
Mindstorms EV3 Toolbox Documentation

Release v1.0

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Jan 27, 2020

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Hi there! This is the documentation for the “Lego Mindstorms EV3” MATLAB Toolbox, developed by RWTH Aachen. For an introduction about this toolbox, installation guides and examples, take a look at [our repository](#).

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High-Level documentation

1.1 EV3

class `source.EV3` (*varargin*)

List of methods:

- `connect()`
- `disconnect()`
- `stopAllMotors()`
- `beep()`
- `playTone()`
- `stopTone()`
- `tonePlayed()`
- `setProperties()`

High-level class to work with physical bricks.

This is the ‘central’ class (from user’s view) when working with this toolbox. It delivers a convenient interface for creating a connection to the brick and sending commands to it. An EV3-object creates 4 Motor- and 4 Sensor-objects, one for each port.

Notes

- Creating multiple EV3 objects and connecting them to different physical bricks has not been thoroughly tested yet, but seems to work on a first glance.
- When an input argument of a method is marked as optional, the argument needs to be ‘announced’ by a preceding 2nd argument, which is a string containing the name of the argument. For example, `Motor.setProperties` may be given a power-parameter. The syntax would be as follows: `brickObject.motorA.setProperties('power', 50);`

motorA

Motor-object interfacing port A. See also `Motor`.

Type Motor

motorB

Motor-object interfacing port B. See also *Motor*.

Type Motor

motorC

Motor-object interfacing port C. See also *Motor*.

Type Motor

motorD

Motor-object interfacing port D. See also *Motor*.

Type Motor

sensor1

Motor-object interfacing port 1. See also *Sensor*.

Type Sensor

sensor2

Motor-object interfacing port 2. See also *Sensor*.

Type Sensor

sensor3

Motor-object interfacing port 3. See also *Sensor*.

Type Sensor

sensor4

Motor-object interfacing port 4. See also *Sensor*.

Type Sensor

debug

Debug mode. *[WRITABLE]*

- 0: Debug turned off
- 1: Debug turned on for EV3-object -> enables feedback in the console about what firmware-commands have been called when using a method
- 2: Low-level-Debug turned on -> each packet sent and received is printed to the console

Type numeric in {0,1,2}

batteryMode

Mode for reading battery charge. See also *batteryValue*. *[WRITABLE]*

Type string in {'Percentage', 'Voltage'}

batteryValue

Current battery charge. Depending on *batteryMode*, the reading is either in percentage or voltage. See also *batteryMode*. *[READ-ONLY]*

Type numeric

isConnected

True if virtual brick-object is connected to physical one. *[READ-ONLY]*

Type bool

Example:

```
# This example expects a motor at port A and a (random) sensor at port 1
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('usb');
motorA = brick.motorA;
motorA.setProperties('power', 50, 'limitValue', 720);
motorA.start();
motorA.waitFor();
disp(brick.sensor1.value);
brick.beep();
delete brick;
```

beep (*ev3*)

Plays a 'beep'-tone on brick.

Notes

- This equals playTone(10, 1000, 100).

Example:

```
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
brick.beep();
```

connect (*ev3, varargin*)

Connects EV3-object and its Motors and Sensors to physical brick.

Parameters

- **connectionType** (*string in {'bt', 'usb'}*) – Connection type
- **serPort** (*string in {'/dev/rfcomm1', '/dev/rfcomm2', ...}*) – Path to serial port (necessary if connectionType is 'bt'). [OPTIONAL]
- **beep** (*bool*) – If true, EV3 beeps if connection has been established. [OPTIONAL]

Example:

```
% Setup bluetooth connection via com-port 0
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
% Setup usb connection, beep when connection has been established
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('usb', 'beep', 'on', );
```

See also ISCONNECTED / isConnected

disconnect (*ev3*)

Disconnects EV3-object and its Motors and Sensors from physical brick.

Notes

- Gets called automatically when EV3-object is destroyed.

```
Example:
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
% do stuff
brick.disconnect();
```

playTone (*ev3, volume, frequency, duration*)
Plays tone on brick.

