Creating vis files from d4 personalities

(This is NOT an official documentation but simply based on my personal experiences - it might be not complete or even simply wrong in some aspects. Please give feeback if you find anything what you think should be improved.)

Even though the old visualiser is now superseded by Capture it might be useful for some - and as personalities for the visualiser are not made any more, here are some hints how you can make them from d4 Titan personalities.

A pre-requisite is of course an up-to-date manual or at least DMX chart of the fixture you want to do files for.

1. Check if there really doesn't exist one

Use the search on https://personalities.avolites.com/ to check if there really doesn't exist what you need - downloading is always faster than attempting to do yourself.

2. Update your personality library

You certainly do not want to work with old data. Thus, download and install the latest Titan Fixture Library from https://personalities.avolites.com/.

3. Prepare a skeleton folder structure

This process will produce a couple of files which all need to go to designated folders. It has proven to be useful to have such a folder structure while preparing vis personalities:

```
My Fixture
    // You may put the manual/DMX-Chart here //
    Avolites
        Titan
            FixtureLibrary
        Visualiser
            Personalities
            Extensions
```

Example:



4. Identify the correct d4 file

We assume that a d4 personality for your fixture already exists. Luckily they usually have verbose file names - have a look in the personality folder (with the PC suite installed it is `C:\Program Files (x86)\Avolites\Titan\FixtureLibrary`). If you don't find what you need then search at https://personalities.avolites.com/ or https://www.avolites.de/downloads/d4find for the correct filename. If you still don't find anything then request the personality for Titan or build it yourself (this might be explained on another day).

If you have found the correct d4 file copy it to `\Avolites\Titan\FixtureLibrary` in the folder structure.

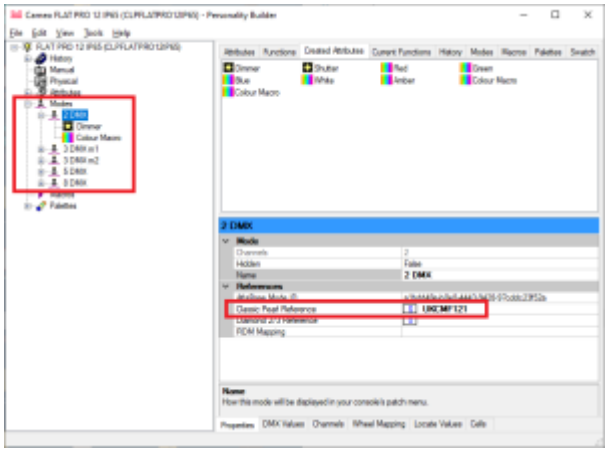
Now, our example looks like this:

```
CAMEO FLAT PRO 12 IP65
│   CLPFLATPRO12IP65_Cameo_Bedienungsanleitung_EN_DE_FR_ES.pdf
│   CLPFLATPRO12IP65_Cameo_DMX_Control_table.pdf
│
└───Avolites
    ├───Titan
    │   └───FixtureLibrary
    │           Cameo_FLAT PRO 12 IP65 (CLPFLATPRO12IP65).d4
    │
    └───Visualiser
        ├───Extensions
        └───Personalities
```

Then doubleclick the d4 file to open it in the Titan Personality Builder.

5. Create/check Pearl references

In the personality builder expand the modes section (left panel). One by one click on each mode and check that there is a setting in the `Classic Pearl Reference` field bottom right. This makes the reference from Titan to the visualiser.



