:**

int DPRAMSendCmd(char \*Data, unsigned int DataNum)

int DPRAMSendCmd\_in\_Intt(char \*Data, unsigned int DataNum) **[IRQ]**

- **Parameter:**

\*Data: [input] The start address of a byte array of a sent command.

DataNum: [input] The word value indicates how many bytes users will send to the user-defined firmware.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_DPRAM\_OVER\_RANGE: The command length is over 512 bytes.

---

### 5.1.17 *DPRAMCheckBusyR*

- **Description:**

Use this function to check if the DPRAM is busy or not. It is useful while the application of MUC and the firmware of the I-8120W / I-9120 are writing the DPRAM with the same address. Call this function to check if the DPRAM is busy or not. If busy, write the data into DPRAM after the application of MCU finishes the writing job.

- **Syntax:**

int DPRAMCheckBusyR(void)

- **Parameter:**

None

- **Return:**

The return value 0 means that the DPRAM is busy. Others, the DPRAM is idle.

### 5.1.18 *GetKbhit* <assist with debug cable and 7188xw.exe>

- **Description:**

This function is used for debugging of the user-defined firmware. Call this function to get a character keyed from keyboard. The function GetKbhit is similar with standard C function "getch". When users connect the debug port of the I-8120W / I-9120 with the available RS-232 COM port of PC via the debug cable shown in section 2.2, execute the 7188xw.exe Windows program. Then, a character keyed from keyboard will be caught by this function.

- **Syntax:**

int GetKbhit(void)

- **Parameter:**

None

- **Return:**

The return code is the received character from keyboard input when 7188xw.exe is executed and focused.

---

### 5.1.19 **Print** <assist with debug cable and 7188xw.exe>

- **Description:**

This function is used for debugging of the user-defined firmware. Call this function to send the debug information to the 7188xw.exe. The function Print is similar with standard C function “printf”. When users connect the debug port of I-8120W / I-9120 with the available RS-232 COM port of PC via the debug cable shown in section 2.2, execute the 7188xw.exe Windows program. Then, the debug information sent by this function will be put on the screen of the 7188xe.wx.

- **Syntax:**

int Print(const char \*fmt, ...)

- **Parameter:**

\* fmt: [input] The data format of keyboard input. Please refer to standard C function printf() to know how to use this parameters.

- **Return:**

If it is successful, the return code is a non-zero value except the value of EOF (defined by standard C/C++ language).

### 5.1.20 **GetTime**

- **Description:**

Use this function to get the current time from real time clock.

- **Syntax:**

void GetTime(int \*hour, int \*minute, int \*sec)

- **Parameter:**

\*hour: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the hour value of current time.

\*minute: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the minute value of current time.

\*sec: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the second value of current time.

- **Return:**

None.

---

### 5.1.21 *SetTime*

- **Description:**  
Use this function to modify the time of real time clock.
- **Syntax:**  
int SetTime(int hour, int minute, int sec)
- **Parameter:**  
hour: [input] The hour value set to real time clock.  
minute: [input] The minute value set to real time clock.  
sec: [input] The second value set to real time clock.
- **Return:**  
\_NO\_ERR: OK  
\_SET\_TIME\_ERROR: The input value of hour, minute or sec is invalid.

### 5.1.22 *GetDate*

- **Description:**  
Use this function to get the current date from real time clock.
- **Syntax:**  
void GetDate(int \*year, int \*month, int \*day)
- **Parameter:**  
\*year: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the year value of current date.  
\*month: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the month value of current date.  
\*day: [output] The address of a variable used to receive the day value of current date.
- **Return:**  
None.

---

### 5.1.23 SetDate

- **Description:**  
Use this function to modify the date of real time clock.
- **Syntax:**  
int SetDate(int year, int month, int day)
- **Parameter:**  
year: [input] The year value set to real time clock.  
month: [input] The month value set to real time clock.  
day: [input] The day value set to real time clock.
- **Return:**  
\_NO\_ERR: OK  
\_SET\_DATE\_ERROR: The input value of year, month or day is invalid.

### 5.1.24 GetWeekDay

- **Description:**  
Use this function to obtain what day is today.
- **Syntax:**  
int GetWeekDay(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None.
- **Return:**

Return Code	Meaning
0	Sunday
1	Monday
2	Tuesday
3	Wednesday
4	Thursday
5	Friday
6	Saturday

Table 5.2 Relation Between Return Code and Day of Week

---

### 5.1.25 *ReadNVRAM*

- **Description:**  
Use this function to get one-byte data of NVRAM.
- **Syntax:**  
int ReadNVRAM(int Address)
- **Parameter:**  
Address: [input] The NVRAM address where users will read the data. The range of this parameter is from 0 to 30.
- **Return:**  
\_ACCESS\_NVRAM\_FAILE: The address of NVRAM is invalid.  
Others: The value obtained from NVRAM. The range of return value is from 0 to 255.