Parameters

- **volume** (*numeric in [0, 100]*) – in percent
- **frequency** (*numeric in [250, 10000]*) – in Hertz
- **duration** (*numeric > 0*) – in milliseconds

```
Example:
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
brick.playTone(40, 5000, 1000); % Plays tone with 40% volume and 5000Hz
↳for 1 second.
```

setPropertyies (*ev3, varargin*)
Set multiple EV3 properties at once using MATLAB's inputParser.

Parameters

- **debug** (*numeric in {0,1,2}*) – see EV3.debug [OPTIONAL]
- **batteryMode** (*string in {'Voltage'/'Percentage'}*) – see EV3.batteryMode [OPTIONAL]

```
Example:
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
brick.setPropertyies('debug', 'on', 'batteryMode', 'Voltage');
% Instead of: b.debug = 'on'; b.batteryMode = 'Voltage';
```

See also EV3.DEBUG, EV3.BATTERYMODE / debug, batteryMode

stopTone (*ev3*)
Stops tone currently played.

```
Example:
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
brick.playTone(10,100,100000000);
brick.stopTone(); % Stops tone immediately.
```

tonePlayed (*ev3*)
Tests if tone is currently played.

Returns True if a tone is being played

Return type status (bool)

```
Example:
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
```

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```
brick.playTone(10, 100, 1000);
pause(0.5);
% Small pause necessary since tone not startong immediately
brick.tonePlayed(); % -> Outputs 1 to console.
```

1.2 Motor

class `source.Motor` (*varargin*)

List of methods:

- `start()`
- `stop()`
- `syncedStart()`
- `syncedStop()`
- `waitFor()`
- `internalReset()`
- `resetTachoCount()`
- `setBrake()`
- `setProperties()`

High-level class to work with motors.

This class is supposed to ease the use of the brick's motors. It is possible to set all kinds of parameters, request the current status of the motor ports and of course send commands to the brick to be executed on the respective port.

Notes

- You don't need to create instances of this class. The EV3-class automatically creates instances for each motor port, and you can work with them via the EV3-object.
- The Motor-class represents motor ports, not individual motors!
- If you start a motor with `power=0`, the internal state will still be set to 'isRunning'
- When an input argument of a method is marked as optional, the argument needs to be 'announced' by a preceding 2nd argument, which is a string containing the name of the argument. For example, `Motor.setProperties` may be given a power-parameter. The syntax would be as follows: `brickObject.motorA.setProperties('power', 50);`

power

Power level of motor in percent. [WRITABLE]

Type numeric in [-100, 100]

speedRegulation

Speed regulation turned on or off. When turned on, motor will try to 'hold' its speed at given power level, whatever the load. In this mode, the highest possible speed depends on the load and mostly goes up to around 70-80 (at this point, the Brick internally inputs 100% power). When turned off, motor will

constantly input the same power into the motor. The resulting speed will be somewhat lower, depending on the load. *[WRITABLE]*

Type bool

smoothStart

Degrees/Time indicating how far/long the motor should smoothly start. Depending on `limitMode`, the input is interpreted either in degrees or milliseconds. The first {smoothStart}-milliseconds/degrees of `limitValue` the motor will slowly accelerate until reaching its defined speed. See also `limitValue`, `limitMode`. *[WRITABLE]*

Type numeric s. t. smoothStart+smoothStop < limitValue

smoothStop

Degrees/Time indicating how far/long the motor should smoothly stop. Depending on `limitMode`, the input is interpreted either in degrees or milliseconds. The last [smoothStop]-milliseconds/degrees of `limitValue` the motor will slowly slow down until it has stopped. See also `limitValue`, `limitMode`. *[WRITABLE]*