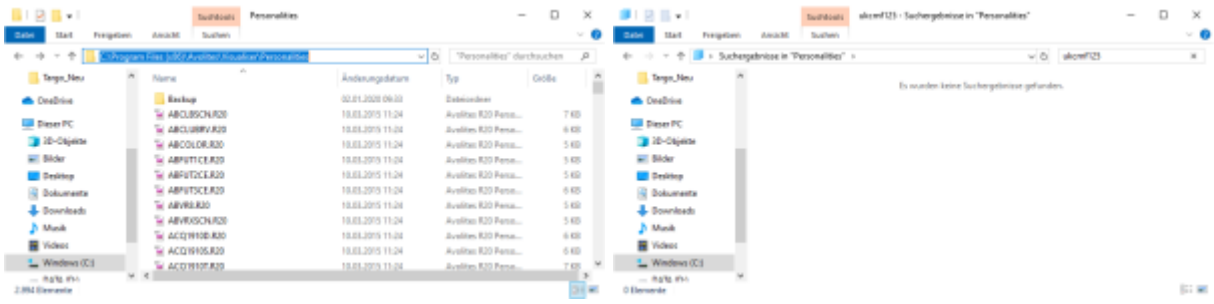
If there is no entry then you need to make one yourself:

- albeit max. 11 characters yre allowed you make your life easier if you use max. 8 characters
- no spaces, no special characters, no umlauts, no symbols - just characters and numbers
- a good habit:
  - start with two characters denoting the manufacturer (i.e. “RO” for Robe, “UK” for Unknown etc.)
  - four to five characters for the fixture name
  - one or two characters for the mode
  - **each reference must be distinct**

Here it is already set as UKCMF125 which could be derived from

- **UK** as Unknown (this was where Cameo was listed previously)
- **CM** from Cameo
- **F12** is a very brief abbreviation for `Flat Pro12`
- **5** denotes mode 5

If you need (or want) to make your own entries then please check if a similar file (with an .R20 extension) already exists in `C:\Program Files (x86)\Avolites\Visualiser\Personalities`. If it does then use another reference. **Again, each reference needs to be unique.**



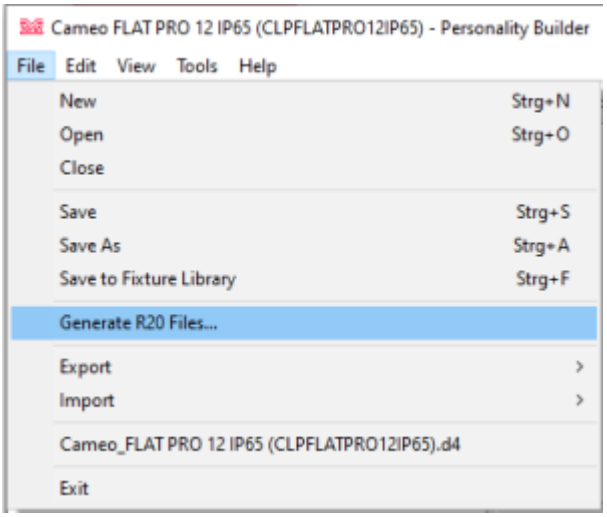
If you have changed anything then don't forget to save it with Save from the `Files` menu.

6. Generate R20 (and Vis) files

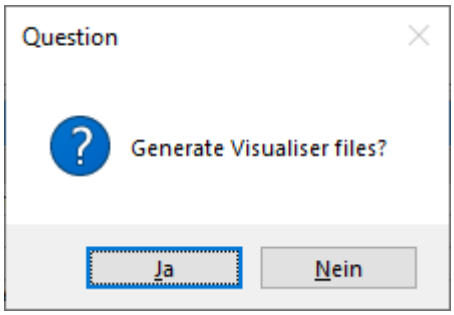
Now let's Personality Builder do its magic to prepare the files – it will most likely need our help for this

