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# **APPLICATION NOTE**

## **PNOZmulti**

### **Fieldbus Connection**

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PNOZmulti\_Fieldbus V5.doc

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## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>HISTORY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>SCOPE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	STRUCTURE OF BUS CONNECTION.....	4
3.1.1	<i>User I/O Bit Data</i> .....	5
3.1.2	<i>List of Tables</i> .....	9
3.2	CONFIGURATION OF THE FIELDBUS MODULE.....	13
3.2.1	<i>Fieldbus Configuration in Programming Tool</i> .....	13
3.2.2	<i>Version Management</i> .....	13
3.2.3	<i>Fieldbus Configuration File</i> .....	14
3.2.4	<i>Data Consistency</i> .....	14
3.2.5	<i>Data Consistency Protocol</i> .....	14
3.3	FIELDBUS SPECIFIC FEATURES .....	15
3.3.1	<i>Address and Baud Rate Setting</i> .....	15
3.3.2	<i>Configuration Files</i> .....	15
<b>4</b>	<b>PROFIBUS DP (PNOZ MC3P).....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1	IMPORTING THE GSD FILE .....	16
4.2	CONFIGURE THE NETWORK .....	16
4.3	APPLICATION PROGRAM.....	18
<b>5</b>	<b>DEVICENET (PNOZ MC4P).....</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1	SAMPLE I/O COMMUNICATION WITH CONTROLLOGIX.....	20
5.1.1	<i>Import EDS File</i> .....	20
5.1.2	<i>Configure Network</i> .....	22
5.1.3	<i>Application Program</i> .....	28
5.1.4	<i>Test Data Exchange</i> .....	33
5.2	SAMPLE MESSAGES WITH CONTROLLOGIX .....	40
5.2.1	<i>Application program</i> .....	40
5.2.2	<i>Test Data Exchange</i> .....	48
5.3	EXAMPLE COMMUNICATION WITH OMRON .....	50
<b>6</b>	<b>INTERBUS-S (PNOZ MC5P) .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>CC-LINK .....</b>	<b>60</b>
7.1	WHAT IS CC-LINK .....	60
7.2	PNOZMULTI DATA IN THE CC-LINK REGISTERS .....	60
7.3	SAMPLE WITH MELSEC SYSTEM Q AND GX IEC DEVELOPER .....	61
7.3.1	<i>Configure the Network</i> .....	61
7.3.2	<i>Application Program</i> .....	62
7.3.3	<i>Test Data Exchange</i> .....	62
<b>8</b>	<b>CANOPEN (PNOZ MC6P) .....</b>	<b>64</b>
8.1	WHAT IS CANOPEN ? .....	64
8.1.1	<i>CANopen Object Dictionary</i> .....	65
8.2	ADRESSING THE PILZ INTERFACE ? .....	65
8.3	EXAMPLE WITH HILSCHER CANOPEN PC MASTER .....	66
8.4	SUMMARY .....	71
<b>9</b>	<b>ETHERNET (MC8P) .....</b>	<b>72</b>
9.1	SAMPLE IO COMMUNICATION WITH CONTROLLOGIX .....	72

9.2	SAMPLE IO SCANNER COMMUNICATION WITH SCHNEIDER QUANTUM PLC.....	75
<b>10</b>	<b>PROFINET (MC9P) .....</b>	<b>76</b>
10.1	SAMPLE IO COMMUNICATION WITH SIEMENS S7 .....	76

1 HISTORY

2 Scope

This document describes the fieldbus communication of PNOZ multi. It is based on the developing documents. The document is subject to change without further notice.

**The document is not intended as a technical documentation for general use of the fieldbus modules for the PNOZmulti. It may not be distributed to customers without a special note to its scope.**

### 3 Introduction

### **3.1 Structure of Bus Connection**

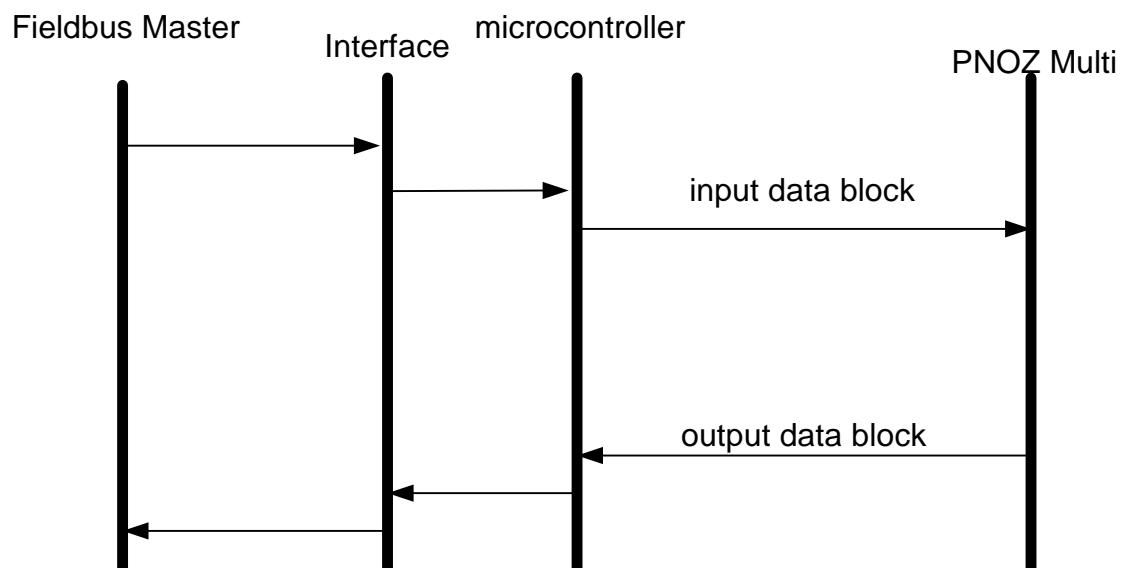
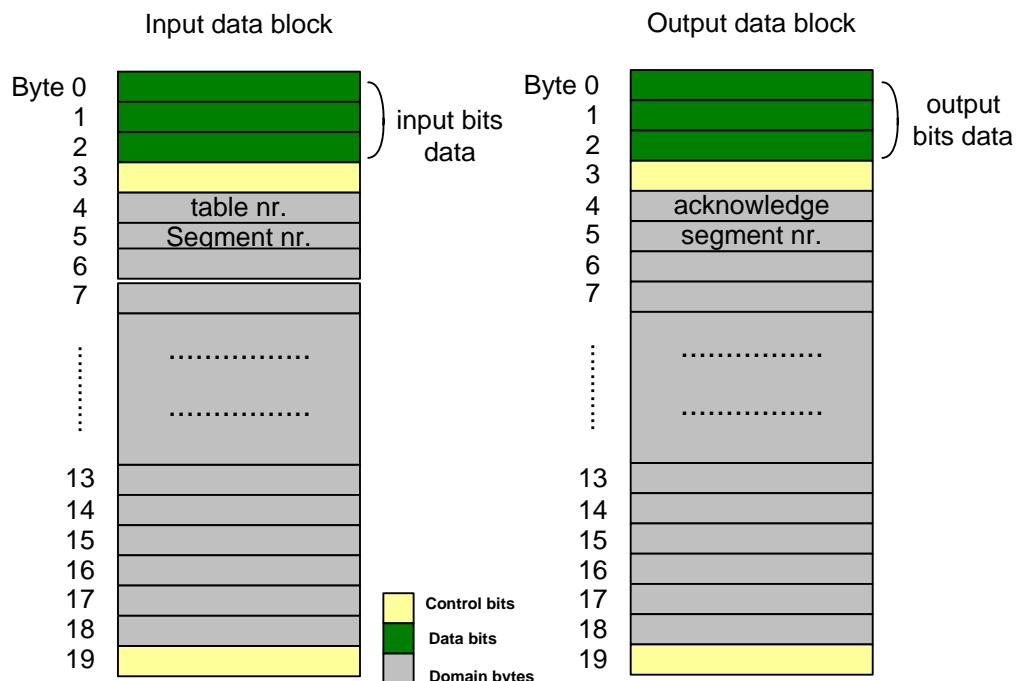
The PNOZmulti uses a common profile based on 20 bytes input and 20 bytes output using the process data channel for the following fieldbuses:

- Profibus-DP
  - DeviceNet
  - Interbus-S
  - CC-Link (24 bytes)

Note: CANopen is handled differently

The Fieldbus module of the PNOZ multi sends an “output data block” and receives an “input data block”, with each OS-cycle.

Each data block consists of 20 bytes. The first three bytes are used for user bit data, the next one is for status bits and 15 bytes are used for Table transfer and one byte as Control bits.

