



MCM260X

Modbus RTU - CANopen expansion module



User manual / Manuale d'uso
Installationsanleitung

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Introduction

Thank you for choosing a Pixsys instrument.

The MCM260X modules are a series of digital/analog expansions for PLC that implement the Modbus RTU protocol with RS485 interface or the CANopen protocol.

There are 6 versions of the expansion module, in continuous voltage for the models MCM260X-1AD, MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD, MCM260X-9AD, while for the models with relay outputs or analog inputs/outputs MCM260X-4AD, MCM260X-5AD operation is required in low continuous and alternating voltage.

1 Safety guidelines

Read carefully the safety guidelines and programming instructions contained in this manual before connecting/using the device.

Disconnect power supply before proceeding to hardware settings or electrical wirings to avoid risk of electric shock, fire, malfunction.

Do not install/operate the device in environments with flammable/explosive gases.

This device has been designed and conceived for industrial environments and applications that rely on proper safety conditions in accordance with national and international regulations on labour and personal safety. Any application that might lead to serious physical damage/ life risk or involve medical life support devices should be avoided.

Device is not conceived for applications related to nuclear power plants, weapon systems, flight control, mass transportation systems.

Only qualified personnel should be allowed to use device and/or service it and only in accordance to technical data listed in this manual.

Do not dismantle/modify/repair any internal component.

Device must be installed and can operate only within the allowed environmental conditions. Overheating may lead to risk of fire and can shorten the lifecycle of electronic components.

1.1 Organization of safety notices

Safety notices in this manual are organized as follows:

Safety notice	Description
Danger!	Disregarding these safety guidelines and notices can be life-threatening.
Warning!	Disregarding these safety guidelines and notices can result in severe injury or substantial damage to property.
Information!	This information is important for preventing errors.

1.2 Safety Precautions

CAUTION - Risk of Fire and Electric Shock

This product is UL listed as DIN-rail mounting process control equipment. It must be mounted in an enclosure that does not allow fire to escape externally.

Danger!

If the output relays are used past their life expectancy, contact fusing or burning may occasionally occur.

Danger!

Always consider the application conditions and use the output relays within their rated load and electrical life expectancy. The life expectancy of output relays varies considerably with the output load and switching conditions.

Devices shall be supplied with limited energy according to UL 61010-1 3rd Ed, section 9.4 or LPS in conformance with UL 60950-1 or SELV in conformance with UL 60950-1 or Class 2 in compliance with UL 1310 or UL 1585.

Warning!

Loose screws may occasionally result in fire.

For screw terminals, tighten screws to tightening torque is 0.5 Nm for 5 mm pitch terminal blocks or 0.25 Nm for 3.81 mm pitch terminal blocks.

Warning!

A malfunction in the Digital Controller may occasionally make control operations impossible or prevent alarm outputs, resulting in property damage. To maintain safety in the event of malfunction of the Digital Controller, take appropriate safety measures, such as installing a monitoring device on a separate line.

Warning!

1.3 Precautions for safe use

Be sure to observe the following precautions to prevent operation failure, malfunction, or adverse affects on the performance and functions of the product. Not doing so may occasionally result in unexpected events. Do not handle the Digital Controller in ways that exceed the ratings.

- The product is designed for indoor use only. Do not use or store the product outdoors or in any of the following places.
 - Places directly subject to heat radiated from heating equipment.
 - Places subject to splashing liquid or oil atmosphere.
 - Places subject to direct sunlight.
 - Places subject to dust or corrosive gas (in particular, sulfide gas and ammonia gas).
 - Places subject to intense temperature change.
 - Places subject to icing and condensation.
 - Places subject to vibration and large shocks.
- Installing two or more controllers in close proximity might lead to increased internal temperature and this might shorten the life cycle of electronic components. It is strongly recommended to install cooling fans or other air-conditioning devices inside the control cabinet.
- Always check the terminal names and polarity and be sure to wire properly. Do not wire the terminals that are not used.
- To avoid inductive noise, keep the controller wiring away from power cables that carry high voltages or large currents. Also, do not wire power lines together with or parallel to Digital Controller wiring. Using shielded cables and using separate conduits or ducts is recommended. Attach a surge suppressor or noise filter to peripheral devices that generate noise (in particular motors, transformers, solenoids, magnetic coils or other equipment that have an inductance component). When a noise filter is used at the power supply, first check the voltage or current, and attach the noise filter as close as possible to the Digital Controller. Allow as much space as possible between the Digital Controller and devices that generate powerful high frequencies (high-frequency welders, high-frequency sewing machines, etc.) or surge.
- A switch or circuit breaker must be provided close to device. The switch or circuit breaker must be within easy reach of the operator, and must be marked as a disconnecting means for the controller.
- Wipe off any dirt from the Digital Controller with a soft dry cloth. Never use thinners, benzine, alcohol, or any cleaners that contain these or other organic solvents. Deformation or discoloration may occur.
- The number of non-volatile memory write operations is limited. Therefore, use EEPROM write mode when frequently overwriting data, e.g.: through communications.
- The device must be protected by:

MCM260X-1AD:	4A Fast Fuse (F)	MCM260X-4AD:	1A Fast Fuse (F)
MCM260X-2AD:	1A Fast Fuse (F)	MCM260X-5AD:	1A Fast Fuse (F)
MCM260X-3AD:	4A Fast Fuse (F)	MCM260X-9AD:	5A Fast Fuse (F)
- The MCM260X series does not require ventilation.

1.4 Environmental policy / WEEE

Do not dispose electric tools together with household waste material.

According to European Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment and its implementation in accordance with national law, electric tools that have reached the end of their life must be collected separately and returned to an environmentally compatible recycling facility.

2 Composition of acronym

The MCM260X series includes the following models:

MCM260X-1AD	Power supply 12..24 Vdc 16 Static Outputs 12..24Vdc
MCM260X-2AD	Power supply 12..24 Vdc 16 Digital inputs PNP 12..24Vdc 2 Analog inputs 0...10V 3 Encoders/Counters
MCM260X-3AD	Power supply 12..24 Vdc 8 Digital inputs PNP 12..24Vdc 8 Static Outputs 12..24Vdc 3 Encoders/Counters
MCM260X-4AD	Power supply 12..24 Vdc/Vac 8 Digital inputs PNP 12..24Vdc 8 Relay outputs 2 Analog inputs 0...10V 3 Encoders/Counters
MCM260X-5AD	Power supply 12..24 Vdc/Vac 4 Universal analog inputs 2 Analog outputs 0..10V / 4..20mA
MCM260X-9AD	Power supply 12..24 Vdc 4 Universal analog inputs 2 Analog outputs 0..10V / 4..20mA 16 Static outputs 12..24Vdc / Digital inputs PNP 12..24Vdc 4 Encoders/Counters

3 Technical data

3.1 General characteristics

Displays	4 0.52 inch displays RUN, COM LEDs and I/O status LEDs
Operating conditions	Temperature: 0-50 °C -Humidity 35..95 Rh% Max. altitude: 2000m
Protection	IP30 container
Materials	Container: Self-extinguishing polycarbonate Front: Self-extinguishing polyamide
Weight	Approximately 250 g

3.2 Hardware characteristics

3.2.a MCM260X-1AD

Power supply	12..24 Vdc ± 15%	Consumption 100VA max
Digital outputs	16 static outputs 12-24Vdc	Max 700mA per output Max 3A in total for all the outputs
Communication port	2 modes to select: - RS485 with Modbus RTU protocol - CAN with CANopen protocol	Galvanically isolated Up to 115200 baud Up to 1Mbit

3.2.b MCM260X-2AD

Power supply	12..24 Vdc ± 15%	Consumption 10VA max $V_{IL} = 4.3V$ $V_{IL} = 8.0V$
Digital inputs	16 inputs PNP 12-24Vdc	
Encoder/Counter inputs	3 encoders/counters superimposed on the PNP digital inputs	32 bit resolution Maximum frequency 80KHz
Analog inputs	2 inputs 0..10V superimposed on the digital inputs	45000 points resolution
Communication port	2 modes to select: - RS485 with Modbus RTU protocol - CAN with CANopen protocol	Galvanically isolated Up to 115200 baud Up to 1Mbit

3.2.c MCM260X-3AD

Power supply	12..24 Vdc ± 15%	Consumption 50VA max
Digital inputs	8 inputs PNP 12-24Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4.3V$ $V_{IL} = 8.0V$
Encoder/Counter inputs	3 encoders/counters superimposed on the PNP digital inputs	32 bit resolution Maximum frequency 80KHz
Digital outputs	8 static outputs 12-24Vdc	Max 700mA per output Max 3A in total for all the outputs
Communication port	2 modes to select: - RS485 with Modbus RTU protocol - CAN with CANopen protocol	Galvanically isolated Up to 115200 baud Up to 1Mbit

3.2.d MCM260X-4AD

Power supply	12..24 Vdc/Vac ± 15%	Consumption 20VA max
Digital inputs	8 inputs PNP 12-24Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4.3V$ $V_{IL} = 8.0V$
Encoder/Counter inputs	3 encoders/counters superimposed on the PNP digital inputs	32 bit resolution Maximum frequency 80KHz
Analog inputs	2 inputs 0..10V superimposed on the digital inputs	45000 points resolution
Relay outputs	8 relay outputs with single in common	Contact data: 5A at 250Vac, 30Vdc resistive load 2A at 250Vac, 30Vdc inductive load Max exchange power 1250 VA, 150W resistive load 500 VA, 60W inductive load Max 10A in total
Communication port	2 modes to select: - RS485 with Modbus RTU protocol - CAN with CANopen protocol	Galvanically isolated Up to 115200 baud Up to 1Mbit

3.2.e MCM260X-5AD

Power supply	12..24 Vdc/Vac $\pm 15\%$	Consumption 20VA max
Analog inputs	<p>4 inputs that can be configured via software</p> <p>Thermocouples: type K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B; automatic compensation of cold junction at 0..50°C.</p> <p>Resistance thermometers: PT100, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, PTC1K, NTC10K (β 3435K)</p> <p>V/I input: 0-10V, 0-20 or 4-20mA, 0-60mV, 0-1V, 0-5V.</p> <p>Potentiometer: 1..150KΩ</p>	Galvanically insulated from power supply and communication port
Analog outputs	<p>2 outputs that can be configured via software:</p> <p>0-10V or 4-20mA</p>	16 bit resolution
Sensor power supply output	Output to power supply 0-10V or 4-20mA normalized sensors to be connected to analog inputs	Galvanically insulated from power supply and communication port 24 Vdc, 100mA max
Communication port	<p>2 modes to select:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RS485 with Modbus RTU protocol - CAN with CANopen protocol 	Galvanically isolated Up to 115200 baud Up to 1Mbit

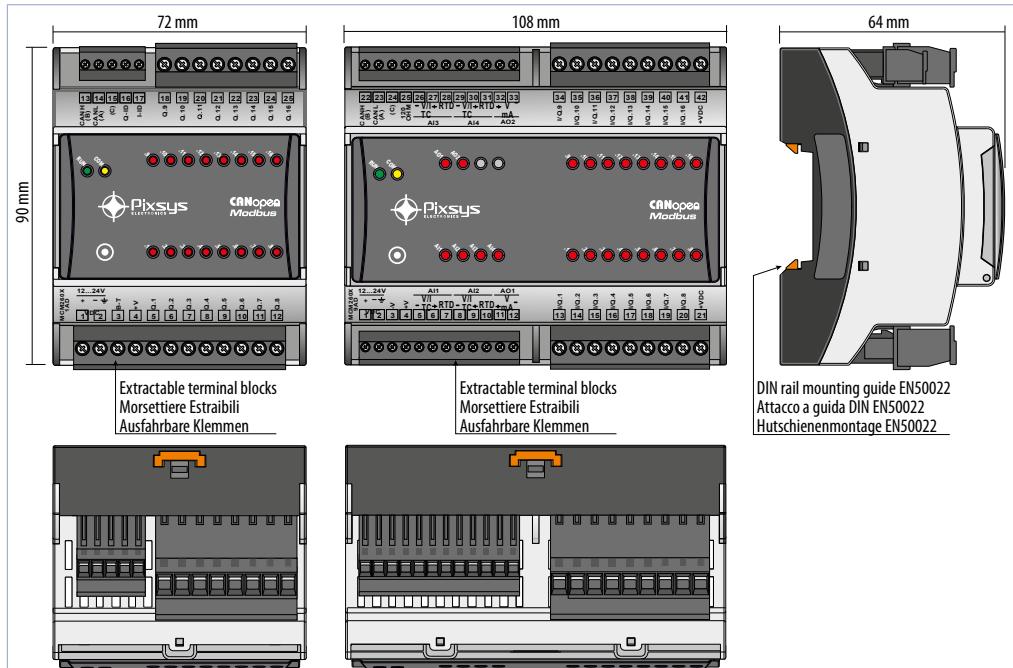
3.2.f MCM260X-9AD

Power supply	12..24 Vdc $\pm 15\%$	Consumption 100VA max
Digital inputs	16 inputs PNP 12-24Vdc (Superimposed on the digital outputs)	$V_{IL} = 4.3V$ $V_{UL} = 8.0V$
Encoder/Counter inputs	4 encoders/counters superimposed on the PNP digital inputs	32 bit resolution Maximum frequency 80KHz
Analog inputs	<p>4 inputs that can be configured via software</p> <p>Thermocouples: type K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B; automatic compensation of cold junction at 0..50°C.</p> <p>Resistance thermometers: PT100, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, PTC1K, NTC10K (β 3435K)</p> <p>V/I input: 0-10V, 0-20 or 4-20mA, 0-60mV, 0-1V, 0-5V.</p> <p>Potentiometer: 1..150KΩ</p>	Galvanically insulated from power supply and communication port 16 bit resolution Tolerance (25 °C) $\pm 0.2\% \pm 1$ digit (on F.s.)
Digital outputs	16 static outputs 12-24Vdc (superimposed on the digital inputs)	Max 700mA per output Max 2A in total for each group of 8 outputs (Q.1-Q.8 and Q.9-Q.16)
Analog outputs	2 outputs that can be configured via software: 0-10V or 4-20mA	16 bit resolution
Sensor power supply output	Output to power supply 0-10V or 4-20mA normalized sensors to be connected to analog inputs	Galvanically insulated from power supply and communication port 24 Vdc, 100mA max
Communication port	<p>2 modes to select:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RS485 with Modbus RTU protocol - CAN with CANopen protocol 	Galvanically isolated Up to 115200 baud Up to 1Mbit

3.3 Software features

Manual configuration via terminal	It is possible to manually configure the parameters related to the communication of each device using the terminal with display and buttons present on the inside of the top cover of the instrument, accessible through the opening towards the bottom of the cover itself
Configuration via app MyPixsys via NFC	<p>It is possible to configure the parameters relating to the communication of each device using the MyPixsys app and transferring the data via NFC. Simply move your smartphone close to the antenna present on the cover of the instrument, in the point marked by the symbol .</p> <p>Configuration via the MyPixsys app is possible with the instrument both on and off.</p> <p>When activated by a reader/interrogator supporting NFC-V protocol, the controller is to be considered a VICC (Vicinity Inductively Coupled Card) according to ISO/IEC 15693 and it operates at a frequency of 13.56 MHz.</p> <p>The device does not intentionally emit radio waves.</p>
Termination resistance	You can automatically activate a termination resistance of the communication line by setting a specific parameter
Communication protocol	The device can operate in two communication modes. The mode is selected in the configuration phase, via terminal or using the MyPixsys app. Only the selected mode will be active

4 Dimension and installation



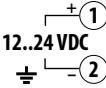
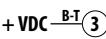
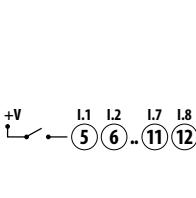
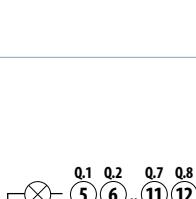
4.1 Electric connections

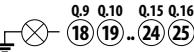
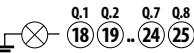
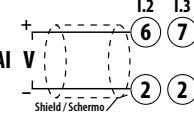
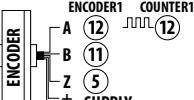
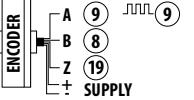
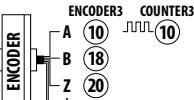
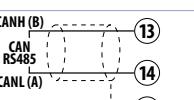
Caution! This regulator was designed and built in compliance with the Low Voltage 2014/35/UE (LVD) and Electromagnetic compatibility 2014/30/UE (EMC) Directives.

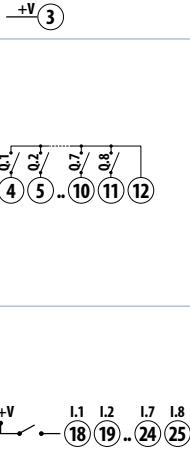
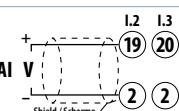
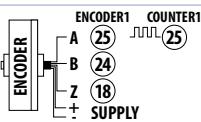
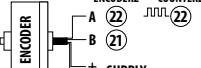
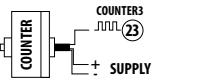
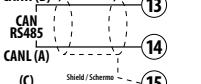
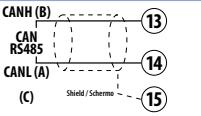
For installation in industrial environments it is advisable to take the precautions below:

- Distinguish the power supply line from the power lines.
 - Avoid proximity with contactor units, electromagnetic contactors, high power motors and use filters in any event.
 - Avoid proximity with power units, particularly if with phase control.
 - The use of network filters is recommended on the power supply of the machine in which the instrument will be installed, particular in case of 230Vac power supply.
- The regulator is devised to be assembled with other machines. Therefore, the EC marking of the regulator does not exempt the manufacturer of the system from the safety and conformity obligations imposed for the machine as a whole.
- **Wiring of 3.81 mm terminal block:** use crimped tube terminals or flexible/rigid copper wire with diameter up to 1.5 mm^2 / 16 AWG. Cable stripping lenght max 7 mm. Operating temperature: $-40^\circ\text{C} \div +130^\circ\text{C}$.
 - **Wiring of 5 mm terminal block:** use crimped tube terminals or flexible/rigid copper wire with diameter up to 2.5 mm^2 / 14 AWG. Cable stripping lenght max 9 mm. Operating temperature: $-40^\circ\text{C} \div +130^\circ\text{C}$.
 - It is possible to connect on a single terminal two wires with same diameter comprised between 0.14 and 0.75mm².

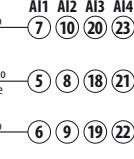
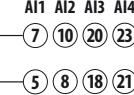
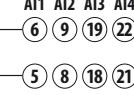
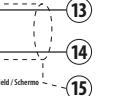
4.1.a MCM260X-1/2/3AD

 12..24 VDC	Power supply 12..24Vdc $\pm 15\%$ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1: +Vdc• 2: -Vdc
 +VDC B-T	Power supply of the logic part of the device only. If the +Vdc voltage is taken to clip 3 and not to clip 1, the outputs are not active.
 -V	Common clip for digital inputs 12..24Vdc
 +V I.1 I.2 I.7 I.8 5 6 11 12	MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Digital inputs PNP 24Vdc 5: Input 1 6: Input 2 7: Input 3 8: Input 4 9: Input 5 10:Input 6 11:Input 7 12:Input 8
 0.1 0.2 0.7 0.8 5 6 .. 11 12	MCM260X-1AD Static Outputs 24Vdc 5: Output 1 6: Output 2 7: Output 3 8: Output 4 9: Output 5 10:Output 6 11:Output 7 12:Output 8

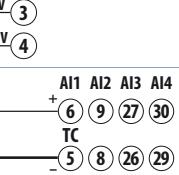
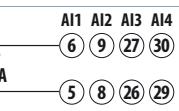
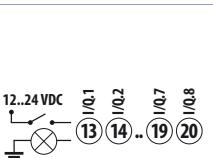
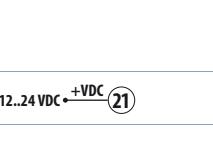
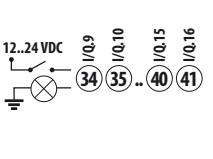
	<p>MCM260X-2AD Digital inputs PNP 24Vdc 18:Input 9 19:Input 10 20:Input 11 21:Input 12 22:Input 13 23:Input 14 24:Input 15 25:Input 16</p>
	<p>MCM260X-1AD Static Outputs 24Vdc 18:Output 9 19:Output 10 20:Output 11 21:Output 12 22:Output 13 23:Output 14 24:Output 15 25:Output 16</p>
	<p>MCM260X-3AD Static Outputs 24Vdc 18:Output 1 19:Output 2 20:Output 3 21:Output 4 22:Output 5 23:Output 6 24:Output 7 25:Output 8</p>
	<p>Analog inputs 0...10V 16bit (MCM260X-2AD only)* 6: Input 1 7: Input 2 2: Input reference</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Encoder/Counter 1 inputs 12:Encoder 1 phase A / Counter 1 input 11:Encoder 1 phase B 5:Encoder 1 phase Z</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Encoder/Counter 2 inputs 9: Encoder 2 phase A / Counter 2 input 8: Encoder 2 phase B 19: Encoder 2 phase Z (available on MCM260X-2AD only)</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Encoder/Counter 3 inputs 10:Encoder 3 phase A / Counter 3 input 18:Encoder 3 phase B (available on MCM260X-2AD only) 20:Encoder 3 phase Z (available on MCM260X-2AD only)</p>
	<p>Field bus: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND for CANbus and Modbus RTU</p>

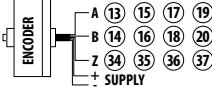
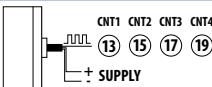
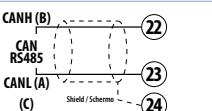
<u>Q-ID</u> (16) <u>I-ID</u> (17)	Automatic routing clips (Modbus RTU only) 16:Automatic routing output 17:Automatic routing input
4.1.b MCM260X-4AD	
	Power supply 12..24Vac/Vdc $\pm 15\%$ 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	Common clip for digital inputs 12..24Vdc
	Relay outputs 4: Output 1 5: Output 2 6: Output 3 7: Output 4 8: Output 5 9: Output 6 10:Output 7 11:Output 8 12:Common relay
	Digital inputs PNP 24Vdc 18:Input 1 19:Input 2 20:Input 3 21:Input 4 22:Input 5 23:Input 6 24:Input 7 25:Input 8
	Analog inputs 0..10V / 16bit 19:Input 1 20:Input 2 2: Input reference
	Encoder/Counter 1 inputs 25:Encoder 1 phase A / Counter 1 input 24:Encoder 1 phase B 18:Encoder 1 phase Z
	Encoder/Counter 2 inputs 22:Encoder 2 phase A / Counter 2 input 21:Encoder 2 phase B
	Counter 3 input 23:Counter 3 input
	Field bus: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND for CANbus and Modbus RTU
<u>Q-ID</u> (16) <u>I-ID</u> (17)	Automatic routing clips (Modbus RTU only) 16:Automatic routing output 17:Automatic routing input

4.1.c MCM260X-5AD

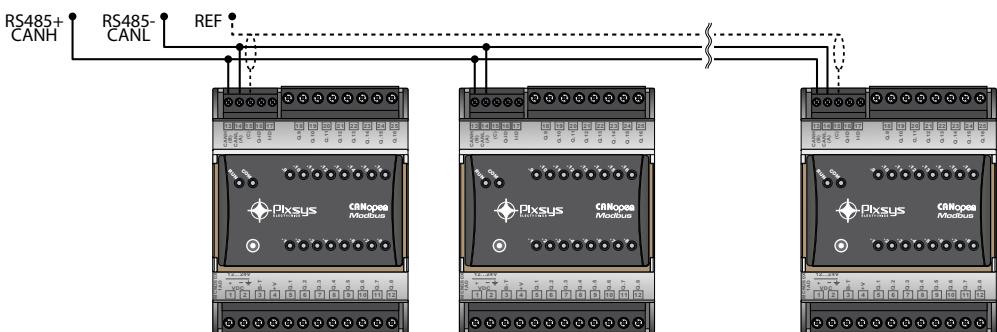
	Power supply 12..24Vac/dc ±15% 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	12..24 Vdc output for power supply for normalized sensors
	Analog inputs for thermocouples K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect the polarity To avoid extensions use a compensating cable and clips that suit the thermocouple used (compensating)
	Analog inputs for resistance thermometers PT100, Ni100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the three wire connection use cables with the same section For the two wire connection short circuit clips 6 and 7 (AI1), 9 and 10 (AI2), 19 and 20 (AI3), 22 and 23 (AI4). 
	Analog inputs for resistance thermometers NTC, PTC, PT500, PT1000 and linear potentiometers.
	Analogue inputs for normalized current and voltage signals. Respect the polarity. Power supply of sensor with clips 3 and 4. To power the two-wire sensor, use terminal 4 (+ V) and connect the sensor output to the positive terminal of the desired input.
	mA or V analogue outputs.
	Field bus: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND for CANbus and Modbus RTU
	Automatic routing terminals (Modbus RTU only) 16:Automatic routing output 17:Automatic routing input

4.1.d MCM260X-9AD

	Power supply 12..24Vdc ±15% 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	12..24 Vdc output for power supply for normalized sensors
	Analog inputs for thermocouples K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect the polarity To avoid extensions use a compensating cable and clips that suit the thermocouple used (compensating) Analog inputs for resistance thermometers PT100, Ni100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the three wire connection use cables with the same section For the two wire connection short circuit clips 6 and 7 (AI1), 9 and 10 (AI2), 27 and 28 (AI3), 30 and 31 (AI4). 
	Analog inputs for resistance thermometers NTC, PTC, PT500, PT1000 and linear potentiometers.
	Analog inputs for normalized current and voltage signals. Respect the polarity. Power supply of sensor with clips 3 and 4. To power the two-wire sensor, use terminal 4 (+ V) and connect the sensor output to the positive terminal of the desired input.
	mA or V analogue outputs.
	Digital inputs PNP 24Vdc / Static outputs 24Vdc 13:Input / Output 1 14:Input / Output 2 15:Input / Output 3 16:Input / Output 4 17:Input / Output 5 18:Input / Output 6 19:Input / Output 7 20:Input / Output 8
	Positive for power supply of static outputs 1..8. Connect a 12..24 Vdc power source to power these outputs.
	Digital inputs PNP 24Vdc / Static outputs 24Vdc 34:Input / Output 9 35:Input / Output 10 36:Input / Output 11 37:Input / Output 12 38:Input / Output 13 39:Input / Output 14 40:Input / Output 15 41:Input / Output 16
	Positive for power supply of static outputs 9..16 Connect a 12..24 Vdc power source to power these outputs.

	Use push-pull encoders only Max frequency 80KHz
	PNP input Max frequency 80KHz
	Field bus: 22:CANH / RS485+ 23:CANL / RS485- 24:C GND for CANbus and Modbus RTU
	Terminator of the communication line in manual mode. To permanently insert the 120 ohm termination resistance through wiring, connect clip 25 to clip 23 using a wire.

4.2 Connection to the communication line



Below is the diagram for the connection of more than one MCM260X to a RS485 line or CAN network.

5 Device SET-UP

To be used as I/O module, the MCM260X needs a configuration procedure to set the correct parameters that manage the communication. This configuration procedure may be run through the terminal (display and keys) or via the MyPixsys app. Below is the procedure to change the parameters via the terminal.

5.1 Numeric indicators (internal display)



The internal display, in combination with the pushbuttons **▲**, **▼** and **SET** is used to configure the module. In the power on phase the display shows the firmware version while in normal operation, in the absence of anomalies, the display remains off. In case of anomalies it shows the number of the active error. In the configuration phase it shows the parameter being entered.

5.2 Meaning of the status lights (LED)

RUN LED (green)	indicates that the device is on and distinguished the various operating phases
COM LED (amber)	indicates the effective communication of the MCM260X with other devices
MCM260X-1AD	.1 .. .16 indicate the status of the outputs Q.1 .. Q.16
MCM260X-2AD	.1 .. .16 indicate the status of the inputs I.1 .. I.16
MCM260X-3/4AD	.1 .. .8 indicate the status of the inputs I.1 .. I.8 .1 .. .8 indicate the status of the outputs Q.1 .. Q.8
MCM260X-5AD	AI1 .. AI4 indicate the status of the analog inputs AI1..AI4 (on: active input working correctly, flashing: input in error, off: input not activate). AO1 .. AO2 indicates the status of the analog outputs AO1 and AO2 (on: active output).
MCM260X-9AD	.1 .. .16 indicate the status of the inputs/output I/Q.16 AI1 .. AI4 indicate the status of the analog inputs AI...AI4 (on: active input working correctly, flashing: input in error, off: input not activate). AO1 .. AO2 indicates the status of the analog outputs AQ1 and AO2 (on: active output).

5.3 Changing the configuration parameters from the terminal

Press	Effect	Execute
1 One of the buttons when the display is on	0000 appears on the display with the first number flashing, to indicate that the instrument is waiting for the entry of the password to access the parameters.	
2 ▶ or ▲	The flashing number changes and the next number can now be changed with SET.	Enter the password (default value 1234)
3 SET to confirm the password	The display shows the name of the first configuration parameter	
4 ▶ or ▲	The available parameters are scrolled down	
5 SET	The display shows the value of the selected parameter.	
6 SET + ▶ o ▲	The value of the parameter is increased or decreased	Enter the new data that will be saved when releasing the keys. To change another parameter go back to point 4
7 ▶ + ▲	The configuration procedure is left, the display will turn off. The configuration is left automatically after 20 sec from last pressing a key.	

5.4 Changing to the configuration parameters from the MyPixsys app

	Android®	iOS®
Scan the Qr-Code to download the app:		

The MCM260X modules are supported by the MyPixsys App and through an Android™ smartphone with NFC antenna you can configure the instruments without the need for wiring and without the aid of dedicated hardware. The App allows you to read, view and change the parameters related to addressing and communication. It can also save them, send them by email, restore them from previous backups or restore them to factory values.

Procedure:

- Identify the position of the NFC antenna in the phone (usually centrally, behind the rear cover, or at one of the ends in case of metal chassis). The MCM260X antenna is located at the front, below the symbol ©.
- Make sure that the NFC sensor of the phone is enabled and that there are no metal materials between the telephone and the instrument (e.g. aluminum cover or cover with magnetic stand)
- It may also be useful to enable the system sounds on the phone, since the notification sound confirms the successful detection of the instrument by the phone.

The initial screen of the App shows a bar with four tabs: SCAN, DATA, WRITE, EXTRA.

Move to the first SCAN tab to read the data already present on the instrument; the phone must be put into contact with the front of the module, making sure that the position of the phone antenna coincides with that of the instrument as much as possible.

The App emits a notification sound as soon as the presence of the instrument is detected and then identifies the model and reads the set of parameters.

The graphic interface shows the progress of the procedure and moves to the second DATA tab. You can now move the smartphone away from the instrument and make the changes requested more comfortably. The parameters of the instruments are broken down into collapsible groups and are displayed with name, current value and index of reference to the manual. Click the row in line with the parameter to open the relevant setting screen, displaying the available options in detail (in case of multiple choice parameters) or the minimum/maximum/decimal limits (for numeric parameters), including the text description. Once the desired value is set, the relevant row is updated and highlighted in the DATA tab (keep pressed above the row to cancel the changes).

To download the changed modification in the device move to the third WRITE tab, position the phone again in contact with the instrument as you did for the reading mode and wait for the notification of operation complete.

After writing the parameters, the MCM260X will run a restart procedure, needed to update the configuration with the changes just written.

In addition to the operation for read -> change -> write parameters, MyPixsys App also provides additional functionalities that can be accessed from the EXTRA tab, like saving / uploading and sending via email of the entire configuration and the reset to factory values of the device.

5.5 Table of the configuration parameters that can be accessible from the terminal and via the MyPixsys app

com Communication interface

It selects the communication interface that will be used by the instrument for the connection to the communication bus. Depending on the interface selected, the CANopen (slave) protocol or the Modbus RTU protocol (slave) will be activated.

CA_n
485 (default)

SLAd Slave CANopen address

Indicates the address assigned to the communication module in a CANopen network.
1..127 (default 1)

bd.rt CANopen bus speed

Indicates the communication speed of the module in CANopen mode.

500
625
1000
1250
2500
5000
10000 (default)

SLAd Modbus slave address

Indicates the address assigned to the communication module in a Modbus network.
1..254 (default 1)

bd.rt Modbus bus speed

Indicates the communication speed of the module in Modbus mode.

2400
4800
9600
19.2
28.8
384
57.6
115.2 (default)

SPP. Modbus data format

Indicates the format of the serial data of the module in Modbus mode.

8.n.1 (default)
8.o.1
8.E.1
8.n.2
8.o.2
8.E.2

SE.dE Response delay in Modbus (ms)

Indicates the minimum time from receiving the query after which the module will forward its response to the master in Modbus mode.

0..250 (default 1)

E_rF Line termination resistance status

Indicates the status of the line terminator of the module. The terminator must be activated in the last module present on the communication line (both in CAN and in RS485).

0FF (default) 120 100

D_od_C Compatibility mode with the old version of MCM260

Only for MCM260X-1,2,3,4,5AD.

Indicates whether the module must work in compatibility mode with the old MCM260-xAD version. By setting the compatibility to YES, the module will behave exactly like the corresponding MCM260-xAD; therefore, to use it please refer to the manual of the old model (code: 2300.10.070). This mode is useful when replacing modules that no longer work in existing systems.

- noLL.** = No-compatibility with the old MCM260 version. Use this selection in system with LogicLab CAN/Modbus master
- YES** = Full-compatibility with the old MCM260 version
- noC.o.** = No-compatibility with the old MCM260 version. This selection activate the standard CANopen slave mode

E_oRP CAN Compatibility mode

Only for MCM260X-9AD.

Indicates if the module must work in systems with Master CAN LogicLab or Master CANopen.

- LLAb.** = Use this selection in systems with LogicLab CAN master
- CAnO.** = Use this selection in systems with standard CANopen master. This selection activate the standard CANopen slave mode

P_RS_S Password to access the configuration parameters

Indicates the password that must be entered when accessing next, to change the configuration parameters through both the terminal and the MyPixsys app.

Set a personalized password, different from the default one (1234). It may be useful to prevent access to the configuration of the module to unauthorized personnel.

Pay close attention when changing this parameter and keep the set password in a safe place.

If you do not know the password it will not be possible to access and change the parameters!
0000...8888 (default 1234)

nF_cL NFC functionality block

Indicates whether the NFC functionality block (change of the parameters through the MyPixsys app) is active (**E_nR_b**) or not (**d_s**). Blocking the NFC functionality may be useful to increase the level of security of the module configuration and prevent unauthorized people from accessing and changing the data.

d_s (default)
E_nR_b

5.6 Restore to factory settings

You can restore the configuration parameters to their factory settings by entering the password 9999. The reset can also be performed from the MyPixsys app by loading the default parameters from the specific menu.

Warning: using this procedure in a module present in a plant could compromise the operation of the entire system.

6 Table of the configuration parameters for the models MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD

In addition to the parameters that can be accessed from the terminal each MCM260X module features a series of parameters that regulate its operation and are accessible from the connected master PLC and from the MyPixsys app. Below is the table with a complete list of the parameters.

6.a GROUP A - GENERAL CONFIGURATION

1 Communication interface (*Word modbus 2001*)

See paragraph 5.5

2 CANopen slave address (*Word modbus 2002*)

See paragraph 5.5

3 CANopen slave speed (*Word modbus 2003*)

See paragraph 5.5

4 Modbus slave address (*Word modbus 2004*)

See paragraph 5.5

5 Modbus slave speed (*Word modbus 2005*)

See paragraph 5.5

6 Modbus data format (*Word modbus 2006*)

See paragraph 5.5

7 Modbus response delay (*Word modbus 2007*)

See paragraph 5.5

8 Modbus offline time (*Word modbus 2008*)

In case of Modbus protocol enabled, it determines the time of inactivity of the serial before stating the offline condition.

Offline management disabled (**Default**)
1.60000 [ms] Inactivity time before the offline.

9 Reserved (*Word modbus 2009*)

10 Line termination resistance status (*Word modbus 2010*)

See paragraph 5.5

11 Compatibility mode with the old version of MCM260 (*Word modbus 2011*)

See paragraph 5.5

12 Digital outputs status offline (*Word modbus 2012*)

It determines the status of the digital outputs Q1..Q16 when the module offline conditions occurs or when starting in case of Modbus protocol enabled. Disabled = 0, Enabled = 1.

0 Output Q1 status (**Default 0**).
...
 15 Output Q16 status.

13 Password to access the configuration parameters (*Word modbus 2013*)

See paragraph 5.5

14 NFC functionality block (*Word modbus 2014*)

See paragraph 5.5

- 15 Reserved (Word modbus 2015)
- 16 Reserved (Word modbus 2016)
- 17 Reserved (Word modbus 2017)
- 18 Reserved (Word modbus 2018)
- 19 Reserved (Word modbus 2019)
- 20 Reserved (Word modbus 2020)

6.b GROUP B - ANALOG INPUTS

- 21 AI1 input lower limit (Word modbus 2021)
- 22 AI2 input lower limit (Word modbus 2022)

Analog input lower limit. E.g.: with input 0..10 V this parameter indicates the value assumed by the input in line with 0V

-32767..+32767. Default: 0.

- 23 AI1 input upper limit (Word modbus 2023)
- 24 AI2 input upper limit (Word modbus 2024)

Analog input upper limit. E.g.: with input 0..10 V this parameter indicates the value assumed by the input in line with 10V

-32767..+32767. Default:10000

- 25 Liner limit beyond limits AI1 (Word modbus 2025)
- 26 Liner limit beyond limits AI2 (Word modbus 2026)

In case of linear input, it allows the process to exceed the limits (Par. 21..22 and 23..24).

Disabled (Default).
 Enabled

- 27 AI1 offset calibration (Word modbus 2027)
- 28 AI2 offset calibration (Word modbus 2028)

Offset calibration. Value added to or taken from the process displayed

-10000..+10000 [digit]. Default 0.

- 29 AI1 gain calibration (Word modbus 2029)
- 30 AI2 gain calibration (Word modbus 2030)

Gain calibration. Value to be multiplied by the process to calibrate on the operating point. E.g.: to correct the 0..1000 operating scale that displays 0..1010, set the parameter to -1.0
-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), Default: 0.0.

- 31 Reserved (Word modbus 2031)
- 32 Reserved (Word modbus 2032)

- 33 AI1 input filter (Word modbus 2033)
- 34 AI2 input filter (Word modbus 2034)

Analog input reading filter: it increases the stability of the reading of the corresponding analog input. Indicates the number of samples to average in the process calculation.

1...30. (Default: 10)

6.c GROUP C - DIGITAL INPUTS

35 Digital input filter (Word modbus 2035)

It defines the time during which the digital input must remain stable before being considered valid.

0..200 [0.5 ms basis], **Default:** 2 x 0.5 = 1 ms.

36 Encoder/counter setup 1 (Word modbus 2036)

37 Encoder/counter setup 2 (Word modbus 2037)

38 Encoder/counter setup 3 (Word modbus 2038)

It determines the mode of operation of the encoder input or mono-directional counter.

- Disabled (**Default**).
- Encoder x2 phase A-B.
- Encoder x4 phase A-B
- Encoder x2 phase A-B-Z
- Encoder x4 phase A-B-Z
- Counter Up.
- Counter Down.

39 Encoder/counter preset value 1 (Word modbus 2039)

40 Encoder/counter preset value 1 L (Word modbus 2040)

41 Encoder/counter preset value 2 (Word modbus 2041)

42 Encoder/counter preset value 2 L (Word modbus 2042)

43 Encoder/counter preset value 3 (Word modbus 2043)

44 Encoder/counter preset value 3 L (Word modbus 2044)

It determines the value that will be loaded in the register of the calculations for the encoder or counter when the loading command is given.

The register value is at 32 bit. Access via the Modbus protocol thus takes place through two consecutive words (16 bit).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

45 Reserved (Word modbus 2045)

46 Reserved (Word modbus 2046)

47 Reserved (Word modbus 2047)

48 Reserved (Word modbus 2048)

49 Reserved (Word modbus 2049)

50 Reserved (Word modbus 2050)

7 Table of the configuration parameters for the model MCM260X-5AD

7.a GROUP A - GENERAL CONFIGURATION

1 Communication interface (*Word modbus 2001*)

See paragraph 5.5

2 CANopen slave address (*Word modbus 2002*)

See paragraph 5.5

3 CANopen slave speed (*Word modbus 2003*)

See paragraph 5.5

4 Modbus slave address (*Word modbus 2004*)

See paragraph 5.5

5 Modbus slave speed (*Word modbus 2005*)

See paragraph 5.5

6 Modbus data format (*Word modbus 2006*)

See paragraph 5.5

7 Modbus response delay (*Word modbus 2007*)

See paragraph 5.5

8 Modbus offline time (*Word modbus 2008*)

In case of Modbus protocol enabled, it determines the time of inactivity of the serial before stating the offline condition.

Offline management disabled (**Default**)

1..60000 [ms] Inactivity time before the offline.

9 Reserved (*Word modbus 2009*)

10 Line termination resistance status (*Word modbus 2010*)

See paragraph 5.5

11 Reserved (*Word modbus 2011*)

12 Reserved (*Word modbus 2012*)

13 Password to access the configuration parameters (*Word modbus 2013*)

See paragraph 5.5

14 NFC functionality block (*Word modbus 2014*)

See paragraph 5.5

15 Reserved (*Word modbus 2015*)

16 Reserved (*Word modbus 2016*)

17 Reserved (*Word modbus 2017*)

18 Reserved (*Word modbus 2018*)

19 Reserved (*Word modbus 2019*)

20 Reserved (*Word modbus 2020*)

7.b GROUP B - ANALOG INPUTS

21 AI1 sensor type (Word modbus 2021)

22 AI2 sensor type (Word modbus 2022)

23 AI3 sensor type (Word modbus 2023)

24 AI4 sensor type (Word modbus 2024)

Sensor selection / analog input configuration

0 Disabled (**Default**).

1	Tc-K	-260 °C..1360 °C
2	Tc-S	-40 °C..1760 °C
3	Tc-R	-40 °C..1760 °C
4	Tc-J	-200 °C..1200 °C
5	Tc-T	-260 °C..400 °C
6	Tc-E	-260 °C..980 °C
7	Tc-N	-260 °C..1280 °C
8	Tc-B	100 °C..1820 °C
9	Pt100	-100 °C..600 °C
10	Ni100	-60 °C..180 °C
11	NTC10K	-40 °C..125 °C
12	PTC1K	-50 °C..150 °C
13	Pt500	-100 °C..600 °C
14	Pt1000	-100 °C..600 °C
15	0..1V	
16	0..5V	
17	0..10 V	
18	0..20 mA	
19	4..20 mA	
20	0..60 mV	
21	Potentiometer	(set the value in parameter 34..37)

25 Degree type (Word modbus 2025)

0 °C Degrees centigrade (**Default**)

1 °F Degrees Fahrenheit

2 K Kelvin

26 AI1 input lower limit (Word modbus 2026)

27 AI2 input lower limit (Word modbus 2027)

28 AI3 input lower limit (Word modbus 2028)

29 AI4 input lower limit (Word modbus 2029)

Analog input lower limit only if normalized. E.g.: with input 4..20 mA V this parameter indicates the value associated to 4 mA

-32767..+32767, Default: 0.

30 AI1 input upper limit (Word modbus 2030)

31 AI2 input upper limit (Word modbus 2031)

32 AI3 input upper limit (Word modbus 2032)

33 AI4 input upper limit (Word modbus 2033)

Analog input upper limit only if normalized. E.g.: with input 4..20 mA V this parameter indicates the value associated to 20 mA

-32767..+32767, Default:1000

- 34** **AI1 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2034)**
35 **AI2 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2035)**
36 **AI3 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2036)**
37 **AI4 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2037)**

It selects the value of the potentiometer connected to the analog input
1..150 kohm. **Default:** 10kohm

- 38** **Liner limit beyond limits AI1 (Word modbus 2038)**
39 **Liner limit beyond limits AI2 (Word modbus 2039)**
40 **Liner limit beyond limits AI3 (Word modbus 2040)**
41 **Liner limit beyond limits AI4 (Word modbus 2041)**

In case of linear input, it allows the process to exceed the limits (Par. 26..29 and 30..33).
 Disabled (**Default**).
 Enabled

- 42** **AI1 offset calibration (Word modbus 2042)**
43 **AI2 offset calibration (Word modbus 2043)**
44 **AI3 offset calibration (Word modbus 2044)**
45 **AI4 offset calibration (Word modbus 2045)**

Offset calibration. Value added to or taken from the process displayed (e.g. it normally corrects the ambient temperature value).

-10000..+10000 [digit] (decimal.degrees for temperature sensors). **Default** 0.

- 46** **AI1 gain calibration (Word modbus 2046)**
47 **AI2 gain calibration (Word modbus 2047)**
48 **AI3 gain calibration (Word modbus 2048)**
49 **AI4 gain calibration (Word modbus 2049)**

Gain calibration. Value to be multiplied by the process to calibrate on the operating point. E.g.: to correct the 0..1000°C operating scale that displays 0..1010°C, set the parameter to -1.0
-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), **Default**: 0.0.

- 50** **Reserved (Word modbus 2050)**
51 **Reserved (Word modbus 2051)**
52 **Reserved (Word modbus 2052)**
53 **Reserved (Word modbus 2053)**

- 54** **AI1 input filter (Word modbus 2054)**
55 **AI2 input filter (Word modbus 2055)**
56 **AI3 input filter (Word modbus 2056)**
57 **AI4 input filter (Word modbus 2057)**

Analog input reading filter: it increases the stability of the value of the analog reading. Indicates the number of samples to average in the process calculation.

1...50. (**Default**: 10)

- 70** **Maximum difference for new AI1 sampling (Word modbus 2070)**
71 **Maximum difference for new AI2 sampling (Word modbus 2071)**
72 **Maximum difference for new AI3 sampling (Word modbus 2072)**
73 **Maximum difference for new AI4 sampling (Word modbus 2073)**

Defines the maximum absolute difference between the current process value and the new sampling to consider this acceptable value (and therefore inserted in the average managed by the parameter "54..57 Input filter") or discard it.

1..32767 [tenths of °C or digit], **Default**: 30

- 74 Max duration rejection of AI1 sampling (Word modbus 2074)**
75 Max duration rejection of AI2 sampling (Word modbus 2075)
76 Max duration rejection of AI3 sampling (Word modbus 2076)
77 Max duration rejection of AI4 sampling (Word modbus 2077)

Defines the maximum absolute difference between the current process value and the new sample, in order to determine if the value should be discarded or accepted as valid (and therefore considered while calculating the average managed by the parameter "54..57 Input filter")

0..200 [tenths of second], **Default:** 45

- 58 AI1and AI2 conversion frequency (Word modbus 2058)**
59 AI3and AI4 conversion frequency (Word modbus 2059)

Conversion frequency of the digital analog converter. Lower frequencies slow down the sampling but increase the reading precision; on the contrary, higher frequencies increase the sampling time to the detriment of the reading precision of the analog input.

0	4 Hz	5	17 Hz (Default)	10	62 Hz
1	6 Hz	6	20 Hz	11	123 Hz
2	8 Hz	7	33 Hz	12	242 Hz
3	10 Hz	8	39 Hz	13	470 Hz
4	12 Hz	9	50 Hz		

7.c GROUP C - ANALOG OUTPUTS

- 60 AO1 output type (Word modbus 2060)**
61 AO2 output type (Word modbus 2061)

It selects the operating mode of the analog output.

0	0..10 V (Default)
1	4..20 mA

- 62 AO1 output lower limit (Word modbus 2062)**

- 63 AO2 output lower limit (Word modbus 2063)**

Continuous output range lower limit (value associated to 0 V / 4 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

- 64 AO1 output upper limit (Word modbus 2064)**

- 65 AO2 output upper limit (Word modbus 2065)**

Continuous output range upper limit (value associated to 10 V / 20 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 1000.

- 66 AO1 output value in error (Word modbus 2066)**

- 67 AO2 output value in error (Word modbus 2067)**

It determines the value of the analog output in case of error or anomaly.

The value must range between the minimum and maximum limits of the output.

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

- 68 Output mode in AO1 error (Word modbus 2068)**

- 69 Output mode in AO2 error (Word modbus 2069)**

It determines the analogue outputs management in case a "device out of line" error occurs.

0	No action on the exit
1	Set the output with the parameter value 66..67 "output value in error". (Default)

- 78..100 Reserved (Word modbus 2078..2100)**

8 Table of the configuration parameters for the model MCM260X-9AD

8.a GROUP A - GENERAL CONFIGURATION

1 Communication interface (*Word modbus 2001*)

See paragraph 5.5

2 CANopen slave address (*Word modbus 2002*)

See paragraph 5.5

3 CANopen slave speed (*Word modbus 2003*)

See paragraph 5.5

4 Modbus slave address (*Word modbus 2004*)

See paragraph 5.5

5 Modbus slave speed (*Word modbus 2005*)

See paragraph 5.5

6 Modbus data format (*Word modbus 2006*)

See paragraph 5.5

7 Modbus response delay (*Word modbus 2007*)

See paragraph 5.5

8 Modbus offline time (*Word modbus 2008*)

In case of Modbus protocol enabled, it determines the time of inactivity of the serial before stating the offline condition.

0 Offline management disabled (**Default**)

1.60000 [ms] Inactivity time before the offline.

9 Reserved (*Word modbus 2009*)

10 Line termination resistance status (*Word modbus 2010*)

See paragraph 5.5

11 Reserved (*Word modbus 2011*)

12 Digital outputs status offline (*Word modbus 2012*)

It determines the status of the digital outputs Q1..Q16 when the module offline conditions occurs or when starting in case of Modbus protocol enabled. Disabled = 0, Enabled = 1.

b1t 0 Output Q1 status (**Default 0**).

...
b1t 15 Output Q16 status.

13 Password to access the configuration parameters (*Word modbus 2013*)

See paragraph 5.5

14 NFC functionality block (*Word modbus 2014*)

See paragraph 5.5

15 Reserved (*Word modbus 2015*)

16 Reserved (*Word modbus 2016*)

17 Reserved (*Word modbus 2017*)

18 Reserved (*Word modbus 2018*)

- 19 Reserved (Word modbus 2019)
20 Reserved (Word modbus 2020)

8.b GROUP B - ANALOG INPUTS

- 21 AI1 sensor type (Word modbus 2021)
22 AI2 sensor type (Word modbus 2022)
23 AI3 sensor type (Word modbus 2023)
24 AI4 sensor type (Word modbus 2024)

Sensor selection / analog input configuration

- Disabled (Default).
- Tc-K -260 °C..1360 °C
- Tc-S -40 °C..1760 °C
- Tc-R -40 °C..1760 °C
- Tc-J -200 °C..1200 °C
- Tc-T -260 °C..400 °C
- Tc-E -260 °C..980 °C
- Tc-N -260 °C..1280 °C
- Tc-B 100 °C..1820 °C
- Pt100 -100 °C..600 °C
- Ni100 -60 °C..180 °C
- NTC10K -40 °C..125 °C
- PTC1K -50 °C..150 °C
- Pt500 -100 °C..600 °C
- Pt1000 -100 °C..600 °C
- 0..1V
- 0..5V
- 0..10 V
- 0..20 mA
- 4..20 mA
- 0..60 mV
- Potentiometer (set the value in parameter 34..37)

25 Degree type (Word modbus 2025)

- °C Degrees centigrade (Default)
- °F Degrees Fahrenheit
- K Kelvin

- 26 AI1 input lower limit (Word modbus 2026)
27 AI2 input lower limit (Word modbus 2027)
28 AI3 input lower limit (Word modbus 2028)
29 AI4 input lower limit (Word modbus 2029)

Analog input lower limit only if normalized. E.g.: with input 4..20 mA V this parameter indicates the value associated to 4 mA

-32767..+32767, Default: 0.