### 5.1.26 *WriteNVRAM*

- **Description:**  
Use this function to write one-byte data to specified address of NVRAM. If system has no power, the data stored in NVRAM will not disappear.
- **Syntax:**  
int WriteNVRAM(int Address, int data)
- **Parameter:**  
Address: [input] The NVRAM address where users will write the data. The range of this parameter is from 0 to 30.  
data: [input] The data written to NVRAM. The range of this parameter is from 0 to 255. If value is over 255, only low byte of data will be written to NVRAM.
- **Return:**  
\_NO\_ERR: OK.  
\_ACCESS\_NVRAM\_FAILE: The address of NVRAM is invalid.



---

### 5.1.27 *GetTimeTicks100us*

- **Description:**

Read I-8120W / I-9120 time ticks by using this function. When the firmware starts, I-8120W / I-9120 time ticks are counted. Reset the firmware will clean the accumulated counters of this value. If the accumulated counters are over the value 0xFFFFFFFF, the counters also reset to 0.
- **Syntax:**

unsigned long GetTimeTicks100us(void)
- **Parameter:**

None.
- **Return:**

The time ticks numbers when firmware started. The unit is 0.1 ms.

### 5.1.28 *GetTimeTicks*

- **Description:**

Call this function to read I-8120W / I-9120 time ticks. When I-8120W / I-9120 has power, the time ticks are counted. This function can't be called in interrupt service routine. Reset the operation system of I-8120W / I-9120 will clean the accumulated counters of this value. If the accumulated counters are over the value 0xFFFFFFFF, the counters are also reset to 0.
- **Syntax:**

long GetTimeTicks(void)
- **Parameter:**

None
- **Return:**

The time ticks numbers. The unit is 1 ms.

---

### 5.1.29 *DelayMs*

- **Description:**

Use this function to pending the procedure of user-defined firmware. Because of watchdog mechanism, users can't delay for a long time. The I-8120W / I-9120 watchdog timer is set to 800 ms. It is recommend that if users want to delay the procedure of user-defined firmware more than 500 ms. The the function RefreshWDT must be applied to avoid the watchdog timeout. This function is not allowed to put into interrupt service routine.

- **Syntax:**

`void DelayMs(unsigned int DelayTime_ms)`

- **Parameter:**

`DelayTime_ms`: [input] The delay time of procedure. The unit is 1 ms.

- **Return:**

None

### 5.1.30 *CM100\_InstallUserTimer*

- **Description:**

This function can allow users to use timer interrupt. When users put their timer interrupt service routine in this function, this interrupt service routine will be executed every millisecond. Be careful that too much program in the interrupt service routine will disturb the normal procedure of user-defined firmware.

- **Syntax:**

`void CM100_InstallUserTimer(void (*Fun)(void))`

- **Parameter:**

`(*Fun)(void)`: [input] The pointer which points a function with format "void XXX(void)". The XXX is the name of a function.

- **Return:**

None

---

### 5.1.31 T\_StopWatchXXX series functions

- **Description:**

Call this function to use a stopwatch. There are 4 functions for stopwatch operation. When users want to start a stopwatch, the function T\_StopWatchStart must be applied. Then, users can use the function T\_StopWatchGetTime to obtain the current time counts of this stopwatch. If users need to disable the time counter, use the function T\_StopWatchPause to achieve this purpose. Call the function T\_StopWatchContinue to enable this timer counter again. If users want to use more than one stopwatch, just input the different variable of structure STOPWATCH into these 4 functions. One structure variable will be mapped to one stopwatch. The time unit of these 4 functions and the members of STOPWATCH structure are millisecond.

- **Syntax:**

```
void T_StopWatchStart(STOPWATCH *sw)
unsigned long T_StopWatchGetTime(STOPWATCH *sw)
void T_StopWatchPause(STOPWATCH *sw)
void T_StopWatchContinue(STOPWATCH *sw)
```

- **Parameter:**

\*sw: [output] The address of a STOPWATCH structure variable applied to describe the stopwatch. The member of STOPWATCH structure is shown as following:

```
typedef struct {
    unsigned long ulStart;
    unsigned long ulPauseTime;
    unsigned int uMode;
}STOPWATCH;
```

Parameter ulStart obtains the start time of stopwatch. Parameter ulPauseTime will return the last pause time of stopwatch. Parameter uMode returns the status of the stopwatch. If uMode is 0, it means that the stopwatch pauses. If uMode is 1, the stopwatch is running.

- **Return:**

The return code of T\_StopWatchGetTime() is the current time counts after the stopwatch started.

---

### 5.1.32 *T\_CountDownTimerXXX series functions*

- **Description:**

Call this function to use a countdown timer. There are 5 functions for countdown timer operation. When users want to start a countdown timer, the function `T_CountDownTimerStart` must be applied. Then, If users need to disable the countdown timer, use the function `T_CountDownTimerPause` to achieve this purpose. Call the function `T_CountDownTimerContinue` to enable this countdown timer again. Users can use the function `T_CountDownTimerIsTimeUp` to check if the countdown timer is timeout or not. Or, use the function `T_CountDownTimerGetTimeLeft` to obtain the rest time of countdown timer. If users want to use more than one countdown timer, just input the different variable of structure `COUNTDOWNTIMER` into these 5 functions. One structure variable will be mapped to one countdown timer. The time unit of these 5 functions and the members of `COUNTDOWNTIMER` structure are millisecond.

