

FSUIPC: Application interfacing module for FS2000 and FS2002

Freeware by Pete Dowson, 1st December 2001 (pete@millhays.demon.co.uk)

Version 2.78 of FSUIPC.dll

Note: All my Windows based software is always available in the latest versions from <http://www.schiratti.com>—just follow my name when you get there. This is *not* my web site (I have none) but is there courtesy of Enrico Schiratti

This package contains the following parts:

FSUIPC.dll	The FS module itself, version 2.78
FSUIPC User Guide.doc	This document: please read it! (Word 97 format)
FSUIPC History.doc	A list of changes in each version (Word 97 format)
FSUIPC for Advanced Users.doc	More technical information only (Word 97 format)
WeatherSet.exe	An 'Advanced Weather' application (just an example!)
WeatherSet.txt	Brief documentation for WeatherSet
TrafficLook.exe	FS2002 A.I. traffic details display (just an example!)
TrafficLook.txt	Brief notes about TrafficLook

If you want programming details you need to get the FSUIPC Developer Kit, already released. The 8th version will be available soon, with details of changes, omissions and additions appertaining to FSUIPC's use with FS2002. For this and other goodies I can recommend Pelle Liljendal's site: <http://www.liljendal.dk/flightsimulator/programmers>.

Please try to read at least some of this document. It only grows as I add answers to some of the many questions folks send to me. If you have a question, please check here first. It has probably been asked and answered already! ... Thanks!

Introduction: what is FSUIPC?

FSUIPC is effectively a successor to FS6IPC.dll. Both modules are designed to allow external (i.e. *separate*) programs to communicate with and perhaps control Microsoft Flight Simulator. It seems some folks are rather confused about what this means, so I should emphasise here that Flight Simulator Panels (including their Gauges), Aircraft, Scenery and other graphics, and pretty much everything else *within* Flight Simulator, are mostly NOT correctable or influenced in any way by FSUIPC. Apart from some assistance in providing weather data to adventures, making adjustments in the weather itself, and enabling better access to some engine variables for some Gauges, FSUIPC can only help external applications talk to FS, nothing more.

Some FS applications that may seem to be separate applications are, in fact, not: FSNav, WidevieW, FSAssist and FSTraffic are examples of applications for FS that are 'added-in' rather than 'added-on' and do not use the external FS6IPC interface.

FSUIPC.dll is a module for FS98, FS2000 or FS2002, and it should be placed into the 'Modules' folder—see the **Installation** section below. Whilst its prime job is simply to do for FS2000 and FS2002 exactly the same sort of work that FS6IPC.dll did for FS98, it also attempts to provide a compatible FS98 interface for FS2000/2002, so that applications written for FS98 will work with FS2000 and FS2002.

With effect from Version 2, FSUIPC will also work within Microsoft Combat Flight Simulator. With CFS2 it provides access to many of the things that programs enjoy on FS2000 and FS2002, including full weather control. However, it should be noted that CFS2 is *not* the main target, and support for 100% of the features is not guaranteed. With the original Combat Flight Simulator ("CFS1") the features are much more restricted: for instance there are no operating weather facilities in FSUIPC for CFS1.

Whilst FSUIPC can be used in FS98 in place of FS6IPC, for most users there is no particular benefit in doing so. WideFS users will want to, as will any users of those more recent applications that specifically depend on FSUIPC rather than FS6IPC. Also, application developers may wish to use the IPC logging facilities, which are still provided in FS98 (but controlled only via the INI file).

Installation

Copy the FSUIPC.DLL file into your flight simulator Modules folder.

IMPORTANT: If you cannot see the DLL, please go to the Explorer's View menu. Select "Folder Options" and then the "View" Tab. Then choose either the "Show all files" button or the "Do not show hidden files"—anything *but* the "Do not show hidden or system files" button! (Windows 98 now seems to regard all DLLs as system files and not the "application extensions" they usually are!).

That's it! If you already use FSUIPC you should remove your existing FSUIPC.INI file, found in that same folder, before running FS. This isn't usually necessary (and it isn't *necessary* now), but a number of entries in the older INI file are no longer relevant to FSUIPC and may lead to confusion later. By deleting the file you ensure that you start off with a clean default setup. The option setting facilities in Version 2 are greatly improved over previous versions and you should have no difficulty in re-choosing your preferences.

WARNING: do **NOT** keep multiple versions of FSUIPC (or any other module) in your Modules folder with simple renaming. If they are in that folder and still have the file type "DLL" they will still be loaded and used by Flight Simulator. The name is actually not relevant at all—Flight Simulator looks at all DLL files in that folder and loads all those that show the right external links. If you want to keep older versions of any modules, make a separate folder (e.g. "OldModules") and put them in there, with any name you like. If duplicate copies of FSUIPC are running inside Flight Simulator you will get some odd effects which will be hard to pin down. *[Since Version 2.11, FSUIPC will detect other copies of FSUIPC in the Modules folder and will warn you, and refuse to run]*

Okay. If you are using FS2000, FS2002, or CFS2, load it up now **and proceed to the next section.**

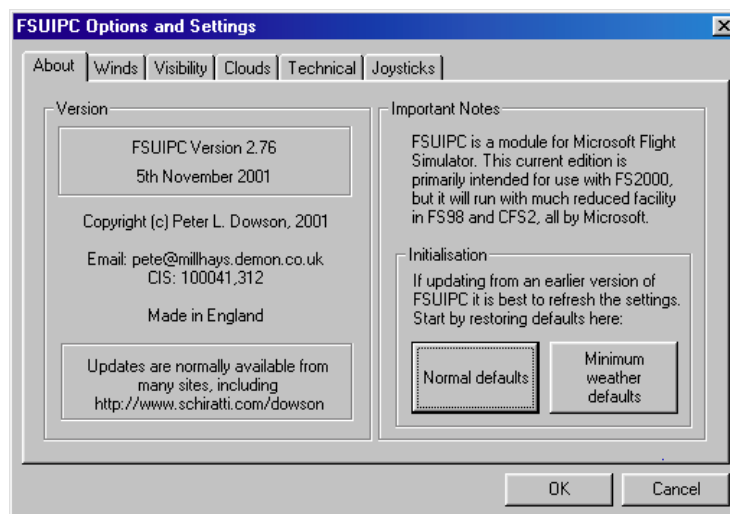
If, after correctly performing the installation step you find that some external program will not recognise that FS is running, or talks about FS6IPC, see the Help! section below, or consult the external program's author or web-site for assistance.

Setting FSUIPC options (FS2000, FS2002 or CFS2)

Options in FSUIPC are actually controlled by parameter settings in a file called "FSUIPC.INI". This is not supplied with FSUIPC, but it is generated the first time you run FS with FSUIPC installed. It sits next to FSUIPC in the FS Modules folder.

All of the options of general interest are accessible whilst running FS2000/2002 (or CFS2), via a Menu entry. This is by far the best and easiest way to access the more popular options. There are still some you can only access by editing the FSUIPC.INI file, but these are not useful to most users and are only described in the Advanced User's Guide.

With FSUIPC.DLL correctly installed, and Flight Simulator running and ready, look at the Menu. (Press ALT to bring it up if it is hidden). There should be a "Modules" item, probably the vary last word at the right-hand end of the menu. Select it. You should then see "FSUIPC ...". If you don't, press ESC to get out of the menu, wait a few seconds, and then try again. If you still don't see it, then either you have not installed FSUIPC.DLL correctly or there is an older version running. (The FSUIPC menu entry was added in version 1.80). If you have the correct menu entry, select it and you will get the FSUIPC settings display which will be similar to the one shown here (the version number and date may be different of course):



Press the "Normal defaults" button. This may not change anything, but it just makes sure that in the discussion below we are both talking about the same thing.

