



ENERGY · CONTROL · SYSTEM

ECL Interpreter and Command List

3-348-870-03

10/1.21



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1 ECL Interpreter

1.1 Introduction

The ECL command interpreter (ECL = **E**nergy **C**ontrol **L**anguage) serves as the logic interface between a summator and a PC (host computer) or terminal. Signals are physically transmitted via an RS 232 serial interface.

The exchange of data with additional summators which are linked via the ECS LAN is carried out as if the addressed summator were directly linked to the PC or the terminal.

Communication is accomplished with plain text commands, and the output format can be adapted as desired to any database or user-specific requirements. The individual commands can be strung together one after the other, and the sequence in which they are processed can be subjected to specified conditions. A complete programming language is thus made available. We call this programming language ECL – Energy Control Language.

ECL is a mixture of FORTH and BASIC. Anyone who is familiar with **R**everse **P**olish **N**otation (RPN), which is used for the HP pocket calculator, and who has had a bit of experience in programming with BASIC, will not have any trouble with the new language.

You may well ask why ECS needs a high-level language at all. On the one hand, the summators are equipped with virtual channels whose definition requires unambiguous notation (especially for device-overriding energy import), and, on the other hand, the efficient programming of relay outputs and other operations is only possible with a full-fledged programming language. Imagine having to explain the following to summator 'B':

Relay 1 at summator 'B' is activated when the sum of instantaneous power from channels 1 to 5 at summator 'A', plus channels 8 and 17 at summator 'G5', is greater than 125 kW.

We enter (while logged on to summator B):

```
<B> A:Pmom - 1..5, G5:Pmom - 8+17, +,125,>,IF,Rel 1=1, ELSE,Rel 1=0
```

We can analyze the individual components of this command sequence for purposes of clarity:

As already mentioned above, commands are strung together, resulting in a command sequence. As opposed to BASIC, these command sequences do not create any new semantic problems (semantics: meaning), because interaction of the individual commands depends upon a clearly defined parameter stack. The stack is a LIFO memory (last in first out), i.e. elements are removed in the opposite order in which they were added.

Example:

We add the elements 1, 5, 8 and 17 to the stack in the order shown here. When removing these elements, 17 is removed first, then 8, then 5 and finally 1.

Every command pushes its "result" to the stack, or pops elements from the stack. For example, the addition command '+' pops 2 elements from the stack, adds these together and pushes the result to the stack.

The output command '!' pops an element from the stack and "prints" it out. Thus:

```
2,5,+,!      : reads out '7' (addition of 2 + 5)
17.5;-4;3;*,+;! : reads out '5.5' (multiplication of -4 * 3 = -12, and then addition of 17.5 + -12 = 5.5)
```

The well known BASIC format is valid within the command:

Function name (argument1, argument2; ...)

Here we have taken advantage of a syntax trick. Brackets around the arguments, as well as commas between them, can, and must be omitted.

- A blank serves as the delimiter between the function name (ECL command) and the argument (parameter), as well as between the arguments.
- Either a comma or a semicolon can be used as the delimiter between commands.

ECL command parameter1 parameter2 ... = assignment1 assignment2 ...

The above example is already becoming clearer.

Thus the first command is written:

A:Pmom – 1..5

A: instructs the command interpreter to forward the current command to device A (in accordance with our example, we can assume that we are currently communicating with device B). However, the result (in this case the sum of instantaneous power for channels 1 through 5) is sent to device B and is pushed to the stack (added to LIFO memory). The second command:

G5:Pmom – 8+17

pushes the sum of instantaneous power for channels 8 and 17 at device 'G5' to the stack.

+, 125, >

The third command '+' adds the two instantaneous power sums together, after which the fourth command '125' pushes the number 125 to the stack.

The fifth command '>' compares the resulting sum with 125 (..sum > 125). If the result of the comparison is positive, i.e. if the ..sum is indeed greater than 125, a 1 is pushed to the stack. Otherwise a 0 (zero) is pushed to the stack.

IF, Rel 1=1

The sixth command 'IF' determines whether or not the first relay is activated (REL 1=1) or

ELSE, Rel 1=0

deactivated (REL 1=0).

1.2 Value Range, Numbers and Character Strings

Numeric data which occur at the summators may encompass a very broad range. However, accuracy is of greater significance than the extent of the value range, and accuracy is expressed here in the form of significant decimal places. 15 significant decimal places are available, and the value range which can be represented within the interpreter encompasses 27 places before, and 9 places after the decimal point.



Note

If 15 places are insufficient for the representation of a number, exponential notation is activated internally (64 bit floating decimal point).

For example, the following energy value can be processed without sacrificing any accuracy:

1,234,567,890.12345 kWh

All calculation operations which are made available by the interpreter comply with the specified accuracy.

We can use the designation REAL for this data type, even though a comparison with real numbers is somewhat lacking. At any rate, we should make a note of the following: The interpreter only recognizes this one data type where numbers are concerned. Integer values represent a sub-group of REAL (with the exception of enumerations, e.g. 1..4+7).

Remember:

The parameter stack only accepts elements of the REAL type.

The following mathematical functions are available:

Basic arithmetic functions	+ - * / MOD
Boolean operations	& ^
Comparisons	< <= == != >= >
Transformations	INT INTR FRAC ABS
Square roots	SQRT
Trigonometric functions (based upon radian measure)	SIN COS ASIN ACOS
Exponential functions	EXP LOG **

Character strings

Character strings can be processed in addition to numbers. Character strings may include letters, numbers and special characters strung together in any desired fashion. The name of a channel is a character string. An assignment is written as follows:

Channel 4=AREA5b

Programs themselves are also character strings. The sample command sequence shown above is run in device B: where it functions as background program H 10 and continuously monitors relay status:

 H 10= 'A:Pmom - 1..5, G5:Pmom - 8+17, +,125,>,IF,Rel 1=1, ELSE,Rel 1=0'

Thus characters strings can also contain blanks or special characters such as commas and the like. For this reason, character strings must be opened and closed with turned commas or quotation marks, if blanks or other special characters which are significant for syntax appear within the character string.

Example: The read out function ! prints the character string which has been forwarded as a parameter:

! "the 'print-out!' " : the 'print-out'!

Remember:

The utilized character string delimiters may not appear within the character string itself! If turned commas are used as delimiters, quotation marks may be used within the character string, but not turned commas (and vice versa).

There is no stack for character strings, but the last used character string is always saved to the clipboard. This makes it possible, for example, to copy an existing program to another program.

A:P! 1,b:P 11=\$

Program P1 at device A: is enumerated and copied to program P11 at device B: The \$ sign serves as a command which indicates that the contents of the character string clipboard must be used.

1.3 Arguments, Extensions, Assignments and Error Messages

Each command can be executed with up to three arguments, should this be deemed appropriate.

Arguments are also designated as parameters of an ECL command in ECL.

The subsequent assignment operator '=' allows for the entry of additional arguments within assignment operations. Command extensions can also be used to control command characteristics.

The **argument type** is dependent upon the command, and several types per argument are possible as well. The following types have been defined:

REAL	:	12	/	27.3	/	-36.3E-2		
ENUMERATION	:	2..7+V1..V7	/	*	/	**	/	#
.	:	pops a REAL element from the parameter stack						
Character String	:	"an 'example' ... "	/	Channel-5				
\$:	uses the contents of the character string clipboard						

The following notations are used for enumerations:

2..7	:	Channel 2 through channel 7
2+7	:	Channel 2 and channel 7
V1..V3	:	Virtual channels V1(== channel 25) through V3 (== channel 27)
2..7+V1	:	Channels 2 through 7 and V1
1..8+17+20..V3	:	Channels 1 through 8 and channel 17, and channels 20 through V3
*	:	All activated (ON) channels (see ON/OFF function)
**	:	All possible channels
#	:	All channels which have been formatted for the data logger
##	:	All possible channels which have been formatted for the data logger

The **extension** influences the characteristics of most commands. Extensions can be combined as required, if this is useful. Detailed information → ECL Command List

-	:	Suppress output (if available)
--	:	Reroute output to memory
+	:	Attach output directly, without "new line"
.	:	Read-out for databases, delimiter ','; terminator <CR><LF>
..	:	Same as . but with delimiter ',' between output blocks

...	: Same as .. but delimiting of several lines with ',' instead of with <CR><LF>
#	: Read out number only, i.e. without additional information, terminator <CR><LF>
##	: Read out number only, i.e. without additional information, terminator ','
%	: The first parameter formats the output (see PRINTFORMAT)
&	: The ID, for example A1:, is also read out at the beginning of the line.
&&	: The ID as a number (e.g. 2:) is also read out at the beginning of the line.
* α	: Command modification, e.g. pulse instead of energy output (see ETOT)
—	: Harmonized (re-writable) output of energy commands
	: Additional output format option (see ETOT)
/	: Output with indication of time "to"
//	: Output with indication of time "from" ... "to"
^	: Output with indication of time "to" in seconds as of 1/1/1990
^^	: Output with indication of time "from" ... "to" in seconds as of 1/1/1990
\$: Together with . or #, name is read out in "" (\$\$: time also)
!	: Forces output (example: P! 3 lists program P3)

Example based upon total energy Etot from channel 2 (channel name = furnace):

Etot 2	: ETot (02: furnace) = 21.31 kWh
Etot& 2	: A:ETot (02: furnace) = 21.31 kWh
Etot. 2	: ETot ;2; furnace;21.30527;kWh
Etot# 2	: 21.30527
Etot/ 2	: 15.08.92 23:10:11 : ETot (02) = 21.31 kWh
Etot## 2	: 10.08.92;14:00:04;15.08.92;23:11:21;21.30527
Etot### 1..4	: 15.08.92;23:11:21;0;21.30527;0;0
Etot^^ 1..4	: 82768281;0;21.30527;0;0
EMON 1 2	: EMon 01 2 = 500.00 kWh, [re-writable]
EMON* 1 2	: EMon* (01: Area 501) = 50000.00 [number of pulses]

The assignment operator allocates a command instead of reading out an assignment:

Etot 1=123.23 \$

A value of 123.23 is entered into the total energy register for channel 1.

Examples

The last points can be summarized with the help of an example. The following is assumed: we are communicating with device A:, B:Channel 17 has been named "Channel17", and EToT1 2 has a value of 222.22 kWh:

```
<A>b:Chan - 17, c:Chan V1..V4+V8=$,! "Name << " $ ">>, Value = ", EtoT1#+ 2, d:Etot 5..8=.
```

- Enter the name of the 17th channel at device B: to character string buffer memory, no output.
- Assign channel names V1 through V4 and V8 with '\$' (character string clipboard).
- Output: Name <<Channel17>>, Value = 222.22
- Push EtoT1 from channel 2 to the parameter stack.
- Assignment of the top element in the parameter stack (=EtoT1 2) from EToT channels 5 through 8 at D:.



Note

As is demonstrated in this example, either upper or lower case letters can be used for command names.

Error Messages

ECL reads out plain text error messages which are helpful for troubleshooting. As soon as an error occurs, program execution is interrupted and an error message is read out.

Errors in background programs are only read out upon request. The "ERR" command can be used to generate a list of error messages for all background programs.

Summator and channel errors can be queried with the commands ERRSTAT and ERRCHAN, and can be masked as desired.

Please do not forget that ECL is an interpretive programming language. Program commands are not evaluated (interpreted) until they are executed. For example, if there is an error in the command sequence between IF ... ELSE, the appropriate error message cannot be read out until this part of the program is executed, i.e. the IF condition has been fulfilled (==1).

1.4 Aborting Programs

Processing of command sequences can be aborted by the ECL interpreter with the following key combination: <CTRL> + X

Background programs cannot be aborted in this way. Background programs are aborted by entering the HBREAK command. The HBREAK command aborts the current background program and interrupts processing for 16 seconds, after which the sequence is started again with H 0.

1.5 The System Prompt and Online Help

After pressing the <ENTER KEY> , the summator responds with its prompt:

<A>

The prompt tells us with which summator we are currently communicating, in this case the summator with the ID A:. A command or a command sequence can be entered after the prompt. A maximum of 128 characters per line are possible. Entry is concluded and processing is started with the <ENTER KEY>. As soon as the command has been completely processed, the prompt appears again.

Logging On

The ECS LAN allows the user to log on to any device within the network. The interpreter functions as if the terminal were directly connected to the RS 232 interface of the corresponding device. Only the prompt indicates with which device we are currently communicating.

For example, enter the following command to log on to device B1:

B1: : ←↵

If device B1 is available, a new prompt appears: <B1>. As of this point in time, communication is carried out directly with device B1, i.e. all commands entered without an ID apply to device B1.

List of Possible Commands, Online Help

A list of all available ECL interpreter commands can be queried with the following command:

HELP ←↵ or **?** ←↵

All commands are now listed according to functional groups. Keywords are also displayed for general topics. Further detailed help concerning each of the commands and keywords is obtained by entering the command:

HELP <search term> ←↵ or **?** <search term> ←↵

(A blank, i.e. space, must be entered between HELP or ? and <search term>)

Example:

You want to query general information concerning the use of parameters. The search term can be entered in abbreviated form, as long as the abbreviation is unambiguous:

? Para

A complete read-out of all help texts can be obtained by entering:

? Book

This read-out can be routed to a data file or a printer with ECSwin parameters configuring software.



Note

The online help system provides information concerning all ECL interpreter commands. This information is always updated to the currently installed revision of the operating software.

1.6 Overview of ECL Command Groups

Stack operations:

+ - * / & | ^ ~ && || ^^ ~ ~ SHR SHL < <= > >= == != DUP DROP SWAP PICK STKS PRINT !

Basic arithmetic operations, Boolean comparisons:

+ - * / & | ^ < <= > >= == !=

Conditional program branching and loops:

ALL ALS NEXTA FORI I NEXTI DO DOWHILE EXIT RETURN PAUSE
IF IFF ELSE ENDIF

Mathematical functions and numbers manipulations:

SQRT SIN COS ASIN ACOS DEG RAD EXP LOG LOG10 ** ABS FRAC FIX INT INTR MAX MIN MOD

Total energy values, costs and instantaneous power:

Etot EtotT1 EtotT1T2 EtotT2 CostT1 CostT1T2 CostT2

Interval energy, energy per day, month and year, maxima:

Eint Eday Emon Eyear Emax EmDay EmMon EmYear

Power values:

Pint Pday Pmon Pyear Pmax PmDay PmMon PmYear Pmom

Creation of virtual channels, time and calendar functions:

VSUM VIRT DAY WDAY MON YEAR HH MM SS FROM TO DURATION
TIME DATE DVSUM DVIRT DELTA

Intervalic data logger:

Setting the interval, formatting, index, deleting the list, deleting channels:

INTERVAL INTERVALSOURCE SYNC FORMAT INDEX ERASELIST ERASECHAN

Tariff with tariff parameters:

TARIFF TARIFFSOURCE TUNIT TFIX COSTFAC1 COSTFAC2

Summator Parameters:

Station and group name, error recognition:

GROUP MENUAPP MENUAPPN LEVEL RS232 STATION STATUS SYSDC SYSRESET SYSSN ERR
ERRCHAN ERRCHANLIST ERRNO ERRSTAT LPERR PERR

Channel Parameters:

Channel name, meter constant, Urat/Irat, KFix, units, ON/OFF PFactor ...

CHANNEL MCONST URAT IRAT EUNIT PUNIT EDGE PULSE ONOFF CFIX PFACTOR CMODE
LNAME ANAUSERL STARTSTOP CFACTOR

Input query, control relays, additional tools, list of auxiliary power interruptions:

RELAY RELAYMODE RELAYNAME DISPLAY PASSWORD PAUSE POWERFAIL POWERON KEY

H and P programs, print commands:

HBREAK H HLIST Q QLIST P PLIST LPSEARCH ERR LERR ERRLIST REM

Directory of ECS LAN users, additional tools:

DIR DIRN DIRS INDIR ENUM FINDER ID MELD REM SETID VER SetLanR SetLanL

LON:

LONANA LONFAKTOR LONID LONCHANNEL LONMAXCHANNEL LONOFFSET LONP LONSTOP
LONTYPE LONUSERS LONVER LONZW LONStatTiming LONPollDelay SetLON

Analog values:

ANA ANAFactor ANAFIX ANAMAX ANAMAXR ANAMAXRN ANAMIN ANAMMCLR ANAMODE
ANAN ANAOFFSET ANAR ANARESO ANARS ANASSEL ANAUSEL

Variables:

A ALIST B BLIST

Time commands:

TIME DATE TM TMD HTD LASTUPD FROM TO DURATION SUWI DAYBEG MONBEG

Other:

ENUM DELIMITER CHAIN DEVKEY DISPLAY FINDER LOGIN LOGOUT MELD PASSWORD KEY TX1
TX2 VER WHOAMI

1.7 Tool Box (Examples of use)

A few useful sample programs suffice for familiarizing yourself with the ECL interpreter.

Please keep in mind that background programs are executed in a cyclical fashion, and that execution time for the individual H programs influences overall cycle time for this reason!

Hello!

The "Hello!" message is displayed at all summators as long as Pmom (1) > 30 kW. Example for the practical use of background programs:

```
H 10='pmom - 1.30,>,if,all,meld "Hello !" 2'
```

Setting Time and Date for All Stations within the Network

The following command sets all clocks within the ECS LAN:

```
all, time=12h34.56; date=16.08.93
```

Synchronizing All Clocks within the Network

All clocks are synchronized to station A:, for example every day at 0h00:15. An 'x' in the time or date field is replaced with the current value from the station at which the program is executed. The ALL loop command with the '-' ending executes the ALL loop for all stations except for the station at which the program is executed (in this case A).

```
<A> H 10= 'if 0h0.15, ALL -, Time=x:x,x, Date=x.x.x'
```

Tariff Switching

T1 (NT) is valid from 21h to 6h, and T2 (HT) is otherwise valid. The tariff source must be set to "Program"!

```
<A> H 11= 'hh,6,>=,hh,21,<,&,if, Tariff=2, else, Tariff=1'
```

Tariff Synchronization within the Network

System-wide tariff synchronization to station A: (for example). The tariff source must be set to "Program" for all stations!

```
<A> H 12= 'tariff -,all -,dup,tariff=.'
```

Alternative: Updating of the valid tariff should not be performed continuously, but rather only after a tariff change (the command sequence between IFF and ELSE is only executed once in the case of IFF, i.e. after a change of condition):

```
<A> H 12= 'tariff -,1,-,iff,all -,tariff=2,nexta,else,all -,tariff=1'
```

Interval Synchronization within the Network

The external synchronization pulse is fed (for example) to station A: via channel 24 (A:interval source=24). This station performs interval synchronization for all other stations within the ECS LAN. The interval source at the slave stations must be set to "Program".

```
<A> H 13= ' Sync,iff,all -,sync= '
```

Print-Out of H29 Print Program every Evening at 19h30

The following is to be printed:

- All energy values registered at all active meter channels for the current day (system-wide with date as header: "Consumption for Current Day on 23 March 1999 at 19:30:00")

```
<A> H 29= 'if 19h30, P 29'
```

```
<A> P 29= '! -- "\r\n usage on %/// DD\r\n", TX2 $, all eday&-- *, TX2 $, na'
```



Note

Read-outs from the background programs can be routed to the COM2 port for processing with the "ECL+HP" Com2 mode!