- **Syntax:**

```
void T_CountDownTimerStart(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt,
                           unsigned long timems)
void T_CountDownTimerPause(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
void T_CountDownTimerContinue(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
int T_CountDownTimerIsTimeUp(COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
unsigned long T_CountDownTimerGetTimeLeft(
                COUNTDOWNTIMER *cdt)
```

- **Parameter:**

`timems`: [input] The time interval which indicates that how much time the countdown timer will countdown.

`*cdt`: [output] The address of a `COUNTDOWNTIMER` structure variable used to describe the countdown timer. The member of `COUNTDOWNTIMER` structure is shown as following:

```
typedef struct {
    unsigned long ulTime;
    unsigned long ulStartTime;
    unsigned long ulPauseTime;
    unsigned int uMode;
} COUNTDOWNTIMER;
```

---

Using parameter `ulTime` will get time interval of countdown timer. Parameter `ulStartTime` returns the start time of countdown timer. Parameter `ulPauseTime` can obtain the last pause time of countdown timer. Parameter `uMode` returns the status of the countdown timer. If `uMode` is 0, it means that the countdown timer pauses. If `uMode` is 1, the countdown timer is running.

- **Return:**

The return code of `T_CountDownTimerIsTimeUp()` is `_NO_ERR` or `_COUNT_DOWN_TIMER_TIME_UP`. If the countdown timer is timeout, the return code is `_COUNT_DOWN_TIMER_TIME_UP`. If not, the return code is `_NO_ERR`. The return code of `T_CountDownTimerGetTimeLeft()` is the rest time of the countdown timer.

### 5.1.33 *EEPROMReadByte*

- **Description:**

Use this function to read the data of the specified address of EEPROM.

- **Syntax:**

```
int EEPROMReadByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address,  
                  unsigned char *Data)
```

- **Parameter:**

Block: [input] The EEPROM block No.. The range is from 0 to 6.

Address: [input] The EEPROM address where users will read the data.

Each block has 256 bytes. Therefore, the range of this parameter is from 0 to 255.

\*data: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the data of specified address of EEPROM

- **Return:**

`_NO_ERR`: OK.

`_EEPROM_OVER_RANGE`: The block No. is over 6, or the address is over 256.

---

### 5.1.34 *EEPROMReadMultiByte*

- **Description:**  
Use this function to read some data from EEPROM.
- **Syntax:**  
int EEPROMReadMultiByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address,  
char \*Data, unsigned int DataNum)
- **Parameter:**  
Block: [input] The EEPROM block No.. The range is from 0 to 6.  
Address: [input] The start EEPROM address where users will write the data. Each block has 256 bytes. Therefore, the range of this parameter is from 0 to 255.  
\*data: [output] The start address of a byte array used to receive the data from EEPROM  
DataNum: [input] The parameter indicates that how many data users want to obtain.
- **Return:**  
\_NO\_ERR: OK.  
\_EEPROM\_OVER\_RANGE: The block No. is over 6, or the address is over 256. Or the specified range of reading data is over the block 6 and address 255.

---

### 5.1.35 *EEPROMWriteByte*

- **Description:**

Use this function to write the data to specified address of EEPROM. If system has no power, the data stored in EEPROM will not disappear.

- **Syntax:**

```
int EEPROMWriteByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address,  
                    unsigned char Data)
```

- **Parameter:**

Block: [input] The EEPROM block No.. The range is from 0 to 6.

Address: [input] The EEPROM address where users will write the data.

Each block has 256 bytes. Therefore, the range of this parameter is from 0 to 255.

data: [input] The data written to EEPROM

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_EEPROM\_ACCESS\_ERROR: Can't write data to specified EEPROM address. The EEPROM may be damaged.

\_EEPROM\_OVER\_RANGE: The block No. is over 6, or the address is over 256.

---

### 5.1.36 *EEPROMWriteMultiByte*

- **Description:**

Use this function to write some data to specified address of EEPROM. If system has no power, the data stored in EEPROM will not disappear.

- **Syntax:**

```
int EEPROMWriteMultiByte(unsigned int Block, unsigned int Address,  
                          char *Data, unsigned int DataNum)
```

- **Parameter:**

Block: [input] The EEPROM block No.. The range is from 0 to 6.

Address: [input] The EEPROM address where users will write the data. Each block has 256 bytes. Therefore, the range of this parameter is from 0 to 255.

\*data: [output] The start address of a byte array used to store the data written to EEPROM.

DataNum: [input] The parameter indicates that how many data users want to write.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_EEPROM\_ACCESS\_ERROR: Can't write data to specified EEPROM address. The EEPROM may be damaged.

\_EEPROM\_OVER\_RANGE: The block No. is over 6, or the address is over 256. Or the specified range of writing data is over the block 6 and address 255.