Type numeric s. t. smoothStart+smoothStop < limitValue

limitValue

Degrees/Time indicating how far/long the motor should run. Depending on `limitMode`, the input is interpreted either in degrees or milliseconds. See also `limitMode`. *[WRITABLE]*

Type numeric >=0

limitMode

Mode for motor limit. See also `limitValue`. *[WRITABLE]*

Type 'Tacho'|'Time'

brakeMode

Action done when stopping. If 'Coast', the motor will (at tacholimit, if ~ =0) coast to a stop. If 'Brake', the motor will stop immediately (at tacholimit, if ~ =0) and hold the brake. *[WRITABLE]*

Type 'Brake'|'Coast'

debug

Debug turned on or off. In debug mode, everytime a command is passed to the sublayer ('communication layer'), there is feedback in the console about what command has been called. *[WRITABLE]*

Type bool

isRunning

True if motor is running. *[READ-ONLY]*

Type bool

tachoCount

Current tacho count in degrees. *[READ-ONLY]*

Type numeric

currentSpeed

Current speed of motor. If `speedRegulation=on` this should equal power, otherwise it will probably be lower than that. See also `speedRegulation`. *[READ-ONLY]*

Type numeric

type

Type of connected device if any. *[READ-ONLY]*

Type DeviceType

internalReset (*motor*)

Resets internal tacho count. Use this if motor behaves weird (i.e. not starting at all, or not correctly running to `limitValue`).

The internal tacho count is used for positioning the motor. When the motor is running with a tacho limit, internally it uses another counter than the one read by `tachoCount`. This internal tacho count needs to be reset if you physically change the motor's position or it coasted into a stop. If the motor's brakemode is 'Coast', this function is called automatically.

Notes

- A better name would probably be `resetPosition`...
- Gets called automatically when starting the motor and the internal tacho count is > 0

See also `MOTOR.RESETTACHOCOUNT` / *resetTachoCount*

resetTachoCount (*motor*)

Resets tachocount.

See also `MOTOR.TACHOCOUNT` / *tachoCount*

setBrake (*motor, brake*)

Apply or release brake of motor.

Parameters `brake` (*bool*) – If true, brake will be pulled

Notes

- This method does not affect `Motor.brakeMode`. After the next run, the motor will again be stopped as specified in `Motor.brakeMode`.

See also `MOTOR.BRAKEMODE` / *brakeMode*

setPropertyies (*motor, varargin*)

Sets multiple Motor properties at once using MATLAB's `inputParser`.

Parameters

- `debug` (*bool*) – [OPTIONAL]
- `smoothStart` (*numeric in [0, limitValue]*) – [OPTIONAL]
- `smoothStop` (*numeric in [0, limitValue]*) – [OPTIONAL]
- `speedRegulation` (*bool*) – [OPTIONAL]
- `brakeMode` ('Coast' | 'Brake') – [OPTIONAL]
- `limitMode` ('Time' | 'Tacho') – [OPTIONAL]
- `limitValue` (*numeric > 0*) – [OPTIONAL]
- `power` (*numeric in [-100, 100]*) – [OPTIONAL]
- `batteryMode` ('Voltage' | 'Percentage') – [OPTIONAL]

Example:

```
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
brick.motorA.setPropertyies('debug', 'on', 'power', 50, 'limitValue', 720,
↪ 'speedRegulation', 'on');
```

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```
% Instead of: brick.motorA.debug = 'on';
%             brick.motorA.power = 50;
%             brick.motorA.limitValue = 720;
%             brick.motorA.speedRegulation = 'on';
```

start (*motor*)

Starts the motor.

stop (*motor*)

Stops the motor.

Notes

- If this motor has been started synced with another one (either as master or slave, using `Motor.syncedStart`), `syncedStop()` will be called, stopping both motors.

See also `MOTOR.START`, `MOTOR.SYNCEDESTOP` / `start()`, `syncedStop()`**syncedStart** (*motor, syncMotor, varargin*)

Starts this motor synchronized with another.