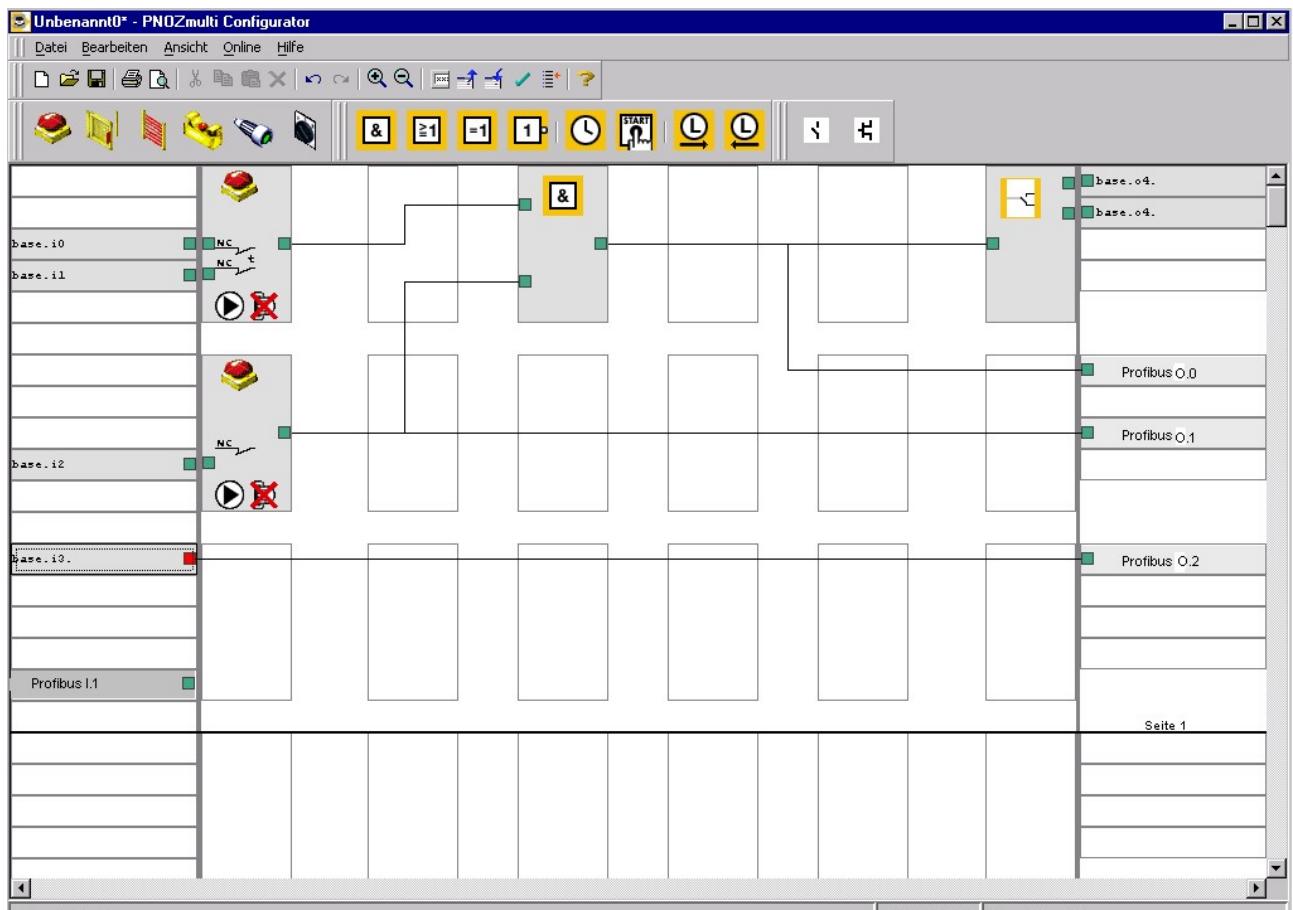


### 3.1.1 User I/O Bit Data

A part of the data blocks will be processed in PNOZmulti as fieldbus flags. The first three bytes of the input data block and the first three bytes of the output data block are user bit data.

#### 3.1.1.1 Assignment of the I/O Bit Data

In the first step, (V3.0) the user can only assign 24 flags of the PNOZmulti and internal flags to the output data block. The transfer of bits to the Multi into the input data block is realized in a later version.



The user can choose the fieldbus bit in the same process using "set active"

The user can assign each internal flag of PNOZmulti to the fieldbus bits.

In the diagram "Profibus" is the name that the user has given to the fieldbus module during the configuration in the window "Select Base and Expansion Modules".

The "O" and "I" after mean Output and Input. There are 24 bits as output.

In the same way for "Set input and outputs active", the fieldbus bits can have comments. It will be displayed like the others symbolic names

For example: "Profibus O.2.Main E-Stop"

"Profibus" is the name of the module.

"O" means Output.

"2" means the bit 2 of the module.

"Main E-Stop" is the symbolic name of the bit.

There are some restrictions due to the safety to use the fieldbus input bits. The using of the input bits will be not realized in the first step (V3.0)

The bits 0 to 23 are organized in the bytes 0 to 2 as shown:

The current status of the outputs configured for the fieldbus plus the current LED status are always stored in Byte 0 ... Byte 3. All other information is stored in various tables.

#### Assignment of Byte 0 ... Byte 3

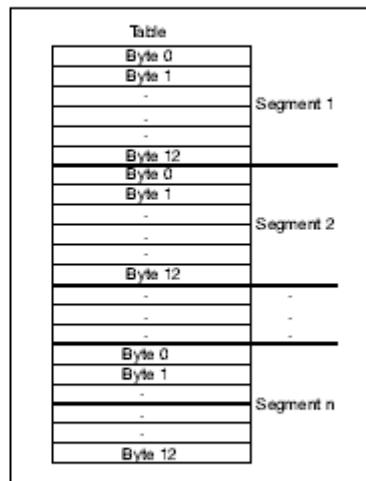
The outputs are defined in the PNOZmulti Config. Each output that is used is given a number there, e.g. o0, o5... . The status of output o0 is stored in Bit 0 of Byte 0; the status of output o5 is stored in Bit 5 of Byte 0 etc.

Byte	o7	o6	o5	o4	o3	o2	o1	o0
0	o15	o14	o13	o12	o11	o10	o9	o8
1	o23	o22	o21	o20	o19	o18	o17	o16

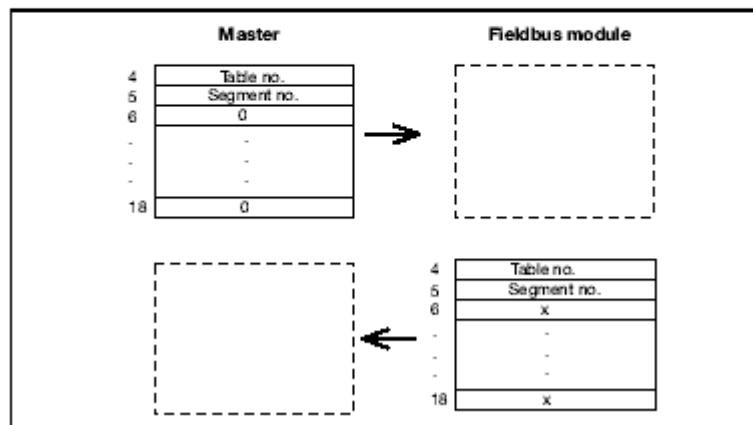
The status of the LEDs is stored in Byte 3:

- Bit 0 = 1: OFault LED is lit
- Bit 1 = 1: IFault LED is lit
- Bit 2 = 1: Fault LED is lit
- Bit 3 = 1: Diag LED is lit
- Bit 4 = 1: Run LED is lit
- Bit 5 = 1: If communication between the PNOZmulti and the fieldbus is working
- Bit 6: Reserved
- Bit 7: Reserved

Assignment of Byte 4 ... Byte 18  
Each table consists of one or more segments. Each segment is made up of a max. 13 Bytes. There are 6 tables, whose assignment is fixed.

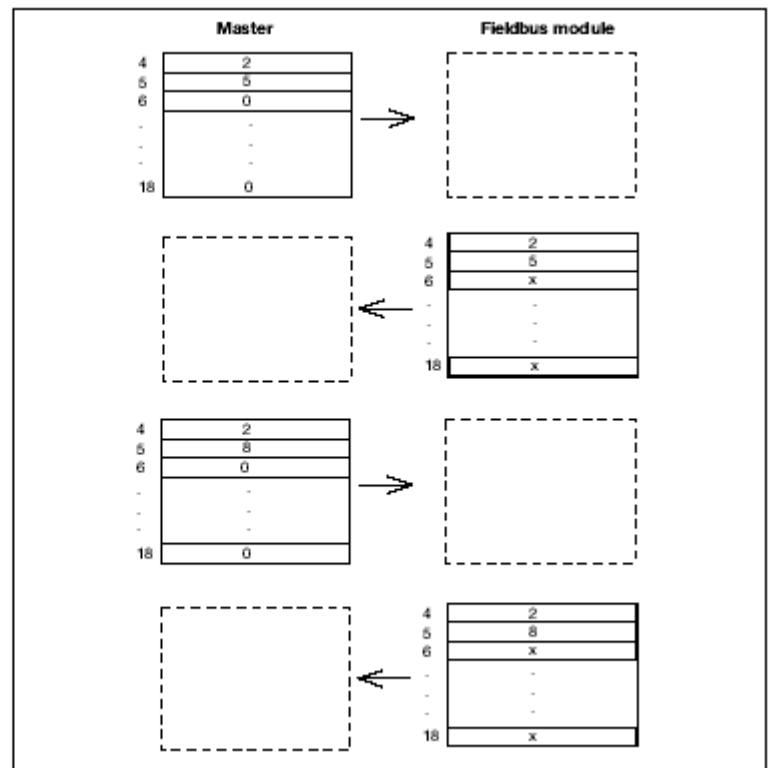


The Master must request the table number and segment number required. The Slave (e.g. PNOZ mc3p) repeats the two numbers and sends the requested data. If a number is requested that is not available, the Slave sends the error message 'FF' instead of the segment number.  
The segments may be requested in any sequence.



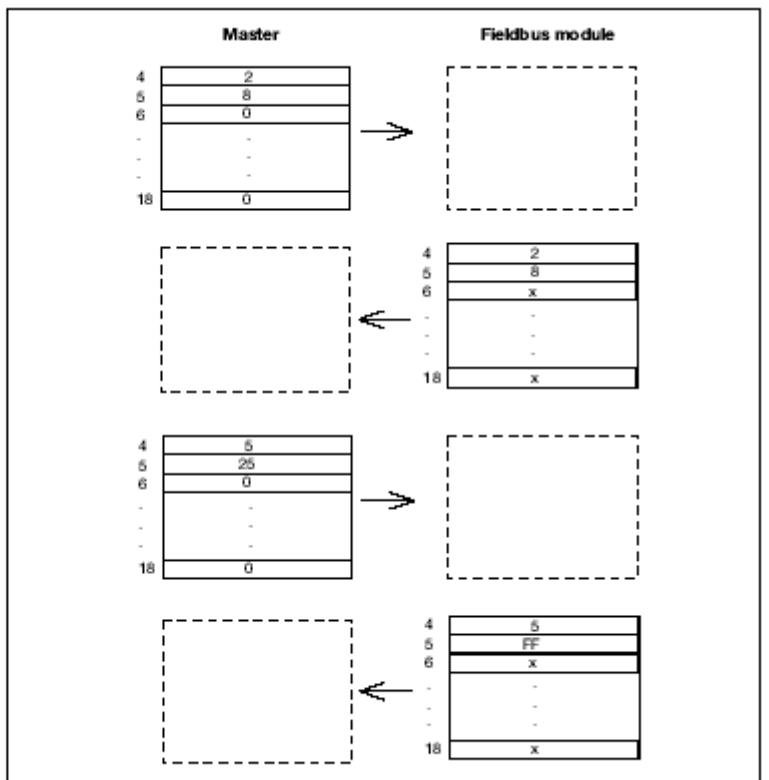
**Example 1:**

The Master requests segment 5 from table 2. The fieldbus module repeats both of these details and sends segment 5. Then the data from segment 8 in table 2 is transmitted.