- 30 AI1 input upper limit (Word modbus 2030)
31 AI2 input upper limit (Word modbus 2031)
32 AI3 input upper limit (Word modbus 2032)
33 AI4 input upper limit (Word modbus 2033)

Analog input upper limit only if normalized. E.g.: with input 4..20 mA V this parameter indicates the value associated to 20 mA

-32767..+32767, Default:1000

- 34 AI1 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2034)
35 AI2 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2035)

36 AI3 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2036)

37 AI4 potentiometer value (Word modbus 2037)

It selects the value of the potentiometer connected to the analog input

1..150 kohm. **Default:** 10kohm

38 Liner limit beyond limits AI1 (Word modbus 2038)

39 Liner limit beyond limits AI2 (Word modbus 2039)

40 Liner limit beyond limits AI3 (Word modbus 2040)

41 Liner limit beyond limits AI4 (Word modbus 2041)

In case of linear input, it allows the process to exceed the limits (Par. 26..29 and 30..33).

Disabled (**Default**).

Enabled

42 AI1 offset calibration (Word modbus 2042)

43 AI2 offset calibration (Word modbus 2043)

44 AI3 offset calibration (Word modbus 2044)

45 AI4 offset calibration (Word modbus 2045)

Offset calibration. Value added to or taken from the process displayed (e.g. it normally corrects the ambient temperature value).

-10000..+10000 [digit] (decimal.degrees for temperature sensors). **Default 0.**

46 AI1 gain calibration (Word modbus 2046)

47 AI2 gain calibration (Word modbus 2047)

48 AI3 gain calibration (Word modbus 2048)

49 AI4 gain calibration (Word modbus 2049)

Gain calibration. Value to be multiplied by the process to calibrate on the operating point. E.g.: to correct the 0..1000°C operating scale that displays 0..1010°C, set the parameter to -1.0

-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), **Default: 0.0**.

50 Reserved (Word modbus 2050)

51 Reserved (Word modbus 2051)

52 Reserved (Word modbus 2052)

53 Reserved (Word modbus 2053)

54 AI1 input filter (Word modbus 2054)

55 AI2 input filter (Word modbus 2055)

56 AI3 input filter (Word modbus 2056)

57 AI4 input filter (Word modbus 2057)

Analog input reading filter: it increases the stability of the value of the analog reading. Indicates the number of samples to average in the process calculation.

1...50. (**Default:** 10)

85 Maximum difference for new AI1 sampling (Word modbus 2085)

86 Maximum difference for new AI2 sampling (Word modbus 2086)

87 Maximum difference for new AI3 sampling (Word modbus 2087)

88 Maximum difference for new AI4 sampling (Word modbus 2088)

Defines the maximum absolute difference between the current process value and the new sampling to consider this acceptable value (and therefore inserted in the average managed by the parameter "54..57 Input filter") or discard it.

1..32767 [tenths of °C or digit], **Default:** 30

- 89 Max duration rejection of AI1 sampling (Word modbus 2089)**
90 Max duration rejection of AI2 sampling (Word modbus 2090)
91 Max duration rejection of AI3 sampling (Word modbus 2091)
92 Max duration rejection of AI4 sampling (Word modbus 2092)

Defines the maximum absolute difference between the current process value and the new sample, in order to determine if the value should be discarded or accepted as valid (and therefore considered while calculating the average managed by the parameter "54..57 Input filter")

0..200 [tenths of second], **Default:** 45

- 58 AI1and AI2 conversion frequency (Word modbus 2058)**
59 AI3and AI4 conversion frequency (Word modbus 2059)

Conversion frequency of the digital analog converter. Lower frequencies slow down the sampling but increase the reading precision; on the contrary, higher frequencies increase the sampling time to the detriment of the reading precision of the analog input.

0	4 Hz	5	17 Hz (Default)	10	62 Hz
1	6 Hz	6	20 Hz	11	123 Hz
2	8 Hz	7	33 Hz	12	242 Hz
3	10 Hz	8	39 Hz	13	470 Hz
4	12 Hz	9	50 Hz		

8.c GROUP C - ANALOG OUTPUTS

- 60 AO1 output type (Word modbus 2060)**
61 AO2 output type (Word modbus 2061)

It selects the operating mode of the analog output.

0	0..10 V (Default)
1	4..20 mA

- 62 AO1 output lower limit (Word modbus 2062)**

- 63 AO2 output lower limit (Word modbus 2063)**

Continuous output range lower limit (value associated to 0 V / 4 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

- 64 AO1 output upper limit (Word modbus 2064)**

- 65 AO2 output upper limit (Word modbus 2065)**

Continuous output range upper limit (value associated to 10 V / 20 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 1000.

- 66 AO1 output value in error (Word modbus 2066)**

- 67 AO2 output value in error (Word modbus 2067)**

It determines the value of the analog output in case of error or anomaly.

The value must range between the minimum and maximum limits of the output.

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

- 68 Reserved (Word modbus 2068)**

- 69 Reserved (Word modbus 2069)**

- 70 Reserved (Word modbus 2070)**

- 71 Reserved (Word modbus 2071)**

8.d GROUP D - DIGITAL INPUTS

72 Digital input filter (Word modbus 2072)

It defines the time during which the digital input must remain stable before being considered valid.

0..200 [0.5 ms basis], **Default:** $2 \times 0.5 = 1$ ms.

73 Encoder/counter setup 1 (Word modbus 2073)

74 Encoder/counter setup 2 (Word modbus 2074)

75 Encoder/counter setup 3 (Word modbus 2075)

76 Encoder/counter setup 4 (Word modbus 2076)

It determines the mode of operation of the encoder input or mono-directional counter.

- 0 Disabled (**Default**).
- 1 Encoder x2 phase A-B.
- 2 Encoder x4 phase A-B
- 3 Encoder x2 phase A-B-Z
- 4 Encoder x4 phase A-B-Z
- 5 Counter Up.
- 6 Counter Down.

77 Encoder/counter preset value 1 (Word modbus 2077)

78 Encoder/counter preset value 1 L (Word modbus 2078)

79 Encoder/counter preset value 2 (Word modbus 2079)

80 Encoder/counter preset value 2 L (Word modbus 2080)

81 Encoder/counter preset value 3 (Word modbus 2081)

82 Encoder/counter preset value 3 L (Word modbus 2082)

83 Encoder/counter preset value 4 (Word modbus 2083)

84 Encoder/counter preset value 4 L (Word modbus 2084)

It determines the value that will be loaded in the register of the calculations for the encoder or counter when the loading command is given.

The register value is at 32 bit. Access via the Modbus protocol thus takes place through two consecutive words (16 bit).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

85 Reserved (Word modbus 2085)

86 Reserved (Word modbus 2086)

87 Reserved (Word modbus 2087)

88 Reserved (Word modbus 2088)

89 Reserved (Word modbus 2089)

90 Reserved (Word modbus 2090)

91 Reserved (Word modbus 2091)

92 Reserved (Word modbus 2092)

93 Reserved (Word modbus 2093)

94 Reserved (Word modbus 2094)

95 Reserved (Word modbus 2095)

96 Reserved (Word modbus 2096)

97 Reserved (Word modbus 2097)

98 Reserved (Word modbus 2098)

99 Reserved (Word modbus 2099)

100 Reserved (Word modbus 2100)

9 Modbus RTU

Depending on the type of flashing, the RUN LED indicates all the operating statuses of the Modbus RTU protocol.

RUN LED flashing	Type of flashing
Blink_fast	Rapid flashing at 50msec
Blink_medium	Flashing at 200msec
Blink_slow	Flashing at 600msec
LED_on	LED always on
Blink_3_on	LED on for 1sec, 3 flashes for 150msec
Blink_1_off	Slow flashing of 40msec every 1.2sec
Blink_3_off	LED off for 1sec, 3 flashes for 150msec

Status	RUN LED flashing
Boot-up	Blink_fast
Normal operating module	LED_on
Off-line signal	Blink_medium

9.1 Characteristics of the Modbus RTU slave protocol

The support provided for the slave Modbus RTU mode is an isolated RS485 serial with the possibility of activating the line terminator from 120 to 100 ohm automatically from the parameter.

The automatic line terminator is active only if the module is switched on.

Baud-rate	It can be selected from the parameter 2400 bits/s 28800 bits/s 4800 bits/s 38400 bits/s 9600 bits/s 57600 bits/s 19200 bits/s 115200 bits/s
Format	It can be selected from the parameter 8, n, 1 (8bit, no parity, 1 stop) 8, o, 1 (8bit, odd parity, 1 stop) 8, e, 1 (8bit, even parity, 1 stop) 8, n, 2 (8bit, no parity, 2 stop) 8, o, 2 (8bit, odd parity, 2 stop) 8, e, 2 (8bit, even parity, 2 stop)
Functions supported	WORD READING (max. 50 word) (code 0x03, 0x04) SINGLE WORD WRITING (code 0x06) MULTIPLE WORD WRITING (max 50 word) (code 0x10)

9.2 Modbus RTU communication areas

9.2.a MCM260X-1AD, MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD, MCM260X-4AD

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
0	Device type It contains the device identification code 521: MCM260X-1AD, 522: MCM260X-2AD 523: MCM260X-3AD, 524: MCM260X-4AD	RO	
1	Firmware version It contains the device firmware version	RO	
2	Boot version It contains the device boot program version	RO	
3	Compatibility with old MCM260 Indicates whether the device is running in compatibility mode with the old MCM260 series active (1) or not (0)	R/W	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
5	Slave address It contains the slave address set for the communication on the network with Modbus protocol	RO	
6	Status/error flag Bit 0: incorrect configuration parameters Bit 1: incorrect encoder calculation values Bit 2: - Bit 3: incorrect calibration data Bit 4: incorrect calibration constants Bit 5: incorrect CANopen memory data Bit 6: calibration missing Bit 7: out of range parameter Bit 8: FRam memory error Bit 9: offline terminal Bit 10: NFC password not set Bit 11: low power supply voltage Bit 12: AI1 out of range Bit 13: AI2 out of range Bit 14: - Bit 15: -	RO	
7	Terminal status/error flag Bit 0: eeprom memory reading error Bit 1: eeprom memory writing error Bit 2: incorrect parameters	RO	
999	I-ID input status	RO	
1000 1050	Digital input status It contains the logic status of the digital inputs: Bit 0: Input 1 Bit 1: Input 2 Bit 2: Input 3 Bit 3: Input 4 Bit 4: Input 5 Bit 5: Input 6 Bit 6: Input 7 Bit 7: Input 8 Bit 8: Input 9 Bit 9: Input 10 Bit 10: Input 11 Bit 11: Input 12 Bit 12: Input 13 Bit 13: Input 14 Bit 14: Input 15 Bit 15: Input 16	RO	
1001 1051	Analog input 1 It contains the rescaled value of the analog input 0..10V no. 1	RO	
1002 1052	Analog input 2 It contains the rescaled value of the analog input 0..10V no. 2	RO	
1003 1054	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 1 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 1	RO	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
1004 1053	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 1 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 1	RO	
1005 1056	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 2 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 2	RO	
1006 1055	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 2 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 2	RO	
1007 1058	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 3 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 3	RO	
1008 1057	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 3 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 3	RO	
1009 1060	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 1 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1010 1059	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 1 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1011 1062	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 2 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1012 1061	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 2 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1013 1064	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 3 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1014 1063	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 3 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1015 1066	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 1 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1016 1065	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 1 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1017 1068	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 2 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1018 1067	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 2 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1019 1070	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 3 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1020 1069	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 3 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1099	Q-ID output status	R/W	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
1100	Digital output status It contains the logic status of the digital outputs (default 0): Bit 0: output 1 Bit 1: output 2 Bit 2: output 3 Bit 3: output 4 Bit 4: output 5 Bit 5: output 6 Bit 6: output 7 Bit 7: output 8 Bit 8: output 9 Bit 9: output 10 Bit 10: output 11 Bit 11: output 12 Bit 12: output 13 Bit 13: output 14 Bit 14: output 15 Bit 15: output 16	R/W	
1101	Encoder/Counter commands no. 1 H	R/W	
1102	Encoder/Counter commands no. 2 H	R/W	
1103	Encoder/Counter commands no. 3 H Bit0 = Preset value loading Bit1 = Loading preset at next impulse Z The bits of the commands are taken automatically to 0 once the command is executed.	R/W	
1201..1454	Logic status of the outputs of the slaves on the bus These words contain the logic status of the digital outputs of all the slaves on the bus: based on the set slave address the instrument determines its reference word (e.g. Slave 1-word 1201 .. Slave 10-word 1210...) and sets the outputs based on the value of the word. It is used to set all the outputs by writing in broadcast on the slaves on the bus	WO	
1502	Access to the Slave Address Automatic Assignment function. To use the Slave Address Automatic Assignment function you need to connect the Q-ID clip to the I-ID clip of the next module: the first will have I-ID free, while in the last one the clip Q-ID will be free.	R/W	
1503	For the entry (exit) of all the modules connected to the bus, in the Slave Address Automatic Assignment function you need to write 1 (0) on this word in broadcast. Once the address is assigned (see following word), exit from the procedure by writing 0 on this word, obviously with the slave address just assigned.	R/W	
2001	Slave address assignment In order to assign the address write the password 1234 on this word: the address used to write will be one that the slave will assign to itself. The new address will be assigned only with the module with the I-ID input disabled and currently still with the assignment procedure active, and will respond to the writing command.	R/W	
...	Parameter 1	R/W	
2050	Parameter 50 The parameters written in these addresses (2001..2050) are saved in the memory at every writing on this area.	R/W	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
4001	Parameter 1 (10 s delay)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4050	Parameter 50 (10 s delay) The parameters written in these addresses (4001..4050) are saved in the memory after 10 seconds from the last writing on this area.	R/W	

9.2.b MCM260X-5AD

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
0	Device type It contains the device identification code 525: MCM260X-5AD	RO	
1	Firmware version It contains the device firmware version	RO	
2	Boot version It contains the device boot program version	RO	
3	Compatibility with old MCM260 Indicates whether the device is running in compatibility mode with the old MCM260 series active (1) or not (0)	R/W	
5	Slave address It contains the slave address set for the communication on the network with Modbus protocol.	RO	
6	Status/error flag Bit 0: incorrect configuration parameters Bit 1: incorrect encoder calculation values Bit 2: - Bit 3: incorrect calibration data Bit 4: incorrect calibration constants Bit 5: incorrect CANopen memory data Bit 6: calibration missing Bit 7: out of range parameter Bit 8: FRam memory error Bit 9: offline terminal Bit 10: NFC password not set Bit 11: low power supply voltage Bit 12: AI1 out of range Bit 13: AI2 out of range Bit 14: AI3 out of range Bit 15: AI4 out of range	RO	
7	Terminal status/error flag Bit 0: eeprom memory reading error Bit 1: eeprom memory writing error Bit 2: incorrect parameters	RO	
8	AI1..2 input cold junction temperature	RO	
9	AI3..4 input cold junction temperature	RO	
1000	AI1 analog input value	RO	
1001	AI2 analog input value	RO	
1002	AI3 analog input value	RO	
1003	AI4 analog input value	RO	
1100	AO1 analog output value	R/W	
1101	AO2 analog output value	R/W	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
2001	Parameter 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
2100	Parameter 100 The parameters written in these addresses (2001..2100) are saved in the memory at every writing on this area.	R/W	
4001	Parameter 1 (10 s delay)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4100	Parameter 100 (10 s delay) The parameters written in these addresses (4001..4100) are saved in the memory after 10 seconds from the last writing on this area.	R/W	

9.2.c MCM260X-9AD

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
0	Device type It contains the device identification code 529: MCM260X-9AD	RO	
1	Firmware version It contains the device firmware version	RO	
2	Boot version It contains the device boot program version	RO	
5	Slave address It contains the slave address set for the communication on the network with Modbus protocol.	RO	
6	Status/error flag Bit 0: incorrect configuration parameters Bit 1: incorrect encoder calculation values Bit 2: - Bit 3: incorrect calibration data Bit 4: incorrect calibration constants Bit 5: incorrect CANopen memory data Bit 6: calibration missing Bit 7: out of range parameter Bit 8: FRam memory error Bit 9: offline terminal Bit 10: NFC password not set Bit 11: low power supply voltage Bit 12: AI1 out of range Bit 13: AI2 out of range Bit 14: AI3 out of range Bit 15: AI4 out of range	RO	
7	Terminal status/error flag Bit 0: eeprom memory reading error Bit 1: eeprom memory writing error Bit 2: incorrect parameters	RO	
8	AI1..2 input cold junction temperature	RO	
9	AI3..4 input cold junction temperature	RO	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
1000 1050	Digital input status It contains the logic status of the digital inputs: Bit 0: Input 1 Bit 1: Input 2 Bit 2: Input 3 Bit 3: Input 4 Bit 4: Input 5 Bit 5: Input 6 Bit 6: Input 7 Bit 7: Input 8 Bit 8: Input 9 Bit 9: Input 10 Bit 10: Input 11 Bit 11: Input 12 Bit 12: Input 13 Bit 13: Input 14 Bit 14: Input 15 Bit 15: Input 16	RO	
1001 1051	AI1 analog input value	RO	
1002 1052	AI2 analog input value	RO	
1003 1053	AI3 analog input value	RO	
1004 1054	AI4 analog input value	RO	
1005 1056	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 1 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 1	RO	
1006 1055	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 1 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 1	RO	
1007 1058	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 2 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 2	RO	
1008 1057	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 2 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 2	RO	
1009 1060	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 3 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 3	RO	
1010 1059	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 3 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 3	RO	
1011 1062	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 4 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 4	RO	
1012 1061	Encoder/Counter calculations no. 4 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the calculations of encoder/counter no. 4	RO	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
1013 1064	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 1 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1014 1063	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 1 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1015 1066	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 2 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1016 1065	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 2 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1017 1068	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 3 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1018 1067	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 3 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1019 1070	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 4 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1020 1069	Calculations detected 1 s encoder/counter no. 4 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 1 s	RO	
1021 1072	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 1 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1022 1071	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 1 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1023 1074	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 2 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1024 1073	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 2 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1025 1076	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 3 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1026 1075	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 3 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1027 1078	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 4 H Most significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	
1028 1077	Calculations detected 100 ms encoder/counter no. 4 L Least significant word of the double-word that contains the number of calculations of encoder/counter detected in 100 ms	RO	

Modbus address	Description	Read Write	Reset value
1100	Digital output status It contains the logic status of the digital outputs (default 0): Bit 0: output 1 Bit 1: output 2 Bit 2: output 3 Bit 3: output 4 Bit 4: output 5 Bit 5: output 6 Bit 6: output 7 Bit 7: output 8 Bit 8: output 9 Bit 9: output 10 Bit 10: output 11 Bit 11: output 12 Bit 12: output 13 Bit 13: output 14 Bit 14: output 15 Bit 15: output 16	R/W	
1101	AO1 analog output value	R/W	
1102	AO2 analog output value	R/W	
1103	Encoder/Counter commands no. 1 H	R/W	
1104	Encoder/Counter commands no. 2 H	R/W	
1105	Encoder/Counter commands no. 3 H	R/W	
1106	Encoder/Counter commands no. 4 H Bit0 = Preset value loading Bit1 = Loading preset at next impulse Z The bits of the commands are taken automatically to 0 once the command is executed.	R/W	
1201..1454	Logic status of the outputs of the slaves on the bus These words contain the logic status of the digital outputs of all the slaves on the bus: based on the set slave address the instrument determines its reference word (e.g. Slave 1-word 1201... Slave 10-word 1210...) and sets the outputs based on the value of the word. It is used to set all the outputs by writing in broadcast on the slaves on the bus	WO	
2001	Parameter 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
2100	Parameter 100 The parameters written in these addresses (2001..2100) are saved in the memory at every writing on this area.	R/W	
4001	Parameter 1 (10 s delay)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4100	Parameter 100 (10 s delay) The parameters written in these addresses (4001..4100) are saved in the memory after 10 seconds from the last writing on this area.	R/W	

10 CANopen

ATTENTION: Version 5AD and 9AD are also CANopen conformance tested and certified by CAN in Automation (CiA), proving that the device is compliant to the CANopen application layer and communication profile CiA 301.

Depending on the type of flashing, the RUN LED indicates all the operating statuses of the CANopen protocol.

RUN LED flashing name	Type of flashing
Blink_fast	Rapid flashing at 50msec
Blink_medium	Flashing at 200msec
Blink_slow	Flashing at 600msec
LED_on	LED always on
Blink_3_on	LED on for 1sec, 3 flashes for 150msec
Blink_1_off	Slow flashing of 40msec every 1.2sec
Blink_3_off	LED off for 1sec, 3 flashes for 150msec

Status	RUN LED flashing
Boot-up	Blink_fast
Pre-Operational	Blink_slow
Operational	LED_on
Stopped	Blink_1_off
Pre-Operational with Emergency	Blink_medium
Operational with Emergency	Blink_3_on
Stopped with Emergency	Blink_3_off

10.1 SET-UP of slave CANopen node

A CANopen network requires a $120\ \Omega$ end of line resistance. If more devices are to be connected in cascade, it is necessary to insert in the last MCM260 of the network, at the end of the line.

10.2 Slave CANopen node operation

At power on, after boot-up, the module will switch to the Pre-Operational status automatically (RUN LED Blink_slow blinking). In this status no transmission/reception of PDO is admitted, but only of SDO. To change from Pre-Operational to Operational, an NMT from a master.

10.3 EDS Files

EDS files of the various models are available in the download area at www.pixsys.net.

11 CANopen in detail

CAN (Controller Area Network) is a Multimaster bus system. The messages are sent to the bus with a certain priority, defined by the COB ID (Communication Object Identifier). CANopen is a protocol defined by the DS 301 CIA specifications (CAN in automation). The CANopen is formed above the CAL (CAN Application Layer, a high level communication protocol for CAN-based networks). The CAL defines 4 types of service elements:

- **CMS:** (CAN-based Message Specification): defines a set of objects (Variables, Events, Domains) that determine how the CAN interface can access the functions of the network nodes.
- **NMT:** (Network Management): defines all the master-slave type services of a network, such as node initialization, start and stop, error detection.
- **DBT:** (Distributor): defines a dynamic distribution of the CAN identifiers for the network nodes, called COB-ID (Communication Object Identifier)
- **LMT:** (Layer Management): offers the possibility to change parameters such as the NMT address of a node, bit-timing and baud-rate of a CAN interface.

CMS defines 8 priority levels, each with 220 COB-ID.

The other identifiers are reserved for NMT, DBT and LMT.

CAN Application Layer (CAL)	
COB-ID	Description
0	NMT start/stop services
1..220	CMS priority object 0
221..440	CMS priority object 1
441..660	CMS priority object 2
661..880	CMS priority object 3
881..1100	CMS priority object 4
1101..1320	CMS priority object 5
1321..1540	CMS priority object 6
1541..1760	CMS priority object 7
1761..2015	NMT Node Guarding
2016..2031	NMT, LMT, DBT services

CAL does not define the content of the CMS objects; it defines how but not what. CANopen provides the implementation of a system control distributed using the CAL protocols and services.

11.1 Object Dictionary

The Object dictionary is fundamental for a CANopen device. All the data and information regarding the configuration are saved in it. It is an orderly group of objects, where each is addressed by a 16 bit ID. The object dictionary is divided into 3 areas, where each area is represented by a table that lists all of its objects:

Communication Profile Area (0x1000-0x1FFF addresses): contains all the fundamental communication parameters and is common to all the CANopen devices.

Manufacturer Specific Profile Area (0x2000-0x5FFF address): in this area each manufacturer may implement its specific functionalities.

Standardized Device Profile Area (0x6000-0x9FFF addresses): defines the input/output transmission/reception modes. It is defined by the DS-401 standard (Device Profile for I/O devices)

In the object dictionary, an addressing scheme is used to access the device parameters, communication, functions and data. Each address is defined by a 16 bit number that indicates the address row of the table. A maximum of 65536 addresses are permitted. If an object is composed of several elements, these are identified by means of sub-indexes. Each sub-index indicates the individual column address of the object, allowing a maximum of 256 sub-indexes. If the address consists of simple variables (8bit unsigned, 16bit unsigned, etc.), the sub-index is always zero. For the other objects, such as arrays, records, etc., sub-index 0 will indicate the maximum number of sub-indexes of the object.

Data is coded in the following sub-indexes:

- object name describing the functions
- a data type attribute
- an access attribute: read only, write only or read/write

CANopen object dictionary structure	
Index (Exadecimal)	Object
0x0000	Not used
0x0001 - 0x001F	Static data types
0x0020 - 0x003F	Complex data types
0x0040 - 0x005F	Manufacturer specific data types
0x0060 - 0x007F	Profile specific static data types
0x0080 - 0x009F	Profile specific complex data types
0x00A0 - 0x0FFF	Reserved
0x1000 - 0x1FFF	Communication Profile (DS-301)
0x2000 - 0x5FFF	Manufacturer specific parameters
0x6000 - 0x9FFF	Parameters from standardized device profiles
0xA000 - 0xFFFF	Reserved

11.1.1 CANopen communication model

CALopen defines 4 types of messages:

- 1 **Administrative message:** Layer management, network management and identification services (network initialization, configuration and supervision). Services and protocols are according to LMT, NMT and DBT elements.
- 2 **Service Data Object (SDO):** provides client access to objects of the object dictionary of the device (server) using indexes and sub-indexes. A response is generated for every CAN message: one SDO requires 2 identifiers. SDO requests and responses always contain 8 bytes.
- 3 **Process Data Object (PDO):** transfers data in real-time data. The transfer is limited from 1 to 8 bytes and its content is defined by its CAN-identifier only.
 - Each PDO is described by 2 objects in the object dictionary:
 - **PDO Communication Parameter:** it contains the COB-ID used, the type of transmission, inhibit time and period.
 - **PDO Mapping Parameter:** contains a list of allocations of objects in the object dictionary mapped in the PDO. It can be configured via SDO messages if the mapping is supported by the device.

There are 2 types of PDO transmission:

- **Synchronous:** it is regulated by the reception of a SYNC object (acyclic, non periodical, or cyclic, which means that the transmission is periodically controlled every 1,2,...,240 by SYNC messages).
- **Asynchronous:** the transmission is regulated by a remote transmission request from another device or by a specific event defined in the device profile (change of the input value, timer, etc.)
- **Inhibit time** for a PDO defines the minimum time between the transmission of two consecutive PDOs. It is a part of the PDO Communication Parameter and is defined as an unsigned 16bit integer (unit is 100usec).
- **Event time period** defines how the PDO transmission is regulated when a specific time has elapsed. It is defined as an unsigned 16bit integer (unit is milliseconds). The PDO transmits data without overloading and the messages are not confirmed: one PDO requires a CAN-identifier (no more than 8 bytes can be transmitted with 1PDO).

- 4 **Predefined Messages or Special Function Objects:** it is a list of important pre-defined messages:
 - **Synchronization (SYNC):** it regulates the transmission of inputs/outputs synchronizing the PDOs. It is one of the COB-IDs with the highest priority.
 - **Time Stamp:** it gives the devices a common time reference.
 - **Emergency:** the event is regulated by errors within the device.
 - **Node/Life Guarding:** the NMT master monitors the status of the slave nodes (node guarding).

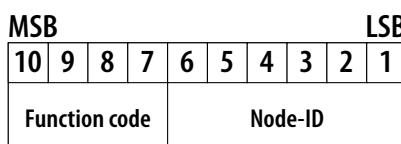
The nodes may monitor the status of the NMT master (life guarding): it starts in the NMT slave after receiving a first node guarding message from the NMT master. It detects errors in the network interface of the devices: a remote transmission request from the NMT master to a particular node triggers a response containing the node status.

- **Boot-up:** an NMT slave transmits a message after the transition from the Initialising status to the Pre-Operational status.

SDOs are typically used to configure the devices of a CANopen network, while PDOs are used for fast data transfer. All the CANopen devices should have at least one PDO, all the other communication objects are optional.

11.1.2 CANopen Pre-defined Connection Sets

When a device must respond to a request from the master, a default frame is used. It comprises 11 bits, with the first 7 bits (LSB) used for the **Node-ID** (node address, range 1..127, defined by the manufacturer's specific configurations), and the last 4 bits (MSB) used for the **Function Code**.



Pre-defined connection set defines 4 Rx PDO, 4 TX PDO, 1 SDO, 1 Emergency Object and 1 Node-Error-Control Identifier. It also supports the transmission in broadcast of NMT Module Control Services, SYNC and Time Stamp objects. The complete CAN identifier assignment scheme is shown below:

11.1.2.a Broadcast objects of the CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Object	Function Code (bit 7..10)	COB-ID	Communication parameters
NMT Module Control	0000	0x000	-
SYNC	0001	0x080	0x1005, 0x1006, 0x1007
Time Stamp	0010	0x100	0x1012, 0x1013

11.1.2.b Peer-to-Peer objects of the CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Object	Function Code (bit 7..10)	COB-ID	Communication parameters
Emergency	0000	0x81 – 0xFF	0x1024, 0x1015
PDO1 (transmitted)	0011	0x181 – 0x1FF	0x1800
PDO1 (received)	0100	0x201 – 0x27F	0x1400
PDO2 (transmitted)	0101	0x281 – 0x2FF	0x1801
PDO2 (received)	0110	0x301 – 0x37F	0x1401
PDO3 (transmitted)	0111	0x381 – 0x3FF	0x1802
PDO3 (received)	1000	0x401 – 0x47F	0x1402
PDO4 (transmitted)	1001	0x481 – 0x4FF	0x1803
PDO4 (received)	1010	0x501 – 0x57F	0x1403
SDO (transmitted/received)	1011	0x581 – 0x5FF	0x1200
SDO (received/client)	1100	0x601 – 0x67F	0x1200
NMT Error Control	1110	0x701 – 0x77F	0x1016, 0x1017

All the peer-to-peer identifiers are different; as a result, only one master device can communicate with each slave node (up to 127 nodes). Two slaves cannot communicate because they do not know the node-ID of the other, only the master knows them.

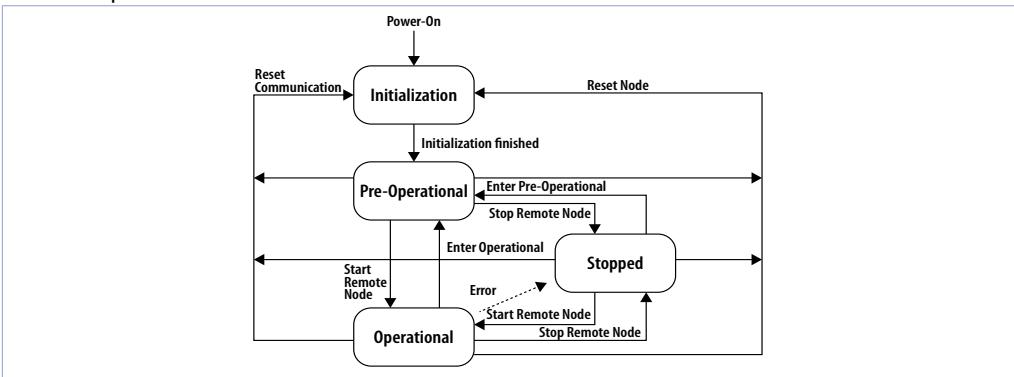
11.1.3 CANopen identifier distribution

The COB-ID can be determined in 3 ways:

- **Pre-defined Connection Set:** it is the way shown in the previous section. Allocation is by default and other configurations are not necessary.
- **PDO identifiers (COB-ID):** they can be modified after powering on the instrument, when it is in the Pre-Operational status (see next section). In this status, new values can be written in the Object Dictionary only with the SDO.
- **Using DBT (Distributor, a service CAL):** the nodes are initially identified by their node-ID. The Node-ID of the slave node can be configured by internal dip-switches or by LMT (Layer Management, a CAL service). When the network initializes and boots, the master communicates with each connected slave with a ‘telegram’ (an NMT service). Once this connection has been established, DBT provides allocation of CAN identifiers for communication of SDOs and PDOs to the nodes.

11.1.4 CANopen boot-up procedure

Network initialization supports two boot-up processes: Minimum boot-up and Extended boot-up. The first is a pre-requisite for a CANopen device, the second is optional but is necessary if the COB-ID must be allocated by the DBT services. The transition diagram below shows a minimum boot-up procedure for a CANopen node.



The NMT services allow the status to be changed in each condition. NMT messages are formatted by a CAN-header (COB-ID = 0) and 2 data byte. A byte contains the requested service (NMT command specifier) and the other contains the Node-ID (0 for broadcast mode). A CANopen network can only have an NMT master, which brings NMT messages and controls the initialization processes.

The CANopen devices supporting only the minimum boot-up enter the Pre-Operational status automatically, immediately after ending the initialization. In this status, COB-ID allocation and parameter setting are possible from SDOs only.

The MCM260X module moves automatically to the Pre-Operational status after ending the boot-up.

11.1.5 Communication profile: initialization

In most cases, a default configuration is assigned to the Object dictionary, if there are no other user configurations saved. The default configuration does not provide for any pre-set PDO. To use the PDO, both Tx and Rx, in the module initialization phase it is necessary for the CANopen master to execute the correct mapping.

11.2 Communication Profile Area

The table below shows all the objects of the Communication Profile Area:

Index	Name	Type	R/W
0x1000	Device type	32bit unsigned	CONST
0x1001	Error register	8bit unsigned	R
0x1003	Pre-defined Error Field	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1005	COB-ID SYNC message	32bit unsigned	R
0x1006	Communication Cycle Period	32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1008	Manufacturer Device Name	String	CONST
0x1009	Manufacturer Hardware Version	String	CONST
0x100A	Manufacturer Software Version	String	CONST
0x100B	Node ID	8bit unsigned	R
0x100C	Guard Time	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x100D	Life Time Factor	8bit unsigned	R/W
0x1010	Store Parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1011	Restore default Parameter	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1014	COB-ID Emergency Object	32bit unsigned	R
0x1015	Inhibit time Emergency Object	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x1017	Producer Heartbeat Time	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x1018	Identity Object	Record 32bit unsigned	R
0x1029	Error Behaviour	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x1400	Receive PDO communication parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1401	Receive PDO communication parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1402	Receive PDO communication parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1403	Receive PDO communication parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1600	Receive PDO mapping parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1601	Receive PDO mapping parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1602	Receive PDO mapping parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1603	Receive PDO mapping parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1800	Transmit PDO communication parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1801	Transmit PDO communication parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1802	Transmit PDO communication parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1803	Transmit PDO communication parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A00	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A01	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A02	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A03	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W

11.2.1 Device Type

This object indicates the device type:

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1000	0	Device type	32bit unsigned	-	CONST

Structure:

Bit 24...31 MSB	Bit 16...23	Bit 8...15	Bit 0...7 LSB
0x00	0000b ₁₉ b ₁₈ b ₁₇ b ₁₆	0x01	0x91
b ₁₆	0	If there are no digital inputs	
b ₁₆	1	If there is at least one digital input	
b ₁₇	0	If there are no digital outputs	
b ₁₇	1	If there is at least one digital output	
b ₁₈	0	If there are no analog inputs	
b ₁₈	1	If there is at least one analog input	
b ₁₉	0	If there are no analog outputs	
b ₁₉	1	If there is at least one analog output	

For MCM260X-1AD the value is 0x00020191

For MCM260X-2AD the value is 0x00050191

For MCM260X-3AD the value is 0x00030191

For MCM260X-4AD the value is 0x00030191

For MCM260X-9AD the value is 0x000F0191

Least significant word (LSW) is always 0x0191 = 401dec corresponding to the DS standard of the CAN.

11.2.2 Error Register

This object contains an indication regarding the internal errors and is a sub-set of the emergency type messages.

Index	Sub-index	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1001	0	Error register	8bit unsigned	-	R

Structure:

Number of bits	Meaning	Number of bits	Meaning
0	Generic error	4	Communication
1	Current	5	Specific device profile
2	Voltage	6	Reserved
3	Temperature	7	Specific of the manufacturer

If there is an error, bit 0 is always set to 1.

11.2.3 Pre-defined Error Field

This object contains information about the last 10 errors detected. The new error will be entered in Sub-index 1 and the information regarding the error in Sub-index 10 will be lost.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1003	0	Number of errors	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
	1	Standard error field (always the last error)	Array 32bit unsigned	-	R
	-	...
	10	Standard error field (first error)	Array 32bit unsigned	-	R

Structure:

Bit 16..31 MSW	Bit 0..15 LSW
Additional info	Error code

Additional info refers to the first 2 bytes of the additional code of the Emergency telegram. Error code is an error code in the Emergency telegram.

11.2.4 COB-ID SYNC message

This object contains the COB-ID for the synchronization messages.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1005	0	COB-ID SYNC	32bit unsigned	0x00000080	R

Structure:

Bit 16..31 MSW	Bit 0..15
0 (reserved)	COB-ID

11.2.5 Communication Cycle Period

This message contains the maximum time (msec) between two SYNC messages (2msec resolution). If the value is 0, there is no monitoring with SYNC.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1006	0	Communication Cycle Period	32bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.6 Manufacturer Device Name

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1008	0	Manufacturer Device Name	String	M260	CONST

11.2.7 Manufacturer Hardware Version

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1009	0	Manufacturer Hardware Version	String	Actual hardware version	CONST

11.2.8 Manufacturer Software Version

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x100A	0	Manufacturer Software Version	String	Actual software version	CONST

11.2.9 Node ID

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x100B	0	Node ID	8bit unsigned	0	R

11.2.10 Guard Time

This object defines the Guarding Time (time between two queries, in msec).

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x100C	0	Guard Time	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.11 Life Time Factor

This object is part of the Node Guarding protocol. No monitoring if equal to 0.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x100D	0	Life Time Factor	8bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.12 Store Parameters

This object saves the user parameters permanently if the “save” string (ASCII 0x65766173) is written in Sub-index 1.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1010	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Store all parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	1 (“save” string to save)	R/W

11.2.13 Restore Default Parameters

This object allows the user parameters saved to be reset and the default values to be loaded. If the “load” string (ASCII 0x64616F6C) is written in Sub-index 1, the standard default parameters will be loaded at each power on (until the new “save” command is written).

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1011	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	2	R
	1	Load standard default parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	1 (“load” string for standard default)	R/W

11.2.14 COB-ID Emergency Object

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1014	0	COB-ID EMCY	32bit unsigned	0x80 + module -ID	R

Structure:

Bit 31	Bit 11...30	Bit 0...10
0(valid) / 1(invalid)	0 Reserved	COB-ID

11.2.15 Inhibit Time Emergency Object

This object indicates the time that must have elapsed before transmitting another Emergency (in minutes).

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1015	0	Inhibit Time EMCY	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.16 Producer Heartbeat Time

This message contains the time between two Heartbeat messages (msec). No monitoring if equal to Heartbeat.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1017	0	Producer Heartbeat Time	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.17 Identity Object

This object lists the specifications of the device's manufacturer.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1018	0	Number of sub-indexes	Record 8bit unsigned	4	R
	1	Manufacturer ID	Record 32bit unsigned	PIX	R
	2	Device description	Record 32bit unsigned	260	R
	3	Review number	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R
	4	Serial number	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R

11.2.18 Error Behaviour

This object specifies which status the module must switch to in case of communication error.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1029	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Communication error	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W

Structure:

Communication error	Action
0	Change to the PRE-OPERATIONAL status (only if the status was OPERATIONAL)
1	There are no status changes
2	Change to the STOPPED status

11.2.19 Receive PDO Communication Parameter

This object sets the communication parameters of the supported Rx PDO.

The COB-ID of the default PDO is set by the DS301 standard.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1400 0x1401 0x1402 0x1403	0	Number of sub-indexes	Record 8bit unsigned	2	R
	1	COB-ID	Record 32bit unsigned	0x1400 0x200 + Module-ID 0x1401 0x300 + Module-ID 0x1402 0x400 + Module-ID 0x1403 0x500 + Module-ID	R/W
	2	Type of transmission	Record 8bit unsigned	255	R/W

Structure of the COB-ID:

Bit 31	Bit 30	Bit 29...11	Bit 0...10
0(valid) / 1(invalid)	0(RTR permitted) / 1(RTR not permitted)	0 Reserved	COB-ID

Digital and analog inputs are transmitted in case of Change Of Value (COV). The transmission modes are explained in the following table (RTR = Remote Transmission Request received):

Type of transmission	PDO transmission				RTR only	TxPDO (inputs)	RxPDO (outputs)
	cyclic	acyclic	synchro-nous	asynchro-nous			
0		X	X			If COV is transmitted with each SYNC	It sets outputs after each SYNC as requested by the last PDO received
1...240	X		X			Transmission every i SYNC (i = 1...240)	It sets outputs after each SYNC as requested by the last PDO received
241..251	Reserved						
252			X		X	Data is still read with the SYNC, but not sent, as requested by RTR	Not supported
253				X	X	Requested by RTR	COV
254				X		COV	COV
255				X		COV	COV

11.2.20 Receive PDO Mapping Parameter

This object defines the data transmitted by the PDO. Sub-index 0 contains the number of valid objects for the PDO.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1600					
0x1601	0	Number of objects	Record 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
0x1602					
0x1603					
	1...8	Object mapped in the PDO	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R/W

Object structure:

Bit 16..31	Bit 8..15	Bit 0..7
Index	Sub-index	Object length

Index: object address that must be transmitted

Sub-index: Object sub-index that must be transmitted

Object length: length in bit (not more than 8 bytes may be transmitted with a PDO; therefore the sum of the object length must not exceed 64).

11.2.21 Transmit PDO Communication Parameter

This object sets the communication parameters for the supported Tx PDO.

The default COB-ID of the PDO is set by the DS301 standard.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1800					
0x1801	0	Number of sub-indexes	Record 8bit unsigned	5	R
0x1802					
0x1803					
	1	COB-ID	Record 32bit unsigned	0x1800 0x180 + Module-ID 0x1801 0x280 + Module-ID 0x1802 0x380 + Module-ID 0x1803 0x480 + Module-ID	R/W
2		Type of transmission	Record 8bit unsigned	255	R/W
3		Inhibit Time	Record 16bit unsigned	50	R/W
5		Event Timer	Record 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

Structure of the COB-ID:

Bit 31	Bit 30	Bit 29...11	Bit 0...10
0(valid) / 1(invalid)	0(RTR permitted) / 1(RTR not permitted)	0 Reserved	COB-ID

Digital and analog inputs are transmitted in case of Change Of Value (COV). The transmission modes are explained in the following table (RTR = Remote Transmission Request received):

Type of transmission	PDO transmission						
	cyclic	acyclic	synchro-nous	asynchro-nous	RTR only	TxDPO (inputs)	RxDPO (outputs)
0		X	X			If COV is transmitted with each SYNC	It sets outputs after each SYNC as requested by the last PDO received
1...240	X		X			Transmission every i SYNC (i = 1...240)	It sets outputs after each SYNC as requested by the last PDO received
241..251	Reserved						
252			X		X	Data is still read with the SYNC, but not sent, as requested by RTR	Not supported
253				X	X	Requested by RTR	COV
254				X		COV	COV
255				X		COV	COV

Inhibit Time is the minimum time between two consecutive PDO with the same COB-ID (time unit of 100msec).

Event Timer defines the time after which a PDO is transmitted, even if no change of data has occurred (msec). It can be used with transmission types 254 and 255 only.

11.2.22 Transmit PDO Mapping

This object defines the data transmitted by the PDO. Sub-index 0 contains the number of valid objects for the PDO.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x1A00					
0x1A01	0	Object number	Record 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
0x1A02					
0x1A03					
	1...8	Object mapped in PDO	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R/W

Object structure:

Bit 16...31	Bit 8...15	Bit 0...7
Index	Sub-index	Object length

Index: object address that must be transmitted

Sub-index: object sub-index that must be transmitted

Object size: length in bit of the object (not more than 8 bytes may be transmitted with a PDO; therefore the sum of the object length must not exceed 64).

11.3 Manufacturer Specific Parameter Area

The table below shows all the objects of the Manufacturer Specific Parameters Area:

Index	Name	Type	R/W
0x2000	Device specifications	Array 16bit signed	R/W
0x3000	MCM260X parameters	Array 16bit signed	R/W
0x3001	Encoder/Counter calculations	32bit signed	R
0x3002	Encoder/Counter preset	32bit signed	R/W
0x3003	Encoder/Counter commands	8bit unsigned	R/W
0x3004	Encoder/Counter calculations 1s	32bit signed	R
0x3005	Encoder/Counter calculations 100ms	32bit signed	R
0x4007	Status/error flags	16bit unsigned	R

11.3.1 Device specification

This object defines some configuration parameters of the MCM260X

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x2000	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	19	R
	1	CANopen bus speed	Array 16bit signed	6	R
	2	Reserved	Array 16bit signed	0	R
	3	Boot-up time	Array 16bit signed	120	R/W
	4	CANopen status after boot-up	Array 16bit signed	0x7F	R/W
	5	Digital input filter	Array 16bit signed	2	R/W
	6...19	...	Reserved		R/W

1 CANopen bus speed (idx 0x2000, s-idx 1)

IS a read only object. It reports the status of parameter 2. It may change by Index 0x0300

Sub-Index 2.

0	50 kbit/s	4	250 kbit/s
1	62.5 kbit/s	5	500 kbit/s
2	100 kbit/s	6	1 Mbit/s (Default)
3	125 kbit/s		

3 Boot-up time (idx 0x2000, s-idx 3)

This object defines the duration of the boot-up duration (10 ms units)

10..1000 cents of s (10 = 100ms .. 100 = 1s). (**Default:** 120)

4 CANopen status after boot-up (idx 0x2000, s-idx 4)

According to the CANopen standard, once the boot-up has been completed, the device must automatically switch to the Pre-Operational status. It is the default configuration (0x7F), but it is possible to move to other statuses:

0	Boot-up
4	Stopped
5	Operational
0x7F	Pre-operational (Default)

5 Digital input filter (idx 0x2000, s-idx 5)

It reports the status of parameter 35 for all MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD and of parameter 72 for MCM260X-9AD.

0..200 [0.5 ms basis], **Default:** 2 x 0.5 = 1 ms.

11.3.2 MCM260X parameters

The index 0x3000 object defines all the configuration parameters for the MCM260X modules.

Please refer to the paragraph "Table of the configuration parameters for the models MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD" and paragraph "Table of the configuration parameters for the model MCM260X-9AD" for a complete description of the single parameters.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x3000	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 16bit signed	50 for MCM26X-1/2/3/4AD 100 for MCM260X-9AD	R
	1..50 1..100	parameters MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD MCM260X-9AD parameters	Array 16bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.3 Encoder/Counter calculations

The 0x3001 index object contains all the registers of the encoder/counter calculations.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x3001	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
	4			4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Encoder/Counter calculations 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	2	Encoder/Counter calculations 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	3	Encoder/Counter calculations 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	4	Encoder/Counter calculations 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R

11.3.4 Encoder/Counter preset

The 0x3002 index object contains all the registers of the encoder/counter presets.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x3002	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
	4			4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Encoder/Counter preset 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Encoder/Counter preset 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Encoder/Counter preset 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Encoder/Counter preset 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.5 Encoder/Counter commands

The 0x3003 index object contains all the registers of the commands for the encoders/counters.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x3003	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
	4			4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Encoder/Counter commands 1	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	2	Encoder/Counter commands 2	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	3	Encoder/Counter commands 3	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	4	Encoder/Counter commands 4	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R

11.3.6 Encoder counter calculations 1s

The 0x3004 index object contains all the registers with the calculations recorded by the encoders/counters at 1 second intervals.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x3004	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
	4			4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Encoder/Counter 1s calculations 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Encoder/Counter 1s calculations 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Encoder/Counter 1s calculations 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Encoder/Counter 1s calculations 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.7 Encoder/Counter calculations 100ms

The 0x3005 index object contains all the registers with the calculations recorded by the encoders/counters at 100 ms intervals.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x3005	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
	4			4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Encoder/Counter 100ms calculations 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Encoder/Counter 100ms calculations 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Encoder/Counter 100ms calculations 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Encoder/Counter 100ms calculations 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.8 Status/error flags

The 0x4007 index object contains all the registers of the error/anomaly signaling flags.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x4007	0	Number of sub-indexes	Array 8bit unsigned	2	R
	1	Status/error flag	Array 16bit unsigned	-	R/W
	2	Terminal status/error flag	Array 16bit unsigned	-	R/W

Status/error flags (idx 0x4007, s-idx 1) 16bit unsigned

- bit 0 incorrect configuration parameters
- bit 1 incorrect encoder calculation values
- bit 2 -
- bit 3 incorrect calibration data
- bit 4 incorrect calibration constants
- bit 5 incorrect canopen memory data
- bit 6 calibration missing
- bit 7 out of range parameter
- bit 8 FRam memory error

bit 9	terminal offline
bit 10	NFC password not set
bit 11	low power supply voltage
bit 12	AI1 out of range
bit 13	AI2 out of range
bit 14	AI3 out of range
bit 15	AI4 out of range

Terminal status/error flags (idx 0x4007, s-idx 2) 16bit unsigned

bit 0	eeprom memory reading error
bit 1	eeprom memory writing error
bit 2	incorrect parameters

11.4 Standard Device Profile Area

The table below lists all the specific Pixsys parameters supported:

Index	Name	Type	R/W
0x6000	Digital Input	Array 8bit unsigned	R
0x6005	Global Interrupt enable Digital 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6006	Interrupt mask any change 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6007	Interrupt Mask Low-to-High 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6008	Interrupt Mask High-to-Low 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6200	Digital Output	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6206	Digital Output Error Mode	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6207	Digital Output Error Value	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6401	Read Analogue input 16bit	Array 16bit unsigned	R
0x6411	Write Analogue output 16bit	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6421	Analogue input Trigger Selection	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6423	Analogue input Global Interrupt Selection	Boolean	R/W
0x6424	Analogue input Interrupt Upper Limit Integer	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6425	Analogue input Interrupt Lower Limit Integer	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6426	Analogue input Interrupt Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6427	Analogue input Negative Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6428	Analogue input Positive Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6443	Analogue Output Error Mode	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6444	Analogue Output Error Value	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x67FE	Error Behaviour	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W

11.4.1 Digital Input

This object contains the status of the digital inputs. Sub-index 1 the first 8 channels, sub-index 2 the second 8 where present.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6000	0	Review number	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1St input block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2nd input block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	

11.4.2 Global interrupt Enable Digital 8 bit

This object enables the transmission of the digital inputs via PDO. If the value is 1, the transmission is carried out according to the rules set by the objects 0x6006, 0x6007, 0x6008 and the type of transmission of the PDO. If the value is 0, the digital inputs are not transmitted.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6005	0	Global Interrupt Enable Digital 8 bit	8bit unsigned	1	R/W

11.4.3 Interrupt Mask Any Change 8 bit

This object defines the inputs that transmit their status in case of switching (Global Interrupt must be enabled, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6006	0	Review number	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1St input block	Array 8bit unsigned	255	
	2	2nd input block	Array 8bit unsigned	255	
bit _i	0	Channel _i	transmission not carried out in case of status change		
	1	Channel _i	transmission carried out in case of status change		

11.4.4 Interrupt Mask Low-to-High 8 bit

This object defines the inputs that transmit their status in case of positive transition (Global Interrupt must be enabled, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6007	0	Review number	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1St input block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2nd input block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
bit _i	0	Channel _i	transmission not carried out in case of positive transition		
	1	Channel _i	transmission carried out in case of positive transition		

11.4.5 Interrupt Mask High-to-Low 8 bit

This object defines the inputs that transmit their status in case of negative transition (Global Interrupt must be enabled, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6008	0	Review number	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1St input block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2nd input block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
bit _i	0	Channel _i transmission not carried out in case of negative transition			
	1	Channel _i transmission carried out in case of negative transition			

11.4.6 Digital Output

This object contains the status of the digital outputs in the modules.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6200	0	Review number	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st output block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2nd output block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
b _i	0	Channel _i output does not switch in case of error			
	1	Channel _i output switches in case of error			

11.4.7 Error Mode Output 8bit

This object defines whether the output must switch to a pre-defined status in case of error. If the error is eliminated, the outputs maintain the pre-defined status.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6206	0	Review number	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st output block	Array 8bit unsigned	255	
	2	2nd output block	Array 8bit unsigned	255	
b _i	0	Channel _i output does not switch in case of error			
	1	Channel _i output switches in case of error			

11.4.8 Error Value Output 8bit

This object defines the values that the outputs must assumed in case of error (the corresponding bits in Mode Output Error, 0x6206, must be enabled).