You don't need to understand all parts of the Options and Settings to use FSUIPC. But if you want to get maximum benefit it would be worth making a little effort. You can experiment anyway without doing any real harm, and you can always press "Normal defaults" at any time, and start again.

The other button here, "Minimum weather defaults", is there mainly to help WidevieW users to set up their *client* PC (not the *server*) so that WidevieW can copy the weather over correctly without FSUIPC interfering. WidevieW is a system for multiple views of FS over a Network, and is made by Luciano Napolitano.

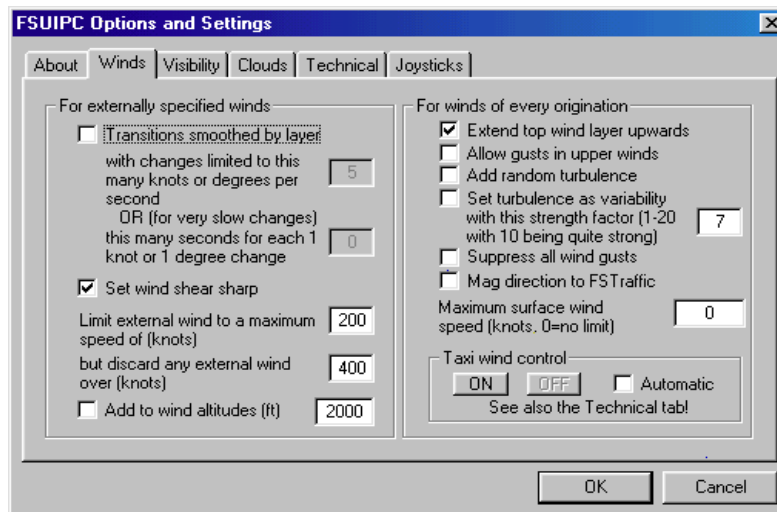
IMPORTANT: ProFlight2000 users, or users of other Adventure packages which (probably optionally) set their own weather, will also find it best to press the "Minimum weather defaults" button, as this ensures least interference in the weather being set by the Adventures. Problems in FS2000's weather engine can cause crashes if both Adventures and other programs, or even the user, attempt to control the weather simultaneously. The same probably applies to FS2002.

If you don't use the weather generation feature in your adventures, then you are free to use FSUIPC's weather facilities without any adverse consequences.

Before going on to look briefly at each page of Options provided by FSUIPC, a quick word about how to operate the window. The tabs at the top select between various "pages" of options. You can visit all these, make changes, as you like, but nothing is actually changed until you press the "OK" button. If you press the ESCape key or "Cancel", or close the window using the close button at top right, then *none* of the changes you have made on *any* page will be effective. Pressing the "OK" button confirms *all* the changes made in *all* pages. You can re-visit any and all before confirming them in this way.

Winds

This is what the Winds page looks like with default settings:



First, although it isn't enabled by default, I *really* recommend you enable Transitions. This gives controlled changes in the winds when you move from one wind layer to another. Combined with the wind 'smoothness' setting it stops all sudden wind changes (other than those from gusts and turbulence), even when flying from one weather area to another with an external program controlling the weather. The option can be controlled by the external weather program, in which case the main selecting checkbox is disabled in this Settings page.

Wind transitions do not operate when you use FS2000/2002's 'real weather'. There's only one layer of wind then in any case. However, the wind smoothing option does operate on transitions between different downloaded weather reporting stations, so enabling Wind Transitions still has this benefit.

In case you ask, 'if wind transitions are so good, why doesn't FSUIPC enable them by default?' you should understand that there is one minor downside to using wind transitions. The transition from one wind layer to another is calculated over a 500 metre thick layer across the boundary. An appropriate intermediate wind is calculated for these altitudes, and this becomes the 'target' wind, subject to the smoothing. This is good, but if you fly level within this transition layer, your wind speed and direction won't be the same as the one below, nor the one above, but one in between. This may confuse you or your Air Traffic Controller (depending upon how the interfacing program works).

So, as long as you understand this and accept it, go ahead and enable the transition option. You can leave the 'smoothing' set to 5 (i.e. 5 knots per second and 5 degrees per second), or reduce it to, say, 1 or 2, for even greater smoothing. Consider, though, that it will take longer to get to the 'correct' wind for your altitude when it is constrained to change so slowly. For folks who would like the winds changing almost imperceptibly, you can instead specify the number of *seconds* for each 1 knot and 1 degree change. Note that whichever smoothing is not in use is set to zero (0).

The other options in the Winds section can be left to default for now, but here are some notes on what they do:

- The **Wind shear** option is related to the FS2000/2002 option with the same name, and just tells FSUIPC how to set that option when setting winds on behalf of an external program. Note that, whilst the “wind shear sharp” seems wrong to be enabled by default, this is because of an apparent bug in FS2000’s own smoothing action. (And in any case, it isn’t effective when using wind transitions as then there’s only one layer). This probably applies to FS2002 as well.
- The two limits on external winds are there to prevent odd things happening if a weather program operating across an Internet link gets corrupted data and attempts to set ridiculous wind speeds.
- The **Add to wind altitudes** option allows you to make FSUIPC add a specified number of feet to the altitudes of each wind layer specified by the external weather control program you are using, if any. This is only present to get around the problem apparent with some programs where, at high altitude airports, the surface wind is specified with an upper altitude at or below ground level!
- **Extend top wind layer upwards** gets over the problem with FS2000’s own downloaded weather where only the surface wind is provided and it ends at 2000 feet or so above ground. With this option enabled, the same wind extends all the way up to 100,000 feet. In FS2002 you can get upper wind layers downloaded too, so this option is not so important in FS2002.
- **Allow gusts in upper winds** does not make such gusts, but simply does not remove them. Normally FSUIPC stops gusts in all wind layers except the surface one, as upper wind gusts simply aren’t realistic. This option can be controlled by the external weather program. In that case it is disabled in this Settings page.
- **Add random turbulence** does just that. The turbulence may be added to any and all wind layers. Note that the wind turbulence in FS2000 doesn’t actually seem to do a lot in any case—see the next option too!
- **Set turbulence as variability** makes FSUIPC convert wind turbulence, from whatever source, into “wind variance”, another FS2000 feature otherwise inaccessible to users. Whilst this is not a precise simulation of turbulence, it does seem to provide some turbulent effects (by small random variations in wind direction), which is more than can be said for the turbulence option itself.

If you enable this, you can also control the level of variability that FSUIPC generates. It is calculated in proportion to the turbulence levels, but different folks have different ideas about what is reasonable for each setting. My idea of the ‘correct’ level is represented by 10 (meaning 100%). The default, as shown in the picture above, is now 7 (for 70%). You can set any value from 1 to 20.

- **Suppress all wind gusts** is there for folks who don’t like any gusts. Use this when learning to fly! (See also the Notes below about FS2000’s gust settings).
- **Mag direction to FSTraffic** is an interim way of correcting some of FSTraffic’s slightly dubious runway assignments, due to its use of the True wind direction instead of the Magnetic direction (runways are usually numbered according to their magnetic heading). This will make FSTraffic more likely to choose the same runways as ATC adventures such as those generated by Radar Contact and ProFlight20000.

Note: In calm conditions, ATC may assign a runway according to the remnant “direction” value of the non-existent wind. On the other hand, earlier versions of FSTraffic seem to provide no traffic with no winds, while recent versions appear to choose a runway at random. To deal with this FSUIPC now always makes sure FSTraffic sees a wind of at least 1 knot. This occurs whether or not the magnetic direction option is selected.

- **Maximum surface wind speed** is self-explanatory. Useful when learning to fly, or if you think the flight modelling in the simulator is all wrong with cross wind approaches.
- If you are in the surface wind at the time, the **Taxi Wind** buttons change the wind speed between the correct requested value, and just 1 knot. This is to prevent the excessive weather-vaning of light aircraft, making taxiing difficult. The “On” button is enabled when the taxi winds are off, and you set it by clicking this button. This enables the “Off” button. This means you can tell whether you have it enabled or not quite easily.