**Example 2:**

The Master requests segment 8 from table 2. The fieldbus module repeats both of these details and sends segment 8. Then the Master requests segment 25 from table 5. As this table does not contain a segment 25, the Slave registers an error and sends back 'FF'.



### 3.1.2 List of Tables

Table No	Description	Number of Segments
1	Configuration	6
2	Error Stack	128 (Do not use)
3	Status of digital inputs	1
4	Status of digital outputs	2
5	Status of LED's	3
6	Error Stack in standard format	128 (Not implemented)

3.1.2.1 *Table 1: PNOZmulti Configuration*

Segment	Byte	Description	Comment
0	0	PN1	4 Byte Product number
	1	PN2	
	2	PN3	
	3	PN4	
	4	GV1	4 Byte Device version
	5	GV2	
	6	GV3	
	7	GV4	
	8	SN1	4 Byte Serial number
	9	SN2	
	10	SN3	
	11	SN4	
	12	Not used	
1	0	CRC- User Data Low Byte	Checksum of the user program
	1	CRC- User Data High Byte	
	2	CRC_ All Data Low Byte	Checksum of the entire Chip card
	3	CRC_ All Data High Byte	
	4	Date	4 Byte for creation date of the user program
	5	Date	
	6	Date	
	7	Date	
	8	Not used	
	9	Not used	
	10	Not used	
	11	Not used	
	12	Not used	
2	0	Expansion left type	9 Byte hardware registry
	1	Expansion 1 right type	
	2	Expansion 2 right type	
	3	Expansion 3 right type	
	4	Expansion 4 right type	
	5	Expansion 5 right type	
	6	Expansion 6 right type	
	7	Expansion 7 right type	
	8	Expansion 8 right type	Same code as in the Component-table
	9	Not used	
	10	Not used	
	11	Not used	
	12	Not used	
3	0	BYTE_0	Project name Byte 0 to 12:
	1	BYTE_1	The end of the string is indicated

Segment	Byte	Description	Comment
4	2	BYTE_2	with 0xFFFF. If in this segment there is no 0xFFFF, another 13 Bytes can be read out (Segment 4).
	3	BYTE_3	
	4	BYTE_4	
	5	BYTE_5	
	6	BYTE_6	
	7	BYTE_7	
	8	BYTE_8	
	9	BYTE_9	
	10	BYTE_10	
	11	BYTE_11	
	12	BYTE_12	
5	0	BYTE_13	Project name Byte 13 to 25: The end of the string is indicated with 0xFFFF. If in this segment there is no 0xFFFF, another 13 Bytes can be read out (Segment 5).
	1	BYTE_14	
	2	BYTE_15	
	3	BYTE_16	
	4	BYTE_17	
	5	BYTE_18	
	6	BYTE_19	
	7	BYTE_20	
	8	BYTE_21	
	9	BYTE_22	
	10	BYTE_23	
	11	BYTE_24	
	12	BYTE_25	
5	0	BYTE_26	Project name Byte 26 to 31: The end of the string is indicated with 0xFFFF
	1	BYTE_27	
	2	BYTE_28	
	3	BYTE_29	
	4	BYTE_30	
	5	BYTE_31	
	6	END-String (FFFF)	
	7	END-String (FFFF)	
	8	Not used	
	9	Not used	
	10	Not used	
	11	Not used	
	12	Not used	

### 3.1.2.2 Table 2: Error Stack (DO NOT USE)

In total, the error stack has 64 entries with two segments each (Segment 0 to 127). Each second segment contains a relative time stamp to the last Power ON of the PNOZmulti. The Segment-number 0 is the most current one..

Segment	Byte	Description	Comment
0	0	F-Class	Error class
	1	F-Info.	
	2	F-Nr.	
	3	Par_0	
	4	Par_1	
	5	Par_2	
	6	Par_3	
	7	Par_4	
	8	Not used	

Segment	Byte	Description	Comment
127	9	Not used	
	10	not used	
	11	not used	
	12	not used	
	0		
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
127	0	F-Class	Error class
	1	F-Info.	Error Information
	2	F-Nr.	Error Number
	3	Par_0	5 Bytes for Parameters
	4	Par_1	
	5	Par_2	
	6	Par_3	
	7	Par_4	
	8	Not used	
	9	not used	
	10	not used	
	11	Not used	
	12	Not used	

### 3.1.2.3 Table 3: Status of the Digital Inputs

Physically not available inputs are always shown with status "0".  
Each input byte (IB) contains up to 8 bits of the module

Segment	Byte	Description	Comment
0	0	IB 0.0 - i00 to i07	Base Module
	1	IB 1.0 - i08 to i15	
	2	IB 2.0 - i16 to i19	
	3	0	reserved
	4	0	reserved
	5	IB 5.0 - i00 to i07	Expansion Modules
	6	IB 6.0 - i00 to i07	
	7	IB 7.0 - i00 to i07	
	8	IB 8.0 - i00 to i07	
	9	IB 9.0 - i00 to i07	
	10	IB 10.0 - i00 to i07	
	11	IB 11.0 - i00 to i07	
	12	IB 12.0 - i00 to i07	

### 3.1.2.4 *Table 4: Status of the Digital Outputs*

Physically not available outputs are always shown with status "0".  
 Each output byte (OB) contains up to 8 bits of the module

<b>Segment</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
0	0	0	Base Module
	1	0	
	2	0	
	3	OB 3.0 - o00 to o03	
	4	OB 4.0 - o04 to o05	
	5	OB 5.0 - o00 to o03	
	6	OB 6.0 - o00 to o03	
	7	OB 7.0 - o00 to o03	
	8	OB 8.0 - o00 to o03	
	9	OB 9.0 - o00 to o03	
	10	OB 10.0 - o00 to o03	
	11	OB 11.0 - o00 to o03	
	12	OB 12.0 - o00 to o03	
1	0	0	Expansion Modules Second Byte
	1	0	
	2	0	
	3	0	
	4	0	
	5	OB 5.8	
	6	OB 6.8	
	7	OB 7.8	
	8	OB 8.8	
	9	OB 9.8	
	10	OB 10.8	
	11	OB 11.8	
	12	OB 12.8	

### 3.1.2.5 *Table 5: Status of the LED's*

<b>Segment</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
0	0	RUN	00h: Led is OFF FFh: Led is ON 30h: Led is flashing
	1	Diag	
	2	FAULT	
	3	I-Fault	
	4	O-Fault	
	5	FAULT 1.Expansion module	
	6	FAULT 2.Expansion module	
	7	FAULT 3.Expansion module	
	8	FAULT 4.Expansion module	
	9	FAULT 5.Expansion module	
	10	FAULT 6.Expansion module	
	11	FAULT 7.Expansion module	
	12	FAULT 8.Expansion module	
1	0	IB 0.0	Flash Mask of the digital inputs 0: LED is not flashing 1: LED is flashing
	1	IB 1.0	
	2	IB 2.0	
	3	Reserved	
	4	Reserved	
	5	IB 5.0	

<b>Segment</b>	<b>Byte</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
2	6	IB 6.0	LED Status of the Fieldbus Module 0000 0000 LED off or not used by the module 0000 0001 LED Green 0000 0010 LED Red other values are not defined!
	7	IB 7.0	
	8	IB 8.0	
	9	IB 9.0	
	10	IB 10.0	
	11	IB 11.0	
	12	IB 12.0	
	0	LED A: Top left	
	1	LED B: Top right	
	2	LED C: Bottom left	
	3	LED D: Bottom right	
	4	Not used	
	5	Not used	
	6	Not used	

**3.1.2.6      Table 6: Error Stack in Standard Format**

This table is not completely defined yet.

## 3.2 Configuration of the Fieldbus Module

### 3.2.1      Fieldbus Configuration in Programming Tool

In the configuration phase of PNOZmulti (in the window "Select Base Modules and Expansion Modules") there is a possibility to select the fieldbus module.

There is no configuration necessary in the software.

All necessary settings are done at the Fieldbus module hardware.

### 3.2.2      Version Management

The PNOZmulti and the Fieldbus module can run together, if the communication protocol and data processing (the format) in both are matched.

The PNOZmulti tells the Fieldbus Module in the configuration segment 0, by which format it will run. After that, the Fieldbus module will match itself according to it.