---

### 5.1.37 *UserCANIrqFunc* <must be called once>

- **Description:**

This is a callback function, and must be call once in user-defined firmware. When the firmware library receives an interrupt signal from CAN controller, this function will pass the interrupt indicator of CAN controller. The interrupt indicator shows what kinds of CAN controller interrupt are active. Therefore, users only need to design their interrupt routine according to deal with the different interrupt indicators. It is not allowed to put an infinite loop in to this function, and users must keep the program of this function as short as possible.

- **Syntax:**

void UserCANIrqFunc(unsigned char INTT)

- **Parameter:**

INTT: [input] The interrupt indicator from CAN controller. The meanings of indicators are shown as following.

Indicator (Hex)	Meaning
0x01	Receive a message successfully
0x02	Transmit a message successfully
0x04	Error warring
0x08	Data Overrun
0x10	CAN controller wake-up
0x20	Bus Passive
0x40	Arbitration Lost
0x80	Bus Error

Table 5.3 CAN Interrupt Indicator Description

- **Return:**

None

---

### 5.1.38 SJA1000HardwareReset

- **Description:**

Reset the CAN controller by reset the pin of SJA1000. After calling this function, users must configure the baud and message mask of CAN controller. Then, use the function EnableSJA1000 to activate the SJA1000 to send and receive CAN messages.

- **Syntax:**

void SJA1000HardwareReset(void)

- **Parameter:**

None

- **Return:**

None

---

### 5.1.39 SetCANBaud

- **Description:**

Set the CAN baud of the CAN controller. After finishing the configuration, the value will be stored in the EEPROM.

- **Syntax:**

int SetCANBaud(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1)

int SetCANBaud\_in\_Intt(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1) **[IRQ]**

- **Parameter:**

Baud: [input] The baud of CAN controller. There are 12 kinds of supported baud. They are 5K, 10K, 20K, 25K, 50K, 100K, 125K, 200K, 250K, 500K, 800K, 1M bps. If these bauds can not satisfy, set this parameter 0 and define the BT0 and BT1 of SJA1000.

BT0: [input] User-defined baud.

BT1: [input] User-defined baud. For the more information about how to use BT0 and BT1, please refer to the data sheet of SJA1000.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_CAN\_CHIP\_SOFT\_RESET\_ERR: SJA1000 can't be reset by software.  
The CAN controller may be damaged.

---

### 5.1.40 *GetCANBaud*

- **Description:**  
Get the current CAN baud of the CAN controller from the SJA1000.
- **Syntax:**  
void GetCANBaud(unsigned long \*Baud, char \*BT0, char \*BT1)
- **Parameter:**
  - \*Baud: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the baud of CAN controller. If this parameter is 0, the BT0 and BT1 are useful.
  - \*BT0: [output] The address of a variable used to get the BT0 value obtained from SJA1000.
  - \*BT1: [output] The address of a variable used to get the BT1 value obtained from SJA1000. For more information about how to use BT0 and BT1, please refer to the data sheet of SJA1000.
- **Return:**  
None

---

### 5.1.41 GetCANBaudFromEEPROM

- **Description:**

Get the CAN baud configuration of the CAN controller from the EEPROM.

- **Syntax:**

```
void GetCANBaudFromEEPROM(char *BaudType, char *BT0,  
                           char *BT1)
```

- **Parameter:**

\*BaudType: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the baud type. The value of the baud type is mapping to the different baud. The relationship is show in the following table

Baud Type	CAN Baud
0	5 kbps
1	10 kbps
2	20 kbps
3	25 kbps
4	50 kbps
5	100 kbps
6	125 kbps
7	200 kbps
8	250 kbps
9	500 kbps
10	800 kbps
11	1000 kbps
12~	User-defined by BT0 and BT1

\*BT0: [output] The address of a variable used to get the BT0 value obtained from SJA1000. When the parameter BaudType is 0~11, the parameter BT0 is useless.

\*BT1: [output] The address of a variable used to get the BT1 value obtained from SJA1000. For more information about how to use BT0 and BT1, please refer to the data sheet of SJA1000. When the parameter BaudType is 0~11, the parameter BT1 is useless.

- **Return:**

None

---

## 5.1.42 SetCANMask

- **Description:**

Set the message mask of CAN controller. After finishing the configuration, the value will be stored in the EEPROM.

- **Syntax:**

```
int SetCANMask(long AccCode, long AccMask)
```

```
int SetCANMask_in_Intt(long AccCode, long AccMask) [IRQ]
```

- **Parameter:**

AccCode: [input] Acceptance code of CAN controller

AccMask: [input] Acceptance mask of CAN controller.

The AccCode is used for deciding what kind of ID the CAN controller will accept. The AccMask is used for deciding which bit of ID will need to check with AccCode. If the bit of AccMask is set to 0, it means that the bit in the same position of ID need to be checked, and that ID bit value needs to match the bit of AccCode in the same position.

