

Problem solution: Remote control mode and DPV1 telegrams

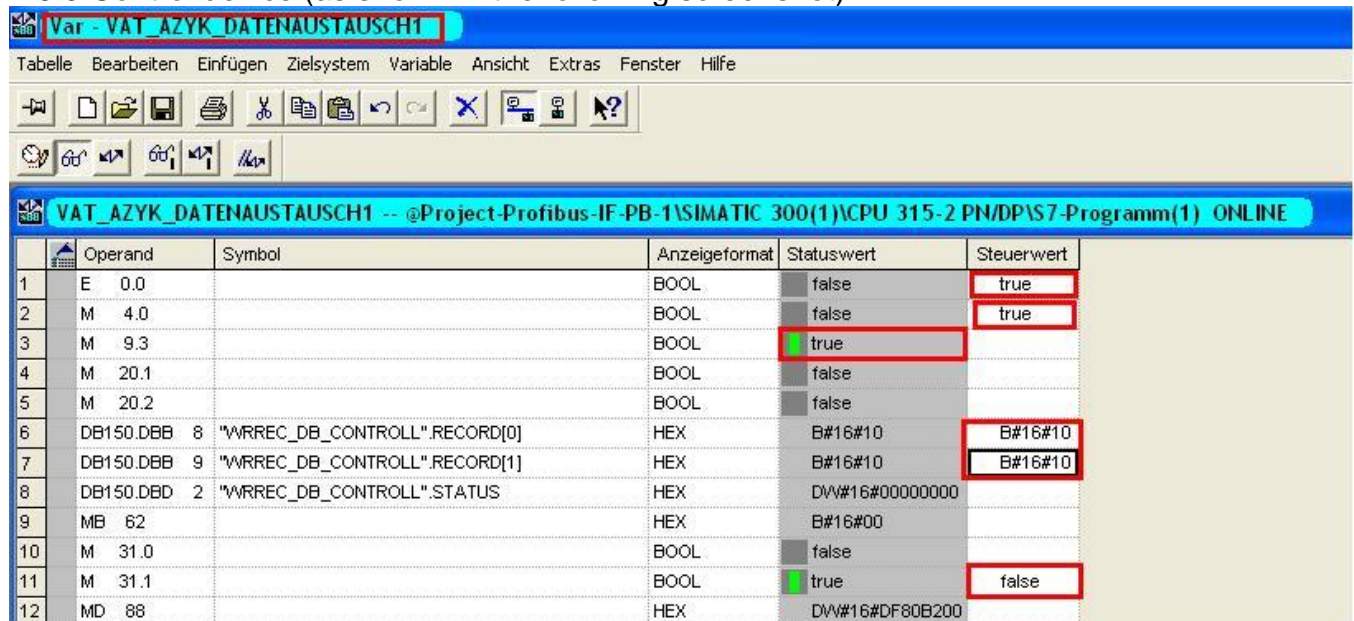
To be able to send DPV1 telegrams, the following activation flags must be set, as described in the explanation "Step7-DPV0-DPV1 implementation" in chapter "3.3.2.2 The acyclic data exchange in OB1" (see also figure 1 below, outlined in red):

M4.0 Start flag

E0.0 Action

Then the corresponding data records follow in the DPV1 telegram, for the device control for example:

M9.3 Control device (as shown in the following screenshot)



	Operand	Symbol	Anzeigeformat	Statuswert	Steuerwert
1	E 0.0		BOOL	false	true
2	M 4.0		BOOL	false	true
3	M 9.3		BOOL	true	
4	M 20.1		BOOL	false	
5	M 20.2		BOOL	false	
6	DB150.DBB 8	"WRREC_DB_CONTROLL".RECORD[0]	HEX	B#16#10	B#16#10
7	DB150.DBB 9	"WRREC_DB_CONTROLL".RECORD[1]	HEX	B#16#10	B#16#10
8	DB150.DBD 2	"WRREC_DB_CONTROLL".STATUS	HEX	DW#16#00000000	
9	MB 62		HEX	B#16#00	
10	M 31.0		BOOL	false	
11	M 31.1		BOOL	true	false
12	MD 88		HEX	DW#16#DF80B200	

Figure 1: Variable table VAT_AZYK_Data exchange 1

To set the target device to remote control, the value 10 (hex) must be passed here in lines 6 and 7 (see figure) respectively. For the meaning of the value see object list. Only one DPV1 telegram is sent per control (button to the right of the glasses symbol)!

The M31.1 flag sets itself to true if the transmission was successful. It must then be changed back to false so that it can confirm the successful transmission again. The other blocks are implemented according to the same principle.

However, care must be taken to always set the correct flags as described in the Step7-DPV0-DPV1 implementation.

M9.3 Control device

M9.0 Set setpoint voltage etc....

For a better understanding, please refer again to the user manual "Programming with interface boards" or to the object lists.