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6207	0	Review number	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st output block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2nd output block	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
b_i	0	Channel _i output switches to 0 in case of error			
	1	Channel _i output switches to 1 in case of error			

Example:

If 0x6206, Sub-index 0 = 1, Sub-index 1 = 2 = 0x02;

0x6207, Sub-index 0 = 1, Sub-index 1 = 0 = 0x00

It means that output 2 is set to 0, while output 1 does not switch in case of error.

11.4.9 Analogue Input 16bit

This object contains the value of the 16 bit digital inputs.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6401	0	Number of analog inputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st input	Array 16bit signed	-	
	2	2nd input	Array 16bit signed	-	
	3	3rd input	Array 16bit signed	-	
	4	4th input	Array 16bit signed	-	

11.4.10 Analogue Output 16bit

This object contains the value of the 16 bit digital outputs.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6411	0	Number of analog outputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-5AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st output	Array 16bit signed	0	
	2	2nd output	Array 16bit signed	0	

11.4.11 Analogue Input Interrupt Trigger Selection

This object defines the transmission conditions: When 1 is written in the 0x6423 object the transmission is carried out.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6421	0	Number of analog inputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st input trigger	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	2	2nd input trigger	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	3	3rd input trigger	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	4	4th input trigger	Array 8bit unsigned	7	

Sub-index structure:

Bit	Transmission conditions	Index
0	Threshold value excess (>)	0x6424
1	Threshold value excess (<)	0x6425
2	Change in the input value greater than delta compared to the last transmission	0x6426
3	Decrease in the input value greater than delta compared to the last transmission	0x6427
4	Excess of the input value above the delta compared to the last transmission	0x6428
5..7	Reserved	-

11.4.12 Analogue Input Global Interrupt Enable

This object was used to control the transmission of the digital inputs via PDO. If the value is 1, the transmission is carried out and depends on the 0x6421 object and the type of transmission of the PDO. If the value is 0, transmission is not permitted.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6423	0	Global Interrupt Enable Analogue input 16bit	Boolean	0	R/W

11.4.13 Analogue Input Interrupt Upper Limit Integer

This object enables the monitoring through analog input threshold. If configured in the 0x6423 object, transmission takes place if the value is \geq of the threshold value when a trigger condition is set.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6424	0	Number of analog inputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Upper limit 1st input	Array 16bit signed	0	
	2	Upper limit 2nd input	Array 16bit signed	0	
	3	Upper limit 3rd input	Array 16bit signed	0	
	4	Upper limit 4th input	Array 16bit signed	0	

11.4.14 Analogue Input Interrupt Lower Limit Integer

This object enables the monitoring through analog input threshold. If configured in the 0x6423 object, transmission takes place if the value is \leq of the threshold value when a trigger condition is set.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6425	0	Number of analog inputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Lower limit 1st input	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	2	Lower limit 2nd input	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	3	Lower limit 3rd input	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	4	Lower limit 4th input	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W

11.4.15 Analogue Input Interrupt Delta Unsigned

If enabled, it conditions the transmission of the current value of the analog input with the previously transmitted value. The new value is transmitted only if higher than the previous + Delta, or if lower than the previous - Delta.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6426	0	Number of analog inputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	2nd input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	3rd input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	4th input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.16 Analogue Input Interrupt Negative Delta Unsigned

If enabled, it conditions the transmission of the current value of the analog input with the previously transmitted value. The new value is transmitted only if lower than the previous - Delta.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6427	0	Number of analog inputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	2nd input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	3rd input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	4th input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.17 Analogue Input Interrupt Positive Delta Unsigned

If enabled, it conditions the transmission of the current value of the analog input with the previously transmitted value. The new value is transmitted only if higher than the previous – Delta.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6428	0	Number of analog inputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1st input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	2nd input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	3rd input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	4th input delta	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.18 Analogue Output Error Mode

This object defines whether the output must switch to a pre-defined status (see 0x6444 object) in case of error. If the error is eliminated, the outputs maintain the pre-defined status.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6443	0	Number of analog outputs	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-5AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Error Mode 1 ^a output	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R/W
	2	Error Mode 2 ^a output	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R/W
b _i	0	Output remains unchanged			
	1	Output switches in case of error			

11.4.19 Analogue Output Error Value Integer

This object defines the value assumed by the analog output in case of error. For this happen the 0x6443 object must be equal to 1.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x6444	0	Number of analog outputs	Array 8bit unsigned	4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Error Value 1 ^a output	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	2	Error Value 2 ^a output	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W

11.4.20 Error Behaviour

This object has the same meaning as the Error Behaviour 0x1029.

Index	Subindex	Name	Type	Default	R/W
0x67FE	0	Sub-index number	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Communication error	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W

Structure:

Communication error	Action
0	Change to the PRE-OPERATIONAL status (only if the status was OPERATIONAL)
1	There are no status changes
2	Change to the STOPPED status

11.5 PDO transmission

Data transmission from PDO is permitted only in the Operational status. When the module changes its status to Operational, TX PDO is transmitted once with type 254 and 255. In order to prevent CAN bus overflow, default value for the 0x6423 object is false, so change for analog inputs are not transmitted. To prevent overflow with 0x6423=true, a long Inhibit Time can be selected, or appropriate values for Threshold and Delta (0x6421...0x6428) can be set.

11.5.1 PDO Mapping

If customer specific configurations are not used, the object dictionary is assigned with a default configuration according to standard device profile DS401 (see paragraph 6.1.5). If the module is in the Pre-Operational status, the configuration can be modified via SDO.

11.6 Monitoring via SYNC

In Operational status, if the communication cycle period is not equal to 0, monitoring is carried out with the first SYNC message.

If the SYNC message is not received in time (communication cycle period), a blink code is provided and the status does not change. 0x8100, Error Register: 0x81, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00). The error regarding the SYNC message will be shown in the LED even if the master requires a status change.

The LED returns to its normal operating status only after a new SYNC message in Operational status, and a new Emergency message is sent to show that SYNC monitoring works correctly again (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register 0x81, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00).

11.7 Node Guarding

Node Guarding starts when the first remote transmit request message (RTR) is received in the COB-ID (0x700 + Module-ID). If the module does not receive the corresponding message, Node Guarding is not monitored. Default configuration requires that Node Guarding is not activated

(Guard Time 0x100C=0, Life Time Factor 0x100D=0). The NMT master queries the other devices at regular intervals, regulated by the Guard Time 0x100C, and the response messages contain the internal status of the nodes. In case of an RTR request with Guard Time not set, there is no monitoring via Node Guarding but the module responds in any case, communicating its internal status.

Status codes:

Code	Status
127	Pre-Operational
5	Operational
4	Stopped

If the Node Guarding message is not received by the Life Time, there will be a blink. An Emergency message is sent (Error Code:0x8130, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00) and the module switches to the status required by the 0x67FE object.

As soon as the Node Guarding is restored, an Emergency message is sent (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00), without switching status.

N.B. IT IS POSSIBLE TO USE EITHER THE NODE GUARDING PROTOCOL OR THE HEARTBEAT PROTOCOL, NOT BOTH.

11.8 Monitoring via Heartbeat

The Heartbeat generator cyclically generates a message (timed by the 0x1017 object). During this time it transmits the status of the node. Monitoring starts when the first message is generated.

If the corresponding Heartbeat message is not received by the time stated in the 0x1016 object, there will be a blink. An Emergency message is sent (Error Code:0x8130, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 05 JJ 00 00, where JJ is the number of the node that timed the EMCY message) and the module switches to the status required by the 0x67FE object.

As soon as the Node Guarding is restored, another emergency message is sent (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register:0x11, Additional Code 00 05 JJ 00 00) to communicate that the Heartbeat works correctly again, without any status change.

The Heartbeat protocol is used if (and only if) the 0x1017 object is configured (Producer Heartbeat Time).

11.9 Emergency

There are 4 events that may generate emergency messages:

- Critical error situation generated/ superimposed to the module;
- Important information to be communicated to other devices;
- Restore from an error;
- Power-on with loaded settings equal to the default settings (when configurations have not been saved yet or when those saved have been deleted from the module).

The structure of the emergency messages is shown in the following table:

Error Code	Error Register	Additional Code	Meaning
0x0000	0x00	00 00 00 00 00	Pre-defined Error Field 0x1003 Sub-index 0 set to 0 or all errors deleted
0x5000	0x81	00 01 00 00 00	Hardware configuration change after power on or node reset (communication)
0x5000	0x81	00 02 00 00 00	Flash errors An error was generated when the configuration was saved in the flash memory
0x5000	0x81	00 03 AA BB CC	The programmed configurations does not coincide with the current one AA: physical modules where an error occurred BB: logical module where an error occurred CC: cause of the error
0x5000	0x81	00 09 00 00 00	Queue overflow of emergency messages
0x8100	0x81	00 04 00 00 00	Time between two SYNC above the Communication Cycle Period
0x8110	0x11	00 01 00 00 00	Internal receive buffer overflow Status switched as defined by the 0x67FE object
0x8110	0x11	00 02 00 00 00	Internal transmission buffer overflow Status switched as defined by the 0x67FE object
0x8120	0x11	00 03 00 00 00	CAN Controller in Error Passive Mode
0x8130	0x11	00 04 00 00 00	Time between two Node Guarding greater than Guard Time x Life Time Factor
0x8130	0x11	00 05 DD 00 00	Time between two Heartbeat greater than the configured one DD: node that caused the overflow

0x8210	0x81	00 05 EE FF GG	PDO was sent with a number of bytes smaller than configured one in communication profile PDO data is discarded EE: configured value FF: actual value, number of bytes sent GG: number of PDO
0x8220	0x81	00 06 HH II JJ	PDO was sent with a number of bytes greater than configured one in Communication Profile Only the first n data is used (n = total length configured in the Object Dictionary) HH: configured value II: current value, number of bytes sent JJ: PDO number
0xFF00	0x81	00 06 KK 00 00	Module bus error Status switches to Stopped PP: Module position
0xFF00	0x81	LL 07 MM NN PP	Diagnostic messages LL: diagnostic byte MM: Module position NN: Error status and channel number PP: Current module error number

12 Error messages

The display of the terminal is used also to show any error/anomaly messages.

Below are the possible error messages with the relevant description

Error	Cause	Solution
E-01	Incorrect configuration parameters	Check that the configuration parameters are correct
E-02	Incorrect encoder calculation values	Check that the encoder calculations are correct
E-03	-	
E-04	Incorrect calibration data	Contact support
E-05	Incorrect calibration constants	Contact support
E-06	Incorrect CANopen memory data	Contact support
E-07	Calibration missing	Contact support
E-08	Out of range parameter	Take the parameter back to the admitted ranges
E-09	FRam memory error	Contact support
E-10	Offline terminal	Contact support
E-11	NFC password not set	Contact support
E-12	Low power supply voltage	Check the power supply voltage
E-13	AI1 out of range	Check the connection with the probe and that they are intact
E-14	AI2 out of range	Check the connection with the probe and that they are intact
E-15	AI3 out of range	Check the connection with the probe and that they are intact
E-16	AI4 out of range	Check the connection with the probe and that they are intact
E-17	Terminal eeprom memory reading error	Contact support
E-18	Terminal eeprom memory writing error	Contact support
E-19	Incorrect parameters in the terminal	Contact support

Notes / Updates

Introduzione

Grazie per aver scelto uno strumento Pixsys.

I moduli MCM260X sono una serie di espansioni digitali/analogiche per PLC, che implementano il protocollo Modbus RTU con interfaccia RS485 o il protocollo CANopen.

Sono previste 6 versioni del modulo di espansione, in bassa tensione continua per i modelli MCM260X-1AD, MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD, MCM260X-9AD, mentre i modelli con uscite relé o ingressi/uscite analogiche MCM260X-4AD, MCM260X-5AD è previsto il funzionamento in bassa tensione continua e alternata.

1 Norme di sicurezza

Prima di utilizzare il dispositivo leggere con attenzione le istruzioni e le misure di sicurezza contenute in questo manuale. Disconnettere l'alimentazione prima di qualsiasi intervento su connessioni elettriche o settaggi hardware al fine di prevenire il rischio di scosse elettriche, incendio o malfunzionamenti. Non installare e non mettere in funzione lo strumento in ambienti con sostanze infiammabili, gas o esplosivi. Questo strumento è stato progettato e realizzato per l'utilizzo convenzionale in ambienti industriali e per applicazioni che prevedano condizioni di sicurezza in accordo con la normativa nazionale e internazionale sulla tutela della delle persone e la sicurezza dei luoghi di lavoro. Deve essere evitata qualsiasi applicazione che comporti gravi rischi per l'incolumità delle persone o sia correlata a dispositivi medici salvavita. Lo strumento non è progettato e realizzato per installazione in centrali nucleari, armamenti, sistemi di controllo del traffico aereo o della sicurezza in volo, sistemi di trasporto di massa. L'utilizzo/manutenzione è riservato a personale qualificato ed è da intendersi unicamente nel rispetto delle specifiche tecniche dichiarate in questo manuale.

Non smontare, modificare o riparare il prodotto né toccare nessuna delle parti interne.

Lo strumento va installato e utilizzato esclusivamente nei limiti delle condizioni ambientali dichiarate. Un eventuale surriscaldamento può comportare rischi di incendio e abbreviare il ciclo di vita dei componenti elettronici.

1.1 Organizzazione delle note di sicurezza

Le note sulla sicurezza in questo manuale sono organizzate come segue:

Note di sicurezza	Descrizione
Danger!	La mancata osservanza di queste linee guida e avvisi di sicurezza può essere potenzialmente mortale.
Warning!	La mancata osservanza di queste linee guida e avvisi di sicurezza può comportare lesioni gravi o danni sostanziali alla proprietà.
Information!	Tali informazioni sono importanti per prevenire errori.

1.2 Note di sicurezza

ATTENZIONE - Rischio di incendio e scosse elettriche. Questo prodotto è classificato come apparecchiatura di controllo del processo di tipo a barra DIN. Deve essere montato in un involucro che non permetta al fuoco di fuoriuscire esternamente.

Danger!

Se i relè di uscita vengono utilizzati oltre la loro aspettativa di vita, possono verificarsi occasionalmente fusioni o bruciature dei contatti. Considerare sempre le condizioni di applicazione e utilizzare i relè di uscita entro il loro carico nominale e l'aspettativa di vita elettrica. L'aspettativa di vita dei relè di uscita varia notevolmente con il carico in uscita e le condizioni di commutazione.

Danger!

I dispositivi devono essere alimentati a energia limitata secondo UL 61010-1 3rd Ed, sezione 9.4 o LPS in conformità con UL 60950-1 o SELV in conformità con UL 60950-1 o Classe 2 in conformità con UL 1310 o UL 1585.

Warning!

Occasionalmente le viti troppo allentate possono provocare un incendio.

Per i morsetti a vite, serrare le viti alla coppia di serraggio di 0.5 Nm (morsetti passo a 5 mm) o 0.25 Nm (morsetti passo a 3.81 mm)

Warning!

Un malfunzionamento nel controllore digitale può occasionalmente rendere impossibili le operazioni di controllo o bloccare le uscite di allarme, con conseguenti danni materiali. Per mantenere la sicurezza, in caso di malfunzionamento, adottare misure di sicurezza appropriate; ad esempio con l'installazione di un dispositivo di monitoraggio indipendente e su una linea separata.

Warning!

1.3 Precauzioni per l'uso sicuro

Assicurarsi di osservare le seguenti precauzioni per evitare errori, malfunzionamenti o effetti negativi sulle prestazioni e le funzioni del prodotto. In caso contrario, occasionalmente potrebbero verificarsi eventi imprevisti. Non utilizzare il controller digitale oltre i valori nominali.

- Il prodotto è progettato solo per uso interno. Non utilizzare o conservare il prodotto all'aperto o in nessuno dei seguenti posti:
 - Luoghi direttamente soggetti a calore irradiato da apparecchiature di riscaldamento.
 - Luoghi soggetti a spruzzi di liquido o atmosfera di petrolio.
 - Luoghi soggetti alla luce solare diretta.
 - Luoghi soggetti a polvere o gas corrosivi (in particolare gas di solfuro e gas di ammoniaca).
 - Luoghi soggetti a forti sbalzi di temperatura.
 - Luoghi soggetti a formazione di ghiaccio e condensa.
 - Luoghi soggetti a vibrazioni e forti urti.
- L'utilizzo di due o più controller affiancati o uno sopra l'altro possono causare un incremento di calore interno che ne riduce il ciclo di vita. In questo caso si raccomanda l'uso di ventole per il raffreddamento forzato o altri dispositivi di condizionamento della temperatura interno quadro.
- Controllare sempre i nomi dei terminali e la polarità e assicurarsi di effettuare una cablatura corretta. Non collegare i terminali non utilizzati.
- Per evitare disturbi induttivi, mantenere il cablaggio dello strumento lontano da cavi di potenza con tensioni o corren ti elevate. Inoltre, non collegare linee di potenza insieme o in parallelo al cablaggio dello strumento . Si consiglia l'uso di cavi schermati e condotti separati. Collegare un limitatore di sovratensione o un filtro antirumore ai dispositivi che generano rumore (in particolare motori, trasformatori, solenoidi, bobine o altre apparecchiature con componenti induttori). Quando si utilizzano filtri antidisturbo sull'alimentazione, controllare tensione e corrente e collegare il filtro il più vicino possibile allo strumento. Lasciare più spazio possibile tra il controller e dispositivi di potenza che generano alte frequenze (saldatrici ad alta frequenza, macchine per cucire ad alta frequenza, ecc.) o sovratensioni.
- Un interruttore o un sezionatore deve essere posizionato vicino al regolatore. L'interruttore o il sezionatore deve essere facilmente raggiungibile dall'operatore e deve essere contrassegnato come mezzo di disconnessione per il controller.
- Rimuovere lo sporco dallo strumento con un panno morbido e asciutto. Non usare mai diluenti, benzina, alcool o detergenti che contengano questi o altri solventi organici. Possono verificarsi deformazioni o scolorimento.
- Il numero di operazioni di scrittura della memoria non volatile è limitato. Tenere conto di questo quando si utilizza la modalità di scrittura in EEPROM ad esempio nella variazione dei dati durante le comunicazioni seriali.
- Lo strumento deve essere protetto con un fusibile da:
 - MCM260X-1AD Fusibile da 4A Fast (F) (alimentazione logica + alimentazione uscite digitali)
 - MCM260X-2AD Fusibile da 1A Fast (F) (alimentazione logica)
 - MCM260X-3AD Fusibile da 4A Fast (F) (alimentazione logica + alimentazione uscite digitali)
 - MCM260X-4AD Fusibile da 1A Fast (F) (alimentazione logica)
 - MCM260X-5AD Fusibile da 1A Fast (F) (alimentazione logica)
 - MCM260X-9AD Fusibile da 5A Fast (F) (alimentazione logica + alimentazione uscite)
- La serie MCM260X non necessita di ventilazione.

1.4 Tutela ambientale e smaltimento dei rifiuti / Direttiva WEEE

Non smaltire le apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche tra i rifiuti domestici.

Secondo al Direttiva Europea 2012/19/EU le apparecchiature esauste devono essere raccolte separatamente al fine di essere reimpiegate o riciclate in modo eco-compatibile.

2 Composizione della sigla

La serie MCM260X prevede i seguenti modelli:

MCM260X-1AD	Alimentazione 12..24 Vdc 16 Uscite statiche 12..24Vdc
MCM260X-2AD	Alimentazione 12..24 Vdc 16 Ingressi digitali PNP 12..24Vdc 2 Ingressi analogici 0...10V 3 Encoder/Contatori
MCM260X-3AD	Alimentazione 12..24 Vdc 8 Ingressi digitali PNP 12..24Vdc 8 Uscite statiche 12..24Vdc 3 Encoder/Contatori
MCM260X-4AD	Alimentazione 12..24 Vdc/Vac 8 Ingressi digitali PNP 12..24Vdc 8 Uscite relé 2 Ingressi analogici 0...10V 3 Encoder/Contatori
MCM260X-5AD	Alimentazione 12..24 Vdc/Vac 4 Ingressi analogici universali 2 Uscite analogiche 0..10V / 4..20mA
MCM260X-9AD	Alimentazione 12..24 Vdc 4 Ingressi analogici universali 2 Uscite analogiche 0..10V / 4..20mA 16 Uscite statiche 12..24Vdc / Ingressi digitali PNP 12..24Vdc 4 Encoder/Contatori

3 Dati tecnici

3.1 Caratteristiche generali

Visualizzatori	4 display 0,52 pollici Led RUN, COM e led di stato degli I/O
Condizioni operative	Temperatura: 0-50 °C -Umidità 35..95 uR% Max. altitudine: 2000m
Protezione	IP30 contenitore
Materiali	Contenitore: Policarbonato autoestinguente Frontale: Poliammide autoestinguente
Peso	Circa 250 g

3.2 Caratteristiche Hardware

3.2.a MCM260X-1AD

Alimentazione	12..24 Vdc $\pm 15\%$	Consumo 100VA max
Uscite digitali	16 uscite statiche 12-24Vdc	Max 700mA per uscita Max 3A in totale per tutte le uscite
Porta di comunicazione	2 modalità selezionabili: - RS485 con protocollo Modbus RTU - CAN con protocollo CANopen	Galvanicamente isolata Fino a 115200 baud Fino a 1Mbit

3.2.b MCM260X-2AD

Alimentazione	12..24 Vdc $\pm 15\%$	Consumo 10VA max
Ingressi digitali	16 ingressi PNP 12-24Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Ingressi encoder/contatore	3 encoder/contatori sovrapposti agli ingressi digitali PNP	Risoluzione 32 bit Frequenza massima 80KHz
Ingressi analogici	2 ingressi 0..10V sovrapposti agli ingressi digitali	Risoluzione 45000 punti
Porta di comunicazione	2 modalità selezionabili: - RS485 con protocollo Modbus RTU - CAN con protocollo CANopen	Galvanicamente isolata Fino a 115200 baud Fino a 1Mbit

3.2.c MCM260X-3AD

Alimentazione	12..24 Vdc $\pm 15\%$	Consumo 50VA max
Ingressi digitali	8 ingressi PNP 12-24Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Ingressi encoder/contatore	3 encoder/contatori sovrapposti agli ingressi digitali PNP	Risoluzione 32 bit Frequenza massima 80KHz
Uscite digitali	8 uscite statiche 12-24Vdc	Max 700mA per uscita Max 3A in totale per tutte le uscite
Porta di comunicazione	2 modalità selezionabili: - RS485 con protocollo Modbus RTU - CAN con protocollo CANopen	Galvanicamente isolata Fino a 115200 baud Fino a 1Mbit

3.2.d MCM260X-4AD

Alimentazione	12..24 Vdc/Vac $\pm 15\%$	Consumo 20VA max
Ingressi digitali	8 ingressi PNP 12-24Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Ingressi encoder/contatore	3 encoder/contatori sovrapposti agli ingressi digitali PNP	Risoluzione 32 bit Frequenza massima 80KHz
Ingressi analogici	2 ingressi 0..10V sovrapposti agli ingressi digitali	Risoluzione 45000 punti
Uscite relè	8 Uscite relé con unico comune	Dati contatto: 5A a 250Vac, 30Vdc carico resistivo 2A a 250Vac, 30Vdc carico induttivo Max potenza di scambio 1250 VA, 150W carico resistivo 500 VA, 60W carico induttivo Max 10A in totale
Porta di comunicazione	2 modalità selezionabili: - RS485 con protocollo Modbus RTU - CAN con protocollo CANopen	Galvanicamente isolata Fino a 115200 baud Fino a 1Mbit

3.2.e MCM260X-5AD

Alimentazione	12..24 Vdc/Vac ± 15%	Consumo 20VA max
Ingressi analogici	<p>4 ingressi configurabili via software Termocoppie: tipo K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B; compensazione automatica del giunto freddo da 0..50°C.</p> <p>Termoresistenze: PT100, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, PTC1K, NTC10K (β 3435K)</p> <p>Ingresso V/I: 0-10V, 0-20 o 4-20mA, 0-60mV, 0-1V, 0-5V.</p> <p>Potenziometri: 1..150KΩ</p>	<p>Galvanicamente isolati da alimentazione e porta di comunicazione</p> <p>Risoluzione 16 bit Tolleranza (25 °C) +/-0.2% ±1 digit (su F.s.)</p>
Uscite analogiche	2 uscite configurabili via software: 0-10V o 4-20mA	Risoluzione 16 bit
Uscita alimentazione sensori	Uscita per alimentazione sensori normalizzati 0-10V o 4-20mA da collegare agli ingressi analogici	Galvanicamente isolata da alimentazione e porta di comunicazione 24 Vdc, 100mA max
Porta di comunicazione	<p>2 modalità selezionabili: - RS485 con protocollo Modbus RTU - CAN con protocollo CANopen</p>	<p>Galvanicamente isolata Fino a 115200 baud Fino a 1Mbit</p>

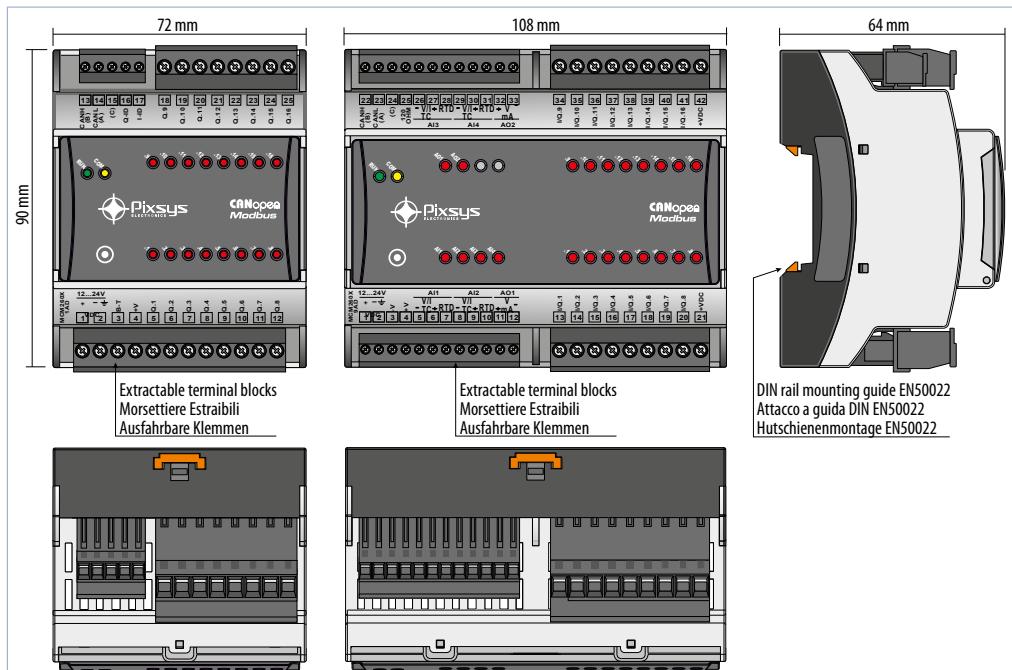
3.2.f MCM260X-9AD

Alimentazione	12..24 Vdc ± 15%	Consumo 100VA max
Ingressi digitali	16 ingressi PNP 12-24Vdc (sovraposti alle uscite digitali)	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Ingressi encoder/contatore	4 encoder/contatori sovrapposti agli ingressi digitali PNP	Risoluzione 32 bit Frequenza massima 80KHz
Ingressi analogici	<p>4 ingressi configurabili via software Termocoppie: tipo K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B; compensazione automatica del giunto freddo da 0..50°C.</p> <p>Termoresistenze: PT100, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, PTC1K, NTC10K (β 3435K)</p> <p>Ingresso V/I: 0-10V, 0-20 o 4-20mA, 0-60mV, 0-1V, 0-5V.</p> <p>Potenziometri: 1..150KΩ</p>	<p>Galvanicamente isolati da alimentazione e porta di comunicazione</p> <p>Risoluzione 16 bit Tolleranza (25 °C) +/-0.2% ±1 digit (su F.s.)</p>
Uscite digitali	16 uscite statiche 12-24Vdc (sovraposte agli ingressi digitali)	Max 700mA per uscita Max 2A in totale per ciascun gruppo di 8 uscite (Q.1-Q.8 e Q.9-Q.16)
Uscite analogiche	2 uscite configurabili via software: 0-10V o 4-20mA	Risoluzione 16 bit
Uscita alimentazione sensori	Uscita per alimentazione sensori normalizzati 0-10V o 4-20mA da collegare agli ingressi analogici	Galvanicamente isolata da alimentazione e porta di comunicazione 24 Vdc, 100mA max
Porta di comunicazione	<p>2 modalità selezionabili: - RS485 con protocollo Modbus RTU - CAN con protocollo CANopen</p>	<p>Galvanicamente isolata Fino a 115200 baud Fino a 1Mbit</p>

3.3 Caratteristiche software

Configurazione manuale tramite terminale	E' possibile configurare manualmente i parametri relativi alla comunicazione di ciascun dispositivo utilizzando il terminale con display e tasti presente nella parte interna del coperchio superiore dello strumento, accessibile tramite l'apertura verso il basso del coperchio stesso.
Configurazione tramite app MyPixsys via NFC	E' possibile configurare i parametri relativi alla comunicazione di ciascun dispositivo utilizzando l'app MyPixsys e trasferendo i dati via NFC. Basterà avvicinare lo smartphone all'antenna presente sul coperchio dello strumento, nel punto indicato dal simbolo . La configurazione tramite app MyPixsys è possibile sia con strumento acceso, sia con strumento spento. Quando è interrogato da un lettore che supporta il protocollo NFC-V, il dispositivo è da considerarsi come un VICC (Vicinity Inductively Coupled Card) secondo la norma ISO/IEC 15693 ed opera alla frequenza di 13,56 MHz. Il dispositivo non emette intenzionalmente onde radio.
Resistenza di terminazione	E' possibile attivare in modo automatico, tramite l'impostazione dell'opportuno parametro, una resistenza di terminazione della linea di comunicazione.
Protocollo di comunicazione	Il dispositivo è in grado di funzionare in due modalità di comunicazione. La selezione della modalità avviene in fase di configurazione, tramite terminale o tramite l'app MyPixsys. Solo la modalità selezionata risulterà attiva.

4 Dimensioni e installazione



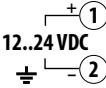
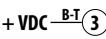
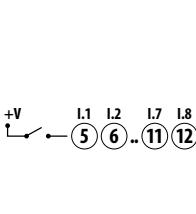
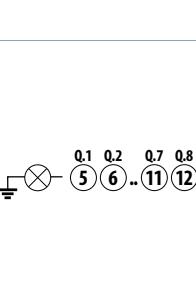
4.1 Collegamenti elettrici

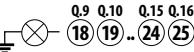
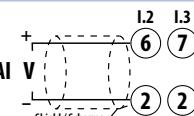
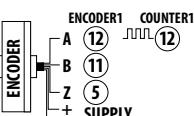
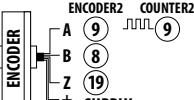
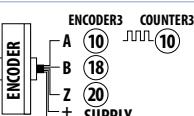
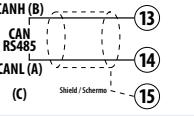
Caution! Questo regolatore è stato progettato e costruito in conformità alle Direttive Bassa Tensione 2014/35/UE (LVD) e Compatibilità elettromagnetica 2014/30/UE (EMC).

Per l'installazione in ambienti industriali è buona norma seguire la seguenti precauzioni:

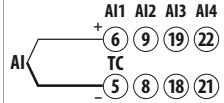
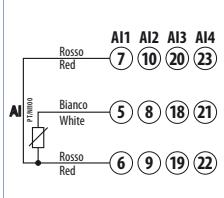
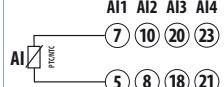
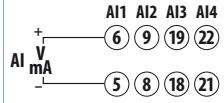
- Distinguere la linea di alimentazioni da quelle di potenza.
- Evitare la vicinanza di gruppi di teleruttori, contattori elettromagnetici, motori di grossa potenza e comunque usare appositi filtri.
- Evitare la vicinanza di gruppi di potenza, in particolare se a controllo di fase.
- Si raccomanda l'impiego di filtri di rete sull'alimentazione della macchina in cui lo strumento verrà installato, in particolare nel caso di alimentazione 230Vac.
Si evidenzia che il regolatore è concepito per essere assemblato ad altre macchine e dunque la marcatura CE del regolatore non esime il costruttore dell'impianto dagli obblighi di sicurezza e conformità previsti per la macchina nel suo complesso.
- **Cablaggio della morsettiera da 3.81 mm:** utilizzare puntalini a tubetto crimpati o filo di rame flessibile o rigido con diametro fino a 1.5 mm² / 16 AWG. La lunghezza di spelatura è 7 mm. Condizioni operative: -40°C..+130°C.
- **Cablaggio della morsettiera da 5 mm:** utilizzare puntalini a tubetto crimpati o filo di rame flessibile o rigido con diametro fino a 2.5 mm² / 14 AWG. La lunghezza di spelatura è 9 mm. Condizioni operative: -40°C..+130°C.
- E' possibile collegare su un unico morsetto, due conduttori di uguale diametro compreso tra 0.14 e 0.75 mm².

4.1.a MCM260X-1/2/3AD

	Alimentazione 12..24Vdc ±15% • 1: +Vdc • 2: -Vdc
	Alimentazione della sola parte logica del dispositivo. Se la tensione +Vdc è portata al morsetto 3 e non al morsetto 1, le uscite non sono attive.
	Morsetto comune ingressi digitali 12..24Vdc
	MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Ingressi digitali PNP 24Vdc 5: Ingresso 1 6: Ingresso 2 7: Ingresso 3 8: Ingresso 4 9: Ingresso 5 10: Ingresso 6 11: Ingresso 7 12: Ingresso 8
	MCM260X-1AD Uscite statiche 24Vdc 5: Uscita 1 6: Uscita 2 7: Uscita 3 8: Uscita 4 9: Uscita 5 10: Uscita 6 11: Uscita 7 12: Uscita 8

	<p>MCM260X-1AD Uscite statiche 24Vdc 18: Uscita 9 19: Uscita 10 20: Uscita 11 21: Uscita 12 22: Uscita 13 23: Uscita 14 24: Uscita 15 25: Uscita 16</p>
	<p>MCM260X-3AD Uscite statiche 24Vdc 18: Uscita 1 19: Uscita 2 20: Uscita 3 21: Uscita 4 22: Uscita 5 23: Uscita 6 24: Uscita 7 25: Uscita 8</p>
	<p>Ing. Analogici 0...10V 16bit (solo MCM260X-2AD)* 6: Ingresso 1 7: Ingresso 2 2: Riferimento ingressi</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Ingressi encoder/contatore 1 12: Encoder 1 fase A / Ingresso contatore 1 11: Encoder 1 fase B 5: Encoder 1 fase Z</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Ingressi encoder/contatore 2 9: Encoder 2 fase A / Ingresso contatore 2 8: Encoder 2 fase B 19: Encoder 2 fase Z (disponibile solo su MCM260X-2AD)</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Ingressi encoder/contatore 3 10: Encoder 3 fase A / Ingresso contatore 3 18: Encoder 3 fase B (disponibile solo su MCM260X-2AD) 20: Encoder 3 fase Z (disponibile solo su MCM260X-2AD)</p>
	<p>Bus di campo: 13: CANH / (B) RS485+ 14: CANL / (A) RS485- 15: (C) GND per CANbus e Modbus RTU</p>

<u>Q-ID</u> (16) <u>L-ID</u> (17)	Morsetti di indirizzamento automatico (solo Modbus RTU) 16: Uscita indirizzamento automatico 17: Ingresso indirizzamento automatico
4.1.b MCM260X-4AD	
	Alimentazione 12..24Vac/Vdc $\pm 15\%$ 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	Morsetto comune ingressi digitali 12..24Vdc
	Uscite relé 4: Uscita 1 5: Uscita 2 6: Uscita 3 7: Uscita 4 8: Uscita 5 9: Uscita 6 10: Uscita 7 11: Uscita 8 12: Comune relé
	Ingressi digitali PNP 24Vdc 18:Ingresso 1 19:Ingresso 2 20:Ingresso 3 21:Ingresso 4 22:Ingresso 5 23:Ingresso 6 24:Ingresso 7 25:Ingresso 8
	Ing. Analogici 0..10V 16bit 19:Ingresso 1 20:Ingresso 2 2: Riferimento ingressi
	Ingressi encoder/contatore 1 25:Encoder 1 fase A / Ingresso contatore 1 24:Encoder 1 fase B 18:Encoder 1 fase Z
	Ingressi encoder/contatore 2 22:Encoder 2 fase A / Ingresso contatore 2 21:Encoder 2 fase B
	Ingresso contatore 3 23:Ingresso contatore 3
	Bus di campo: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND per CANbus e Modbus RTU
<u>Q-ID</u> (16) <u>L-ID</u> (17)	Morsetti di indirizzamento automatico (solo Modbus RTU) 16:Uscita indirizzamento automatico 17:Ingresso indirizzamento automatico

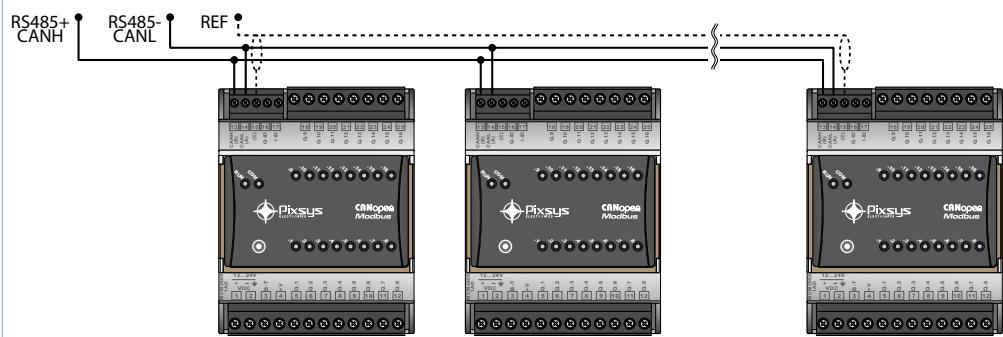
	Alimentazione 12..24Vac/dc ±15% 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	Uscita 12..24 Vdc per alimentazione per i sensori normalizzati
	Ingressi analogici per termocoppie K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rispettare la polarità Per eventuali prolunghe utilizzare cavo compensato e morsetti adatti alla termocoppia utilizzata (compensati)
	Ingressi analogici per termoresistenze PT100, Ni100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per il collegamento a tre fili usare cavi della stessa sezione Per il collegamento a due fili cortocircuitare i morsetti 6 e 7 (AI1), 9 e 10 (AI2), 19 e 20 (AI3), 22 e 23 (AI4). 
	Ingressi analogici per termoresistenze NTC, PTC, PT500, PT1000 e potenziometri lineari.
	Ingressi analogici per segnali normalizzati in corrente e tensione. Rispettare la polarità. Alimentazione sensore con morsetti 3 e 4. Per alimentare il sensore a due fili, utilizzare il morsetto 4 (+V) e collegare l'uscita del sensore al morsetto positivo dell'ingresso desiderato.
	Uscite analogiche attive in mA o V.
 CANH (B) CAN RS485 CANL (A) (C) Shield / Schermo	Bus di campo: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND per CANbus e Modbus RTU
	Morsetti di indirizzamento automatico(solo Modbus RTU) 16:Uscita indirizzamento automatico 17:Ingresso indirizzamento automatico

4.1.d MCM260X-9AD

	Alimentazione 12..24Vdc ±15% 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	Uscita 12..24 Vdc per alimentazione per i sensori normalizzati
	Ingressi analogici per termocoppie K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rispettare la polarità Per eventuali prolunghe utilizzare cavo compensato e morsetti adatti alla termocoppia utilizzata (compensati)
	Ingressi analogici per termoresistenze PT100, Ni100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per il collegamento a tre fili usare cavi della stessa sezione Per il collegamento a due fili cortocircuitare i morsetti 6 e 7 (AI1), 9 e 10 (AI2), 27 e 28 (AI3), 30 e 31 (AI4).
	Ingressi analogici per termoresistenze NTC, PTC, PT500, PT1000 e potenziometri lineari.
	Ingressi analogici per segnali normalizzati in corrente e tensione. Rispettare la polarità. Alimentazione sensore con morsetti 3 e 4. Per alimentare il sensore a due fili, utilizzare il morsetto 4 (+V) e collegare l'uscita del sensore al morsetto positivo dell'ingresso desiderato.
	Uscite analogiche attive in mA o V.
	Ingressi digitali PNP 24Vdc / Uscite statiche 24Vdc 13:Ingresso / Uscita 1 14:Ingresso / Uscita 2 15:Ingresso / Uscita 3 16:Ingresso / Uscita 4 17:Ingresso / Uscita 5 18:Ingresso / Uscita 6 19:Ingresso / Uscita 7 20:Ingresso / Uscita 8
<img alt="Pinout diagram for digital output 1..8. Pin 21 is common ground. Pin 22 is +VDC. Pin 23 is common ground. Pin 24 is +VDC. Pin 25 is common ground. Pin 26 is +VDC. Pin 27 is common ground. Pin 28 is +VDC. Pin 29 is common ground. Pin 30 is +VDC. Pin 31 is common ground. Pin 32 is +VDC. Pin 33 is common ground. Pin 34 is +VDC. Pin 35 is common ground. Pin 36 is +VDC. Pin 37 is common ground. Pin 38 is +VDC. Pin 39 is common ground. Pin 40 is +VDC. Pin 41 is common ground. Pin 42 is +VDC. Pin 43 is common ground. Pin 44 is +VDC. Pin 45 is common ground. Pin 46 is +VDC. Pin 47 is common ground. Pin 48 is +VDC. Pin 49 is common ground. Pin 50 is +VDC. Pin 51 is common ground. Pin 52 is +VDC. Pin 53 is common ground. Pin 54 is +VDC. Pin 55 is common ground. Pin 56 is +VDC. Pin 57 is common ground. Pin 58 is +VDC. Pin 59 is common ground. Pin 60 is +VDC. Pin 61 is common ground. Pin 62 is +VDC. Pin 63 is common ground. Pin 64 is +VDC. Pin 65 is common ground. Pin 66 is +VDC. Pin 67 is common ground. Pin 68 is +VDC. Pin 69 is common ground. Pin 70 is +VDC. Pin 71 is common ground. Pin 72 is +VDC. Pin 73 is common ground. Pin 74 is +VDC. Pin 75 is common ground. Pin 76 is +VDC. Pin 77 is common ground. Pin 78 is +VDC. Pin 79 is common ground. Pin 80 is +VDC. Pin 81 is common ground. Pin 82 is +VDC. Pin 83 is common ground. Pin 84 is +VDC. Pin 85 is common ground. Pin 86 is +VDC. Pin 87 is common ground. Pin 88 is +VDC. Pin 89 is common ground. Pin 90 is +VDC. Pin 91 is common ground. Pin 92 is +VDC. Pin 93 is common ground. Pin 94 is +VDC. Pin 95 is common ground. Pin 96 is +VDC. Pin 97 is common ground. Pin 98 is +VDC. Pin 99 is common ground. Pin 100 is +VDC. Pin 101 is common ground. Pin 102 is +VDC. Pin 103 is common ground. Pin 104 is +VDC. Pin 105 is common ground. Pin 106 is +VDC. Pin 107 is common ground. Pin 108 is +VDC. Pin 109 is common ground. Pin 110 is +VDC. Pin 111 is common ground. Pin 112 is +VDC. Pin 113 is common ground. Pin 114 is +VDC. Pin 115 is common ground. Pin 116 is +VDC. Pin 117 is common ground. Pin 118 is +VDC. Pin 119 is common ground. Pin 120 is +VDC. Pin 121 is common ground. Pin 122 is +VDC. Pin 123 is common ground. Pin 124 is +VDC. Pin 125 is common ground. Pin 126 is +VDC. Pin 127 is common ground. Pin 128 is +VDC. Pin 129 is common ground. Pin 130 is +VDC. Pin 131 is common ground. Pin 132 is +VDC. Pin 133 is common ground. Pin 134 is +VDC. Pin 135 is common ground. Pin 136 is +VDC. Pin 137 is common ground. Pin 138 is +VDC. Pin 139 is common ground. Pin 140 is +VDC. Pin 141 is common ground. Pin 142 is +VDC. Pin 143 is common ground. Pin 144 is +VDC. Pin 145 is common ground. Pin 146 is +VDC. Pin 147 is common ground. Pin 148 is +VDC. Pin 149 is common ground. Pin 150 is +VDC. Pin 151 is common ground. Pin 152 is +VDC. Pin 153 is common ground. Pin 154 is +VDC. Pin 155 is common ground. Pin 156 is +VDC. Pin 157 is common ground. Pin 158 is +VDC. Pin 159 is common ground. Pin 160 is +VDC. Pin 161 is common ground. Pin 162 is +VDC. Pin 163 is common ground. Pin 164 is +VDC. Pin 165 is common ground. Pin 166 is +VDC. Pin 167 is common ground. Pin 168 is +VDC. Pin 169 is common ground. Pin 170 is +VDC. Pin 171 is common ground. Pin 172 is +VDC. Pin 173 is common ground. Pin 174 is +VDC. Pin 175 is common ground. Pin 176 is +VDC. Pin 177 is common ground. Pin 178 is +VDC. Pin 179 is common ground. Pin 180 is +VDC. Pin 181 is common ground. Pin 182 is +VDC. Pin 183 is common ground. Pin 184 is +VDC. Pin 185 is common ground. Pin 186 is +VDC. Pin 187 is common ground. Pin 188 is +VDC. Pin 189 is common ground. Pin 190 is +VDC. Pin 191 is common ground. Pin 192 is +VDC. Pin 193 is common ground. Pin 194 is +VDC. Pin 195 is common ground. Pin 196 is +VDC. Pin 197 is common ground. Pin 198 is +VDC. Pin 199 is common ground. Pin 200 is +VDC. Pin 201 is common ground. Pin 202 is +VDC. Pin 203 is common ground. Pin 204 is +VDC. Pin 205 is common ground. Pin 206 is +VDC. 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<img alt="Pinout diagram for digital output 1..8. Pin 21 is common ground. Pin 22 is +VDC. Pin 23 is common ground. Pin 24 is +VDC. Pin 25 is common ground. Pin 26 is +VDC. Pin 27 is common ground. Pin 28 is +VDC. Pin 29 is common ground. Pin 30 is +VDC. Pin 31 is common ground. Pin 32 is +VDC. Pin 33 is common ground. Pin 34 is +VDC. Pin 35 is common ground. Pin 36 is +VDC. Pin 37 is common ground. Pin 38 is +VDC. Pin 39 is common ground. Pin 40 is +VDC. Pin 41 is common ground. Pin 42 is +VDC. Pin 43 is common ground. Pin 44 is +VDC. Pin 45 is common ground. Pin 46 is +VDC. Pin 47 is common ground. Pin 48 is +VDC. Pin 49 is common ground. Pin 50 is +VDC. Pin 51 is common ground. Pin 52 is +VDC. Pin 53 is common ground. Pin 54 is +VDC. Pin 55 is common ground. Pin 56 is +VDC. Pin 57 is common ground. Pin 58 is +VDC. Pin 59 is common ground. Pin 60 is +VDC. Pin 61 is common ground. Pin 62 is +VDC. Pin 63 is common ground. Pin 64 is +VDC. Pin 65 is common ground. Pin 66 is +VDC. Pin 67 is common ground. Pin 68 is +VDC. Pin 69 is common ground. Pin 70 is +VDC. Pin 71 is common ground. Pin 72 is +VDC. Pin 73 is common ground. Pin 74 is +VDC. Pin 75 is common ground. Pin 76 is +VDC. Pin 77 is common ground. Pin 78 is +VDC. Pin 79 is common ground. Pin 80 is +VDC. Pin 81 is common ground. Pin 82 is +VDC. Pin 83 is common ground. Pin 84 is +VDC. Pin 85 is common ground. Pin 86 is +VDC. Pin 87 is common ground. Pin 88 is +VDC. Pin 89 is common ground. Pin 90 is +VDC. Pin 91 is common ground. Pin 92 is +VDC. Pin 93 is common ground. Pin 94 is +VDC. Pin 95 is common ground. Pin 96 is +VDC. Pin 97 is common ground. Pin 98 is +VDC. Pin 99 is common ground. Pin 100 is +VDC. Pin 101 is common ground. Pin 102 is +VDC. Pin 103 is common ground. Pin 104 is +VDC. Pin 105 is common ground. Pin 106 is +VDC. Pin 107 is common ground. Pin 108 is +VDC. Pin 109 is common ground. Pin 110 is +VDC. Pin 111 is common ground. Pin 112 is +VDC. Pin 113 is common ground. Pin 114 is +VDC. Pin 115 is common ground. Pin 116 is +VDC. Pin 117 is common ground. Pin 118 is +VDC. Pin 119 is common ground. Pin 120 is +VDC. Pin 121 is common ground. Pin 122 is +VDC. Pin 123 is common ground. Pin 124 is +VDC. Pin 125 is common ground. Pin 126 is +VDC. Pin 127 is common ground. Pin 128 is +VDC. Pin 129 is common ground. Pin 130 is +VDC. Pin 131 is common ground. Pin 132 is +VDC. Pin 133 is common ground. Pin 134 is +VDC. Pin 135 is common ground. Pin 136 is +VDC. Pin 137 is common ground. Pin 138 is +VDC. Pin 139 is common ground. Pin 140 is +VDC. Pin 141 is common ground. Pin 142 is +VDC. Pin 143 is common ground. Pin 144 is +VDC. Pin 145 is common ground. Pin 146 is +VDC. Pin 147 is common ground. Pin 148 is +VDC. Pin 149 is common ground. Pin 150 is +VDC. Pin 151 is common ground. Pin 152 is +VDC. Pin 153 is common ground. Pin 154 is +VDC. Pin 155 is common ground. Pin 156 is +VDC. Pin 157 is common ground. Pin 158 is +VDC. Pin 159 is common ground. Pin 160 is +VDC. Pin 161 is common ground. Pin 162 is +VDC. Pin 163 is common ground. Pin 164 is +VDC. Pin 165 is common ground. Pin 166 is +VDC. Pin 167 is common ground. Pin 168 is +VDC. Pin 169 is common ground. Pin 170 is +VDC. Pin 171 is common ground. Pin 172 is +VDC. Pin 173 is common ground. Pin 174 is +VDC. Pin 175 is common ground. Pin 176 is +VDC. Pin 177 is common ground. Pin 178 is +VDC. Pin 179 is common ground. Pin 180 is +VDC. Pin 181 is common ground. Pin 182 is +VDC. Pin 183 is common ground. Pin 184 is +VDC. Pin 185 is common ground. Pin 186 is +VDC. Pin 187 is common ground. Pin 1	

	Utilizzare encoder push-pull Frequenza max. 80KHz
	Ingresso tipo PNP Frequenza max. 80KHz
	Bus di campo: 22:CANH / RS485+ 23:CANL / RS485- 24:C GND per CANbus e Modbus RTU
	Terminatore della linea di comunicazione in modo manuale. Per inserire la resistenza di terminazione da 120 ohm in modo permanente, tramite il cablaggio, collegare con un filo il morsetto 25 al morsetto 23.