AccCode and AccMask	Bit Position	Filter Target
high byte of the high word	bit7~bit0	bit10 ~ bit3 of ID
low byte of the high word	bit7~bit5	bit2 ~ bit0 of ID
low byte of the high word	bit4	RTR
low byte of the high word	bit3~bit0	no use
high byte of the low word	bit7~bit0	bit7 ~ bit0 of 1st byte data
low byte of the low word	bit7~bit0	bit7 ~ bit0 of 2nd byte data

Table 5.3 AccCode and AccMask Definition For 11-bit ID

AccCode and AccMask	Bit Position	Filter Target
high byte of the high word	bit7~bit0	bit28~ bit21 of ID
low byte of the high word	bit7~bit0	bit20 ~ bit13 of ID
high byte of the low word	bit7~bit0	bit12 ~ bit5 of ID
low byte of the low word	bit7~bit3	bit4 ~ bit0 of ID
low byte of the low word	bit2	RTR

low byte of the low word	bit1~bit0	no use
--------------------------	-----------	--------

Table 5.4 AccCode and AccMask Definition For 29-bit ID

For example (In 29 bit ID message):

```

AccCode :    00h      00h      00h      A0h
AccMask :    FFh      FFh      FFh      1Fh
ID bit      bit28~bit21 bit20~bit13 bit12~bit5 bit4~bit0
ID Value   :  xxxx xxxx  xxxx xxxx  xxxx xxxx  101x x  will be accepted

```

(Note: The mark “x” means don’t care. And the mark “h” behind the value means hex format.)

- **Return:**  
 \_NO\_ERR: OK.  
 \_CAN\_CHIP\_SOFT\_RESET\_ERR: SJA1000 can’t be reset by software.  
 The CAN controller may be damaged.

### 5.1.43 GetCANMask

- **Description:**  
 Get the current message mask status of the CAN controller from the SJA1000.
- **Syntax:**  
 void GetCANMask(long \*AccCode, long \*AccMask)
- **Parameter:**
  - \* AccCode: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the acceptance code of SJA1000.
  - \* AccMask: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the acceptance mask of SJA1000.

For the more information about these parameters, please refer to the section 5.1.42.
- **Return:**  
 None

---

### 5.1.44 *GetCANMaskFromEEPROM*

- **Description:**

Get the current message mask status of the CAN controller from the EEPROM.
- **Syntax:**

```
void GetCANMask(char *AccCode, char *AccMask)
```
- **Parameter:**
  - \* AccCode: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the acceptance code of SJA1000.
  - \* AccMask: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the acceptance mask of SJA1000.

For the more information about these parameters, please refer to the section 5.1.42.
- **Return:**

None



---

## 5.1.45 CANConfig

- **Description:**

Configure the baud, message filter of the CAN controller. After calling this function, users need to call the function EnableSJA1000 to active CAN controller, SJA1000.

- **Syntax:**

```
int CANConfig(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1, long AccMask,  
              long AccCode)
```

```
int CANConfig_in_Intt(unsigned long Baud, char BT0, char BT1,  
                      long AccMask, long AccCode) [IRQ]
```

- **Parameter:**

Baud: [input] The baud of the CAN controller.

BT0: [input] User-defined baud.

BT1: [input] User-defined baud.

AccCode: [input] Acceptance code of CAN controller.

AccMask: [input] Acceptance mask of CAN controller.

For the more information about these parameters, please refer to the section 5.1.42.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_CAN\_CHIP\_SOFT\_RESET\_ERR: SJA1000 can't be reset by software.  
The CAN controller may be damaged.

---

### 5.1.46 CANConfigBySJA1000Reg

- **Description:**

Configure the baud, message filter of the CAN controller by using the parameters which format is the same as SJA1000 register. Basically, the function CANConfig and the function CANConfigBySJ1000Reg are very similar. The different is only in the parameter interface. After calling this function, users need to call the function EnableSJA1000 to active CAN controller, SJA1000.

- **Syntax:**

```
int CANConfigBySJA1000Reg(char BaudType, char BT0, char BT1, char *  
                          AccMask, char * AccCode)  
int CANConfigBySJA1000Reg_in_Intt(char BaudType, char BT0,  
                                   char BT1, char * AccMask, char * AccCode) [IRQ]
```

- **Parameter:**

BaudType: [input] The baud of CAN controller.

BT0: [input] User-defined baud.

BT1: [input] User-defined baud.

AccCode: [input] Acceptance code of CAN controller.

AccMask: [input] Acceptance mask of CAN controller.

For the more information about these parameters, please refer to the section 5.1.42.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_CAN\_CHIP\_SOFT\_RESET\_ERR: SJA1000 can't be reset by software.  
The CAN controller may be damaged.

---

### 5.1.47 *EnableSJA1000*

- **Description:**  
Use this function to activate SJA1000. Afterwards, users can send/receive CAN messages by other functions.
- **Syntax:**  
void EnableSJA1000(void)  
void EnableSJA1000\_in\_Intt(void) **[IRQ]**
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

### 5.1.48 *DisableSJA1000*

- **Description:**  
Call the function DisableSJA1000 to stop the functions of transmission CAN messages, reception CAN messages and interrupt.
- **Syntax:**  
void DisableSJA1000(void)  
void DisableSJA1000\_in\_Intt(void) **[IRQ]**
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

---

### 5.1.49 GetCANStatus

- **Description:**

Obtain the status register of SJA1000 by using this function.