Copying P and H Programs

```
<A> H 14= 'if 1.x.x 12h, h19'
```

```
<A> H 19= 'emon% "usage in %/dM 19%/dy" 1 1,!!,all,emon& *,na,!!'
```

P 10 copies all P programs, P 11 all H programs to station B:

```
P 10= '! "Copy all P programs to B:","0.31,for,i,p - ,i,B:p=$'
```

```
P 11= '! "Copy all H programs to B:","0.31,for,i,h - ,i,B:h=$'
```

Continuous Logging of Operating Hours

Whenever the load component is switched on, 24 V are applied to input 4, otherwise 0 V.

Operating hours can be read from channel 3 in the Etot display (in seconds). Etot for channel 4 indicates how many times the load component was switched on. In order to initialize counting, P 18 must be executed, and evaluation is performed with H 6:

```
P 18= '! "Prepare operating hours counting","mconst 4=1,channel 4=switch,p 19'
```

```
P 19= 'channel 3=OpHours, eunit 3=sec,eunit 4=times,cfix 3..4=0,etot 3..4=0'
```

```
H 6='in - 4,if,time -,dup,a 6,-,etot - 3,+,etot 3=., else,time -, endif, a6=.'
```

Meter Gating

Meter 1 is only active when input 8 is set to 'high level' (1). The respective meter channel can be controlled with the STARTSTOP command.

```
H 7='in - 8,iff,startstop 1=1,else,startstop 1=0'
```

Activating a Relay based upon PMOM

Relay 1 at summator B: is activated as soon as instantaneous power from virtual channel V2 at summator A: exceeds 55 kW.

This background program is run at summator B, and monitors Pmom at summator A.

```
<B> H 10= 'A:Pmom - V2, 55, >, IF, Rel 1=1, ELSE, Rel 1=0'
```

Monitoring the Number of ECS LAN Users

If the number of ECS LAN users deviates from the specified quantity (in this case 4), a warning is displayed at the LCDs at all stations, and relay 4 at station X1 is activated.

This background program runs at station A. The exact number of users must be known, and must be imbedded into the program.

```
<A> H 18= 'Bus -,4,! =,dup,X1:Rel 4=.,IF, ALL,meld "BUS inconsistency" 2'
```

Switching between Daylight Savings and Standard Time

An H program is required for each time shift at any selected station (e.g. the station which performs system-wide interval synchronization).

Switching takes place in the months of March and October on the last Sunday of the month at 2h / 3h.

```
<A> H18= 'Rem Summer/Winter, SUWI, IF, TIME -, +, TIME=.'
```

The following applies to all stations within the network:

```
<A> H 18= 'Rem Summer/Winter, SUWI, IF, TIME -, +, TIME=., ALL -, TIME= x:x'
```

H programs for time shifting may not be run at any other stations within the network in this case!

Bridging a Missing Synchronization Pulse

If no synchronization pulse occurs for a period of greater than 10 s more than the selected interval duration, an "artificial" interval is generated. If a single station serves as the "interval synchronization master", the program need only be installed to this station.

```
<A> H 14= 'rem SYNC-BRIDGING, sync/, interval -, -,10,>,iff, sync+='
```

Pulse Generation based upon Energy from a Virtual Channel

One pulse is read out from relay 1 for each 10 kWh (division factor 1/10) of energy at virtual channel V1. A background program (H 0), a P program (P 0) and a variable (A 0) are required.

P 0 is executed by H 0 because memory capacity is insufficient for the implementation of all commands in H 0. As soon as H 0 is programmed, variable A 0 is initialized. Pulse output is started as of this point in time, and pulse duration, as well as interpulse period, can be adjusted (see marking in P 0).

'PAUSE 0' causes a pulse duration / interpulse period of approx. 80 ms, and pulse duration / interpulse period can otherwise be adjusted in steps of 200 ms.

Example for 400 ms pulse duration / interpulse period: 'PAUSE 400'

If V1 is increased due to a reset or the assignment of a physical channel, an attempt is made to generate as many pulses as required to bring the number of pulses back into equilibrium (if the output of more than 50 pulses is required, no balancing takes place). If the value is decreased, pulse generation is automatically restarted as of the reduced value.

The pulse generation division factor is marked in H 0 (number of pulses = energy / division factor).

```
H 0= '1,iff,etot - v1,10,/,int,a=.,endif,etot - v1,10,/,int,dup,a,-,dup,dup,p,a=.'  
P 0= '0,>,swap,51,<,&,if,2*,1,for,i,2,mod,rel 1=.,PAUSE 0,nexti,else,drop'
```

Querying the Data Logger

All Pint records (up to Pint-1) in the data logger for channel 1 at station A: as of 17.08.92 18h45 are to be read out. "From" and "to" values for time and date are also read out:

```
<A> index 17.8.92 18h45, pint// 1 . *
```

Output:

```
17.08.92 18:30:00 -- 17.08.92 18:45:00 : Pint-215 (01) = 1.23 kW
17.08.92 18:45:00 -- 17.08.92 19:00:00 : Pint-214 (01) = 1.80 kW
17.08.92 19:00:00 -- 17.08.92 19:15:00 : Pint-213 (01) = 1.12 kW
17.08.92 19:15:00 -- 17.08.92 19:30:00 : Pint-212 (01) = 2.10 kW
17.08.92 19:30:00 -- 17.08.92 19:45:00 : Pint-211 (01) = 2.05 kW
17.08.92 19:45:00 -- 17.08.92 20:00:00 : Pint-210 (01) = 2.07 kW
```

...

All Eint records in database format (through Eint – 0) with time and date "to" values are read out. This command series is assigned to P 2:

```
<A>P 2='Eint/## # * **
<A>p 2
```

Output:

```
16.08.92;17:45:00;1;0.5;0.75;0.99
16.08.92;18:00:00;1.01;0.1;0.76;0.80
16.08.92;18:15:00;0.99;0.48;0.75;1.02
16.08.92;18:30:00;0.89;0.5;0.76;0.99
16.08.92;18:45:00;1;0.52;0.77;1
16.08.92;19:00:00;1.01;0.51;0.75;0.98
```

...

Creating a Database in ASCII Format

Columns = Channels

A database needs to be created in ASCII format (delimiter = ;), which contains the following selection of measured data from all summators within the ECS LAN:

Energy totals ETOT, ETOTT1 and ETOTT2, as well as instantaneous power PMOM.

Column headings: Station, Function, Value for Channel 1 ... Value for Channel V8

The first line contains the column headings.

Station	Function	1	2	3	...	32
A	Channel	Furnace	Motor015	Channel-3	...	TotCost8
A	Etot	12.7	6.956	0	...	147.9734
A	ETOTT1	12.7	6.956	0	...	147.9734
A	ETOTT2	0	0	0	...	0
A	Pmom	0	0	0	...	0.37
...						
C1	Channel	Motor001	Motor002	Motor003	...	TotMot01
C1	Etot	0	17.22	158	...	1379.5554
C1	ETOTT1	55.3	0.12	0	...	147.9734
C1	ETOTT2	0	0.93	0	...	192.11
C1	Pmom	0.54	1.17	0	...	5.557
...						

The ASCII database is laid out as follows:
Station;Function;1;2;3; ... ;32
A;Channel; Furnace; Motor015; Channel-3; ... ;TotCost8
A;Etot;12.7;6.956;0; ... ;147.9734
A;ETOTT1;12.7;6.956;0; ... ;147.9734
A;ETOTT2;0;0;0; ... ;0
A;Pmom;0.37;0;0; ... ;0.37

...
C1;Channel;Motor001;Motor002;Motor003; ... ;TotMot01
C1;Etot;0;17.22;158; ... ;1379.5554
C1;ETOTT1;55.3;0.12;0; ... 147.9734
C1;ETOTT2;0;0.93;0; ... ;192.11
C1;Pmom;0.54;1.17;0; ... ;5.557

...
Executing P 10 at the station connected to the PC via the RS 232 interface generates the desired output. P 11 through P 13 are sub-programs of P 10.
Program P 10 (together with its sub-programs) can only be executed at the station connected to the PC (logged on with its ID): P 10



Note

An ID with the format AA: always addresses the station which is connected to the PC.

```
AA:P 10='! "Station;Function;"enum##+ ** ,aqll,AA:p 12,AA:p 13'  
AA:P 11='ID,!+ " ;Channel;" channel##+ **'  
AA:P 12='ID,!+ " ;Etot;" etot##+ ** , ID,!+ " ;EtotT1;"etotT1##+ **'  
AA:P 13='ID,!+ " ;EtotT2;"etotT2##+ ** ,ID,!+ " ;Pmom;"PMOM##+ **'
```

This read out can be routed directly to a data file with ECSSwin. Meta-language commands used in the script allow for automation of ECSSwin.

Creating a Database in ASCII Format

Columns = Functions

A database needs to be created in ASCII format (delimiter = ;), which contains the following selection of measured data from all summators within the ECS LAN:

Energy totals ETOT, ETOTT1 and ETOTT2, as well as instantaneous power PMOM.

Column Headings: Station, Channel No., Channel, ETOT, ETOTT1, ETOTT2, PMOM

The first line contains the column headings.

Station	Channel No.	Channel	Etot	EtotT1	EtotT2	Pmom
A	1	Furnace	12.7	12.7	0	0.37
A	2	Motor015	6.956	6.956	0	0
A	3	Channel-3	0	0	0	0
A	...					
A	32	TotCost8	147.9734	147.9734	0	0.37
...						
C1	1	Motor001	0	55.3	0	0.54
C1	2	Motor002	17.22	0.12	0.93	1.17
C1	3	Motor003	158	0	0	0
C1	...					
C1	32	TotMot01	1379.5554	147.9734	192.11	5.557
...						

The ASCII database is laid out as follows:

Station;Channel No.;Channel;Etot;EtotT1;EtotT2;Pmom

A;1;Furnace;12.7;12.7;0;0.37

A;2;Motor015;6.956;6.956;0;0

A;3;Channel-3;0;0;0;0

A;...

A;32;TotCost8;147.9734;147.9734;0;0.37

...

C1;1;Motor001;0;55.3;0;0.54

C1;2;Motor002;17.22;0.12;0.93;1.17

C1;3;Motor003;158;0;0;0

C1;...

C1;32;TotMot01;1379.5554;147.9734;192.11;5.557

...

Executing P 15 at the station connected to the PC via the RS 232 interface generates the desired output.

P 16 through P 18 are sub-programs of P 15.

Program P 15 (together with its sub-programs) can only be executed at the station connected to the PC (logged on with its ID): P 15

Note: An ID with the format AA: always addresses the station which is connected to the PC.

```
AA:P 15='! "Station;Channel-No.;Channel;Rtot;EtotT1;EtotT2;Pmom";AA:p 16'
```

```
AA:P 16='all,fori **,i,AA:p 17,AA:p 18,nexti,nexta'
```

```
AA:P 17='dup,channel& .,!+ ";","dup,etot+# .,!+ ";","drop,dup,etott1+# . '
```

```
AA:P 18='!+ ";","drop,dup,etott2+# .,!+ ";","drop,pmom+# .,drop'
```

This read out can be routed directly to a data file with ECSwin. Meta-language commands used in the script allow for automation of ECSwin.

2 ECL Command List

2.1 General Information

Online Command List

General Information Concerning Use of ECL Interpreter Commands:

Abort a read-out: **^X** (CTRL and X simultaneously)

Abort read-outs from background programs:

- Entry is possible, even during read-out
- Abort command: see HBREAK (16 s pause for H programs)
- Control character **^B** disables output from H programs for 10 s (H program read-outs are ignored during this time).

Querying special online help texts:

- The search term can be entered in abbreviated form, as long as the abbreviation is unambiguous.
- Short-forms are available for some commands (shown in brackets), the command search functions with the short-forms as well.
- Read-out of all online help texts: **? BOOK**

Compatibility:

- The implemented ECL version is upward compatible to the ECL version for U1600/10/15 summators.

New commands and command formats which are not available for U1600/10/15 summators are identified as follows: (U1600: n.a.):

(U1600: n.a.) : not available

(U1600: l.a.) : limited availability, i.e. only with direct COM access via U1600/10/15 NOT available.

General Information

ECL SYNTAX, Definition of Meta-Language Terms:

<abcd> := : Definition of a term
[] : Optional entries
<ab> | <cd> : Alternative
{ .. } : List
[.]^ or **{. }^** : Repetition
— : Blank

ECL SYNTAX

<command sequence>:= <ID><command> [, | ; <command sequence>]
<command> := <text><ext> [_<par>[_<par>[_ ..]]]
[= [<par> [_<par> [_ ..]]]]
<ID> := { A AA A1 .. A9 AN B B1 .. B9 C .. Z4 ZZ } : | :: [_]
<ext> := [[! + - # . * / ^ \$ _ ? | @]] ^
<par> := <real> | <character string> | <enumeration> | . | \$
<real> := [-] <integer> [E <integer>]
<integer> := [-] { 0 .. 9 } ^
<character string>:= [" '] <text> [_<text>] ^ [' | "]
<text> := { a .. z A .. Z 0 .. 9 _ - + } ^
<enumeration>:= { * * * # # # <chan> } [. . | + | - | ^ [<chan>]] ^
<channel> := <integer> | { V1 .. V8 }

The extension (Ext) <ext> influences command characteristics (see extension examples). The following rules apply in general:

- : Suppress output (if available)
- : Reroute output to memory (command must recognize Ext %).
- + : Attach output directly, without "new line"
- ! : Forces output (example: P! 3 lists program P3)
- % : The first parameter formats the output (see PRINTFORMAT)
- & : The ID is also read out at the beginning of the line (see ID)
- * @ : Command modification, e.g. pulse instead of energy output (see ETOT)
- _ : Harmonized (re-writable) output of energy commands
- | : Additional output format option (see ETOT)
- ' : Read-out for databases, delimiter ','; terminator >CR><LF>
- .. : Same as . but with delimiter ',' between output blocks
- ... : Same as .. but delimiting of several lines with ',' instead of with <CR><LF>
- # : Read out primary value only. ## and ### are analogous to .. and ...
- / : Output with time indication (see FROM or TO for more information)
- ^ : Output with time indicated in seconds as of 1.1.1990

Examples for the Use of Extensions

ETOT	1+V2	: Etot (01 : Area501) = 874.01 kWh Etot (V2 : Area777) = 12.74 kWh
ETOT.	1+V2	: Etot;1;Area501;874.0124;kWh Etot;26;Area777;12.739;kWh
ETOT..	1+V2	: Etot;1;Area501;874.0124;kWh;ETot; 26;Area777;12.739;kWh
ETOT#	1+V2	: 874,0124 12,739
ETOT##	1+25+V2	: 874.0124;100;12,739
ETOT_	1 2	: Emon 01 2 = 500.00 kWh [re-writable]
ETOT*	1 2	: Emon* (01:Area501) = 50000.00 [number of pulses]
ETOT//	1 2	: 01.09.92 00:00:00--01.10.92 00:00:00 Emon-2 (01: ...)
ETOT/##	1..4 2	: 01.10.92;00:00:00;500;1,1234;7555; 0,0001
ETOT^##	1..4 2	: 86745600;500;1,1234;7555;0,0001
INTERVAL&		: A:INTERVAL = 15 minutes

The following PARAMETERS can be included in commands (examples):
 Enumerations: [search for names, see FINDER]

- <enumeration> range 1 ... 64 or (if possible) 0 ... 63
- 2..9+15+17 : 2 to 9 and 15 and 17
- 5+V1..V4 : 5 and V1(=25) to V4 (=28)
- 2..16-5-8+24 : 2 to 16 and 24, without 5 and 8
- * : All active (ON) channels (see ONOFF).
if reference not included: '**'
- # : All formatted channels (see FORMAT)
- ** : 1 to 32
- *-3..6 : All '*', but not 3 to 6
- *+7^+10..12 : Complement of (all '*' and 7)
plus 10 to 12
- . : An element from the stack, with places
after the decimal point removed
- .. : An enumeration from the stack,
see ENUM (U1600 only)
- i : Current i, j or k meter variable
(U1600: n.a.)

General Numeric Notation:

- 12.34E3 : <real>
- 8 : <integer>
- 0x12ab : <hexadecimal> (32 bit)
- 0b100101 : <binary> (32 bit)
- . : from Stack
- i : Current i_meter variable, j+k analog
(U1600: n.a.)
- t : Real-time second count to 1/1000 s
(U1600: n.a.)
- t_ : Second count at operating hours meter " " "
(U1600: n.a.)
Please observe reference to station for time
queries, see TIME.

General character strings (see STRINGS)

- Hello : <string>
- "Hello 'World'" : <string> delimited with "", because blanks
are included in string
- \$: From char. string memory (clipboard)

FINDER

FINDER : System-wide search for channel names, relay names or station names

- The name of the sought after channel can be entered instead of <enumeration> for channel-specific functions (also applies to REL... for relay name and ID for station names). The entire ECS LAN is queried for the search term, starting with the prompt station.
- The search term must begin with a letter, otherwise it must be preceded with '\$'.
- "Name*" finds the first occurrence of "name...", regardless of upper or lower case letters. "Name****" reads out all appropriate channels from the first possible (!) station.
- <searchTerm>& queries the current station only.
- <searchTerm>@@ suppresses the '... not found' message.

FINDER (FI) : Function for querying all station data available for a given search term

Query : FINDER <searchTerm>>

Stack : - >>> <channelNo.> <IDnumber>
<1: found/0: not found>

Ext : * (search for relay name)
@@(search for station name)

Parameter Stack

Parameter Stack

The parameter stack is a LIFO memory (last in first out), which transfers numeric parameters between commands. The stack can be manipulated with certain terms (DUP DROP PICK SWAP ...). These commands remove (pop) values from the stack, and enter (push) values to the stack.

Stack Depth : 63

Data Type : <real> : 64 bit floating decimal point
(15 significant decimal places)

Stack behavior is an essential component of the command definition. The following applies in general: Values are NEVER PUSHED TO THE STACK during writing (use of the "=" character).



Note

The stack and the clipboard are only valid when a line is being processed (nesting with P programs is possible). As soon as the prompt reappears, the stack is deleted. This allows for a consistent programming environment.

Clipboard

A clipboard is available for strings, which always contains the last string results during reading. For example, the STATION command stores the name of the station (summator) to the clipboard during reading. Reference is made to the clipboard under Parameters: '\$'

Variables

64 registers A0 ... A63, and 64 registers B0 ... B63 are available for permanent storage of <real> numbers (see A, B).

STRINGS (= character strings)

STRINGS

Inserting special/control characters to strings with the \ ' prefix:]

\#	:	"		\"	:	"
\\	:	'		\'	:	'
\\\	:	\				
\b	:	0x08	backspace			
\l	:	0x12	^L			
\n	:	0x0A	(LF)			
\r	:	0x0D	(CR)			
\t	:	0x09	(TAB)			
\nnn	:	nnn = '3 digit decimal number'	in accordance with the			
	:		character code			
\000	:	insert nothing	(U1600: n.a.)			
\-	:	do not convert remaining characters (% ... , \ ...)	(U1600: n.a.)			

- Characters not mentioned: \z → z
- Conversion of meta-codes into the corresponding character does NOT take place during the ASSIGNMENT of a string (except with \" and \'):
p=! "letter \#065\#" , p! : P 0=! "letter \#065\#"
p : letter "A"

ID

ID

Each station (summator) has a unique ID.
There are 255 IDs (A, A1... A9, B, B1... B9... Z4) as well as 3 special IDs.
The first digit of the ID must be a letter.