I’d recommend checking the “Automatic” option, however. With this the wind is automatically set at 1 knot whenever the plane is on the ground, and it changes after take-off (smoothly if the wind transitioning facility is also enabled).

If you prefer to control this manually, then to avoid having to go into the Settings to change it, you can assign a key combination as a “Hot Key”. Refer to the **Technical** page, later, for details of Hot Key options.

NOTE about gusts:

There are parameters within the FS2000.CFG file which control some aspects of FS2000’s simulation of wind gusts. An FSUIPC user kindly wrote and informed me of the results of some experiments he had conducted with these, and as a result we can recommend these settings (all in the [weather] section of FS2000.CFG):

```
MinGustTime=150
MaxGustTime=1500
```

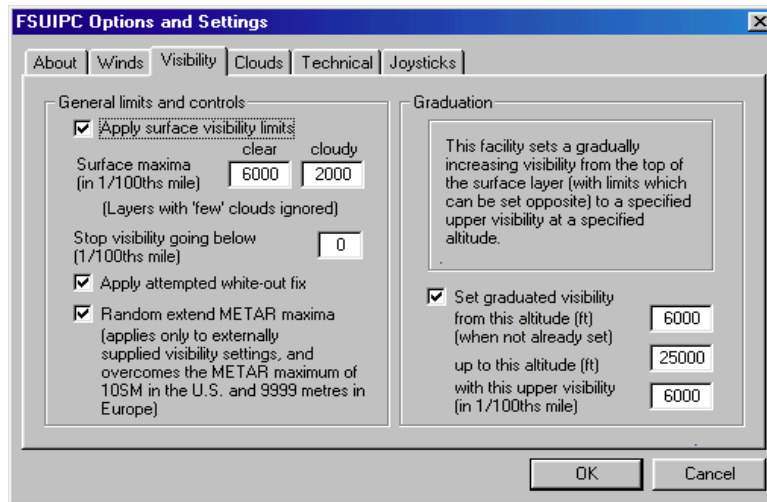
MinGustRampSpeed=1
MaxGustRampSpeed=200

The default values for the first two give much too short a period for wind speed changes—more like turbulence than gusts. Leave the other values to their defaults (we aren't sure what they do yet! <G>).

Whether it is worth changing similar parameters in FS2002 hasn't been determined yet.

Visibility

This is the Visibility page with default settings:



The main options here of note are the ones to enable the visibility to be limited and to provide a visibility that is graduated from a defined surface value up to a maximum at cruising altitudes. These are all enabled by default, operating up to 60 miles at 25000 feet. This graduated visibility option can be controlled by the external weather program. In that case the main on/off checkbox is disabled in this Settings page.

There are two different maximum values for the surface level visibility. One is for cloudy conditions, defaulting to 20 miles, and the other for 'clear' conditions, defaulting to 60 miles (so effectively defeating the graduated visibility action). Please note that in this context 'clear' means no cloud layer with more than 2/8ths cover, so allowing for nice "wispy bits" and FS2000 jet trails.

IMPORTANT NOTE

The only reason there's a separate maximum for 'clear' conditions is to enable you to see blue skies by day and stars by night. Because of the way FS2000 implements the restricted visibility graphics, if the default maximum visibility of 20 miles is used at all times on the surface then you only ever see white skies (by day) or black ones (by night). Folks thought this to be a bug, hence this distinction. But you pay a price. You'll find that your frame rates are a lot less in clear conditions than when it is cloudy unless you change the maximum visibility value for 'clear' conditions to 2000. The choice is yours. By using these options, you can boost frame rates by having a lower surface visibility (for landings and takeoffs), without ruining the splendid views from aloft. Even on my 1Gb Athlon I can double the frame rates by reducing the visibility. Think about it.

Note that the overall maximum can actually be set higher than the limit allowed in the Display Quality settings in the FS2000 Options, and it then seems that the visual extension beyond that FS2000 limit does actually operate! This is an unexpected result!

Whether any of this applies in the same way to FS2002 isn't clear. The "grey" sky effect seems to be replaced by a "blue sky" effect, which may be more realistic in some parts of the world. <G>

The other options in this section are best left defaulted. Here are some details on what they do, but you can skip all this for now.

Apply attempted white-out fix is defaulted 'on' and refers to an attempt made in FSUIPC to prevent an FS2000 bug from fixing your visibility at a very low value after passing through clouds. This appears to be due to a bug in the weather module (WEATHER.DLL) and occasionally results in a really low visibility being imposed that sticks and cannot be removed except by closing down FS2000 and restarting it. It has been conclusively demonstrated that this can happen with weather sourced from anywhere, including manually set and FS2000 downloaded 'real weather', and in a virgin installation of FS2000 (i.e. one unmolested by add-in modules such as FSUIPC). The low visibility actually comes from the temporary low visibility implemented when passing through clouds, and can stick when emerging from them, whether above or below.

Details of the bug have been sent to Microsoft, but meanwhile I have devised a work-around and implemented it in FSUIPC. It detects when the visibility is lower than it should be, with the aircraft out of clouds, and tries to restore the correct visibility in a progressive manner. It isn't foolproof, but it is better than getting stuck in thick soup!

This bug may well be fixed in FS2002, or possibly changed so that this fix doesn't work. It is an unknown at the time of writing.

Random extend METAR maxima is an option provided to deal with the fact that weather reports ("METARs") used by weather programs use a notation when specifying visibility which just gives "10SM" (10 Statute Miles) or "9999" (9,999 metres) for the visibility whenever it is at least that good.

With the option enabled, FSUIPC checks the visibility being set and adjusts it in three specific circumstances, as follows:

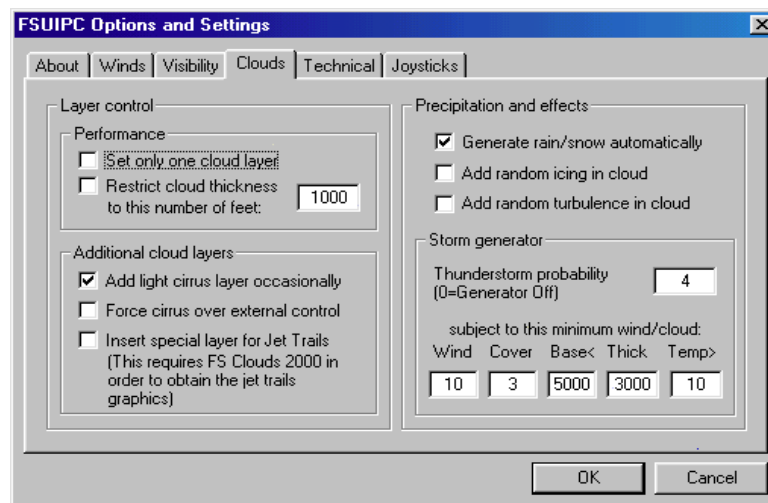
1. If the external program sets it to a value between 99.95 and 100.04 miles, it is reset to 6.20 miles. This is in order to rectify the results from any programs that take the 9999 metre maximum METAR visibility and transmit it literally as a number of 1/100ths of statute miles.
2. If the value is then in the range 6.15 to 6.24 miles (i.e. close to the 9999 metres maximum of a metric METAR), it is adjusted to a random value between 6.20 miles and the current maximum value.
3. If the value is between 9.95 and 10.05 miles (i.e. close to the 10 statute mile maximum of a U.S. METAR), then it is adjusted to a random value from 10 miles to the current maximum.

Note that the random extension is computed only once every five minutes or so, to avoid constant changes in visibility should the weather control program re-write the value from time to time.

This option can be controlled by the external weather program. In that case it is disabled in this Settings page.