The motor, with which this method is called, acts as a *master*, meaning that the synchronized control is done with it and uses its parameters. When `syncedStart` is called, the master sets some of the slave's (`syncMotor`) properties to keep it consistent with the physical brick. So, for example, if the master has another power-value than the slave, the slave's power-value will be set to that of the master when `syncedStart()` is called. The following parameters will be affected on the slave: *power*, *brakeMode*, *limitValue*, *speedRegulation*

Arguments: `syncMotor` (`Motor`): The motor-object to sync with `turnRatio` (numeric in [-200,200]): Ratio between the two master's and the

slave's motor speed. With values!=0 one motor will be slower than the other or even turn into the other direction. This can be used for turning car-like robots, for example. *[OPTIONAL]* (Read in Firmware-comments in `c_output.c`): -> 0 is moving straight forward -> Negative values turn to the left -> Positive values turn to the right -> Value -100 stops the left motor -> Value +100 stops the right motor -> Values less than -100 makes the left motor run the opposite direction of the right motor (Spin) -> Values greater than +100 makes the right motor run the opposite direction of the left motor (Spin)

Notes:

- This is a pretty 'heavy' function, as it tests if both motors are connected AND aren't running, wasting four packets, keep that in mind.

```
Example:
brick = EV3();
brick.connect('usb');
motor = brick.motorA;
slave = brick.motorB;
motor.power = 50;
motor.syncedStart(slave);
% Do stuff
motor.stop();
```

See also `MOTOR.STOP`, `MOTOR.SYNCEDESTOP` / `:meth:`stop``, `:meth:`syncedStop``

syncedStop (*motor*)

Stops both motors previously started with `syncedStart`.

Notes

- This method is called automatically by `stop()`, if the motors have been started using `syncedStart`, and the regular `stop`-method has been called afterwards.

See also `MOTOR.SYNCEDEDSTART`, `MOTOR.STOP` / `syncedStart()`, `stop()`

waitFor (*motor*)

Stops execution of program as long as motor is running.

Notes

- This one's a bit tricky. The `opCode` which is supposed to be used here, `OutputReady`, makes the brick stop sending responses until the motor has stopped. For security reasons, in this toolbox there is an internal timeout for receiving messages from the brick. It raises an error if a reply takes too long, which would happen in this case. As a workaround, there is an infinite loop that catches errors from `outputReady` and continues then, until `outputReady` will actually finish without an error.
- Workaround: Poll `isRunning` until it is false (No need to check if motor is connected as `speed` correctly returns 0 if it's not)

1.3 Sensor

class `source.Sensor` (*varargin*)

List of methods:

- `reset()`
- `setProperties()`

Information given in this section can be used to configure a sensor's measurements. For example the Touch-Sensor is capable of either detecting whether it is being pushed, or count the number of pushes. In order to change it's mode and hence it's return values, an EV3 object has to be created and connected beforehand. Assuming the physical sensor has been connected to sensor port 1 of the physical brick, the mode change is done as follows:

```
Example:
//initialization:
brick = EV3()
brick.connect('usb')

//changing mode of sensor:
brick.sensor1.mode = DeviceMode.Touch.Bumps
```

The available modes to a given sensor are described in the Attributes section.

Notes

- You don't need to create instances of this class. The EV3-class automatically creates instances for each sensor port, and you can work with them via the EV3-object.

- The Sensor-class represents sensor ports, not individual sensors!
- When an input argument of a method is marked as optional, the argument needs to be ‘announced’ by a preceding 2nd argument, which is a string containing the name of the argument. For example, `Motor.setProperties` may be given a power-parameter. The syntax would be as follows: `brickObject.motorA.setProperties(‘power’, 50);`

mode

Sensor mode in which the value will be read. By default, mode is set to `DeviceMode.Default.Undefined`. See also `type`. [WRITABLE] Once a physical sensor is connected to the port *and* the physical Brick is connected to the EV3-object, the allowed mode and the default mode for a Sensor-object are the following (depending on the sensor type):