AA : ID of the station connected to the RS 232 interface
ZZ : ID of the station indicated at the interpreter prompt
AN : Gets an ID as a number from the stack (A==1... Z4==255)

A1:<command> : complete ID context switch
or
A1:
A1: <command> : switches ID for current line only
or
A1; ...
A1:<command> : ID applies to current command only

Example for special ID ZZ:

A P program is started while logged on to a remote station.
P contains an ALL loop from which a further P program is executed which relates to the same logical station. Because reference to the fixed station is not provided within the ALL loop, ZZ: makes it possible to reinstate the fixed reference, without having to name the station explicitly!
<C> .. ALL, .. , P 15, ...executes P 15 at ALL stations
<C> .. ALL, .. , ZZ:P 15, ...executes P 15 at station C: only

^M	(RETURN)	13d	: Sends the input line. The system prompt appears after the response (e.g. <A1>) [no prompt: ^W^M]
^J	(CTRL-RETURN)	10d	: Same as RETURN, but ^Z (SUB, 26d) appears instead of the prompt (suitable for host connection and in combination with ^V)
^X	(CAN)	24d	: Cancel output, erase all buffers and flags
^Y	(EM)	25d	: Erase line, no output
ESC		27d	: Erase line, cursor moves to new line at monitor

Protocol Flags

^B	(STX)	02d	: Suppresses input echo for current line
^A	(SOH)	01d	: Prefix for coded error message: ^A nnn
^A^A			: Same as ^A, except instead of nnn error number: ^A <ErrText>
^V	(SYN)	22d	: Erase internal checksum and prefix for output with "Checksum after SUB"
^V^V			: Checksum must follow ^M or ^J, response: ACK/NAK

- Protocol Flags ^A, ^V and ^B always apply to the next command only.
- ^V and ^B suppress inclusion of H program output for 10 seconds plus duration of the command.
- Checksum: addition to 16 bit INT, fixed 4-digit representation in HEX

Device Status

Device Status

An overview of important device parameters can be read out with the ECL command **STATUS (abbreviated STAT)**. The following represents a typical print-out:

```
Station       : A4:AreaG48 [Lab]
ECS U1601    : Software V2.47 (22.03.02)
Interval     : 1 m (time)
Format (0)   : 64 channels, 3966 records (2.8 days), 193 used
Tariff       : T1 (program)
Relay        : R1:p R2:p R3:p R4:p R5:p R6:p
24 V Output  : OK
Lithium Batt. : OK
Status Relay : 1 (OK), coupled
Max. L-Level : 1 (0:Lo...3:Hi)
COM1         : 9600 baud, parity: off, protocol: Xon/Xoff, ECL
COM2         : 115200 baud, parity: off, protocol: Xon/Xoff
LON          : Users: 1
BUS L        : 375 kBaud (4D), user L: 10(1), total: 12
BUS R        : 375 kBaud (4D), user R: 2(1)
```

2.2 Command List

ABS FRAC INT INTR MIN MAX MOD FIX FIXE

General Numeric Manipulations

Stack:

ABS	:	<value>	>>>	Absolute value function (<value>)
FRAC	:	<value>	>>>	Fraction (<value>)
INT	:	<value>	>>>	Integral part (<value>)
MIN	:	a	b >>>	The lesser of a and b
MAX	:	a	b >>>	The larger of a and b
MOD	:	a	b >>>	(a modulo b)
FIX	:		n >>>	– Fixed decimal representation, n = number of places after the decimal
FIXE	:		n >>>	– Exponential representation, n = number of places after the decimal (U1600: n.a.)

Fixed Decimal Setting : FIX FIXE

- FIX or FIXE are valid for the rest of the line.
- FIX n with n >= 7 switches to floating point representation with up to n decimal places. Default: n=7. (U1600: floating point as of n>=9, default: n=9)
- FIX also accepts negative arguments: The number is rounded to the amount of the indicated number of digits and is displayed with a floating, rather than a fixed decimal point (U1600: n.a.).
- FIX / FIXE allow for the entry of a parameter (the stack remains unchanged):
FIX <n> == <n>, FIX
- Exponential representation with FIXE always has a fixed width (dependent upon the number of decimal places), and a plus or minus sign is always entered as either + or - with the extension '+'

Example for FIX:

12.345, FIX 0, ! → 12 12.345, FIX 5, ! → 12.34500
12.345, 2, FIX, ! → 12.35 12.345, 9, FIX, ! → 12.345

Example for FIXE:

12.345, FIXE 2, ! → 1.23E+01 12.345, FIXE+ 3, ! → +1.235E+01
-12.345, FIXE 3, ! → -1.235E+01

The loop command allows a single command to address all stations. There is no control variable, and the current ID of the line is incremented (only IDs from stations connected to the ECS LAN).

```

Query      : ALL [<fromIDNumber> [<toIDNumber>]] NEXTA
Stack      : - >>> - - >>> -
Ext        : - : Omits the station with the
              current ID
Query      : ALL [<selection>] U1600: n.a.)
    
```

- With <selection> : { A | B | U | R | I | P | * } the device list is limited to a given device class (see DIR).
- When executing P sub-programs from within the ALL loop, please refer to the example of special ID ZZ: (see ID).
- See example under INDIR for a demonstration of the internal sequence of ALL...

Examples

```

ALL, etot 1, nexta output: Etot channel 1 for all devices
ALL, etot 1, nexta output: Etot channel 1 for all devices except
                          for prompt device
    
```

Arithmetic Operators

+ - * / ** & && | || ^ ^^ XOR < <= > >= == != !

```

+      : a b >>> (a + b)
-      : a b >>> (a - b)
*      : a b >>> (a * b)
/      : a b >>> (a / b)
**     : a b >>> (a to the power of b)
&      : a b >>> (a logical AND b)
&&    : a b >>> bit-wise AND (32 bit)
|      : a b >>> (a logical OR b)
||     : a b >>> bit-wise OR (32 bit)
^      : a >>> (NOT a)
^^     : a b >>> bit-wise complement (32 bit)
XOR    : a b >>> (a XOR b)
              bit-wise exclusive OR (32 bit)
SHL    :: a n >>> (shift 32 bit left n*)
              SHL <n> :: a >>> (Sh... n*)
SHR    :: a n >>> (shift 32 bit right n*)
              SHR <n> :: a >>> (Sh... n*)
<      : a b >>> (compare a < b) yes = 1, no = 0
<=     : a b >>> (compare a ≤ b) yes = 1, no = 0
>      : a b >>> (compare a > b) yes = 1, no = 0
>=     : a b >>> (compare a ≥ b) yes = 1, no = 0
==     : a b >>> (a equals b)
!=     : a b >>> (a does not equal b)
!      : Stack output function pops a number from the stack
              and reads it out.
    
```

See PRINT for other uses of the ! command.

Bit Shifts and Binary-BCD Transformations

SHL :: a n >>> (shift 32 bit left n*)
SHL <n> :: a >>> (Sh... n*)
SHR :: a n >>> (shift 32 bit right n*)
SHR <n> :: a >>> (Sh... n*)

BIN2BCD :: bin >>> bcd Binary → BCD; example:
 1234 >>> 0x1234
BCD2BIN :: bcd >>> bin BCD → binary; example:
 0x1234 >>> 1234



Note

Commands identified with ":" have only limited availability with U1600/10/15 (U1600: l.a.).

The following applies to logical comparisons:
 FALSE: equal to 0.0, TRUE: not equal to 0.0

A0 .. A63 : Registers A0 ... A63 for <real> numbers (U1600: A0 ... A9)

B0 .. B63 : Registers B0 ... B63 for <real> numbers (U1600: n.a.).

A/B Registers

Query	A <enumeration> [= <newValue>]	
Stack	: - >>>	Content (Ai) Query (sum is generated for enumeration)
	value >>> -	Assignment
Ext	: + - . # ! ++ -- %	

- A without <enumeration> == A0
- A1 .. A19 correspond to A 1 .. A 19, A5! == A! 5
- Increment (+1): A++ <enumeration>
- Decrement (-1): A-- <enumeration>
- Add <value> to register:
 A++ <enumeration> = <value>
- Subtract <value> from register:
 A-- <enumeration> = <value>
- <newValue> == {t[z]} assigns the current second count
 (with 1/100 s).

ALIST or ALIST <enumeration> :Lists A registers
 (corresponds to A! *)

Analog Inputs

- Energy is calculated from an analog power value with AnaMODE = 2.
- To count pulses, select AnaMODE=3. The input status can be queried with INPUT {01}. The LEVEL command defines the switching threshold: 0 = 10%, 1 = 25% = 10%, 1 = 25% (default), 2 = 50%, 3 = 70% of full range. PULSEURATION is used to evaluate the input status.
- STARTSTOP influences energy computing in AnaMODE= 2 or 3.
- The input characteristic is selected with AnaMODESEL (device hardware must also be configured accordingly).

```

0 : -10 ... 0 ... +10 V
1 : -20 ... 0 ... +20 mA
2 : -5 ... 0 ... +5 mA
3 : S0
4 : 4 ... 20 mA (20 mA range)

```

- U1601 makes 12 inputs available at channels 1 through 12.
- U1603 makes 6 inputs available at channels 1 through 6.
- U1615 makes a maximum of 7 inputs available at channels 1 through 7.

Analog Outputs:

- The AnaRESO command has no significance (for U1615: AnaMAX and AnaMIN also). AnaMODE 0 deactivates the output. AnaMODE 2, 3 is not allowable.
- U1601/3 makes 2 outputs available at channels 13 + 14 (ANA 13/ANA 14).
- U1615 makes a maximum of 7 outputs (unipolar only) available at channels 1 through 7.
- The output characteristic is selected with AnaMODESEL. The following applies to U1601 (device hardware must also be configured correspondingly):

```

0 : -10 ... 0 ... +10 V
1 : -20 ... 0 ... +20 mA
4 : 4 ... 20 mA (20 mA range)

```

- The following applies to U1615:

```

0 : 0 ... +20 mA
1 : 4 ... 20 mA (20 mA range)

```

- Slave pointer mean value generation (accurate to the second) is activated at the analog output with the AnaINT command (where n > 0). The output and ANA (reading) continuously read out the mean value of assigned ANA values for the last n seconds. AnaINT is available with U1601 variants manufactured as of 8 November 1999.

```

Query : AnaINT <channel> [= <value>] mean value generation
                                             interval in seconds (*)
0 :                                         Default instantaneous value
1...60 :                                   Slave pointer interval

```

Relay Outputs (U1615 only):

- Only the AnaModID and AnaRelMap commands are logical.
- The U1615 makes up to 7 relay outputs (normally open contact) available at channels 1 through 7.

General

- Ext '?' (ANA? 1) suppresses the “function not available” error message at stations not equipped with analog processing.
- Commands identified with (*) are not available at the U1615.

Query	: ANA <channel>	analog input
Query	: ANA <channel> =<value>	analog output
Query	: AnaR <channel> [=<value>]	analog I/O, raw value corresponding to AnaModSel (*)
Query	: AnaN <channel> [=<value>]	analog I/O, -1 ... 0 ... +1 scaled value (*)
Query	: AnaRS <channel> [=<value>]	analog I/O, raw value corresponding to AnaModSel, prefix range (see AnaSSEL) although not restricted.
Query	: AnaMAX <channel> [=<value>]	maximum (with time stamp:) ANAMAX/ <channel>)
Query	: AnaMIN <channel> [=<value>]	minimum (new time stamp:) ANAMIN/ <k> = <w>)
Query	: AnaMAXR, AnaMINR	maximum/minimum, same value range as AnaR (*)
Query	: AnaMAXN, AnaMINN	maximum/minimum, same value range as AnaN (*)
Query	: AnaMMCLR <channel> = 0	maximum and minimum (*)
Query	: AnaFACTOR <channel> [=<value>]	

Query : AnaOFFSET <channel> [=<value>]
 : ANA = AnaN * AnaFACTOR + AnaOFFSET
 AnaOFFSET = minimum scale value
 AnaFACTOR = full scale value - minimum scale value

Example

Measured values 0 through 20 mA are to be assigned to a temperature range of 200 to 300° C.

AnaOFFSET = 200
 AnaFACTOR = 300 - 200 = 100

Query : AnaUSEL <channel> [=<value>] Ana unit, <value>:
 0 = none
 1 = EUNIT
 2 = PUNIT

Query : AnaFIX <channel> [=<value>] fixed point for analog value (U1600: n.a.)
 0 : 0.
 1 : 0.0
 2 : 0.00
 3 : 0.000
 9 : Floating decimal (floating decimal for <value> : 4 ... 9)

Query : AnaSSEL <channel> [=<value>] +/-range, <value>:
 0 = +/-, 1 = +, 2 = -

Query : AnaRESO <channel> [=<value>] res. in meas. points
 Specification: 2000

Query : AnaModID <channel> module type (query only)

Query : AnaModSN <channel> module serial number (query only)

Query : AnaModDC <channel> module date code (query only)

Query : AnaCAL [*]
 <channel> <m> [=<value>] module calibration

Query : AnaModSel <chan> [=<value>] internal function: module selection I/O option

Query : AnaRelMap
 <module> [=<relay>] mapping of relay modules to relay numbers

<relay>
 0 : identity
 1 ... 7 : <module> is <assigned> to relay

Query : AnaT test for Ana activity (U1615 only).
 stack : - >>> {0 | 1}
 1 : Anna active,
 0 : Anna not active.
 No output

Query : AnaINT
 <channel> [= <value>] mean value generating interval in seconds (*)
 0 : default instantaneous val.
 1... 60: Slave pointer interval

Query : AnaMODE <channel> [= <mode>]

<mode>	ETOT	PMOM	ANA
0 OFF :	*	*	-
1 ANA :	*	*	ana
2 P →E:	etot(ana)	ana	ana
3 COUN:	etot(count)	pmom(count)	ana/count
4 LON :	LON	LON	ana
5 LonA:	*	*	ana
6 L-PE:	LON	LON	ana
7 LonI:	*	*	ana
8 LonR:	*	*	ana

 (* : basic function unaffected)

ENUM : reads out a list of channel numbers included in the <enumeration> **ENUM**

Query : ENUM <enumeration>
 Stack : - >>> number of elements
 Ext : + - # # %

- <Enumeration> range: 1 to 64 or 0 to 63
- Examples of <enumeration>: see PARAMETERS

Specific Enumerations

<ENUM>
 *AA : all analog output modules (AnaMODID = 2)
 *AE : all analog input modules (AnaMODID = 1)
 *EN : all ENergy channels (CMODE = 2..4)
 *EV : all possible event applications (EVENTAPP)
 *ERR : all channels with errors (ERRCHAN <> 0)
 *ERIS : all channels in service (ERRCHAN=24)
 *LA : all LON analog input channels (CMODE = LonAna)
 *LI : all LON binary input channels (CMODE = LonInp)
 *LO : all LON energy meter channels (CMODE = Lon)
 *LR : all LON relay channels (CMODE = LonRel)
 * : all activated channels (ONOFF=1)

ENUM@

ENUM@ : Pushes enumeration number to stack (one bit per chan. → 64 bit)

Query : ENUM@ <enumeration>
Output : no
Ext : @
Stack : ->>> <enumNum_33_64> <enumNum_01_32>

- Commands which accept an enumeration can pop both stack values, <enumNum_33_64> and <enumNum_01_32>, from the stack and evaluate them with special stack reference "..".

Example: ENUM@ 1..4, ETOT ..

- The 1st bit (LSB) corresponds to 1, and the 32nd bit corresponds to 32 in <enumNum_01_32>. Bits 33 through 64 are in <enumNum_33_64>.
- U1600/10/15 only recognizes enumerations with 32 bits (0..31 or 1..32). Only one element is exchanged via the stack.

Command: Stack U1600/10/15: Stack U1601/2/3/...:

ENUM@ : ->>> <enumNum_01_32> ->>> <enumNum_33_64> <enumNum_01_32>
ETOT ... : <enumNum_01_32> >>> - <enumNum_33_64> <enumNum_01_32> >>> -

- <Enumeration> range: 1 to 64
- Commands which anticipate enumerations as of zero (PLIST, ALIST...), interpret the <enumeration number> with a channel offset of 1. The ext. '@', or explicit enumeration as of zero, requires correct bit positions:

ENUM@@ 2..4, PLIST .. → lists P-Prog. 2..4

ENUM@ 2..4, PLIST .. → lists P-Prog. 1..3

ENUM@@ 0..4, PLIST .. → lists P-Prog. 0..4

ENUM@ 0..4, PLIST .. → lists P-Prog. 0..4

BUS, BUSL, BUSR

BUS BUSL BUSR : ECS LAN Status

Reads out the number of devices connected to the ECS LAN: total number, number bus left (direct neighbors), number bus right (...)

Query : BUS
Stack : ->>> <number_of_bus_users>
 BUS: total number
 BUSL: number left, or -1 for
 BUS L error
 BUSR: number right, or -1 for
 BUS R error
Ext : + - . #

Examples

BUS : total bus users = 8, BL = 3(1), BR = 4(4)
BUS. : 8; 3; 1; 4; 4; 0; 0 [last two values: L; R errors (1:error)]
BUS# : 8
BUSL# : 3

Joining of entries from the clipboard

```

Query       : CHAIN   Start chain
Output      : no      End chain
Stack       : ->>> -
Ext         : $

```

- CHAIN is available with firmware versions as of 16 May 1999.
- Although it is quite simple to change the output of a single-channel oriented command from "multi-line" (values delineated with <CR><LF>) to single line (values delineated with semicolons), this type of output is quite difficult if the data originate from several commands (see example under DELI). CHAIN notifies the output function that the output header for each command with a double ext. (e.g. "##", ":", or "%%") only functions as a <record delimiter> for the command after CHAIN, and otherwise as a <field delimiter>. The '+' ext. only functions for the first command after CHAIN.

Example: CHAIN,CHANNEL## 1,MCONST## 1+3,URAT## 1,!## Test
--> Channel 1;100;640;1;Test

- All clipboard read-outs generated after CHAIN with ext. '--' are strung together (total length 128 characters). In the absence of CHAIN, clipboard read-out is re-initialized for each command. The clipboard reference '\$' makes reference to the clipboard prior to the execution of CHAIN. Linking must therefore be ended with CHAIN- before the linked clipboard can be read out.

Example:

```

!-- "one",!-- "two",!$          --> two
CHAIN,!-- "one",!-- "two",CHAIN-,!$  --> one
                                         two

```

- As explained above, the '+' ext. only functions for the first command after CHAIN. CHAIN\$ is used for the simple joining of strings. CHAIN\$ does not alter output header processing.

```

CHAIN,!-- "one",!--+ "two",CHAIN-,!$  --> one
                                         two
CHAIN$,!-- "one",!--+ "two",CHAIN-,!$  --> one
                                         two

```

DATEFORMAT

DATEFORMAT (DATEFOR) : Sets the date for all date outputs:

Query : DATEFORMAT [=<dformat>]
Output : yes
Ext : + - # . \$ %

- Commands with date output: Override current format with Ext ~
- Possible values for <dformat>:
 - dd.mm.yy (tt.mm.jj) → 31.12.93: ~
 - mm/dd/yy (mm/tt/jj) → 12/31/93: ~~
 - mm-dd-yy (mm-tt-jj) → 12-31-93: ~~~
- Only the first 2 or 3 characters must be specified {dd mm/ mm-}.
- Ext 'l' pushes the current format index to the stack during reading.
DATEFOR l : - >>> <format index> (U1600: n.a.)
- LISTDATEFORMAT generates a list of all available date formats (U1600: n.a.)