Clouds (and Precipitation)

This is the Clouds page with default settings:



FSUIPC can provide these optional extra frills to the weather, when it is global (as, for instance, it is when it is supplied by an external weather control program):

- It can generate rain and snow showers on a semi-random basis (controlled by cloud cover and altitude).
- It can add a wispy cirrus layer, to make the sky more attractive. Each time there's a change in the altitudes of clouds below, there's a 20% chance that the cirrus layer will be omitted even if the option is enabled.
- It can insert a special layer for FS Clouds 2000 to show as Jet Trails. To use this you should have FS Clouds 2000 installed and its Jet Trails enabled. Otherwise you'll just get a silly looking 1/8th cover layer of cumulus, rather high up. These trails aren't always generated: each time there's a change in the altitudes of clouds below, there's a 20% chance that the jet trails layer will be omitted. (Note that if a jet trail layer is produced there is more chance of the cirrus layer being added, if that option is also selected).
- It can generate random turbulence and icing in cloud layers, which will change over a period of time. I find cloud turbulence quite reasonable (you *do* get some turbulence in most clouds). Icing doesn't seem to do so much in FS2000 at present, but switch on the anti-ice devices anyway (and *always* use pitot heat unless you want an ASI failure)! Please also note that, due to the way FS2000 re-draws its clouds, even for such invisible changes, each time the turbulence or icing is changed (around every 4 minutes) you might notice some bursts of cloud "flicker". (The same phenomenon occurs whenever clouds are changed by anything, but this is not noticeable in all cloud configurations). Hopefully this is fixed in FS2002.

- It can generate thunderstorms for you under certain conditions. You set the probability (0–100%) which is then checked every two minutes. For these generated storms to occur there has to be adequate wind, cloud and temperature—you can see the default requirements: 10 knots surface wind, 3/8ths or more cloud within 5000 feet AGL, and 3000 feet thick or more, and a surface temperature of 10 degrees Celsius or more.

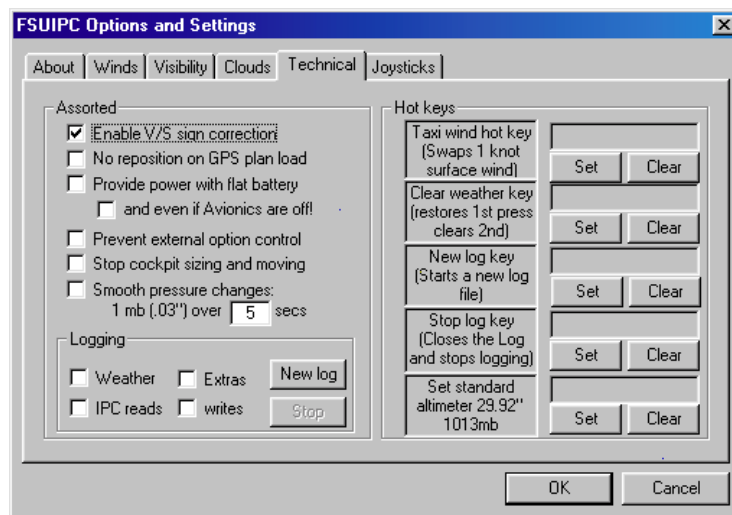
The storms may last for many minutes, or be quite short. I'd recommend fairly low probability settings for most parts of the world, but since this is a menu setting option you can change it as you see fit.

Several of these settings can be controlled by the external weather program—and you can override that program: in the case of the cirrus clouds by the option here, or completely, for all options, by the separate checkbox on the Technical page. When the external weather program is controlling a facility, the option is disabled in the relevant Settings page.

Two of the options in this section (**Set only one cloud layer** and **Restrict cloud thickness**) are simple performance aids for those with slower machines. I find using these makes no noticeable difference to performance on my (fast) machine, but you may find that FS2000/2002 slows down considerably when you have more than one cloud layer set, or when any very thick cloud layer is set. Experiment with these to get the most satisfactory results on your system. (Note that restricting the clouds to one layer will prevent the wispy cirrus layer being generated no matter how that option is set).

Technical

This is called “Technical” rather than “Miscellaneous” because at present it contains several odd options that don't fit anywhere else, as well as debugging aids like Logging. This is what the page looks like with default settings:



Let's look at the Assorted options first:

- **Enable A/P altitude fix** is actually rather technical. This does two things. First, it patches the autopilot in FS2000 so that it calculates the aircraft's pressure altitude in the same way as the altimeter display is calculated. Otherwise, when the atmospheric pressure (QNH) is different from the Altimeter setting (e.g. 29.92" or 1013mb, when flying at 'Flight Levels') the autopilot's altitude hold will hold the aircraft at a different altitude than expected, and the difference is greater by the degree of difference in pressures. Second, it corrects the Vertical Speed setting in the autopilot if it is set to descend when the target altitude is above the aircraft, or vice versa, to ascend when the target is below. (This latter correction is not performed if the target altitude is zero, or higher than 65,000 feet).

There's a possibility that you may find an aircraft panel that is programmed to drive the AutoPilot in a different way, using the V/S value to control climbs and descents irrespective of the altitude setting. If the latter is *not* set to zero or a value above 65000 feet, then this FSUIPC option could cause problems. In that case, turn it off. You can identify quite accurately whether the option is a source of such problems by turning on logging of "Extras". Part of the extra data this logs is when the V/S sign is corrected: look for lines beginning "*** Vertical speed ...".

- **No reposition on GPS plan load** patches FS2000/2002 so that, when you load a plan into the FS2000/2002 GPS, it doesn't move the aircraft to the departure airport's runway threshold.
- **Provide power with flat battery** keeps the electrical power enabled when the battery goes flat, provided that the battery switch is still and the electrics haven't been failed for some other reason. Normally the avionics switch needs to be on too, but you can force it by also selecting the "and also if Avionics are off" option. Apparently this is needed for operating Wilco's 767 PIC flaps!

This facility is basically a 'fix' for the rather fast battery discharge time on FS2000's (and FS2002's) airliners, whereby you can often lose your instruments and other electrically powered facilities whilst preparing for push-back, before

starting the engines. Note that you could also do this by adding “*electric_always_available=1*” to the electrical section of each AIRCRAFT.CFG file, but that way the electrics cannot be failed, or for that matter, turned off at all.

[Please not that there is a possibility that this option will interfere with some of the operations of the more sophisticated third party panels becoming available. If so, please turn it off, as it is by default in any case].

- **Prevent external option control** does just that. There are about half a dozen options in these pages that can be set and held by an external weather program—when this is the case they will be disabled in these options (as indicated by graying). If you don’t want this to occur, check here.
- **Stop cockpit sizing and moving** prevents you from re-sizing or moving any part of the panel or the docked scenery views. This option is for those of you who get annoyed by the accidental movement or resizing of parts of your cockpit when you are using the mouse merely to click a switch or adjust a control. Just remember, if you set this option, that you will need to temporarily un-set it if you want to re-arrange anything. This includes moving switchable parts of a cockpit, such as the radio stack, GPS, or throttle quadrant.

[NOTE: This option does *not* work if you have your Windows’ Display Properties set to “show window contents while dragging”, in the list of options in the Effects tab. FSUIPC then has no chance to prevent the re-draw]

- **Smooth pressure changes** will limit the changes in the barometric pressure supplied by an external program, such as SquawkBox, to 1 milliBar (or hectoPascal, or about 00.03 inches Hg) per so many seconds—the range being selectable from 1 to 30. This smoothing does not occur whilst the aircraft is on the ground, and no changes will occur whilst the simulator is paused. If you use recent versions of FSMeteo, which also provided pressure smoothing, then this option is disabled (*unless the “Prevent external option control” option above is selected*).