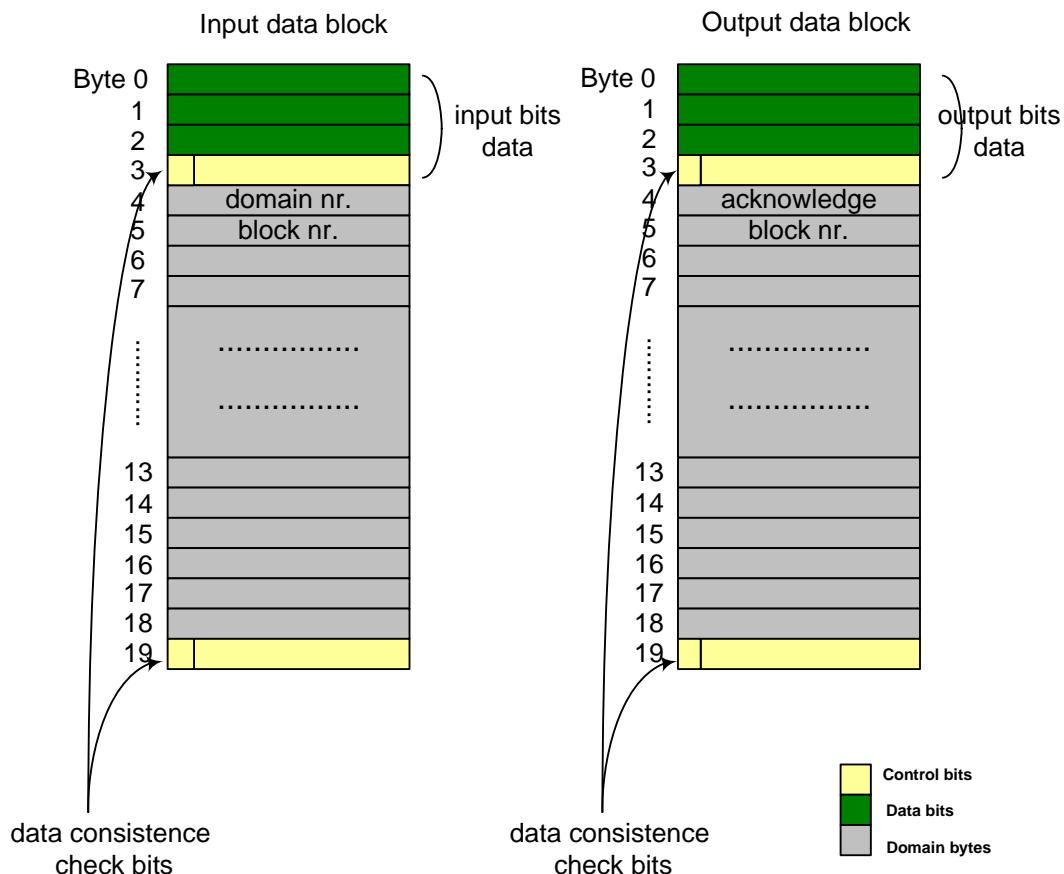
If the Fieldbus module cannot support (or simulate) the suggested format from the PNOZmulti, it will report an error and jump to stop.

### 3.2.3 Fieldbus Configuration File

Some Fieldbus systems require a configuration file. This file is part of the CD where the PNOZmulti configuration tool is supplied.

### 3.2.4 Data Consistency

Data consistency has to be guaranteed for the table transfer protocol.



Some fieldbuses cannot support data consistency or the user will not configure the fieldbus to support it (it has some disadvantage). E.g. for Profibus it is easy to select this feature in the configuration of the master.

In order to support data consistency for entire system between PNOZmulti and PLC, a special Protocol will be used.

### 3.2.5 Data Consistency Protocol

Here are used two bits in each data segment to guarantee the data consistency.

The bit 7 of byte 4 and bit 7 of byte 19 are used. The bits are always the same if the data are consistent. They will toggle for each data sending from the sender. The receiver should check these bits for equality.

This protocol will be used for both directions. The sender has to toggle the bits when it writes a new data into bytes 4 to 18 of the segment.

The receiver checks the two bits when it receives a new segment. The receiver checks the bits only for the equality and not for to be toggled. If the sender is not interested in data consistency check, it can leave the bits without changes, but they must be always equal.

From the PNOZmulti side as a sender, the bits will be toggled for each changing in the table bytes (bytes 4 to 18).

In the PNOZmulti as a receiver, the two bits will be checked always for equality only. If the bits are not equal, it will set a bit in its status segment. In this case, the table data will be used anyway if the bits are not same for two times after each other.

The PLC as a sender can toggle the 2 bits if it is interested in the data consistency check or let the 2 bits stay always equal and same as before.

The PLC as a receiver can check the two bits for equality, or ignore them.

### 3.3 Fieldbus Specific Features

Currently the following fieldbus modules are available

Bus System	Product Name	Order Number
Profibus DP	PNOZ mc3p	773 721
DeviceNET	PNOZ mc4p	773 722
Interbus-S	PNOZ mc5p	773 723
CANopen	PNOZ mc6p	773 724
CC-Link	PNOZ mc7p	773 726

#### 3.3.1 Address and Baud Rate Setting

Bus System	Addressing	Baud Rate
Profibus DP	Setting from 1 to 99 with rotary switch	Auto Baud detection
DeviceNet	Setting of MAC ID from 0 to 63 with Dip switch	Setting 125, 250 or 500 KBAud with dip switch
Interbus-S	No address setting required	Setting 500Kbaud or 2Mbaud with jumper
CANopen	Setting from 1 to 99 with rotary switch	Setting 10, 20, 50, 125, 250, 500, 800 and 1MBaud with rotary switch
CC-Link	Setting from 1 to 64 with rotary switch	Setting 156, 625 KBaud, 2.5, 5 and 10MBaud with rotary switch

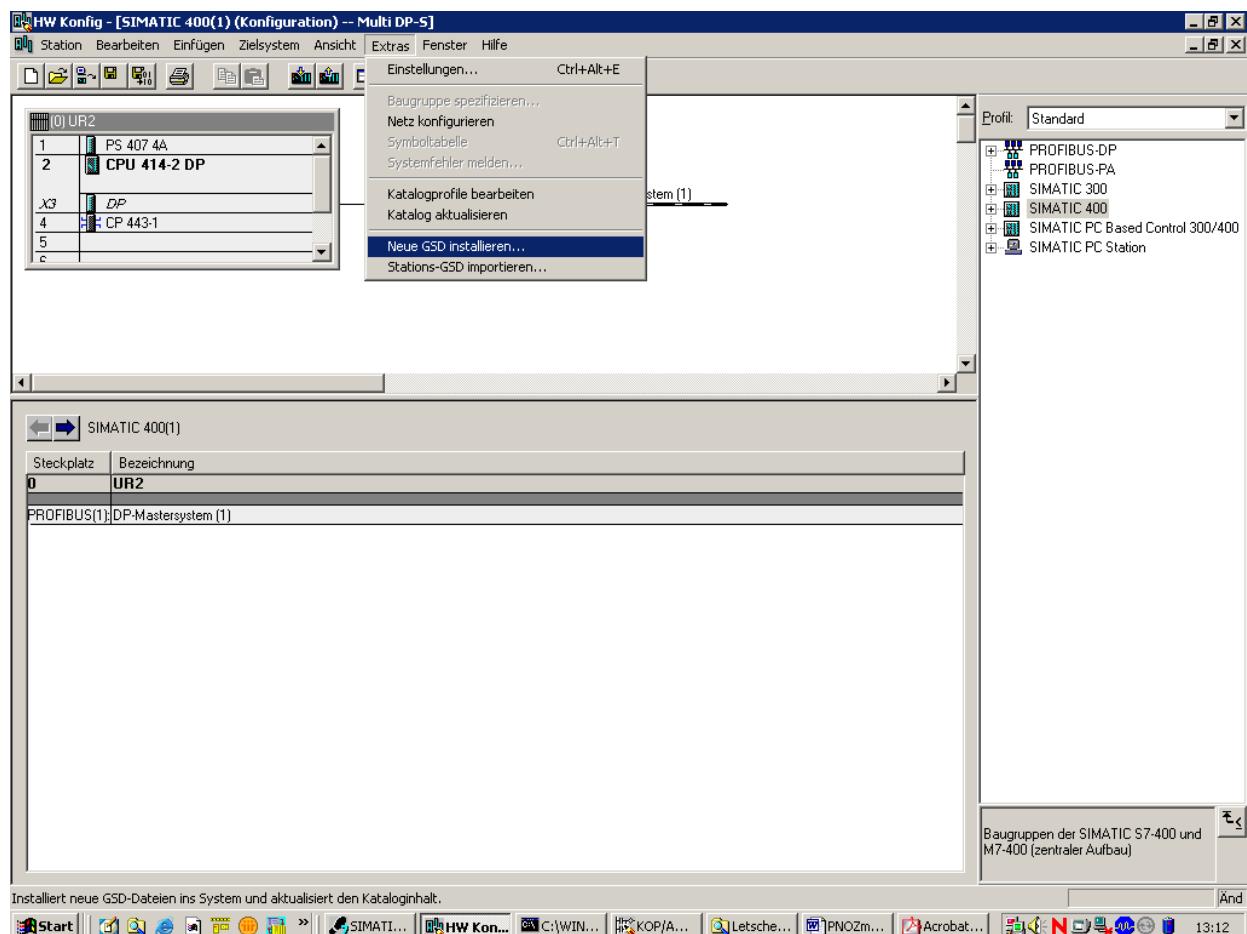
#### 3.3.2 Configuration Files

Bus System	File Type	Name
Profibus DP	GSD file	Pilz07F3.GSD
DeviceNet	EDS file	PNOZmc4p.eds
Interbus-S	None (ID03 <sub>hex</sub> )	---
CANopen	EDS file	PNOZmc6p.eds
CC-Link	CSP file	PNOZ-MC7P_2.csp

## 4 Profibus DP (PNOZ mc3p)

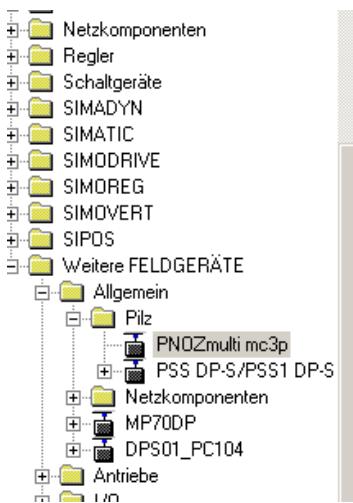
### 4.1 Importing the GSD file

It is necessary to import the actual GSD file. You can download the latest file on the homepage of PILZ.