though 😎

From the `File` menu select `Generate R20 Files…`

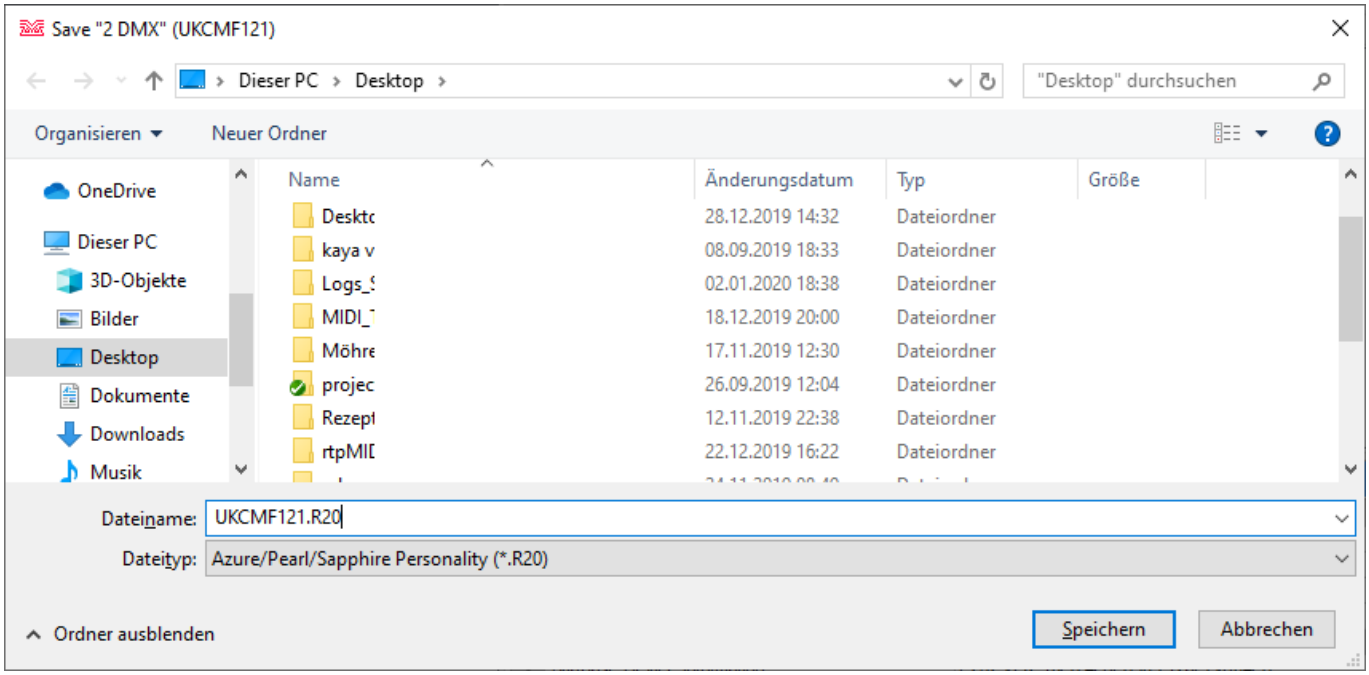


The next prompt asks if you want to create Visualiser files as well. Confirm this with `Yes`.



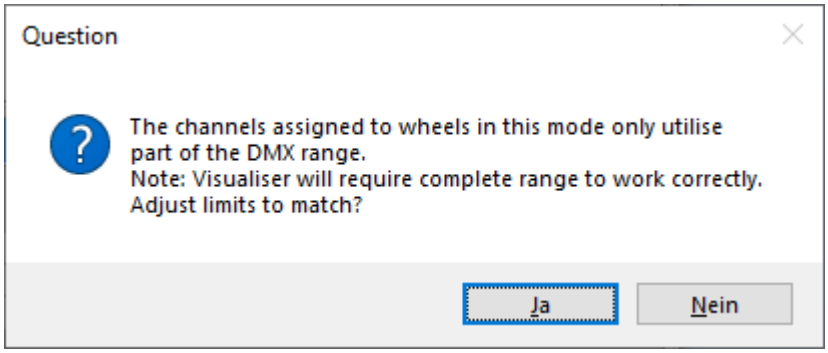
Now, one by one, Personality Builder scans each mode. For each mode, two files are created: an .R20 file (like he classic pearl files) and a vis file which is the actual visualiser personality. However, things usually don't go that smoothly.