HOT KEYS

Six functions in FSUIPC can be controlled by assigned keypresses. These are:

- **Taxi wind:** a single hot key combination to swap the current surface wind with a 1 knot one, or vice versa. See the details on the Winds page. The recommended Hot Key setting is **Control+Shift+T**. Note that this hot key is inoperative if the Taxi Wind facility is set to “Automatic”.
- **Clear weather:** a single hot key combination with a dual function. The first time this is used it *restores* the last set external weather, if any. The second time, with no intervening weather changes, it clears the weather entirely, setting the FS2000/2002 default clear weather. (Note that this operation is the same as using the “Clear all weather” button in the FS2000/2002 Weather dialogue). The recommended Hot Key setting is **Control+Shift+W**.
- **New log:** starts a new log file (see Logging, below), enabling Weather Logging if no logging is previously enabled. The current (latest) log file is always called “FSUIPC.LOG”, previous ones being renamed “FSUIPC.n.LOG” where ‘n’ is a sequence number.
- **Stop log:** does as it says, stops logging, closing the current log file and not starting a new one. The file just closed will have the latest serial number, filename format FSUIPC.n.LOG.
- **Set standard Barometer** on the altimeter. This is used to set the altimeter to 29.92” (1013.2mb) for flying flight levels.
- **Set simulation rate back to normal (x1):** This is really only useful to those who fly at fast simulation rates like x16 and want to get back to normal in one keypress to avoid some of FS2002’s texture reloads. This function can currently only be set by editing the FSUIPC.INI file directly—please see the **SetSimSpeedX1** parameter description in the Advanced Users document.

LOGGING

FSUIPC contains considerable weather and application program debugging facilities, through its logging facilities. You shouldn’t need to use these unless you run into problems with an application and want to help the author sort it out. Certainly, the files produced by the logging facility may be interesting to you—try enabling the Weather logging and looking for FSUIPC.LOG (or FSUIPC.n.LOG files where ‘n’ is a sequence number) in the Modules folder. They are simple text files, and when weather logging is operating they will contain a complete history of the weather changes which occur.

Joysticks [FS2000 and FS2002 only]

The calibration of joysticks has always been a difficulty with Flight Simulator. There are calibrations you can perform in the Control Panel (in the “Game Controllers” applet, as it is known in Windows 98—I believe it has a new name and form in Windows Me), and in Flight Simulator itself you can set sensitivities and “null” or “dead” zones. These are all very well, but the results have always seemed to me less than precise. And getting and keeping accurate centring on the axes that need it is often a pain.

On top of this, there are more and more ways these days of attaching additional joysticks or axes for use with multiple throttles and other controls, and even analogue toe brakes (e.g. on the USB version of the CH Pro Pedals). Some of these can be configured in FS2000 with some difficulty. Proportional analogue toe brakes cannot, which is a shame as the simulator *does* provide analogue braking internally, just no external control ... until now, with these facilities in FSUIPC.

NOTE that FS2002 does provide analogue brake controls, so this part of the FSUIPC facilities are really for FS2000 users.

AXIS DEFINITION IN FS2000.CFG (and FS2002.CFG)

Before looking at the facilities FSUIPC offers, you need to be clear on which control axes you are using for what, and have these already assigned. I find the FS2000/2002 menu assignment system very awkward for this, and it can often make a mess of the parameters in your FS2000.CFG or FS2002.CFG file, so I always advocate using an ordinary text editor such as NotePad and setting the parameters correctly yourself, in FS2000.CFG or FS2002.CFG. For FS2000 you'll find them in sections headed [JOYSTICK_nn] where the joysticks are numbered from 00 to 15. In FS2002 it's a little more complicated. The sections have headings like this:

[JOYSTICK_MAIN {6F1D2B70-D5A0-11CF-BFC7-444553540000}]

The identification of the Joystick number (00–15) is more difficult here. If all the joystick entries are provided by the same driver (as, for instance, in the case of EPIC), then the key seems to always be the last digit of the first group inside the parentheses {}, i.e. in this case the 0 at the end of 6F1D2B70. This digit ranges from 0 to 9 (for 00–09), then A to F (for 10–15). For combinations of different drivers it is more difficult, there's no general way I know to forecast the values.

In this document I'll only point out some particularly useful things you can do in this file. For much more detail, and especially advanced stuff like using multiple throttles, pitch and mixture controls, please refer to my FS2000Ctls document, available separately (e.g. at <http://www.schiratti.com/dowson>), and also the Document "FSUIPC for Advanced Users". A special version for FS2002 will be prepared in due course.

First, once you start editing Joystick details directly in the CFG file you should add a "LOCKED=1" parameter to each [JOYSTICK...] section. In fact there'll probably already be a "LOCKED=0" parameter, so just change the '0' to a '1'. This prevents FS2000 changing the values you are going to set. Whether that works in FS2002 as well is another matter.

Each axis that you can assign and calibrate is known to FS by a control name. Here are the names and brief descriptions of those that can currently be handled by FSUIPC:

Axis name in FS2000.cfg	Function	Notes
AXIS_AILERONS_SET	Joystick/yoke ailerons, also known as 'X' axis	Values used in FS2000 run from –16384 (extreme right) to +16384 (extreme left), with 0 as centre
AXIS_ELEV_TRIM_SET	Elevator trim adjustment	–16384 to +16384, with 0 neutral trim
AXIS_ELEVATOR_SET	Joystick/yoke elevator, also known as 'Y' axis	–16384 (pull back/nose up) to +16384 (push forward/nose down), with 0 as centre
AXIS_MIXTURE_SET	Fuel mixture control	–16384 (lean) to +16384 (rich), but see also MIXTURE_SET below
AXIS_PROPELLER_SET	Propeller pitch control	–16384 (feathered) to +16384 (full), with no reverse. See also PROP_PITCH_SET below. FSUIPC allows you to map this onto the 4 separate propeller pitch controls (PROP_PITCHn_SET) if you need reverse pitch control on the same lever.
AXIS_RUDDER_SET	Rudder input, normally from pedals but also from twist function on some joysticks. Also known as the 'R' axis	–16384 (extreme right) to +16384 (extreme left), with 0 as centre.
AXIS_SPOILER_SET	Spoiler input, allowing precise spoiler positioning for excellent descent control.	–16384 (retracted) to +16384 (fully deployed). If enabled, FSUIPC maps this control to SPOILERS_SET, so it really matters little which you choose.
AXIS_THROTTLE_SET	Throttle input, whether from a throttle level, push/pull rod, or wheel. Also known as the 'Z' axis	Running from –16384 to +16384 for idle up to full thrust, this is a single throttle which operates all selected engines (the selection being by E on the keyboard followed by 1, 2, 3 and/or 4). No reverse is normally available on this control, but FSUIPC allows you to map this onto the 4 separate propeller pitch controls (AXIS_THROTTLEn_SET) if you want reverse thrust control on the same lever.
BRAKES (Not usable as an Axis in FS2002)	Single brake control operating both left and right brakes simultaneously.	Not really an 'axis' in FS2000, this button type control can nevertheless be handled as an analogue input by FSUIPC. This runs from 0 (off) to 16384