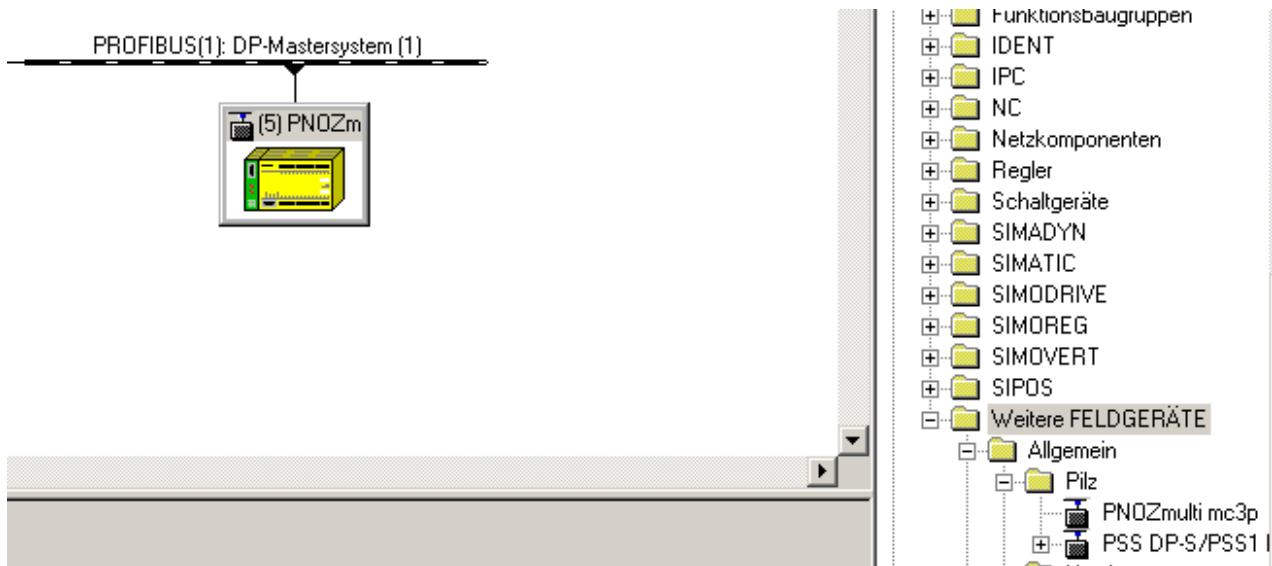


### 4.2 Configure the network

The PNOZ Multi mc3p module can be found in the hardware catalogue after the GSD file has been imported.



Select the module and insert it in the DP- master system.



Use the Address as configured on the HW module.

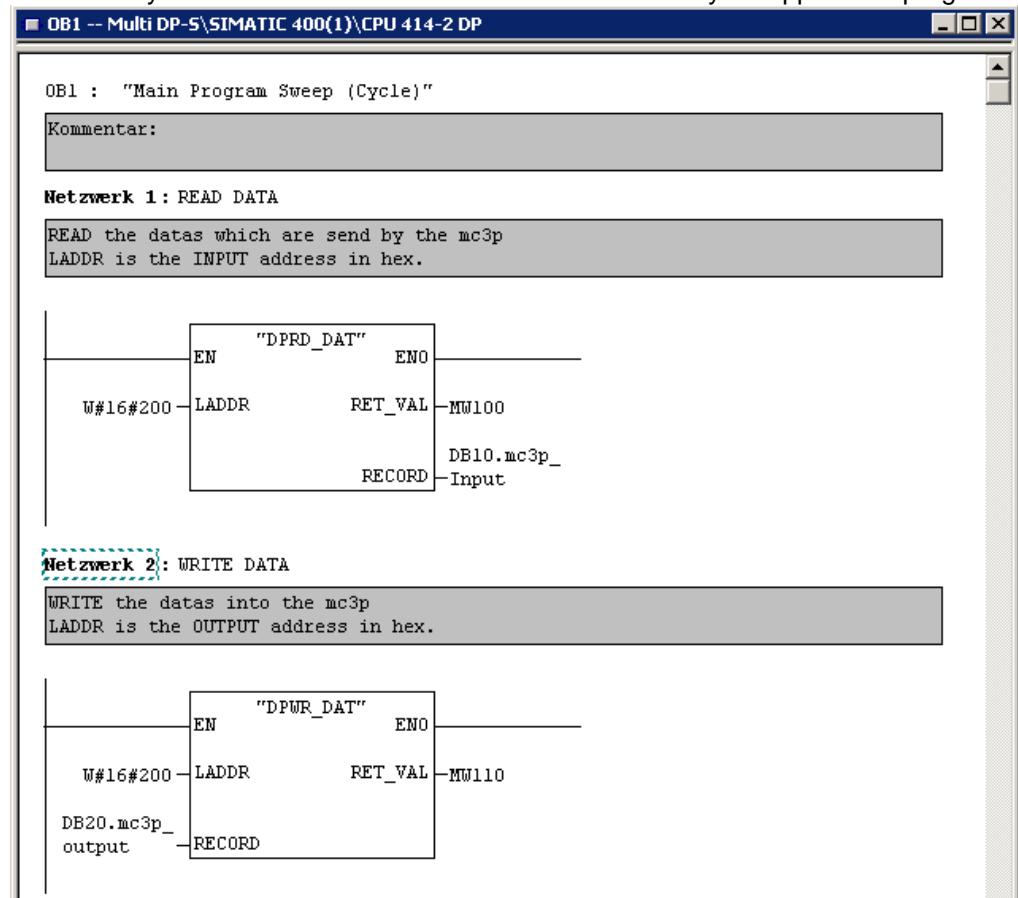
The input/output addresses are configured by the S7 Software. These addresses will be used in the application program. (SFC 14 / SFC 15)

Steckplatz	Baugruppe / DP-Kennung	Bestellnummer	E-Adresse	A-Adresse	Kommentar
0	182	mc3p	512..531	512..531	

It is possible to change the addresses.

### 4.3 Application program

Insert the System function blocks SFC 14 and SFC 15 into your application program.



In the example we write the datas of the DB 20 and we store the datas into the DB 10.

To fetch a table we have to send the tabel number and the segment number to the mc3p. Therefore write the tabel number into the data byte 4 and the segment number into the byte 5

	Operand	Symbol	Anz	Statuswert	Steuerwert
1	DB10.DBB 0		HEX	B#16#02	
2	DB10.DBB 1		HEX	B#16#00	
3	DB10.DBB 2		HEX	B#16#00	
4	DB10.DBB 3		HEX	B#16#30	
5	DB10.DBB 4		HEX	B#16#01	
6	DB10.DBB 5		HEX	B#16#00	
7	DB10.DBD 6		DEZ	L#773100	
8	DB10.DBB 7		HEX	B#16#08	
9	DB10.DBB 8		HEX	B#16#CB	
10	DB10.DBB 9		HEX	B#16#EC	
11	DB10.DBB 10		HEX	B#16#00	
12	DB10.DBB 11		HEX	B#16#00	
13	DB10.DBB 12		HEX	B#16#00	
14	DB10.DBB 13		HEX	B#16#0C	
15	DB10.DBB 14		HEX	B#16#00	
16	DB10.DBB 15		HEX	B#16#01	
17	DB10.DBB 16		HEX	B#16#89	
18	DB10.DBB 17		HEX	B#16#C4	
19	DB10.DBB 18		HEX	B#16#00	
20	DB10.DBB 19		HEX	B#16#00	
21					
22	DB20.DBB 0		HEX	B#16#00	
23	DB20.DBB 1		HEX	B#16#00	
24	DB20.DBB 2		HEX	B#16#00	
25	DB20.DBB 3		HEX	B#16#00	
26	DB20.DBB 4		HEX	B#16#01	B#16#01
27	DB20.DBB 5		HEX	B#16#00	B#16#00
28	DB20.DBB 6		HEX	B#16#00	
29					

In the picture you can see the request of the table 1 segment 0.

To start the request you have to insert the number for the table into the databyte 4 and the number of the segment into the databyte 5.

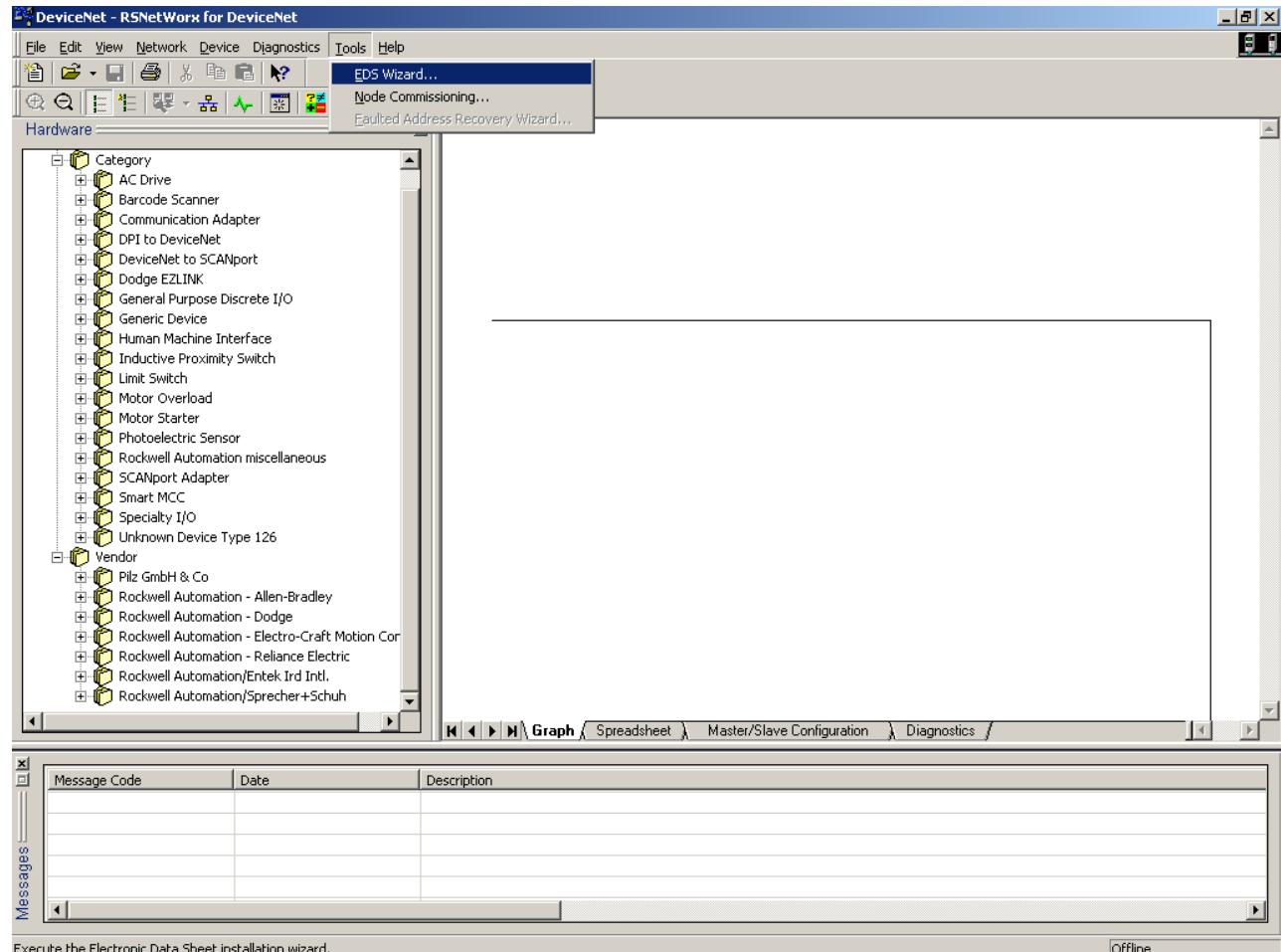
After a few milliseconds you receive the values of the table 1 segment 0.