The next prompt asks where the file should be saved - usually we can just confirm this (the filenam is created from our **unique** reference...):



Next, depending from the d4 file some prompts may be shown, e.g.

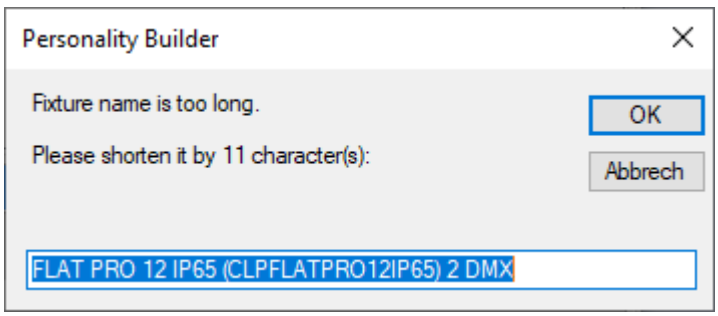
```
The channels assigned to wheels in this mode only utilise
part of the DMX range.
Note: Visualiser will require complete range to work correctly.
Adjust limits to match?
```



Usually I select **No** here as we will check and correct the vis file manually anyway.

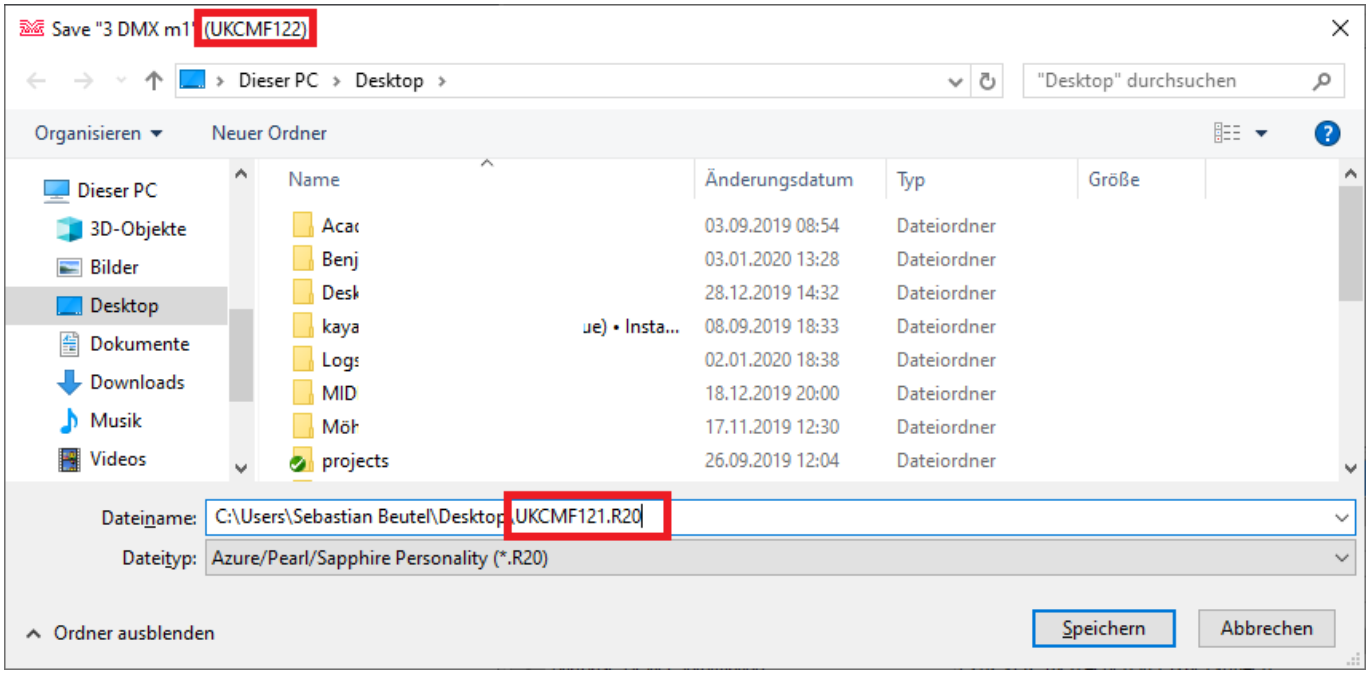
Another such prompt:

```
Fixture name is too long.
Please shorten it by 11 character(s):
.....
```