		(full braking).
BRAKES_LEFT BRAKES_RIGHT or (FS2002 only) AXIS_LEFT_BRAKE_SET AXIS_RIGHT_BRAKE_SET	Separate brakes normally operated by toe pressing actions on the rudders.	Not really ‘axes’, but if you have analogue toe brakes or levers to assign, then FSUIPC can make the separate brakes operate proportionally. They both run from 0 (off) to 16384 (maximum braking). In FS2002 you can use the Axis versions directly. These are AXIS_LEFT_BRAKE_SET and AXIS_RIGHT_BRAKE_SET respectively. These are also processed by FSUIPC if you elect to calibrate them here.
FLAPS_SET (Not usable in FS2002. Please see FLAPS_SET section in the FSUIPC Advanced Users Guide for special provisions).	Selection of flap setting by relative position	Flaps are set in ‘notches’ or ‘détentes’, not continuously. FSUIPC interprets the incoming axis value and sets the resulting output to the nearest exact notch position for the currently loaded aircraft. The range is 0 (flaps up) to +16384 (full flaps)
MIXTURE_SET AXIS_MIXTURE_SET (FS2002)	Fuel mixture control	0 (lean) to +16384 (rich). If enabled, FSUIPC maps this control to AXIS_MIXTURE_SET, so it really matters little which you choose.
MIXTURE1_SET MIXTURE2_SET MIXTURE3_SET MIXTURE4_SET AXIS_MIXTURE1_SET (FS2002) AXIS_MIXTURE2_SET AXIS_MIXTURE3_SET AXIS_MIXTURE4_SET	Separate fuel mixture controls for each of up to 4 engines	0 (lean) to +16384 (rich) In FS2002 these seem to be replaced by similarly named controls but with AXIS_ prefixed. FSUIPC handles these identically.
PROP_PITCH_SET AXIS_PROPELLER_SET (FS2002)	Propeller pitch control	–4096 (reverse) via 0 (feathered) to +16384 (full). But if enabled, FSUIPC maps this control to AXIS_PROPELLER_SET, so it really matters little which you choose.
PROP_PITCH1_SET PROP_PITCH2_SET PROP_PITCH3_SET PROP_PITCH4_SET AXIS_PROPELLER1_SET (FS2002) AXIS_PROPELLER2_SET AXIS_PROPELLER3_SET AXIS_PROPELLER4_SET	Separate fuel mixture controls for each of up to 4 engines	–4096 (reverse) via 0 (feathered) to +16384 (full). All four are operated together if you map a single axis assigned to AXIS_PROPELLER_SET or PROP_PITCH_SET to these. In FS2002 these seem to be replaced by controls named AXIS_PROPELLER1_SET and so on. FSUIPC handles these identically.
SPOILERS_SET AXIS_SPOILER_SET (FS2002)	Spoiler input, allowing precise spoiler positioning for excellent descent control.	0 (retracted) to +16384 (fully deployed). See also AXIS_SPOILER_SET.
THROTTLE1_SET THROTTLE2_SET THROTTLE3_SET THROTTLE4_SET AXIS_THROTTLE1_SET (FS2002) AXIS_THROTTLE2_SET AXIS_THROTTLE3_SET AXIS_THROTTLE4_SET	Separate throttle controls for each of up to 4 engines, with reverse thrust capability	–4096 (full reverse) via 0 (idle) to +16384 (full forward). All four are operated together if you map a single axis assigned to AXIS_THROTTLE_SET to these. In FS2002 the controls are replaced by those with the AXIS_ prefix. FSUIPC handles both identically.

As an example of a typical recent set of assignments, consider the CH USB yoke and Pro pedals, with FS2000. Of all the reasonably priced and easily available sets of controls these seem to provide the most flexibility. BUT, before we begin, please note that USB assignments are slightly precarious. In this example I am going to assume that the Yoke is assigned by the Windows system (and hence FS2000) to the first Joystick (JOYSTICK_00), with the Pedals on the second (JOYSTICK_01). In your installation this might be the other way around. Only you can tell, probably via the Windows control panel test facility. Also be very careful, if ever disconnecting the USB devices, to reconnect them in the same order and USB sockets as originally—otherwise they will be reassigned differently and your FS2000 configuration will be in disarray.

This example is edited a little from a working installation and I must thank my friend Bill Cusick for supplying it. All the Button assignments are omitted here, as they are not relevant to the axis calibrations and assignments available in FSUIPC (*NOTE that this is for FS2000: The BRAKE controls are the AXIS_ types for FS2002*):

```

[JOYSTICK_00]
LOCKED=1
AXIS_FLAGS=31
AXIS_EVENT_00=AXIS_AILERONS_SET
AXIS_SCALE_00=64
AXIS_NULL_00=0
AXIS_EVENT_01=AXIS_ELEVATOR_SET
AXIS_SCALE_01=64
AXIS_NULL_01=0
AXIS_EVENT_02=AXIS_THROTTLE_SET
AXIS_SCALE_02=64
AXIS_NULL_02=0
AXIS_EVENT_03=AXIS_PROPELLER_SET
AXIS_SCALE_03=64
AXIS_NULL_03=0
AXIS_EVENT_04=AXIS_MIXTURE_SET
AXIS_SCALE_04=64
AXIS_NULL_04=0

[JOYSTICK_01]
LOCKED=1
AXIS_FLAGS=7
AXIS_EVENT_00=BRAKES_LEFT
AXIS_SCALE_00=-64
AXIS_NULL_00=0
AXIS_EVENT_01=BRAKES_RIGHT
AXIS_SCALE_01=-64
AXIS_NULL_01=0
AXIS_EVENT_02=AXIS_RUDDER_SET
AXIS_SCALE_02=64
AXIS_NULL_02=0

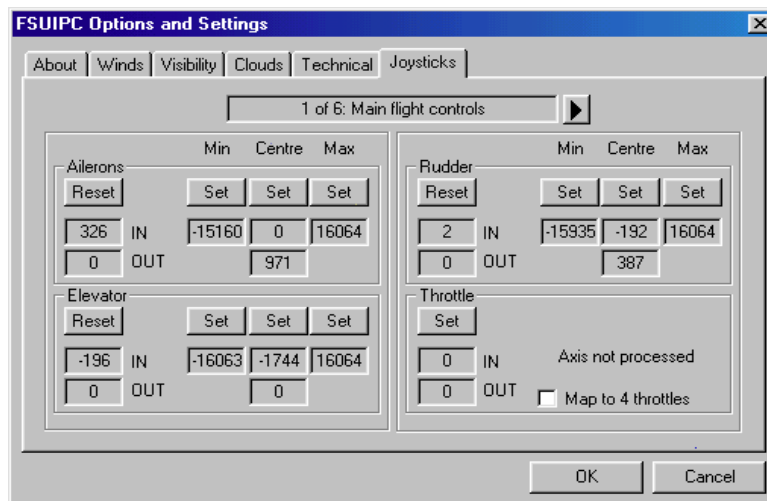
```

In general, for each axis you want to calibrate for more precision in FSUIPC, check the “AXIS_SCALE_nn=” and the “AXIS_NULL_nn=” values. These are the ones manipulated by the FS2000 sensitivity and null zone sliders. I find I get the best results by setting all the “SCALE” values to 64 (or –64 if you need to reverse the direction of the control), and all the “NULL” values to 0. FSUIPC’s facilities will stretch or compress your joystick’s range to provide the full extent of control you need, and null zones at either end *and* centre (where relevant) can be set more precisely in FSUIPC’s settings pages.

As you’ll have seen above, for separate analogue toe brakes you need to assign axes to BRAKES_LEFT and BRAKES_RIGHT. You may have already done this to get digital (on/off) toe braking, but the parameters assigned should be changed for good results in an analogue mode. Set the SCALE to –64 (at least for the CH pedals) and the NULL zone to 0. If you only have a single brake lever or pedal assign this to BRAKES but calibrate it inside FSUIPC on both left and right brake axes—this will give you proportional braking but no differential braking for steering.

BACK TO FSUIPC ...

Okay. Now re-load FS and get back into the FSUIPC settings. Selecting the “Joysticks” page you will see something similar to (but not the same as) this:



FSUIPC does not interfere with any joystick axis at all by default. You have to set an axis in one of the Joystick pages first. In this picture only the Throttle is shown not selected, so three of the four axes included on this page will be handled by FSUIPC.

The numbers for IN and OUT under the left-hand Set/Reset buttons are actual values arriving at FS's simulation control in real time, as you move the controls. When FSUIPC is not processing an axis, the OUT value will be the same as the IN value, otherwise it will show the results of FSUIPC's processing.