- **Touch-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.Touch.Pushed [Default]**
 - * Output: 0: not pushed, 1: pushed
 - **DeviceMode.Touch.Bumps**
 - * Output: n: number of times being pushed
- **Ultrasonic-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.UltraSonic.DistCM [Default]**
 - * Output: distance in cm
 - * Note: actively creates ultrasonic sound
 - **DeviceMode.UltraSonic.DistIn**
 - * Output: distance in inches
 - * Note: actively creates ultrasonic sound
 - **DeviceMode.UltraSonic.Listen**
 - * Output: distance in cm
 - * Note: ONLY listens to other sources (sensors) of ultrasonic sound
- **Color-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.Color.Reflect [Default]**
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% brightness
 - **DeviceMode.Color.Ambient**
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% brightness
 - **DeviceMode.Color.Col**
 - * Output: none, black, blue, green, yellow, red, white, brown
- **Gyro-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.Gyro.Angular [Default]**
 - * Note: value appears to be rising indefinitely, even in resting position
 - **DeviceMode.Gyro.Rate**
 - * Output: rotational speed [degree/s]. Expect small offset in resting position
- **Infrared-Sensor:**

- **DeviceMode.InfraRed.Prox** *[Default]*
 - * Note: currently not recognized
- DeviceMode.InfraRed.Seek
- DeviceMode.InfraRed.Remote
- **NXTCOLOR-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.NXTCOLOR.Reflect** *[Default]*
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% brightness
 - **DeviceMode.NXTCOLOR.Ambient**
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% brightness
 - **DeviceMode.NXTCOLOR.Color**
 - * Output: value representing color: 1-black, 2-blue, 3-green, 4-yellow, 5-red, 6-white, 7-brown
 - **DeviceMode.NXTCOLOR.Green**
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% of green reflectivity
 - **DeviceMode.NXTCOLOR.Blue**
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% of blue reflectivity
 - **DeviceMode.NXTCOLOR.Raw**
 - * Note: obsolete, functionality available in other modes. Also not working properly. Returning 1 value instead of 3
- **NXTLIGHT-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.NXTLIGHT.Reflect** *[Default]*
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% brightness
 - **DeviceMode.NXTLIGHT.Ambient**
 - * Output: value in range 0% to 100% brightness
- **NXTSOUND-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.NXTSOUND.DB** *[Default]*
 - * Output: value in decibel
 - **DeviceMode.NXTSOUND.DBA**
 - * Output: value in dba weighted according to human hearing
- **NXTTEMPERATURE-Sensor**
 - **DeviceMode.NXTTEMPERATURE.C** *[Default]*
 - * Output: value in Celsius
 - **DeviceMode.NXTTEMPERATURE.F**
 - * Output: value in Fahrenheit
- **NXTTOUCH-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.NXTTOUCH.Pushed** *[Default]*
 - * Output: 0: not pushed, 1: pushed

- **DeviceMode.NXTTouch.Bumps**
 - * Output: n: number of times pressed and released
- **NXTUltraSonic-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.NXTUltraSonic.CM [Default]**
 - * Output: distance in cm
 - **DeviceMode.NXTUltraSonic.IN**
 - * Output: distance in inches
- **HTAccelerometer-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.HTAccelerometer.Acceleration [Default]**
 - **DeviceMode.HTAccelerometer.AccelerationAllAxes**
 - * Note: Not working properly. Returning 1 value instead of 6
- **HTCompass-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.HTCompass.Degrees [Default]**
 - * Note: ‘Error’ mode assigned, value still appears to be correct.
 - * Output: 0 to 180 degree. 45° being north, 90° east etc
- **HTColor-Sensor:**
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.Col [Default]**
 - * Output: value representing color: 0-black, 1-purple, 2-blue, 3-cyan, 4-green, 5-green/yellow, 6-yellow, 7-orange, 8-red, 9-magenta, 10-pink, 11-low saturation blue, 12-low saturation green, 13-low saturation yellow, 14-low saturation orange, 15-low saturation red, 16-low saturation pink, 17-white
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.Red**
 - * Output: value in range 0 to 255 of red reflectivity
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.Green**
 - * Output: value in range 0 to 255 of green reflectivity
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.Blue**
 - * Output: value in range 0 to 255 of blue reflectivity
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.White**
 - * Output: value in range 0 to 255 of white reflectivity
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.Raw**
 - * Note: obsolete, color values available in other modes. Also not working properly. Returning 1 value instead of 3
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.Nrm,**
 - * Note: obsolete, normalized values available in other modes. Also not working properly. Returning 1 value instead of 4
 - **DeviceMode.HTColor.All**
 - * Note: obsolete, all values available in other modes. Also not working properly. Returning 1 value instead of 4