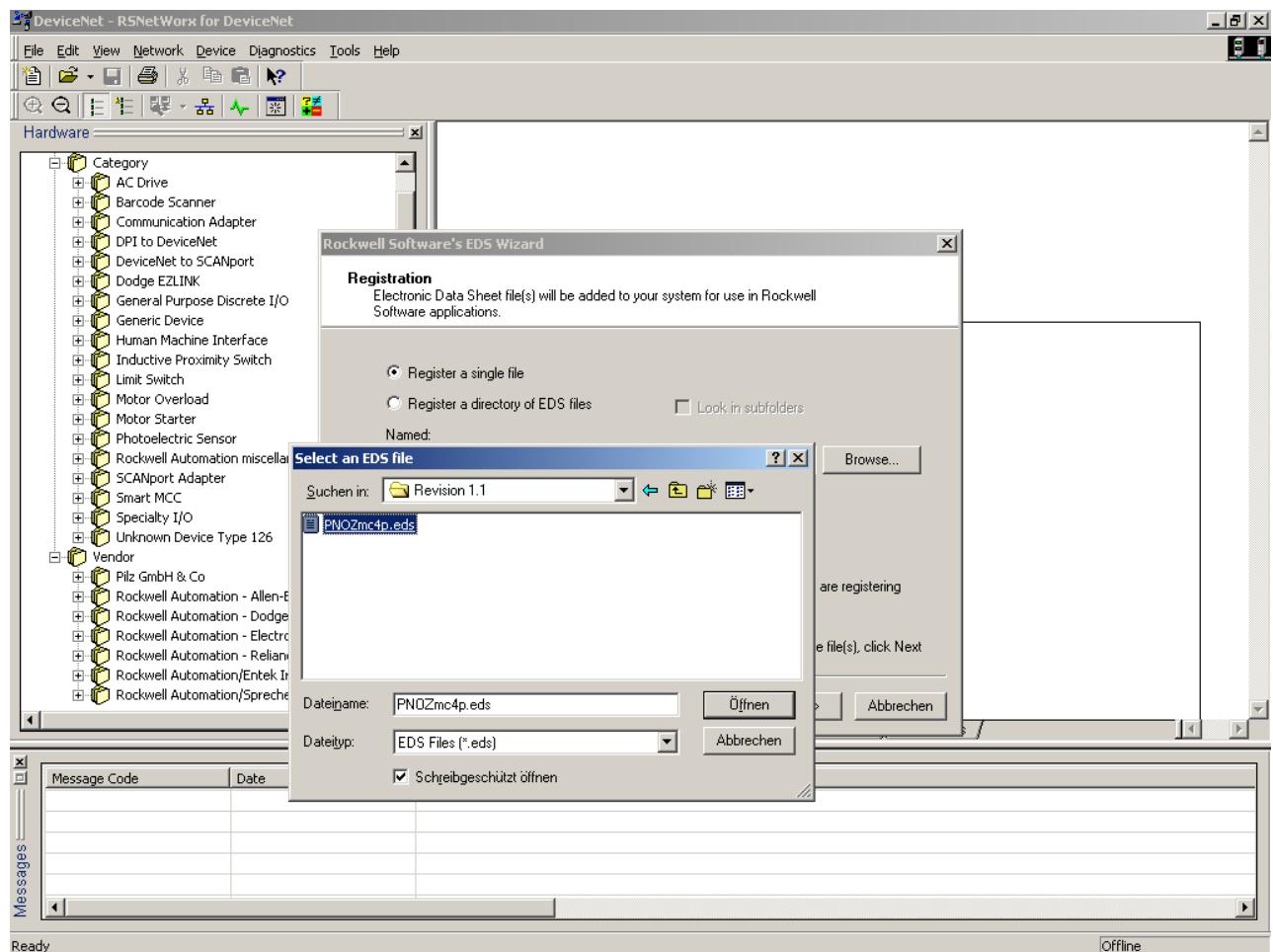
In the example you can see this in the double word 6.

## 5 DeviceNet (PNOZ mc4p)

### 5.1 Sample I/O Communication with ControlLogix

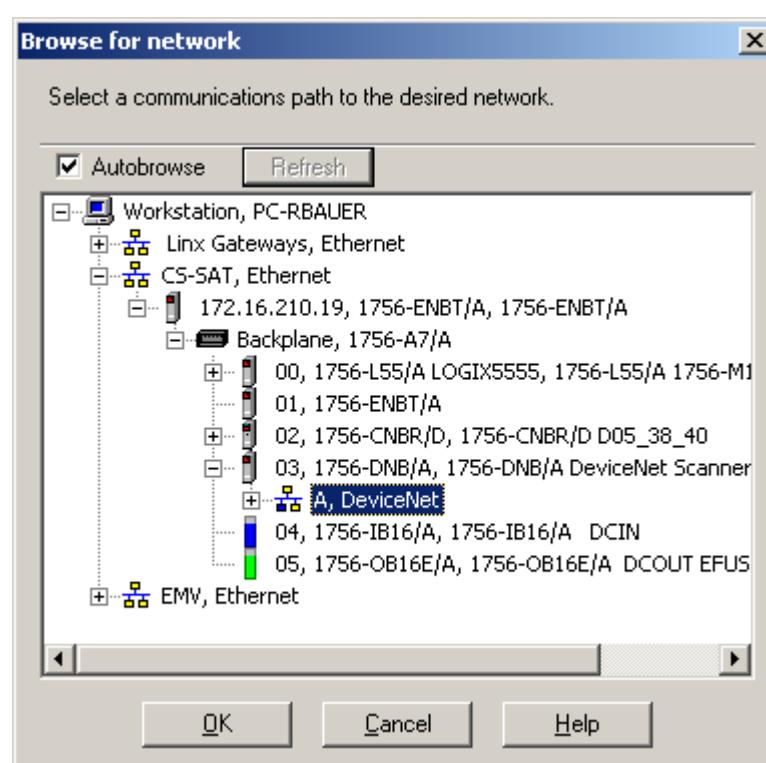
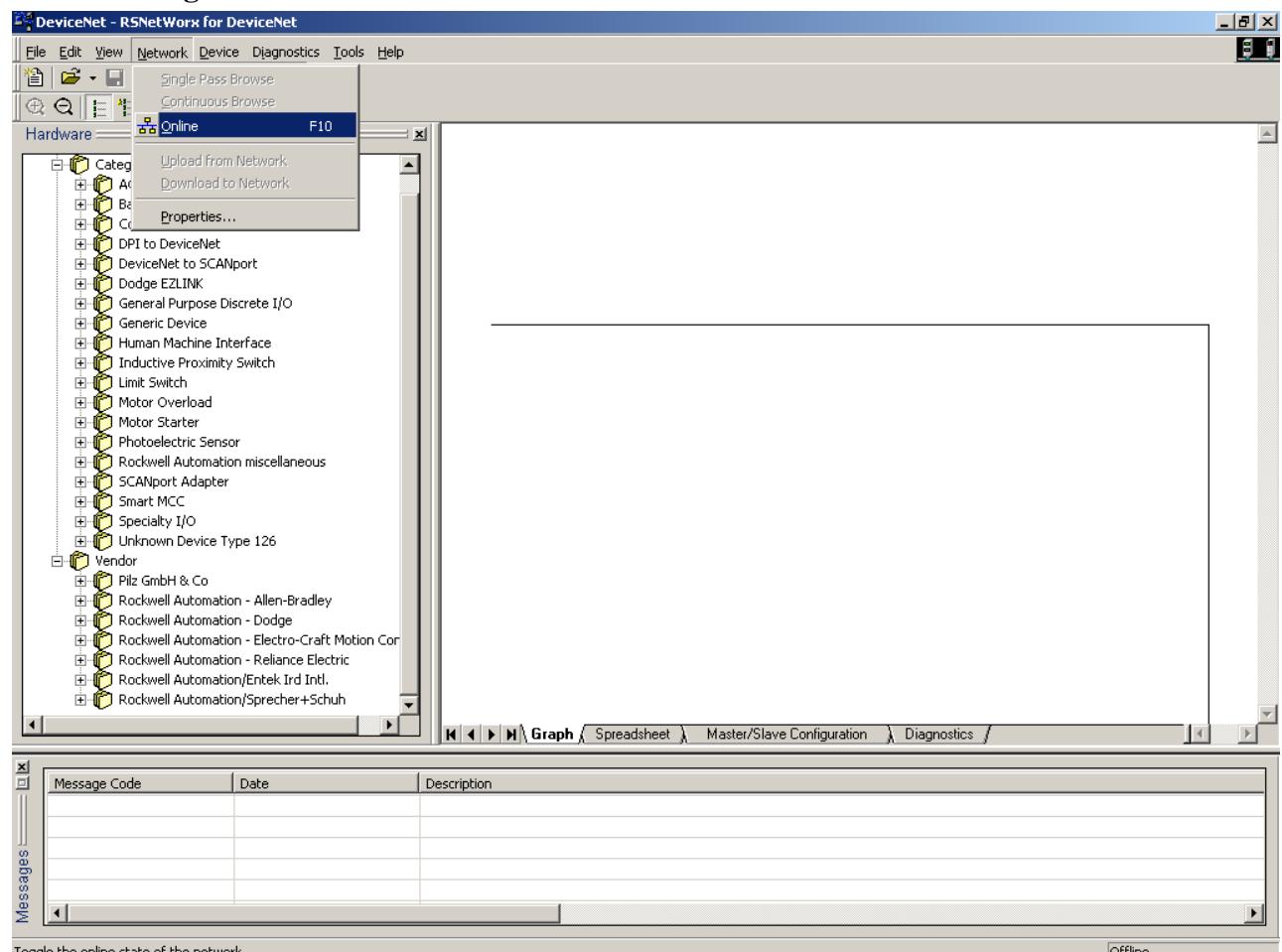
#### 5.1.1 Import EDS File