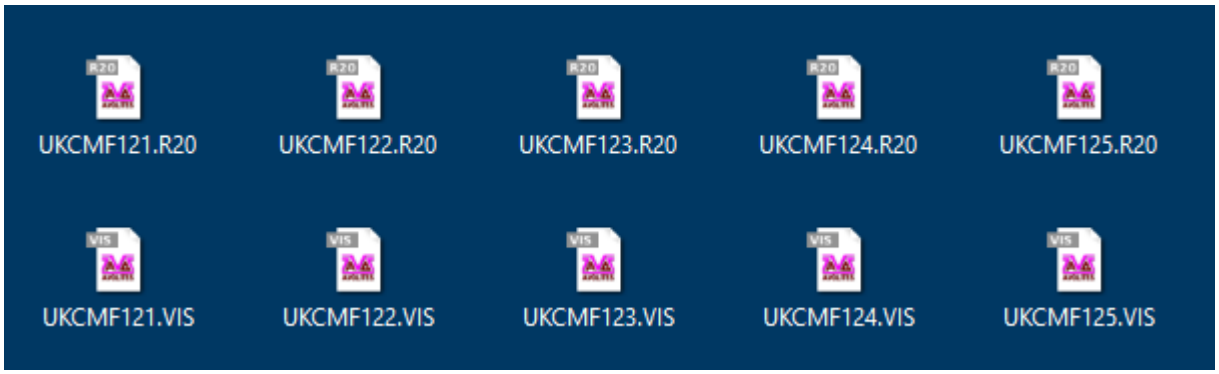
Here, you need to comply - shorten the given fixture name as only 11 characters can be displayed in the visualiser. This needs to be done per mode - it's a good idea to use something like 'm1', 'm2' or such to distinguish the modes. Here, I set the given name to `FLAT PRO 12 m1`.

Now the next mode is parsed and checked. Again we get the prompt asking for the filename. **This time it really needs to be checked and corrected** as it again suggest the name derived from mode 1. Change the filename for the one which refers to the reference of mode 2 (as suggested in the prompt's title bar):



Here it again suggests the filename `UKCMF121.R20` - however, the title bar tells that we have to change this to `UKCMF122.R20`.

Proceed with this until all modes have been processed. Eventually, 2 files per mode will be created. Here, as all five modes have references and are exported, 10 files will be created:



Move all .R20 files to the folder `Avolites\Visualiser\Personalities` and all .VIS files to the folder `Avolites\Visualiser\Extensions` of your folder skeleton. In our example the result looks like this:

```
CAMEO FLAT PRO 12 IP65
|   CLPFLATPRO12IP65_Cameo_Bedienungsanleitung_EN_DE_FR_ES.pdf
|   CLPFLATPRO12IP65_Cameo_DMX_Control_table.pdf
|
```