Type DeviceMode.{Type}

debug

Debug turned on or off. In debug mode, everytime a command is passed to the sublayer ('communication layer'), there is feedback in the console about what command has been called. *[WRITABLE]*

Type bool

value

Value read from physical sensor. What the value represents depends on *mode*. *[READ-ONLY]*

Type numeric

type

Type of physical sensor connected to the port. Possible types are: *[READ-ONLY]*

- DeviceType.NXTTouch
- DeviceType.NXTLight
- DeviceType.NXTSound
- DeviceType.NXTColor
- DeviceType.NXTUltraSonic
- DeviceType.NXTTemperature
- DeviceType.LargeMotor
- DeviceType.MediumMotor
- DeviceType.Touch
- DeviceType.Color
- DeviceType.UltraSonic
- DeviceType.Gyro
- DeviceType.InfraRed
- DeviceType.HTColor
- DeviceType.HTCompass
- DeviceType.HTAccelerometer
- DeviceType.Unknown
- DeviceType.None
- DeviceType.Error

Type DeviceType

reset (*sensor*)

Resets sensor value.

Notes

- Has not been thoroughly tested but seems to work as expected

setProperties (*sensor, varargin*)

Sets multiple Sensor properties at once using MATLAB's inputParser.

Parameters

- **debug** (*bool*) – [OPTIONAL]
- **mode** (*DeviceMode.Type*) – [OPTIONAL]

```
Example:
brick = EV3()
brick.connect('bt', 'serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');

% use the following line:
brick.sensor1.setProperties('debug', 'on', 'mode', DeviceMode.Color.
↪Ambient);

% Instead of:
brick.sensor1.debug = 'on';
brick.sensor1.mode = DeviceMode.Color.Ambient;
```

Low-Level documentation

1.4 hidapi

class source.hidapi (*vendorID, productID, nReadBuffer, nWriteBuffer*)

List of methods:

- *open()*
- *close()*
- *read()*
- *read_timeout()*
- *write()*
- *getHIDInfoString()*
- *setNonBlocking()*
- *init()*
- *exit()*
- *error()*
- *enumerate()*
- *getManufacturersString()*
- *getProductString()*
- *getSerialNumberString()*

Interface to the hidapi library

Notes

- Developed from the hidapi available at <http://www.signal11.us/oss/hidapi/>.
- Windows: hidapi.dll needed.
- Mac: hidapi.dylib needed. In addition, Xcode has to be installed.

- Linux: hidapi has to be compiled on host-system.

handle**vendorID**

Vendor-ID of the USB device.

Type numeric

productID

Product-ID of the USB device.

Type numeric

nReadBuffer

Read-buffer size in bytes.

Type numeric

nWriteBuffer

Write-buffer size in bytes. Needs to be 1 Byte bigger than actual packet.

Type numeric

slib

Name of shared library file (without file extension). Defaults to 'hidapi'.

Type string

sheader

Name of shared library header. Defaults to 'hidapi.h'.

Type string

Example

```
hidHandle = hidapi(1684,0005,1024,1025); %\n
```

close (*hid*)

Close the connection to a hid device.

Throws: InvalidHandle: Handle to USB-device not valid

Notes

- Gets called automatically when deleting the hidapi instance.

enumerate (*hid, vendorID, productID*)

Enumerates the info about the hid device with the given vendorID and productID and returns a string with the returned hid information.

Parameters

- **vendorID** (*numeric*) – Vendor-ID of the USB device in decimal.
- **productID** (*numeric*) – Product-ID of the USB device in decimal.