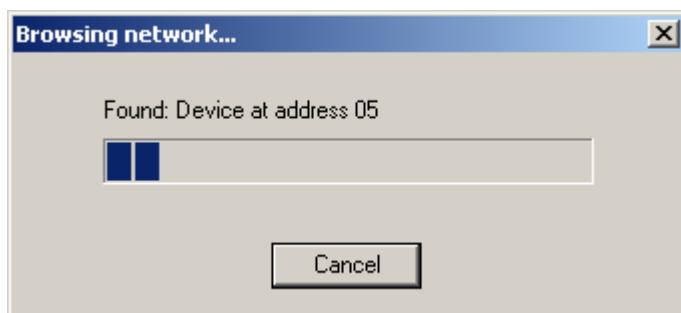




Identical Baudrate on Scanner and mc4p

## 5.1.2 Configure Network





**\*DeviceNet - RSNetWorx for DeviceNet**

File Edit View Network Device Diagnostics Tools Help

Hardware

- Category
  - AC Drive
  - Barcode Scanner
  - Communication Adapter
  - DPI to DeviceNet
  - DeviceNet to SCANport
  - Dodge EZLINK
  - General Purpose Discrete I/O
  - Generic Device
  - Human Machine Interface
  - Inductive Proximity Switch
  - Limit Switch
  - Motor Overload
  - Motor Starter
  - Photoelectric Sensor
  - Rockwell Automation miscellaneous
  - SCANport Adapter
  - Smart MCC
  - Specialty I/O
  - Unknown Device Type 126
- Vendor
  - Pilz GmbH & Co
  - Rockwell Automation - Allen-Bradley
  - Rockwell Automation - Dodge
  - Rockwell Automation - Electro-Craft Motion Control
  - Rockwell Automation - Reliance Electric
  - Rockwell Automation/Entek Ird Intl.
  - Rockwell Automation/Sprecher+Schuh

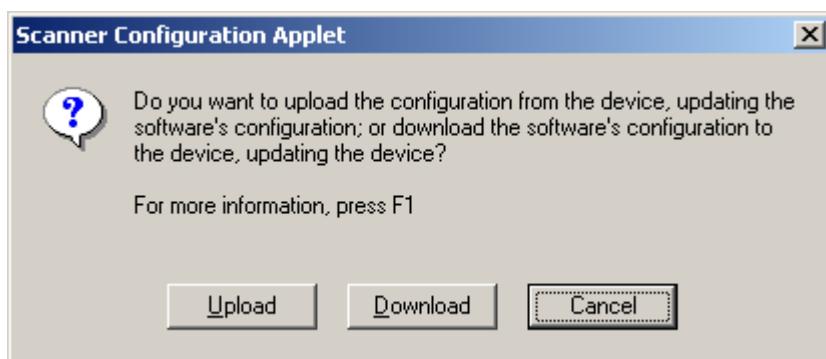
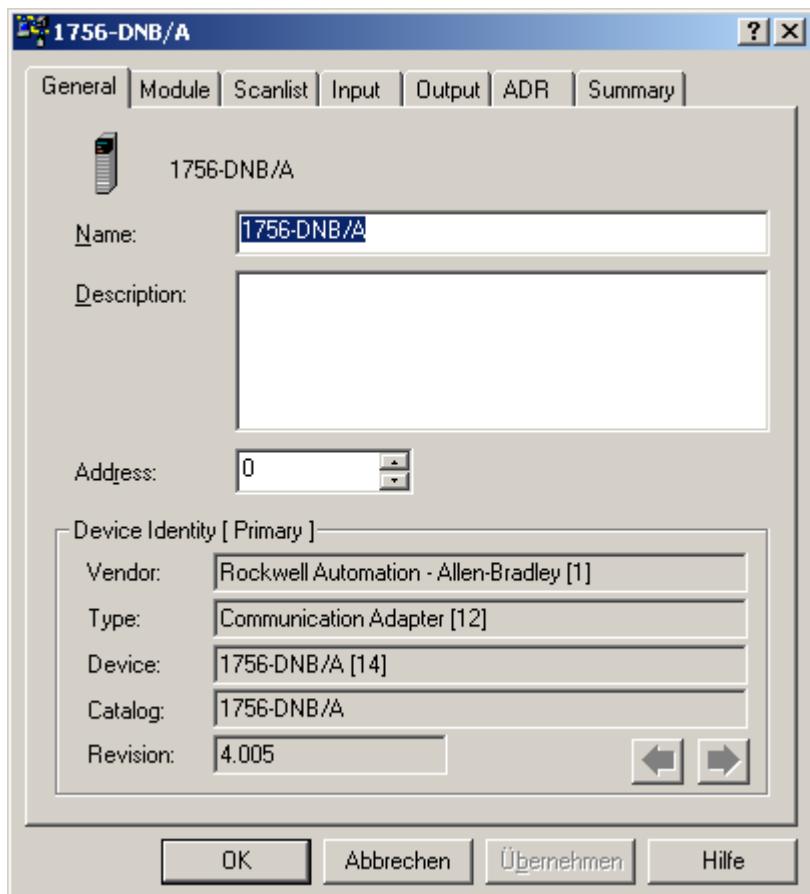
1756-DNB/A PNOZmulti mc4p DeviceNet

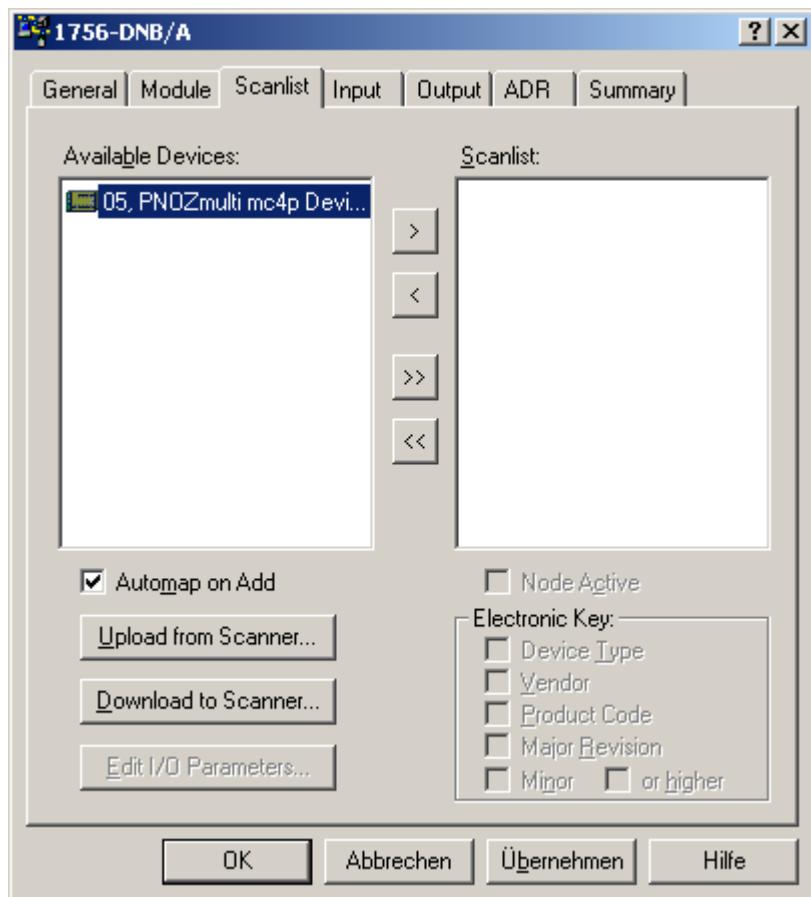
Graph Spreadsheet Master/Slave Configuration Diagnostics