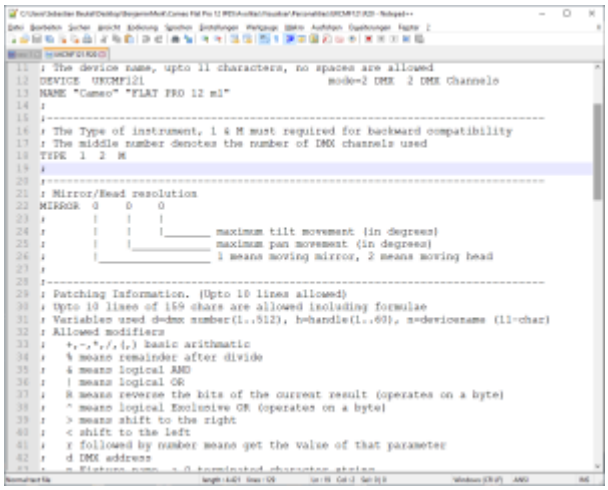
```
└──Avolites
    ├──Titan
    │   └──FixtureLibrary
    │           Cameo_FLAT PRO 12 IP65 (CLPFLATPRO12IP65).d4
    │
    └──Visualiser
        ├──Extensions
        │       UKCMF121.VIS
        │       UKCMF122.VIS
        │       UKCMF123.VIS
        │       UKCMF124.VIS
        │       UKCMF125.VIS
        │
        └──Personalities
                UKCMF121.R20
                UKCMF122.R20
                UKCMF123.R20
                UKCMF124.R20
                UKCMF125.R20
```

7. Edit R20 files

Usually the R20 files - originally personalities for the Classic consoles - do not need to be edited. I had a coupld of times where I needed to do this in the past in order to make the visualiser working properly. If I come across such a fixture again I will add this to this section.

Editing R20 files is done with a standard text editor. Make sure the editor really works with plain ASCII text without interfering with the character set, encoding or whatsoever. For starters, Windows Editor (a.k.a. Notepad) does work. Personally I prefer Notepad++ - but there are many such programs available.

Most of the syntax is explained in the file itself. Only as a reference, here is a screenshot of such a file opened in Notepad++.

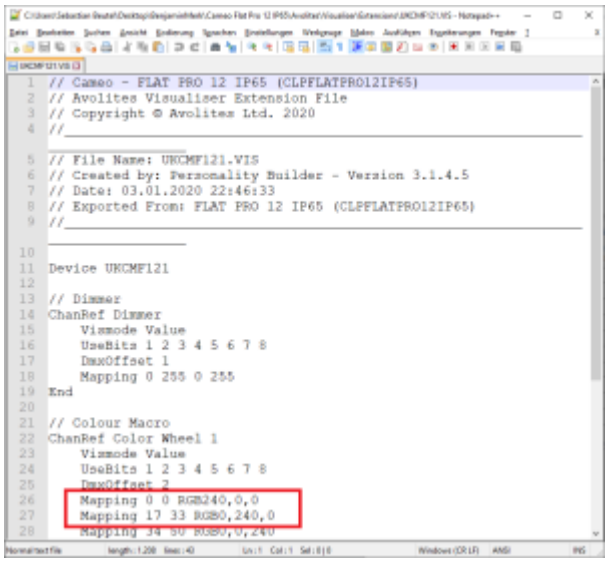


8. Edit vis files

Unlike the R20 files, the VIS files essentially always need to be edited before the fixture really works in the Visualiser.

Editing vis files is again done with a text editor (my recommendation: Notepad++ as mentioned above). The settings are explained in chapter 10, 'Visualiser Definitions', of the Visualiser Manual, from page 38 on. **This is a MUST READ.**

A vis file opened in an editor looks like this:



I have already highlighted one thing to fix. But the basic structure is:

- there are many lines starting with a // double slash. These line are simple comments and have no function.
- there is a line like `Device UKCMF121` - this is again the reference we started with
- there are some sections like this:

```
ChanRef Dimmer
    Vismode Value
    UseBits 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
    DmxOffset 1
    Mapping 0 255 0 255
End
```

- each section starts with the keayword `ChanRef` and the attribute name it is to control
- `Vismode` is the way how the attribute is being controlled (see the manual - apart from `Value` it can also be `Speed` and `Strobe`, usually in conjunction with a previously defined `Value`
- `UseBits` is the channel resolution. Nowadays as there are usually 8bit or 16bit channels it is either `1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8` for 8bit channels or `1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16` for 16bit channels
- `DmxOffset` is the dmx offset of this channel (you know what this is, right?)
- and finally there is one or more line starting with `Mapping` which define how the incoming value is treated/displayed in the Visualiser. The first two numbers are the incoming DMX values (here: from 0 to 255), the last two numbers are the outcome in the visualiser (here: from 0 to 255, which, as it is the dimmer channel, is 0 to 100% dimmer level). **Again, please read the**

Visualiser Manual chapter 10 for details!