When you set an axis, two or three new "Set" buttons for the axis become available and the main one becomes the "Reset" button (to stop FSUIPC's processing). The numbers shown under the 'Set' buttons are those which will be used to scale the inputs, stretching or compressing them to fit the specific needs of the control, and also to set dead or null zones. You don't need to worry about the numbers particularly, as you will calibrate by simply moving the axis and clicking the buttons.

The default settings which first appear when you set an axis give full range (no scaling) appropriate to the axis type, with no limit dead zones and only a nominal (about 3%) central dead zone where this is applicable.

To calibrate any axis, just do this:

1. Move the control for this axis and verify that the values for IN and OUT are changing. If they aren't, then you've either got the wrong control or your configuration is wrong (in FS's CFG file).
2. Set the axis, to obtain the individual set buttons, if these aren't already showing. Do this by pressing the Set button on the left, turning it into the 'Reset' button.
3. Move the control in either direction and verify that the value is changing up or down as you'd expect. Aileron and rudder controls increase (more positive numbers) when turned left, decrease (more negative numbers) when turned right. Elevator controls increase when pushed (nose down), decrease when pulled (nose up). All others are pretty logical—more is higher, less is lower. If your axis is changing in the wrong direction you will need to edit the FS2000.CFG file again and change the sign of the AXIS_SCALE parameter (e.g. -64 instead of 64, or vice versa).
4. Now move the control to its lowest (right-most/rear-most) position. If you want a dead area, relax it the amount you want to stay fixed, then press the "Set" button in the "min" column (for 'minimum'). The currently read value is recorded in the box below the button.
5. For controls which have centres (aileron, elevator, rudder, trim *and* the separate throttle and propeller pitch controls where centre is between forward and reverse), position the control in its centre, détente or default position. Pressing the centre "Set" button will enter the value in one or other of the two boxes beneath. Each time you press Set the alternate value is recorded, and the boxes show the two most recent values in order (lower above higher). If the values are the same you will have no dead zone around the centre.

If you want to be able to simply take your hands and feet off the controls and expect them to centre well automatically, you will almost certainly need a central dead zone. You can *either*:

- simply push/pull/swivel the controls in different directions and let go, so that they centre with their normal variation, and press the centre Set for the two most extreme values you get for the supposedly centred control, *or*
 - more precisely, move the control one way a little, press the centre Set, then the other way a little, and press Set again. This way you get to choose the size of the dead zone with more precision.
6. Move the control to its highest (left-most/forward-most) position. Again, if you want a dead area relax it an appropriate amount, then press the Set button in the "max" column.

That's it. Do this for each axis you feel needs it. Scroll through the 6 pages of Joystick axis settings and choose the ones you have connected. There are four special cases you may want to deal with:

- If you have a single brake lever or pedal assigned to "BRAKES" in FS's CFG file, be sure to use that single axis to calibrate *both* the left and right brake exactly the same (right-hand side of page 2 of 6), otherwise every time you brake you will swerve to one side.
- If you have a single throttle control and you'd like to have an idle and reverse zone on this, then in the throttle part of page 1 select the "Map to 4 throttles" option. Then turn to page 3 of 6 and calibrate your throttle using the throttle 1 axis. The other three will match exactly. Choose the minimum (full reverse) and maximum (full forward) in the usual way, but then make a centre 'idle' zone wherever you want it on your lever's movement—close to a détente or other stop if you have one.
- Similarly, you can use a single propeller pitch control lever to provide reverse pitch control (useful on the FS2000 KingAir, for example). In the prop pitch section on page 2 of 6 select the "Map to 4 props" option, then turn to page 5 of 6 and calibrate your propeller control using the prop pitch 1 axis. The other three will match exactly. Choose the minimum (full reverse) and maximum (full forward) in the usual way, but then make a centre 'idle' zone wherever you want it on your lever's movement—close to a détente or other stop if you have one.
- If you have twin throttle levers and you'd like to control left wing engines and right wing engines separately on both 2 and 4-engined places, then make sure both throttles are operating correctly with twin planes then go to the third page of

the Joystick controls in FSUIPC, the one showing 4 throttles. Calibrate throttles 1 and 2 then check the option “Map 1->12, 2->34”. This will do the job. The mapping only occurs when a 4-engined aircraft is loaded.

Finally, please note that resetting the FSUIPC defaults using the buttons on the “About” page does not change the joystick calibration system. This is deliberate, as it could be very annoying having spent a while carefully setting up the joysticks perfectly just to have them obliterated through pressing the “defaults” button once. If you want to switch any of this off, either de-select them individually (pressing the Reset button disables the FSUIPC axis processing actions and restores defaults), or, to do this for all at once, edit the FSUIPC.INI file after closing FS and delete the entire section called [JoystickCalibrations].

Important note for WIDEFS users

If you are going to use both FSUIPC.DLL and WIDESERVER.DLL (the server module part of my Network IPC interface), you should normally upgrade both FSUIPC and WIDEFS together whenever you upgrade either. They tend to be inter-dependent in matters concerning weather parameters.

The latest WIDEFS package on general release is version 4.61. This is the correct version to use with this Release of FSUIPC.

Note about the AutoPilot in FS2002

This isn't really anything at all to do with FSUIPC, but a lot of folks have been confused and concerned by the rather odd changes in FS's Autopilot behaviour in FS2002. This is where the wind leveller is automatically engaged when the Autopilot is turned on! This makes mixed mode operations such as having the A/P control the altitude, while you steer for heading, quite impossible.

This oddity is actually wrong for the standard Bendix-King style autopilots common in light aircraft like the Cessna and implemented by similarity of appearance in the simulator's panels. Some airliner pilots did say, however, that is was correct for airliners, though again I believe that at least some of them do not impose this interlock.

Anyway, Microsoft did provide a way around it—but unfortunately forgot to document it. Here is how they say you can disengage this annoying automatic function.

Find the AIRCRAFT.CFG file for each aircraft for which you want to change the autopilot behaviour. These files are in the named aircraft folders within the main FS Aircraft folder. These files are plain text files and can be edited with an ordinary text editor such as NotePad. It may be best to make a back-up copy first, however.

Edit the file and find a section headed [Autopilot]. Add the following two lines to this, if they are not there already:

```
use_no_default_pitch=1
use_no_default_bank=1
```

Note for Windows NT and 2000 users

By all reports received it appeared that FSUIPC does not work with either FS98 or FS2000 on Windows NT. I have never been able to determine why, there's never been sufficient information arising. Even recent changes that seem, so far, to fix all known problems on Windows 2000, do not appear to help at all on Windows NT.

As far as I know, there are now no problems using FSUIPC on Windows 2000. There used to be some incompatibility with force feedback joysticks, particularly those by Microsoft and Logitech, but maybe others too, but hopefully this has now been properly overcome. If there are still problems there is a work-around. The force feedback difficulties only affect FS loading, so load with FF disabled, then enable it—remembering to disable it again before terminating Flight Simulator. To load FS with FF disabled you can edit the FS2000.CFG file (in the main FS folder): find the parameter “force_master_enabled” and set this to 0 (zero). To turn FF on and off from within FS2000, go to the Options—Controls—Forces menu item and toggle the “Master Force Feedback” option.

Note for WidevieW users

Recent versions of Luciano Napolitano's WidevieW package can make good use of FSUIPC's weather processing facilities in FS2000/2002 by transferring the exact weather from the Server PC to the Clients most efficiently. However, if you have the FSUIPC options set wrongly in the Client FS installations, the similarities WidevieW is striving for may well be lost.