DELIMITER

DELIMITER (DELI) (DL) : Sets the delimiter for remainder of the command line

Query : DELI [[<fieldDelimiter>] [_ _<recordDelimiter>]]
Output : no
Stack : - >>> -
Ext : *

- DELI without parameters causes reset to default values:
<fieldDelimiter> = ',' <recordDelimiter> = "\r\n" [<CR><LF>]
- Both delimiters may contain up to 8 ASCII characters.
- Empty delimiters are also possible: DELI \000 \000 (U1600: l.a.)
- In order to maintain a consistent programming environment, new delimiters apply only to the rest of the command line, after which the default values apply again.
- Ext * reverses parameter order: DELI* <record Delimiter>[_<fieldDelimiter>]
- If only one parameter is stated, the other remains unchanged.
- Applies to Ext. '!': <recordDelimiter> = <fieldDelimiter> (U1600: l.a.).
- Applies to Ext. '#': <fieldDelimiter> = <recordDelimiter> (as of Feb. '02).
- Ext '+' suppresses the next <recordDelimiter> in the output (U1600: l.a.). Redirection to the clipboard without read-out (with Ext. '--') usually includes the first <recordDelimiter>, which means that the desired suppression in the read-out is not (or is no longer) possible. Remedy: Redirection with appendix (Ext. '--+').

Examples

- Instead of using the normal ',' delimiter, the dBASE command APPEND FROM ... DELIMITED is delimited with ','. Strings should be placed within quotation marks (" ") (Ext. '\$'):
DELI ", "; ETOT.\$ 1 → "ETot",1,"channel-1",127.34,"kWh"
- Several different values should be delimited for output with semicolons. <recordDelimiter> and <fieldDelimiter> are set to equal values to this end, and the first semicolon is suppressed (note: read-outs always start with <recordDelimiter>):
!! ,DELI .+, CHANNEL# 1 ,MCONST# 1+3,URAT# 1,! Test →
channel-1;100;640;1;Test

DELTA : One-time addition of an energy quantity to a channel.
Corresponds to a one-time only utilization of DVIRT
with a specific energy value.

Query : DELTA <enumeration> [<factor>] = <value>

Stack : - >>> -

Ext : |

DELTAI ... : Only positive quantities are considered.

DELTAI I ... : Only negative quantities are considered.

- STARTSTOP enables assignment (STSP == 1) or ignores it (STSP == 0).
- The <value> can be weighted with an optional <factor> (U1600: n.a.).

DevKEY : Query Device Key
Enter Enabling Code (open code)

DevKEY

Query : DEVKEY DEVKEY = <openCode>

Function : Key query Open (see below)

Output : yes no no

Stack : - >>> <systemKey> - >>> -

- Protected device settings (such as passwords) can be initialized (deleted) with DevKEY.

Procedure:

Query the current device key: DEVKEY

Please inform your device dealer of this key and request an enabling code (specifically for your key) for a certain task (e.g. delete all ECL and control panel passwords).

Entering the enabling (open) code: DEVKEY = <openCode>

- **Important:** DEVKEY functions system-wide, and correct addressing for the DEVKEY command must be observed. As soon as the enabling code assignment has been correctly entered, both the device key and the code become INVALID! If an additional enabling code is required, a NEW key must be queried with DEVKEY and the entire process must be repeated. As long as a key remains valid, it can be queried as often as desired.

DIR, DIRN, DIRS

DIR DIRN DIRS : Directory of All ECS LAN Users

- DIR containing ESC LAN information: see DIRS
- The user list can be limited by entering a selection criterion (1600 n.a.).

<selection> : { A | B | U | R | P | * }

DIR : ID only for all users (A:)

DIRN : ID and STATION NAME of all users (A: U1601)

DIRN_ : ID and STATION NAME of the selected stations

Stack : - >>> -

Ext : + - # . %

DIRS : Same as DIR, but with information for each ID. L = left, R = right, + = direct neighbor, * = "me"

Stack : - >>> <number_of_bus_users>

Ext : + - # .

***** : all stations (need not be entered)

U : all U16xx stations (AB or BA also possible)

A : all U1600/10/15 stations

B : U1601 stations

DISPLAY

DISPLAY (DD) : Read out display

Query : DISPLAY [<keyboardString ...>]
<keyboardString ...> : see **KEY**

Stack : - >>> -

Ext : + - # |

Output : U1600:
3 lines: 1st + 2nd LCD line + 1 line indicating status of the 8 LEDs
[LAN/L LAN/R R1 R2 R3 R4 STATUS STAT24V]
U1601: 17 lines: LCD lines 1 through 16 + 1 line indicating status of the 4 LEDs, and status of the 6 relays
[STATUS LAN/L LAN/R LON R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6]

- The cursor in the display is encoded with a preceding '&'.
– Encoding on the LED/RELAY information line:
 '-': OFF,
 '&': ON,
– Ext # : output without "" quotation marks
– Ext | : only shows LED line (U1600: l.a.)
– Ext || : only shows text lines (U1600: l.a.)
– This command is also valid for U1602 and U1603, although they are not equipped with a physical display.

DUP : n1 n2 >>> n1 n2 n2
DROP : n1 n2 n3 >>> n1 n2
SWAP : n1 n2 >>> n2 n1

DUP <n> : Executes DUP n times.
DROP <n> : Executes DROP n times.
PICK <i> : Copies the i^{th} stack element to the top.
 'PICK 1' == 'DUP'

dVSUM dVIRT : Definition function used for creating virtual channels (in a background H program) with "differential summation".

dVSUM : Generates totals for enumerated channels and stores them to intermediate registers.
 Query : dVSUM <enumeration> [<factor>]
 Stack : - >>> -

dVIRT : Assigns intermediate register differential sums to the virtual channels
 Query : dVIRT <enumeration> [<factor>] =
 Stack : - >>> -
 Ext : + * |

dVIRT+ ... : Calculated energy is added to energy measured at the target channel. Measured energy has no effect without ext '+'.
 Query : dVIRT+ <enumeration> [<factor>] =

dVIRT* ... : The intermediate registers are normally cleared after dVIRT. However, they remain intact if ext '*' is used.
 Query : dVIRT* <enumeration> [<factor>] =

- dVIRT can be used for all channels, but only one time per channel. dVIRT may only be executed in H programs and CANNOT be influenced with IF.THEN..ELSE.
- Partial energy / power is multiplied by the <factor>, if one is entered. Attention: The <factor> must be static, i.e. it may not be altered by the program sequence.
- Ext. '|' is only possible with dVIRT. If this ext. is used, only positive ('|'), or only negative ("|") quantities and power values are considered. Applications example: A base channel is broken down into an import and an export channel. Limitations: This function only works correctly if exactly one summator channel is used. Use with several summator channels may result in infinite addition/subtraction of minimal differences. Only energy quantities and power values generated by dVSUM/dVIRT are restricted in combination with ext. '+', and not energy measured directly from the target channel.
- Instantaneous power, PMOM, for the created channel corresponds to the sum of instantaneous power at the base channels. If dVIRT generation is interrupted for more than 30 s, PMOM is set to zero, or to the measured

RMS value. Shorter interruptions DO NOT result in data loss for energy quantities!

- The sums at the virtual channel are entirely independent of the base channels (indefinite linking). Generated sums can be directly deleted.
- STARTSTOP can be used independently of the base channels for this reason.
- One-time addition of an energy quantity to a channel: see DELTA
- Efficiency: Each DVSUM command uses an ECS LAN frame, regardless of the <base_enumeration>. However, the DVIRT command uses one ECS LAN frame per channel for the <target_enumeration>.

Examples

- Channel 26 from station D: creates a cost center with channels 1 ... 5+8 at station B: (weighted 0.7) and channel 4 from station C: (weighted 0.3):
H 1 = 'B:DVSUM 1 .. 5+8 0.7, C:VSUM 4 0.3. D:VIRT 26='
- Channel 10 is equal to the balance of channels 1 ... 8 and the total sum of channel 9 (sum 1 ... 8 less channel 9)
H 2 = 'DVSUM 1 .. 8, DVSUM 9 -1, DVIRT 10='

EUNIT, PUNIT, AUNIT, TUNIT

EUNIT PUNIT AUNIT TUNIT : Units of Measure for Energy E, Power P, Analog I/O and the Tariff (max. 4 char.)

```
Query      : EUNIT <enumeration> [= <characterString>]
Output     : yes
Clipboard  : <unit>
Stack      : - >>> -
Ext        : + - . # $ %
```

- See CHANNEL for usable characters.
- In order to be able to use the analog unit of measure, ANAUSEL <chan> = 3 must be selected.
- AUNIT is not available with U1600/10/15, response is an empty string.

ETOT, ETOTT1, COSTT1, ETOTT2, COSTT2, ETOTT1T2, COSTT1T2, PMOM

Etot EtotT1 COSTT1 EtotT2 COSTT2 EtotT1T2 COSTT1T2 PMOM:

```
Etot       : Total energy
EtotT1     : Total energy, tariff 1
COSTT1     : Costs, tariff 1
EtotT2     : Total energy, tariff 2
COSTT2     : Costs, tariff 2
EtotT1T2   : Total energy, tariffs 1+2
COSTT1T2   : Costs, tariffs 1+2
PMOM       : Instantaneous power
Query      : ETOT <enumeration> [= <newValue>]
Stack      : - >>> <value> (in the case of enumerations,
              > <value> = total (individual values))
Ext        : + - . # / * _ | $ %
```

- Ext * can be used to output the (calculated) number of pulses instead of energy.

Example: 'ETOT* 1'

Mconst, Urat and Irat of the corresponding channels are used in the calculations (even with virtual channels).

- Ext l reads out <value> and <unit> only:
Etot l 1 → 123.34 kWh
- <newValue> == 0 → Time data are also deleted.
(FROM = 0, TO = 0)

Measuring Instantaneous Power, PMOM:

- If the input has been configured as a meter, instantaneous power is calculated based upon the interval between the last two pulses. Intervals of greater than 130 s cause deletion of Pmom data. If time since the last pulse is greater than the last interval between two pulses, it is used as a reference for Pmom measurement.

PFACTOR is also taken into consideration in the calculation of instantaneous power.

Time data provided along with PMOM ext. '/' or '// ' is interpreted as follows:

PMOM// : FROM_time : The point in time of the last energy change corresponds to the point in time of the last meter pulse.

PMOM/ : TO-time : Current time

- FROM time data (resolution: 1 s) is generated based upon LASTUPD (see below). If resolution < 1 s is required, LASTUPD must be used. For time spans of greater than 20 days, FROM time = 0 (01.01.1990 00:00:00).
- U1600/10/15: PMOM does not provide any usable time data (FROM=0, TO=0)

LASTUPD : Time duration [S] since last channel update (U1600: n.a.) (LUPD)

Query : LASTUPD <enumeration>

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> <value> (in the case of enumerations, <value> = sum (individual values))

Ext : ! + - . # %

- Time from the last channel update (energy change) can be determined in seconds (resolution: 1 ms) with LASTUPD.
- The maximum time span is 20 days. The following applies to longer time spans (any desired duration): <value> = 1728000 s == 20 days.
- For channels which are not equipped with time span calculation, <value> = 0.

LBERR : Last bus error; same as LERR, but only ECS LAN relevant errors are indicated (otherwise 0).

ERRNR : Error number → description

Query : ERRNR <enumeration> ERRNR

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> - <ErrNr> >>> -

Clipboard : Error description (ErrNr)

Ext : + - . # \$ %

– **ERRLIST** corresponds to **ERRNR** (U1600: n.a.)

Err000: OK

Err001: Exit

Err002: General error

Err003: Syntax error

Err004: Error: Not enough parameters

Err005: Error: Too many parameters

Err006: Error: Incorrect argument range

Err007: Error: Number is too large

Err008: Error: Division by zero

Err009: Error: Excessive program nesting

Err010: Error: Excessive IF/ELSE nesting

Err011: Error: Excessive FOR nesting

Err012: Error: ALL-nesting is not possible

Err013: Error: Function not available

Err014: Error: Only virtual channels allowed

Err015: Error: No virtual channels allowed

Err016: Error: Index range exceeded

Err017: Error: Assignment is not possible.

Err018: Error: Incorrect time/date entry

Err019: Error: Extension cannot be used

Err020: Error: Search term not found

Err021: Internal error

Err022: Error: Only usable in H prog.

Err023: No access authority

Err024: Error: Entry line too long

Err025: Error: Incorrect ID

Err026: Error: Unknown user

Err027: Error: Bus timeout

Err028: Access denied

Err029:

Err030:

Err031:

Station Errors

ERRSTAT : Query current station error status
Query : ERRSTAT [<error mask enum>]
Query : ERRSTAT@ [<error mask>]
Output : yes
Stack : - >>> <error_word>
Ext : - (suppresses the
"no error in ..." message.)

- Entry of errors to be displayed per enumeration: <error mask enum>, 32 bit numeric entry (LSB set: view error 1 ...): <error mask>
- No entry of [<error mask enum>] or [<error mask>]: ALL errors
- Only the following errors are recognized for U1600/10/15:
8: internal battery error, 11: Uv failure,
21: LAN/L error, 22: LAN/R error

ERRSTATLIST : List of all possible station errors
Query : ERRSTATLIST <error no. enum> ERRSTATLIST
Output : yes
Stack : - >>> - <error_no.>
Clipboard : Error description (error_no.)
Ext : + - . # \$ %

ErrStat 01: Self-test error
ErrStat 02: ROM error
ErrStat 03: RAM error
ErrStat 04: EEPROM A error
ErrStat 05: EEPROM B error
ErrStat 06: User error A
ErrStat 07:
ErrStat 08: Internal battery error
ErrStat 09:
ErrStat 10:
ErrStat 11: Uv failure
ErrStat 12:
ErrStat 13:
ErrStat 14: COM1 communications error
ErrStat 15: COM2 communications error
ErrStat 16: COM3 communications error
ErrStat 17: LAN communications error
ErrStat 18:
ErrStat 19:
ErrStat 20:
ErrStat 21: LAN/L error

ErrStat 22: LAN/R error
 ErrStat 23: LON error
 ErrStat 24:
 ErrStat 25:
 ErrStat 26:
 ErrStat 27:
 ErrStat 28:
 ErrStat 29: Battery nearly depleted (replaceable Li round cell CR2450)
 ErrStat 30:
 ErrStat 31:
 ErrStat 32:

Channel Errors

ERRCHAN : Query current channel error status

Query : ERRCHAN <channel_enum> [<error_mask_enum>]

Query : ERRCHAN@ <channel_enum> [<error mask>]

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> <error_word> (OR'd from all <error word>s)

Ext : - (suppresses the "no error in ..." message)

* (error output for all channels together, not separately)

- Entry of errors to be displayed per enumeration: <error_mask_enum>, 32 bit numeric entry (LSB set: view error 1 ...): <error_mask>
- No entry of [<error_mask_enum>] or [<error_mask>]: ALL errors
- All system-wide channel errors are listed with "ALL, ERRCHAN&_*". One frame is required per channel: in the case of m stations and 64 activated channels, this corresponds to m*64 frames.
- The device-specific "**ERR" enumeration, available as of V2.45, can be used for significantly faster querying of all channel errors:
 ALL, ERRCHAN&_*err
 All U1601/2/3 stations within the network must be equipped with V2.45 or higher. "**ERR" otherwise reads out an empty list for older devices.
- ERRCHAN* (Ext.**) requires one frame per station in order to enter all channel errors to the specified error mask. However, channel assignment is not possible in this case (channel info = 0).
- U1600/10/15 always reads out "no error".

ERRCHAN-LIST : List of all possible channel errors

Query : ERRCHANLIST <channel_enum> <error_no._enum>
 : ERRCHANLIST <channel_enum>

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> - <error_no.> >>> -

Clipboard : Error description (error_no.)

Ext : + - . # \$ %

ErrChan 1: COM2 communications error
 ErrChan 2: Unknown device
 ErrChan 3: Self-test error
 ErrChan 4: Calibration error
 ErrChan 5: Authentication error
 ErrChan 6: Off-line
 ErrChan 7:
 ErrChan 8:
 ErrChan 9: Broken sensor
 ErrChan 10: Phase failure
 ErrChan 11: Phase sequence error
 ErrChan 12: Overflow
 ErrChan 13:
 ErrChan 14:
 ErrChan 15:
 ErrChan 16: Broken 4 – 20 mA wire
 ErrChan 17: Upper limit value alarm 1
 ErrChan 18: Lower limit value alarm 1
 ErrChan 19: Upper limit value alarm 2
 ErrChan 20: Lower limit value alarm 2
 ErrChan 21:
 ErrChan 22:
 ErrChan 23:
 ErrChan 24: In service
 ErrChan 25: Parameter configuration error
 ErrChan 26: Calibration prompt
 ErrChan 27:
 ErrChan 28:
 ErrChan 29:
 ErrChan 30:
 ErrChan 31:
 ErrChan 32:

**EDAY, EMON, EYEAR,
 EMAX
 PDAY, PMON, PYEAR,
 PMAX**

EDAY EMON EYEAR EMAX PDAY PMON PYEAR PMAX

	At interval:	per Day	per Month	per Year
Energy	(see Eint)	Eday	Emon	Eyear
Mean Power	(see Pint)	Eday	Emon	Eyear
Energy Maxima	Emax (10 hr.)	EmDay	EmMon	EmYear
Mean Power	Pmax (10 hr.)	EmDay	EmMon	EmYear
List Length	variable	10 + current day	12 + current month	2 + current year
Query	: Eday <enumerationChannel> [<enumerationIndex>] [=<newValue>]			
Stack	: - >>> <value> (in the case of enumerations, > <value> = sum (individual values))			
Ext	: + - . # / * _ \$ %			

- <enumerationIndex> = 0 or no entry: current cycle
- <newValue> = 0 → time data are also deleted
(FROM = 0, TO = 0)
- EMAX <. .> <index> = 0 → delete as of <index> to
<maxIndex> (EMAX only)
- Variable start of day / month / year: TAGBEG MONBEG

EXIT RETURN

EXIT : Premature ending of current program
Query : EXIT

RETURN : Premature ending of current sub-program only
RET : Abbreviation for RETURN
Query : RETURN

EXIT, RETURN

FDIR : Display File Directory (as of Dec. 2001)

Query: FDIR // complete information

FDIR# // file names only

FIDR## // complete information, compact display

FDIR

FREAD (FR) : Read From File (record oriented)

Query : FREAD <fname> <index> [<number>]
FREAD <fname> <index> [<number>]
[<timeORdate>] [<number>]

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> <startTime> <index>

Ext : + - # . % & /

. : Use binary encoding

| : Use next newest record relative to the specified record.

_ : Suppress current record

\$: Read out with checksum (as of Dec. 2001)

@ : <timeNumber> is used instead of <index>

FREAD

- <fname> is the file name (e.g. "E.S" for total energy file)
- Read-out is rendered in hex format, and 256 bytes are represented as 512 characters (character set: 0..9,A..F). The read-out format is selected with ext.'!'
- Read-out is highly time-optimized, and speed is not reduced significantly even if several stations are accessed within the ECS LAN.