In general I recommend to do as few editing as possible. The files are sensitive in many ways: an invalid character, symbol (point vs. comma!), or even new line (or missing new line), can yield unwanted results, from the fixture not showing in the visualiser at all to showing but acting up.

Here are some things which frequently need to be corrected:

8.1 complete DMX ranges

DMX ranges must be complete from 0 to 255 (8bit) or from 0 to 65535 (16bit) for the visualiser to work correctly.

In this example we find the colour wheel 1 definition like this:

```
ChanRef Color Wheel 1
    Vismode Value
    UseBits 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
    DmxOffset 2
    Mapping 0 0 RGB240,0,0
    Mapping 17 33 RGB0,240,0
    Mapping 34 50 RGB0,0,240
    Mapping 51 67 White
    Mapping 68 84 RGB240,100,0
    Mapping 85 101 RGB240,240,0
    Mapping 102 118 RGB0,240,240
    Mapping 119 135 RGB240,120,240
    Mapping 136 152 RGB240,140,140
    Mapping 153 169 RGB120,240,0
    Mapping 170 186 RGB240,0,240
    Mapping 187 203 RGB0,240,120
    Mapping 204 220 RGB240,120,0
    Mapping 221 237 RGB220,220,240
    Mapping 238 255 RGB240,240,200
End
```

There is a gap in the DMX values between the first range `Mapping 0 0 RGB240,0,0` and the second range `Mapping 17 33 RGB0,240,0`. Solve this by changing the first range to `Mapping 0 16 RGB240,0,0`. Finish by checking all ranges that each one starts immediately after the previous one ends.

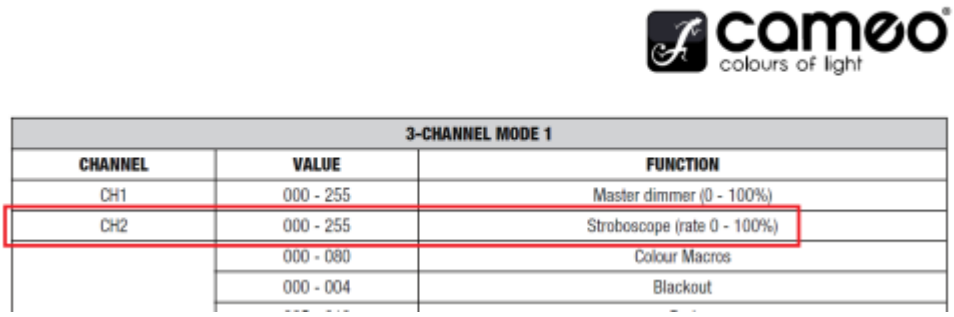
8.2 check for fundamental ranges (open/close/safe etc.)

Sometimes some attributes do not have the fundamental ranges e.g. to open or close the shutter, open gobo, stop rotation, etc.

Here, in the exported mode 2 visualiser file (UKCMF122.VIS) we find a definition like this:

```
// Shutter
ChanRef Dimmer
    Vismode Strobe
    UseBits 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
    DmxOffset 2
    Mapping 0 255 30 300
End
```

The line `Mapping 0 255 30 300` defines that DMX values from 0 to 100% translate to a strobe frequency of 30 to 300 flashes per minute (0.5 ~ 5 Hz) - there is no 'Open' or 'No Strobe' range which is highly unlikely. A quick check in the manual reveals this:



3-CHANNEL MODE 1		
CHANNEL	**VALUE**	**FUNCTION**
CH1	000 - 255	Master dimmer (0 - 100%)
CH2	000 - 255	Stroboscope (rate 0 - 100%)
	000 - 080	Colour Macros
	000 - 004	Blackout