- **Syntax:**

int GetCANStatus(char \*CANStatus)

- **Parameter:**

\* CANStatus: [Input] The pointer for obtaining the CAN status. It indicates the value of status register of SJA1000. Its meanings are described below.

Bit NO.	Description
7 (MSB)	Bus status. 1 for bus off, 0 for bus on.
6	Error status. 1 for at least one error, 0 for OK.
5	SJA1000 Transmit status. 1 for transmitting, 0 for idle.
4	SJA1000Receive status. 1 for receiving, 0 for idle.
3	SJA1000 Transmit complete status. 1 for complete, 0 for incomplete.
2	SJA1000 Transmit buffer status. 1 for released, 0 for locked
1	Data overrun status. 1 for SJA1000 reception buffer overrun, 0 for OK.
0 (LSB)	Receive buffer status. 1 for at least one message stored in the SJA1000 reception buffer, 0 for empty.

Table 5.5 The Description of Status Register of SJA1000

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_SJA1000\_IS\_DISABLE: The SJA1000 is disabling.

---

### 5.1.50 *ClearDataOverrunStatus*

- **Description:**  
When the data overrun status is obtained by using the function GetCANStatus, call this function to clear this status.
- **Syntax:**  
void ClearDataOverrunStatus(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

---

### 5.1.51 SendCANMsg

- **Description:**

Send a CAN message to software transmission buffer. When the CAN bus is idle, this CAN message will be send to CAN network.

- **Syntax:**

```
int SendCANMsg(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR,  
               char DataLen, char *Data)
```

```
int SendCANMsg_in_Intt(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR,  
                       char DataLen, char *Data) [IRQ]
```

- **Parameter:**

Mode: [input] 0 for 11-bit message ID, 1 for 29-bit message ID.

MsgID: [input] CAN message ID.

RTR: [input] 0 for remote-transmit-request format is not used, 1 for remote-transmit-request is used.

DataLen: [input] Data length of a transmitted CAN message. The maximum value is 8.

\*Data: [input] The start address of a buffer used to store the transmitted data of a CAN message.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_SOFT\_BUF\_FULL: Transmission software buffer is full. Users need to transmit CAN message later. Or, use the function ClearTxSoftBuffer to clear the transmission buffer.

\_SJA1000\_IS\_DISABLE: The SJA1000 is disabling.

---

### 5.1.52 *ClearTxSoftBuffer*

- **Description:**  
Call this function to clear the transmission software buffer of CAN messages.
- **Syntax:**  
void ClearTxSoftBuffer(void)  
void ClearTxSoftBuffer\_in\_Intt(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

---

### 5.1.53 GetCANMsg

- **Description:**

Obtain a received CAN message from the software buffer.

- **Syntax:**

```
int GetCANMsg(char *Mode, unsigned long *MsgID, char *RTR,  
             char *DataLen, char *Data, unsigned long *UpperTime,  
             unsigned long *LowerTime)
```

```
int GetCANMsg_in_Intt(char *Mode, unsigned long *MsgID, char *RTR,  
                    char *DataLen, char *Data, unsigned long *UpperTime,  
                    unsigned long *LowerTime) [IRQ]
```

- **Parameter:**

\*Mode: [output] The address of a variable used to get the mode of a CAN message. If value is 0, the received CAN message is with 11-bit ID. The 29-bit ID of a CAN message will have value 1.

\*MsgID: [output] The address of a variable used to get the CAN message ID.

\*RTR: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the status of this CAN message. 0 for remote-transmit-request format is not used, 1 for remote- transmit-request is used.

\*DataLen: [output] The address of a variable used to get the data length of a CAN message. The range of this value is from 0 to 8.

\*Data: [output] The start address of a buffer used to get the data of a CAN message. Users need to put an 8-byte element array in this filed.

\*UpperTime: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the higher double-word of time stamp of a CAN message.

\*LowerTime: [output] The address of a variable used to obtain the lower double-word of time stamp of a CAN message. The unit for UpperTime and LowerTime is 0.1ms.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK.

\_RX\_SOFT\_BUF\_EMPTY: The reception software buffer of CAN message is full. Users need to use ClearRxSoftBuffer() to clear this status when this return code is got.

\_SOFT\_BUF\_FULL: Reception software buffer is full. Users need to use



---

function `ClearRxSoftBuffer()` to clear the CAN transmission buffer.

`_SJA1000_IS_DISABLE`: The SJA1000 is disabling.

### **5.1.54 *ClearRxSoftBuffer***

- **Description:**  
Call this function to clear the reception software buffer of CAN messages.
- **Syntax:**  
`void ClearRxSoftBuffer(void)`  
`void ClearRxSoftBuffer_in_Intt(void)`
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

---

### 5.1.55 RxMsgCount

- **Description:**  
Call this function to know how many available CAN messages stored in the reception software buffer.
- **Syntax:**  
int RxMsgCount(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
The return code is the numbers of CAN messages stored in reception software buffer.