FLIST (FL) : Read From a Text Oriented File (as of Dec. 2001)

Query: FLIST <fname> [<index> [<number>]]

FLIST

```

Query      : FSIZE <fname> <mode>
           : FS<mode> <fname>
Output     : yes
Stack      : - >>> <value>
Ext        : + - # . % &
    
```

<mode>	<value> = quantity in	<mode>	<value> =
B	Bytes	MB	MaxBytes
R	Records	MR	MaxRecords
P	Percent	RS	RecordSize
S	Seconds	FI	FirstIndex
D	Days	LI	LastIndex
FT	FType (file type)	FN	FNum (file number)

- <fname> is the file name (e.g. "E.S" for total energy file)
- FType (file type)
 - 0: active file (with ActRecord)
 - 1: static file
- FNum (file number) is the internally used file number.
- Command abbreviation: fsize E.S B == fsb e.s
- Either the above mentioned abbreviation or the complete designation can be used for <mode>.
- FROM and TO times are set accordingly.

**FORI NEXTI,
FORJ NEXTJ,
FORK NEXTK**

FORI I NEXTI (NI) FORJ J NEXTJ (NJ) FORK K NEXTK (NK) :

Program Loops

FORI has numeric variable I, FORJ has J, and FORK has K (U1600: n.a.).

```

Query   : FORI          FORI          I          NEXTI
           <enumeration>
Output  : no           no           no           no
Stack   : <from>      - >>> -      - >>> I - >>> -
           <to> >>> -
    
```



Note

The loop is executed at least once. At the end of the loop (NEXTI or end of the line) I is increased by 1, or is set to the next enumeration element. When no more elements remain in the enumeration, or where: I > <to>, the loop is no longer executed. The numeric variables are always available and can be set to a specific value (e.g. I = 15), however, a "FORI <enumeration> loop" CANNOT be effected with an assignment for I. Each sub-program has its own FORI / FORJ / FORK set. If no more commands are issued after NEXTI, NEXTI can be omitted.

<enumeration> can encompass a range of 0 to 63 or 1 to 64.
 FORI* : reversal of the sequential processing order

Examples

```
! Test:, 2,5, FORI, i, !+ " " ., nexti    => Test: 2 3 4 5
! Test:, FORI 2..5, i, !+ " " .         => Test: 2 3 4 5
! Test:, FORI 2..5, i, !+ " %ai"        => Test: 2 3 4 5
! Test:, FORI* 2..5, i, !+ " %ai"       => Test: 5 4 3 2
```

FORMAT : Formatting the Data Logger (queries data with EINT)

FORMAT

- The formatting process organizes the memory for a certain number of interval data channels, although the total depth of memory is dynamically related to the length of the synchronizing interval. If memory is full, data is rotated, i.e. the oldest entry is deleted to make room for the newest.
- Reformatting of the data logger (with delete) only occurs if an <enumeration> is assigned to the FORMAT command. If no assignment has been made, FORMAT reads out current formatting, and the number of storable channels is pushed to the stack.
- Any enumeration is possible (even with virtual channels).
- Entries to the data list (except for the current values) are compressed to a 2 byte value at the expense of accuracy. The data range can be flexibly encoded as of ECSys V1.60, in order to adapt the working range in an ideal fashion (see below).
 Attention: Older ECS versions do not understand the new encoding formats!
- The following applies upon delivery of the instrument:
 FORMAT = 1 . . 64 0.

```
Query      : FORMAT          FORMAT@
Stack      :   - >>> <number_of_channels>
              - >>> <encoding>
              <number_of_channels>
Output     : Formatting information (not for . and # ##), and list
              of channels
Ext        : + - . # ## @

Query      : FORMAT = <enumeration>
              Formatting according to
              selected channel and current
              encoding
Stack      :   - >>> -

Query      : FORMAT = <enumeration> <encoding>
              Formatting with predefined
              encoding
Stack      :   - >>> -
```

Encoding the Data Range: (0: default. resolution specified in [])

0 : 0...+/-0.8191[0.0001]...+/-81.91[0.01]...+/-8191[1]...+/-819100[100]

1 : 0...+/-8.191[0.001]...+/-81.91[0.01]...+/-819.1[0.1]...+/-8191[1]

2 : 0...+/-16383[1]...+/-163830[10]

3 : 0...+32767[1]...+327670[10]

4 : 0...+/-99999999 [8 decimal places, smallest place: 1E-6]

If the number is > 99999999, the leading places are omitted.

1234567890 --> 34567890 omission of the first 2 places

12345678.9 --> 12345679 8th place is 5/4 rounded

1234567.8 --> 1234567.8 no restriction

12.345678 --> 12.345678 no restriction

12.3456789 --> 12.345679 8th place is 5/4 rounded

1.23456789 --> 1.234568 only 6 places after decimal (see below)

Notes

- Encoding types 0, 1, 2 and 3 use two bytes per entry, but encoding type 4 uses 4 bytes per entry and memory duration is thus cut in half.
- Encoding type 4 is only available as of V2.46, and interval data encoded per example 4 cannot be read out from stations with older firmware versions!
- With encoding type 4 the smallest resolution is 1E-7, and resolution is 1E-6 with faster read-out using ext. '#' (the 6th place after the decimal is 5/4 rounded if required).

Testing Encoding

Query : DLVAL <w> [<dlcode>] (U1600: l.a.)

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> <w compressed>

**HH, MM, SS, DAY,
WDAY, MON, YEAR**

HH MM SS DAY WDAY MON YEAR : Selective querying of time and date, push result to the stack

HH : Hour (0... 23)

MM : Minute (0... 59)

SS : Second (0... 59)

DAY : Day (1... 31)

WDAY : Weekday (1: Monday... 7: Sunday)

MON : Month (1... 12)

YEAR : Year (90... 99, 0... 20)

YEAR* : Year (1990... 1999, 2000... 2020)

Query : HH : basis = system time

Output : no

Stack : - >>> <hourNumber>

Ext : ! _

Query : HH . : basis = second number from stack

Output : no

Stack : <secNumber> >>> <hourNumber>

Ext : ! _

Meanings of Extensions:

- Ext. '!' forces a task:
A number is displayed for HH!, MM!, SS!, DAY!, YEAR!, for
WDAY! : name of day
MON! : name of month
- Ext. '_' accesses the operating hours counter instead of real-time when queried without an argument (U1600: n.a.).
- Ext. '-' or "--" : The number or response is saved to the clipboard and no output ensues.

Time Reference

- All above listed commands used WITHOUT an argument make reference to real-time for the station at which the command is physically interpreted (as if ID AA: were always selected). See also ID and TIME. If time at a given station is nevertheless to be used as a reference, proceed as follows:
C5:time--,SS! .: reads out seconds (0 ... 59) for station C5:

Examples

- Other definition for weekday numbers (0: Sunday ... 6: Saturday):
WDAY,7,MOD, !
- Second count for current day:
TIME--,86400,MOD, !
- SS command "on foot" written:
TIME--,86400,MOD,60,MOD, !
- MM command "on foot" written:
TIME--,86400,MOD,3600,MOD,60,/,INT, !

H Programs HLIST HBREAK

H0 .. H31 : Execute and/or program BACKGROUND programs

H0 ... H31 (U1600: H0 .. H19) are executed in the background one after the other. Run time errors may be flagged with ERR. Output from the background programs is always sent to COM1 at the station on which the background program is running.

(Exception: output can also be rerouted to COM2 with the U1600 in COM mode "COM+MIX" or the U1601 in COM mode "ECL+HP")

Ext : + - . # \$! % ?

Query : H <enumeration> [= <characterString>]
Output : no (yes in case of listed exts. except '-' & '?')
Clipboard : <program> (except during execution)
Stack : - >>> - (except with ext. '?', see below.)
Ext. : + - . # \$! % ?

- H without <index> == H 0, H1..H31 == H 1..H 31, H5! == H! 5
- No program execution occurs with extension.
- Maximum number of nested programs: 10 (U1600: 3) P programs, maximum line length: 128

H Programs, HLIST, HBREAK

- H 19 is the "print program" and is activated at the control panel. H 19 only runs in the background when activated and not at other times (U1600 only!).
- H? pushes the number (0..31, -1:pause) of the current H program to the stack. This function may only be executed within H programs.
- H?? pushes the following to the stack: 1= focus H program, 0= focus command line. It can thus be determined whether or not a program is executed as an H program.

Listing H Programs

HLIST : List all H programs, corresponds to: H! *
 HLIST <enumeration> : corresponds to: H! <enumeration>
 HLIST* : List all non-empty H programs (1600: l.a.)

- Copying H 7 to H 13:
 h- 7,H 13=\$
 or
 h7-,h13=\$
- Copy all H's to station B:
 fori 0..31, i,h- ., i,B:h .=\$

Interrupt H Programs

HBREAK Interruption and 16 s pause for background programs.
 HBREAK+ : Same as HBREAK, but with 32 s pause
 HBREAK++ : Same as HBREAK, but with 60 s pause
 HBREAK- : Immediately end pause for H programs. (U1600: n.a.)

IF ELSE ENDIF

IF ELSE ENDIF (EIF) : Program Branching

The IF command pops an element from the stack and rounds it to the next whole number (5/4). If it is not equal to zero, all commands between IF and ELSE are processed.

If it is equal to zero, the portion of the program between ELSE and ENDIF is executed.

Query	: IF	ELSE	ENDIF
Stack	: <condition> >>> -	- >>> -	- >>> -

- Each sub-program may have up to four nesting levels.
- If there are no more commands after ELSE or ENDIF, ELSE / ENDIF can be omitted.
- If the section between IF and ELSE is only to be executed once following the occurrence of a true condition, use IFF (see IFF).
- See TIMECOMPARISON for the use of IF with time comparison.
- EIF is the abbreviated form for ENDIF

Example of "condition fulfilled":

1, IF, PRINT "This section is executed", ELSE, PRINT "but this is not"

Example of "condition NOT fulfilled":

0, IF, PRINT 'NO', ELSE , PRINT "YES", endif; PRINT "Yes/No-finished"

The IFF command is used in cases where, unlike IF/ELSE/ENDIF, the section between IF and ELSE or ELSE and ENDIF is only executed ONCE following the occurrence of a true condition.

One permanent flag (IFF), and one volatile flag (IFF+) which is always initialized after power on, are automatically managed internally for each background program. Both flags are initialized for H programming. The IFF and IFF+ commands can thus be used only once in an H program (including its P sub-programs).

```
Query   : IFF                               ELSE           ENDIF
Stack   : <condition> >>> -               - >>> -       - >>> -
Ext     :      + : (IFF+ flag is always initialized after power on
           :      IFF with time comparison:
           :      see TIMECOMPARISON
```

Example

If +24 V is applied to input 8, Etot is read out for channels 1 ... 4, and time is read out once only when voltage has returned to 0 V.

```
H10 = 'IN- 8, IFF, Etot 1 .. 4, ELSE, time'
```

INDEX : Calculation of an Index for the Data List

INDEX

```
Query   : INDEX *
Stack   : - >>> 'Index of the first entry in time'

Query   : INDEX **
Stack   : - >>> 'maximum possible number of entries'

Query   : INDEX <as of date/as of time> [<as of time>]
Stack   : - >>> 'Index for search time'
Ext     : + : index for search time - 1 (prevents
           :      overlapping)
           : // : "from" time is searched for instead of "to"
           :      time
```

Example

```
INDEX 17.03 12:15, eint##/ 1 .. 4 . *
```

- The validity of the INDEX number can be guaranteed for the command following the INDEX command (in the same line), regardless of whether or not an interval transition has occurred in the meantime (minimum validity of 0.3 s).
- Interval limits during an EINT command do not jumble the data output.

INDIR

INDIR : Checks if an ID is present in the directory (Dir).

Query : INDIR
Stack : <IDno.> >>> (1: <IDno.> in DIR /
0: not available)

Query : INDIR >IDno.>
Stack : - >>> (1: <IDno.> in DIR / 0:
not available)

Query : INDIR *
Stack : - >>> (1: "current" ID in DIR / 0:
not available)

– Ext ‘-’ ignores the prompt station, as is also the case with ALL–
(U1600: n.a.).

Examples

- Once station G3 is in the ECS LAN, "G3 in Network" is displayed for 10 s at all LCDs:
<A> H = 'G3:indir*, iff, all, meld "G3 in network" 10'
- The ALL loop command is included for demonstration purposes:
'ALL,, NEXTA, ...' corresponds to:
'1, 255, fori, i, indir ., if, i, an: ,, endif, nexti, zz: , ...'

INPUT

INPUT (IN) : Read in Input Status

Query : IN <enumeration>
Stack : - >>> (1: 24 V present, 0: 0 V present)
Ext : + - . # %

Entering ^ after the IN command inverts this command.

Example: H5 = 'in-5,^,in-6,&,iF...

INTERVAL

INTERVAL (ITV) : Synchronizing Interval

Query : INTERVAL [=<duration>] <duration>: 10 s ... 999 h
or : INTERVAL [=<number>_<unit>]
<unit>: s | m | h
Stack : - >>> <durationInSeconds>
Ext : + - . # | %

Example

INTERVAL = 15 m or INTERVAL = 35 s

– Fractions of hours or minutes must be converted:

1 h 30 → 90 m or 5400 s. An attempt is always made to use the largest unit of time for output.

– See also INTERVALSOURCE and SYNC.

INTERVALSOURCE (IS) : Source used for generating the synchronizing interval
TARIFFSOURCE (TS) : Source used for generating current tariff T1 or T2

Query : IntervalSource [= <source>]
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> <sourceNumber>
 Ext : + - . # \$ %

	<source>	==	<sourceNumber>
INTERVAL	1 .. 12 (input)	1 .. 12	(U1600: 1 ... 24)
	Z Time	99	
	P Program	100	
TARIFF	1 .. 12 (input)	1 .. 12	(U1600: 1 ... 24)
	P Program	100	

Examples

Tariff from channel 7: TARIFFsource = 7
 Time dependent interval: IS = Z

CHANNEL LONGNAME

CHANNEL, LONGNAME

CHANNEL (CHAN) : The name of the channel (max. 8 characters)
LONGNAME (LNAME) : The full name of the channel (max. 20 characters)

Query : CHANNEL <enumeration> [= <character_string>]
 Output : yes
 Clipboard : <name>
 Stack : - >>> -
 Ext : + - . # \$ %

Available Characters

- All ASCII characters can be used, except for control characters and the following: ' , ' , ' <blank>
- ' , ' and ' , ' are transformed into ' _ ' , a <blank> is interpreted as the end of a string. The assignment CHANNEL <enumeration> = " \$ " does not assign the dollar sign to the channel name, but rather the content of the clipboard.
- Channel names can be searched throughout the entire system with the following restriction: the first character must be a letter.
- In order to assure that the channel names can be used for the dBASE field identifiers, only ' _ ' may be used in addition to numbers and letters. The first character must be a letter.

```

Query      : ID [<IDnumber>]
              without <IDnumber>: current ID
Stack     : - >>> <IDnumber>
              A: 1, A1: 2, ..., B: 11, C: 21, ..., Z4: 255
Ext       : ! + . # %

```

– ID to ID number relationship:

A : 1, A1 : 2, ... B : 11, C : 21, ... Z4 : 255

– Transformation of an ID → ID number:

<ID>:ID#

– Transformation of an ID number → ID:

ID! <IDnumber>

Example

```

z4:ID, !   ID! 21   ID. 21   ID# 21
255      C:      C      21

```

Influence of Extension '&' on General Command Output:

```

&          : Output ID at start of line
              [Etot& 1 → A: Etot ...]
&#         : <ID>:<val1>
&#.        : <ID>:<val1>
&.         : <ID>:<val1a>;<val1b>; ...
&&         : Output ID at start of line and before each output block
&&##       : <ID>:<val1>;<ID>:<val2>; ...
&&##.      : <ID>:<val1>;<ID>:<val2>; ...
&&..       : <ID>:<val1a>;<val1b>;
              ...;<ID>:<val2a>;<val2b>; ..

```

CMODE

CMODE : Channel Mode

```

Query      : CMODE <enumeration> [=<channelMode>]
Output     : yes
Stack     : - >>> -
Ext       : + - . # $ % ?

```

<chanMode>		possible channels		
		U1601	U1602	U1603
0 : OFF	OFF	1 ... 64	1 ... 64	1 ... 64
1 : ANA	Analog I/O (ANA)	1 ... 14	—	1 ... 6+ 13+14
2 : P->E	PMOM=ANA → ENERGY	1 ... 12	—	1 ... 6
3 : COUN	ANA PULSES→ ENERGY/PMOM	1 ... 12	—	1 ... 6
4 : LON	LON meter → ENERGY / PMOM	1 ... 64	1 ... 64	1 ... 64
5 : LON	LON analog I/O (LONANA)	1 ... 64	1 ... 64	1 ... 64

6 : L-PE	Same as LONA plus LONANA → ENERGY	1 ... 64	1 ... 64	1 ... 64
7 : LonI	LON binary inputs	1 ... 64	1 ... 64	1 ... 64
8 : LonR	LON relay	1 ... 64	1 ... 64	1 ... 64

- CMODE corresponds to the command ANAMODE for analog channels.
ANAMODE**: Mode for all analog channels (U1601/2/3: 1..14)
CMODE**: Mode for all channels (U1601: 1..64)
- LISTCMODE reads out a list of all available assignments.
- CMODE is not available for U1600/10/15 (use ANAMODE for U1615).
The '?' ext. suppresses the "syntax error" and "function not available" messages.

COSTFAC1 COSTFAC2 TFIX

COSTFAC1, COSTFAC2 : Cost factors for tariffs 1 + 2

Query : COSTFAC1 [=<factor>]

Stack : - >>> <factor>

Ext : + - . # %

TFIX : Fixed decimal costs

Query : TFIX [=<fix>]

Stack : - >>> <fix>

Ext : + - . #

COSTFAC1, COSTFAC2, TFIX

ERACHANNEL (ERACHAN) ERALIST (ERALIS)

ERACHANNEL (ERACHAN) : Delete all measurement data for a given channel (Etot, Eday, Emon, Pmon, Pday etc.) (except for values in the data logger)

Query : ERACHANNEL =<channelEnumeration>

ERALIST (ERALIS) : Clear interval data logger starting (Eint, Pint) as from index.

Query : ERALIST = <fromIndex> : erase including
<fromIndex> ...
end
ERALIST = * : entire list

ERACHANNEL, ERALIST

LON-Specific Commands

LON-Specific Commands (always begin with Lon...)

LON MEASUREMENT DATA:

LonCR <k> : Reading from the LON meter
LonE <k> : LON channel energy, corresponds to LonCR
LonP <k> : Instantaneous power at the LON channel
LonANA <k> : Optional analog value at the LON channel

LON PARAMETERS

LonCHANnel <k> [=<w>]: Sub-channel selection for the LON channel
LonFACTOR <k> [=<w>]: Optional evaluation factor [LonFACTOR]
LonOFFSET <k> [=<w>]: Optional evaluation offset
LonSTOP <k> [=<w>]: Activity at LON channel; <w>: 1=stop, 0=run
LonPOLLDElay [=<w>]: Polling delay [ms]; <w>: 0...32767 (default=0)
LonSTATTIMing [=<w>]: Station timing code; <w>: 0...15 (default=9)
LonSUBNODE [=<s_n>]: Read and write SUBNET and NODE addresses
in the form <s_n> : SxxxNyyy
xxx : SUBNET address (1 ... 255)
yyy : NODE address (1 ... 127)
Example: LonSUBNODE = S22N003

LON RELAYS and INPUTS

LonRel <k> [<bit>] [= <w>]: Address LON relays (OCL210)
LonInp <k> [<bit>] [= <w>]: Address LON inputs (binary)

LON GENERAL (query only)

LonVER : U1601 LON EPROM version
LonUSERS : Number of active LON users
LonUSE <k> : 1=LON channel active (run), 0=not active
LonUSE* <k> : 1=LON channel active (run or stop), 0=not active
LonTYPe <k> : LON channel device type
LonMAXCHANnel <k> : Number of available sub-channels;
where LonUSE==0, 16 is read out.
[LonMAXCHANnel]
LonSHOWCR <k> : 1=LonCR plausible+display,
0=LonCR not plausible+display.
[LonSHOWCR]
LonNEW <k> : 1 = LON channel
is reinstalled
0 = normal
LonRESET = 0 : Complete new LON installation

Notes

- All LON commands start with Lon... followed by a maximum of 9 letters. The upper case letters must be used, but the lower case letters AT THE END of the commands can be omitted.
- English or German commands can be used, regardless of the selected user interface language.
- If a communications error should occur at a LON node, the above mentioned LON MEASUREMENT DATA are set to zero after the 6th unsuccessful communications attempt.