In order to see a virtually identical copy of the Server's weather in each Client, set ALL of the FSUIPC weather options *off* (i.e. unchecked) except for these:

- Winds: enable transitions if they are enabled in the server
- Winds: extend the top layer if it is enabled in the Server
- Winds: allow gusts (so that this is controlled in the Server)
- Winds: shear sharp as defaulted
- Visibility: disable the surface limits
- Visibility: apply white-out fix if enabled in Server

The "Minimum weather defaults" button in the About page starts you off getting the correct settings.

Note for EFIS98 users

If you are using the version of EFIS98 which has been updated for use with FS2000, please note that you should tell it that it is running with FS98 even if you are using FS2000 or FS2002. This is because FSUIPC provides an FS98 interface no matter where it is running. If you don't do this, EFIS98 will get some things wrong and, in particular, will not control your Autopilot properly.

Note for NavDash users

If you are using NavDash with FS2000 or FS2002 you will find that the FS98 version works well with FSUIPC, since FSUIPC is providing an FS98 interface. The correct version is 2.5.2. If you have tried version 2.5.4 or later, please then remove the 'ND254.DLL' module from FS's Modules folder. You can currently obtain NavDash 2.5.2 from:

<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/cranenburg/>

Select FS2000 and FS2000 files, then PLANNERS and you will find the two files you need: NavDash v2.5 (1,097kb) and the Update to version 2.5.2 (285Kb). (Thanks to Guy Paupelin for this information).

Note for SquawkBox users

Because FSUIPC provides a compatible FS98 interface even when used within FS2000 or FS2002, you need an FS98 compatible version of SquawkBox. It is likely that versions 2.2 and 2.3 (prior to build 4) will give some problems with FSUIPC and FS2000, notably with visibility and possibly also with surface winds. I am told that build 4 (version 2.3.4) has been changed to exclusively use the FS98 interface and so should work well. You can get this (and presumably later versions, when available) from <http://www.simclients.com>.

Please also note that FSUIPC does not have anything to do with the Multiplayer interface, which is used by SquawkBox to display and transmit images of other aircraft in your vicinity. I cannot undertake to answer any questions on this aspect as I am totally ignorant in this area.

Note for ProFlight 2000 users

ProFlight2000 users, or users of other Adventure packages which (probably optionally) set their own weather, will find it best to press the "Minimum weather defaults" button, as this ensures least interference in the weather being set by the Adventures. Problems in FS2000's weather engine can cause crashes if both Adventures and other programs, or even the user, attempt to control the weather simultaneously. The same probably applies to FS2002.

HELP: "My utility program doesn't work with FSUIPC!"

If you have installed and checked FSUIPC as instructed above, and then find an application complains that it cannot see FS6IPC.DLL in the Flight Simulator Modules folder, you can do any one of the following to get past this warning:

1. Install FS6IPC.DLL into the modules folder as well. If you do this, FSUIPC should still be able to operate, as it will get 'precedence'.
2. Rename FSUIPC.DLL as FS6IPC.DLL. This is okay, but not recommended as it may lead to confusion later. Note that you can always check on the **real** identity of a module (and its version and date) by right-clicking on it in Windows Explorer, and selecting 'Properties' then 'Version'.

3. Create a small text file (in Notepad), saying anything you like (e.g. “Dummy FS6IPC to please ...”) and save it with the name “FS6IPC.DLL” into the modules folder. Don’t worry, it will not cause FS any problems—it only links in modules with the correct exported functions.

If you have done this, but the program complains that you should run Flight Simulator first (but you have done), then I’m afraid something else is wrong. You should seek help from the application author, or at least look at the appropriate web-site to see if there’s help offered there. But before you do anything else, make sure you are not loading the program before Flight simulator is fully ready. Wait until it is ready to fly, *then* run your application program.

If FS crashes with FSUIPC installed, but not without it

A crash on exiting FS is not unusual, although it should be *very* rare with the recent versions of FSUIPC. It seems to be due to the way FS closes down its modules. FSUIPC is multithreaded and occasionally the extra threads are left running till last, after data they wish to access has been removed from memory.

If you find this annoying, one way around it seems to be to make sure the FSUIPC is the first module loaded and unloaded. To do this, make a temporary folder somewhere, then move all of the .DLL files out of the FS Modules folder, move just FSUIPC.DLL back, and then all the others. Take care not to mislay any in doing this!

If you get a crash in FS at any other time, and either it identifies FSUIPC.DLL as the ‘culprit’, or you believe it must be FSUIPC because that’s the only thing you’ve changed, then please do the following:

1. If you are using FS2002, you first need to edit the FS2002.CFG file. Use an ordinary text editor, like Notepad. Find the section [MAIN] and add the line “ReportErrors=0” (without the quotes). This stops FS handling the error itself, so allowing you to collect data in other ways.
2. Before running FS again, run DrWatson.EXE (in Win2000 or WinXP it is DrWtsn32.EXE and it is in the Windows\System32 folder). To do this, simply click the Windows Start button, then Run, type ‘DrWatson’ (for example) and hit return. It will run and place a little icon in the system tray, which you can ignore. (On Windows 2000 and Windows XP it might come up with a set of options first. It is the *Log* you want, not the *Dump*, so note where that is going to be placed, or choose a different suitable folder for it).
3. Run FS and attempt to provoke the crash by generating the same conditions again.
4. When the crash occurs, DrWatson will collect all the information I need. Find the latest .WLG type file in the Windows\DrWatson folder (in Windows2000 or XP the filename and location will be different. The file will be a normal text file and will normally have file type .LOG), Zip it up (very important! <G>), and send it to me with a description of what you were doing when the crash occurred.

Other quite important notes and observations for all FS2000 and FS2002 users

It has come to my notice that FS2000 has some odd weather-related bugs which, it should be noted, are *not* caused by FSUIPC. Some of these may well be carried over into FS2002, as the weather engine has not been the subject of much change.

In particular, transitions between the surface wind and the first upper wind layer seem to cause very weird problems when the ground elevation, below the aircraft, is below sea level (such as over Amsterdam). Peculiar phenomena such as all engines cutting out, or all fuel tanks being emptied, have been reported. I have reproduced some of these things myself *without* FSUIPC being installed, so it is definitely nothing to do with it, but to do with the weather (and in particular, the wind) settings. You *can* fix it using FSUIPC: just enable WindTransitions so that FS has no such layer changes to ‘hit’.

Also FS2000 re-draws clouds in a rather odd way which can cause flickering at times. It looks like it alternately draws the new clouds and the old ones on each frame, sometimes for a number of seconds. I *think* it is supposed to be fading one out and one in, so the change looks smooth, but it isn’t working some of the time. This phenomenon can occur for any cloud changes—even, strangely, turbulence and icing changes that shouldn’t affect the visual appearance at all. If the occasional flickering annoys you, you can reduce some of it by turning off the options to add random turbulence and icing (which are both off by default in any case). Note that I *think* this flickering is cured in FS2002. At least I’ve not seen it yet. <G>

Finally, I’ve noticed weird problems with graphics in FS2002 if the visibility slider is set right over to “Unlimited”. This may be something to do with the video drivers I am using, but it certainly is nothing to do with FSUIPC.

Acknowledgements

The main credit for this module, and indeed for the facility to make many of the excellent third party add-ons possible, must of course go to Adam Szofran, the author of FS6IPC.DLL, of which this is quite evidently a descendent. Thanks Adam!

The module is only able to provide the weather control features through the hard work of the programmers of SCC (Schiratti Control Centre: email scc@hspgmbh.de) who discovered the structures that were needed, and additional assistance more recently from Maurizio Gavioli of Lago (www.lagoonline.com). Also the weather features wouldn't be as good as they are without the helpful testing and feedback provided by my friends, especially Stamatis Vellis. Thanks chaps!

Some of the additional FSUIPC developments for weather control programs are due entirely to suggestions and testing by Marc Philibert, marc.philibert@tr.cgocable.ca, the author of the FS_METEO weather control program.

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