Obviously our visualiser file needs to be added the 0% strobe range. We add this range (**Strobe 1 is Shutter Open!**) and change the dmx start of the existing range so that the ranges read

```
Mapping 0 0 1 1
Mapping 1 255 30 300
```

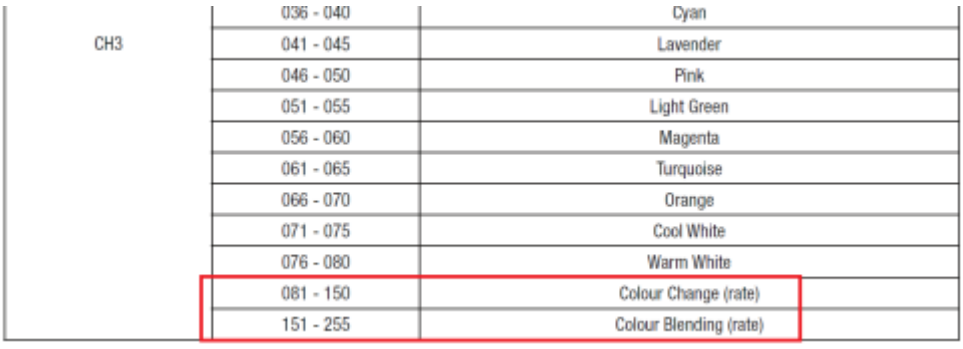
Additionally we fix the colourwheel definition in the same way like we did for the first mode.

8.3 add missing ranges

When fixing the colourwheels ranges we stumble upon these entries:

```
Mapping 81 150 White
Mapping 151 255 White
```

Maybe this is correct because there is a function the visualiser does not support, maybe not. We check the manual again:



	036 - 040	Cyan
CH3	041 - 045	Lavender
	046 - 050	Pink
	051 - 055	Light Green
	056 - 060	Magenta
	061 - 065	Turquoise
	066 - 070	Orange
	071 - 075	Cool White
	076 - 080	Warm White
	081 - 150	Colour Change (rate)
	151 - 255	Colour Blending (rate)

Well, no idea what blending foes in this context, probably some fading - which the visualiser cannot do. But at least we can make both as colour scroll ranges so that we have a visual impression how it may look like. For this we need to do two things:

1. in the existing colour wheel definition we need to delete those two ranges
2. add a new ChanRef section with Vismode Speed and those ranges (with appropriate values)

The whole colour wheel definition should now look like this:

```
// Colour Macro
ChanRef Color Wheel 1
    Vismode Value
    UseBits 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
    DmxOffset 3
    Mapping 0 4 White
    Mapping 5 10 RGB240,0,0
    Mapping 11 15 RGB0,240,0
    Mapping 16 20 RGB0,0,240
    Mapping 21 25 White
    Mapping 26 30 RGB240,100,0
    Mapping 31 35 RGB240,240,0
    Mapping 36 40 RGB0,240,240
    Mapping 41 45 RGB240,120,240
    Mapping 46 50 RGB240,140,140
    Mapping 51 55 RGB120,240,0
    Mapping 56 60 RGB240,0,240
    Mapping 61 65 RGB0,240,120
    Mapping 66 70 RGB240,120,0
    Mapping 71 75 RGB220,220,240
    Mapping 76 80 RGB240,240,200
End
ChanRef Color Wheel 1
    Vismode Speed
    UseBits 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
    DmxOffset 3
    Mapping 81 150 0.000000 120.000000
    Mapping 151 255 0.000000 120.000000
End
```

Note the two mappings now refer to target values of `0.000000 120.000000` which, in the speed of a colour wheel. refer to 0 ... 120 revelations per minute. You may adjust the 120 if you think the real fixture goes slower or faster...

8.4 remove redundant ranges

9. copy to correct folders

10. test

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