- When relays or inputs are addressed, access is possible bit by bit (with specification of the <bit> parameter), or for the entire word.

<bit> : bit number with 1 = LSBit, 32 = MSBit

Example: Relays 1 through 4 are activated with a command, and the 2nd relay is deactivated later (LON relay module: channel 36)

LonREL 36 = whether 1111 or LonR 36 = 15

LonREL 36 2 = 0

Syntax Description of Several Typical LON Commands

LonID : Query/enter LON NeuronID of the LON node

Query : LONID <channel> [=<lon_id>]

Output : yes

Clipboard : <lon_id>

Stack : ->>> -

Ext. : + - # . % ?

- <lon_id> : 12 digit hexadecimal numeric string

Example : LONID 1 = 01002a201F00

LonSTOP : LON Channel Activity (run or stopped)

Query : LONSTOP<channel>[=<value>]

Output : yes

Stack : ->>> <value> <value> : 0=run,

1=stopped

Ext. : + - # . % ?

LonCR : Reading from the LON Meter

Query : LONCR<channel>

Output : yes

Stack : ->>> <value>

Ext. : + - # . % ?

LonDELTATRIP : Check energy deltas of LON meters for plausibility

When a threshold is exceeded, one meter is incremented.

The threshold can be adjusted (as from version 2.49). The +/-sign determines whether the energy delta is taken into account or ignored.

The setting applies to all channels.

LonDELTATRIP [= <trip>]

- trip > 0: if delta > ltripl --> increment LonDELTAOVF and ignore delta
- trip < 0: if delta > ltripl --> increment LonDELTAOVF and take delta into account
- trip = 0: if delta > 10 --> increment LonDELTAOVF and take delta into account (same as for V2.48)

Default: LonDELTATRIP = 1000

MELD : Displays a message at the LCD for a defined duration. A time duration can be specified by entering a parameter value which indicates how long the message will be displayed after the cause of the message no longer exists. In this way, even short-term error messages can be reliably viewed. The message is cleared from the display by pressing a key at the control panel.

Query : MELD <string> [<length_in_secs>] (max. 60 s, default = 5 s)

Stack : - >>> -

Example

MELD "!" faulty motor !" → „! faulty motor !“
 "*****"

MELD2 : Displays a TWO line message at the LCD for a defined duration. The display is cleared as soon as any key is pressed at the control panel.

Query : MELD2 <characterString> [<characterString> <length_in_secs>]

Stack : - >>> -

Example

2,1,MELD2 "%!. line" "%!. line" → "1st line "
 "2nd line "

- <length_in_secs> == 99: unlimited waiting time.
- If an empty string "" is entered at MELD2, the corresponding display line remains unchanged (except with extension *).
- Ext - copies the message to the clipboard.

**MENUAPP,
MENUAPPN**

MENUAPP MENUAPPN : Defining Menu Applications

The designation of a menu application is defined with MENUAPPN, and a P program is assigned to a menu application with MENUAPP. Menu applications are executed by the background program task between H programs.

MENUAPP

Query : MENUAPP <menuapp enum>
 : [= <p prog number>]

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> -

MENUAPPN

Query : MENUAPPN <menuapp enum>
 : [= <app designation>]

Output : yes

Clipboard : <app designation>

Stack : - >>> -

- 3 times 5 applications are available.
Range of <menuapp enum>:
Applications (1) : 1 . . 5
Applications (2) : 6 . . 10
Applications (3) : 11 . . 15
- <p prog number> is the number of the assigned P program (0 . . 31).
If no action is initialized, -1 must be assigned.
- <app designation> may not exceed a length of 10 characters, and
blanks, ';' and ':' may not be used.
- U1600/10/15: MENUAPP/MENUAPPN are not available. Background
program H 19 is used as a so-called print output.

MENUEEDIT : Allows for editing in menu applications (U1600: n.a.)

MENUEEDIT

Query:	MENUEEDIT	<mode>	<n> =	<title>	[<lower value>	[<upper value>]]
Output:	no	<mode>	:	Variable A a B b		
Stack:	- >>> -	<n>	:	Index of Var. A or B		
Ext. :	@	<title>	:	Title string (max. 16 char.)		
		<lower value>	:	Lower numeric value		
		<upper value>	:	Upper numeric value		

- Ext. '@' allows for the rejection of zero values.
- Editing is only possible when the application menu is open, which means
that 100 must always be added to the MenuApp program number.
- Example: A 14 contains a value for limit value alarm 1, and A 15 contains
the value for alarm 2. A14 and A15 can now be edited with F4 and F5 in
the 1st application menu under consideration of certain upper and lower
values.

MenuApp 04 = 114

MenuApp 05 = 115

MenuAppN 04 = 'Alarm 1'

MenuAppN 05 = 'Alarm 2'

P 14 = 'MenuEdit a 14 = "Alarm 1 [1..40]" 1 40'

P 15 = 'MenuEdit a 15 = "Alarm 2 [1..50]" 1 50'

FEATURES

FEATURES: Query all Features

Query : FEATURE <name> [= <value> [<enable>]]
FEATURES Query all enabled features (<value> != 0)
FEATURES * Query all available features

Output : yes
Clipboard : <name> FEATURES : <last_name>
Stack : - >>> <value>FEATURES : - >>> <sum_all_values>
Ext. : + - & \$ # .

- The availability of features depends upon the device type. Each feature has a give <value> range. If a feature is deactivated, its <value> is always equal to 0. Under normal circumstances, device features are set in accordance with customer requirements when the device is purchased. Nevertheless, some features can be modified by the user (<value> not equal to 0), and some can be fully configured (<value> : 0,1,2,..).
- If an <enabling> code is required, temporary disabling may occur if an incorrect code is entered several times.

MONBEG

MONBEG : Variable Beginning of Month / Year

Each month can start on any day, each year can start with any month. The variable mode is active after any assignment is made. The beginning of a day can be selected with DAYBEG.

Query : MONBEG <monthEnumeration> [<year>]
[=<startDay>]
Stack : - >>> <startDay>
<year> : 90 ... 99, 0 ... 30
or 1990 ... 2030
Ext : - . # &

- The optional entry of <toYear> allows for simultaneous processing of several years (U1600: n.a.).

MONBEG@ = 0 : return to normal operation (always start on the first).
MONBEG@@ = 0 : return to normal operation, reset entries.
MONBEG@ = 1 : variable mode with previous entries.
MONBEG@ : - >>> <state> <state> : 0 = normal, 1 = variable mode

Examples

(if <year> is omitted the current year is used)

MONBEG 1..12 = 17: months 1 ... 12 begin on the 17th of the month.
MONBEG 0 = 10: the year starts in October (here: 17.10.)
MONBEG 0 1995 = 2: 1995 starts in February

Switching to the desired output format is valid for the rest of the line.

NF4I	:	Output of REAL numbers (4 byte FLOAT) in 32 bit IEEE HEX format INTEL byte ordering, 8 HEX characters
NF4M	:	Output of REAL numbers (4 byte FLOAT) in 32 bit IEEE HEX format MOTOROLA byte ordering, 8 HEX characters
NF8I	:	Output of REAL numbers (8 byte DOUBLE) in 64 bit IEEE HEX format INTEL byte ordering, 16 HEX characters
NF8M	:	Output of REAL numbers (8 byte DOUBLE) in 64 bit IEEE HEX format MOTOROLA byte ordering, 16 HEX characters
NFSTD	:	Reset to default output

Global output format changes effect all numeric output for the rest of the line:
REAL value outputs: !, <command>% "%w", primary value outputs: Ext '#'

- Output in the various IEEE HEX formats can be generated without switching formats by using freely selectable formatting as follows:

<command>% "%4__w" : INTEL FLOAT HEX
 <command>% "%8__w" : INTEL DOUBLE HEX
 <command>% "%4_w" : MOTOROLA FLOAT HEX
 <command>% "%8_w" : MOTOROLA DOUBLE HEX

Entry of REAL Numbers in 32 or 64 Bit IEEE HEX Format:

	Stack:	
NF4I	<float_hex_intel>	: - >>> <real>
NF4M	<float_hex_motorola>	: - >>> <real>
NF8I	<double_hex_intel>	: - >>> <real>
NF8M	<double_hex_motorola>	: - >>> <real>

- The NF .. command is used for input and output of numbers in 32 or 64 bit IEEE format (the station works internally with these number formats). The 4 or 8 bytes are displayed as 8 or 16 digit HEX numbers (2 characters 0 . . 9+a . . f per byte), i.e. 32 bit floating numbers have 8 characters (4 byte, nf4i or nf4m), and 64 bit double numbers have 16 characters (8 byte, nf8i or nf8m).
- Read-outs with NF . . are significantly faster than standard read-outs with several decimal places.
- MOTOROLA byte ordering (nf4m or nf8m) starts at the left with the MSBit, and ends with the LSBit at the right:

INTEL: B7 . . B0 B15 . . B8 B23 . . B16 B31 . . B24
 MOTOROLA: B31 . . B24 B23 . . B16 B15 . . B8 B7 . . B0

Example	nf4i,	12345678,	!	→	4E613C4B	(INTEL)
	nf4i	4E613C4B,	!	→	12345678	
	nf4m,	12345678,	!	→	4B3C614E	(MOTOROLA)
	nf4m	4B3C614E,	!	→	12345678	

One master user (user 1) and four additional users (2 ... 5) can each have different passwords (numbers ranging from 1 to 999999999). The master user sets access authority for the individual users. Each user may change his own password, as long as the old password is known.

The master's access authority is valid when no users are logged on, or if timeout has expired. The master always has all rights (=5). Initially, all passwords are set to 0. Only the master can change 0 passwords. To delete all passwords: master password = 0.

**Attention!**

Incorrect entries may result in temporary disabling!

<user>	:	1=master=user-1, 2 ... 5=user-2 ... 5, 0=current user
<password>	:	1 .. 999999999, 0:delete
<pw_old>	:	Old password or master password as authority
<pw_new>	:	New password (must be entered twice)
<rights>	:	Access authority, see below
<timeout>	:	in minutes 0=no timeout
<free>	:	1=free (enabled) 0=not free (disabled)
<com_i>	:	COM access: 1=COM-1, 2=COM-2, 0=current access

LOGIN : Log in with a password
 Query : LOGIN <user> <password>
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> -

LOGOUT : Log out
 Query : LOGOUT
 Output : no
 Stack : - >>> -

WHOAMI : Query user number and access authority (Who am I)
 Query : WHOAMI
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> -

Password : Set up station passwords and access authority

Query : PASSWORD <user> <pw_old> =
<pw_new> <pw_new> <rights>
<timeout>
PASSWORD <user> <pw_old> =
<pw_neu> <pw_new>
PASSWORD* <user> <pw_old> =
<rights> <timeout>

Stack : - >>> -

Query : PASSWORD → Read out current user
PASSWORD <user> → Read out authority
assigned to <user>
PASSWORD * → Read out authority
assigned to
<user> 1 .. 5

Stack : - >>> <timeout> <rights> <user>

PWLRELEASE: Enable specific ECL COM access rights

(U1600: n.a.)

(PWLREL) From password protection (PasswordLockRelease)

Query : PWLRELEASE <com_i> <master_pw> = <free>

Query : PWLRELEASE <com_i>

Output : yes

Stack : - >>> <free>

- If ' * ' is used for the read-out of lists, stack values make reference to the first displayed element. Summation is not sensible in this case.
- The PASSWORD also pushes <com_i> to the stack during read-out. If ext 'I' is used. <com_i> is only defined for the current user (1:COM1, 2:COM2), otherwise zero is pushed to the stack (U1600: n.a.).

PASSWORD I

Stack: - <com_i> <timeout> <rights> <user>



Note

System-Wide Password Management

The PASSWORD command is system-wide, i.e. all access authorities can be managed from a single station. However, access disabling ONLY EFFECTS ACCESS VIA THE LOCAL RS 232. When a user logs on, his access authority for the local station, as well as all other stations within the ECS LAN, is determined by his password (see below). The passwords, rights and timeouts of the station at which the user logged on apply.

Care must thus be taken when passwords are issued to make certain that the address context makes reference to the local station (special ID AA:), when the PASSWORD command is executed.

Use of the special ID AA:PASSWORD ... thus provides for effective protection against side-effects.

Enabling Individual ECL Access:

- U1600/10/15 have only one ECL access port (COM1). The same passwords and access authorities/timeouts are used for stations with several ECL access ports, although the status of each access port is entirely independent of the other(s). User 2 can thus log on to COM1, and user 5 to COM2. If the current user is queried, the access port must be specified. If no specification is made, the current access port applies (like WHOAMI, except with stack output).

```
PASSWORD 0 <com_i> → Read out current user at <com_i>
PASSWORD 0 2      → Read out current user at COM2
PASSWORD 0 *      → Read out current user at COM1+2
```

Control Panel Passwords

- Control panel passwords can also be changed with PASSWORD. The following <user> numbers are used to this end. (U1600: n.a.):

```
101      : user 1 (master)
102 .. 105 : user 2 ... user 5
```

Access authority and timeouts cannot be changed. The following applies, as is also the case for ECL passwords: The master (user 1) can change all control panel passwords, and the other users can only change their own passwords. A control panel password is deleted by entering 0 or 111111. If the master control panel password is deleted, the other control panel passwords are still valid, although access protection is disabled.



Note

Control panel passwords are not identical to ECL passwords. U1600/10/15 stations recognize only one control panel password, which is addressed with <user> number 101 or 99.

Example (observe correct sequence!)

Master enters:

```
PASSWORD 1 0=123 123 0 5 : Master pw = 123,
                          timeout = 5 m, 0 user rights = 0
PASSWORD 2 123=222 222 3 10: user 2 pw = 222,
                          timeout = 10 m, rights = 3
PASSWORD* 2 123=2 5      : change rights = 2
                          and timeout = 5 m
```

User changes own password:

```
PASSWORD 2 222=2121 2121: change password
```

User logs on:

```
LOGIN 2 2121
```

Master deletes all passwords: PASSWORD 1 123=0 0

Access Authority	Local		ECS LAN		Notation
	Read	Write	Read	Write	
0	–	–	–	–	[– – L: – –]
1	yes	–	–	–	[r– L: – –]
2	yes	–	yes	–	[r– L: r–]
3	yes	yes	–	–	[rw L: – –]
4	yes	yes	yes	–	[rw L: r–]
5	yes	yes	yes	yes	[rw L: r w]

PAUSE (PP) : Pause in Seconds

PAUSE

The execution of the program is suspended for n seconds – fractions of seconds may also be specified. The effective waiting time is always a multiple of 100 ms.

Query : PAUSE or PAUSE <value>
Stack : <value> >>> - - >>> -



Note

Maximum length of the pause = 20 s. Numbers with n > 20 are regarded as milliseconds.

Example: 'Pause 2.2' corresponds to 'Pause 2200'; program execution is suspended for 2.2 seconds.

LEVEL : Sets sensitivity at the meter inputs.

LEVEL

Switching threshold: 0=10%, 1=25% (default), 2=50%, 3=70% of full range.

Query : LEVEL [=<value>]
Output : yes
Stack : - >>> <value> (only when reading)
Ext : + - % <value> : 0 (Lo) ... 3 (Hi),
default: 1

- The level setting applies to all meter inputs.
- Level recognition has an accuracy of 5% and an hysteresis of 1% of full range.
- Other assignments apply to U1600 stations:
The maximum H input level (without hysteresis) can be set within a range of approximately 3 V (Lo) and 5.5 V (Hi) (typical).

PFACTOR : Factor used in calculating power from energy per period

PFACTOR

This factor can be used to adapt the time reference to the calculation of power.

- Normally, the hourly reference is used (kWh to kW) : Pfactor = 3600
- Where reference to seconds is required (Ws to W) : Pfactor = 1

Formula for calculating power P from energy E and time span dt: $P = E * Pfactor / dt$

Query : PFACTOR <enumeration> [=<value>]
Stack : - >>> <value> (when reading)
Ext : + - # . %

POWERFAIL

POWERFAIL (PWR) : List of Auxiliary Power Interruptions (max. 32 entries)

Query : POWERFAIL <enumeration> [=0]
Output : yes
Stack : - >>> -
Ext : + - # . / * %
| @ (see below)

- List of all interruptions : PWR *
(starting with the first power failure)
- Reverse order of output with ext ' * ' : PWR* *
- Erase, for example, as of index 7 : PWR 7=0
- FROM and TO for the last listed failure are always set (even without extension " / ").
- Duration of last interruption [s] : PWR-,DUR, !
- Formatting : %w corresponds to the respective failure duration [s], and %e to unit of measure " s " (U1600: n.a.).

POWERFAIL I

POWERFAIL I : Like POWERFAIL, Total Failure Time → Stack (U1600: n.a.)

Query : POWERFAIL I <enumeration> [=0]
Output : yes
Stack : - >>> <sum_of_failure_times>
Ext : + - # . / * %

POWERFAIL@ (PWR@)

POWERFAIL@ : Indicates Interval <PowerOn> .. <now> see also POWERON]

Query : POWERFAIL@
Output : yes
Stack : - >>> -
Ext : + - # . / | %

- Determination of ON-time [s] since PowerOn : PWR@-,DUR, !

POWERON

POWERON (PWRO) : Operating Time since last PowerOn or Reset

Query : POWERON
Stack : - >>> <time_in_seconds>
Ext : + - # . / \$ %

- FROM and TO are always set (even without extension /).

In which case:

%g	%G	: Device ID, %g: letter ID 'A1', %G: ID number
%f		: Function name (for Etot, i.e. 'Etot')
%k		: Channel number
%v	%V	: Channel number / code, fixed format: (00), 01 ... 24, V1 ... V8
%i		: Index (numeric), i.e. for Eday-3 = 3
%w		: Primary value (numeric) of the command (i.e. for Etot = energy)
%e		: Unit string of the command
%n		: Name string of the command (channel name)

PRINT Modifications

PRINT Modifications

Stack Output / Manipulations in Output Formatting:

%!		: n >>> -; print n
%#		: n >>> n; print n
%<	%n<	: DROP [<n = width>]
%>	%n>	: DUP [<n = width>]
%n^		: PICK
%~		: SWAP
%a0	%a63	: Content (A n) : possible for variables A(%a00) and B(%b00)
%&ann		: A nn push+print
%&&ann		: A nn push only
%ai		: Content (I) : possible for I(%ai), J(%aj), K(%ak)

String Outputs:

%%\$	%s	: Read out clipboard content
%p00	%p19	: Content (P i)
%h00	%h19	: Content (H i)

- %@p %@h %@s %@\$: The string is used as a format string
(1 nesting level)

- %%\$ with indication of fixed decimal (e.g. %.3\$) : omit n from beginning
of string.