### 5.1.56 CheckTxStatus

- **Description:**  
Use this function to check the transmission status of the CAN port. If the CAN messages can't be transmitted successfully, it indicates that users need to check if the CAN port of the I-8120W / I-9120 connect to the CAN network properly or not.
- **Syntax:**  
int CheckTxStatus(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
If the return code is 1, it indicates that the transmission of the CAN message is fail. Others show that the transmission works normally or the transmission is idle.

---

### 5.1.57 AddCyclicTxMsg

- **Description:**

Add a cyclic transmission message into the cyclic transmission engine. Afterwards, users can enable or disable this cyclic transmission messages by using the function `EnableCyclicTxMsg` and the function `DelectCyclicTxMsg`. Maximum 5 set of cyclic transmission messages can be applied. After adding a cyclic transmission message, the handle for this message will be returned. The less value of handle indicates the higher priority of this cyclic transmission message.

- **Syntax:**

```
int AddCyclicTxMsg(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR,  
                  char DataLen, char *Data, unsigned long TimePeriod,  
                  unsigned char *Handle)  
  
int AddCyclicTxMsg_in_Intt(char Mode, unsigned long MsgID, char RTR,  
                           char DataLen, char *Data, unsigned long TimePeriod,  
                           unsigned char *Handle) [IRQ]
```

- **Parameter:**

Mode: [input] 0 for 11-bit message ID, 1 for 29-bit message ID.

MsgID: [input] CAN message ID.

RTR: [input] Set the remote-transmit-request is used or not. 0 is for useless, 1 is for useful.

DataLen: [input] CAN message data length. The maximum value is 8.

\*Data: [input] The start address of the data buffer of a CAN message. The maximum space of \*Data is 8 bytes.

TimePeriod: [input] The time period of cyclic transmission. This parameter is formatted by 0.1ms. The minimum value is 5.

TransmitTimes: [input] The numbers of CAN messages will be transmitted. After the I-8120W / I-9120 transmit all of the CAN messages which users decide the numbers of by using this parameter, I-8120W / I-9120 will disable this cyclic transmission message automatically. Users can enable this cyclic transmission message to require the I-8120W / I-9120 to send these CAN messages again by using the function `EnableCyclicTxMsg`. If this parameter is set to 0, the I-8120W / I-9120 will send CAN message cyclically and continuously after users enable this cyclic

---

transmission message.

\*Handle: [output] The address of a variable used to get the handle of a cyclic transmission. When users want to enable or disable the specified cyclic transmission, this value must be needed.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_CYCLIC\_CONFIG\_ERR: The cyclic transmission messages are over 5 messages or the time period is less than 0.5ms.

### **5.1.58 DeleteCyclicTxMsg**

- **Description:**

Remove a cyclic transmission message which is added by the function AddCyclicTxMsg before.

- **Syntax:**

int DeleteCyclicTxMsg(unsigned char Handle)

int DeleteCyclicTxMsg\_in\_Intt(unsigned char Handle) **[IRQ]**

- **Parameter:**

Handle: [input] The handle of the cyclic transmission message which is obtained by the function AddCyclicTxMsg.

- **Return:**

\_NO\_ERR: OK

\_CYCLIC\_HANDLE\_ERR: The handle value can't be found in the cyclic transmission engine.

---

### 5.1.59 *EnableCyclicTxMsg*

- **Description:**

Enable a cyclic transmission message which is added by the function `AddCyclicTxMsg` before. After enable the specified cyclic transmission message, I-8120W / I-9120 will transmit the specified CAN message by configured time period.
- **Syntax:**

```
int EnableCyclicTxMsg(unsigned char Handle)
int EnableCyclicTxMsg_in_Intt (unsigned char Handle) [IRQ]
```
- **Parameter:**

Handle: [input] The handle of cyclic transmission message which is obtained by the function `AddCyclicTxMsg`.
- **Return:**

`_NO_ERR`: OK  
`_CYCLIC_HANDLE_ERR`: The handle value can't be found in the cyclic transmission engine.

### 5.1.60 *DisableCyclicTxMsg*

- **Description:**

Disable a cyclic transmission message which is enabled by the function `EnableCyclicTxMsg` before.
- **Syntax:**

```
int DisableCyclicTxMsg(unsigned char Handle)
int DisableCyclicTxMsg_in_Intt (unsigned char Handle) [IRQ]
```
- **Parameter:**

Handle: [input] The handle of cyclic transmission message which is obtained by the function `AddCyclicTxMsg`.
- **Return:**

`_NO_ERR`: OK  
`_CYCLIC_HANDLE_ERR`: The handle value can't be found in the cyclic transmission engine.