4.2 Collegamento alla linea di comunicazione



Si riporta di seguito lo schema di collegamento di più MCM260X ad una linea RS485 o ad una rete CAN.

5 SET-UP del dispositivo

Per essere utilizzato come modulo di I/O, l'MCM260X necessita di una procedura di configurazione per l'impostazione dei corretti parametri che gestiscono la comunicazione. Questa procedura di configurazione può essere eseguita tramite il terminale (display e tasti) oppure tramite l'app MyPixsys. Di seguito viene riportata la procedura per la modifica dei parametri tramite il terminale.

5.1 Indicatori numerici (display interno)

	Il display interno, in abbinata ai pulsanti ▶, ▲ e SET serve per eseguire la configurazione del modulo. Il display visualizza nella fase di accensione la versione del firmware, mentre nel funzionamento normale, in assenza di anomalie, il display rimane spento. Nel caso di anomalie, visualizza il numero dell'errore attivo. In fase di configurazione visualizza il parametro in inserimento.
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5.2 Significato delle spie di stato (Led)

LED RUN (verde)	indica che il dispositivo è acceso e distingue le varie fasi operative
LED COM (ambra)	indica l'effettiva comunicazione dell'MCM260X con altri dispositivi
MCM260X-1AD	.1 .. .16 indicano lo stato delle uscite Q.1 .. Q.16
MCM260X-2AD	.1 .. .16 indicano lo stato degli ingressi I.1 .. I.16
MCM260X-3/4AD	.1 .. .8 indicano lo stato degli ingressi I.1 .. I.8 .1 .. .8 indicano lo stato delle uscite Q.1 .. Q.8
MCM260X-5AD	AI1 .. AI4 indicano lo stato degli ingressi analogici AI1..AI4 (acceso: ingresso attivo e correttamente funzionante, lampeggiante: ingresso in errore, spento: ingresso non attivato). AO1 .. AO2 indica lo stato delle uscite analogiche AO1 e AO2 (acceso: uscita attiva).
MCM260X-9AD	.1 .. .16 indicano lo stato degli ingressi/uscite I/Q.1 .. I/Q.16 AI1 .. AI4 indicano lo stato degli ingressi analogici AI...AI4 (acceso: ingresso attivo e correttamente funzionante, lampeggiante: ingresso in errore, spento: ingresso non attivato). AO1 .. AO2 indica lo stato delle uscite analogiche AQ1 e AO2 (acceso: uscita attiva).

5.3 Modifica parametri di configurazione da terminale

	Premere	Effetto	Eseguire
1	Uno dei pulsanti quando il display è spento	Sul display compare 0000 con la prima cifra lampeggiante, ad indicare che lo strumento è in attesa di immissione della password di accesso ai parametri.	
2	▶ o ▼	Si modifica la cifra lampeggiante e si passa alla modifica della cifra successiva con SET .	Inserire la password (valore di default 1234)
3	SET per confermare la password	Il display visualizza il nome del primo parametro di configurazione	
4	▶ o ▼	Si scorrono i parametri disponibili	
5	SET	Il display visualizza il valore del parametro selezionato.	
6	SET + ▶ o ▼	Si incrementa o si decrementa il valore del parametro	Inserire il nuovo dato che verrà salvato al rilascio dei tasti. Per variare un altro parametro tornare al punto 4
7	▶ + ▼	Si esegue l'uscita dalla procedura di configurazione, il display verrà spento. L'uscita dalla configurazione avviene in modo automatico dopo 20 sec dall'ultima pressione di un tasto.	

5.4 Lettura e configurazione via NFC

	Android®	iOS®
Inquadra il Qr-Code per scaricare l'app:		

I moduli MCM260X sono supportati dall'App MyPixsys e tramite smartphone Android™ dotato di antenna NFC, è possibile configurare gli strumenti senza necessità di cablaggi e senza ausilio di hardware dedicati. L'App prevede la possibilità di leggere, visualizzare e modificare i parametri relativi a indirizzamento e comunicazione. Può inoltre salvarli, inviarli via email, ripristinarli da backup precedenti o riportarli ai valori di fabbrica.

Procedura:

- Identificare la posizione dell'antenna NFC nel telefono (solitamente centrale, dietro la cover posteriore, o ad una delle estremità nel caso di chassis metallici). L'antenna dell'MCM260X è posizionata sul frontale, sotto il simbolo ☺.
- Assicurarsi che il sensore NFC del telefono sia abilitato e che non ci siano materiali metallici fra il telefono e lo strumento (es. cover di alluminio o con stand magnetico)
- Risulta utile anche abilitare i suoni di sistema sul telefono, in quanto il suono di notifica conferma l'avvenuta rilevazione dello strumento da parte del telefono.

La schermata iniziale dell'App presenta una barra con quattro schede: SCAN, DATA, WRITE, EXTRA. Posizionarsi sulla prima scheda SCAN per effettuare la lettura dei dati già presenti sullo strumento; il telefono va posto a contatto con il frontale del modulo, avendo cura di far coincidere il più possibile la posizione dell'antenna del telefono con quella dello strumento.

L'App emette un suono di notifica appena rilevata la presenza dello strumento e procede quindi all'identificazione del modello e alla lettura del banco parametri.

L'interfaccia grafica mostra l'avanzamento della procedura e passa alla seconda scheda DATA.

A questo punto è possibile allontanare lo smartphone dallo strumento per effettuare più agevolmente le modifiche richieste. I parametri dello strumento sono suddivisi in gruppi collassabili e vengono visualizzati con nome, valore corrente e indice di riferimento al manuale. Cliccando la riga in corrispondenza del parametro si aprirà la relativa schermata di settaggio con la visualizzazione dettagliata delle opzioni disponibili (in caso di parametri a scelta multipla) o dei limiti di minimo/massimo/decimali (per parametri numerici), inclusa la descrizione testuale. Una volta impostato il valore desiderato, la relativa riga verrà aggiornata ed evidenziata nella scheda DATA (tener premuto sopra la riga per annullare le modif che).

Per scaricare nel device la configurazione modificata portarsi nella terza scheda WRITE, posizionare il telefono nuovamente a contatto con lo strumento come per la modalità di lettura e attendere la notifica di operazione completata.

Al termine della scrittura dei parametri, l'MCM260X eseguirà una procedura di riavvio, necessaria per aggiornare la configurazione con le modifiche appena scritte.

In aggiunta al funzionamento di lettura -> modifica -> scrittura parametri, l'App MyPixsys prevede anche delle funzionalità aggiuntive accessibili dalla scheda EXTRA, come il salvataggio / caricamento ed invio via email della configurazione ed il ripristino dei valori di fabbrica.

5.5 Tabella dei parametri di configurazione accessibili da terminale e tramite app MyPixsys

Conn Interfaccia di comunicazione

Seleziona l'interfaccia di comunicazione che verrà utilizzata dallo strumento per la connessione al bus di comunicazione. A seconda dell'interfaccia selezionata sarà attivato il protocollo CANopen (slave) o il protocollo Modbus RTU (slave).

RS485 (default)

SLAd Indirizzo Slave CANopen

Indica l'indirizzo assegnato al modulo per la comunicazione in una rete CANopen.

1..127 (default 1)

bd.rt Velocità bus CANopen

Indica la velocità di comunicazione del modulo in modalità CANopen.

500
625
1000
1250
2500
5000
N/A (Default)

SLAd Indirizzo slave Modbus

Indica l'indirizzo assegnato al modulo per la comunicazione in una rete Modbus.

1..254 (Default 1)

bd.rt Velocità bus Modbus

Indica la velocità di comunicazione del modulo in modalità Modbus.

2400
4800
9600
19.2
28.8
38.4
57.6 (Default)
115.2

SPP Formato dati Modbus

Indica il formato dei dati della seriale del modulo in modalità Modbus.

8.n.1 (default)
8.o.1
8.E.1
8.n.2
8.o.2
8.E.2

SE.dE Ritardo risposta in Modbus (ms)

Indica il tempo minimo dalla ricezione dell'interrogazione dopo il quale il modulo trasmetterà la sua risposta al master in modalità Modbus.

0..250 (default 1)

EE.rI Stato resistenza di terminazione di linea

Indica lo stato del terminatore di linea del modulo. Il terminatore deve essere attivato nell'ultimo modulo presente sulla linea di comunicazione (sia in CAN che in RS485).

OFF (default) 120 100

DodC Modalità compatibilità con la vecchia versione di MCM260

Solo per MCM260X-1,2,3,4,5AD.

Indica se il modulo deve funzionare in modalità compatibilità con la vecchia versione MCM260-xAD. Impostando la compatibilità su YES, il modulo si comporterà esattamente come il corrispondente MCM260-xAD, quindi per il suo utilizzo fare riferimento al manuale del vecchio modello (cod.: 2300.10.070).

Questa modalità risulta utile in caso di sostituzione di moduli non più funzionanti in impianti esistenti.

- noLL.** = Nessuna compatibilità con la vecchia versione MCM260. Utilizzare questa selezione in sistemi con Master CAN / Modbus LogicLab
- YES** = Piena compatibilità con la vecchia versione MCM260
- noLo.** = Nessuna compatibilità con la vecchia versione MCM260. Questa selezione attiva la modalità slave CANopen standard

ConP. Modalità compatibilità CAN

Solo per MCM260X-9AD.

Indica se il modulo deve funzionare in sistemi con Master CAN LogicLab o Master CANopen.

- LLab.** = Utilizzare questa selezione in sistemi con LogicLab CAN master.
- CAno.** = Utilizzare questa selezione in sistemi standard CANopen Master. Questa selezione attiva la modalità slave CANopen standard

PASS Password di accesso ai parametri di configurazione

Indica la password che dovrà essere inserita al prossimo accesso per la modifica dei parametri di configurazione, sia tramite il terminale sia tramite l'app MyPixsys.

Impostare una password personalizzata, diversa da quella di default (1234), risulta utile nel caso si debba impedire l'accesso alla configurazione del modulo a personale non autorizzato.

Prestare molta attenzione alla modifica di questo parametro ed annotare in un posto sicuro la password impostata.

Se non si conosce la password non sarà possibile accedere e modificare i parametri!

0000..8888 (default 1234)

nFcL Blocco funzionalità NFC

Indica se attivo (EnRb) o meno (dS) il blocco della funzionalità NFC (modifica dei parametri tramite app MyPixsys). Bloccare la funzionalità NFC può essere utile per aumentare il grado di sicurezza della configurazione del modulo ed impedire che persone non autorizzate possano accedere e modificare i dati.

- dS** (default)
- EnRb**

5.6 Ripristino dei parametri di fabbrica

È possibile ripristinare i parametri di configurazione ai loro valori di fabbrica, inserendo la password 9999 da terminale. Il ripristino può essere effettuato anche da app MyPixsys caricando i parametri di default dall'apposito menù.

Attenzione: utilizzare questa procedura in un modulo presente in un impianto, potrebbe compromettere il funzionamento di tutto il sistema.

6 Tabella parametri di configurazione per i modelli MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD

Oltre ai parametri accessibili da terminale, ciascun modulo MCM260X ha una serie di parametri che ne regolano il funzionamento e sono accessibili dal PLC master collegato e dall'app MyPixsys. Di seguito la tabella con l'elenco completo dei parametri.

6.a GRUPPO A - CONFIGURAZIONE GENERALE

1 Interfaccia di comunicazione (Word modbus 2001)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

2 Indirizzo slave CANopen (Word modbus 2002)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

3 Velocità bus CANopen (Word modbus 2003)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

4 Indirizzo slave Modbus (Word modbus 2004)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

5 Velocità bus Modbus (Word modbus 2005)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

6 Formato dati Modbus (Word modbus 2006)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

7 Ritardo risposta in Modbus (Word modbus 2007)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

8 Tempo offline Modbus (Word modbus 2008)

Determina, nel caso di protocollo Modbus abilitato, il tempo di inattività della seriale prima di decretare la condizione di offline.

Gestione offline disabilitata (**Default**)

1..60000 [ms] Tempo di inattività prima dell'offline.

9 Riservato (Word modbus 2009)

10 Stato resistenza di terminazione di linea (Word modbus 2010)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

11 Modalità compatibilità con la vecchia versione di MCM260 (Word modbus 2011)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

12 Stato uscite digitali in offline (Word modbus 2012)

Determina lo stato delle uscite digitali Q1..Q16 al verificarsi della condizione di offline del modulo o all'avvio nel caso di protocollo Modbus abilitato. Disabilitato = 0, Abilitato = 1.

Stato uscita Q1 (**Default** 0).

...
 Stato uscita Q16.

13 Password di accesso ai parametri di configurazione (Word modbus 2013)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

14 Blocco funzionalità NFC (Word modbus 2014)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

- 15 Riservato (Word modbus 2015)
- 16 Riservato (Word modbus 2016)
- 17 Riservato (Word modbus 2017)
- 18 Riservato (Word modbus 2018)
- 19 Riservato (Word modbus 2019)
- 20 Riservato (Word modbus 2020)

6.b GRUPPO B - INGRESSI ANALOGICI

- 21 Limite inferiore ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2021)
- 22 Limite inferiore ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2022)

Limite inferiore dell'ingresso analogico. Es: con ingresso 0..10 V questo parametro indica il valore assunto dall'ingresso in corrispondenza dello 0V
-32767..+32767. Default: 0.

- 23 Limite superiore ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2023)
- 24 Limite superiore ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2024)

Limite superiore dell'ingresso analogico. Es: con ingresso 0..10 V questo parametro indica il valore assunto dall'ingresso in corrispondenza dei 10V
-32767..+32767. Default:10000

- 25 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI1 (Word modbus 2025)
- 26 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI2 (Word modbus 2026)

In caso di ingresso lineare, permette al processo di superare i limiti (Par. 21..22 e 23..24).
 Disabilitato (Default).
 Abilitato

- 27 Calibrazione offset AI1 (Word modbus 2027)
- 28 Calibrazione offset AI2 (Word modbus 2028)

Calibrazione offset. Valore che si somma o sottrae al processo visualizzato
-10000..+10000 [digit]. Default 0.

- 29 Calibrazione guadagno AI1 (Word modbus 2029)
- 30 Calibrazione guadagno AI2 (Word modbus 2030)

Calibrazione guadagno. Valore che si moltiplica al processo per eseguire calibrazione sul punto di lavoro. Es: per correggere la scala di lavoro da 0..1000 che visualizza 0..1010, fissare il parametro a -1.0
-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), Default: 0.0.

- 31 Riservato (Word modbus 2031)
- 32 Riservato (Word modbus 2032)

- 33 Filtro ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2033)
- 34 Filtro ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2034)

Filtro lettura ingresso analogico: aumenta la stabilità della lettura dell'ingresso analogico corrispondente. Indica il numero di campionamenti da mediare nel calcolo del processo.
1...30. (Default: 10)

6.c GRUPPO C - INGRESSI DIGITALI

35 Filtro ingressi digitali (Word modbus 2035)

Definisce il tempo per cui l'ingresso digitale deve rimanere stabile prima di essere considerato valido.

0..200 [base 0,5 ms], **Default:** 2 x 0,5 = 1 ms.

36 Setup encoder/contatore 1 (Word modbus 2036)

37 Setup encoder/contatore 2 (Word modbus 2037)

38 Setup encoder/contatore 3 (Word modbus 2038)

Determina la modalità di funzionamento dell'ingresso encoder o contatore monodirezionale.

- Disabilitato (**Default**).
- Encoder x2 fase A-B.
- Encoder x4 fase A-B
- Encoder x2 fase A-B-Z
- Encoder x4 fase A-B-Z
- Contatore Up.
- Contatore Down.

39 Valore preset encoder/counter 1 H (Word modbus 2039)

40 Valore preset encoder/counter 1 L (Word modbus 2040)

41 Valore preset encoder/counter 2 H (Word modbus 2041)

42 Valore preset encoder/counter 2 L (Word modbus 2042)

43 Valore preset encoder/counter 3 H (Word modbus 2043)

44 Valore preset encoder/counter 3 L (Word modbus 2044)

Determina il valore che verrà caricato nel registro dei conteggi dell'encoder o del contatore, al verificarsi del comando di caricamento.

Il valore del registro è a 32 bit, l'accesso tramite protocollo Modbus avviene quindi tramite due word (16 bit) consecutive.

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

45 Riservato (Word modbus 2045)

46 Riservato (Word modbus 2046)

47 Riservato (Word modbus 2047)

48 Riservato (Word modbus 2048)

49 Riservato (Word modbus 2049)

50 Riservato (Word modbus 2050)

7 Tabella parametri di configurazione per il modello MCM260X-5AD

7.a GRUPPO A - CONFIGURAZIONE GENERALE

1 Interfaccia di comunicazione (Word modbus 2001)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

2 Indirizzo slave CANopen (Word modbus 2002)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

3 Velocità bus CANopen (Word modbus 2003)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

4 Indirizzo slave Modbus (Word modbus 2004)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

5 Velocità bus Modbus (Word modbus 2005)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

6 Formato dati Modbus (Word modbus 2006)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

7 Ritardo risposta in Modbus (Word modbus 2007)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

8 Tempo offline Modbus (Word modbus 2008)

Determina, nel caso di protocollo Modbus abilitato, il tempo di inattività della seriale prima di decretare la condizione di offline.

Gestione offline disabilitata (**Default**)
 1.60000 [ms] Tempo di inattività prima dell'offline.

9 Riservato (Word modbus 2009)

10 Stato resistenza di terminazione di linea (Word modbus 2010)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

11 Modalità compatibilità con la vecchia versione di MCM260 (Word modbus 2011)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

12 Riservato (Word modbus 2012)

13 Password di accesso ai parametri di configurazione (Word modbus 2013)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

14 Blocco funzionalità NFC (Word modbus 2014)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

15 Riservato (Word modbus 2015)

16 Riservato (Word modbus 2016)

17 Riservato (Word modbus 2017)

18 Riservato (Word modbus 2018)

19 Riservato (Word modbus 2019)

20 Riservato (Word modbus 2020)

7.b GRUPPO B - INGRESSI ANALOGICI

21 Tipo sensore AI1 (Word modbus 2021)

22 Tipo sensore AI2 (Word modbus 2022)

23 Tipo sensore AI3 (Word modbus 2023)

24 Tipo sensore AI4 (Word modbus 2024)

Configurazione ingresso analogico / selezione sensore

<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabilitato	(Default)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tc-K	-260 °C..1360 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tc-S	-40 °C..1760 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tc-R	-40 °C..1760 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tc-J	-200 °C..1200 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tc-T	-260 °C..400 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tc-E	-260 °C..980 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tc-N	-260 °C..1280 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tc-B	100 °C..1820 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pt100	-100 °C..600 °C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ni100	-60 °C..180 °C

11	NTC10K	-40 °C..125 °C
12	PTC1K	-50 °C..150 °C
13	Pt500	-100 °C..600 °C
14	Pt1000	-100 °C..600 °C
15	0..1V	
16	0..5V	
17	0..10 V	
18	0..20 mA	
19	4..20 mA	
20	0..60 mV	
21	Potenziometro	(impostare il valore nel parametro 34..37)

25 Tipo gradi (Word modbus 2025)

0	°C	Gradi Centigradi (Default)
1	°F	Gradi Fahrenheit
2	K	Kelvin

26 Limite inferiore ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2026)

27 Limite inferiore ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2027)

28 Limite inferiore ingresso AI3 (Word modbus 2028)

29 Limite inferiore ingresso AI4 (Word modbus 2029)

Limite inferiore dell'ingresso analogico solo per normalizzati. Es: con ingresso 4..20 mA questo parametro indica il valore associato a 4 mA

-32767..+32767, Default: 0.

30 Limite superiore ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2030)

31 Limite superiore ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2031)

32 Limite superiore ingresso AI3 (Word modbus 2032)

33 Limite superiore ingresso AI4 (Word modbus 2033)

Limite superiore dell'ingresso analogico solo per normalizzati. Es: con ingresso 4..20 mA questo parametro indica il valore associato a 20 mA

-32767..+32767. Default:1000

34 Valore potenziometro AI1 (Word modbus 2034)

35 Valore potenziometro AI2 (Word modbus 2035)

36 Valore potenziometro AI3 (Word modbus 2036)

37 Valore potenziometro AI4 (Word modbus 2037)

Selezione il valore del potenziometro collegato all'ingresso analogico

1..150 kohm. **Default: 10kohm**

38 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI1 (Word modbus 2038)

39 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI2 (Word modbus 2039)

40 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI3 (Word modbus 2040)

41 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI4 (Word modbus 2041)

In caso di ingresso lineare, permette al processo di superare i limiti (Par. 26..29 e 30..33).

0 Disabilitato (Default)

1 Abilitato

42 **Calibrazione offset AI1 (Word modbus 2042)**

43 **Calibrazione offset AI2 (Word modbus 2043)**

44 **Calibrazione offset AI3 (Word modbus 2044)**

45 **Calibrazione offset AI4 (Word modbus 2045)**

Calibrazione offset. Valore che si somma o sottrae al processo visualizzato (es: normalmente corregge il valore di temperatura ambiente).

-10000..+10000 [digiti.decimi per sensori di temperatura]. **Default**: 0.

46 **Calibrazione guadagno AI1 (Word modbus 2046)**

47 **Calibrazione guadagno AI2 (Word modbus 2047)**

48 **Calibrazione guadagno AI3 (Word modbus 2048)**

49 **Calibrazione guadagno AI4 (Word modbus 2049)**

Calibrazione guadagno. Valore che si moltiplica al processo per eseguire calibrazione sul punto di lavoro. Es: per correggere la scala di lavoro da 0..1000°C che visualizza 0..1010°C, fissare il parametro a -1.0

-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), **Default**: 0.0.

50 **Riservato (Word modbus 2050)**

51 **Riservato (Word modbus 2051)**

52 **Riservato (Word modbus 2052)**

53 **Riservato (Word modbus 2053)**

54 **Filtro ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2054)**

55 **Filtro ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2055)**

56 **Filtro ingresso AI3 (Word modbus 2056)**

57 **Filtro ingresso AI4 (Word modbus 2057)**

Filtro lettura ingresso analogico: aumenta la stabilità del valore della lettura analogica. Indica il numero di campionamenti da mediare nel calcolo del processo.

1...50. (**Default**: 10)

70 **Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI1 (Word modbus 2070)**

71 **Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI2 (Word modbus 2071)**

72 **Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI3 (Word modbus 2072)**

73 **Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI4 (Word modbus 2073)**

Definisce il valore assoluto massimo di differenza tra il valore attuale del processo e il nuovo campionamento per ritenere tale valore accettabile (e quindi inserito nella media gestita dal parametro "54..57 Filtro ingresso") o scartarlo.

1..32767 [decimi di °C o digit], **Default**: 30

74 **Durata massima scarto campionamento AI1 (Word modbus 2074)**

75 **Durata massima scarto campionamento AI2 (Word modbus 2075)**

76 **Durata massima scarto campionamento AI3 (Word modbus 2076)**

77 **Durata massima scarto campionamento AI4 (Word modbus 2077)**

Determina la durata massima per la quale i campionamenti dell'ingresso analogico possono venire scartati se considerati non accettabili (vedi parametri 70..73). Scaduto tale tempo qualsiasi valore di campionamento verrà considerato valido.

0..200 [decimi di secondo], **Default**: 45

58 Frequenza conversione AI1 e AI2 (Word modbus 2058)**59 Frequenza conversione AI3 e AI4 (Word modbus 2059)**

Frequenza di conversione del il convertitore analogico digitale. Frequenze più basse rallentano il campionamento ma aumentano la precisione di lettura, mentre frequenze più alte aumentano il tempo di campionamento a scapito della precisione di lettura dell'ingresso analogico.

<input type="radio"/>	4 Hz	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	17 Hz (Default)	<input type="radio"/>	62 Hz
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	6 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	20 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	123 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	8 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	33 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	242 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	10 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	39 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	470 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	12 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	50 Hz		

7.c GRUPPO C - USCITE ANALOGICHE**60 Tipo uscita AO1 (Word modbus 2060)****61 Tipo uscita AO2 (Word modbus 2061)**

Selezione la modalità di funzionamento dell'uscita analogica.

<input type="radio"/>	0..10 V (Default)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	4..20 mA.

62 Limite inferiore uscita AO1 (Word modbus 2062)**63 Limite inferiore uscita AO2 (Word modbus 2063)**

Limite inferiore range uscita continua (valore associato a 0 V / 4 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

64 Limite superiore uscita AO1 (Word modbus 2064)**65 Limite superiore uscita AO2 (Word modbus 2065)**

Limite superiore range uscita continua (valore associato a 10 V / 20 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 1000.

66 Valore uscita in errore AO1 (Word modbus 2066)**67 Valore uscita in errore AO2 (Word modbus 2067)**

Determina il valore dell'uscita analogica in caso di errore o anomalia.

Il valore deve essere compreso tra i limiti minimo e massimo dell'uscita.

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

68 Modalità di uscita in errore AO1 (Word modbus 2068)**69 Modalità di uscita in errore AO2 (Word modbus 2069)**

Determina come gestire le uscite analogiche in caso di errore di fuori linea del dispositivo.

<input type="radio"/>	Nessuna azione sull'uscita
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Imposta l'uscita con il valore del parametro 66..67 Valore uscita in errore. (Default)

78..100 Riservato (Word modbus 2078..2100)

8 Tabella parametri di configurazione per il modello MCM260X-9AD

8.a GRUPPO A - CONFIGURAZIONE GENERALE

1 Interfaccia di comunicazione (Word modbus 2001)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

2 Indirizzo slave CANopen (Word modbus 2002)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

3 Velocità bus CANopen (Word modbus 2003)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

4 Indirizzo slave Modbus (Word modbus 2004)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

5 Velocità bus Modbus (Word modbus 2005)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

6 Formato dati Modbus (Word modbus 2006)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

7 Ritardo risposta in Modbus (Word modbus 2007)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

8 Tempo offline Modbus (Word modbus 2008)

Determina, nel caso di protocollo Modbus abilitato, il tempo di inattività della seriale prima di decretare la condizione di offline.

Gestione offline disabilitata (**Default**)

1..60000 [ms] Tempo di inattività prima dell'offline.

9 Riservato (Word modbus 2009)

10 Stato resistenza di terminazione di linea (Word modbus 2010)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

11 Riservato (Word modbus 2011)

12 Stato uscite digitali in offline (Word modbus 2012)

Determina lo stato delle uscite digitali Q1..Q16 al verificarsi della condizione di offline del modulo o all'avvio nel caso di protocollo Modbus abilitato. Disabilitato = 0, Abilitato = 1.

Stato uscita Q1 (**Default 0**).

Stato uscita Q16.

13 Password di accesso ai parametri di configurazione (Word modbus 2013)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

14 Blocco funzionalità NFC (Word modbus 2014)

Vedi paragrafo 5.5

15 Riservato (Word modbus 2015)

16 Riservato (Word modbus 2016)

17 Riservato (Word modbus 2017)

18 Riservato (Word modbus 2018)

- 19 Riservato (Word modbus 2019)
20 Riservato (Word modbus 2020)

8.b GRUPPO B - INGRESSI ANALOGICI

- 21 Tipo sensore AI1 (Word modbus 2021)
22 Tipo sensore AI2 (Word modbus 2022)
23 Tipo sensore AI3 (Word modbus 2023)
24 Tipo sensore AI4 (Word modbus 2024)

Configurazione ingresso analogico / selezione sensore

- 0 Disabilitato (Default)
1 Tc-K -260 °C..1360 °C
2 Tc-S -40 °C..1760 °C
3 Tc-R -40 °C..1760 °C
4 Tc-J -200 °C..1200 °C
5 Tc-T -260 °C..400 °C
6 Tc-E -260 °C..980 °C
7 Tc-N -260 °C..1280 °C
8 Tc-B 100 °C..1820 °C
9 Pt100 -100 °C..600 °C
10 Ni100 -60 °C..180 °C
11 NTC10K -40 °C..125 °C
12 PTC1K -50 °C..150 °C
13 Pt500 -100 °C..600 °C
14 Pt1000 -100 °C..600 °C
15 0.1V
16 0.5V
17 0.10 V
18 0.20 mA
19 4..20 mA
20 0.60 mV
21 Potenziometro (impostare il valore nel parametro 34..37)

25 Tipo gradi (Word modbus 2025)

- 0 °C Gradi Centigradi (Default)
1 °F Gradi Fahrenheit
2 K Kelvin

- 26 Limite inferiore ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2026)
27 Limite inferiore ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2027)
28 Limite inferiore ingresso AI3 (Word modbus 2028)
29 Limite inferiore ingresso AI4 (Word modbus 2029)

Limite inferiore dell'ingresso analogico solo per normalizzati. Es: con ingresso 4..20 mA questo parametro indica il valore associato a 4 mA
-32767..+32767, Default: 0.

- 30 Limite superiore ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2030)
31 Limite superiore ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2031)
32 Limite superiore ingresso AI3 (Word modbus 2032)
33 Limite superiore ingresso AI4 (Word modbus 2033)

Limite superiore dell'ingresso analogico solo per normalizzati. Es: con ingresso 4..20 mA questo parametro indica il valore associato a 20 mA
-32767..+32767, Default:1000

- 34 Valore potenziometro AI1 (Word modbus 2034)
35 Valore potenziometro AI2 (Word modbus 2035)

36 Valore potenziometro AI3 (Word modbus 2036)

37 Valore potenziometro AI4 (Word modbus 2037)

Seleziona il valore del potenziometro collegato all'ingresso analogico

1..150 kohm. Default: 10kohm

38 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI1 (Word modbus 2038)

39 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI2 (Word modbus 2039)

40 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI3 (Word modbus 2040)

41 Ingresso lineare oltre limiti AI4 (Word modbus 2041)

In caso di ingresso lineare, permette al processo di superare i limiti (Par. 26..29 e 30..33).

Disabilitato (**Default**)

Abilitato

42 Calibrazione offset AI1 (Word modbus 2042)

43 Calibrazione offset AI2 (Word modbus 2043)

44 Calibrazione offset AI3 (Word modbus 2044)

45 Calibrazione offset AI4 (Word modbus 2045)

Calibrazione offset. Valore che si somma o sottrae al processo visualizzato (es: normalmente corregge il valore di temperatura ambiente).

-10000..+10000 [digit] (gradi.decimi per sensori di temperatura). **Default** 0.

46 Calibrazione guadagno AI1 (Word modbus 2046)

47 Calibrazione guadagno AI2 (Word modbus 2047)

48 Calibrazione guadagno AI3 (Word modbus 2048)

49 Calibrazione guadagno AI4 (Word modbus 2049)

Calibrazione guadagno. Valore che si moltiplica al processo per eseguire calibrazione sul punto di lavoro. Es: per correggere la scala di lavoro da 0.1000°C che visualizza 0.1010°C, fissare il parametro a -1.0

-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), **Default**: 0.0.

50 Riservato (Word modbus 2050)

51 Riservato (Word modbus 2051)

52 Riservato (Word modbus 2052)

53 Riservato (Word modbus 2053)

54 Filtro ingresso AI1 (Word modbus 2054)

55 Filtro ingresso AI2 (Word modbus 2055)

56 Filtro ingresso AI3 (Word modbus 2056)

57 Filtro ingresso AI4 (Word modbus 2057)

Filtro lettura ingresso analogico: aumenta la stabilità del valore della lettura analogica. Indica il numero di campionamenti da mediare nel calcolo del processo.

1...50. (**Default**: 10)

85 Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI1 (Word modbus 2085)

86 Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI2 (Word modbus 2086)

87 Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI3 (Word modbus 2087)

88 Massima differenza per nuovo campionamento AI4 (Word modbus 2088)

Definisce il valore assoluto massimo di differenza tra il valore attuale del processo e il nuovo campionamento per ritenere tale valore accettabile (e quindi inserito nella media gestita dal parametro "54..57 Filtro ingresso") o scartarlo.

1..32767 [decimi di °C o digit], **Default**: 30

- 89 Durata massima scarto campionamento AI1 (Word modbus 2089)
90 Durata massima scarto campionamento AI2 (Word modbus 2090)
91 Durata massima scarto campionamento AI3 (Word modbus 2091)
92 Durata massima scarto campionamento AI4 (Word modbus 2092)

Determina la durata massima per la quale i campionamenti dell'ingresso analogico possono venire scartati se considerati non accettabili (vedi parametri 85..88). Scaduto tale tempo qualsiasi valore di campionamento verrà considerato valido.

0..200 [decimi di secondo], **Default:** 45

- 58 Frequenza conversione AI1 e AI2 (Word modbus 2058)
59 Frequenza conversione AI3 e AI4 (Word modbus 2059)

Frequenza di conversione del convertitore analogico digitale. Frequenze più basse rallentano il campionamento ma aumentano la precisione di lettura, mentre frequenze più alte aumentano il tempo di campionamento a scapito della precisione di lettura dell'ingresso analogico.

<input type="radio"/>	4 Hz	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	17 Hz (Default)	<input type="radio"/>	62 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	6 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	20 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	123 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	8 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	33 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	242 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	10 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	39 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	470 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	12 Hz	<input type="radio"/>	50 Hz		

8.c GRUPPO C - USCITE ANALOGICHE

- 60 Tipo uscita AO1 (Word modbus 2060)
61 Tipo uscita AO2 (Word modbus 2061)

Selezione la modalità di funzionamento dell'uscita analogica.

<input type="radio"/>	0..10 V (Default)
<input type="radio"/>	4..20 mA

- 62 Limite inferiore uscita AO1 (Word modbus 2062)

- 63 Limite inferiore uscita AO2 (Word modbus 2063)

Limite inferiore range uscita continua (valore associato a 0 V / 4 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

- 64 Limite superiore uscita AO1 (Word modbus 2064)

- 65 Limite superiore uscita AO2 (Word modbus 2065)

Limite superiore range uscita continua (valore associato a 10 V / 20 mA).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 1000.

- 66 Valore uscita in errore AO1 (Word modbus 2066)

- 67 Valore uscita in errore AO2 (Word modbus 2067)

Determina il valore dell'uscita analogica in caso di errore o anomalia.

Il valore deve essere compreso tra i limiti minimo e massimo dell'uscita.

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

- 68 Riservato (Word modbus 2068)

- 69 Riservato (Word modbus 2069)

- 70 Riservato (Word modbus 2070)

- 71 Riservato (Word modbus 2071)

8.d GRUPPO D - INGRESSI DIGITALI

72 Filtro ingressi digitali (Word modbus 2072)

Definisce il tempo per cui l'ingresso digitale deve rimanere stabile prima di essere considerato valido.

0..200 [base 0,5 ms], **Default:** 2 x 0,5 = 1 ms.

73 Setup encoder/contatore 1 (Word modbus 2073)

74 Setup encoder/contatore 2 (Word modbus 2074)

75 Setup encoder/contatore 3 (Word modbus 2075)

76 Setup encoder/contatore 4 (Word modbus 2076)

Determina la modalità di funzionamento dell'ingresso encoder o contatore monodirezionale.

0 Disabilitato (**Default**).

1 Encoder x2 fase A-B.

2 Encoder x4 fase A-B

3 Encoder x2 fase A-B-Z

4 Encoder x4 fase A-B-Z

5 Contatore Up.

6 Contatore Down.

77 Valore preset encoder/counter 1 H (Word modbus 2077)

78 Valore preset encoder/counter 1 L (Word modbus 2078)

79 Valore preset encoder/counter 2 H (Word modbus 2079)

80 Valore preset encoder/counter 2 L (Word modbus 2080)

81 Valore preset encoder/counter 3 H (Word modbus 2081)

82 Valore preset encoder/counter 3 L (Word modbus 2082)

83 Valore preset encoder/counter 4 H (Word modbus 2083)

84 Valore preset encoder/counter 4 L (Word modbus 2084)

Determina il valore che verrà caricato nel registro dei conteggi dell'encoder o del contatore, al verificarsi del comando di caricamento.

Il valore del registro è a 32 bit, l'accesso tramite protocollo Modbus avviene quindi tramite due word (16 bit) consecutive.

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Default:** 0.

93..100 Riservato (Word modbus 2093..2100)

9 Modbus RTU

A seconda del tipo di lampeggio il LED RUN indica tutti gli stati operativi del protocollo Modbus RTU.

Lampeggio LED RUN	Tipo di lampeggio
Blink_fast	Lampeggio rapido a 50msec
Blink_medium	Lampeggio a 200msec
Blink_slow	Lampeggio a 600msec
LED_on	LED sempre acceso
Blink_3_on	LED acceso per 1sec, 3 lampeggi da 150msec
Blink_1_off	Lampeggio lento di 40msec ogni 1.2sec
Blink_3_off	LED spento per 1sec, 3 lampeggi da 150msec

Stato	Lampeggio LED RUN
Boot-up	Blink_fast
Modulo in funzionamento normale	LED_on
Segnalazione di avvenuto off-line	Blink_medium

9.1 Caratteristiche protocollo Modbus RTU slave

Il supporto previsto per la modalità Modbus RTU slave è una seriale RS485 isolata con possibilità di attivazione del terminatore di linea da 120 o 100 ohm in modo automatico da parametro.

Il terminatore di linea automatico è attivo solo se il modulo è acceso.

Baud-rate	Selezionabile da parametro 2400 bits/s 28800 bits/s 4800 bits/s 38400 bits/s 9600 bits/s 57600 bits/s 19200 bits/s 115200 bits/s
Formato	Selezionabile da parametro 8, n, 1 (8bit, no parità, 1 stop) 8, o, 1 (8bit, parità odd, 1 stop) 8, e, 1 (8bit, parità even, 1 stop) 8, n, 2 (8bit, no parità, 2 stop) 8, o, 2 (8bit, parità odd, 2 stop) 8, e, 2 (8bit, parità even, 2 stop)
Funzioni supportate	WORD READING (max. 50 word) (codice 0x03, 0x04) SINGLE WORD WRITING (codice 0x06) MULTIPLE WORD WRITING (max 50 word) (codice 0x10)

9.2 Aree di comunicazione Modbus RTU

9.2.a MCM260X-1AD, MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD, MCM260X-4AD

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
0	Tipo dispositivo Contiene il codice identificativo del dispositivo 521: MCM260X-1AD, 522: MCM260X-2AD 523: MCM260X-3AD, 524: MCM260X-4AD	RO	
1	Versione firmware Contiene la versione firmware del dispositivo	RO	
2	Versione boot Contiene la versione del programma di boot del dispositivo	RO	
3	Compatibilità con vecchi MCM260 Indica se il dispositivo sta lavorando in modalità compatibilità con la vecchia serie MCM260 attiva (1) oppure no (0)	R/W	
5	Indirizzo slave Contiene l'indirizzo slave impostato per la comunicazione sulla rete con protocollo Modbus	RO	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
6	Flag stato/errore Bit 0: parametri di configurazione errati Bit 1: valori conteggi encoder errati Bit 2: - Bit 3: dati di taratura errati Bit 4: costanti di taratura errate Bit 5: dati memoria canopen errati Bit 6: taratura mancante Bit 7: parametro fuori range Bit 8: errore memoria FRam Bit 9: terminale offline Bit 10: password NFC non impostata Bit 11: bassa tensione di alimentazione Bit 12: AI1 fuori range Bit 13: AI2 fuori range Bit 14: - Bit 15: -	RO	
7	Flag stato/errore terminale Bit 0: errore lettura memoria eeprom Bit 1: errore scrittura memoria eeprom Bit 2: parametri errati	RO	
999	Stato ingresso I-ID	RO	
1000 1050	Stato ingressi digitali Contiene lo stato logico degli ingressi digitali: Bit 0: Ingresso 1 Bit 1: Ingresso 2 Bit 2: Ingresso 3 Bit 3: Ingresso 4 Bit 4: Ingresso 5 Bit 5: Ingresso 6 Bit 6: Ingresso 7 Bit 7: Ingresso 8 Bit 8: Ingresso 9 Bit 9: Ingresso 10 Bit 10: Ingresso 11 Bit 11: Ingresso 12 Bit 12: Ingresso 13 Bit 13: Ingresso 14 Bit 14: Ingresso 15 Bit 15: Ingresso 16	RO	
1001 1051	Ingresso analogico 1 Contiene il valore rescalato dell'ingresso analogico 0..10V n° 1	RO	
1002 1052	Ingresso analogico 2 Contiene il valore rescalato dell'ingresso analogico 0..10V n° 2	RO	
1003 1054	Conteggi encoder/contatore n° 1 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/ contatore n° 1	RO	
1004 1053	Conteggi encoder/ contatore n° 1 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/contatore n° 1	RO	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
1005 1056	Conteggi encoder/contatore n° 2 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/ contatore n° 2	RO	
1006 1055	Conteggi encoder/ contatore n° 2 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/contatore n° 2	RO	
1007 1058	Conteggi encoder/contatore n° 3 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/ contatore n° 3	RO	
1008 1057	Conteggi encoder/ contatore n° 3 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/contatore n° 3	RO	
1009 1060	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 1 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1010 1059	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 1 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1011 1062	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 2 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1012 1061	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 2 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1013 1064	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 3 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1014 1063	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 3 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1015 1066	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 1 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1016 1065	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 1 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1017 1068	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 2 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1018 1067	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 2 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1019 1070	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 3 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1020 1069	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 3 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1099	StatoUscita Q-ID	R/W	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
1100	<p>Stato uscite digitali Contiene lo stato logico delle uscite digitali (default 0): Bit 0: uscita 1 Bit 1: uscita 2 Bit 2: uscita 3 Bit 3: uscita 4 Bit 4: uscita 5 Bit 5: uscita 6 Bit 6: uscita 7 Bit 7: uscita 8 Bit 8: uscita 9 Bit 9: uscita 10 Bit 10: uscita 11 Bit 11: uscita 12 Bit 12: uscita 13 Bit 13: uscita 14 Bit 14: uscita 15 Bit 15: uscita 16</p>	R/W	
1101	Comandi encoder/contatore n° 1	R/W	
1102	Comandi encoder/contatore n° 2	R/W	
1103	<p>Comandi encoder/contatore n° 3 Bit0 = Carica valore preset Bit1 = Carica preset al prossimo impulso Z I bits dei comandi vengono portati automaticamente a 0 una volta eseguito il comando.</p>	R/W	
1201..1454	<p>Stato logico uscite degli slave presenti sul bus Queste word contengono lo stato logico delle uscite digitali di tutti gli slave presenti sul bus: in base all'indirizzo slave impostato lo strumento determina la propria word di riferimento (es. Slave 1-word 1201 .. Slave 10-word 1210...) e imposta le uscite in base al valore della word. Serve per impostare tutte le uscite tramite la scrittura in broadcast sugli slave presenti sul bus</p>	WO	
1502	<p>Accesso funzione Assegnazione Automatica Indirizzo Slave. Per usufruire della funzione Assegnazione Automatica Address Slave bisogna collegare il morsetto Q-ID al morsetto I-ID del modulo successivo: il primo avrà I-ID libero, mentre nell'ultimo sarà libero il morsetto Q-ID. Per far entrare (uscire) tutti i moduli collegati al bus, nella funzione Assegnazione Automatica Address Slave bisogna scrivere 1 (0) su questa word in broadcast. Una volta assegnato l'indirizzo (vedi word seguente) uscire dalla procedura scrivendo 0 su questa word, ovviamente con l'indirizzo slave che si ha appena assegnato.</p>	R/W	
1503	<p>Assegnazione indirizzo slave Per assegnare l'indirizzo scrivere su questa word la password 1234: l'indirizzo usato per scrivere sarà quello che lo slave assegnerà a se stesso. Solo il modulo con l'ingresso I-ID disabilitato e attualmente ancora con la procedura di assegnazione attiva, si assegnerà il nuovo indirizzo e risponderà al comando di scrittura.</p>	R/W	
2001	Parametro 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
2050	<p>Parametro 50 Il salvataggio in memoria dei parametri scritti a questi indirizzi (2001..2050), viene eseguito ad ogni scrittura su quest'area.</p>	R/W	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
4001	Parametro 1 (ritardo 10 s)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4050	Parametro 50 (ritardo 10 s) Il salvataggio in memoria dei parametri scritti a questi indirizzi (4001..4050), viene eseguito dopo 10 secondi dall'ultima scrittura su quest'area.	R/W	

9.2.b MCM260X-5AD

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
0	Tipo dispositivo Contiene il codice identificativo del dispositivo 525: MCM260X-5AD	RO	
1	Versione firmware Contiene la versione firmware del dispositivo	RO	
2	Versione boot Contiene la versione del programma di boot del dispositivo	RO	
3	Compatibilità con vecchi MCM260 Indica se il dispositivo sta lavorando in modalità compatibilità con la vecchia serie MCM260 attiva (1) oppure no (0)	R/W	
5	Indirizzo slave Contiene l'indirizzo slave impostato per la comunicazione sulla rete con protocollo Modbus.	RO	
6	Flag stato/errore Bit 0: parametri di configurazione errati Bit 1: valori conteggi encoder errati Bit 2: - Bit 3: dati di taratura errati Bit 4: costanti di taratura errate Bit 5: dati memoria canopen errati Bit 6: taratura mancante Bit 7: parametro fuori range Bit 8: errore memoria FRam Bit 9: terminale offline Bit 10: password NFC non impostata Bit 11: bassa tensione di alimentazione Bit 12: AI1 fuori range Bit 13: AI2 fuori range Bit 14: AI3 fuori range Bit 15: AI4 fuori range	RO	
7	Flag stato/errore terminale Bit 0: errore lettura memoria eeprom Bit 1: errore scrittura memoria eeprom Bit 2: parametri errati	RO	
8	Temperatura giunto freddo ingressi AI1..2	RO	
9	Temperatura giunto freddo ingressi AI3..4	RO	
1000	Valore ingresso analogico AI1	RO	
1001	Valore ingresso analogico AI2	RO	
1002	Valore ingresso analogico AI3	RO	
1003	Valore ingresso analogico AI4	RO	
1100	Valore uscita analogica AO1	R/W	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
1101	Valore uscita analogica AO2	R/W	
2001	Parametro 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
2100	Parametro 100 Il salvataggio in memoria dei parametri scritti a questi indirizzi (2001..2100), viene eseguito ad ogni scrittura su quest'area.	R/W	
4001	Parametro 1 (ritardo 10 s)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4100	Parametro 100 (ritardo 10 s) Il salvataggio in memoria dei parametri scritti a questi indirizzi (4001..4100), viene eseguito dopo 10 secondi dall'ultima scrittura su quest'area.	R/W	

9.2.c MCM260X-9AD

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
0	Tipo dispositivo Contiene il codice identificativo del dispositivo 529: MCM260X-9AD	RO	
1	Versione firmware Contiene la versione firmware del dispositivo	RO	
2	Versione boot Contiene la versione del programma di boot del dispositivo	RO	
5	Indirizzo slave Contiene l'indirizzo slave impostato per la comunicazione sulla rete con protocollo Modbus.	RO	
6	Flag stato/errore Bit 0: parametri di configurazione errati Bit 1: valori conteggi encoder errati Bit 2: - Bit 3: dati di taratura errati Bit 4: costanti di taratura errate Bit 5: dati memoria canopen errati Bit 6: taratura mancante Bit 7: parametro fuori range Bit 8: errore memoria FRam Bit 9: terminale offline Bit 10: password NFC non impostata Bit 11: bassa tensione di alimentazione Bit 12: AI1 fuori range Bit 13: AI2 fuori range Bit 14: AI3 fuori range Bit 15: AI4 fuori range	RO	
7	Flag stato/errore terminale Bit 0: errore lettura memoria eeprom Bit 1: errore scrittura memoria eeprom Bit 2: parametri errati	RO	
8	Temperatura giunto freddo ingressi AI1..2	RO	
9	Temperatura giunto freddo ingressi AI3..4	RO	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
1000 1050	Stato ingressi digitali Contiene lo stato logico degli ingressi digitali: Bit 0: Ingresso 1 Bit 1: Ingresso 2 Bit 2: Ingresso 3 Bit 3: Ingresso 4 Bit 4: Ingresso 5 Bit 5: Ingresso 6 Bit 6: Ingresso 7 Bit 7: Ingresso 8 Bit 8: Ingresso 9 Bit 9: Ingresso 10 Bit 10: Ingresso 11 Bit 11: Ingresso 12 Bit 12: Ingresso 13 Bit 13: Ingresso 14 Bit 14: Ingresso 15 Bit 15: Ingresso 16	RO	
1001 1051	Valore ingresso analogico AI1	RO	
1002 1052	Valore ingresso analogico AI2	RO	
1003 1053	Valore ingresso analogico AI3	RO	
1004 1054	Valore ingresso analogico AI4	RO	
1005 1056	Conteggi encoder/contatore n° 1 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/ contatore n° 1	RO	
1006 1055	Conteggi encoder/ contatore n° 1 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/contatore n° 1	RO	
1007 1058	Conteggi encoder/contatore n° 2 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/ contatore n° 2	RO	
1008 1057	Conteggi encoder/ contatore n° 2 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/contatore n° 2	RO	
1009 1060	Conteggi encoder/contatore n° 3 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/ contatore n° 3	RO	
1010 1059	Conteggi encoder/ contatore n° 3 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/contatore n° 3	RO	
1011 1062	Conteggi encoder/contatore n° 4 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/ contatore n° 4	RO	
1012 1061	Conteggi encoder/ contatore n° 4 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene i conteggi dell'encoder/contatore n° 4	RO	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
1013 1064	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 1 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1014 1063	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 1 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1015 1066	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 2 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1016 1065	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 2 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1017 1068	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 3 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1018 1067	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 3 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1019 1070	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 4 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1020 1069	Conteggi rilevati 1 s encoder/contatore n° 4 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 1 s	RO	
1021 1072	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 1 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1022 1071	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 1 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1023 1074	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 2 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1024 1073	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 2 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1025 1076	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 3 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1026 1075	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 3 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1027 1078	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 4 H Word più significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	
1028 1077	Conteggi rilevati 100 ms encoder/contatore n° 4 L Word meno significativa della double-word che contiene il numero di conteggi dell'encoder/contatore rilevati in 100 ms	RO	

Modbus address	Descrizione	Read Write	Reset value
1100	<p>Stato uscite digitali Contiene lo stato logico delle uscite digitali (default 0): Bit 0: uscita 1 Bit 1: uscita 2 Bit 2: uscita 3 Bit 3: uscita 4 Bit 4: uscita 5 Bit 5: uscita 6 Bit 6: uscita 7 Bit 7: uscita 8 Bit 8: uscita 9 Bit 9: uscita 10 Bit 10: uscita 11 Bit 11: uscita 12 Bit 12: uscita 13 Bit 13: uscita 14 Bit 14: uscita 15 Bit 15: uscita 16</p>	R/W	
1101	Valore uscita analogica AO1	R/W	
1102	Valore uscita analogica AO2	R/W	
1103	Comandi encoder/contatore n° 1	R/W	
1104	Comandi encoder/contatore n° 2	R/W	
1105	Comandi encoder/contatore n° 3	R/W	
1106	<p>Comandi encoder/contatore n° 4 Bit0 = Carica valore preset Bit1 = Carica preset al prossimo impulso Z I bits dei comandi vengono portati automaticamente a 0 una volta eseguito il comando.</p>	R/W	
1201..1454	<p>Stato logico uscite degli slave presenti sul bus Queste word contengono lo stato logico delle uscite digitali di tutti gli slave presenti sul bus: in base all'indirizzo slave impostato lo strumento determina la propria word di riferimento (es. Slave 1-word 1201... Slave 10-word 1210...) e imposta le uscite in base al valore della word. Serve per impostare tutte le uscite tramite la scrittura in broadcast sugli slave presenti sul bus</p>	WO	
2001	Parametro 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
2100	<p>Parametro 100 Il salvataggio in memoria dei parametri scritti a questi indirizzi (2001..2100), viene eseguito ad ogni scrittura su quest'area.</p>	R/W	
4001	Parametro 1 (ritardo 10 s)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4100	<p>Parametro 100 (ritardo 10 s) Il salvataggio in memoria dei parametri scritti a questi indirizzi (4001..4100), viene eseguito dopo 10 secondi dall'ultima scrittura su quest'area.</p>	R/W	

10 CANopen

ATTENZIONE: Le versioni 5AD e 9AD sono anche testate e certificate per la conformità CANopen da CAN in Automation (CIA), a dimostrazione della conformità del dispositivo al livello applicativo CANopen e al profilo di comunicazione CiA 301.