Indication of ID for %p %h %a b% :

%p<ID>:<num>	! %pc2:17 (content from C2:P 17) or
%p:<ID>:<num>	! %p:d:5 (content from D:P 5);

The 2nd possibility is important for the following setup:

! "%ai3:15"	→ <content from i>3:15
! "%a:i3:15"	→ <content from I3:A15>

Time Read-Outs:

<code>%z . .</code>	: Pop time number from stack, stack remains (n >>> n)
<code>%_z . .</code>	: Last point in time within the format (U1600: n.a.)
<code>%/z . .</code>	: FROM point in time
<code>%//z . .</code>	: TO point in time
<code>%///z . .</code>	: Time
<code>%& z</code>	: Push+print
<code>%&& . . z</code>	: Push only
<code>%zz %ZZ</code>	: Time\$ / Time-Date\$
<code>%zh</code>	: Hour (0 . . 23)
<code>%zm</code>	: Minute (0 . . 59)
<code>%zs</code>	: Seconds (0 . . 59)
<code>%dd %DD</code>	: Date\$ / Date-Time\$
<code>%dt %dT</code>	: Day (number / string)
<code>%dw</code>	: Weekday (1:Monday: . . . 7:Sunday)
<code>%dW</code>	: Weekday (string)
<code>%dm %dM</code>	: Month (number / string)
<code>%dj</code>	: Year (90 . . 99, 0 . . 78)
<code>%dJ</code>	: Year (1990 . . 2078)

- %DM, %DW require upper case for names. %dM, %dW leave upper and lower case unchanged.
- %:TT (': for strings) modifies output where timeNumber = 0 (U1600: l.a.)
- 0,! %ZZ → "00:00:00 01.01.90"
- 0,! %:ZZ → "--:--:-- --:--:--"
- U1600 only: %p leaves content from p intact, %P converts content (see STRINGS)
- U1600 only: leaves clipboard string intact, %s converts clipboard codes (see STRINGS)

PRINT Examples:

- Output Stack Data
12, 34, ! "n1 = %04!, n2 = %.3!" → n1 = 0034, n2 = 12.000
1,2,3,4, ! "%3^%07.3! %>%!,!%" → 002.000 4,4
- Formatting an output command (channel v1 = furnace)
Etot% "%g:%f of %4n = %w %e" V1 →
A:Etot from area = 1234.12 kWh
Etot% "%G:%f of %-4n = %.0w %e" V1 →
1:Etot from furnace = 1234 kWh
- Time Output
! "Today is %///&dT, the %dt. of %dM %dJ" →
Today is Monday, the 22nd of March, 1999.
- HEX Output
%x : 43981,! 'in Hex: %05x' → in Hex: 0abcd
%X : 1997,! 'in Hex: %X' → in HEX: 7CD

P0 . . P31 : Execute / program programs P0 ... P31
Q0 . . Q31 : Execute / Program programs Q0 ... Q31
 (U1600: n.a.).
 Query : P <enumeration> [=<string>] max. line
 length: 128
 Ext : + - . # \$! ? @ No execution during output

- P without <index> == P0,P1 . . P19 == P 1 . . P 19,P5! == P! 5
 - No program execution occurs with extension.
 - Maximum nesting levels = 3 (P[P[P]])
 - During reading: <program → clipboard
 (except for extension "-" or execution).
 - P@ or DO \$ executes the content of the clipboard as if it were a program.
 - P? pushes the number (0 . . 31, -1:none) of the current P program to the stack.
 - The address context of a P program determines the origin of the program text, but NOT the address context under which the individual program commands are executed. The current line context applies in this case, which can thus be changed by a P program. An example with ALL is found under ID.
 - I, J, K variables apply locally, i.e. a given program level has no access to the I, J, K variables at the next lowest level.
 - Unused P programs can be used as string memory.
 - Q Programs Q0 to Q31 are available as of firmware version April 2001.
 - Execute a P program with freely definable name: see REM
 - List all Ps: P! * or PLIST
 - Copy P7 to P13: P- 7, P 13=\$ or P7-,P13=\$
 - Copy all Ps to station B: fori 0 . . 31, i,P- ., i,B:P .=\$
- PLIST** or PLIST <enumeration> : lists P programs
 (corresponds to P! *)
- PLIST*** : Lists all P programs which are not empty
 (U1600: n.a.)
- DO** : Execute a program string (U1600: n.a.)
- Query : DO <program>
- Output : no
- Stack : - >>> -
- Entry of an address with DO has no effect.
 - I, J, K variables apply locally, i.e. a given program level has no access to the I, J, K variables at the next lowest level.

DOWHILE (DOWH) : Execution of a program string, as long as a condition is fulfilled (U1600: n.a.)
 Query : DO <program>
 Output : no
 Stack : <condition> >>> -

- A number is popped from the stack and is rounded up to the next whole number (5/4). If this number is not equal to zero, the <program> is executed. After execution, another number is popped from the stack and the procedure is repeated until the number is equal to zero.
- Entry of an address with DOWHILE has no effect.
- I, J, K variables apply locally, i.e. a given program level has no access to the I, J, K variables at the next lowest level.

Example

Countdown from 10 to 1:
 10, dup, dowhile '! "still ,1,-,dup'

RELAY SORELAY RELAYMODE

RELAY, SORELAY, RELAYMODE

RELAY (REL) : 4 outputs switched with relays (changeover contacts) 1 ... 4 are available.
 '1': relay active, '0': relay inactive
 Query : REL <enumeration> [= {1 | 0}]
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> {1 | 0} (when reading)
 Ext : + - . # * \$ % @

SORELAY (SOREL) : SO relay (semiconductor relay) output switching (U1600: l.a.)
 Query : SOREL <enumeration> [= {1 | 0}]
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> {1 | 0} (when reading)
 Ext : + - . # * \$ % @

RELAYMODE (RELM) : Select operating mode for relay outputs:
 0: Relay always OFF
 1: Relay always ON
 2: Relay controlled with program (default setting)
 Query : RELM <enumeration> [= <mode>]
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> <mode> (when reading)
 Ext : + - . # * %

- Ext * always suppresses the optional relay name (see RELAYNAME).
- Ext @ with REL (REL@ <enumeration>) indicates actual relay status taking RELAYMODE overrides into consideration.

- The name of a relay can be indicated instead of the <enumeration> (see RELAYNAME, FINDER). SORELAY then functions as RELAY.
- The stations are equipped as follows:
 - U1600 : 4 relay outputs (changeover contacts) REL 1 .. 4
 - U1601 : 2 relay outputs (changeover contacts) REL 1 .. 2,
4 semiconductor relay outputs (normally open) REL 3 .. 6
(S1 <- -> REL 3, S2 <- -> REL 4,
S3 <- -> REL 5, S4 <- -> REL 6)
- U1615 : max. 7 relay outputs (normally open) REL 1 .. 7
(see ANARELMAP)
- Semiconductor relay outputs (if present) can be controlled directly with SOREL. For the U1601: SOREL 1 corresponds to REL 3. For instruments without dedicated SO relays: SOREL 1 corresponds to REL 1. Mode and name settings must be selected via RELAYMODE / RELAYNAME, and the relay number must be corrected accordingly.
- The following appears at the STATUS display:

'p' : OFF per program	'P' : ON per program
'_ ' : always OFF (mode 0)	'+' : always ON (mode 1)
'-' : OFF '**	'**' : ON

SOPxxxx

SOPxxxx Commands for Pulse Output to SO Relays:(as of March 2002)

- : <s0rel> : 1..4 (command SORELAY see above)
 - SOPCH <s0rel> [= <chan>]: Etot channel as basis (0=off, 1..64)
 - SOPDElta <s0rel> [= <delta>]
 - : deltaE per pulse (0=off) corresponding to the unit for <chan>
 - SOPMS <s0rel> [= <pulse_duration_ms>] : pulse duration in ms (0..1000)
 - values < 20 ms → 20 ms
 - minimum cycle duration = 2 * SOPMS
 - SOPULSE <s0rel> [= <cycle_duration_ms>] = <number_of_pulses>
 - : output of <number_of_pulses> pulses with corresponding cycle duration independent of SOPCH and/or SOPDElta values. SOPMS is considered.
 - <cycle_duration_ms>
 - : not specified or < 20 ms → 2 * SOPMS
- Lower case letters in command names are optional. SOPULS and SOPULSE are thus both valid names for the same command.
- An Etot comparison register is maintained internally which can be read with the SOPETOT <s0rel> command used for test purposes. If an energy difference occurs which is equivalent to more than 250 pulses, the difference is zeroed out (SOPETOT=ETOT) and no pulses are read out. Otherwise, the number of pulses to be read out is calculated based upon the energy difference and the Etot comparison register SOPETOT is adapted accordingly.
 - Number of pulses = Int (ETOT-SOPETOT / SOPDElta)
 - Comparison is performed several times per second.
- **Observe the following:**
 - SOPDELTA is reciprocal to MCONST (where: EUnit = kWh, URAT = IRAT = 1)
 - MCONST: <mconst> pulses per kWh
 - SOPDELTA: <s0pdelta> kWh per pulse

- SOPDElta may also be negative, and can thus react to negative differences, for example in order to monitor export instead of import.
- Power information from the pulse output:
Information regarding power can be derived from the pulse output by means of a special process. If more than one pulse is to be read out, no pulse trains are read out. Instead, the pulse interval is calculated based upon the difference generated for current PMOM (pulse trains are nevertheless generated for channels where PMOM = 0).
If sudden delta peaks are detected, the current pulse interval is shortened accordingly so that quick adjustment to the new PMOM situation can ensue.

If one or two pulses are to be read out after the performance of a comparison, and if pulses still need to be read out for the last comparison (total of n pulses), these n pulses are uniformly distributed over a period of 10 s, in which case the following applies: $n \cdot \text{cycle duration} > 10 \text{ s}$ (cycle duration calculated from greatest PMOM of all accumulated pulses). The accuracy of power determined based upon pulse interval depends upon several factors: pulse output frequency, channel mode (meter pulses, P→E conversion), interval for any linked DVIRT generation (cycle time of the H programs) etc. Although power is calculated as accurately as possible, the power value should only be used as an estimate, but the energy value is (nearly) error-free (64 bit double calculation accuracy, time delay and pulse losses may result from auxiliary power failures).

- Default values: SOPCH 1..4 = 0, SOPDE 1..4=0, SOPMS 1..4=0, SOPETOT 1..4=0

- **Example:** Channel 1 counts pulses at 1 pulse per kWh. ETOT from channel 1 serves as a basis for pulse output at S0 relay 1 (1 kWh per pulse). This is fed to channel 2 via the 24 V output. Register contents from registers not mentioned here correspond to the default values.

CMODE 1+2 = 3 P→E, MCONST 1+2 = 1, PULSE 1+2 = 10 ms
SOPCH 1 = 1, SOPDELTA = 1 kWh, SOPMS = 20 ms

Set to start-up status (for test purposes only!):

StartStop 1+2 = 0, ETOT 1+2 = 0, SOPETOT 1 = 0, StartStop 1+2 = 1

All meter pulses at channel 1 are now read out via S0 relay 1, and are counted by channel 2 (max. frequency 25 Hz). PMOM measured by channel 2 corresponds to PMOM at channel 1 within the framework described above.

RELAYNAME (RELN) : Name of a Relay

RELAYNAME

A name can be assigned to each relay for improved identification.

```
Query      : RELN <enumeration> [=<name>]
Stack     :   - >>> -
Ext       :   + - . # %
```

- Max. length of <name> = 8 characters
- The relay name is very useful for searches (see FINDER).
- Delete an unused name: RELN 2 = ""

Example

REM "Mean Value Program"

@ determines upper value

REM one two three (one string per <par>)

– Disregard a Program Line

If a line starts with '#', the line is entirely ignored.

H programs can be deactivated very easily in this way, without deleting any content.

– Execute a P Program with a User Definable Name

If the first command in a P program is a special remark

"@@ prog_name", this program may be executed by simply typing

prog_name instead of P n, even if the program is located elsewhere in the ECS LAN.

Example

P 10 = '@@ Hello, ! "Hello, how are you?"'

Query: hello Output: Hello, how are you?

LPSEARCH : Limited P search, restriction of the system-wide program search (as of Dec. 2001)

Query:

LPSEARCH = 0 Searches first at the station with the current address, and then at all other stations within the LAN (starting with A...Z4;) DEFAULT.

LPSEARCH = 1 Searches first at the station with the current address, then at the prompt station (ZZ:), and finally at the RS 232 station (AA:).

Output: yes

Stack: – >>> <lpsearch>

Restriction of system-wide program searches (LPSEARCH = 1) is very useful in large networks, because incorrectly written commands would otherwise result in long waiting times.

Setting COM, LAN and LON interfaces:

SETCOM1 [= <param> [<dly>]] : COM 1 serial interface

SETCOM2 [= <param> [<dly>]] : COM 2 serial interface

SETLANL [= <param> [<dly>]] : ECS LAN LEFT

SETLANR [= <param> [<dly>]] : ECS LAN RIGHT

SETLON [= <param>] : LON network (if available)

SETCOMS : read out all interface settings

Output : yes

Clipboard : Parameter string

Stack : – >>> –

Ext : & + - # % \$?

- Settings can only be selected via ECL as of firmware version 16 May 1999.
- Settings must be selected very carefully, because irreversible errors may occur if incorrect settings are used with groups of linked devices. It may only be possible to eliminate errors of this type by dispatching on-site personnel.
- In order to assure that ECS LAN and COM settings can be selected without obstructing the current command, a delay <dly> can be specified in seconds (0.3s .. 25.5 s, values smaller than 0.3 --> 0.3 s). SETLON never utilizes a delay (even if <dly> is selected).
- <param> is the parameter string, which may not include any blanks. No differentiation is made between upper and lower case letters. Parameter settings can be entered fully, or only in part. Entries in parentheses are alternatively valid.

SETCOM1, SETCOM2: mode/baudrate/parity/handshake

SETCOM

mode : OFF, ECL, ECL+HP, DCF77(DCF)
 baudrate : 110, 150, 300, 1200, 2400, 4800(4k), 9600(9k),
 19200(19k), 38400(38k), 57600(57k), 76800(76k),
 115200(115k)
 parity : P-, EVEN(PE), ODD(PO)
 handshake : XON(XOFF), RTS(CTS)

SETLANL, SETLANR: mode/baudrate

SETLAN

mode : 2D(2W), 2D+(2W+), 4D(4W)
 baudrate : 15600(15K6), 31200(31K2), 62500(62K5), 125000(125K),
 375000(375K)

SETLON: mode

SETLON

mode : OPEN(O(-), RA50(RT50)(50), RA100(RT100)(100)

Examples

- Set COM1 to default settings (ECL/9600/P-/XON):
SETCOM1 = DEFAULT
- Change baud rate to 115200 baud:
SETCOM1 = 115k
- Change parity and handshake (PE/RTS):
SETCOM1 = PE/RTS
- ECS LAN: Change the baud rate of a line-to-line connection (stations D:(LAN/R) and E:(LAN/L) are connected, 2-wire or 4-wire). The connection functions flawlessly at 62 kBaud, and the baud rate is now to be increased to 125 kBaud. You have access to both stations via the ECS LAN (via D:LAN/L). In order to assure that connection to E: is not disrupted, selection of the setting is delayed by 2 seconds.
D:SETLANR = 125k 2, E:SETLANL = 125k 2
The settings become valid 2 s after this line has been executed. There is no doubt that the commands will reach both stations and that they will be acknowledged within this period of time. Now test network performance with SYSTEST.
- Changing the LAN mode from LAN/R to 4-wire:
SETLANR = 4D
- SETLON = open
SETLON = RA100

SETID

setID : ID Setting

Query : setID = {A, A1, . . . A9, . . . Z, Z1, . . . Z4}::

Example:
setID = U1::

SUWI

SUWI : Support for Switching to Daylight Savings Time (Summer ↔ Winter)

May only be used in a single H program.

Switching only takes place if the corresponding station is active at the time the shift to or from daylight savings occurs.

If no parameters are entered, March and October are used for switching, which always occurs on the last Sunday of the month at 2h/3h.

An internal flag prevents multiple switching.

Query : SUWI [<WiSu_month> [<SuWi_month>]]
Stack : - >>> <offset> <do_it>
<offset> : 0, 3600, -3600
<do_it> : 1 = change, 0 = nothing

Example

H31 = 'SUWI, IF, TIME-, +, TIME=.'

or for all stations:

H31 = 'SUWI, IF, TIME-, +, TIME=., ALL-, TIME = x:x:x'

In the last case, NO other time switching H programs may run at other stations!

Specification of month parameters as of V2.46

STATION, GROUP

STATION GROUP

STATION : Station name
GROUP : Optional group name (not available via the control panel)

Query : STATION [=<name>]
Query : GROUP [=<name>]
Ext : + - # %

- When reading: <name> → clipboard (except with ext "--")
- Max. length of <name> = 8 characters.
- See CHANNEL for usable characters.

STATUS (STAT) : Read out a device status message
 Query : STATUS
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> -
 Ext : + \$ ##

STAT24V : Status of 24 V output voltage
 Query : STAT24V
 Output : no
 Stack : - >>> {1 | 0} 1: OK, 0: Error

STATBAT : Status of lithium battery for memory backup
 Query : STATBAT
 Output : no
 Stack : - >>> {2 | 1 | 0} 0: Error, 1: OK
 U1601...3 2: Battery nearly depleted

STATREL : Status of the status relay
 Query : STATREL
 Output : no
 Stack : - >>> {1 | 0} 1: OK (relay ON),
 0: error (OFF)

STATREL* : Release status relay for 10 s (OFF)
 Query : STATREL* = 0 Status relay deactivated for
 10 s
 Query : STATREL* = 1 Reactivate status relay

STATCHECK : Set / query linking of device status relay to status for
 24 V output voltage and lithium battery status
 Query : STATCHECK [= <value>]
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> <value> 0: NOT linked
 1: linked (default)
 Ext : + - %

- The following links can be selected with STATCHECK:
 0 : no linking, only system-internal functional standby (Sys)
 1 : Sys + lithium battery OK (Bat) + 24 V output voltage OK (24 V)
- As soon as one of the conditions is no longer fulfilled, the status relay is released and the status LED is extinguished.
- The station can be tested with the ERRSTAT command, even if no linking has been selected with STATCHECK. Individual errors can be masked accordingly, and the status relay and the status LED can be manipulated via the background program with the STATREL* =0 command.

Query : SYNC = The current interval is ended.
Prerequisite:
INTERVALSOURCE == PROG

Stack : - >>> -
Ext : + The current interval is ended regardless of the interval source setting!

Query : SYNC Queries whether interval transition has been reached

Output : no
Stack : - >>> <SyncFlag> <SyncFlag> == 0: otherwise
<SyncFlag> == 1: for 5 s after interval transition (see below)
<SyncFlag> == 2: Sync command currently executing (< 1 s)

Query : SYNC*
Output : no
Stack : <NumberOfIntervalsSincePowerON> (max. 255)

Query : SYNC**
Output : no
Stack : <TotalIntervals> (max. 65535)

Query : SYNC/
Output : no
Stack : <CurrentIntervalLengthInSeconds>

- FROM and TO are always set in accordance with the current interval.
- The following applies to intervals <= 5 s:
<SyncFlag> == 2 : Sync command currently executing (<1s)
<SyncFlag> == 1 : other

SysRESET : Executes CPU reset
(similar to PowerOn reset)
Query : sysRESET = 0

SysTEST : Tests several system functions and prints results.
Query : sysTEST [<number>] [=0]
Stack : - >>> ESCC2[L] ESCC2[R]
Ext : - . &

- SYSTEST <number> checks the ECS LAN. 64 user data bytes are exchanged <number> times for test purposes with the referenced station (32 bytes to and 32 bytes from). If there is no other ECS LAN traffic, the measured baud rate is equal to transmission line quality.