---

### 5.1.61 *ResetCyclicTxBuf*

- **Description:**

Clear the software buffer of cyclic transmission engine. After calling this function, all of the transmitted cyclic messages stop the procedure, and all of cyclic messages are removed from the cyclic transmission engine.
- **Syntax:**

```
void ResetCyclicTxBuf(void)  
void ResetCyclicTxBuf_in_Intt(void) [IRQ]
```
- **Parameter:**

None
- **Return:**None

### 5.1.62 *SystemHardwareReset*

- **Description:**

Use this function to reset all hardware of I-8120W / I-9120 included 186 CPU.
- **Syntax:**

```
void SystemHardwareReset(void)
```
- **Parameter:**

None
- **Return:**

None

---

### 5.1.63 *SystemInit*

- **Description:**  
Use this function to initiate the DPRAM, LEDs, cyclic transmission engine, CAN transmission software buffer, and CAN controller.
- **Syntax:**  
void SystemInit(void)  
void SystemInit\_in\_Intt(void) **[IRQ]**
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
None

### 5.1.64 *GetLibVer*

- **Description:**  
Get the version of the firmware library.
- **Syntax:**  
int GetLibVer(void)
- **Parameter:**  
None
- **Return:**  
The return code is the version of the firmware library. For example: If 100(hex) is return, it means driver version is 1.00.

---

### 5.1.65 RefreshWDT

- **Description:**

Call this function to refresh the watchdog of I-8120W / I-9120. When users design the user-defined firmware, this function must be called where the users' procedure may have a processed period more than 500ms. If the function RefreshWDT is not called in 800ms, the 186 CPU of I-8120W / I-9120 will be reset.

- **Syntax:**

void RefreshWDT(void)

- **Parameter:**

None

- **Return:**

None

### 5.1.66 UserInitFunc <must be called once>

- **Description:**

When users design the user-defined firmware, this callback function must be called once. Users can put some procedures into this function. These procedures are those which will be executed only one time in user-defined firmware. When I-8120W / I-9120 boots up, the firmware library will call this callback function once.

- **Syntax:**

void UserInitFunc(void)

- **Parameter:**

None

- **Return:**

None



---

### **5.1.67 UserLoopFunc** <must be called once>

- **Description:**

When users design the user-defined firmware, this callback function must be called as soon as possible. Users can put their main procedures into this function. Then, the main procedure will be executed in every period of time. The time period is correlated with the complexity of users' main procedure. When I-8120W / I-9120 boots up, the firmware library will call the function UserInitFunc once and then call the function UserLoopFunc in every period of time until I-8120W / I-9120 is turned off. It is not allowed to put a infinite loop in this function.

- **Syntax:**

void UserLoopFunc(void)

- **Parameter:**

None

- **Return:**

None

## 5.2 Firmware Library Return Codes Troubleshooting

If default firmware is used, users do not need to read this section.

Return Code	Error ID	Troubleshooting
-19	_SET_TIME_ERROR	1. Check the time format of input parameters, and retry it again.
-18	_SET_DATE_ERROR	1. Check the date format of input parameters, and retry it again.
-9	_ACCESS_NVRAM_FAILE	1. Try it again. 2. Call your distributor to solve this problem.
0	_NO_ERR	OK
1	_COUNT_DOWN_TIMER_TIME_UP	1. The countdown timer started by users is timeout.
101	_CAN_CHIP_SOFT_RESET_ERR	1. Call the function SJA1000HardwareReset, and try it again. 2. Call your distributor to solve this problem
102	_CAN_CHIP_CONFIG_ERR	1. Check the parameters of baud, BT0, BT1, acceptance code, and acceptance mask, and try it again.
103	_RX_SOFT_BUF_EMPTY	1. Wait for a while and call the function again.
104	_SOFT_BUF_FULL	1. Use the function ClearTxSoftBuffer or the function ClearRxSoftBuffer to clear the status of buffer overflow. 2. Reduce the bus loading of CAN network.
105	_DPRAM_WRITE_ERR	1. Wait for a while and call the function again. 2. Call your distributor to solve this problem
106	_DPRAM_READ_ERR	1. Wait for a while and call the function again. 2. Call your distributor to solve this problem.
107	_DPRAM_OVER_RANGE	1. Check the address or space range of written DPRAM, and try it again.
108	_NO_DPRAM_CMD	1. Wait for a while and call the function again.

Return Code	Error ID	Troubleshooting
109	_CYCLIC_CONFIG_ERR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check if users already use 5 the cyclic messages.</li> <li>2. Set the parameters TimePeriod to more than 5.</li> </ol>
110	_CYCLIC_HANDLE_ERR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the parameter Handle, and try it again.</li> </ol>
111	_EEPROM_OVER_RANGE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the address or space range of written EEPROM, and try it again.</li> </ol>
112	_EEPROM_ACCESS_ERROR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wait for a while and call the function again.</li> <li>2. Call your distributor to solve this problem.</li> </ol>
113	_SJA1000_IS_DISABLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Use the function EnableSJA1000 or EnableSJA1000_in_Intt (in the IRQ function) to enable the SJA1000.</li> </ol>

Table 5.6 Return Code Troubleshooting

Note: If users' problem can't be fixed after following the recommended methods. Please contact your distributor or email to [service@icpdas.com](mailto:service@icpdas.com) to solve the problem.