A seconda del tipo di lampeggio, il LED RUN indica tutti gli stati operativi del protocollo CANopen.

Nome lampeggio LED RUN	Tipo di lampeggio
Blink_fast	Lampeggio rapido a 50msec
Blink_medium	Lampeggio a 200msec
Blink_slow	Lampeggio a 600msec
LED_on	LED sempre acceso
Blink_3_on	LED acceso per 1sec, 3 lampeggi da 150msec
Blink_1_off	Lampeggio lento di 40msec ogni 1.2sec
Blink_3_off	LED spento per 1sec, 3 lampeggi da 150msec

Stato	Lampeggio led RUN
Boot-up	Blink_fast
Pre-Operational	Blink_slow
Operational	LED_on
Stopped	Blink_1_off
Pre-Operational con Emergency	Blink_medium
Operational con Emergency	Blink_3_on
Stopped con Emergency	Blink_3_off

10.1 SET-UP nodo CANopen slave

Una rete in CANopen prevede una resistenza di fine linea di $120\ \Omega$. Nel caso di una connessione di più moduli in cascata, alla fine della linea, è necessario inserirla nell'ultimo MCM260X della rete.

10.2 Funzionamento nodo CANopen slave

All'accensione, dopo il boot-up, il modulo si porta automaticamente nello stato Pre-Operational (LED RUN lampeggio Blink_slow). In questo stato non sono ammesse trasmissioni/ricezioni di PDO, ma solo di SDO. Per passare da Pre-Operational ad Operational, è necessario un messaggio NMT da un master.

10.3 EDS Files

I files EDS dei vari modelli sono disponibili nell'area download del sito www.pixsys.net.

11 CANopen nel dettaglio

CAN (Controller Area Network) è un sistema bus Multimaster. I messaggi sono inviati al bus con una determinata priorità, definita dal COB ID (Communication Object Identifier). CANopen è un protocollo definito dalle specifiche DS 301 CIA (CAN in automation). Il CANopen è costruito sopra il CAL (CAN Application Layer, un protocollo di comunicazione di alto livello per reti CAN-based). Il CAL definisce 4 tipi di elementi di servizio:

- **CMS:** (CAN-based Message Specification): definisce un insieme di oggetti (Variabili, Eventi, Domini) che determinano come l'interfaccia CAN può accedere alle funzioni dei nodi della rete.
- **NMT:** (Network Management): definisce tutti i servizi di una rete del tipo master-slave come inizializzazione, start e stop dei nodi, rilevamento degli errori.
- **DBT:** (Distributor): definisce una distribuzione dinamica degli identificatori CAN per i nodi della rete, chiamati COB-ID (Communication Object Identifier)
- **LMT:** (Layer Management): offre la possibilità di cambiare parametri come l'indirizzo NMT di un nodo, bit-timing e baud-rate di un'interfaccia CAN.

CMS definisce 8 livelli di priorità, ciascuno con 220 COB-ID.

Gli altri identificatori sono riservati per NMT, DBT e LMT.

CAN Application Layer (CAL)

COB-ID	Descrizione
0	Servizi NMT start/stop
1..220	CMS priorità oggetto 0
221..440	CMS priorità oggetto 1
441..660	CMS priorità oggetto 2
661..880	CMS priorità oggetto 3
881..1100	CMS priorità oggetto 4
1101..1320	CMS priorità oggetto 5
1321..1540	CMS priorità oggetto 6
1541..1760	CMS priorità oggetto 7
1761..2015	NMT Node Guarding
2016..2031	Servizi NMT, LMT, DBT

CAL non definisce il contenuto degli oggetti CMS, definisce come, ma non cosa. CANopen fornisce un'implementazione di un controllo di sistema distribuito usando servizi e protocolli CAL.

11.1 Object Dictionary

L'object dictionary è fondamentale per un dispositivo CANopen. Tutti i dati e le informazioni riguardanti la configurazione sono salvati in esso. È un gruppo ordinato di oggetti, dove ognuno è indirizzato da un ID a 16 bit. L'object dictionary è diviso in 3 aree, dove ciascun area è rappresentata da una tabella che ne elenca tutti gli oggetti:

Communication Profile Area (Indirizzi 0x1000-0x1FFF): contiene tutti i parametri fondamentali per la comunicazione ed è comune per tutti i dispositivi CANopen.

Manufacturer Specific Profile Area (Indirizzi 0x2000-0x5FFF): in quest'area ogni produttore può implementare le proprie specifiche funzionalità.

Standardized Device Profile Area (Indirizzi 0x6000-0x9FFF): definisce le modalità di trasmissione/ricezione di ingressi/uscite. E' definita dallo standard DS-401 (Device Profile per dispositivi I/O)

Nell'object dictionary è usato uno schema di indirizzamento per accedere ai parametri, alla comunicazione, alle funzioni ed ai dati del dispositivo. Ogni indirizzo è definito da un numero da 16 bit che indica l'indirizzo di riga della tabella. Sono permessi fino a 65536 indirizzi.

Se un oggetto è composto di più elementi, sono identificati da dei sotto-indirizzi (chiamati sub-index). Ogni sub-index identifica quindi l'indirizzo colonna dell'oggetto, per un massimo di 256 sotto-indirizzi. Se l'indirizzo corrisponde a variabili semplici (8bit senza segno, 16bit senza segno, ecc.), il sub-index sarà sempre 0. Per gli altri oggetti, come array, record, ecc. sub-index 0 indicherà il numero massimo di sub-index dell'oggetto.

I dati sono codificati nei seguenti sub-index:

- nome dell'oggetto descrivente le funzioni
- un attributo che indica il tipo di dato
- un attributo di accesso: sola lettura, sola scrittura, lettura/scrittura

Struttura del CANopen object dictionary

Index (Esadecimale)	Objetto
0x0000	Non usato
0x0001 - 0x001F	Static data types
0x0020 - 0x003F	Complex data types
0x0040 - 0x005F	Manufacturer specific data types
0x0060 - 0x007F	Profile specific static data types
0x0080 - 0x009F	Profile specific complex data types
0x00A0 - 0x0FFF	Riservato
0x1000 - 0x1FFF	Communication Profile (DS-301)
0x2000 - 0x5FFF	Manufacturer specific parameters
0x6000 - 0x9FFF	Parameters from standardized device profiles
0xA000 - 0xFFFF	Riservato

11.1.1 CANopen communication model

CANopen definisce 4 tipi di messaggi:

- 1 **Administrative message**: gestione Layer, gestione rete e servizi di identificazione (inizializzazione, configurazione e supervisione rete). Servizi e protocolli sono conformi agli elementi LMT, NMT e DBT.
- 2 **Service Data Object (SDO)**: fornisce accessi tipo client agli oggetti dell'object dictionary del dispositivo (server) usando index e sub-index. Una risposta è generata per ogni messaggio CAN: un SDO richiede 2 identificatori. Richieste e risposte SDO contengono sempre 8 byte.
- 3 **Process Data Object (PDO)**: realizza il trasferimento dei dati in real-time. Il trasferimento è delimitato da 1 a 8 byte, ed il suo contenuto è definito solo dal suo identificatore CAN. Ciascun PDO è descritto da 2 oggetti nell'object dictionary:
 - **PDO Communication Parameter**: contiene il COB-ID usato, il tipo di trasmissione, tempo di inibizione ed il periodo.
 - **PDO Mapping Parameter**: contiene una lista di allocazioni di oggetti dell'object dictionary mappati nel PDO. E' configurabile da messaggi SDO se la mappatura è supportata dal dispositivo.

Ci sono 2 tipi di trasmissione del PDO:

- **Synchronous**: è regolato dalla ricezione di un oggetto SYNC (acyclic, non periodico, o cyclic, che significa che la trasmissione è periodicamente controllata ogni 1,2,...,240 da messaggi SYNC).
 - **Asynchronous**: trasmissione è regolata da una richiesta di trasmissione remota da un altro dispositivo, oppure da un evento specifico definito nel device profile (cambiamento del valore di ingresso, timer, ecc..)
 - **Inhibit time** per un PDO definisce il tempo minimo tra la trasmissione di due PDO consecutivi. E' una parte del PDO Communication Parameter ed è definito come intero a 16bit senza segno (unità 100μsec).
 - **Event time period** definisce in che modo la trasmissione dei PDO è regolata quando è trascorso un determinato tempo. E' definito come un intero a 16 bit senza segno (unità in millisecondi). PDO trasmette i dati senza sovraccarico ed i messaggi non hanno conferma: un PDO richiede un identificatore CAN (non possono essere trasmessi più di 8 byte con 1 PDO).
- 4 **Predefined Messages o Special Function Objects**: è una lista di messaggi pre-definiti importanti:
 - **Synchronization (SYNC)**: regola trasmissione di ingressi/uscite sincronizzando i PDO. E' tra i COB-ID a priorità più alta.
 - **Time Stamp**: fornisce ai dispositivi un riferimento temporale comune.
 - **Emergency**: l'evento è regolato da errori interni al dispositivo.
 - **Node/Life Guarding**: il master NMT monitorizza lo stato dei nodi slave (node guarding). I nodi possono monitorare lo stato del master NMT (life guarding): comincia nello slave NMT dopo che ha ricevuto il primo messaggio node guarding dal master NMT. Rileva errori nell'interfaccia di rete dei dispositivi: una richiesta remota di trasmissione dal master NMT ad un particolare nodo

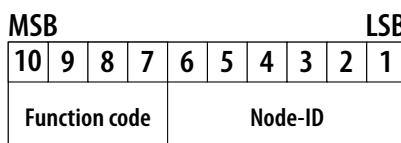
determina una risposta contenente lo stato del nodo stesso.

- **Boot-up:** uno slave NMT trasmette questo messaggio dopo la transizione da stato Initialising a stato Pre-Operational.

Gli SDO sono tipicamente utilizzati per configurare i dispositivi di una rete CANopen, mentre i PDO sono usati per il trasferimento veloce dei dati. Tutti i dispositivi CANopen dovrebbero avere almeno un PDO, tutti gli altri oggetti di comunicazione sono opzionali.

11.1.2 CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Quando un dispositivo deve rispondere ad una richiesta del master, viene utilizzato un frame di default. È formato da 11 bit, dove i primi 7 bit (LSB) sono usati per il **Node-ID** (indirizzo nodo, range 1..127, definito da configurazioni specifiche del produttore), e gli ultimi 4 bit (MSB) sono usati per il **Function Code**.



Pre-defined connection set definisce 4 Rx PDO, 4 TX PDO, 1 SDO, 1 Emergency Object e 1 Node-Error-Control Identifier. Supporta inoltre la trasmissione in broadcast di oggetti NMT Module Control Services, SYNC e Time Stamp. Lo schema di assegnazione di identificatore CAN completo è riportato nel seguente schema:

11.1.2.a Oggetti broadcast del CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Oggetto	Function Code (bit 7..10)	COB-ID	Parametri di comunicazione
NMT Module Control	0000	0x000	-
SYNC	0001	0x080	0x1005, 0x1006, 0x1007
Time Stamp	0010	0x100	0x1012, 0x1013

11.1.2.b Oggetti Peer-to-Peer del CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Oggetto	Function Code (bit 7..10)	COB-ID	Parametri di comunicazione
Emergency	0000	0x81 – 0xFF	0x1024, 0x1015
PDO1 (trasmesso)	0011	0x181 – 0x1FF	0x1800
PDO1 (ricevuto)	0100	0x201 – 0x27F	0x1400
PDO2 (trasmesso)	0101	0x281 – 0x2FF	0x1801
PDO2 (ricevuto)	0110	0x301 – 0x37F	0x1401
PDO3 (trasmesso)	0111	0x381 – 0x3FF	0x1802
PDO3 (ricevuto)	1000	0x401 – 0x47F	0x1402
PDO4 (trasmesso)	1001	0x481 – 0x4FF	0x1803
PDO4 (ricevuto)	1010	0x501 – 0x57F	0x1403
SDO (trasmesso/ricevuto)	1011	0x581 – 0x5FF	0x1200
SDO (ricevuto/client)	1100	0x601 – 0x67F	0x1200
NMT Error Control	1110	0x701 – 0x77F	0x1016, 0x1017

Tutti gli identificatori peer-to-peer sono differenti, così solo un dispositivo master può comunicare con ciascun nodo slave (fino a 127 nodi). Due slave non possono comunicare perché non conoscono il node-ID dell'altro, solo il master li conosce.

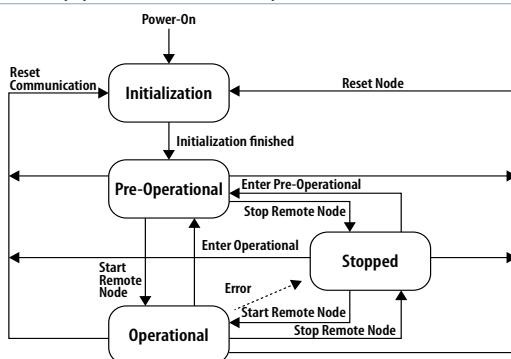
11.1.3 CANopen identifier distribution

La determinazione dei COB-ID può essere fatta in 3 modi:

- **Pre-defined Connection Set:** è il modo esposto nella sezione precedente. L'allocazione è quella di default, e altre configurazioni non sono necessarie.
- **Gli identificatori di PDO (COB-ID):** possono essere modificati dopo l'accensione dello strumento, quando si trova nello stato Pre-Operational (vedi prossima sezione). In questo stato, è possibile scrivere nuovi valori nell'Object Dictionary solo con gli SDO.
- **Usando DBT (Distributor, un CAL servizio):** i nodi sono identificati inizialmente dai loro node-ID. I node-ID dei nodi slave possono essere configurati da dip-switch interni o da LMT (Layer Management, un servizio CAL). Quando la rete si inizializza e dopo il boot, il master effettua una comunicazione con ciascun slave connesso mediante un 'telegram' (un servizio NMT). Una volta che questa connessione è stabilita, DBT effettua l'allocazione degli identificatori CAN per la comunicazione degli SDO e dei PDO ai nodi.

11.1.4 Procedura di boot-up CANopen

L'inizializzazione delle reti prevede due processi di boot-up: Minimum boot-up ed Extended boot-up. Il primo è un pre-requisito per un dispositivo CANopen, il secondo è opzionale, ma necessario se i COB-ID devono essere allocati dai servizi DBT. Il diagramma di transizione riportato sotto mostra una procedura di minimum boot-up per un nodo CANopen.



I servizi NMT consentono il cambiamento di stato in ogni condizione. I messaggi NMT sono formati da un CAN-header (COB-ID = 0) e 2 byte di dato. Un byte contiene il servizio richiesto (NMT command specifier) e l'altro contiene il Node-ID (0 per modalità broadcast). Una rete CANopen può avere un solo master NMT, che porta messaggi NMT e controlla i processi di inizializzazione.

I dispositivi CANopen che supportano solo il minimum boot-up passano automaticamente nello stato Pre-Operational subito dopo aver finito l'inizializzazione. In questo stato l'allocazione del COB-ID ed il settaggio dei parametri sono possibili solo dagli SDO.

Il modulo MCM260X passa automaticamente nello stato Pre-Operational dopo aver terminato il boot-up.

11.1.5 Communication profile: inizializzazione

Nella maggior parte dei casi, all'Object Dictionary viene assegnata una configurazione di default, se non ci sono altre configurazioni utente salvate. La configurazione di default non prevede alcun PDO già preimpostato. Per l'utilizzo dei PDO, sia Tx che Rx, è necessario che in fase di inizializzazione del modulo, il master CANopen esegua la corretta mappatura.

11.2 Communication Profile Area

La tabella seguente mostra tutti gli oggetti della Communication Profile Area:

Index	Nome	Tipo	R/W
0x1000	Device type	32bit unsigned	CONST
0x1001	Error register	8bit unsigned	R
0x1003	Pre-defined Error Field	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1005	COB-ID SYNC message	32bit unsigned	R
0x1006	Communication Cycle Period	32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1008	Manufacturer Device Name	String	CONST
0x1009	Manufacturer Hardware Version	String	CONST
0x100A	Manufacturer Software Version	String	CONST
0x100B	Node ID	8bit unsigned	R
0x100C	Guard Time	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x100D	Life Time Factor	8bit unsigned	R/W
0x1010	Store Parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1011	Restore default Parameter	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1014	COB-ID Emergency Object	32bit unsigned	R
0x1015	Inhibit time Emergency Object	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x1017	Producer Heartbeat Time	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x1018	Identity Object	Record 32bit unsigned	R
0x1029	Error Behaviour	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x1400	Receive PDO communication parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1401	Receive PDO communication parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1402	Receive PDO communication parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1403	Receive PDO communication parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1600	Receive PDO mapping parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1601	Receive PDO mapping parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1602	Receive PDO mapping parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1603	Receive PDO mapping parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1800	Transmit PDO communication parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1801	Transmit PDO communication parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1802	Transmit PDO communication parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1803	Transmit PDO communication parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A00	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A01	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A02	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A03	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W

11.2.1 Device Type

Quest'oggetto indica il tipo di dispositivo:

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1000	0	Device type	32bit unsigned	-	CONST

Struttura:

Bit 24...31 MSB	Bit 16...23	Bit 8...15	Bit 0...7 LSB
0x00	0000b ₁₉ b ₁₈ b ₁₇ b ₁₆	0x01	0x91
b ₁₆	0	Se non ci sono ingressi digitali	
b ₁₆	1	Se c'è almeno un ingresso digitale	
b ₁₇	0	Se non ci sono uscite digitali	
b ₁₇	1	Se c'è almeno un'uscita digitale	
b ₁₈	0	Se non ci sono ingressi analogici	
b ₁₈	1	Se c'è almeno un ingresso analogico	

b₁₉	0	Se non ci sono uscite analogiche
	1	Se c'è almeno un'uscita analogica

Per MCM260X-1AD il valore è 0x00020191

Per MCM260X-2AD il valore è 0x00050191

Per MCM260X-3AD il valore è 0x00030191

Per MCM260X-4AD il valore è 0x00030191

Per MCM260X-9AD il valore è 0x000F0191

Least significant word (LSW) è sempre 0x0191 = 401dec corrispondente allo standard DS del CAN.

11.2.2 Error Register

Questo oggetto contiene un'indicazione relativa agli errori interni ed è un sottoinsieme dei messaggi tipo emergency.

Index	Sub-index	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1001	0	Error register	8bit unsigned	-	R

Struttura:

Numero di bit	Significato
0	Errore generico
1	Corrente
2	Tensione
3	Temperatura

Numero di bit	Significato
4	Comunicazione
5	Device profile specifico
6	Reserved
7	Specifico del costruttore

Se c'è un errore, il bit 0 è sempre settato a 1.

11.2.3 Pre-defined Error Field

Questo oggetto contiene informazioni circa gli ultimi 10 errori rilevati. Il nuovo errore sarà inserito nel Sub-index 1, e l'informazione relativa all' errore nel Sub-index 10 sarà persa.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1003	0	Numero di errori	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
	1	Standard error field (sempre l'ultimo errore)	Array 32bit unsigned	-	R
	-	...
	10	Standard error field (primo errore)	Array 32bit unsigned	-	R

Struttura:

Bit 16..31 MSW	Bit 0..15 LSW
Additional info	Error code

Le Additional info sono i primi 2 byte dell'additional code dell'Emergency telegram. Error code è l'error code nell'Emergency telegram.

11.2.4 COB-ID SYNC message

Questo oggetto contiene il COB-ID per i messaggi di sincronizzazione.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1005	0	COB-ID SYNC	32bit unsigned	0x00000080	R

Struttura:

Bit 16..31 MSW	Bit 0..15
0 (riservati)	COB-ID

11.2.5 Communication Cycle Period

Questo oggetto contiene il tempo massimo (msec) tra due messaggi SYNC (risoluzione 2msec). Se il valore è 0, non c'è monitoraggio con SYNC.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1006	0	Communication Cycle Period	32bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.6 Manufacturer Device Name

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1008	0	Manufacturer Device Name	String	M260	CONST

11.2.7 Manufacturer Hardware Version

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1009	0	Manufacturer Hardware Version	String	Actual hardware version	CONST

11.2.8 Manufacturer Software Version

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x100A	0	Manufacturer Software Version	String	Actual software version	CONST

11.2.9 Node ID

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x100B	0	Node ID	8bit unsigned	0	R

11.2.10 Guard Time

Questo oggetto definisce il Guarding Time (tempo tra due interrogazioni, in msec).

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x100C	0	Guard Time	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.11 Life Time Factor

Questo oggetto è parte del protocollo Node Guarding. Se uguale a 0, non viene eseguito alcun monitoraggio.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x100D	0	Life Time Factor	8bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.12 Store Parameters

Questo oggetto salva i parametri utente permanentemente se la stringa "save" (ASCII 0x65766173) viene scritta nel Su-index 1.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1010	0	Numero di sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Store all parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	1 (stringa "save" per salvare)	R/W

11.2.13 Restore Default Parameters

Questo oggetto permette di resettare i parametri utente salvati e caricare i valori di default. Se la stringa "load" (ASCII 0x64616F6C) viene scritta nel Sub-index 1, i parametri di default standard saranno caricati ad ogni accensione (finchè non sarà scritto il prossimo comando "save").

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1011	0	Numero di sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	2	R
	1	Load standard default parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	1 (stringa "load" per default standard)	R/W

11.2.14 COB-ID Emergency Object

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1014	0	COB-ID EMCY	32bit unsigned	0x80 + module - ID	R

Struttura:

Bit 31	Bit 11...30	Bit 0...10
0(valido) / 1(non valido)	0 Riservati	COB-ID

11.2.15 Inhibit Time Emergency Object

Questo oggetto indica il tempo che deve essere trascorso prima di trasmettere un altro Emergency (in minuti).

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1015	0	Inhibit Time EMCY	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.16 Producer Heartbeat Time

Questo oggetto contiene il tempo tra due messaggi Heartbeat (msec). Se è uguale a 0, non viene trasmesso alcun Heartbeat.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1017	0	Producer Heartbeat Time	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.17 Identity Object

Questo oggetto elenca le specifiche del costruttore del dispositivo.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1018	0	Numero di Sub-index	Record 8bit unsigned	4	R
	1	ID costruttore	Record 32bit unsigned	PIX	R
	2	Descriz. dispositivo	Record 32bit unsigned	260	R
	3	Numero revisione	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R
	4	Numero di serie	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R

11.2.18 Error Behaviour

Questo oggetto specifica a quale stato il modulo debba passare in caso di errore di comunicazione.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1029	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Communication error	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W

Struttura:

Communication error	Action
0	Cambio in stato PRE-OPERATIONAL (solo se lo stato era OPERATIONAL)
1	Non ci sono cambiamenti di stato
2	Cambio nello stato STOPPED

11.2.19 Receive PDO Communication Parameter

Questo oggetto setta i parametri di comunicazione degli Rx PDO supportati.

Il COB-ID dei PDO di default è settato dallo standard DS301.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1400	0	Numero di Sub-index	Record 8bit unsigned	2	R
0x1401				0x1400	
0x1402				0x200 + Module-ID	
0x1403				0x1401	
	1	COB-ID	Record 32bit unsigned	0x300 + Module-ID	R/W
				0x1402	
				0x400 + Module-ID	
				0x1403	
				0x500 + Module-ID	
	2	Tipo di trasmissione	Record 8bit unsigned	255	R/W

Struttura del COB-ID:

Bit 31	Bit 30	Bit 29...11	Bit 0...10
0(valido) / 1(nonvalido)	0(RTR permesso) / 1(RTR non permesso)	0 Riservati	COB-ID

Ingressi digitali ed analogici sono trasmessi in caso di cambiamento di valore (Change Of Value, COV). Le modalità di trasmissione sono spiegate nella tabella seguente (RTR = Remote Transmission Request ricevuta):

Tipo di trasmissione	Trasmissione PDO					TxPDO (ingressi)	RxPDO (uscite)
	cyclic	acyclic	synchro-nous	asynchro-nous	solo RTR		
0		X	X			Se COV è trasmesso con ogni SYNC	Setta uscite dopo ogni SYNC come richiesto dall'ultimo PDO ricevuto

1...240	X		X			Trasmissione ogni i SYNC (i = 1...240)	Setta uscite dopo ogni SYNC come richiesto dall'ultimo PDO ricevuto
241..251	Riservati						
252			X		X	Dati sono letti ancora con il SYNC, ma non inviati, richiesti da RTR	Non supportato
253				X	X	Richiesto da RTR	COV
254				X		COV	COV
255				X		COV	COV

11.2.20 Receive PDO Mapping Parameter

Questo oggetto definisce i dati trasmessi dai PDO. Il Sub-index 0 contiene il numero di oggetti validi per i PDO.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1600					
0x1601	0	Numero di oggetti	Record 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
0x1602					
0x1603					
	1...8	Oggetto mappato nel PDO	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R/W

Struttura Oggetti:

Bit 16..31	Bit 8..15	Bit 0..7
Index	Sub-index	Lunghezza oggetto

Index: indirizzo oggetto che deve essere trasmesso

Sub-index: Sub-index dell'oggetto che deve essere trasmesso

Lunghezza oggetto: lunghezza in bit (non possono essere trasmessi più di 8 byte con un PDO, quindi la somma della lunghezza degli oggetti non deve essere maggiore di 64).

11.2.21 Transmit PDO Communication Parameter

Questo oggetto setta i parametri di comunicazione per i Tx PDO supportati.

Il COB-ID di default dei PDO è settato dallo standard DS301.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1800					
0x1801	0	Numero di Sub-index	Record 8bit unsigned	5	R
0x1802					
0x1803					
	1	COB-ID	Record 32bit unsigned	0x1800 0x180 + Module-ID 0x1801 0x280 + Module-ID 0x1802 0x380 + Module-ID 0x1803 0x480 + Module-ID	R/W
2		Tipo di trasmissione	Record 8bit unsigned	255	R/W
3		Inhibit Time	Record 16bit unsigned	50	R/W
5		Event Timer	Record 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

Struttura del COB-ID:

Bit 31	Bit 30	Bit 29...11	Bit 0...10
0(valido) / 1(non valido)	0(RTR permesso) / 1(RTR non permesso)	0 Riservati	COB-ID

Ingressi digitali ed analogici sono trasmessi in caso di cambiamento di valore (Change Of Value, COV). Le modalità di trasmissione sono spiegate nella tabella seguente (RTR = Remote Transmission Request ricevuta):

Tipo di trasmissione	Trasmissione PDO						
	cyclic	acyclic	synchro-nous	asynchro-nous	solo RTR	TxDPO (ingressi)	RxDPO (uscite)
0		X	X			Se COV è trasmesso con ogni SYNC	Setta uscite dopo ogni SYNC come richiesto dall'ultimo PDO ricevuto
1...240	X		X			Trasmissione ogni i SYNC (i = 1...240)	Setta uscite dopo ogni SYNC come richiesto dall'ultimo PDO ricevuto
241..251	Riservati						
252			X		X	Dati sono letti ancora con il SYNC, ma non inviati, richiesti da RTR	Non supportato
253				X	X	Richiesto da RTR	COV
254				X		COV	COV
255				X		COV	COV

Inhibit Time è il tempo minimo tra due PDO consecutivi con lo stesso COB-ID (l'unità temporale 100msec).

Event Timer definisce il tempo trascorso il quale un PDO viene trasmesso, anche se non ci sono state variazioni di dati (msec). Può essere utilizzato solo con tipi di trasmissione 254 e 255.

11.2.22 Transmit PDO Mapping

Questo oggetto definisce i dati trasmessi dal PDO. Sub-index 0 contiene il numero di oggetti validi per il PDO.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x1A00					
0x1A01	0	Numero di oggetto	Record 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
0x1A02					
0x1A03					
	1...8	Oggetto mappato in PDO	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R/W

Struttura Oggetto:

Bit 16...31	Bit 8...15	Bit 0...7
Index	Sub-index	Lunghezza oggetto

Index: indirizzo dell'oggetto che deve essere trasmesso

Sub-index: sub-index dell'oggetto che deve essere trasmesso

Object size: lunghezza in bit dell'oggetto (non possono essere trasmessi più di 8 byte con un PDO, quindi la somma delle lunghezze degli oggetti non deve essere maggiore di 64).

11.3 Manufacturer Specific Parameter Area

La tabella seguente mostra tutti gli oggetti della Manufacturer Specific Parameters Area:

Index	Nome	Tipo	R/W
0x2000	Device specifications	Array 16bit signed	R/W
0x3000	Parametri MCM260X	Array 16bit signed	R/W
0x3001	Conteggi encoder/contatori	32bit signed	R
0x3002	Preset encoder/contatori	32bit signed	R/W
0x3003	Comandi encoder/contatori	8bit unsigned	R/W
0x3004	Conteggi 1s encoder/contatori	32bit signed	R
0x3005	Conteggi 100ms encoder/contatori	32bit signed	R
0x4007	Flags stato/errore	16bit unsigned	R

11.3.1 Device specification

Questo oggetto definisce alcuni parametri di configurazione del MCM260X

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x2000	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	19	R
	1	Velocità bus CANopen	Array 16bit signed	6	R
	2	Reserved	Array 16bit signed	0	R
	3	Tempo boot-up	Array 16bit signed	120	R/W
	4	Stato CANopen dopo boot-up	Array 16bit signed	0x7F	R/W
	5	Filtro ingressi digitali	Array 16bit signed	2	R/W
	6...19	...	Reserved		R/W

1 Velocità bus CANopen (idx 0x2000, s-idx 1)

È un oggetto di sola lettura. Riporta lo stato del parametro 2. Può essere modificato da Index 0x0300 Sub-Index 2.

- 0 50 kbit/s
- 1 62.5 kbit/s
- 2 100 kbit/s
- 3 125 kbit/s
- 4 250 kbit/s
- 5 500 kbit/s
- 6 1 Mbit/s (**Default**)

3 Tempo boot-up (idx 0x2000, s-idx 3)

Questo oggetto definisce la durata del tempo di boot-up (unità di 10 ms) 10..1000 centesimi di s (10 = 100ms .. 100 = 1s). (**Default:** 120)

4 Stato CANopen dopo boot-up (idx 0x2000, s-idx 4)

Lo standard CANopen stabilisce che, una volta terminato il boot-up, il dispositivo debba passare automaticamente nello stato Pre-Operational. E' la configurazione di default (0x7F), ma è possibile passare ad altri stati:

- 0 Boot-up
- 1 Stopped
- 2 Operational
- 3 Pre-operational (**Default**)

5 Filtro ingressi digitali (idx 0x2000, s-idx 5)

Riporta lo stato del parametro 35 per gli MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD e del parametro 72 per MCM260X-9AD.

0..200 [base 0,5 ms], **Default:** 2 x 0,5 = 1 ms.

11.3.2 Parametri MCM260X

L'oggetto index 0x3000 definisce tutti i parametri di configurazione dei moduli MCM260X.

Fare riferimento al paragrafo "Tabella parametri di configurazione per i modelli MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD" ed al paragrafo "Tabella parametri di configurazione per il modello MCM260X-9AD" per la descrizione completa dei singoli parametri.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x3000	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 16bit signed	50 per MCM26X-1/2/3/4AD 100 per MCM260X-9AD	R
	1..50	parametri MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	Array 16bit signed	-	R/W
	1..100	parametri MCM260X-9AD			

11.3.3 Conteggi encoder/Contatori

L'oggetto index 0x3001 contiene tutti i registri dei conteggi degli encoder/contatori.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x3001	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Conteggi encoder/contatore 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	2	Conteggi encoder/contatore 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	3	Conteggi encoder/contatore 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	4	Conteggi encoder/contatore 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R

11.3.4 Preset encoder/Contatori

L'oggetto index 0x3002 contiene tutti i registri dei preset degli encoder/contatori.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x3002	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Preset encoder/contatore 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Preset encoder/contatore 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Preset encoder/contatore 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Preset encoder/contatore 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.5 Comandi encoder/contatori

L'oggetto index 0x3003 contiene tutti i registri dei comandi per gli encoder/contatori.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x3003	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Comandi encoder/contatore 1	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	2	Comandi encoder/contatore 2	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	3	Comandi encoder/contatore 3	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	4	Comandi encoder/contatore 4	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R

11.3.6 Conteggi 1s encoder contatori

L'oggetto index 0x3004 contiene tutti i registri con i conteggi rilevati dagli encoder/contatori ad intervalli di 1 secondo.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x3004	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Conteggi 1s encoder/contatore 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Conteggi 1s encoder/contatore 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Conteggi 1s encoder/contatore 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Conteggi 1s encoder/contatore 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.7 Conteggi 100ms encoder/contatori

L'oggetto index 0x3005 contiene tutti i registri con i conteggi rilevati dagli encoder/contatori ad intervalli di 100 ms.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x3005	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Conteggi 100ms encoder/contatore 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Conteggi 100ms encoder/contatore 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Conteggi 100ms encoder/contatore 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Conteggi 100ms encoder/contatore 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.8 Flags stato/errore

L'oggetto index 0x4007 contiene tutti i registri dei flag di segnalazione errori/anomalie.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x4007	0	Numero di Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	2	R
	1	Flag stato/errore	Array 16bit unsigned	-	R/W
	2	Flag stato/errore terminale	Array 16bit unsigned	-	R/W

Flags stato/errore (idx 0x4007, s-idx 1) 16bit unsigned

- bit 0 parametri di configurazione errati
- bit 1 valori conteggi encoder errati
- bit 2 -
- bit 3 dati di taratura errati
- bit 4 costanti di taratura errate
- bit 5 dati memoria canopen errati
- bit 6 taratura mancante
- bit 7 parametro fuori range
- bit 8 errore memoria FRam
- bit 9 terminale offline

bit 10	password NFC non impostata
bit 11	bassa tensione di alimentazione
bit 12	AI1 fuori range
bit 13	AI2 fuori range
bit 14	AI3 fuori range
bit 15	AI4 fuori range

Flags stato/errore terminale (idx 0x4007, s-idx 2) 16bit unsigned

bit 0	errore lettura memoria eeprom
bit 1	errore scrittura memoria eeprom
bit 2	parametri errati

11.4 Standard Device Profile Area

La tabella seguente elenca tutti i parametri specifici Pixsys supportati:

Index	Nome	Tipo	R/W
0x6000	Digital Input	Array 8bit unsigned	R
0x6005	Gblal Interrupt enable Digital 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6006	Interrupt mask any change 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6007	Interrupt Mask Low-to-High 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6008	Interrupt Mask High-to-Low 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6200	Digital Output	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6206	Digital Output Error Mode	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6207	Digital Output Error Value	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6401	Read Analogue input 16bit	Array 16bit unsigned	R
0x6411	Write Analogue output 16bit	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6421	Analogue input Trigger Selection	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6423	Analogue input Global Interrupt Selection	Boolean	R/W
0x6424	Analogue input Interrupt Upper Limit Integer	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6425	Analogue input Interrupt Lower Limit Integer	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6426	Analogue input Interrupt Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6427	Analogue input Negative Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6428	Analogue input Positive Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6443	Analogue Output Error Mode	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6444	Analogue Output Error Value	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x67FE	Error Behaviour	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W

11.4.1 Digital Input

Questo oggetto contiene lo stato degli ingressi digitali. Sub-index 1 i primi 8 canali, sub-index 2 i secondi 8 dove presenti.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6000	0	Numero blocchi	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R
	2	2° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R

11.4.2 Global interrupt Enable Digital 8 bit

Questo oggetto abilita la trasmissione degli ingressi digitali tramite PDO. Se vale 1, la trasmissione viene effettuata, secondo le regole fissate dagli oggetti 0x6006, 0x6007, 0x6008 ed il tipo di trasmissione del PDO. Se vale 0, gli ingressi digitali non vengono trasmessi.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6005	0	Global Interrupt Enable Digital 8 bit	8bit unsigned	1	R/W

11.4.3 Interrupt Mask Any Change 8 bit

Questo oggetto definisce quali ingressi trasmettano il loro stato nel caso di commutazione (Global Interrupt deve essere abilitato, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6006	0	Numero blocchi	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	255	R/W
	2	2° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	255	R/W
bit _i	0	Trasmissione canale _i non effettuata nel caso di cambiamento di stato			
	1	Trasmissione canale _i effettuata nel caso di cambiamento di stato			

11.4.4 Interrupt Mask Low-to-High 8 bit

Questo oggetto definisce quali ingressi trasmettano il loro stato nel caso di transizione positiva (Global Interrupt deve essere abilitato, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6007	0	Numero blocchi	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	2° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W
bit _i	0	Trasmissione canale _i non effettuata nel caso di transizione positiva			
	1	Trasmissione canale _i effettuata nel caso di transizione positiva			

11.4.5 Interrupt Mask High-to-Low 8 bit

Questo oggetto definisce quali ingressi trasmettano il loro stato nel caso di transizione negativa (Global Interrupt deve essere abilitato, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6008	0	Numero blocchi	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	2° blocco ingressi	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W
bit _i	0	Trasmissione canale _i non effettuata nel caso di transizione negativa			
	1	Trasmissione canale _i effettuata nel caso di transizione negativa			

11.4.6 Digital Output

Questo oggetto contiene lo stato delle uscite digitali dei moduli.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6200	0	Numero blocchi	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° blocco uscite	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	2° blocco uscite	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.7 Error Mode Output 8bit

Questo oggetto definisce se l'uscita deve commutare in uno stato pre-definito nel caso di errore. Se l'errore viene eliminato, le uscite mantengono lo stato pre-definito.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6206	0	Numero blocchi	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° blocco uscite	Array 8bit unsigned	255	R/W
	2	2° blocco uscite	Array 8bit unsigned	255	R/W
b _i	0	Uscita canale _i non commuta in caso di errore			
b _i	1	Uscita canale _i commuta in caso di errore			

11.4.8 Error Value Output 8bit

Questo oggetto definisce i valori che le uscite devono assumere in caso di errore (i bit corrispondenti in Error Mode Output, 0x6206, devono essere abilitati).

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6207	0	Numero blocchi	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° blocco uscite	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	2° blocco uscite	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W
b _i	0	Uscita canale _i commuta a 0 in caso di errore			
b _i	1	Uscita canale _i commuta a 1 in caso di errore			

Esempio:

Se 0x6206, Sub-index 0 = 1, Sub-index 1 = 2 = 0x02;

0x6207, Sub-index 0 = 1, Sub-index 1 = 0 = 0x00

Significa che l'uscita 2 è settata a 0, mentre la 1 non commutato in caso di errore.

11.4.9 Analogue Input 16bit

Questo oggetto contiene il valore degli ingressi analogici a 16 bit.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6401	0	Numero di ingressi analogici	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	-	
	2	2° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	-	
	3	3° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	-	
	4	4° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	-	

11.4.10 Analogue Output 16bit

Questo oggetto contiene il valore delle uscite analogiche a 16 bit.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6411	0	Numero di uscite analogiche	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-5AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1° uscita	Array 16bit signed	0	
	2	2° uscita	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W

11.4.11 Analogue Input Interrupt Trigger Selection

Questo oggetto definisce le condizioni di trasmissione: quando viene scritto 1 nell'oggetto 0x6423 la trasmissione viene effettuata.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6421	0	Numero di ingressi analogici	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Trigger 1° ingresso	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	2	Trigger 2° ingresso	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	3	Trigger 3° ingresso	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	4	Trigger 4° ingresso	Array 8bit unsigned	7	

Struttura Sub-index:

Bit	Condizioni di trasmissione	Index
0	Superamento valore di soglia (>)	0x6424
1	Superamento valore di soglia (<)	0x6425
2	Variazione del valore dell'ingresso superiore a delta rispetto all'ultima trasmissione	0x6426
3	Riduzione del valore dell'ingresso superiore a delta rispetto all'ultima trasmissione	0x6427
4	Superamento del valore dell'ingresso superiore a delta rispetto all'ultima trasmissione	0x6428
5..7	Riservati	-

11.4.12 Analogue Input Global Interrupt Enable

Questo oggetto è usato per controllare la trasmissione degli ingressi analogici tramite PDO. Se vale 1, la trasmissione viene effettuata e dipende solo dall'oggetto 0x6421 e dal tipo di trasmissione del PDO. Se vale 0, la trasmissione non è permessa.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6423	0	Global Interrupt Enable Analogue input 16bit	Boolean	0	R/W

11.4.13 Analogue Input Interrupt Upper Limit Integer

Questo oggetto abilita il monitoraggio tramite soglia degli ingressi analogici. Se configurato nell'oggetto 0x6423, la trasmissione avrà luogo se il valore è \geq del valore di soglia quando è settata una condizione di trigger.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6424	0	Numero di ingressi analogici	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Limite superiore 1° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	2	Limite superiore 2° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	3	Limite superiore 3° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	4	Limite superiore 4° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W

11.4.14 Analogue Input Interrupt Lower Limit Integer

Questo oggetto abilita il monitoraggio tramite soglia degli ingressi analogici. Se configurato nell'oggetto 0x6423, la trasmissione avrà luogo se il valore è \leq del valore di soglia quando è settata una condizione di trigger.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6425	0	Numero di ingressi analogici	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Limite inferiore 1° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	2	Limite inferiore 2° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	3	Limite inferiore 3° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	4	Limite inferiore 4° ingresso	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W

11.4.15 Analogue Input Interrupt Delta Unsigned

Se abilitato, condiziona la trasmissione del valore corrente dell'ingresso analogico con il valore precedentemente trasmesso. Il nuovo valore è trasmesso solo se maggiore del precedente + Delta, oppure se minore del precedente - Delta.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6426	0	Numero di ingressi analogici	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Delta 1° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	Delta 2° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	Delta 3° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	Delta 4° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.16 Analogue Input Interrupt Negative Delta Unsigned

Se abilitato, condiziona la trasmissione del valore corrente dell'ingresso analogico con il valore precedentemente trasmesso. Il nuovo valore è trasmesso solo se minore del precedente – Delta.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6427	0	Numero di ingressi analogici	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Delta 1° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	2	Delta 2° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	3	Delta 3° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	4	Delta 4° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	

11.4.17 Analogue Input Interrupt Positive Delta Unsigned

Se abilitato, condiziona la trasmissione del valore corrente dell'ingresso analogico con il valore precedentemente trasmesso. Il nuovo valore è trasmesso solo se maggiore del precedente + Delta.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6428	0	Numero di ingressi analogici	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Delta 1° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	2	Delta 2° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	3	Delta 3° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	4	Delta 4° ingresso	Array 16bit unsigned	0	

11.4.18 Analogue Output Error Mode

Questo oggetto definisce se l'uscita deve commutare in uno stato pre-definito (vedi oggetto 0x6444) nel caso di errore. Se l'errore viene eliminato, le uscite mantengono lo stato pre-definito.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6443	0	Numero di uscite analogiche	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-5AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Error Mode 1ª uscita	Array 8bit unsigned	1	
	2	Error Mode 2ª uscita	Array 8bit unsigned	1	
b_i	0	Uscita rimane invariata			
	1	Uscita commuta in caso di errore			

11.4.19 Analogue Output Error Value Integer

Questo oggetto definisce il valore assunto dall'uscita analogica nel caso di errore. Affinché ciò avvenga l'oggetto 0x6443 deve essere a 1.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x6444	0	Numero di uscite analogiche	Array 8bit unsigned	4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Error Value 1ª uscita	Array 16bit signed	0	
	2	Error Value 2ª uscita	Array 16bit signed	0	

11.4.20 Error Behaviour

Questo oggetto ha lo stesso significato dell'Error Behaviour 0x1029.

Index	Subindex	Nome	Tipo	Default	R/W
0x67FE	0	Numero Sub-index	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Communication error	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W

Struttura:

Communication error	Azione
0	Cambio nello stato PRE-OPERATIONAL (solo se lo stato era OPERATIONAL)
1	Non ci sono cambiamenti si stato
2	Cambio nello stato STOPPED

11.5 Trasmissione PDO

La trasmissione dei dati da PDO è permessa solo nello stato Operational. Quando il modulo cambia il suo stato in Operational, TX PDO viene trasmesso una volta con tipo 254 e 255.

Per evitare overflow sul bus CAN, il valore di default per l'oggetto 0x6423 è false, così le variazioni degli ingressi analogici non sono trasmesse. Per evitare overflow con 0x6423 = true, può essere selezionato un Inhibit Time lungo, o settare valori appropriati per Threshold e Delta (0x6421...0x6428).

11.5.1 PDO Mapping

Se non sono usate specifiche configurazioni utente, l'object dictionary è assegnato con una configurazione di default in accordo con lo standard device profile DS401 (vedi paragrafo 6.1.5). Se il modulo si trova nello stato Pre-Operational, la configurazione può essere modificata dagli SDO.

11.6 Monitoraggio tramite SYNC

Nello stato Operational, se il communication cycle period non è uguale a 0, il monitoraggio viene eseguito con il primo messaggio SYNC.

Se il messaggio SYNC non viene ricevuto entro il tempo (communication cycle period), è previsto un lampeggio (blink), lo stato non commuta e viene spedito un messaggio Emergency (Error Code: 0x8100, Error Register: 0x81, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00). L'errore relativo al messaggio SYNC sarà visualizzato nel LED anche se il master prevede un cambiamento di stato.

Il LED ritorna nel suo normale stato di funzionamento solo dopo un nuovo messaggio SYNC nello stato Operational, ed un nuovo messaggio Emergency viene spedito per dimostrare che il monitoraggio da SYNC funziona di nuovo correttamente (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register: 0x81, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00).

11.7 Node Guarding

Il Node Guarding comincia quando viene ricevuta la prima richiesta remote transmit request (RTR) nel COB-ID (0x700 + Module-ID). Se il modulo non riceve il messaggio corrispondente, il Node Guarding non è monitorato. La configurazione di default prevede che il Node Guarding non sia attivato (Guard Time 0x100C=0, Life Time Factor 0x100D=0). Il master NMT interroga gli altri dispositivi ad intervalli regolari, regolati dal Guard Time 0x100C, ed i messaggi di risposta contengono lo stato interno dei nodi. Nel caso di una richiesta RTR con Guard Time non settato, il monitoraggio tramite Node Guarding non viene effettuato, ma il modulo risponde comunque comunicando il suo stato interno.

Codici di stato:

Codice	Stato
127	Pre-Operational
5	Operational
4	Stopped

Se il messaggio Node Guarding non è ricevuto entro il Life Time, è previsto un lampeggio (blink). Viene spedito un messaggio Emergency (Error Code:0x8130, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00) ed il modulo commuta nello stato previsto dall'oggetto 0x67FE.

Non appena il Node Guarding è ripristinato, viene spedito un altro messaggio Emergency (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00), senza commutazione di stato.

N.B. È possibile utilizzare il protocollo Node Guarding o il protocollo Heartbeat, non entrambi.

11.8 Monitoraggio tramite Heartbeat

Il generatore Heartbeat genera ciclicamente un messaggio (temporizzato dall'oggetto 0x1017). Durante questo tempo trasmette lo stato del nodo. Il monitoraggio comincia quando viene generato il primo messaggio.

Se il corrispondente messaggio Heartbeat non viene ricevuto entro il tempo indicato nell'oggetto 0x1016, è previsto un lampeggio (blink). Viene spedito un messaggio Emergency (Error Code:0x8130, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 05 JJ 00 00, dove JJ è il numero del nodo che ha temporizzato il messaggio EMCY) ed il modulo commuta nello stato previsto dall'oggetto 0x67FE.

Non appena il protocollo Heartbeat viene ripristinato, viene trasmesso un altro messaggio emergency (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 05 JJ 00 00) per comunicare che l'Heartbeat funziona di nuovo correttamente, senza alcun cambiamento di stato.

Il protocollo Heartbeat viene utilizzato se (e solo se) è configurato l'oggetto 0x1017 (Producer Heartbeat Time).

11.9 Emergency

Ci sono 4 eventi che possono generare messaggi emergency:

- Situazioni di errore critico generate/sovraposte al modulo;
- Importanti informazioni da comunicare ad altri dispositivi;
- Ripristino da un errore;
- Accensione con parametri settati uguali ai parametri di default (quando non sono ancora state salvate configurazioni o quando quelle salvate sono state cancellate dal modulo).