Notes

- Using a vendorID and productID of (0,0) will enumerate all connected hid devices.
- MATLAB does not have the hid_device_infoPtr struct so some of the returned information will need to be resized and cast into uint8 or chars.

error (*hid*)

Return the hid device error string if a function produced an error.

Throws: InvalidHandle: Handle to USB-device not valid

Notes

- This function must be called explicitly if you think an error was generated from the hid device.

exit (*hid*)

hidapi.exit Exit hidapi

hid.exit() exits the hidapi library.

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device

Notes:: - You should not have to call this function directly.

getHIDInfoString (*hid, info*)

Get the corresponding hid info from the hid device.

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device InvalidHandle: Handle to USB-device not valid

Notes

- Info is the hid information string.

See also HIDAPI.GETMANUFACTURERSSTRING, HIDAPI.GETPRODUCTSTRING, HIDAPI.GETSERIALNUMBERSTRING.

getManufacturersString (*hid*)

Get manufacturers string from hid object using getHIDInfoString.

getProductString (*hid*)

Get product string from hid object using getProductString.

getSerialNumberString (*hid*)

Get serial number from hid object using getSerialNumberString.

init (*hid*)

Inits the hidapi library.

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device

Notes

- This is called automatically in the library itself with the open function. You should not have to call this function directly.

open (*hid*)

Open a connection with a hid device

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device

Notes

- Gets called automatically when creating an hidapi-object.
- The pointer return value from this library call is always null so it is not possible to know if the open was successful.
- The final parameter to the open hidapi library call has different types depending on OS. On windows it is uint16, on linux/mac int32.

read (*hid*)

Read from a hid device and returns the read bytes.

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device InvalidHandle: Handle to USB-device not valid

Notes

- Will print an error if no data was read.

read_timeout (*hid, timeOut*)

Read from a hid device with a timeout and return the read bytes.

Parameters **timeOut** (*numeric* ≥ 0) – Milliseconds after which a timeout-error occurs if no packet could be read.

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device InvalidHandle: Handle to USB-device not valid

setNonBlocking (*hid, nonblock*)

Set the non blocking flag on the hid device connection.

Parameters **nonblock** (*numeric in {0,1}*) – 0 disables nonblocking, 1 enables non-blocking

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device InvalidHandle: Handle to USB-device not valid

write (*hid, wmsg, reportID*)

Write to a hid device.

Throws: CommError: Error during communication with device InvalidHandle: Handle to USB-device not valid

Notes

- Will print an error if there is a mismatch between the buffer size and the reported number of bytes written.

1.5 usbBrickIO

class source.usbBrickIO (*varargin*)

List of methods:

- `open()`
- `close()`
- `read()`
- `write()`
- `setProperties()`

USB interface between MATLAB and the brick

Notes

- Uses the hid library implementation in hidapi.m
- The default parameters should always work when you try to connect to an EV3 brick, so in nearly all use-cases, the constructor does not need any parameters (besides 'debug' eventually).

debug

If true, each open/close/read/write-call will be noted in the console. Defaults to false.

Type bool

vendorID

Vendor-ID of the USB device. Defaults to 0x694 (EV3 vendor ID).

Type numeric

productID

Product-ID of the USB device. Defaults to 0x0005 (EV3 product ID).

Type numeric

nReadBuffer

Read-buffer size in bytes. Defaults to 1024.

Type numeric

nWriteBuffer

Write-buffer size in bytes. Needs to be 1 Byte bigger than actual packet. Defaults to 1025 (EV3 USB maximum packet size = 1024).

Type numeric

timeOut

Milliseconds after which a timeout-error occurs if no packet could be read. Defaults to 10000.

Type numeric ≥ 0

Examples:

```
% Connecting via USB
commHandle = usbBrickIO();
% Connecting via USB with enabled debug output
commHandle = usbBrickIO('debug', true);
```

close (*brickIO*)

Closes the usb connection the brick through the hidapi interface.

open (*brickIO*)

Opens the usb connection to the brick through the hidapi interface.

read (*brickIO*)

Reads data from the brick through usb using the hidapi interface and returns the data in uint8 format.

setPropertyies (*brickIO, varargin*)

Sets multiple usbBrickIO properties at once using MATLAB's inputParser.