Example

<A> B: systest 100

6400 bytes are exchanged between stations A: and B; required time and the baud rate are subsequently read out.

IMPORTANT: Each additional ECS LAN segment between the two devices reduces the baud rate (required time * n). RECOMMENDED VALUE (n = 1, 62K5 bd):

U1600 : 2000 .. 2500 bytes/s
U1610/15 : 2500 .. 3000 bytes/s
U1601 : 3000 .. 3500 bytes/s

SysSN : Query device serial number
SysDC : Query calibration date code
Query : SYSSN
Stack : - >>> -
SysID : Query summator type
SysOPEN : Enable access to specific internal functions:
Query : SYSOPEN SYSOPEN- SYSOPEN?
Function : enable disable -
Output : no no no
Stack : - >>> - - >>> - - >>> <openLevel>

- <openlevel> : 0 : disabled, >=1 : enabled
- Enabling must be performed with SYSOPEN in order to calibrate analog channels, otherwise the following error message appears: "access denied".
- Enabling is active for a period of 4 minutes after SYSOPEN, and is extended for an additional 4 minutes each time a command is entered within this period of time.
- If a device has been enabled, it is enabled at all ports (COM1, COM2, . . .).

SYSOPEN functions throughout the entire ECS LAN, but only locally for the U1600/10/15 (AA:station);
SYSOPEN-, SYSOPEN? are not available with the U1600/10/15.

LANGUAGE : Sets the user interface language at the control panel.
 Query : LANGUAGE [=<country>]
 Output : yes
 Clipboard : yes
 Stack : - >>> -
 Ext : + - # . \$ %

<country> : 1 | D | GERMAN | G | GERMANY
 : 2 | E | ENGLISH
 : 3 | S | SPANISH | ES | ESPANGNOLE
 : 4 | I | ITALIAN
 : 5 | F | FRENCH

- The availability of languages depends upon the firmware revision level.
- The ECL interpreter is bilingual only (German / English).
 German and English commands can be mixed as desired, however, the output language is determined as follows: German where <country> == 1, English where <country> >= 2
- Only the first letter of the <country> must be entered, and no differentiation is made between upper and lower case letters.
- Ext. 'l' pushes the current language index to the stack during reading.
- LISTLANGUAGE generates a list of all available languages (U1600: n.a.)
- Select German: LANGUAGE = German or LANGUAGE = 1
- Select English: LANGUAGE = English or LANGUAGE = 2

DAYBEG

DAYBEG : Variable Beginning of Day (can only be set via terminal or ECSwin)

Default setting = 00:00:00

This setting affects all past and future day beginnings and may not be altered dynamically!

Query : DAYBEG [=<time_of_dayBegin>]
 Stack : - >>> <time_of_dayBegin>
 Ext : - . # &

TARIFF

TARIFF : Query or Set Current Tariff

Query : TARIFF [=<tariff>]
 Output : yes
 Stack : - >>> <tariff> (when reading)
 Ext : + - * %

<tariff> = {1 | 2}; '1': Tariff 1, '2': Tariff 2

- With ext '*'; <tariff> = {0 | 1}; 0': Tariff 1, '1': Tariff 2

Examples (with ext '*'):

1. Tariff T2 applies between 22h00 and 6h00, and otherwise T1:
 H 10= 'hh,6,<,hh,22,>, | ,tariff* =.'
2. Tariff T2 applies on weekends (Saturday and Sunday):
 H10 10= 'wday,6,>=,tariff* =.'

```

Query       : KEY <keySequence>
Output      : none
Stack       :   - >>> -

```

<keySequence> elements, maximum length is 20 elements:

```

1 . . 5   : F1 . . F5
+        : scroll up
-        : scroll down
<        : scroll left
>        : scroll right
m        : Menu
s        : Setup (same as "press and hold menu key for 1 s")
#        : Enter
!       : ESC
q       : ESC-ESC (return to first level).
           (U1600/10/15 n.a.)
u       : Shift (U1600 only, same as "press scroll up and down
           keys simultaneously")
l       : Enter delete menu or similar function
x       : Set to default status (normal display with Etot,
           channel 1)

```

Example

KEY x+++++4

x sets the control panel to the default display, 4* '+' moves to channel 5.
4 stands for F4, i.e. change to Pmom.

LOCKKB, LOCKKBM : Disable the Keyboard (or selected keys)**LOCKKB, LOCKKBM**

(U1601 as of V2.45, U1600: n.a.)

The entire keyboard, or selected keys only, can be disabled based upon a timeout, i.e. the disabling command is only valid for a specified period of time, after which enabling occurs for safety reasons. These commands are used primarily in H programs.

LOCKKB : Disable the Entire Keyboard

```

Query       : LOCKKB [= <disable_duration>]   <disable_duration>
Output      : yes
Stack       :   - >>> <remaining_disable_duration>
                0       : Cancel disabling
                1       : 5 s disabling
                2...60: Disable duration in [s]

```

– If a key is pressed after disabling has been activated, the "KEYBOARD DISABLED" message appears briefly at the display.

LOCKKBM : Selective Keyboard Disabling (with key mask) for 60 s

Query : LOCKKBM [= <disabling_mask>]
Output : yes
Stack : - >>> <disabling_mask>

<disabling-
mask> :

Key	Bit	Key	Bit	Key	Bit
F1	0	LEFTS	8	SETUP	16
F2	1	ENTER	9	DEL	17
F3	2	MENU	10	X	18
F4	3	ESC	11	ESCESC	19
F5	4	AUTO	12	–	
UP	5	MAN	13	–	
DOWN	6	LR	14	–	
RIGHT	7	<meld>	15	–	

- Bit positions: (MSB) bit 31 .. bit 0 (LSB)
- Bit value: 1 = key disabled, 0 = key enabled;
With <meld>: 1 = “KEYBOARD DISABLED” message appears,
0 = no message
- Masks can be understandably formulated using binary notation
 (“0b” prefix).

Example

Disable UP + DOWN keys, message if these keys are activated:
LOCKKBM = 0b1000000001100000 or
LOCKKBM = 32864

Trigonometric Functions

SQRT SIN COS ASIN ACOS DEG RAD EXP LOG :
Mathematical Functions

Stack:

SQRT : x >>> square root (x)
SIN : x >>> sine (x) based upon radian measure
COS : x >>> cos (x)
ASIN : x >>> asin (x) opposite of SINE
ACOS : x >>> acos (x)
DEG : x >>> ((x/pi)*180) convert radian measure to
degrees
RAD : x >>> ((x/180)*pi) convert degrees to radian
measure
EXP : x >>> (e to the power of x)
LOG : x >>> LOGe (x)

PI : - >>> pi 3.141592653589793

TX1 : Send a string to COM1
(with COM2-MIX to COM2)
Query : TX1 <character_string>

TX2 : Send a string to COM2
Query : TX2 <character_string>

- The string may have a length of up to 127 characters.
- Send command output (uses the clipboard): ETOT-- 1, TX2 \$
- The string may be sent to other stations as well.

UTC Using Universal Time UTC (Greenwich Meridian Time) from V2.48

UTC

The UTC time processing system allows for the allocation of time stamps for all time relevant data independent of daylight savings time or standard time. This enables higher-level PC-based evaluation software to read in all time stamps on GMT (Greenwich Meridian Time) basis, if required. For example, if an event occurred in Germany at 5:14 p.m. in July (daylight savings time), querying the UTC time stamp would prompt the evaluation software to read out 3:14 p.m. as local time is based on the GMT + 2 time zone (due to daylight savings time). However, if the evaluation software uses the commands previously in use for reading in data per time stamp, the device continues to supply time stamps which are based on local time. Converting the devices to UTC processing is completely transparent as far as external operation is concerned, except that the extension "I" (vertical line) must be added to the commands which read or write GMT-based time information.

utcTZ : Time zone
Query : utcTZ = <timezone>]
Setting : -12..0..+12 h

utcDST : Use conversion to daylight savings time
(DST = Daylight Savings Time)
Query : utcTZ = <use_dst>
Setting : 0=no, 1=yes

utcSH : Hemisphere
Query : utcTZ = <south_hemisphere>
Setting : 0:north, 1:south

utcUF : UsedFlag
Read status : 0=UTC on, 1=UTC off

utcSF : Daylight savings flag
Read status : 0=standard, 1=daylight savings (+1h)

utcETZ : Actual time zone, taken into account
Read status : Conversion to daylight savings time: -12..+13h

- ATTENTION: UTC time processing must always be activated for the entire system, i.e. all LAN devices must use the same UTC parameters. Exception: The device-internal time (RTC) of older devices, the firmware of which does not support UTC time processing, must be adjusted to UTC time.

- UTC processing is active (utcUF supplies 1) if any of parameters utcTZ, utcDST or utcSH is not 0.
- After activating UTC time, system time is shifted by the actually valid time difference and must be corrected once. The integrated real-time clock (RTC) uses UTC time instead of local time in UTC operating mode.
- Every ECL command containing time information can be modified with extension "!" for UTC time query.

Examples:

```
TIME    → prints local time
TIME!   → prints UTC time
```

The subsequent time setting commands are identical

(with: utcDST=1, utcTZ=1, utcSH=0 during daylight savings time):

```
TIME = 14:00 → sets device-internal time at local time
TIME! = 12:00 → sets at UTC time (local - 2h)
```

- Automatic conversion from daylight savings to standard time and vice versa takes place in the night from Saturday to Sunday at the last week end in March or October (the indicated times are local times):

Time of conversion with utcDST=1	utcSH=0	utcSH=1
March, last Sunday at 2:00 a.m.	+1h	—
March, last Sunday at 3:00 a.m.	—	-1h
October, last Sunday at 2:00 a.m.	—	+1h
October, last Sunday at 3:00 a.m.	-1h	—

- The previous H program for conversion to daylight savings time or standard time with command SOWI may be deleted when UTC time is in use. Keeping this command is no problem either since command SOWI supplies 0 in UTC mode (SOWI Stack: - >>> 0 0).

VER

VER : Read Out Current Software Version

```
Query      : VER
Output     : yes
Stack      : - >>> <versionNumber>
Ext        : + - . $ # %
```

LVER

LVER : Read out current ECS LAN version for determining scope of ECL commands available at the addressed ECS LAN user (as of Dec. 2001)

```
Query      : LVER
            : VER@ (alternative command form – always available)
Output     : yes
Stack      : - >>> <LAN_code> <LAN_version_number>
Ext        : + - . $ # % |
```

- **Example** of '!' ext., which simply reverses the stack order: Only code as of LAN version ≥ 2 is to be executed, and it is unknown whether or not the firmware recognizes the LVER command:

```
VER@!-,dr,2,>=,if, .... : execute ... only as of LV 2
VER@!-,dr, !           : stack output: LV or 0
```

FROM TO : Query time-number of last output "with time"
DURATION : Duration of time FROM ... TO in seconds
(DUR)

Query : FROM

Output : no

Stack : - >>> <timeNumber> <timeNumber>: second
 count as of 1.1.1990

The two variables FROM and TO are set as soon as a corresponding command with extension / or ^ is used. The period of time which elapses between FROM ... TO can be set in seconds with DUR.

Date/Time <timeNumber>

Notes concerning the use of extensions / and ^

/ : ^ : Output with time "to"
 // : ^ ^ : Output with time "from --to"
 /// : ^ ^ ^ : Output with time "from"
 //// : ^ ^ ^ ^ : Suppress output (TO and FROM are nevertheless set)

Modification of output defined by / or // or ///

(/ always precedes ^)

/ ^ : Output time/date instead of date/time
 31.12.93;17:33:56
 / ^ ^ : Output date/time, date in DBase format yyyyymmdd
 19931231;17:33:56
 / ^ ^ ^ : Output time/date, date in DBase format yyyyymmdd
 17:33:56;19931231
 / ^ ^ ^ ^ : Date/time delimiter ';' → ' ' (suitable for MS-EXCEL)
 31.12.93 17:33:56
 / ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ : Time/date delimiter ';' → ' ' (suitable for MS-EXCEL)
 17:33:56 31.12.93

	Set	Query	Display time
Query	: TIME = <time string<	TIME	TIME .
Output	: no	yes : hh:mm:ss	yes : hh:mm:ss
Stack	: - >>> -	- >>> <timeNo.>	<timeNo.> >>> -
Ext	: + - * . / ^ _ %		

- <timeString> format: 12:36:00 or 2h15
- <dateString> format: 17.03.92 or 26.02 [see DATEFORMAT regarding date formats]
- <timeNumber> is the second count as of 1.1.1990.
- TIME // always displays time and date, DATE // always displays date and time.
TIME // = 30.11 11h can be used to set time/date or date/time together.
- See TIMECOMPARISON for time comparisons.
See SUWI regarding daylight savings time.
- TIME* pushes (<timeNumber>.<secondsFraction>)
See DCF77 for synchronization to radio controlled clock.
- Time measurements: [command doublet TM / TMD (== ZM / ZMD)]
'tm, <Block>, tmd, !' displays length of <Block>, stack must conform!
'a = t, <Block>, a, tmd, !' displays length of <Block>, stack irrelevant.
Time indicated in seconds with 1/100 s.
- Ext. '^' changes the order of Time/Date and/or selects a database-compatible date format. DATE/^ ^ → 19980427 [see also FROM]
- Ext. '_' : Operating hours counter is used instead of real-time. See TIME COMPARISONS.



Note

Only time queries made with the commands TIME or DATE result in a read-out of actual time or operating hours counter time from the addressed stations. All other time commands make reference to the station at which the command was physically executed (as if ID AA: were always placed in front of the command).

TM / TMD: Time Measurements

'tm, <Block> , tmd,!' reads out duration of <Block>, stack must conform!
'a =t, <Block> ,a,tmd,!' reads out duration of <Block>, stack irrelevant.
Time indicated in seconds with 1/100 s.

Query : IF <date_or_timeString> [<timeString>]
(IFF also possible)
Stack : - >>> -

- Since the entry for the point in time may also include the place holder "x", an entire time range can be used (see example).
- If IF <timePoint> is used in H programs, the condition is only fulfilled once per second during the valid time range.
- If cycle time for the H programs is greater than 1 second, a special process assures that points in time are not omitted.
- If system time has been synchronized (e.g. by means of the DCF77 radio controlled clock), time deviations (+/-1 ... 3 s) cannot be avoided. Setting system time forward is covered by the above mentioned process, but setting system time back does not allow for the re-recognition of points in time if deviation is less than -3 s (U1600: n.a.).

Example

h10 = 'IF 17.3 xh10.xx, rel 1 = 1, else, rel 1 = 0'

Relay 1 will be activated for one minute at every full hour + 10 minutes on the 17th of March.

Operating Hours Counter Time

(see also chapter 1.7 „Tool Box (Examples of use)“ and acquiring operating data here)

- Extension '_' with TIME, TM_, TMD_, SYNC_/, a=t_ etc. uses operating hours counter time (zero after master reset) instead of real time.
- Important for time duration measurement (for example when switching back and forth between daylight savings and standard time).

Observe station references for time queries, see TIME!

Time Counter

Time Counter

– The HTD command is used exclusively in background H programs:

```
Query       : HTD
Stack       : - >>> <TimeDeltaInSeconds>
```

The time difference since the last HTD execution is pushed to the stack (separately for every H program). Times longer than 60 s → 0 s.

– HTD* executes EXIT if result == 0:

HTD*, ... is thus identical to HTD,DUP,0,==,IF,EXIT,ELSE,...

Example of time counting (in seconds) with channels 10 ... 15, as long as STARTSTOP for the respective channel is = 1:

```
H 10 = 'HTD, DELTA 10..15=.'
```

or in hours:

```
H 10 = 'HTD, 3600,/, DELTA 10..15=.'
```

Connect input 10 to STARTSTOP 10:

```
H 11 = 'IN- 10,STSP 10=.'
```

**MCONST, URAT, IRAT,
PULSE, EDGE,
ONOFF, STARTSTOP,
CFIX, CFACTOR**

MCONST Urat Irat PULSE EDGE ONOFF STARTSTOP (STSP)

CFIX CFACTOR : Channel Specific Parameters

```
MCONST : Meter constant <real>
Urat   : Voltage transformation ratio <real>
Irat   : Current transformation ratio <real>
PULSE : Pulse duration in milliseconds (10 ... 2550 ==
          0, 01 s ... 2.55 s)
EDGE  : active time edge or tariff assignment (binary input):
          1: __ —change: 0 V >>> 24 V (+) or 24 V →
            Tariff 2
          0: -- __ change: 24 V >>> 0 V (-) or 24 V →
            Tariff 1
ONOFF : Switch channel ON/OFF:
          1: ON      0: OFF
          Significance for summator display:
          Displaying/masking out selected channels.
          Significance for querying via interface:
          only activated channels are read out.
          Controlling selection * when channels are listed:
          Example: Etot* supplies Etot of all activated channels
STARTSTOP : Control pulse counting at the channel:
          1: START   0: STOP
CFIX      : Fixed decimal places for output
          (0: 0 1: 0.0 2: 0.00 or 3: 0.000)
CFACTOR   : General factor for energy and power (U1600: n.a.)

Query      : MCONST <enumeration> [= <assignment>]
Stack      : - >>> value (when reading)
Ext        : + - . # %
```

The ECS operating system allows for entry of almost all ECL commands in either English or German, regardless of the selected user interface language. The online help function also accepts search terms in both languages. Gossen Metrawatt GmbH

Designations for the following ECL commands have both German and English names:

German	English
AEINH	AUNIT
AUFZ	ENUM
BIS	TO
DATUM	DATE
DATUMFORMAT	DATEFORMAT
DAUER	DURATIO (DUR)
EEINH	EUNIT
EGES ...	ETOT ...
EINAUS	ONOFF
EMAXTAG, ... YEAR	EMAXDAY, ... YEAR
ERRKAN	ERRCHAN
FLANKE	EDGE
INTERVALL	INTERVAL
INTERVALLOUELLE	INTERVALSOURCE
JAHR	YEAR
KANAL	CHANNEL (CHAN)
KANALFIX	CHANNELFIX (CFIX)
KENN	ID
KOSTFAK1 KOSTFAK2	COSTFAC1 COSTFAC2
LOESCHKANAL	ERACHAN
LOESCHLISTE	ERALIS
LONKANAL	LONCHANNEL
PASSWORT	PASSWORD
PEGEL	LEVEL
PEINH	PUNIT
PFAKTOR	PFACTOR
PMAXTAG, ... JAHR	PMAXDAY, ... YEAR
PULS	PULSE
RELAIS	RELAY
RELAISMODE	RELAYMODE
RELAISNAME	RELAYNAME
SETKENN	SETID
SPRACHE	LANGUAGE
TAG	DAY
TARIF	TARIFF
TARIFQUELLE	TARIFFSOURCE
TASTE	KEY
TEINH	TUNIT
VON	FROM
WTAG	WDAY
ZEIT	TIME
ZKONST	MCONST

3 Parameter Search Terms

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