La struttura dei messaggi emergency è schematizzata nella tabella seguente:

Error Code	Error Register	Additional Code	Significato
0x0000	0x00	00 00 00 00 00	Pre-defined Error Field 0x1003 Sub-index 0 settato a 0 o tutti gli errori cancellati
0x5000	0x81	00 01 00 00 00	Cambio configurazione hardware dopo accensione o reset nodo (comunicazione)
0x5000	0x81	00 02 00 00 00	Erri Flash Un errore è stato generato quando la configurazione è stata salvata nella memoria flash
0x5000	0x81	00 03 AA BB CC	La configurazione programmata non coincide con quella attuale AA: modulo fisico dove si è verificato l'errore BB: modulo logico dove si è verificato l'errore CC: causa dell'errore
0x5000	0x81	00 09 00 00 00	Overflow della coda per i messaggi emergency
0x8100	0x81	00 04 00 00 00	Tempo tra due SYNC maggiore del Communication Cycle Period
0x8110	0x11	00 01 00 00 00	Overflow del buffer di ricezione interno Commutazione stato definito da oggetto 0x67FE
0x8110	0x11	00 02 00 00 00	Overflow del buffer di trasmissione interno Commutazione stato definito da oggetto 0x67FE
0x8120	0x11	00 03 00 00 00	CAN Controller in modalità Error Passive Mode
0x8130	0x11	00 04 00 00 00	Tempo tra due Node Guarding maggiore di Guard Time x Life Time Factor
0x8130	0x11	00 05 DD 00 00	Tempo tra due Heartbeat maggiore di quello configurato DD: nodo che provocato l'overflow
0x8210	0x81	00 05 EE FF GG	PDO was sent with a number of bytes smaller than configured one in communication profile PDO data is discarded EE: configured value FF: actual value, number of bytes sent GG: number of PDO
0x8220	0x81	00 06 HH II JJ	PDO trasmesso con un numero di byte maggiore di quello configurato nel Communication Profile Solo i primi n dati sono usati (n = lunghezza totale configurata nell'Object Dictionary) HH: valore configurato II: valore attuale, numero di byte spediti JJ: numero di PDO
0xFF00	0x81	00 06 KK 00 00	Module bus error Stato commuta in Stopped PP: Posizione modulo
0xFF00	0x81	LL 07 MM NN PP	Messaggi di diagnostica LL: byte diagnostica MM: Posizione modulo NN: Error status e numero canale PP: Numero di errore modulo corrente

12 Messaggi di errore

Il display del terminale viene utilizzato anche per visualizzare eventuali messaggi di errore/anomalia. Di seguito vengono riportati i possibili messaggi di errore con la relativa descrizione

Errore	Causa	Soluzione
E-01	Parametri di configurazione errati	Verificare che i parametri di configurazione siano corretti
E-02	Valori conteggi encoder errati	Verificare che i conteggi degli encoder siano corretti
E-03	-	
E-04	Dati di taratura errati	Contattare assistenza
E-05	Costanti di taratura errate	Contattare assistenza
E-06	Dati memoria CANopen errati	Contattare assistenza
E-07	Taratura mancante	Contattare assistenza
E-08	Parametro fuori range	Riportare il parametro nei range ammessi
E-09	Errore memoria FRam	Contattare assistenza
E-10	Terminale offline	Contattare assistenza
E-11	Password NFC non impostata	Contattare assistenza
E-12	Bassa tensione di alimentazione	Controllare la tensione di alimentazione
E-13	AI1 fuori range	Controllare il collegamento con le sonde e la loro integrità
E-14	AI2 fuori range	Controllare il collegamento con le sonde e la loro integrità
E-15	AI3 fuori range	Controllare il collegamento con le sonde e la loro integrità
E-16	AI4 fuori range	Controllare il collegamento con le sonde e la loro integrità
E-17	Errore lettura memoria eeprom terminale	Contattare assistenza
E-18	Errore scrittura memoria eeprom terminale	Contattare assistenza
E-19	Parametri errati nel terminale	Contattare assistenza

Note / Aggiornamenti

Einführung

Die MCM260X-Module sind Datenerfassungsmodule oder digitale/analoge Erweiterungen für speicherprogrammierbare Steuerungen mit Modbus-RTU-Protokoll über RS485-Schnittstelle oder CANopen-Protokoll.

Das Erweiterungsmodul ist in 6 Versionen verfügbar: mit Gleichstrom im Niederspannungsbereich für die Modelle MCM260X-1AD, MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD, MCM260X-9AD, mit Gleichstrom und Wechselstrom im Niederspannungsbereich für die Modelle MCM260X-4AD, MCM260X-5AD mit Relaisausgängen oder Analogeingängen/Analogausgängen.

1 Sicherheitsvorschriften

Lesen Sie vor der Verwendung des Gerätes die Anleitungen und Sicherheitsanweisungen dieses Handbuchs sorgfältig durch. Unterbrechen Sie die Stromversorgung, bevor Sie Eingriffe an den elektrischen Anschlüssen oder an der Hardware-Konfiguration vornehmen, um Stromschlag-/Brandgefahren bzw. Fehlfunktionen zu vermeiden.

Installieren und verwenden Sie das Gerät nicht in Umgebungen mit entflammbaren, gasförmigen oder explosiven Substanzen. Dieses Gerät wurde für den konventionellen Einsatz in Industrienumgebungen sowie für Anwendungen entwickelt, die Sicherheitsbedingungen gemäß den nationalen und internationalen Gesetzen über den Personenschutz und Sicherheit am Arbeitsplatz erfordern. Jede Anwendung, welche die Sicherheit von Personen gefährdet oder mit lebensrettenden medizinischen Geräten verbunden ist, ist zu vermeiden. Das Gerät ist nicht für den Einbau in Kernkraftwerken, Rüstungsgütern oder Flugsicherungs- oder Flugverkehrskontrollsystmen oder Massentransportsystemen ausgelegt und gebaut.

Die Verwendung/Wartung ist qualifiziertem Fachpersonal vorbehalten und darf nur gemäß den in diesem Handbuch angegebenen technischen Vorgaben ausgeführt werden.

Zerlegen, verändern oder reparieren Sie das Produkt nicht und berühren Sie nicht die inneren Teile. Das Gerät darf nur im Rahmen der erklärten Umgebungsbedingungen installiert und verwendet werden. Überhitzung kann zu Brandgefahr führen und die Lebensdauer der elektronischen Komponenten beeinträchtigen.

1.1 Bedeutung der Sicherheitshinweise

Die Sicherheitshinweise in diesem Handbuch sind wie folgt zu verstehen:

Hinweis	Beschreibung
Danger!	Die Nichtbeachtung dieser Richtlinien und Sicherheitshinweise kann lebensgefährlich sein.
Warning!	Die Nichtbeachtung dieser Richtlinien und Sicherheitshinweise kann zu schweren Verletzungen oder erheblichen Sachschäden führen.
Information!	Diese Informationen sind wichtig, um Fehlern vorzubeugen.

1.2 Sicherheitshinweise

VORSICHT - Brand- und Stromschlaggefahr. Dieses Produkt ist UL-gelistet als Prozesssteuergerät für DIN-Schienenmontage.

Das Modul muss in einen Schutzgehäuse installiert werden, so dass sich das Brand nicht draußen ausbreitet.

Werden die Ausgangsrelais über ihre Lebensdauer hinaus verwendet, kann es gelegentlich zu Kontaktverschmelzungen oder Kontaktverbrennungen kommen.

Beachten Sie immer die Einsatzbedingungen und verwenden Sie die Ausgangsrelais im Rahmen ihrer Nennlast und elektrischen Lebensdauer. Die Lebensdauer von Ausgangsrelais kann je nach Ausgangslast und Schaltbedingungen sehr unterschiedlich sein.

Geräte müssen mit begrenzter Energie gemäß UL 61010-1 3rd Ed, Abschnitt 9.4 oder LPS gemäß UL 60950-1 oder SELV gemäß UL 60950-1 oder Klasse 2 gemäß UL 1310 oder UL 1585 geliefert werden.

Danger!

Danger!

Warning!

<p>Lockere Schrauben können gelegentlich zu einem Brand führen. Bei Schraubklemmen ziehen Sie die Schrauben mit einem Anzugsdrehmoment von 0,5 Nm für Klemmenblöcke mit 5 mm Rastermaß oder 0,25 Nm für Klemmenblöcke mit 3,81 mm Rastermaß an.</p>	Warning!
<p>Eine Fehlfunktion des Moduls könnte gelegentlich den Regelbetrieb unmöglich machen oder Alarmausgänge sperren, was zu Sachschäden führen kann. Um die Sicherheit bei einer Fehlfunktion zu gewährleisten, treffen Sie geeignete Sicherheitsmaßnahmen, wie z.B. die Installation einer Überwachungseinrichtung auf einer separaten Leitung.</p>	Warning!

1.3 Bestimmungsgemäße Verwendung

Beachten Sie unbedingt die folgenden Vorsichtmaßnahmen, um Fehler, Fehlfunktionen oder negative Auswirkungen auf die Leistung und Funktionen des Produktes zu vermeiden. Andernfalls kann es gelegentlich zu unvorhergesehenen Ereignissen kommen. Verwenden Sie das Modul nicht über die Nennwerte hinaus.

- Das Gerät ist nur für den Gebrauch in Innenräumen bestimmt. Es darf nicht im Freien oder an folgenden Orten verwendet bzw. aufbewahrt werden:
 - in der Nähe von Heizgeräten
 - in der Nähe von spritzenden Flüssigkeiten oder Öl-Atmosphären
 - an Orten, die direkter Sonneneinstrahlung ausgesetzt sind
 - an Orten, die Staub oder ätzenden Gasen ausgesetzt sind (insbesondere Sulfid- und Ammoniakgas)
 - an Orten mit starken Temperaturschwankungen
 - an Orten, die Eisbildung und Kondenswasser ausgesetzt sind
 - an Orten mit Vibratoren und starken Erschütterungen.
- Die Verwendung zweier oder mehrerer Module neben- oder übereinander kann zu Überhitzung führen, was die Lebensdauer verkürzt. In diesem Fall wird empfohlen, Lüfter zur Zwangskühlung oder andere Geräte zur Klimatisierung der Innentemperatur des Moduls zu verwenden.
- Überprüfen Sie immer die Namen der Klemmen und die Polarität. Stellen Sie sicher, dass die Verdrahtung korrekt ausgeführt ist. Schließen Sie keine Klemmen an, die nicht verwendet werden.
- Um induktive Störungen zu vermeiden, halten Sie die Verdrahtung des Gerätes von Hochspannungs- oder Hochstromleitungen fern. Schließen Sie keine Starkstromleitungen zusammen oder parallel zur Verdrahtung des Moduls an. Wir empfehlen die Verwendung von geschirmten Kabeln und separaten Leitungen. Schließen Sie einen Überspannungsschutz oder Netzfilter an - besonders bei Geräten mit hohem Geräuschpegel (insbesondere Motoren, Trafos, Magnete, Spulen und andere Geräte mit induktiven Bauteilen). Bei Verwendung von Netzfiltern an der Spannungsversorgung überprüfen Sie die Spannung und den Strom und schließen Sie den Filter so nah wie möglich am Gerät an. Lassen Sie so viel Platz wie möglich zwischen dem Modul und Leistungsgeräten, die Hochfrequenzen (Hochfrequenz-Schweißgeräte, Hochfrequenz-Nähmaschinen usw.) oder Überspannungen erzeugen.
- Ein Schalter oder Trennschalter muss in der Nähe des Moduls positioniert werden. Dieser Schalter oder Trennschalter muss für den Bediener leicht zugänglich und als Trennmittel für das Modul gekennzeichnet sein.
- Reinigen Sie das Gerät mit einem weichen, trockenen Tuch. Verwenden Sie niemals Verdünnungsmittel, Benzin, Alkohol oder Reinigungsmittel, welche diese Substanzen oder andere organische Lösungsmittel enthalten. Es könnte zu Verformungen oder Verfärbungen kommen.
- Die Anzahl der Schreibvorgänge im nichtflüchtigen Speicher ist begrenzt. Dies ist zu berücksichtigen, wenn Sie den Eeprom-Schreibmodus verwenden, z.B. bei der Änderung von Daten bei seriellen Kommunikationen.
- Verwenden Sie keine Chemikalien/Lösungsmittel, Reinigungsmittel oder andere Flüssigkeiten.
- Die Nichtbeachtung dieser Hinweise kann die Leistung und Sicherheit der Geräte beeinträchtigen und Gefahren für Personen und Sachen verursachen.

- Das Gerät muss geschützt werden durch:
MCM260X-1AD: 4A Fast Schmelzsicherung (F)
MCM260X-2AD: 1A Fast Schmelzsicherung (F)
MCM260X-3AD: 4A Fast Schmelzsicherung (F)
- MCM260X-4AD: 1A Fast Schmelzsicherung (F)
MCM260X-5AD: 1A Fast Schmelzsicherung (F)
MCM260X-9AD: 5A Fast Schmelzsicherung (F)
- Die MCM260X-Serie benötigt keine Entlüftung.

1.4 Umweltschutz und Entsorgung / WEEE-Richtlinie

Entsorgen Sie Elektro- und Elektronik-Altgeräte nicht im Hausmüll.

Im Sinne der europäischen Richtlinie 2012/19/EU müssen Altgeräte getrennt gesammelt werden, um umweltfreundlich wiederverwendet oder recycelt zu werden.

2 Produktcodes

Die MCM260X-Produktserie umfasst folgende Modelle:

MCM260X-1AD	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc 16 statische Ausgänge 12..24 Vdc
MCM260X-2AD	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc 16 Digitaleingänge PNP 12..24 Vdc 2 Analogeingänge 0...10 V 3 Drehgeber/Zähler
MCM260X-3AD	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc 8 Digitaleingänge PNP 12..24 Vdc 8 statische Ausgänge 12..24 Vdc 3 Drehgeber/Zähler
MCM260X-4AD	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc/Vac 8 Digitaleingänge PNP 12..24 Vdc 8 Relaisausgänge 2 Analogeingänge 0...10 V 3 Drehgeber/Zähler
MCM260X-5AD	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc/Vac 4 universelle Analogeingänge 2 Analogausgänge 0..10 V / 4..20 mA
MCM260X-9AD	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc 4 universelle Analogeingänge 2 Analogausgänge 0..10 V / 4..20 mA 16 statische Ausgänge 12..24 Vdc / Digitaleingänge PNP 12..24 Vdc 4 Drehgeber/Zähler

3 Technische Daten

3.1 Allgemeine Spezifikationen

Anzeigen	4 Displays, 0,52 Zoll RUN-Led, COM-Led und I/O-Status-Led
Betriebsbedingungen	Temperatur: 0-40 °C - Feuchte 35..95 rH%
Schutzart	IP30 Gehäuse
Material	Gehäuse: Polycarbonat, selbstlöschend Frontteil: Polyamid, selbstlöschend
Gewicht	250 g ca.

3.2 Hardware-Spezifikationen

3.2.a MCM260X-1AD

Versorgung	12..24 Vdc ± 15 %	Verbrauch max. 100 VA
Digitalausgänge	16 statische Ausgänge 12-24 Vdc	Max. 700 mA pro Ausgang Max. insgesamt 3 A für alle Ausgänge
Kommunikations-schnittstelle	2 wählbare Schnittstellen: - RS485 mit Modbus-RTU-Protokoll - CAN mit CANopen-Protokoll	Galvanisch getrennt Bis 115200 baud Bis 1 Mbit

3.2.b MCM260X-2AD

Versorgung	12..24 Vdc ± 15 %	Verbrauch max. 10 VA
Digitaleingänge	16 Eingänge PNP 12-24 Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Drehgeber/ Zähler-Eingänge	3 Drehgeber/Zähler, überlagert mit Digitaleingängen PNP	Auflösung 32 bit Max. Frequenz 80 KHz
Analogeingänge	2 Eingänge 0..10 V, überlagert mit Digitaleingängen	Auflösung 45000 Punkte
Kommunikations-schnittstelle	2 wählbare Schnittstellen: - RS485 mit Modbus-RTU-Protokoll - CAN mit CANopen-Protokoll	Galvanisch getrennt Bis 115200 baud Bis 1 Mbit

3.2.c MCM260X-3AD

Versorgung	12..24 Vdc ± 15 %	Verbrauch max. 50 VA
Digitaleingänge	8 Eingänge PNP 12-24 Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Drehgeber/ Zähler-Eingänge	3 Drehgeber/Zähler, überlagert mit Digitaleingängen PNP	Auflösung 32 bit Max. Frequenz 80 KHz
Digitalausgänge	8 statische Ausgänge 12-24 Vdc	Max. 700 mA pro Ausgang Max. insgesamt 3 A für alle Ausgänge
Kommunikations-schnittstelle	2 wählbare Schnittstellen: - RS485 mit Modbus-RTU-Protokoll - CAN mit CANopen-Protokoll	Galvanisch getrennt Bis 115200 baud Bis 1 Mbit

3.2.d MCM260X-4AD

Versorgung	12..24 Vdc/Vac ± 15 %	Verbrauch max. 20 VA
Digitaleingänge	8 Eingänge PNP 12-24 Vdc	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Drehgeber/ Zähler-Eingänge	3 Drehgeber/Zähler, überlagert mit Digitaleingängen PNP	Auflösung 32 bit Max. Frequenz 80 KHz
Analogeingänge	2 Eingänge 0..10 V, überlagert mit Digitaleingängen	Auflösung 45000 Punkte
Relaisausgänge	8 Relaisausgänge mit gemeinsamem Kontaktpunkt	Kontaktdaten: 5 A bei 250 Vac, 30 Vdc ohmsche Last 2 A bei 250 Vac, 30 Vdc induktive Last Max. Wechselleistung 1250 VA, 150 W ohmsche Last 500 VA, 60 W induktive Last Max. 10 A insgesamt
Kommunikations-schnittstelle	2 wählbare Schnittstellen: - RS485 mit Modbus-RTU-Protokoll - CAN mit CANopen-Protokoll	Galvanisch getrennt Bis 115200 baud Bis 1 Mbit

3.2.e MCM260X-5AD

Versorgung	12..24 Vdc/Vac \pm 15 %	Verbrauch max. 20 VA
Analogeingänge	<p>4 per Software konfigurierb. Eingänge</p> <p>Thermoelemente: Typ K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B; automatische Kaltstellenkompensation von 0..50 °C.</p> <p>Widerstandssensoren: PT100, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, PTC1K, NTC10K (β 3435K)</p> <p>Eingang V/I: 0-10V, 0-20 oder 4-20mA, 0-60mV, 0-1V, 0-5V.</p> <p>Potentiometer: 1..150 kΩ</p>	Galvanisch getrennt von Versorgung und Kommunikationsschnittstelle
Analogausgänge	2 per Software konfigurierb. Ausgänge: 0-10 V oder 4-20 mA	Auflösung 16 bit
Versorgungsausgang für Sensoren	Versorgungsausgang für Sensoren 0-10 V oder 4-20 mA, anzuschließen an Analogeingänge	Galvanisch getrennt von Versorgung und Kommunikationsschnittstelle 24 Vdc, 100 mA max.
Kommunikations-schnittstelle	2 wählbare Schnittstellen: - RS485 mit Modbus-RTU-Protokoll - CAN mit CANopen-Protokoll	Galvanisch getrennt Bis 115200 baud Bis 1 Mbit

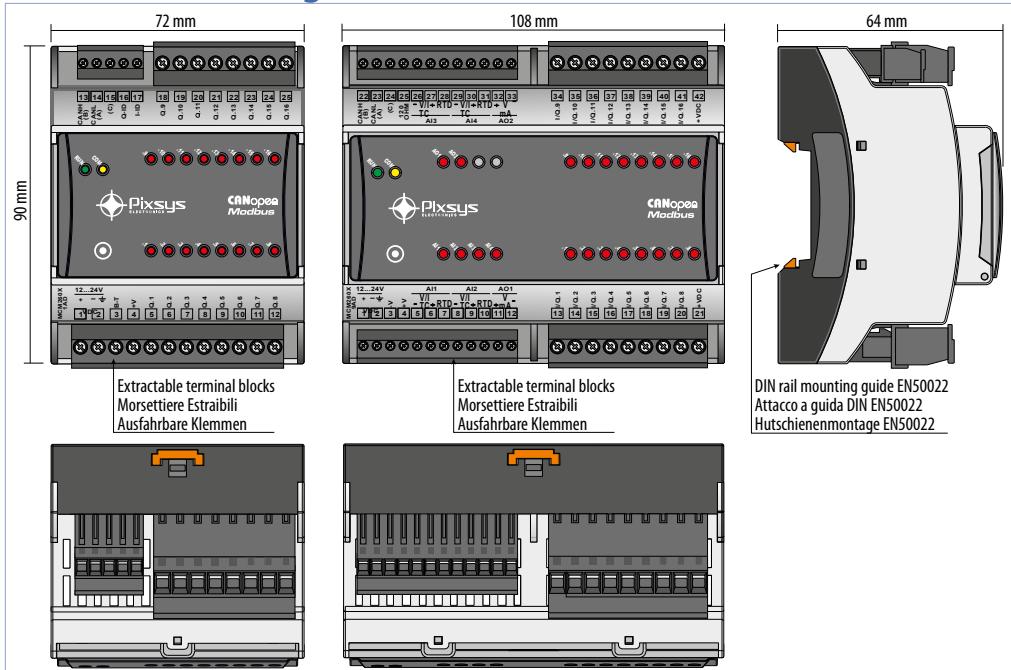
3.2.f MCM260X-9AD

Versorgung	12..24 Vdc \pm 15 %	Verbrauch max. 100 VA
Digitaleingänge	16 Eingänge PNP 12-24 Vdc (überlagert mit Digitalausgängen)	$V_{IL} = 4,3V$ $V_{IH} = 8,0V$
Drehgeber/ Zähler-Eingänge	4 Drehgeber/Zähler, überlagert mit Digitaleingängen PNP	Auflösung 32 bit Max. Frequenz 80 KHz
Analogeingänge	<p>4 per Software konfigurierb. Eingänge</p> <p>Thermoelemente: Typ K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B; automatische Kaltstellenkompensation von 0..50 °C.</p> <p>Widerstandssensoren: PT100, PT500, PT1000, Ni100, PTC1K, NTC10K (β 3435K)</p> <p>Eingang V/I: 0-10V, 0-20 oder 4-20mA, 0-60mV, 0-1V, 0-5V.</p> <p>Potentiometer: 1..150kΩ</p>	Galvanisch getrennt von Versorgung und Kommunikationsschnittstelle
Digitalausgänge	16 statische Ausgänge 12-24 Vdc (überlagert mit Digitaleingängen)	Max. 700 mA pro Ausgang Max. 2 A insgesamt für jede Gruppe von 8 Ausgängen (Q.1-Q.8 und Q.9-Q.16)
Analogausgänge	2 per Software konfigurierb. Ausgänge: 0-10 V oder 4-20 mA	Auflösung 16 bit
Versorgungsausgang für Sensoren	Versorgungsausgang für Sensoren 0-10 V oder 4-20 mA, anzuschließen an Analogeingänge	Galvanisch getrennt von Versorgung und Kommunikationsschnittstelle 24 Vdc, 100 mA max.
Kommunikations-schnittstelle	2 wählbare Schnittstellen: - RS485 mit Modbus-RTU-Protokoll - CAN mit CANopen-Protokoll	Galvanisch getrennt Bis 115200 baud Bis 1 Mbit

3.3 Software-Spezifikationen

Manuelle Konfiguration über Bedienteil	Die Kommunikationsparameter jedes Geräts können manuell am Bedienteil konfiguriert werden. Das Display-Tasten-Bedienteil befindet sich an der Innenseite des oberen Geräteteils. Der obere Geräteteil wird nach unten aufgeklappt.
Konfiguration per App MyPixsys per NFC	Die Kommunikationsparameter der einzelnen Geräte können über die MyPixsys-App konfiguriert werden. Die Daten werden dabei per NFC übertragen. Das Smartphone wird an die Antenne des Geräteteils angenähert (die Position der Antenne ist mit dem Symbol ☰ gekennzeichnet). Die Konfiguration über die MyPixsys-App ist sowohl bei eingeschaltetem als auch bei ausgeschaltetem Gerät möglich.
Abschlusswiderstand	Durch Einstellen des entsprechenden Parameters kann automatisch ein Leitungsabschlusswiderstand aktiviert werden.
Kommunikationsprotokoll	Das Gerät arbeitet mit zwei Kommunikationsschnittstellen. Die Wahl der Kommunikationsschnittstelle erfolgt während der Konfigurationsphase am Bedienteil oder über die MyPixsys-App. Nur die gewählte Schnittstelle ist aktiv.

4 Abmessungen und Installation



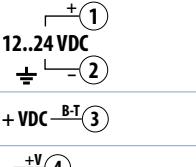
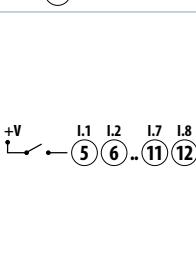
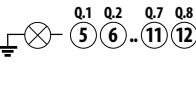
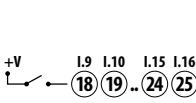
4.1 Elektrische Anschlüsse

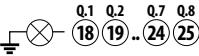
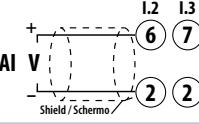
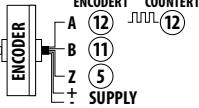
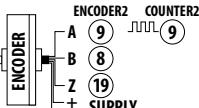
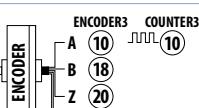
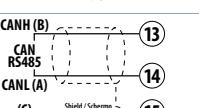
ACHTUNG: Dieses Modul wurde in Übereinstimmung mit der Niederspannungsrichtlinie 2014/35/EU (LVD) und der EMV-Richtlinie 2014/30/EU (EMC) entwickelt und produziert. Bei der Installation in industriellen Umgebungen sollten folgende Vorsichtsmaßnahmen beachtet werden:

- Netzkabel von Starkstromkabeln trennen.
- Die Nähe von Schaltschützen, elektromagnetischen Kontaktgebern, Hochleistungsmotoren etc. vermeiden und jedenfalls Spezialfilter verwenden.
- Die Nähe von Leistungsaggregaten vermeiden, vor allem, wenn sie phasengesteuert sind.
- Es empfiehlt sich der Einsatz von Netzfiltern in der Stromversorgung der Maschine, in die das Gerät eingebaut wird, vor allem bei 230-Vac-Versorgung.

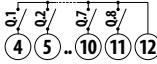
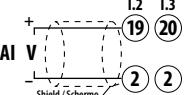
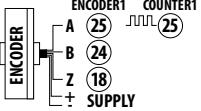
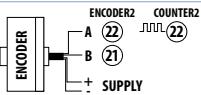
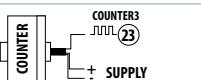
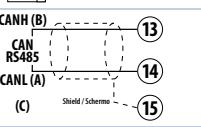
Das Modul ist für den Einbau in Maschinen ausgelegt. Daher befreit die CE-Kennzeichnung des Moduls den Anlagenbauer nicht von den Sicherheits- und Konformitätspflichten, die für die gesamte Maschine vorgeschrieben sind.

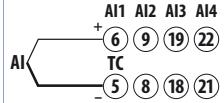
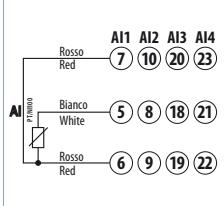
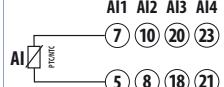
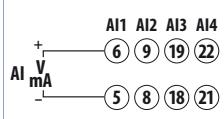
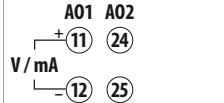
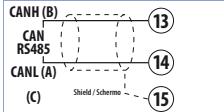
4.1.a MCM260X-1/2/3AD

	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc ±15 % <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1: +Vdc• 2: -Vdc
	Versorgung des Logikteils des Gerätes. Wird die Spannung +Vdc an Klemme 3 und nicht an Klemme 1 angelegt, sind die Ausgänge nicht aktiv.
	Gemeinsame Klemme für Digitaleingänge 12..24 Vdc
	MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Digitaleingänge PNP 24 Vdc 5: Eingang 1 6: Eingang 2 7: Eingang 3 8: Eingang 4 9: Eingang 5 10:Eingang 6 11:Eingang 7 12:Eingang 8
	MCM260X-1AD Statische Ausgänge 24 Vdc 5: Ausgang 1 6: Ausgang 2 7: Ausgang 3 8: Ausgang 4 9: Ausgang 5 10:Ausgang 6 11:Ausgang 7 12:Ausgang 8
	MCM260X-2AD Digitaleingänge PNP 24 Vdc 18:Eingang 9 19:Eingang 10 20:Eingang 11 21:Eingang 12 22:Eingang 13 23:Eingang 14 24:Eingang 15 25:Eingang 16

	<p>MCM260X-1AD Statische Ausgänge 24 Vdc 18:Ausgang 9 19:Ausgang 10 20:Ausgang 11 21:Ausgang 12 22:Ausgang 13 23:Ausgang 14 24:Ausgang 15 25:Ausgang 16</p>
	<p>MCM260X-3AD Statische Ausgänge 24 Vdc 18:Ausgang 1 19:Ausgang 2 20:Ausgang 3 21:Ausgang 4 22:Ausgang 5 23:Ausgang 6 24:Ausgang 7 25:Ausgang 8</p>
	<p>Ing. Analogeingänge 0...10 V 16 bit (nur MCM260X-2AD)* 6: Eingang 1 7: Eingang 2 2: Bezugspotenzial Eingänge</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Eingänge Drehgeber/Zähler 1 12: Drehgeber 1 Phase A / Eingang Zähler 1 11: Drehgeber 1 Phase B 5: Drehgeber 1 Phase Z</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Eingänge Drehgeber/Zähler 2 9: Drehgeber 2 Phase A / Eingang Zähler 2 8: Drehgeber 2 Phase B 19: Drehgeber 2 Phase Z (verfügbar nur auf MCM260X-2AD)</p>
	<p>MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD Eingänge Drehgeber/Zähler 3 10:Drehgeber 3 Phase A / Eingang Zähler 3 18:Drehgeber 3 Phase B (verfügbar nur auf MCM260X-2AD) 20:Drehgeber 3 Phase Z (verfügbar nur auf MCM260X-2AD)</p>
	<p>Feldbus: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND für CANbus und Modbus RTU</p>
<p><u>Q-ID</u> (16) <u>I-ID</u> (17)</p>	<p>Klemmen für automatische Adressenbelegung (nur Modbus RTU) 16:Ausgang automatische Adressenbelegung 17:Eingang automatische Adressenbelegung</p>

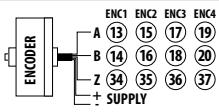
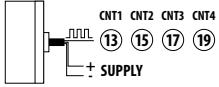
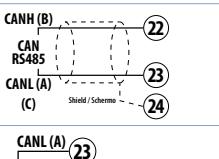
4.1.b MCM260X-4AD

	Versorgung 12..24 Vac/Vdc ±15 % 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	Gemeinsame Klemme für Digitaleingänge 12..24 Vdc
	Relaisausgänge 4: Ausgang 1 5: Ausgang 2 6: Ausgang 3 7: Ausgang 4 8: Ausgang 5 9: Ausgang 6 10: Ausgang 7 11: Ausgang 8 12: Gemeinsamer Relaiskontakt
	Digitaleingänge PNP 24 Vdc 18:Eingang 1 19:Eingang 2 20:Eingang 3 21:Eingang 4 22:Eingang 5 23:Eingang 6 24:Eingang 7 25:Eingang 8
	Ing. Analogeingänge 0..10 V 16 bit 19:Eingang 1 20:Eingang 2 2: Bezugspotenzial Eingänge
	Eingänge Drehgeber/Zähler 1 25:Drehgeber 1 Phase A / Eingang Zähler 1 24:Drehgeber 1 Phase B 18:Drehgeber 1 Phase Z
	Eingänge Drehgeber/Zähler 2 22:Drehgeber 2 Phase A / Eingang Zähler 2 21:Drehgeber 2 Phase B
	Eingang Zähler 3 23:Eingang Zähler 3
	Feldbus: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND für CANbus und Modbus RTU
	Klemmen für automatische Adressenbelegung (nur Modbus RTU) 16:Ausgang automatische Adressenbelegung 17:Eingang automatische Adressenbelegung

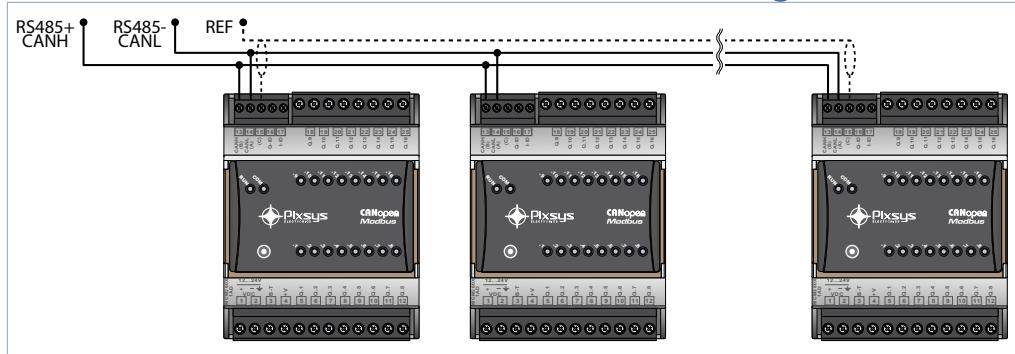
	Versorgung 12..24 Vac/dc $\pm 15\%$ 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
	Ausgang 12...24Vdc für Versorgung Sensoren
	Analogeingänge für Thermoelemente K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polarität einhalten. Für etwaige Verlängerungen Ausgleichsleitung und geeignete Klemmen für das verwendete Thermoelement verwenden (Ausgleichselemente).
	Analogeingänge für Widerstandssensoren PT100, Ni100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Für Dreileiteranschluss Kabel mit demselben Querschnitt verwenden. Für Zweileiteranschluss die Klemmen 6 und 7 (AI1), 9 und 10 (AI2), 19 und 20 (AI3), 22 und 23 (AI4) kurzschließen 
	Analogeingänge für Widerstandssensoren NTC, PTC, PT500, PT1000 und Linearpotentiometer.
	Analogeingänge für Strom- und Spannungssignale. Polarität einhalten. Sensorversorgung mit Klemmen 3 und 4. Zur Stromversorgung des Zweidrahtsensors verwenden Sie Klemme 4 (+ V) und verbinden Sie den Sensorausgang mit dem Pluspol des gewünschten Eingangs.
	Analogausgänge aktiv in mA oder V
	Feldbus: 13:CANH / (B) RS485+ 14:CANL / (A) RS485- 15:(C) GND für CANbus und Modbus RTU
	Klemmen für automatische Adressenbelegung (nur Modbus RTU) 16:Ausgang automatische Adressenbelegung 17:Eingang automatische Adressenbelegung

4.1.d MCM260X-9AD

<p>12.24 VDC</p>	Versorgung 12..24 Vdc $\pm 15\%$ 1: +Vdc 2: -Vdc
<p>-V +V</p>	Ausgang 12...24Vdc für Versorgung Sensoren
<p>AI</p>	Analogeingänge für Thermoelemente K, S, R, J, T, E, N, B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polarität einhalten. Für etwaige Verlängerungen Ausgleichsleitung und geeignete Klemmen für das verwendete Thermoelement verwenden (Ausgleichselemente).
<p>AI</p>	Analogeingänge für Widerstandssensoren PT100, Ni100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Für Dreileiteranschluss Kabel mit demselben Querschnitt verwenden. Für Zweileiteranschluss die Klemmen 6 und 7 (AI1), 9 und 10 (AI2), 27 und 28 (AI3), 30 und 31 (AI4) kurzschließen.
<p>AI</p>	Analogeingänge für Widerstandssensoren NTC, PTC, PT500, PT1000 und Linearpotentiometer.
<p>AI</p>	Analogeingänge für Strom- und Spannungssignale. Polarität einhalten. Sensorversorgung mit Klemmen 3 und 4. Zur Stromversorgung des Zweidrahtsensors verwenden Sie Klemme 4 (+ V) und verbinden Sie den Sensorausgang mit dem Pluspol des gewünschten Eingangs.
<p>A01 A02</p> <p>V / mA</p>	Analogausgänge aktiv in mA oder V
<p>12..24 VDC</p>	Digitaleingänge PNP 24 Vdc / statische Ausgänge 24 Vdc 13:Eingang / Ausgang 1 14:Eingang / Ausgang 2 15:Eingang / Ausgang 3 16:Eingang / Ausgang 4 17:Eingang / Ausgang 5 18:Eingang / Ausgang 6 19:Eingang / Ausgang 7 20:Eingang / Ausgang 8
<p>12..24 VDC</p>	Positives Versorgungssignal Ausgänge 1..8 Schließen Sie Stromversorgung 12...24Vdc an, um diese Ausgänge zu versorgen.
<p>12..24 VDC</p>	Digitaleingänge PNP 24 Vdc / statische Ausgänge 24 Vdc 34:Eingang / Ausgang 9 35:Eingang / Ausgang 10 36:Eingang / Ausgang 11 37:Eingang / Ausgang 12 38:Eingang / Ausgang 13 39:Eingang / Ausgang 14 40:Eingang / Ausgang 15 41:Eingang / Ausgang 16

12...24 VDC 	Positives Versorgungssignal statische Ausgänge 9..16 Schließen Sie Stromversorgung 12...24Vdc an, um diese Ausgänge zu versorgen.
	Gegentakt-Drehgeber verwenden Max. Frequenz 80 KHz
	Eingang PNP Max. Frequenz 80 KHz
	Feldbus: 22:CANH / RS485+ 23:CANL / RS485- 24:C GND für CANbus und Modbus RTU
	Manueller Einbau des Abschlusswiderstandes der Kommunikationsleitung. Für den dauerhaften Einbau des 120-Ohm-Abschlusswiderstandes über die Verdrahtung die Klemme 25 mit Klemme 23 verdrahten.

4.2 Anschluss an die Kommunikationsleitung



Schaltplan für den Anschluss mehrerer MCM260X an eine RS485-Leitung oder ein CAN-Netzwerk.

5 Geräte-Konfiguration

Für die Verwendung von MCM260X als I/O-Modul müssen seine Kommunikationsparameter konfiguriert werden. Das Konfigurationsverfahren wird über das Bedienteil (Display und Tasten) oder über die MyPixsys-App ausgeführt. Nachstehend das Verfahren zum Ändern der Konfigurationsparameter über das Bedienteil.

5.1 Numerische Anzeigen (internes Display)

	In Kombination mit den Tasten ► , ▼ und SET kann das interne Display für die Konfiguration des Moduls verwendet werden. Beim Einschalten visualisiert das Display die Firmware-Version. Im Normalbetrieb bleibt das Display ausgeschaltet, sofern keine Fehler oder Störungen vorliegen. Im Falle von Fehlern oder Störungen zeigt es den Code des aktiven Fehlers an. Während der Konfiguration visualisiert es den aktuellen Eingabeparameter.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

5.2 Bedeutung der Status-Leds

RUN-Led (grün)	Die grüne LED zeigt das Einschalten des Gerätes und die einzelnen Betriebsphasen an.
COM-Led (orange)	Die orange LED zeigt die effektive Kommunikation des MCM260X mit anderen Geräten an.
MCM260X-1AD	.116 signalisieren den Status der Ausgänge Q.1 .. Q.16
MCM260X-2AD	.116 signalisieren den Status der Eingänge I.1 .. I.16
MCM260X-3/4AD	.18 signalisieren den Status der Eingänge I.1 .. I.8 .18 signalisieren den Status der Ausgänge Q.1 .. Q.8
MCM260X-5AD	AI1 .. AI4 signalisieren den Status der Analogeingänge AI1..AI4 (eingeschaltet: Eingang aktiv und korrekt in Betrieb, blinkend: Eingang im Fehlerzustand, ausgeschaltet: Eingang nicht aktiviert). AO1 .. AO2 signalisieren den Status der Analogausgänge AO1 und AO2 (eingeschaltet: Ausgang aktiv).
MCM260X-9AD	.116 signalisieren den Status der Eingänge/Ausgänge I/Q.1 .. I/Q.16 AI1 .. AI4 signalisieren Status der Analogeingänge AI1..AI4 (eingeschaltet: Eingang aktiv und korrekt in Betrieb, blinkend: Eingang im Fehlerzustand, ausgeschaltet: Eingang nicht aktiviert). AO1 .. AO2 signalisiert den Status der Analogausgänge AQ1 und AO2 (eingeschaltet: Ausgang aktiv).

5.3 Ändern der Konfigurationsparameter über Bedienteil

	Tastendruck	Wirkung	Aktion
1	Eine beliebige Taste bei ausgeschaltetem Display drücken.	Am Display erscheint 0000 . Die erste Ziffer blinkt: Das Gerät warten auf die Passworteingabe für den Parameterzugriff.	
2	► oder ▼ drücken.	Die blinkende Ziffer wird geändert. Mit SET erfolgt der Übergang zur nächsten Ziffer.	Das Passwort eingeben (Standardwert 1234).
3	SET drücken, um das Passwort zu bestätigen.	Das Display zeigt den Namen des ersten Konfigurationsparameters an.	
4	► oder ▼ drücken.	Die verfügbaren Parameter werden abgelaufen.	
5	SET drücken.	Das Display visualisiert den Wert des gewählten Parameters.	
6	SET + ► oder ▼ drücken.	Der Parameterwert erhöht oder vermindert sich.	Den neuen Wert eingeben. Er wird beim Loslassen der Taste gespeichert. Für weitere Änderungen siehe Punkt 4.
7	► + ▼ drücken.	Beim Verlassen des Konfigurationsverfahrens wird das Display ausgeschaltet. Das Verlassen erfolgt automatisch nach 20 Sekunden Inaktivität nach dem letzten Tastendruck.	

5.4 Ändern der Konfigurationsparameter über die MyPixsys-App

	Android®	iOS®
Rahmen Sie den QR-Code ein um die App herunterzuladen:		

Die MCM260X-Module können über die MyPixsys-App in einem Android™-Smartphone mit NFC-Antenne verdrahtungsfrei und ohne spezielle Hardware konfiguriert werden. In der App können die Parameter zur Adressenbelegung und Kommunikation gelesen, visualisiert und geändert werden. Außerdem können sie gespeichert, per Mail gesendet, aus Sicherungskopien wiederhergestellt oder auf die Standardparameter zurückgesetzt werden.

Verfahren:

- Die NFC-Antenne im Telefon ausfindig machen (üblicherweise in mittiger Position hinter der rückseitigen Schale oder seitlich bei Metallchassis). Die Antenne des MCM260X befindet sich am Frontteil unter dem Symbol ☺.
- Sicherstellen, dass der NFC-Sensor des Mobiltelefons aktiviert ist und dass keine Metallteile zwischen Telefon und Gerät liegen (z. B. Aluminiumschalen oder mit Magnetständer).
- Es ist sinnvoll, die Systemtöne des Mobiltelefons zu aktivieren, damit die Erkennung des Gerätes durch das Telefon akustisch bestätigt werden kann.

Der Startbildschirm der App beinhaltet eine Leiste mit vier Registerkarten: SCAN, DATA, WRITE, EXTRA. In der ersten Registerkarte SCAN die bereits im Gerät vorhandenen Daten lesen. Das Telefon mit der Frontseite des Moduls in Kontakt bringen; die Antennenposition beider Geräte sollten so genau wie möglich übereinstimmen.

Die App teilt akustisch die Erkennung des Gerätes mit, identifiziert das Modell und liest das Parameter-Set. Die grafische Benutzeroberfläche zeigt den Fortschritt des Vorganges an und geht zur Registerkarte DATA über. Nun kann das Smartphone vom Gerät entfernt werden, damit die Änderungen praktischer vorgenommen werden können. Die Geräteparameter sind in reduzierbare Gruppen unterteilt. Sie werden mit Namen, aktuellem Wert und Handbuch-Referenzindex visualisiert. Bei Klick auf die Zeile des gewünschten Parameters öffnet sich das Konfigurationsfenster mit der Detailanzeige der verfügbaren Optionen (bei Multiple-Choice-Parametern) oder der unteren/oberen/dezimalen Grenzwerte (bei numerischen Parametern) mit dem Beschreibungstext. Nach der Einstellung des gewünschten Wertes wird die Zeile aktualisiert und in der DATA-Registerkarte markiert (die Zeile gedrückt halten, um die Änderungen rückgängig zu machen).

Um die geänderte Konfiguration in das Gerät zu laden, in der dritten Registerkarte WRITE das Telefon wieder in Kontakt mit der Geräteantenne bringen (wie im Lesemodus) und warten, bis der Vorgang als abgeschlossen angezeigt wird.

Nach dem Schreiben der Parameter wird MCM260X neugestartet. Damit wird die geänderte Konfiguration übernommen.

Neben dem Lesen -> Ändern -> Schreiben der Parameter sieht MyPixsys auch Zusatzfunktionen vor. Diese werden in der Registerkarte EXTRA aktiviert, beispielsweise Speichern / Laden und Senden der Konfiguration oder Wiederherstellen der Standardparameter.

5.5 Tabelle der Konfigurationsparameter (per Bedienteil oder MyPixsys-App zugänglich)

Conn Kommunikationsschnittstelle

Lässt die Kommunikationsschnittstelle wählen, die vom Gerät für die Verbindung mit dem Kommunikationsbus verwendet werden soll. Abhängig von der gewählten Schnittstelle wird das CANopen-Protokoll (Slave) oder das Modbus-RTU-Protokoll aktiviert (Slave).

CAn

485 (Werkseinstellung)

SLAd CANopen-Slave-Adresse

Gibt die Adressenbelegung des Moduls für die Kommunikation in einem CANopen-Netzwerk an.
1..127 (Werkseinstellung 1)

bd.rt CANopen-Bus-Geschwindigkeit

Gibt die Kommunikationsgeschwindigkeit des Moduls im CANopen-Modus an.

50ft

625ft

100ft

125ft

250ft

500ft

17b

(Werkseinstellung)

SLAd Modbus-Slave-Adresse

Gibt die Adressenbelegung des Moduls für die Kommunikation in einem Modbus-Netzwerk an.
1..254 (Werkseinstellung 1)

bd.rt Modbus-Bus-Geschwindigkeit

Gibt die Kommunikationsgeschwindigkeit des Moduls im Modbus-Modus an.

2400

4800

9600

18.2

28.8

384

57.6

(Werkseinstellung)

15.2

SPP. Modbus-Datenformat

Gibt das Datenformat der seriellen Schnittstelle des Moduls im Modbus-Modus an.

8.n.1 (Werkseinstellung)

8.o.1

8.E.1

8.n.2

8.o.2

8.E.2

SE.dE Antwortverzögerung im Modbus-Modus (ms)

Gibt die Mindestzeit nach Empfang der Abfrage an, die verstreichen muss, bevor das Modul im Modbus-Modus die Antwort an den Master übermittelt.

0..250 (Werkseinstellung 1)

Erl Status des Leitungsabschlusswiderstands

Gibt den Status des Leitungsabschlusswiderstands des Moduls an. Der Abschlusswiderstand muss im letzten Modul in der Kommunikationsleitung (sowohl bei CAN als auch bei RS485) aktiviert sein.

OFF (Werkseinstellung)
120
100

Old Kompatibilitätsmodus mit früherer MCM260-Version

Gibt an, ob das Modul im Kompatibilitätsmodus mit der früheren MCM260-xAD-Version arbeiten soll. Wird die Kompatibilität auf YES eingestellt, verhält sich das Modul wie die entsprechende MCM260-xAD-Version. Für die Verwendung siehe das Handbuch des früheren Modells (Code: 2300.10.070).

Dieser Modus ist nützlich, wenn funktionsunfähige Module in bestehenden Anlagen ausgetauscht werden müssen.

no (Werkseinstellung)
YES

PASS Passwort für den Zugriff auf die Konfigurationsparameter

Gibt das Passwort an, das beim darauf folgenden Zugriff für die Änderung der Konfigurationsparameter (sowohl über das Bedienteil als auch über die MyPixsys-App) eingegeben werden muss.

Das Passwort sollte individuell sein (nicht das Standardpasswort (1234). Mit dieser Funktion kann der Zugriff Unbefugter auf die Konfigurationsparameter verhindert werden.

Achtung bei der Änderung dieses Parameters. Das eingestellte Passwort sollte sorgsam an einem sicheren Ort verwahrt werden. Geht das Passwort verloren, ist der Zugriff und somit die Änderung der Parameter nicht mehr möglich!

0000...8888 (Werkseinstellung 1234)

nFc,L NFC-Sperre

Gibt an, ob die Sperre der NFC-Funktion aktiv (EnRb) oder nicht aktiv (dS) ist (Parameteränderung über die MyPixsys-App). Die Sperre der NFC-Funktion erhöht die Konfigurationssicherheit und verhindert den Datenzugriff durch Unbefugte.

dS (Werkseinstellung)
EnRb

5.6 Wiederherstellen der Standardkonfiguration

Die Konfigurationsparameter können auf ihre werkseitig vorkonfigurierten Werte rückgesetzt werden. Hierfür muss das Passwort 9999 in dem Bedienteil eingegeben werden. Die Wiederherstellung kann auch von der MyPixsys App ausgeführt werden, durch Laden der Standardparameter aus dem entsprechenden Menü.

ACHTUNG: Wird dieses Verfahren an einem in einer Anlage installierten Modul ausgeführt, könnte der gesamten Systembetrieb beeinträchtigt werden.

6 Tabelle der Konfigurationsparameter für die Modelle MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD

Neben den über das Bedienteil oder zugänglichen Konfigurationsparametern besitzt jedes MCM260X-Modul eine Reihe von Betriebsparametern, die beide von dem angeschlossenen Master-SPS und von der MyPixsys App zugänglich sind. Es folgt die Tabelle mit der vollständigen Parameterliste.

6.a GRUPPE A - ALLGEMEINE KONFIGURATION

1 Kommunikationsschnittstelle (*Word modbus 2001*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

2 CANopen-Slave-Adresse (*Word modbus 2002*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

3 CANopen-Bus-Geschwindigkeit (*Word modbus 2003*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

4 Modbus-Slave-Adresse (*Word modbus 2004*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

5 Modbus-Bus-Geschwindigkeit (*Word modbus 2005*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

6 Modbus-Datenformat (*Word modbus 2006*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

7 Modbus-Antwortverzögerung (*Word modbus 2007*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

8 Modbus-Offline-Zeit (*Word modbus 2008*)

Legt fest, wie lange das Modbus-Protokoll inaktiv sein kann, bevor die serielle Schnittstelle als offline gemeldet wird.