The syntax is as follows: `commHandle.setPropertyies('propertyName1', propertyValue1, 'propertyName2', propertyValue2, ...)`. Valid, optional properties are: `debug`, `vendorID`, `productID`, `nReadBuffer`, `nWriteBuffer`, `timeOut`.

See also `USBBRICKIO.DEBUG`, `USBBRICKIO.VENDORID`, `USBBRICKIO.PRODUCTID`, `USBBRICKIO.NREADBUFFER`, `USBBRICKIO.NWRITEBUFFER`, `USBBRICKIO.TIMEOUT`

write (*brickIO, wmsg*)

Writes data to the brick through usb using the hidapi interface.

Parameters `wmsg` (*uint8 array*) – Data to be written to the brick via usb

1.6 btBrickIO

class `source.btBrickIO` (*varargin*)

List of methods:

- `open()`
- `close()`
- `read()`
- `write()`
- `setPropertyies()`

Bluetooth interface between MATLAB and the brick

Notes

- Connects to the bluetooth module on the host through a serial connection. Hence be sure that a serial connection to the bluetooth module can be made. Also be sure that the bluetooth module has been paired to the brick before trying to connect.
- **Usage is OS-dependent:**
 - Windows: the `deviceName`- & `channel`-properties are needed for connection. The implementation is based on the Instrument Control toolbox.
 - Linux (and potentially Mac): `serialPort`-property is needed for connection. The implementation is based on MATLAB's serial port implementation.
- For general information, see also `BrickIO`.

debug

If true, each open/close/read/write-call will be shown in the console. Defaults to false.

Type bool

serialPort

Path to the serial-port object. Only needed when using MATLAB's serial class (i.e. on linux/mac). Defaults to '/dev/rfcomm0'.

Type string

deviceName

Name of the BT-device = the brick. Only needed when using the Instrument Control toolbox (i.e. on windows). Defaults to 'EV3'.

Type string

channel

BT-channel of the connected BT-device. Only needed when using the Instrument Control toolbox (i.e. on windows). Defaults to 1.

Type numeric > 0

timeOut

seconds after which a timeout-error occurs if no packet could be read. Defaults to 10.

Type numeric >= 0

backend

Backend this implementation is based on. Is automatically chosen depending on the OS. Defaults to 'serial' on linux/mac systems, and to 'instrumentControl' on windows systems.

Type 'serial'|'instrumentControl'

Examples:

```
% Connecting on windows
commHandle = btBrickIO('deviceName', 'MyEV3', 'channel', 1);
% Connecting on windows using MATLABs default serial port implementation for
↳testing
commHandle = btBrickIO('deviceName', 'MyEV3', 'channel', 1, 'backend', 'serial
↳');
% Connecting on mac/linux
commHandle = btBrickIO('serPort', '/dev/rfcomm0');
```

close (*brickIO*)

Closes the bluetooth connection the brick using fclose.

open (*brickIO*)

Opens the bluetooth connection to the brick using fopen.

read (*brickIO*)

Reads data from the brick through bluetooth via fread and returns the data in uint8 format.

setPropertyies (*brickIO, varargin*)

Sets multiple btBrickIO properties at once using MATLAB's inputParser.

The syntax is as follows: `commHandle.setPropertyies('propertyName1', propertyValue1, 'propertyName2', propertyValue2, ...)`. Valid, optional properties are: debug, serPort, deviceName, channel, timeout.

See also BTBRICKIO.DEBUG, BTBRICKIO.SERIALPORT, BTBRICKIO.DEVICENAME, BTBRICKIO.CHANNEL, BTBRICKIO.TIMEOUT

write (*brickIO, wmsg*)

Writes data to the brick through bluetooth via fwrite.

Parameters `wmsg` (*uint8 array*) – Data to be written to the brick via bluetooth

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