0 Offline-Management deaktiviert (**Werkseinstellung**)

1..60000 [ms] Inaktivitätszeit vor Offline

9 Reserviert (*Word modbus 2009*)

10 Status des Leitungsabschlusswiderstandes (*Word modbus 2010*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

11 Kompatibilitätsmodus mit früherer MCM260-Version (*Word modbus 2011*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

12 Status Digitalausgänge in Offline (*Word modbus 2012*)

Bestimmt den Status der Digitalausgänge Q1..Q16 beim Eintreten des Offline-Zustandes des Moduls oder beim Start im Falle des aktivierten Modbus-Protokolls. Deaktiviert = 0, Aktiviert = 1.
bit 0 Status Ausgang Q1 (Werkseinstellung 0)

...
bit 15 Status Ausgang Q16

13 Passwort für Zugriff auf die Konfigurationsparameter (*Word modbus 2013*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

14 NFC-Sperre (*Word modbus 2014*)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

- 15 Reserviert (Word modbus 2015)**
- 16 Reserviert (Word modbus 2016)**
- 17 Reserviert (Word modbus 2017)**
- 18 Reserviert (Word modbus 2018)**
- 19 Reserviert (Word modbus 2019)**
- 20 Reserviert (Word modbus 2020)**

6.b GRUPPE B - ANALOGEINGÄNGE

- 21 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2021)**
- 22 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2022)**

Unterer Grenzwert des Analogeinganges. Bsp.: Mit Eingang 0..10 V gibt dieser Parameter den Wert des Einganges bei 0 V an.

-32767..+32767. Werkseinstellung: 0

- 23 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2023)**
- 24 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2024)**

Oberer Grenzwert des Analogeinganges. Bsp.: Mit Eingang 0..10 V gibt dieser Parameter den Wert des Einganges bei 10 V an.

-32767..+32767. Werkseinstellung:10000

- 25 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI1 (Word modbus 2025)**
- 26 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI2 (Word modbus 2026)**

Im Falle des Lineareinganges können die Grenzwerte (Par. 21..22 und 23..24) überschritten werden.

Deaktiviert (Werkseinstellung)
 Aktiviert

- 27 Kalibrierung Offset AI1 (Word modbus 2027)**
- 28 Kalibrierung Offset AI2 (Word modbus 2028)**

Kalibrierung des Offset-Wertes. Wert, der zum visualisierten Prozess summiert oder detrahiert wird.

-10000..+10000 [Digit]. Werkseinstellung 0

- 29 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI1 (Word modbus 2029)**
- 30 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI2 (Word modbus 2030)**

Kalibrierung des Beiwertes. Wert, der mit dem Prozess multipliziert wird, um auf Arbeitspunkt zu kalibrieren. Bsp.: Um die Arbeitsskala von 0..1000 zu korrigieren, die 0..1010 anzeigt, muss der Parameter auf -1.0 eingestellt werden.

-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), Werkseinstellung: 0.0

- 31 Reserviert (Word modbus 2031)**
- 32 Reserviert (Word modbus 2032)**

- 33 Filter Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2033)**
- 34 Filter Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2034)**

Lesefilter des Analogeinganges: Erhöht die Stabilität beim Lesen des entsprechenden Analogeinganges. Gibt die Anzahl der Abtastungen an, die bei der Prozesskalkulation gemittelt werden sollen.

1...30. (Werkseinstellung: 10)

6.c GRUPPE C - DIGITALEINGÄNGE

35 Filter Digitaleingänge (Word modbus 2035)

Legt die Zeit fest, für die der Digitaleingang stabil bleiben muss, bevor er als gültig anerkannt wird.

0..200 [base 0,5 ms], **Werkseinstellung:** 2 x 0,5 = 1 ms

36 Set-up Drehgeber/Zähler 1 (Word modbus 2036)

37 Set-up Drehgeber/Zähler 2 (Word modbus 2037)

38 Set-up Drehgeber/Zähler 3 (Word modbus 2038)

Bestimmt den Betriebsmodus des Einganges des monodirektionalen Drehgebers oder Zählers.

- Deaktiviert (**Werkseinstellung**).
- Drehgeber x2 Phase A-B.
- Drehgeber x4 Phase A-B
- Drehgeber x2 Phase A-B-Z
- Drehgeber x4 Phase A-B-Z
- Aufwärtzähler
- Abwärtzähler

39 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 1 H (Word modbus 2039)

40 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 1 L (Word modbus 2040)

41 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 2 H (Word modbus 2041)

42 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 2 L (Word modbus 2042)

43 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 3 H (Word modbus 2043)

44 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 3 L (Word modbus 2044)

Bestimmt den Wert, der in das Zählregister des Drehgebers oder Zählers geladen wird, sobald der Ladebefehl erfolgt.

Der Registerwert beträgt 32 bit, der Zugriff über das Modbus-Protokoll erfolgt somit über zwei konsekutive Words (16 bit).

-32767..+32767 [digit], **Werkseinstellung:** 0

45 Reserviert (Word modbus 2045)

46 Reserviert (Word modbus 2046)

47 Reserviert (Word modbus 2047)

48 Reserviert (Word modbus 2048)

49 Reserviert (Word modbus 2049)

50 Reserviert (Word modbus 2050)

7 Tabelle der Konfigurationsparameter für das Modell MCM260X-5AD

7.a GRUPPE A - ALLGEMEINE KONFIGURATION

1 Kommunikationsschnittstelle (Word modbus 2001)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

2 CANopen-Slave-Adresse (Word modbus 2002)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

3 CANopen-Bus-Geschwindigkeit (Word modbus 2003)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

4 Modbus-Slave-Adresse (Word modbus 2004)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

5 Modbus-Bus-Geschwindigkeit (Word modbus 2005)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

6 Modbus-Datenformat (Word modbus 2006)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

7 Modbus-Antwortverzögerung (Word modbus 2007)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

8 Modbus-Offline-Zeit (Word modbus 2008)

Legt fest, wie lange das Modbus-Protokoll inaktiv sein kann, bevor die serielle Schnittstelle als offline gemeldet wird.

Offline-Management deaktiviert (**Werkseinstellung**)

1..60000 [ms] Inaktivitätszeit vor Offline

9 Reserviert (Word modbus 2009)

10 Status des Leistungsabschlusswiderstandes (Word modbus 2010)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

11 Kompatibilitätsmodus mit früherer MCM260-Version (Word modbus 2011)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

12 Reserviert (Word modbus 2012)

13 Passwort für Zugriff auf die Konfigurationsparameter (Word modbus 2013)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

14 NFC-Sperre (Word modbus 2014)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

15 Reserviert (Word modbus 2015)

16 Reserviert (Word modbus 2016)

17 Reserviert (Word modbus 2017)

18 Reserviert (Word modbus 2018)

19 Reserviert (Word modbus 2019)

20 Reserviert (Word modbus 2020)

7.b GRUPPE B - ANALOGEINGÄNGE

21 Sensortyp AI1 (Word modbus 2021)

22 Sensortyp AI2 (Word modbus 2022)

23 Sensortyp AI3 (Word modbus 2023)

24 Sensortyp AI4 (Word modbus 2024)

Konfiguration Analogeingang / Sensorwahl

0	Deaktiviert	(Werkseinstellung)
1	Tc-K	-260 °C..1360 °C
2	Tc-S	-40 °C..1760 °C
3	Tc-R	-40 °C..1760 °C
4	Tc-J	-200 °C..1200 °C
5	Tc-T	-260 °C..400 °C
6	Tc-E	-260 °C..980 °C
7	Tc-N	-260 °C..1280 °C
8	Tc-B	100 °C..1820 °C
9	Pt100	-100 °C..600 °C
10	Ni100	-60 °C..180 °C
11	NTC10K	-40 °C..125 °C
12	PTC1K	-50 °C..150 °C
13	Pt500	-100 °C..600 °C
14	Pt1000	-100 °C..600 °C
15	0..1V	
16	0..5V	
17	0..10 V	
18	0..20 mA	
19	4..20 mA	
20	0..60 mV	
21	Potentiometer	(den Wert im Parameter 34..37 einstellen)

25 Grad (Word modbus 2025)

0	°C	Grad Celsius (Werkseinstellung)
1	°F	Grad Fahrenheit
2	K	Kelvin

26 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2026)

27 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2027)

28 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI3 (Word modbus 2028)

29 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI4 (Word modbus 2029)

Unterer Grenzwert des Analogeinganges. Bsp.: Mit Eingang 4..20 mA gibt dieser Parameter den mit 4 mA assoziierten Wert an.

-32767..+32767, Werkseinstellung: 0

30 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2030)

31 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2031)

32 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI3 (Word modbus 2032)

33 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI4 (Word modbus 2033)

Oberer Grenzwert des Analogeinganges. Bsp.: Mit Eingang 4..20 mA gibt dieser Parameter den mit 20 mA assoziierten Wert an.

-32767..+32767, Werkseinstellung:1000

34 Wert Potentiometer AI1 (Word modbus 2034)

35 Wert Potentiometer AI2 (Word modbus 2035)

36 Wert Potentiometer AI3 (Word modbus 2036)

37 Wert Potentiometer AI4 (Word modbus 2037)

Wählt den Wert des an den Analogeinganges angeschlossenen Potentiometers.

1..150 kohm. Werkseinstellung: 10kohm

- 38 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI1 (Word modbus 2038)**
39 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI2 (Word modbus 2039)
40 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI3 (Word modbus 2040)
41 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI4 (Word modbus 2041)

Im Falle des Lineareinganges können die Grenzwerte (Par. 26..29 und 30..33) überschritten werden.

- Deaktiviert (Werkseinstellung)
 Aktiviert

- 42 Kalibrierung Offset AI1 (Word modbus 2042)**
43 Kalibrierung Offset AI2 (Word modbus 2043)
44 Kalibrierung Offset AI3 (Word modbus 2044)
45 Kalibrierung Offset AI4 (Word modbus 2045)

Kalibrierung des Offset-Wertes. Wert, der zum visualisierten Prozess summiert oder detrahiert wird (Bsp.: Allgemein wird der Umgebungstemperaturwert korrigiert).

-10000..+10000 [Digit] (Dezimalgrad für Temperatursensoren). **Werkseinstellung 0**

- 46 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI1 (Word modbus 2046)**
47 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI2 (Word modbus 2047)
48 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI3 (Word modbus 2048)
49 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI4 (Word modbus 2049)

Kalibrierung des Beiwertes. Wert, der mit dem Prozess multipliziert wird, um auf Arbeitspunkt zu kalibrieren. Bsp.: Um die Arbeitsskala von 0..1000 °C zu korrigieren, die 0.. 1010 °C anzeigt, muss der Parameter auf -1.0 eingestellt werden.

-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), **Werkseinstellung: 0.0**

- 50 Reserviert (Word modbus 2050)**
51 Reserviert (Word modbus 2051)
52 Reserviert (Word modbus 2052)
53 Reserviert (Word modbus 2053)

- 54 Filter Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2054)**
55 Filter Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2055)
56 Filter Eingang AI3 (Word modbus 2056)
57 Filter Eingang AI4 (Word modbus 2057)

Lesefilter des Analogeinganges: Erhöht die Stabilität des Analoglesewertes. Gibt die Anzahl der Abtastungen an, die bei der Prozesskalkulation gemittelt werden müssen.
1...50. (**Werkseinstellung: 10**)

- 70 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI1 (Word modbus 2070)**
71 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI2 (Word modbus 2071)
72 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI3 (Word modbus 2072)
73 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI4 (Word modbus 2073)

Bestimmt den maximalen Absolutwert der Differenz zwischen dem aktuellen Prozesswert und der neuen Abtastung, um diesen Wert als akzeptabel zu betrachten (und daher im Durchschnitt des Parameters „54..57 Filter Eingang“ eingefügt) oder zu gestrichen.

1..32767 [Zehntel °C oder digit], **Werkseinstellung: 30**

- 74 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI1 (Word modbus 2074)**
75 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI2 (Word modbus 2075)
76 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI3 (Word modbus 2076)
77 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI4 (Word modbus 2077)

Bestimmt die maximale Dauer, für die die nicht akzeptablen Abtastungen abgelehnt werden können, (sehen Sie Parameter 70..73). Danach gilt jeder Abtastwert als gültig.

0..200 [Zehntelsekunden], **Werkseinstellung: 45**

58 Umwandlungsfrequenz AI1 und AI2 (Word modbus 2058)**59 Umwandlungsfrequenz AI3 und AI4 (Word modbus 2059)**

Umwandlungsfrequenz des Analog/Digital-Wandlers. Niedrigere Frequenzen verlangsamen die Abtastung, erhöhen jedoch die Lesegenauigkeit. Höherer Frequenzen erhöhen die Abtastungszeit, beeinträchtigen jedoch die Lesegenauigkeit des Analogeinganges.

<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Hz	5	17	Hz	9	50 Hz
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6 Hz		(Werkseinst.)		10	62 Hz
<input type="checkbox"/>	8 Hz	6	20 Hz		11	123 Hz
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 Hz	7	33 Hz		12	242 Hz
<input type="checkbox"/>	12 Hz	8	39 Hz		13	470 Hz

7.c GRUPPE C - ANALOGAUSGÄNGE**60 Ausgangstyp AO1 (Word modbus 2060)****61 Ausgangstyp AO2 (Word modbus 2061)**

Lässt den Betriebsmodus des Analogausganges wählen.

- 0..10 V (Werkseinstellung)
- 4..20 mA.

62 Unterer Grenzwert Ausgang AO1 (Word modbus 2062)**63 Unterer Grenzwert Ausgang AO2 (Word modbus 2063)**

Unterer Grenzwert stetiger Ausgangsbereich (Wert assoziiert mit 0 V / 4 mA).

-32767..+32767 [Digit], Werkseinstellung: 0

64 Oberer Grenzwert Ausgang AO1 (Word modbus 2064)**65 Oberer Grenzwert Ausgang AO2 (Word modbus 2065)**

Oberer Grenzwert stetiger Ausgangsbereich (Wert assoziiert mit 10 V / 20 mA).

-32767..+32767 [Digit], Werkseinstellung: 1000

66 Ausgangswert bei Fehler AO1 (Word modbus 2066)**67 Ausgangswert bei Fehler AO2 (Word modbus 2067)**

Bestimmt den Wert des Analogausganges bei Fehler oder Störung.

Der Wert muss zwischen dem unteren und oberen Grenzwert des Ausganges enthalten sein.

-32767..+32767 [Digit], Werkseinstellung: 0

68 Ausgangsmodus bei Fehler AO1 (Word modbus 2068)**69 Ausgangsmodus bei Fehler AO2 (Word modbus 2069)**

Bestimmt die Verwaltung der Analogausgänge, bei „nicht-verbundenes Gerät“ Fehler.

- Keine Aktion am Ausgang
- Setzt den Ausgang mit dem Parameterwert 66..67 Ausgangswert bei Fehler. (Werkseinstellung)

70..100 Reserviert (Word modbus 2078..2100)

8 Tabelle der Konfigurationsparameter für das Modell MCM260X-9AD

8.a GRUPPE A - ALLGEMEINE KONFIGURATION

1 Kommunikationsschnittstelle (Word modbus 2001)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

2 CANopen-Slave-Adresse (Word modbus 2002)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

3 CANopen-Bus-Geschwindigkeit (Word modbus 2003)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

4 Modbus-Slave-Adresse (Word modbus 2004)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

5 Modbus-Bus-Geschwindigkeit (Word modbus 2005)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

6 Modbus-Datenformat (Word modbus 2006)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

7 Modbus-Antwortverzögerung (Word modbus 2007)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

8 Modbus-Offline-Zeit (Word modbus 2008)

Legt fest, wie lange das Modbus-Protokoll inaktiv sein kann, bevor die serielle Schnittstelle als offline gemeldet wird.

0 Offline-Management deaktiviert (Werkseinstellung)

1..60000 [ms] Inaktivitätszeit vor Offline

9 Reserviert (Word modbus 2009)

10 Status des Leistungsabschlusswiderstandes (Word modbus 2010)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

11 Reserviert (Word modbus 2011)

12 Status Digitalausgänge in Offline (Word modbus 2012)

Bestimmt den Status der Digitalausgänge Q1..Q16 beim Eintreten des Offline-Zustandes des Moduls oder beim Start im Falle des aktivierten Modbus-Protokolls. Deaktiviert = 0, Aktiviert = 1.
bit 0 Status Ausgang Q1 (Werkseinstellung 0)

...
bit 15 Status Ausgang Q16

13 Passwort für Zugriff auf die Konfigurationsparameter (Word modbus 2013)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

14 NFC-Sperre (Word modbus 2014)

Siehe Absatz 5.5

15 Reserviert (Word modbus 2015)

16 Reserviert (Word modbus 2016)

17 Reserviert (Word modbus 2017)

18 Reserviert (Word modbus 2018)

- 19 Reserviert (Word modbus 2019)
20 Reserviert (Word modbus 2020)

8.b GRUPPE B - ANALOGEINGÄNGE

- 21 Sensortyp AI1 (Word modbus 2021)
22 Sensortyp AI2 (Word modbus 2022)
23 Sensortyp AI3 (Word modbus 2023)
24 Sensortyp AI4 (Word modbus 2024)

Konfiguration Analogeingang / Sensorwahl

0	Deaktiviert	(Werkseinstellung)
1	Tc-K	-260 °C..1360 °C
2	Tc-S	-40 °C..1760 °C
3	Tc-R	-40 °C..1760 °C
4	Tc-J	-200 °C..1200 °C
5	Tc-T	-260 °C..400 °C
6	Tc-E	-260 °C..980 °C
7	Tc-N	-260 °C..1280 °C
8	Tc-B	100 °C..1820 °C
9	Pt100	-100 °C..600 °C
10	Ni100	-60 °C..180 °C
11	NTC10K	-40 °C..125 °C
12	PTC1K	-50 °C..150 °C
13	Pt500	-100 °C..600 °C
14	Pt1000	-100 °C..600 °C
15	0..1V	
16	0..5V	
17	0..10 V	
18	0..20 mA	
19	4..20 mA	
20	0..60 mV	
21	Potentiometer	(den Wert im Parameter 34..37 einstellen)

25 Grad (Word modbus 2025)

0	°C	Grad Celsius (Werkseinstellung)
1	°F	Grad Fahrenheit
2	K	Kelvin

26 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2026)

27 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2027)

28 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI3 (Word modbus 2028)

29 Unterer Grenzwert Eingang AI4 (Word modbus 2029)

Unterer Grenzwert des Analogeinganges. Bsp.: Mit Eingang 4..20 mA gibt dieser Parameter den mit 4 mA assoziierten Wert an.

-32767..+32767, Werkseinstellung: 0

30 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2030)

31 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2031)

32 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI3 (Word modbus 2032)

33 Oberer Grenzwert Eingang AI4 (Word modbus 2033)

Oberer Grenzwert des Analogeinganges. Bsp.: Mit Eingang 4..20 mA gibt dieser Parameter den mit 20 mA assoziierten Wert an.

-32767..+32767, Werkseinstellung:1000

34 Wert Potentiometer AI1 (Word modbus 2034)

35 Wert Potentiometer AI2 (Word modbus 2035)

36 Wert Potentiometer AI3 (Word modbus 2036)

37 Wert Potentiometer AI4 (Word modbus 2037)

Wählt den Wert des an den Analogeinganges angeschlossenen Potentiometers.

1..150 kohm. Werkseinstellung: 10kohm

38 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI1 (Word modbus 2038)

39 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI2 (Word modbus 2039)

40 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI3 (Word modbus 2040)

41 Lineareingang über Grenzwerten AI4 (Word modbus 2041)

Im Falle des Lineareinganges können die Grenzwerte (Par. 26..29 und 30..33) überschritten werden.

Deaktiviert (Werkseinstellung)

Aktiviert

42 Kalibrierung Offset AI1 (Word modbus 2042)

43 Kalibrierung Offset AI2 (Word modbus 2043)

44 Kalibrierung Offset AI3 (Word modbus 2044)

45 Kalibrierung Offset AI4 (Word modbus 2045)

Kalibrierung des Offset-Wertes. Wert, der zum visualisierten Prozess summiert oder detrahiert wird (Bsp.: Allgemein wird der Umgebungstemperaturwert korrigiert).

-10000..+10000 [Digit] (Dezimalgrad für Temperatursensoren). **Werkseinstellung 0**

46 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI1 (Word modbus 2046)

47 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI2 (Word modbus 2047)

48 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI3 (Word modbus 2048)

49 Kalibrierung Beiwert AI4 (Word modbus 2049)

Kalibrierung des Beiwertes. Wert, der mit dem Prozess multipliziert wird, um auf Arbeitspunkt zu kalibrieren. Bsp.: Um die Arbeitsskala von 0..1000 °C zu korrigieren, die 0.. 1010 °C anzeigt, muss der Parameter auf -1.0 eingestellt werden.

-1000 (100.0%)...+1000 (+100.0%), **Werkseinstellung: 0.0**

50 Reserviert (Word modbus 2050)

51 Reserviert (Word modbus 2051)

52 Reserviert (Word modbus 2052)

53 Reserviert (Word modbus 2053)

54 Filter Eingang AI1 (Word modbus 2054)

55 Filter Eingang AI2 (Word modbus 2055)

56 Filter Eingang AI3 (Word modbus 2056)

57 Filter Eingang AI4 (Word modbus 2057)

Lesefilter des Analogeinganges: Erhöht die Stabilität des Analoglesewertes. Gibt die Anzahl der Abtastungen an, die bei der Prozesskalkulation gemittelt werden müssen.

1...50. (**Werkseinstellung: 5**)

85 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI1 (Word modbus 2085)

86 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI2 (Word modbus 2086)

87 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI3 (Word modbus 2087)

88 Max. Differenz für neue Abtastung AI4 (Word modbus 2088)

Bestimmt den maximalen Absolutwert der Differenz zwischen dem aktuellen Prozesswert und der neuen Abtastung, um diesen Wert als akzeptabel zu betrachten (und daher im Durchschnitt des Parameters „54..57 Filter Eingang“ eingefügt) oder zu gestrichen.

1..32767 [Zehntel °C oder digit], **Werkseinstellung: 30**

- 89 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI1 (Word modbus 2089)**
90 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI2 (Word modbus 2090)
91 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI3 (Word modbus 2091)
92 Max. Dauer Ablehnung der Abtastung AI4 (Word modbus 2092)

Bestimmt die maximale Dauer, für die die nicht akzeptabel Abtastungen abgelehnt werden können, (sehen Sie Parameter 70..73). Danach gilt jeder Abtastwert als gültig.
 0..200 [Zehntelsekunden], **Werkseinstellung:** 45

- 58 Umwandlungsfrequenz AI1 und AI2 (Word modbus 2058)**
59 Umwandlungsfrequenz AI3 und AI4 (Word modbus 2059)

Umwandlungsfrequenz des Analog/Digital-Wandlers. Niedrigere Frequenzen verlangsamen die Abtastung, erhöhen jedoch die Lesegenauigkeit. Höherer Frequenzen erhöhen die Abtastungszeit, beeinträchtigen jedoch die Lesegenauigkeit des Analogeinganges.

<input type="radio"/>	4 Hz	5	17 Hz	(Werk-	9	50 Hz
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	6 Hz			seinstellung)	10	62 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	8 Hz	6	20 Hz		11	123 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	10 Hz	7	33 Hz		12	242 Hz
<input type="radio"/>	12 Hz	8	39 Hz		13	470 Hz

8.c GRUPPE C - ANALOGAUSGÄNGE

- 60 Ausgangstyp AO1 (Word modbus 2060)**
61 Ausgangstyp AO2 (Word modbus 2061)

Lässt den Betriebsmodus des Analogausganges wählen.

<input type="radio"/>	0..10 V (Werkseinstellung)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	4..20 mA

- 62 Unterer Grenzwert Ausgang AO1 (Word modbus 2062)**

- 63 Unterer Grenzwert Ausgang AO2 (Word modbus 2063)**

Unterer Grenzwert stetiger Ausgangsbereich (Wert assoziiert mit 0 V / 4 mA).

-32767..+32767 [Digit], **Werkseinstellung:** 0

- 64 Oberer Grenzwert Ausgang AO1 (Word modbus 2064)**

- 65 Oberer Grenzwert Ausgang AO2 (Word modbus 2065)**

Oberer Grenzwert stetiger Ausgangsbereich (Wert assoziiert mit 10 V / 20 mA).

-32767..+32767 [Digit], **Werkseinstellung:** 1000

- 66 Ausgangswert bei Fehler AO1 (Word modbus 2066)**

- 67 Ausgangswert bei Fehler AO2 (Word modbus 2067)**

Bestimmt den Wert des Analogausganges bei Fehler oder Störung.

Der Wert muss zwischen dem unteren und oberen Grenzwert des Ausganges enthalten sein.

-32767..+32767 [Digit], **Werkseinstellung:** 0

- 68 Reserviert (Word modbus 2068)**

- 69 Reserviert (Word modbus 2069)**

- 70 Reserviert (Word modbus 2070)**

- 71 Reserviert (Word modbus 2071)**

8.d GRUPPE D - DIGITALEINGÄNGE

72 Filter Digitaleingänge (Word modbus 2072)

Legt die Zeit fest, für die der Digitaleingang stabil bleiben muss, bevor er als gültig anerkannt wird.

0..200 [base 0,5 ms], **Werkseinstellung:** 2 x 0,5 = 1 ms

73 Set-up Drehgeber/Zähler 1 (Word modbus 2073)

74 Set-up Drehgeber/Zähler 2 (Word modbus 2074)

75 Set-up Drehgeber/Zähler 3 (Word modbus 2075)

76 Set-up Drehgeber/Zähler 4 (Word modbus 2076)

Bestimmt den Betriebsmodus des Einganges des monodirektionalen Drehgebers oder Zählers.

0 Deaktiviert (**Werkseinstellung**)

1 Drehgeber x2 Phase A-B.

2 Drehgeber x4 Phase A-B

3 Drehgeber x2 Phase A-B-Z

4 Drehgeber x4 Phase A-B-Z

5 Aufwärtszähler

6 Abwärtszähler

77 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 1 H (Word modbus 2077)

78 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 1 L (Word modbus 2078)

79 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 2 H (Word modbus 2079)

80 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 2 L (Word modbus 2080)

81 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 3 H (Word modbus 2081)

82 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 3 L (Word modbus 2082)

83 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 4 H (Word modbus 2083)

84 Preset-Wert Drehgeber/Zähler 4 L (Word modbus 2084)

Bestimmt den Wert, der in das Zählregister des Drehgebers oder Zählers geladen wird, sobald der Ladebefehl erfolgt.

Der Registerwert beträgt 32 bit; der Zugriff über das Modbus-Protokoll erfolgt somit über zwei konsekutive Words (16 bit).

-32767..+32767 [Digit], **Werkseinstellung:** 0

93..100 Reserviert (Word modbus 2093...2100)

9 Modbus RTU

Die RUN-Led meldet anhand verschiedener Blinkmodi die Betriebszustände des Modbus-RTU-Protokolls.

Blinken der RUN-Led	Blinkmodus
Blink_fast	Schnelles Blinken im 50-msec-Takt
Blink_medium	Blinken im 200-msec-Takt
Blink_slow	Blinken im 600-msec-Takt
LED_on	LED immer eingeschaltet
Blink_3_on	LED eingeschaltet für 1 sec, 3 x Blinken zu 150 msec
Blink_1_off	Langsames Blinken für 40 msec alle 1,2 sec
Blink_3_off	LED ausgeschaltet für 1 sec., 3 x Blinken zu 150 msec

Status	Blinken der RUN-Led
Boot-up	Blink_fast
Modul im Normalbetrieb	LED_on
Meldung des Offline-Status	Blink_medium

9.1 Spezifikationen des Modbus-RTU-Slave-Protokolls

Der Modbus-RTU-Slave-Modus wird über eine isolierte RS485-Schnittstelle aktiviert. Ein Leitungsabschlusswiderstand von 120 oder 100 ohm kann automatisch über einen Parameter aktiviert werden.

Baudrate	Wählbar über Parameter 2400 bit/s 28800 bit/s 4800 bit/s 38400 bit/s 9600 bit/s 57600 bit/s 19200 bit/s 115200 bit/s
Format	Wählbar über Parameter 8, n, 1 (8bit, no parity, 1 stop) 8, o, 1 (8bit, odd parity, 1 stop) 8, e, 1 (8bit, even parity, 1 stop) 8, n, 2 (8bit, no parity, 2 stop) 8, o, 2 (8bit, odd parity, 2 stop) 8, e, 2 (8bit, even parity, 2 stop)
Unterstützte Funktionen	WORD READING (max. 50 Words) (Code 0x03, 0x04) SINGLE WORD WRITING (Code 0x06) MULTIPLE WORD WRITING (max. 50 Words) (Code 0x10)

9.2 Modbus-RTU-Kommunikationsbereiche

9.2.a MCM260X-1AD, MCM260X-2AD, MCM260X-3AD, MCM260X-4AD

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
0	Gerätetyp Enthält den Gerätecode 521: MCM260X-1AD, 522: MCM260X-2AD 523: MCM260X-3AD, 524: MCM260X-4AD	RO	
1	Firmware-Version Enthält die Firmware-Version des Gerätes	RO	
2	Boot-Version Enthält die Boot-Programm-Version des Gerätes	RO	
3	Kompatibilität mit früheren MCM260 Gibt an, ob das Gerät im aktiven (1) oder nicht aktiven (0) Kompatibilitätsmodus mit der früheren MCM260-Serie arbeitet	R/W	
5	Slave-Adresse Enthält die für die Kommunikation im Modbus-Protokoll-Netzwerk belegte Slave-Adresse	RO	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
6	Status/Fehler-Flag Bit 0: Konfigurationsparameter unkorrekt Bit 1: Drehgeber-Zählwerte unkorrekt Bit 2: - Bit 3: Kalibrierungsdaten unkorrekt Bit 4: Kalibrierungskonstanten unkorrekt Bit 5: CANopen-Speicherdaten unkorrekt Bit 6: Keine Kalibrierung Bit 7: Parameter außer Bereich Bit 8: FRam-Speicherfehler Bit 9: Bedienteil offline Bit 10: NFC-Passwort nicht eingestellt Bit 11: Niedrige Versorgungsspannung Bit 12: AI1 außer Bereich Bit 13: AI2 außer Bereich Bit 14: - Bit 15: -	RO	
7	Status/Fehler-Flag Bedienteil Bit 0: Lesefehler EEPROM-Speicher Bit 1: Schreibfehler EEPROM-Speicher Bit 2: Parameter unkorrekt	RO	
999	Status Eingang I-ID	RO	
1000 1050	Status Digitaleingänge Enthält den logischen Zustand der Digitaleingänge: Bit 0: Eingang 1 Bit 1: Eingang 2 Bit 2: Eingang 3 Bit 3: Eingang 4 Bit 4: Eingang 5 Bit 5: Eingang 6 Bit 6: Eingang 7 Bit 7: Eingang 8 Bit 8: Eingang 9 Bit 9: Eingang 10 Bit 10: Eingang 11 Bit 11: Eingang 12 Bit 12: Eingang 13 Bit 13: Eingang 14 Bit 14: Eingang 15 Bit 15: Eingang 16	RO	
1001 1051	Analogeingang 1 Enthält den skalierten Wert des Analogeinganges 0..10 V Nr. 1	RO	
1002 1052	Analogeingang 2 Enthält den skalierten Wert des Analogeinganges 0..10 V Nr. 2	RO	
1003 1054	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 1 enthält	RO	
1004 1053	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 1 enthält	RO	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
1005 1056	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 2 enthält	RO	
1006 1055	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 2 enthält	RO	
1007 1058	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 3 enthält	RO	
1008 1057	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 3 enthält	RO	
1009 1060	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1010 1059	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1011 1062	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1012 1061	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1013 1064	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1014 1063	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1015 1066	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1016 1065	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1017 1068	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1018 1067	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1019 1070	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1020 1069	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1099	Status Ausgang Q-ID	R/W	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
1100	Status der Digitalausgänge Enthält den logischen Zustand der Digitalausgänge (Werkseinstellung: 0) Bit 0: Ausgang 1 Bit 1: Ausgang 2 Bit 2: Ausgang 3 Bit 3: Ausgang 4 Bit 4: Ausgang 5 Bit 5: Ausgang 6 Bit 6: Ausgang 7 Bit 7: Ausgang 8 Bit 8: Ausgang 9 Bit 9: Ausgang 10 Bit 10: Ausgang 11 Bit 11: Ausgang 12 Bit 12: Ausgang 13 Bit 13: Ausgang 14 Bit 14: Ausgang 15 Bit 15: Ausgang 16	R/W	
1101	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1	R/W	
1102	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2	R/W	
1103	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 Bit0 = Preset-Wert laden Bit1 = Preset beim nächsten Z-Impuls laden Die Bits der Befehle werden nach ausgeführtem Befehl automatisch auf 0 gesetzt.	R/W	
1201..1454	Logischer Zustand der am Bus vorhandenen Slave-Ausgänge Diese Words enthalten den logischen Zustand der Digitalausgänge aller am Bus vorhandenen Slaves: Anhand der belegten Slave-Adresse bestimmt das Gerät sein eigenes Referenzword (z. B. Slave 1-word 1201 .. Slave 10-word 1210...) und stellt die Ausgänge entsprechend dem Word-Wert ein. Dient zum Einstellen aller Ausgänge durch Schreiben im Broadcast auf die am Bus vorhandenen Slaves.	WO	
1502	Zugriff auf die Funktion der automatischen Slave-Adressenbelegung. Um die Funktion der automatischen Adressenbelegung zu verwenden, muss die Klemme Q-ID an die Klemme I-ID des darauf folgenden Moduls angeschlossen werden: Das erste Modul hat eine freie I-ID, während das letzte Modul eine freie Q-ID hat. Für den Start (Stopp) aller am Bus angeschlossenen Module muss in der Funktion der automatischen Belegung der Slave-Adresse 1 (0) in dieses Word im Broadcast geschrieben werden. Nach der Belegung der Adresse (siehe nächstes Word) wird das Verfahren verlassen, indem in dieses Word mit der soeben zugewiesenen Slave-Adresse 0 geschrieben wird.	R/W	
1503	Slave-Adressenbelegung Für die Belegung der Adresse wird in dieses Word das Passwort 1234 geschrieben: Die zum Schreiben verwendete Adresse ist jene, die sich der Slave selbst zuweist. Nur das Modul mit deaktiviertem Eingang I-ID und mit noch aktivem Belegungsverfahren weist sich die neue Adresse zu und antwortet auf den Schreibbefehl.	R/W	
2001	Parameter 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
2050	Parameter 50 Die in diesen Adressen (2001..2050) geschriebenen Parameter werden bei jedem Schreiben in diesem Bereich im Speicher abgelegt.	R/W	
4001	Parameter 1 (Verzögerung 10 s)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4050	Parameter 50 (Verzögerung 10 s) Die in diesen Adressen (4001..4050) geschriebenen Parameter werden 10 Sekunden nach dem letzten Schreiben in diesem Bereich im Speicher abgelegt.	R/W	

9.2.b MCM260X-5AD

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
0	Gerätetyp Enthält den Gerätecode 525: MCM260X-5AD	RO	
1	Firmware-Version Enthält die Firmware-Version des Gerätes	RO	
2	Boot-Version Enthält die Boot-Programm-Version des Gerätes	RO	
5	Slave-Adresse Enthält die für die Kommunikation im Modbus-Protokoll-Netzwerk belegte Slave-Adresse.	RO	
6	Status/Fehler-Flag Bit 0: Konfigurationsparameter unkorrekt Bit 1: Drehgeber-Zählwerte unkorrekt Bit 2: - Bit 3: Kalibrierungsdaten unkorrekt Bit 4: Kalibrierungskonstanten unkorrekt Bit 5: CANopen-Speicherdaten unkorrekt Bit 6: Keine Kalibrierung Bit 7: Parameter außer Bereich Bit 8: FRam-Speicherfehler Bit 9: Bedienteil offline Bit 10: NFC-Passwort nicht eingestellt Bit 11: Niedrige Versorgungsspannung Bit 12: AI1 außer Bereich Bit 13: AI2 außer Bereich Bit 14: AI3 außer Bereich Bit 15: AI4 außer Bereich	RO	
7	Status/Fehler-Flag Bedienteil Bit 0: Lesefehler EEPROM-Speicher Bit 1: Schreibfehler EEPROM-Speicher Bit 2: Parameter unkorrekt	RO	
8	Kaltstellentemperatur Eingänge AI1..2	RO	
9	Kaltstellentemperatur Eingänge AI3..4	RO	
1000	Wert Analogeingang AI1	RO	
1001	Wert Analogeingang AI2	RO	
1002	Wert Analogeingang AI3	RO	
1003	Wert Analogeingang AI4	RO	
1100	Wert Analogausgang AO1	R/W	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
1101	Wert Analogausgang AO2	R/W	
2001	Parameter 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
2100	Parameter 100 Die in diesen Adressen (2001..2100) geschriebenen Parameter werden bei jedem Schreiben in diesem Bereich im Speicher abgelegt.	R/W	
4001	Parameter 1 (Verzögerung 10 s)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4100	Parameter 100 (Verzögerung 10 s) Die in diesen Adressen (4001..4100) geschriebenen Parameter werden 10 Sekunden nach dem letzten Schreiben in diesem Bereich im Speicher abgelegt.	R/W	

9.2.c MCM260X-9AD

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
0	Gerätetyp Enthält den Gerätecode 529: MCM260X-9AD	RO	
1	Firmware-Version Enthält die Firmware-Version des Gerätes	RO	
2	Boot-Version Enthält die Boot-Programm-Version des Gerätes	RO	
5	Slave-Adresse Enthält die für die Kommunikation im Modbus-Protokoll-Netzwerk belegte Slave-Adresse.	RO	
6	Status/Fehler-Flag Bit 0: Konfigurationsparameter unkorrekt Bit 1: Drehgeber-Zählwerte unkorrekt Bit 2: - Bit 3: Kalibrierungsdaten unkorrekt Bit 4: Kalibrierungskonstanten unkorrekt Bit 5: CANopen-Speicherdaten unkorrekt Bit 6: Keine Kalibrierung Bit 7: Parameter außer Bereich Bit 8: FRam-Speicherfehler Bit 9: Bedienteil offline Bit 10: NFC-Passwort nicht eingestellt Bit 11: Niedrige Versorgungsspannung Bit 12: AI1 außer Bereich Bit 13: AI2 außer Bereich Bit 14: AI3 außer Bereich Bit 15: AI4 außer Bereich	RO	
7	Status/Fehler-Flag Bedienteil Bit 0: Lesefehler EEPROM-Speicher Bit 1: Schreibfehler EEPROM-Speicher Bit 2: Parameter unkorrekt	RO	
8	Kaltstellentemperatur Eingänge AI1..2	RO	
9	Kaltstellentemperatur Eingänge AI3..4	RO	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
1000 1050	Status Digitaleingänge Enthält den logischen Zustand der Digitaleingänge: Bit 0: Eingang 1 Bit 1: Eingang 2 Bit 2: Eingang 3 Bit 3: Eingang 4 Bit 4: Eingang 5 Bit 5: Eingang 6 Bit 6: Eingang 7 Bit 7: Eingang 8 Bit 8: Eingang 9 Bit 9: Eingang 10 Bit 10: Eingang 11 Bit 11: Eingang 12 Bit 12: Eingang 13 Bit 13: Eingang 14 Bit 14: Eingang 15 Bit 15: Eingang 16	RO	
1001 1051	Wert Analogeingang AI1	RO	
1002 1052	Wert Analogeingang AI2	RO	
1003 1053	Wert Analogeingang AI3	RO	
1004 1054	Wert Analogeingang AI4	RO	
1005 1056	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 1 enthält	RO	
1006 1055	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 1 enthält	RO	
1007 1058	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 2 enthält	RO	
1008 1057	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 2 enthält	RO	
1009 1060	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 3 enthält	RO	
1010 1059	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 3 enthält	RO	
1011 1062	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 4 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 4 enthält	RO	
1012 1061	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 4 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers Nr. 4 enthält	RO	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
1013 1064	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1014 1063	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1015 1066	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1016 1065	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1017 1068	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1018 1067	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1019 1070	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 4 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1020 1069	Zählungen erfasst in 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 4 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 1 s erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1021 1072	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1022 1071	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1023 1074	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1024 1073	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1025 1076	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1026 1075	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1027 1078	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 4 H Höchstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	
1028 1077	Zählungen erfasst in 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 4 L Niedrigstwertiges Word des Double Word, das die Anzahl der in 100 ms erfassten Zählungen des Drehgebers/Zählers enthält	RO	

Modbus-Adresse	Beschreibung	Read Write	Reset-Wert
1100	Status der Digitalausgänge Enthält den logischen Zustand der Digitalausgänge (Werkseinstellung: 0) Bit 0: Ausgang 1 Bit 1: Ausgang 2 Bit 2: Ausgang 3 Bit 3: Ausgang 4 Bit 4: Ausgang 5 Bit 5: Ausgang 6 Bit 6: Ausgang 7 Bit 7: Ausgang 8 Bit 8: Ausgang 9 Bit 9: Ausgang 10 Bit 10: Ausgang 11 Bit 11: Ausgang 12 Bit 12: Ausgang 13 Bit 13: Ausgang 14 Bit 14: Ausgang 15 Bit 15: Ausgang 16	R/W	
1101	Wert Analogausgang AO1	R/W	
1102	Wert Analogausgang AO2	R/W	
1103	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 1	R/W	
1104	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 2	R/W	
1105	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 3	R/W	
1106	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler Nr. 4 Bit0 = Preset-Wert laden Bit1 = Preset beim nächsten Z-Impuls laden Die Bits der Befehle werden nach ausgeführtem Befehl automatisch auf 0 gesetzt.	R/W	
1201..1454	Logischer Zustand der am Bus vorhandenen Slave-Ausgänge Diese Words enthalten den logischen Zustand der Digitalausgänge aller am Bus vorhandenen Slaves: Durch die Slave-Adressbelegung bestimmt das Gerät sein eigenes Referenzword (z. B. Slave 1-word 1201... Slave 10-word 1210...) und stellt die Ausgänge entsprechend dem Word-Wert ein. Dient zum Einstellen aller Ausgänge durch Schreiben im Broadcast auf die am Bus vorhandenen Slaves.	WO	
2001	Parameter 1	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
2100	Parameter 100 Die in diesen Adressen (2001..2100) geschriebenen Parameter werden bei jedem Schreiben in diesem Bereich im Speicher abgelegt.	R/W	
4001	Parameter 1 (Verzögerung 10 s)	R/W	
...	...	R/W	
4100	Parameter 100 (Verzögerung 10 s) Die in diesen Adressen (4001..4100) geschriebenen Parameter werden 10 Sekunden nach dem letzten Schreiben in diesem Bereich im Speicher abgelegt.	R/W	

10 CANopen

ACHTUNG: Die Modelle 5AD und 9AD sind auch von CAN in Automation auf CANopen-Konformität geprüft und zertifiziert. Diese erweist die Konformität des Geräts mit der Canopen-Anwendungsebene und mit dem Kommunikationsprofil CiA 301.

Die RUN-Led gibt je nach Blinktyp die Betriebszustände des CANopen-Protokolls an.

Blinkname der RUN-Led	Blinkmodus
Blink_fast	Schnelles Blinken im 50-msec-Takt
Blink_medium	Blinken im 200-msec-Takt
Blink_slow	Blinken im 600-msec-Takt
LED_on	LED immer eingeschaltet
Blink_3_on	LED eingeschaltet für 1 sec, 3 Blinkabfolgen zu 150 msec
Blink_1_off	Langsames Blinken für 40 msec alle 1,2 sec
Blink_3_off	LED ausgeschaltet für 1 sec, 3 x Blinken zu 150 msec

Status	Blinken der RUN-Led
Boot-up	Blink_fast
Pre-Operational	Blink_slow
Operational	LED_on
Stopped	Blink_1_off
Pre-Operational con Emergency	Blink_medium
Operational con Emergency	Blink_3_on
Stopped con Emergency	Blink_3_off

10.1 CANopen-Slave-Knoten-SET-UP

Ein CANopen-Netzwerk sieht einen Leitungsabschlusswiderstand von 120Ω vor. Sollen mehrere Module in Kaskade geschaltet werden, muss der Abschlusswiderstand in das letzte MCM260 des Netzwerks eingefügt werden.

10.2 CANopen-Slave-Knoten-BETRIEB

In diesem Status ist kein Transfer/Empfang von Prozessdatenobjekten (PDO - Process Data Object) möglich, sondern nur von Servicedatenobjekten (SDO - Service Data Object). Für den Übergang vom Pre-Operational-Status („betriebsbereit“) zum Operational-Status („Betrieb“) ist eine NMT-Nachricht seitens eines Masters erforderlich.

10.3 EDS-Dateien

Die EDS-Dateien (Electronic Data Sheet - elektronisches Datenblatt) der einzelnen Modelle sind im Download-Bereich der Website www.pixsys.net verfügbar.

11 CANopen im Detail

CAN (Controller Area Network - Datenstrecken-Schicht-Protokoll für serielle Kommunikation) ist ein Multimaster-Bussystem. Die Nachrichten werden an den Bus mit einer bestimmten Priorität übertragen. Die Priorität wird vom COB ID (Communication Object Identifier) festgelegt. Das Protokoll CANopen ist gemäß DS 301 CIA (CAN in automation) standardisiert. Das CANopen baut auf CAL auf (CAN Application Layer), der High-Level-Anwendungsschicht für CAN-basierte Netzwerke. Die CAL definiert 4 Arten von Serviceelementen:

- **CMS: (CAN-based Message Specification):** Dieses Serviceelement definiert eine Reihe von Objekten (Variablen, Ereignisse, Domains), die festlegen, wie die CAN-Schnittstelle auf die Funktionen der Netzwerknoten zugreifen kann.
- **NMT: (Network Management):** Dieses Serviceelement definiert alle Services eines Master-Slave-Netzwerks wie Initialisierung, Knotenstart und -stop, Fehlerbehandlung.
- **DBT: (Distributor):** Dieses Serviceelement definiert die dynamische Verteilung von CAN-Identifiern für die Netzwerknoten COB-ID (Communication Object Identifier).
- **LMT: (Layer Management):** Dieses Serviceelement wird benötigt, um Parameter wie die

NMT-Adresse eines Knotens, das Bit-Timing und die Baudrate einer CAN-Schnittstelle zu konfigurieren.

CMS definiert 8 Prioritätsgrade, jeder mit 220 COB-ID.

Die anderen Identifier sind für NMT, DBT und LMT reserviert.

CAN Application Layer (CAL)

COB-ID	Beschreibung
0	NMT-Services Start/Stopp
1..220	CMS Priorität Objekt 0
221..440	CMS Priorität Objekt 1
441..660	CMS Priorität Objekt 2
661..880	CMS Priorität Objekt 3
881..1100	CMS Priorität Objekt 4
1101..1320	CMS Priorität Objekt 5
1321..1540	CMS Priorität Objekt 6
1541..1760	CMS Priorität Objekt 7
1761..2015	NMT Node Guarding
2016..2031	NMT-, LMT-, DBT-Services

CAL definiert nicht den Inhalt der CMS-Objekte, sondern das „Wie“ der Kommunikation. CANopen implementiert eine Systemsteuerung in Verwendung von CAL-Services und CAL-Protokollen.

11.1 Object Dictionary

Das Objektverzeichnis (Object Dictionary) ist grundlegend für ein CANopen-Gerät. Alle Konfigurationsdaten werden darin gespeichert. Jeder Eintrag im Objektverzeichnis steht für ein Objekt und wird mit einem 16-Bit-Index gekennzeichnet. Das Objektverzeichnis besteht aus drei Bereichen in Tabellenform. Jede der drei Tabellen listet alle zugehörigen Objekt auf:

Communication Profile Area (Adressen 0x1000-0x1FFF): Der Bereich „Kommunikationsprofil“ enthält alle Grundkommunikationsparameter aller CANopen-Geräte.

Manufacturer Specific Profile Area (Adressen 0x2000-0x5FFF): Im „herstellerspezifischen Bereich“ kann jeder Hersteller seine eigenen Funktionen implementieren.

Standardized Device Profile Area (Adressen 0x6000-0x9FFF): Im „Bereich der Geräteprofile“ sind die Übertragungs-/Empfangsmodalitäten der Eingänge/Ausgänge festgelegt. Dieser Bereich ist im Standard DS-401 beschrieben (Geräteprofile für Eingabe/Ausgabe-Module (I/O)).

Diese Geräteprofile definieren die Indexierung für den Zugriff auf die Parameter, die Kommunikation, die Funktionen und die Daten des jeweiligen Gerätes. Jede Adresse ist durch einen 16-Bit-Index gekennzeichnet, der die Zeilenadresse der Tabelle angibt. Es sind bis zu 65536 Indizes möglich. Besteht ein Objekt aus mehreren Elementen, sind sie durch Subindizes gekennzeichnet. Jeder Subindex kennzeichnet die Spaltenadresse des Objektes bei maximal 256 Subindizes.

Entspricht der Index einfachen Variablen (8 Bit ohne Vorzeichen, 16 Bit ohne Vorzeichen, etc.), beträgt der Subindex immer 0. Für andere Objekte wie Arrays, Records, etc. gibt der Subindex 0 die maximale Anzahl von Subindizes des Objektes an.

Die Daten sind in folgenden Subindizes kodiert:

- funktionsbeschreibender Objektname
- datentypspezifisches Attribut
- Zugriffsattribut: Lesen, Schreiben, Lesen/Schreiben

Struktur des CANopen-Objektverzeichnisses

Index (hex)	Objekt
0x0000	Unbenutzt
0x0001 - 0x001F	Static data types (statische Datentypen)
0x0020 - 0x003F	Complex data types (komplexe Datentypen)
0x0040 - 0x005F	Manufacturer specific data types (herstellerspezifische Datentypen)
0x0060 - 0x007F	Profile specific static data types (profilspezifische statische Datentypen)
0x0080 - 0x009F	Profile specific complex data types (profilspezif. komplexe Datentypen)
0x0A0 - 0x0FFF	Reserviert
0x1000 - 0x1FFF	Communication Profile (DS-301) (Kommunikationsprofil)
0x2000 - 0x5FFF	Manufacturer specific parameters (herstellerspezifische Parameter)
0x6000 - 0x9FFF	Parameters from standardized device profiles (standard. Geräteprofil-Par.)
0xA000 - 0xFFFF	Reserviert

11.1.1 CANopen-Kommunikationsprofil

CANopen definiert 4 Arten von Nachrichten:

- Administrative message:** Layer-Management, Netzwerkmanagement und Identifier-Services (Initialisierung, Konfiguration und Netzwerküberwachung). Services und Protokolle entsprechen den Servicelementen LMT, NMT und DBT.
- Service Data Object (SDO):** Das Servicedatenobjekt ermöglicht Client-Zugriffe auf die Objekte des Objektverzeichnisses des Gerätes (Server) anhand von Indizes und Subindizes. Für jede CAN-Nachricht wird eine Antwort generiert: Ein SDO erfordert 2 Identifier. Anforderungen (Requests) und Antworten (Responses) enthalten immer 8 Bytes.
- Process Data Object (PDO):** Das Prozessdatenobjekt sorgt für den Transport von Echtzeitdaten. Der Transport ist auf 1 bis 8 Bytes begrenzt. Der Inhalt wird nur vom CAN-Identifier definiert. Jedes PDO wird von 2 Objekten im Objektverzeichnis beschrieben:
 - PDO Communication Parameter:** Enthält den verwendeten COB-ID, den Übertragungstyp, die Sperrzeit und den zeitlichen Abstand.
 - PDO Mapping Parameter:** Ein PDO-Mapping-Eintrag enthält die Anordnungsinformationen für Objekte im Objektverzeichnis. Er ist mit SDO-Nachrichten konfigurierbar, falls das Gerät das Mapping unterstützt.

Ein Prozessdatenobjekt (PDO) kann auf zwei Arten übertragen werden:

- Synchronous:** Die synchrone Übertragung ist an den Empfang eines SYNC-Objektes gebunden (nicht zyklisch, nicht periodisch, oder zyklisch, was bedeutet, dass die Übertragung periodisch alle 1,2,...,240 von SYNC-Nachrichten kontrolliert wird).
- Asynchronous:** Die asynchrone Übertragung wird von einer Remote-Übertragungsanforderung eines anderen Gerätes gesteuert oder erfolgt ereignisgesteuert, wobei das Ereignis im Geräteprofil definiert ist (Änderung des Eingangswertes, Zeitgeber, etc.).
- Inhibit time:** Für ein PDO definiert diese Sperrzeit die Mindestzeit, die zwischen der Übertragung zwischen zwei aufeinander folgenden PDOS verstreichen muss. Sie gehört zum PDO Communication Parameter und ist als 16-Bit-Integerzahl ohne Vorzeichen definiert (Einheit 100 µsec).
- Event time period:** Der zeitliche Abstand Event Time definiert die Art der PDO-Übertragung nach Verstreichen einer bestimmten Zeit. Sie ist als 16-Bit-Integerzahl ohne Vorzeichen definiert (Einheit in Millisekunden). Das PDO überträgt Daten ohne Überlastung, und die Nachrichten bleiben unbestätigt: Ein PDO benötigt einen CAN-Identifier (pro PDO stehen nur 8 Bytes zur Verfügung).

- Predefined Messages oder Special Function Objects:** Liste von wichtigen vordefinierten Nachrichten:

- Synchronization (SYNC):** Regelt die Übertragung von Eingängen/Ausgängen durch Synchronisierung der PDOS. Sie gehört zu den höchspriorisierten COB-ID.
- Time Stamp:** Der Zeitstempel liefert den Geräten eine gemeinsame Zeitreferenz.
- Emergency:** Emergency-Nachrichten werden verwendet, um Fehler eines Gerätes zu signalisieren.
- Node/Life Guarding:** Der NMT-Master überwacht den Status der Slave-Knoten (Node-Guarding).

Die Knoten können den Status des NMT-Masters überwachen (Life-Guarding): Die Überwachung beginnt beim NMT-Slave, sobald dieser die erste Node-Guarding-Nachricht vom NMT-Master erhalten hat. Erkennt Fehler in der Netzwerkschnittstelle der Geräte: Eine Remote-Anforderung zur Übertragung vom NMT-Master an einen bestimmten Knoten bewirkt eine Antwort, die den Status des Knotens selbst enthält.

- **Boot-up:** Ein NMT-Slave überträgt diese Nachricht nach dem Übergang vom Initialising-Status zum Pre-Operational-Status.

Die SDOs werden üblicherweise für die Konfiguration der CANopen-Netzwerkgeräte verwendet. Die PDOs dienen dagegen der schnellen Datenübertragung. Alle CANopen-Geräte sollten mindestens ein PDO haben, alle anderen Kommunikationsobjekte sind optional.

11.1.2 CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Bei der Antwort eines Gerätes auf eine Anforderung des Masters wird ein Standard-Frame verwendet. Es besteht aus 11 Bits; die ersten 7 Bits (LSB) werden für den **Node-ID** verwendet (Knotenadresse, Bereich 1..127, definiert durch herstellerspezifische Konfigurationen), die letzten 4 Bits (MSB) werden für den **Function Code** (Funktionscode) verwendet.

MSB										LSB
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Function code					Node-ID					

Das Pre-defined Connection Set definiert 4 Rx PDOs, 4 TX PDOs, 1 SDO, 1 Emergency-Object und 1 Node-Error-Control-Identifier. Es unterstützt außerdem die Broadcast-Übertragung von NMT-Module-Control-Services, SYNC- und Time-Stamp-Objekten. Die vollständige CAN-Identifier-Verteilung ist im nachstehenden Schema dargestellt:

Broadcast-Objekte des CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Objekt	Funktionscode (bit 7...10)	COB-ID	Kommunikationsparameter
NMT Module Control	0000	0x000	-
SYNC	0001	0x080	0x1005, 0x1006, 0x1007
Time Stamp	0010	0x100	0x1012, 0x1013

Peer-to-Peer-Objekte des CANopen Pre-defined Connection Set

Objekt	Funktionscode (bit 7...10)	COB-ID	Kommunikationsparameter
Emergency	0000	0x81 – 0xFF	0x1024, 0x1015
PDO1 (übertragen)	0011	0x181 – 0x1FF	0x1800
PDO1 (empfangen)	0100	0x201 – 0x27F	0x1400
PDO2 (übertragen)	0101	0x281 – 0x2FF	0x1801
PDO2 (empfangen)	0110	0x301 – 0x37F	0x1401
PDO3 (übertragen)	0111	0x381 – 0x3FF	0x1802
PDO3 (empfangen)	1000	0x401 – 0x47F	0x1402
PDO4 (übertragen)	1001	0x481 – 0x4FF	0x1803
PDO4 (empfangen)	1010	0x501 – 0x57F	0x1403
SDO (übertrag./ empfangen)	1011	0x581 – 0x5FF	0x1200
SDO (empfangen/Client)	1100	0x601 – 0x67F	0x1200
NMT Error Control	1110	0x701 – 0x77F	0x1016, 0x1017

Alle Peer-to-Peer-Identifier sind unterschiedlich. Nur ein Master-Gerät kann mit jedem Slave-Knoten kommunizieren (bis zu 127 Knoten). Zwei Slaves können nicht kommunizieren, weil sie nicht den Node-ID des anderen kennen. Die Node-IDs sind nur dem Master bekannt.

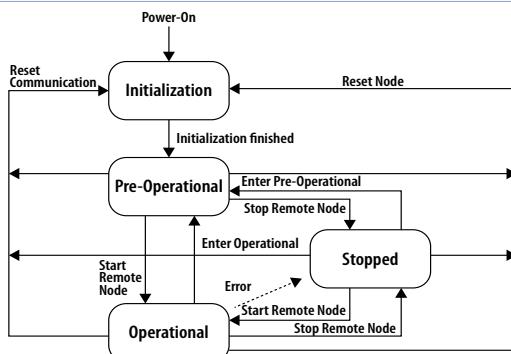
11.1.3 CANopen-Identifier-Verteilung

Die Bestimmung der COB-IDs kann auf drei Weisen erfolgen:

- **Pre-defined Connection Set:** Siehe vorhergehenden Absatz. Die Verteilung erfolgt standardmäßig. Es sind keine anderen Konfigurationen erforderlich.
- **PDO-Identifier (COB-ID):** Sie können nach Einschalten des Gerätes geändert werden, sobald es sich im Pre-Operational-Status befindet (siehe nachfolgenden Absatz). In diesem Status können nur mit den SDOs neue Werte in das Objektverzeichnis eingetragen werden.
- **DBT (Distributor, ein CAL-Serviceelement):** Die Knoten werden anfänglich durch ihre Node-IDs identifiziert. Die Node-IDs der Slave-Knoten können über interne DIP-Schalter oder per LMT (Layer Management, ein CAL-Serviceelement) konfiguriert werden. Während der Initialisierung und nach dem Boot stellt der Master mit jedem teilnehmenden Slave anhand eines Telegramms die Kommunikation her (NMT-Serviceelement). Nach der Herstellung der Kommunikation verteilt DBT die CAN-Identifier für die Mitteilung der SDOs und der PDOs an die Knoten.

11.1.4 CANopen-BOOT-UP

Die Initialisierung der Netzwerke beinhaltet zwei Boot-up-Prozesse: Minimum Boot-up und Extended Boot-up. Der Minimum-Boot-up-Prozess ist eine Vorbedingung für ein CANopen-Gerät. Der Extended-Prozess ist optional, wird aber dann erforderlich, wenn die COB-ID von den DBT-Serviceelementen verteilt werden müssen. Das nachstehende Übergangsdiagramm stellt einen Minimum-Boot-up-Prozess für einen CANopen-Knoten dar.



Die NMT-Serviceelemente ermöglichen die Zustandsveränderung unter jeder Bedingung. Die NMT-Nachrichten bestehen aus einem CAN-Header (COB-ID = 0) und 2 Datenbytes. Ein Byte enthält den angeforderten Service (NMT command specifier), das andere enthält den Node-ID (0 für Broadcast-Modus). In einem CANopen-Netzwerk gibt es immer nur einen NMT-Master. Er überbringt die NMT-Nachrichten und hat die Kontrolle über die Initialisierungsprozesse.

CANopen-Geräte, die nur das Minimum-Boot-up unterstützen, gehen nach Beendigung der Initialisierung automatisch in den Pre-Operational-Zustand über. In diesem Status sind die Verteilung des COB-ID und die Konfiguration der Parameter nur seitens der SDOs möglich.

Das Modul MCM260X geht nach Beendigung des Boot-up-Verfahrens automatisch in den Pre-Operational-Status über.

11.1.5 Kommunikationsprofil: Initialisierung

In den meisten Fällen hat das Objektverzeichnis eine Standardkonfiguration, wenn keine benutzerseitigen Konfigurationen gespeichert wurden. Die Standardkonfiguration sieht kein voreingestelltes PDO vor. Für die Verwendung der PDOs (sowohl Tx als auch Rx) muss der CANopen-Master während der Initialisierungsphase des Moduls das korrekte Mapping durchführen.

11.2 Communication Profile Area

Folgende Tabelle stellt alle Objekte des Bereichs Kommunikationsprofilbereichs dar:

Index	Name	Typ	R/W
0x1000	Device type	32bit unsigned	CONST
0x1001	Error register	8bit unsigned	R
0x1003	Pre-defined Error Field	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1005	COB-ID SYNC message	32bit unsigned	R
0x1006	Communication Cycle Period	32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1008	Manufacturer Device Name	String	CONST
0x1009	Manufacturer Hardware Version	String	CONST
0x100A	Manufacturer Software Version	String	CONST
0x100B	Node ID	8bit unsigned	R
0x100C	Guard Time	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x100D	Life Time Factor	8bit unsigned	R/W
0x1010	Store Parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1011	Restore Standard Parameter	Array 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1014	COB-ID Emergency Object	32bit unsigned	R
0x1015	Inhibit time Emergency Object	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x1017	Producer Heartbeat Time	16bit unsigned	R/W
0x1018	Identity Object	Record 32bit unsigned	R
0x1029	Error Behaviour	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x1400	Receive PDO communication parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1401	Receive PDO communication parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1402	Receive PDO communication parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1403	Receive PDO communication parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1600	Receive PDO mapping parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1601	Receive PDO mapping parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1602	Receive PDO mapping parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1603	Receive PDO mapping parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1800	Transmit PDO communication parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1801	Transmit PDO communication parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1802	Transmit PDO communication parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1803	Transmit PDO communication parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A00	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 1	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A01	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 2	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A02	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 3	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W
0x1A03	Transmit PDO mapping parameter 4	Record 32bit unsigned	R/W

11.2.1 Device Type

Dieses Objekt beinhaltet Information über den Gerätetyp:

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1000	0	Device type	32bit unsigned	-	CONST

Struktur:

Bit 24...31 MSB	Bit 16...23	Bit 8...15	Bit 0...7 LSB
0x00	0000b ₁₉ b ₁₈ b ₁₇ b ₁₆	0x01	0x91
b ₁₆	0	Bei keinem vorhandenen Digitaleingang	
b ₁₆	1	Bei mindestens einem vorhandenen Digitaleingang	
b ₁₇	0	Bei keinem vorhandenen Digitalausgang	
b ₁₇	1	Bei mindestens einem vorhandenen Digitalausgang	
b ₁₈	0	Bei keinem vorhandenen Analogeingang	
b ₁₈	1	Bei mindestens einem vorhandenen Analogeingang	
b ₁₉	0	Bei keinem vorhandenen Analogausgang	
b ₁₉	1	Bei mindestens einem vorhandenen Analogausgang	

Für MCM260X-1AD beträgt der Wert 0x00020191

Für MCM260X-2AD beträgt der Wert 0x00050191

Für MCM260X-3AD beträgt der Wert 0x00030191

Für MCM260X-4AD beträgt der Wert 0x00030191

Für MCM260X-9AD beträgt der Wert 0x000F0191

Least significant word (LSW - niedrigstwertiges Word) ist immer 0x0191 = 401dec entsprechend dem DS-Standard des CAN.

11.2.2 Error Register

Dieses Objekt beinhaltet das Fehlerregister und fasst die Emergency-Nachrichten zusammen.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1001	0	Error register	8bit unsigned	-	R

Struktur:

Bit	Bedeutung
0	Generischer Fehler
1	Stromfehler
2	Spannungsfehler
3	Temperaturfehler

Numero di bit	Bedeutung
4	Kommunikation
5	Gerätespezifisch
6	Reserviert
7	Herstellerspezifisch

Im Fehlerfall ist Bit 0 immer auf 1 gesetzt.

11.2.3 Pre-defined Error Field

Dieses Objekt beinhaltet Informationen über die letzten 10 erfassten Fehler. Der neue Fehler wird in den Subindex 1 eingefügt. Die Fehlerinformation im Subindex 10 geht verloren.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1003	0	Nr. Fehler	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
	1	Standard Error Field (immer der letzte Fehler)	Array 32bit unsigned	-	R
	-	...
	10	Standard Error Field (erster Fehler)	Array 32bit unsigned	-	R

Struktur:

Bit 16..31 MSW	Bit 0..15 LSW
Additional info	Error code

Die Zusätzliche Fehlerinformationen sind in den ersten 2 Bytes des Additional Code (Fehlercode) der Emergency-Nachricht enthalten. Error Code ist der Fehlercode im Emergency-Telegramm.

11.2.4 COB-ID SYNC message

Dieses Objekt definiert den COB-ID des Synchronisierungsbalkens (SYNC).

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1005	0	COB-ID SYNC	32bit unsigned	0x00000080	R

Struktur:

Bit 16..31 MSW	Bit 0..15
0 (reserviert)	COB-ID

11.2.5 Communication Cycle Period

Dieses Objekt enthält den maximalen zeitlichen Abstand (msec) zwischen zwei SYNC-Nachrichten (2-msec-Auflösung). Ist der Wert auf 0 gesetzt, besteht keine SYNC-Überwachung.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1006	0	Communication Cycle Period	32bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.6 Manufacturer Device Name

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1008	0	Manufacturer Device Name	String	M260	CONST

11.2.7 Manufacturer Hardware Version

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1009	0	Manufacturer Hardware Version	String	Actual hardware version	CONST

11.2.8 Manufacturer Software Version

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x100A	0	Manufacturer Software Version	String	Actual software version	CONST

11.2.9 Node ID

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x100B	0	Node ID	8bit unsigned	0	R

11.2.10 Guard Time

Dieses Objekt definiert die Ansprechüberwachungszeit (Zeit zwischen zwei Abfragen, in msec).

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x100C	0	Guard Time	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.11 Life Time Factor

Dieses Objekt gehört zum Node-Guarding-Protokoll. Ist es auf 0 gesetzt, wird keine Überwachung ausgeführt.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x100D	0	Life Time Factor	8bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.12 Store Parameters

Dieses Objekt speichert Anwendungsparameter im nichtflüchtigen Speicher, wenn der String „Save“ (ASCII 0x65766173) in den Subindex 1 geschrieben wird.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1010	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Store all parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	1 (String „Save“ zum Speichern)	R/W

11.2.13 Restore Default Parameters

Mit diesem Objekt können die gespeicherten Anwendungsparameter auf voreingestellte Werte wiederhergestellt werden. Durch das Schreiben des Strings „Load“ (ASCII 0x64616F6C) in den Subindex 1 werden die Standardparameter bei jedem Einschalten geladen (bis der nächste „Save“-Befehl geschrieben wird).

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1011	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	2	R
	1	Load standard Standard parameters	Array 32bit unsigned	1 (String „Load“ für Standardparameter)	R/W

11.2.14 COB-ID Emergency Object

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1014	0	COB-ID EMCY	32bit unsigned	0x80 + module-ID	R

Struktur:

Bit 31	Bit 11...30	Bit 0...10
0(gültig) / 1(nicht gültig)	0 Reserviert	COB-ID

11.2.15 Inhibit Time Emergency Object

Dieses Objekt gibt die Sperrzeit an, die vor der Übertragung einer weiteren Emergency-Meldung (in Minuten) verstreichen muss.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1015	0	Inhibit Time EMCY	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.16 Producer Heartbeat Time

Dieser Objekt enthält die Zeit zwischen zwei Heartbeat-Meldungen (msec). Ist es auf 0 gesetzt, wird kein Heartbeat-Objekt gesendet.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1017	0	Producer Heartbeat Time	16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.2.17 Identity Object

Dieses Objekt enthält die Informationen zum Hersteller des Gerätes.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1018	0	Nr. Subindex	Record 8bit unsigned	4	R
	1	Hersteller-ID	Record 32bit unsigned	PIX	R
	2	Gerätebeschreibung	Record 32bit unsigned	260	R
	3	Revisionsnummer	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R
	4	Seriennummer	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R

11.2.18 Error Behaviour

Dieses Objekt definiert das Verhalten des Moduls beim Auftreten eines Kommunikationsfehlers.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1029	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Communication error	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W

Struktur:

Kommunikationsfehler	Aktion
0	Wechsel zum PRE-OPERATIONAL-Status (nur wenn gerade im OPERATIONAL-Status)
1	Keine Statusänderung
2	Wechsel zum STOPPED-Status.

11.2.19 Receive PDO Communication Parameter

Dieses Objekt stellt die Kommunikationsparameter der unterstützten Rx PDOs ein.

Der voreingestellte COB-ID der PDOs ist vom Standard DS301 festgelegt.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1400	0	Nr. Subindex	Record 8bit unsigned	2	R
0x1401	1	COB-ID	Record 32bit unsigned	0x1400 0x200 + Module-ID 0x1401 0x300 + Module-ID 0x1402 0x400 + Module-ID 0x1403 0x500 + Module-ID	R/W
0x1403	2	Übertragungstyp	Record 8bit unsigned	255	R/W

Struktur des COB-ID:

Bit 31	Bit 30	Bit 29...11	Bit 0...10
0(gültig) / 1(nicht gültig)	0(RTR zulässig) / 1(RTR nicht zulässig)	0 Reserviert	COB-ID

Digital- und Analogeingänge werden bei Wertänderung übertragen (Change Of Value, COV). Die Übertragungsmodalitäten sind in nachstehender Tabelle erklärt (RTR = Remote Transmission Request erhalten):

Übertragungs-typ	PDO-Übertragung						RxPDO (Ausgänge)
	zyklisch	azyklisch	synchron	asynchron	nur RTR	TxPDO (Eingänge)	
0		X	X				COV wird bei jedem SYNC übertragen
1...240	X		X				Übertragung aller „i“ SYNC (i = 1...240)
241..251	Reserviert						
252			X		X		Daten werden noch mit SYNC gelesen, aber nicht gesendet, angefordert vom RTR
253				X	X		Angefordert von RTR
254				X			COV
255				X			COV

11.2.20 Receive PDO Mapping Parameter

Dieses Objekt definiert die von den PDOs übertragenen Daten. Der Subindex enthält die Zahl der für die PDOs gültigen Objekte.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1600					
0x1601	0	Nr. Objekt	Record 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
0x1602					
0x1603					
	1...8	Im PDO gemapptes Objekt	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R/W

Objektstruktur:

Bit 16..31	Bit 8..15	Bit 0..7
Index	Subindex	Objektlänge

Index: Adresse des Objektes, das übertragen werden muss

Subindex: Subindex des Objektes, das übertragen werden muss

Objektlänge: Länge in Bits (mit einem PDO können nicht mehr als 8 Bytes übertragen werden; die Summe der Objektlängen darf also nicht über 64 betragen).

11.2.21 Transmit PDO Communication Parameter

Dieses Objekt stellt die Kommunikationsparameter der unterstützten TxPDOs ein.

Der voreingestellte COB-ID der PDOs wird vom Standard DS301 eingestellt.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1800					
0x1801	0	Nr. Subindex	Record 8bit unsigned	5	R
0x1802					
0x1803					
	1	COB-ID	Record 32bit unsigned	0x1800 0x180 + Module-ID 0x1801 0x280 + Module-ID 0x1802 0x380 + Module-ID 0x1803 0x480 + Module-ID	R/W
2	Übertragungstyp	Record 8bit unsigned	255		R/W
3	Inhibit Time	Record 16bit unsigned	50		R/W
5	Event Timer	Record 16bit unsigned	0		R/W

Struktur des COB-ID:

Bit 31	Bit 30	Bit 29..11	Bit 0..10
0(gültig) / 1(nicht gültig)	0(RTR zulässig) / 1(RTR nicht zulässig)	0 Reserviert	COB-ID

Digital- und Analogeingänge werden bei Wertänderung übertragen (Change Of Value, COV). Die Übertragungsmodi sind in nachstehender Tabelle erklärt (RTR = Remote Transmission Request erhalten):

Übertragungstyp	PDO-Übertragung					TxPDO (Eingänge)	RxDPO (Ausgänge)
	zyklisch	azyklisch	synchron	asynchron	nur RTR		
0		X	X			COV wird bei jedem SYNC übertragen	Stellt die Ausgänge nach jedem SYNC ein, wie vom zuletzt erhaltenen PDO angefordert.
1...240	X		X			Übertragung alle „i“ SYNC (i = 1...240)	Stellt die Ausgänge nach jedem SYNC ein, wie vom zuletzt erhaltenen PDO angefordert.
241..251	Reserviert						
252			X		X	Daten werden noch mit SYNC gelesen, aber nicht gesendet, angefordert vom RTR	Nicht unterstützt
253				X	X	Von RTR angefordert	COV
254				X		COV	COV
255				X		COV	COV

Die Sperrzeit „Inhibit Time“ ist die Mindestzeit zwischen zwei aufeinander folgenden PDOs mit demselben COB-ID (Einheit ist 100 msec).

Die Zeit „Event Timer“ ist der Zeittakt, in dem ein PDO übertragen wird, auch wenn sich die Daten nicht geändert haben (msec). Kann nur mit Übertragungstypen 254 und 255 verwendet werden.

11.2.22 Transmit PDO Mapping

Dieses Objekt definiert die vom PDO übertragenen Daten. Der Subindex 0 enthält die Zahl der für den PDO gültigen Objekte.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x1A00					
0x1A01	0	Nr. Objekt	Record 8bit unsigned	-	R/W
0x1A02					
0x1A03					
	1...8	Im PDO gemapptes Objekt	Record 32bit unsigned	-	R/W

Objektstruktur:

Bit 16...31	Bit 8...15	Bit 0...7
Index	Subindex	Objektlänge

Index: Adresse des Objektes, das übertragen werden muss

Subindex: Subindex des Objektes, das übertragen werden muss

Objektlänge: Länge in Bits des Objektes (mit einem PDO können nicht mehr als 8 Bytes übertragen werden; die Summe der Objektlängen darf also nicht über 64 betragen).

11.3 Manufacturer Specific Parameter Area

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt die Objekte des herstellerspezifischen Parameter-Bereichs:

Index	Name	Typ	R/W
0x2000	Device specification	Array 16bit signed	R/W
0x3000	Parameter MCM260X	Array 16bit signed	R/W
0x3001	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler	32bit signed	R
0x3002	Preset-Werte Drehgeber/Zähler	32bit signed	R/W
0x3003	Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler	8bit unsigned	R/W
0x3004	Zählungen 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler	32bit signed	R
0x3005	Zählungen 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler	32bit signed	R
0x4007	Status/Fehler-Flags	16bit unsigned	R

11.3.1 Device specification

Dieses Objekt definiert einige gerätespezifische Konfigurationsparameter des MCM260X.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x2000	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	19	R
	1	CANopen-Bus-Geschwindigkeit	Array 16bit signed	6	R
	2	Reserviert	Array 16bit signed	0	R
	3	Boot-up-Zeit	Array 16bit signed	120	R/W
	4	CANopen-Status nach Boot-up	Array 16bit signed	0x7F	R/W
	5	Filter Digitaleingänge	Array 16bit signed	2	R/W
	6...19	...	Reserved		R/W

1 CANopen-Bus-Geschwindigkeit (idx 0x2000, s-idx 1)

Ein Leseobjekt. Enthält den Status von Parameter 2. Kann von Index 0x3000 Subindex 2 geändert werden.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | 50 kbit/s | 4 | 250 kbit/s |
| 1 | 62.5 kbit/s | 5 | 500 kbit/s |
| 2 | 100 kbit/s | 6 | 1 Mbit/s (Werkseinstellung) |
| 3 | 125 kbit/s | | |

3 Boot-up-Zeit (idx 0x2000, s-idx 3)

Dieses Objekt definiert die Boot-up-Dauer (Einheit 10 ms).

10..1000 Hundertstelsekunden (10 = 100ms .. 100 = 1s). (Werkseinst.: 120)

4 CANopen-Status nach Boot-up (idx 0x2000, s-idx 4)

Der CANopen-Standard legt fest, dass nach Beendigung des Boot-up-Verfahrens das Gerät automatisch in den Pre-Operational-Status übergehen muss. Es ist die Standardkonfiguration (0x7F); es kann auch in andere Zustände gewechselt werden:

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 0 | Boot-up |
| 4 | Stopped |
| 5 | Operational |
| 0x7F | Pre-operational (Werkseinst.) |

5 Filter Digitaleingänge (idx 0x2000, s-idx 5)

Enthält den Status des Parameters 35 für MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD und des Parameters 72 für MCM260X-9AD.

0..200 [Basis 0,5 ms], **Werkseinst.:** $2 \times 0,5 = 1$ ms.

11.3.2 MCM260X-Parameter

Das Objekt Index 0x3000 definiert alle Konfigurationsparameter der MCM260X-Module.

Siehe Absatz „Tabelle der Konfigurationsparameter für die Modelle MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD“ und Absatz „Tabelle der Konfigurationsparameter für das Modell MCM260X-9AD“ für die komplette Beschreibung der einzelnen Parameter.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x3000	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 16bit signed	50 per MCM26X-1/2/3/4AD 100 per MCM260X-9AD	R
	1..50	Parameter MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	Array 16bit signed	-	R/W
	1..100	Parameter MCM260X-9AD			

11.3.3 Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler

Das Objekt Index 0x3001 enthält alle Zählregister der Drehgeber/Zähler.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x3001	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	2	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	3	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R
	4	Zählungen Drehgeber/Zähler 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R

11.3.4 Preset-Werte Drehgeber/Zähler

Das Objekt Index 0x3002 enthält alle Zählregister der Preset-Werte der Drehgeber/Zähler.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x3002	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Preset Drehgeber/Zähler 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Preset Drehgeber/Zähler 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Preset Drehgeber/Zähler 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Preset Drehgeber/Zähler 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.5 Befehle Drehgeber/Zähler

Das Objekt Index 0x3003 enthält alle Befehlsregister für die Drehgeber/Zähler.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x3003	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Befehle Drehgeber/ Zähler 1	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	2	Befehle Drehgeber/ Zähler 2	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	3	Befehle Drehgeber/ Zähler 3	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R
	4	Befehle Drehgeber/ Zähler 4	Array 8bit unsigned	-	R

11.3.6 Zählungen 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler

Das Objekt Index 0x3004 enthält alle Register mit den von den Drehgebern/Zählern im 1-Sekunden-Takt erfassten Zählungen.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x3004	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Zählungen 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Zählungen 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Zählungen 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Zählungen 1 s Drehgeber/Zähler 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.7 Zählungen 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler

Das Objekt Index 0x3005 enthält alle Register mit den von den Drehgebern/Zählern im 100-ms-Takt erfassten Zählungen.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x3005	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	3 MCM260X-1/2/3/4AD	R
				4 MCM260X-9AD	
	1	Zählungen 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler 1	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	2	Zählungen 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler 2	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	3	Zählungen 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler 3	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W
	4	Zählungen 100 ms Drehgeber/Zähler 4	Array 32bit signed	-	R/W

11.3.8 Status/Fehler-Flags

Das Objekt Index 0x4007 enthält alle Register der Meldeflags für Fehler/Störungen.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x4007	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	2	R
	1	Status/Fehler-Flag	Array 16bit unsigned	-	R/W
	2	Status/Fehler-Flag Bedienteil	Array 16bit unsigned	-	R/W

Status/Fehlerflags (idx 0x4007, s-idx 1) 16bit unsigned

- bit 0 Konfigurationsparameter unkorrekt
- bit 1 Drehgeber-Zählwerte unkorrekt
- bit 2 -
- bit 3 Kalibrierungsdaten unkorrekt
- bit 4 Kalibrierungskonstanten unkorrekt
- bit 5 CANopen-Speicherdaten unkorrekt
- bit 6 Keine Kalibrierung
- bit 7 Parameter außer Bereich
- bit 8 FRam-Speicherfehler
- bit 9 Bedienteil offline
- bit 10 NFC-Passwort nicht eingestellt
- bit 11 Niedrige Versorgungsspannung
- bit 12 AI1 außer Bereich
- bit 13 AI2 außer Bereich
- bit 14 AI3 außer Bereich
- bit 15 AI4 außer Bereich

Status/Fehlerflags Bedienteil (idx 0x4007, s-idx 2) 16bit unsigned

- bit 0 Lesefehler EEPROM-Speicher
- bit 1 Schreibfehler EEPROM-Speicher
- bit 2 Parameter unkorrekt

11.4 Standard Device Profile Area

Die folgende Tabelle listet alle unterstützten herstellerspezifischen Parameter (Pixsys-Parameter) auf:

Index	Name	Typ	R/W
0x6000	Digital Input	Array 8bit unsigned	R
0x6005	Global Interrupt enable Digital 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6006	Interrupt mask any change 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6007	Interrupt Mask Low-to-High 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6008	Interrupt Mask High-to-Low 8 bit	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6200	Digital Output	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6206	Digital Output Error Mode	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6207	Digital Output Error Value	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6401	Read Analogue input 16bit	Array 16bit unsigned	R
0x6411	Write Analogue output 16bit	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6421	Analogue input Trigger Selection	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W
0x6423	Analogue input Global Interrupt Selection	Boolean	R/W
0x6424	Analogue input Interrupt Upper Limit Integer	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6425	Analogue input Interrupt Lower Limit Integer	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6426	Analogue input Interrupt Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W

0x6427	Analogue input Negative Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6428	Analogue input Positive Delta Unsigned	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6443	Analogue Output Error Mode	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x6444	Analogue Output Error Value	Array 16bit unsigned	R/W
0x67FE	Error Behaviour	Array 8bit unsigned	R/W

11.4.1 Digital Input

Dieses Objekt enthält den Status der Digitaleingänge: Subindex 1 die ersten 8 Kanäle, Subindex 2 die zweiten 8, wo vorhanden.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6000	0	Nr. Blöcke	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	

11.4.2 Global interrupt Enable Digital 8 bit

Dieses Objekt aktiviert die Übertragung der Digitaleingänge per PDO. Bei 1 wird die Übertragung gemäß den Regeln der Objekte 0x6006, 0x6007, 0x6008 und gemäß Übertragungstyp des PDO ausgeführt. Bei 0 werden die Digitaleingänge nicht übertragen.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6005	0	Global Interrupt Enable Digital 8 bit	8bit unsigned	1	R/W

11.4.3 Interrupt Mask Any Change 8 bit

Dieses Objekt definiert, welche Eingänge ihren Status bei Umschaltung übertragen (Global Interrupt muss aktiviert sein, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W	
0x6006	0	Nr. Blöcke	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R	
	1	1. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	255		
	2	2. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	255		
bit _i	0	Übertragung Kanal _i nicht ausgeführt bei Statuswechsel				
	1	Übertragung Kanal _i ausgeführt bei Statuswechsel				

11.4.4 Interrupt Mask Low-to-High 8 bit

Dieses Objekt definiert, welche Eingänge ihren Status bei positivem Übergang übertragen (Global Interrupt muss aktiviert sein, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6007	0	Nr. Blöcke	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
bit _i	0	Übertragung Kanal	nicht ausgeführt bei positivem Übergang		
	1	Übertragung Kanal	ausgeführt bei positivem Übergang		

11.4.5 Interrupt Mask High-to-Low 8 bit

Dieses Objekt definiert, welche Eingänge ihren Status bei negativem Übergang übertragen (Global Interrupt muss aktiviert sein, Index 0x6005 = 1).

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6008	0	Nr. Blöcke	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2. Block Eingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
bit _i	0	Übertragung Kanal	nicht ausgeführt bei negativem Übergang		
	1	Übertragung Kanal	ausgeführt bei negativem Übergang		

11.4.6 Digital Output

Dieses Objekt enthält den Status der Digitalausgänge der Module.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6200	0	Nr. Blöcke	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Block Ausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2. Block Ausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
b _i	0	Ausgang Kanal	schaltet im Fehlerfall nicht um		
	1	Ausgang Kanal	schaltet im Fehlerfall um		

11.4.7 Error Mode Output 8bit

Dieses Objekt definiert, ob der Ausgang im Fehlerfall zu einem vordefinierten Status umschalten muss. Wird der Fehler beseitigt, behalten die Ausgänge den vordefinierten Status bei.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6206	0	Nr. Blöcke	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Block Ausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	255	
	2	2. Block Ausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	255	
b _i	0	Ausgang Kanal	schaltet im Fehlerfall nicht um		
	1	Ausgang Kanal	schaltet im Fehlerfall um		

11.4.8 Error Value Output 8bit

Dieses Objekt definiert die Werte, welche die Ausgänge im Fehlerfall annehmen müssen (die dem Fehler entsprechenden Bits im Mode Output Error, 0x6206, müssen aktiviert sein).

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6207	0	Nr. Blöcke	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-1AD 1 MCM260X-3AD 1 MCM260X-4AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Block Ausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	
	2	2. Block Ausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	0	

b _i	0	Ausgang Kanal _i schaltet im Fehlerfall auf 0
	1	Ausgang Kanal _i schaltet im Fehlerfall auf 1

Beispiel:

Bei 0x6206, Subindex 0 = 1, Subindex 1 = 2 = 0x02;

0x62607, Subindex 0 = 1, Subindex 1 = 0 = 0x00

Bedeutet, dass der Ausgang 2 auf 0 gesetzt wird, während der Ausgang 1 im Fehlerfall nicht umschaltet.

11.4.9 Analogue Input 16bit

Dieses Objekt enthält den Wert der 16-bit-Analogeingänge.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6401	0	Nr. Analogeingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Eingang	Array 16bit signed	-	
	2	2. Eingang	Array 16bit signed	-	
	3	3. Eingang	Array 16bit signed	-	
	4	4. Eingang	Array 16bit signed	-	

11.4.10 Analogue Output 16bit

Dieses Objekt enthält den Wert der 16-bit-Analogausgänge.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6411	0	Nr. Analogausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-5AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	1. Ausgang	Array 16bit signed	0	
	2	2. Ausgang	Array 16bit signed	0	

11.4.11 Analogue Input Interrupt Trigger Selection

Dieses Objekt definiert die Übertragungsbedingungen: Wird 1 in das Objekt 0x6423 geschrieben, wird die Übertragung ausgeführt.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6421	0	Nr. Analogeingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Trigger 1. Eingang	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	2	Trigger 2. Eingang	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	3	Trigger 3. Eingang	Array 8bit unsigned	7	
	4	Trigger 4. Eingang	Array 8bit unsigned	7	

Subindex-Struktur:

Bit	Übertragungsbedingungen	Index
0	Überschreitung Schwellenwert (>)	0x6424
1	Überschreitung Schwellenwert (<)	0x6425
2	Eingangswertänderung über Delta im Vergleich zur letzten Übertragung	0x6426
3	Eingangswertverminderung über Delta im Vergleich zur letzten Übertragung	0x6427
4	Eingangswertüberschreitung über Delta im Vergleich zur letzten Übertragung	0x6428
5..7	Reserviert	-

11.4.12 Analogue Input Global Interrupt Enable

Dieses Objekt wird für die Kontrolle der Übertragung der Analogeingänge per PDO verwendet. Bei 1 wird die Übertragung ausgeführt und hängt nur vom Objekt 0x6421 und vom Übertragungstyp des PDO ab. Bei 0 ist die Übertragung nicht zulässig.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6423	0	Global Interrupt Enable Analogue input 16bit	Boolean	0	R/W

11.4.13 Analogue Input Interrupt Upper Limit Integer

Dieses Objekt aktiviert die Überwachung mittels Schwelle der Analogeingänge. Falls im Objekt 0x6423 konfiguriert, findet die Übertragung bei Wert \geq Schwellenwert statt, wenn eine Triggerbedingung eingestellt ist.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6424	0	Nr. Analogeingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Oberer Grenzwert 1. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	2	Oberer Grenzwert 2. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	3	Oberer Grenzwert 3. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	
	4	Oberer Grenzwert 4. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	

11.4.14 Analogue Input Interrupt Lower Limit Integer

Dieses Objekt aktiviert die Überwachung mittels Schwelle der Analogeingänge. Falls im Objekt 0x6423 konfiguriert, findet die Übertragung bei Wert \leq Schwellenwert statt, wenn eine Triggerbedingung eingestellt ist.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6425	0	Nr. Analogeingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Unterer Grenzwert 1. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	Unterer Grenzwert 2. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	Unterer Grenzwert 3. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	Unterer Grenzwert 4. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.15 Analogue Input Interrupt Delta Unsigned

Falls aktiviert, bedingt dies die Übertragung des aktuellen Wertes des Analogeinganges mit dem vorher übertragenen Wert. Der neue Wert wird nur übertragen, wenn er höher ist als der vorhergehende Wert + Delta, oder wenn er niedriger ist als der vorhergehende Wert - Delta.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6426	0	Nr. Analogeingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Delta 1. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	Delta 2. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	Delta 3. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	Delta 4. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.16 Analogue Input Interrupt Negative Delta Unsigned

Falls aktiviert, bedingt dies die Übertragung des aktuellen Wertes des Analogeinganges mit dem vorher übertragenen Wert. Der neue Wert wird nur übertragen, wenn er niedriger ist als der vorhergehende Wert - Delta.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6427	0	Nr. Analogeingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Delta 1. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	Delta 2. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	Delta 3. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	Delta 4. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.17 Analogue Input Interrupt Positive Delta Unsigned

Falls aktiviert, bedingt dies die Übertragung des aktuellen Wertes des Analogeinganges mit dem vorher übertragenen Wert. Der neue Wert wird nur übertragen, wenn er höher ist als der vorhergehende Wert + Delta.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6428	0	Nr. Analogeingänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-2AD 2 MCM260X-4AD 4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Delta 1. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	2	Delta 2. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	3	Delta 3. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W
	4	Delta 4. Eingang	Array 16bit unsigned	0	R/W

11.4.18 Analogue Output Error Mode

Dieses Objekt definiert, ob der Ausgang im Fehlerfall zu einem vordefinierten Status (siehe Objekt 0x6444) umschalten muss. Wird der Fehler beseitigt, behalten die Ausgänge den vordefinierten Status bei.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6443	0	Nr. Analogausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	2 MCM260X-5AD 2 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Error Mode 1. Ausgang	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R/W
	2	Error Mode 2. Ausgang	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R/W
b _i	0	Ausgang bleibt unverändert			
b _i	1	Ausgang schaltet im Fehlerfall um			

11.4.19 Analogue Output Error Value Integer

Dieses Objekt definiert den vom Analogausgang im Fehlerfall angenommenen Wert. Damit diese Bedingung eintreten kann, muss das Objekt 0x6443 auf 1 gesetzt sein.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x6444	0	Nr. Analogausgänge	Array 8bit unsigned	4 MCM260X-5AD 4 MCM260X-9AD	R
	1	Error Value 1. Ausgang	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W
	2	Error Value 2. Ausgang	Array 16bit signed	0	R/W

11.4.20 Error Behaviour

Dieses Objekt hat dieselbe Bedeutung wie das Verhalten im Fehlerfall 0x1029.

Index	Subindex	Name	Typ	Werkseinst.	R/W
0x67FE	0	Nr. Subindex	Array 8bit unsigned	1	R
	1	Communication error	Array 8bit unsigned	0	R/W

Struktur:

Kommunikationsfehler	Aktion
0	Wechsel zum PRE-OPERATIONAL-Status (nur wenn gerade im OPERATIONAL-Status)
1	Keine Statusänderung.
2	Wechsel zum STOPPED-Status.

11.5 PDO-Übertragung

Die Übertragung der Daten von PDOs ist nur im OPERATIONAL-Status zulässig. Ändert das Modul seinen Status in OPERATIONAL, wird TX PDO einmal mit Typ 254 und 255 übertragen.

Um Overflows auf dem CAN-Bus zu vermeiden, ist der Standardwert für das Objekt 0x6423 „false“. Damit werden die Änderungen der Analogeingänge nicht übertragen. Um Overflows bei 0x6423 = „true“ zu vermeiden, kann eine lange Sperrzeit „Inhibit Time“ eingestellt werden oder können geeignete Werte für Schwellenwert und Delta gesetzt werden (0x6421...0x6428).

11.5.1 PDO-Mapping

Werden keine spezifischen Anwendungskonfigurationen verwendet, hat das Objektverzeichnis eine Standardkonfiguration überstimmend mit dem Standard-Geräteprofil DS401 (siehe Absatz 6.1.5). Befindet sich das Modul im PRE-OPERATIONAL-Status, kann die Konfiguration von den SDOs verändert werden.

11.6 Überwachung mit SYNC

Ist im OPERATIONAL-Status der Kommunikationszyklus (Communication Cycle Period) nicht gleich 0, wird die Überwachung mit der ersten SYNC-Nachricht ausgeführt.

Wird die SYNC-Nachricht nicht innerhalb der Kommunikationszykluszeit (Communication Cycle Period) empfangen, ist ein Blinken vorgesehen, der Status schaltet nicht um und es wird eine Emergency-Nachricht gesendet (Fehlercode: 0x8100, Error Register: 0x81, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00). Der Fehler der SYNC-Nachricht wird mit der LED angezeigt, auch wenn der Master eine Statusänderung vorsieht.

Die LED kehrt zum normalen Betriebszustand erst nach einer neuen SYNC-Nachricht im OPERATIONAL-Status zurück; eine neue Emergency-Nachricht wird gesendet, um die Überwachung mit SYNC auf ihre Funktionstüchtigkeit zu überprüfen (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register: 0x81, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00).

11.7 Node Guarding

Die Knotenüberwachung „Node Guarding“ beginnt, sobald die erste RTR-Anforderung (Remote Transit Request) im COB-ID eingeht (Module-ID). Erhält das Modul nicht die entsprechende Nachricht, wird die Node-Guarding-Funktion nicht überwacht. Standardmäßig ist die Node-Guarding-Funktion nicht aktiviert (Guard Time 0x100C=0, Life Time Factor 0x100D=0). Der NMT-Master spricht die Geräte in regelmäßigen Abständen (geregelt über die Guard Time 0x100C) an. Die Antwortnachrichten enthalten den internen Knotenstatus. Im Fall einer RTR-Anforderung mit nicht eingestellter Guard Time wird die Überwachung mit der Node-Guarding-Funktion nicht ausgeführt. Das Modul antwortet jedoch durch die Kommunikation seines internen Status.

Statuscodes:

Code	Status
127	Pre-Operational
5	Operational
4	Stopped

Wird die Node-Guarding-Nachricht nicht innerhalb der Life Time erhalten, ist ein Blinken vorgesehen. Es wird eine Emergency-Nachricht gesendet (Error Code:0x8130, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00), und das Modul schaltet in den vom Objekt 0x67FE vorgesehenen Status um.

Sobald die Node-Guarding-Funktion wieder hergestellt ist, wird eine weitere Emergency-Nachricht gesendet (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 04 00 00 00), ohne Umschaltung des Status.

NB: Es kann entweder das Node-Guarding-Protokoll oder das Heartbeat-Protokoll verwendet werden, nicht jedoch beide zusammen.

11.8 Überwachung mit Heartbeat

Der Heartbeat-Generator generiert zyklisch eine Nachricht (der Takt ist vom Objekt 0x1017 festgelegt). Während dieser Zeit wird der Knotenzustand übertragen. Die Überwachung beginnt mit der Erstellung der ersten Nachricht.

Wird die entsprechende Heartbeat-Nachricht nicht innerhalb der im Objekt 0x1016 angegebenen Zeit erhalten, ist ein Blinken vorgesehen. Es wird eine Emergency-Nachricht gesendet (Error Code:0x8130, Error Register:0x11, Additional Code 00 05 JJ 00 00, wobei JJ die Knotenadresse ist, welche die Nachricht EMCY getaktet hat), und das Modul schaltet in den vom Objekt 0x67FE vorgesehenen Status.

Sobald das Heartbeat-Protokoll wieder hergestellt ist, wird eine weitere Emergency-Nachricht gesendet (Error Code:0x0000, Error Register: 0x11, Additional Code 00 05 JJ 00 00), um ohne Statusänderung mitzuteilen, dass die Heartbeat-Funktion wieder korrekt funktioniert. Das Heartbeat-Protokoll wird nur verwendet, wenn das Objekt 0x1017 (Producer Heartbeat Time) konfiguriert ist.

11.9 Emergency

4 Ereignisse können Emergency-Nachrichten generieren:

- am Modul entstandene/überlagerte kritische Fehlersituationen;
- den anderen Geräten mitzuteilende wichtige Informationen;
- Wiederherstellung nach Fehler;
- Einschalten mit Parametereinstellung gleich der Standardeinstellung (Konfigurationen wurden noch nicht gespeichert oder gespeicherte Konfigurationen wurden vom Modul gelöscht).

Die Struktur der Emergency-Nachrichten ist in folgender Tabelle zusammengefasst:

Error Code	Error Register	Additional Code	Bedeutung
0x0000	0x00	00 00 00 00 00	Pre-defined Error Field 0x1003 Subindex 0 gesetzt auf 0 oder alle Fehler gelöscht
0x5000	0x81	00 01 00 00 00	Änderung der Hardware-Konfiguration nach Einschalten oder Knoten-Reset (Kommunikation)
0x5000	0x81	00 02 00 00 00	Flash-Fehler Ein Fehler wurde generiert, als die Konfiguration im Flash-Speicher abgelegt wurde.
0x5000	0x81	00 03 AA BB CC	Die programmierte Konfiguration stimmt nicht mit der aktuellen überein AA: physisches Modul, in dem der Fehler aufgetreten ist BB: logisches Modul, in dem der Fehler aufgetreten ist CC: Fehlerursache
0x5000	0x81	00 09 00 00 00	Overflow der Emergency-Nachrichtenschlange
0x8100	0x81	00 04 00 00 00	Zeit zwischen zwei SYNC länger als Kommunikationszyklus (Communication Cycle Period)
0x8110	0x11	00 01 00 00 00	Overflow des internen Empfangspuffers Statusumschaltung definiert von Objekt 0x67FE
0x8110	0x11	00 02 00 00 00	Overflow des internen Übertragungspuffers Statusumschaltung definiert von Objekt 0x67FE
0x8120	0x11	00 03 00 00 00	CAN Controller im Modus Error Passive Mode
0x8130	0x11	00 04 00 00 00	Zeit zwischen zwei Node Guardings länger als Guard Time x Life Time Factor
0x8130	0x11	00 05 DD 00 00	Zeit zwischen zwei Heartbeats länger als konfigurierter Wert DD: Knoten, der den Overflow verursacht hat
0x8210	0x81	00 05 EE FF GG	PDO übertragen mit einer kleineren Byte-Anzahl als der im Kommunikationsprofil konfigurierten Anzahl. PDO-Daten verworfen EE: konfigurierter Wert FF: aktueller Wert, gesendete Byte-Zahl GG: Nr. PDO

0x8220	0x81	00 06 HH II JJ	PDO übertragen mit einer höheren Byte-Anzahl als der im Kommunikationsprofil konfigurierten Anzahl. Nur die ersten „n“ Daten werden verwendet (n = Gesamtlänge, konfiguriert im Objektverzeichnis) HH: konfigurierter Wert II: aktueller Wert, gesendete Byte-Anzahl JJ: Nr. PDO
0xFF00	0x81	00 06 KK 00 00	Modul-Bus-Fehler Status umgeschaltet auf Stopped PP: Modulposition
0xFF00	0x81	LL 07 MM NN PP	Diagnosenachrichten LL: Diagnosebytes MM: Modulposition NN: Fehlerstatus und Kanalnummer PP: Nr. Fehler aktuelles Modul

12 Fehlernachrichten

Das Bedienteildisplay dient auch der Anzeige von Fehler-/Störungsmeldungen.
Es folgen die möglichen Fehlermeldungen mit der entsprechenden Beschreibung.

Fehler	Ursache	Lösung
E-01	Konfigurationsparameter unkorrekt	Konfigurationsparameter auf Korrektheit überprüfen.
E-02	Drehgeber-Zählwerte unkorrekt	Zählungen der Drehgeber auf Korrektheit überprüfen.
E-03	-	
E-04	Kalibrierungsdaten unkorrekt	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-05	Kalibrierungskonstanten unkorrekt	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-06	CANopen-Speicherdaten unkorrekt	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-07	Keine Kalibrierung	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-08	Parameter außer Bereich	Parameter im zulässigen Bereich einstellen.
E-09	FRam-Speicherfehler	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-10	Bedienteil offline	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-11	NFC-Passwort nicht eingestellt	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-12	Niedrige Versorgungsspannung	Die Versorgungsspannung überprüfen.
E-13	AI1 außer Bereich	Die Verbindung mit den Sensoren und deren Unversehrtheit überprüfen.
E-14	AI2 außer Bereich	Die Verbindung mit den Sensoren und deren Unversehrtheit überprüfen.
E-15	AI3 außer Bereich	Die Verbindung mit den Sensoren und deren Unversehrtheit überprüfen.
E-16	AI4 außer Bereich	Die Verbindung mit den Sensoren und deren Unversehrtheit überprüfen.
E-17	Lesefehler EEPROM-Speicher Bedienteil	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-18	Schreibfehler EEPROM-Speicher Bedienteil	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.
E-19	Parameter im Bedienteil unkorrekt	Den technischen Support kontaktieren.

Anmerkungen / Updates

Read carefully the safety guidelines and programming instructions contained in this manual before using/connecting the device.

Prima di utilizzare il dispositivo leggere con attenzione le informazioni di sicurezza e settaggio contenute in questo manuale.

Vor Verwendung des Gerätes sind die hier enthaltenen Informationen bezüglich Sicherheit und Einstellung aufmerksam zu lesen.

Avant d'utiliser le dispositif lire avec attention les renseignements de sûreté et installation contenus dans ce manuel.



LISTED
Prog. Cntlr
E498498

PIXSYS s.r.l.
www.pixsys.net
sales@pixsys.net - support@pixsys.net
online assistance: <http://forum.pixsys.net>

via Po, 16 I-30030
Mellaredo di Pianiga, VENEZIA (IT)
Tel +39 041 5190518



2300.10.265-RevG

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MCM260X-1,2,3,4 Rev. Firmware 1.13
MCM260X-5 Rev. Firmware 1.10
MCM260X-9 Rev. Firmware 1.12