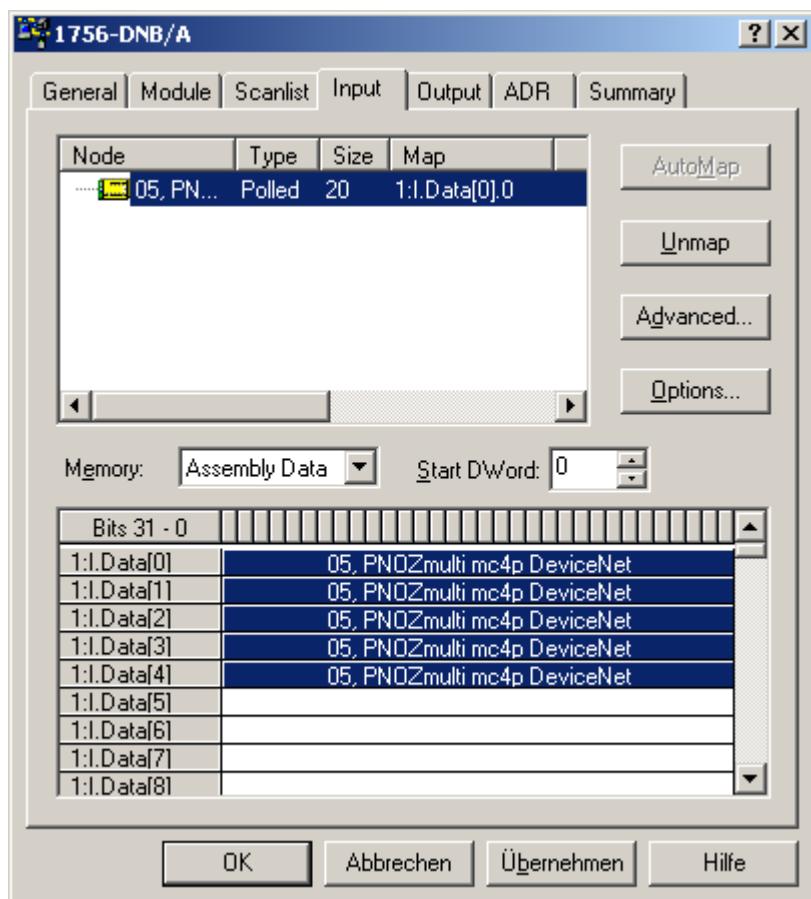
Messages

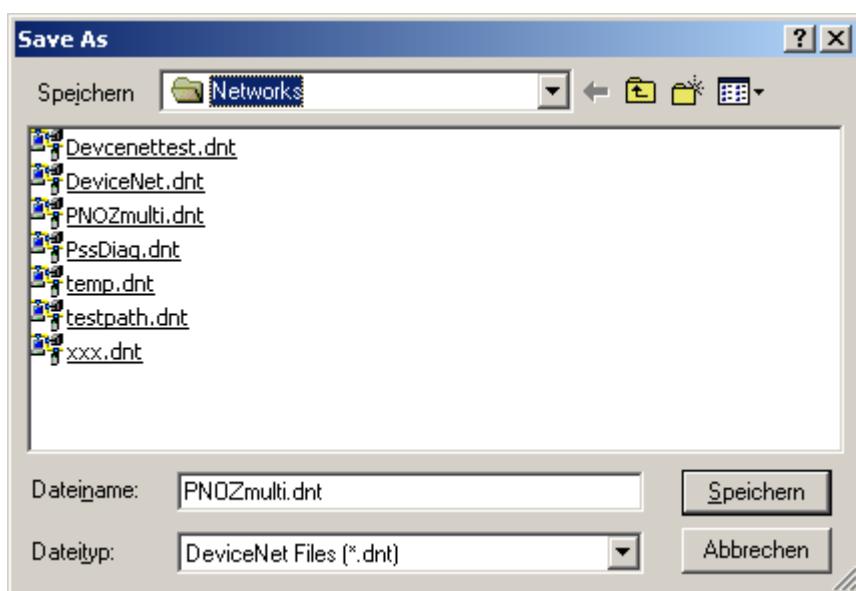
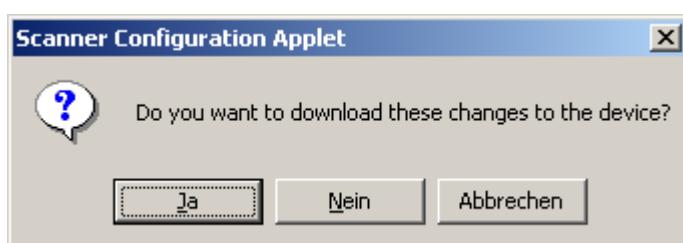
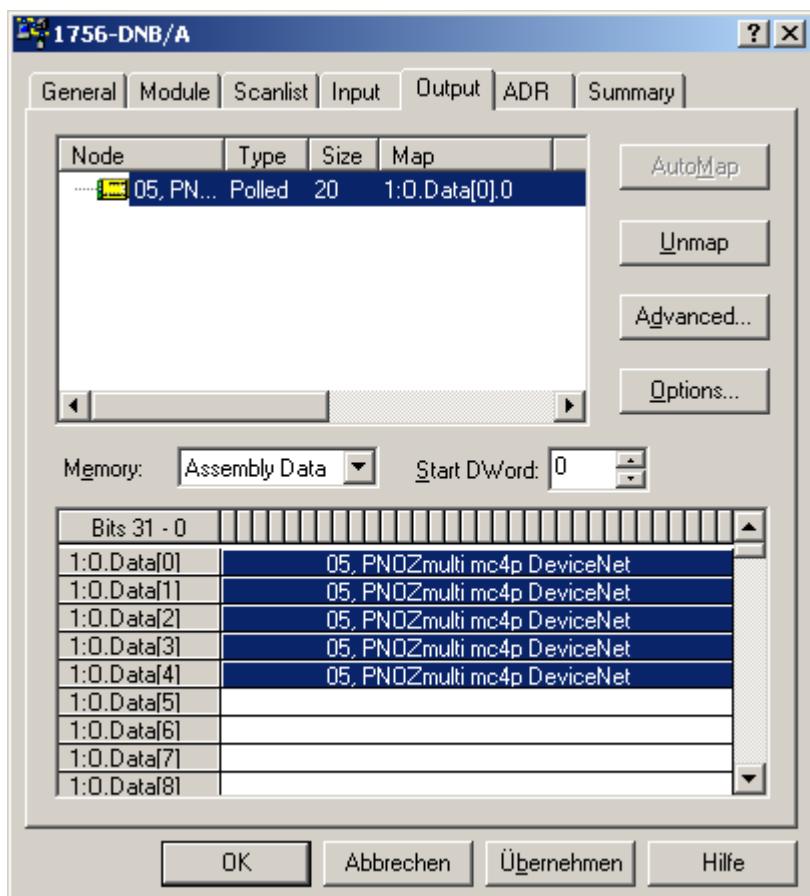
Message Code	Date	Description
DNET:0101	09.09.2004 16:30:03	Mode changed to online. The online path is PC-RBAUER!CS-SAT 172.16.210.19 Backplane 3 A.

Ready Online - Not Browsing

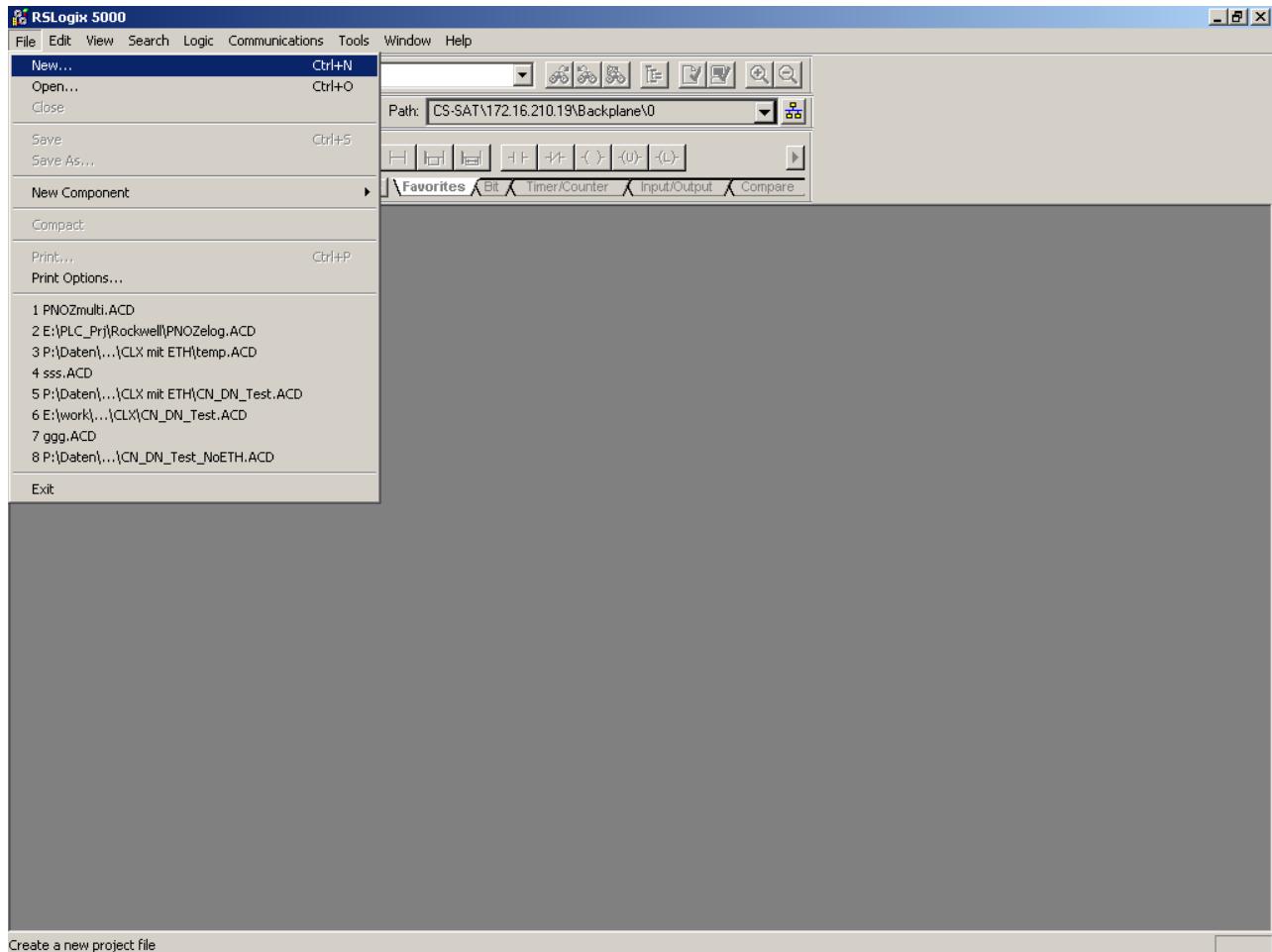


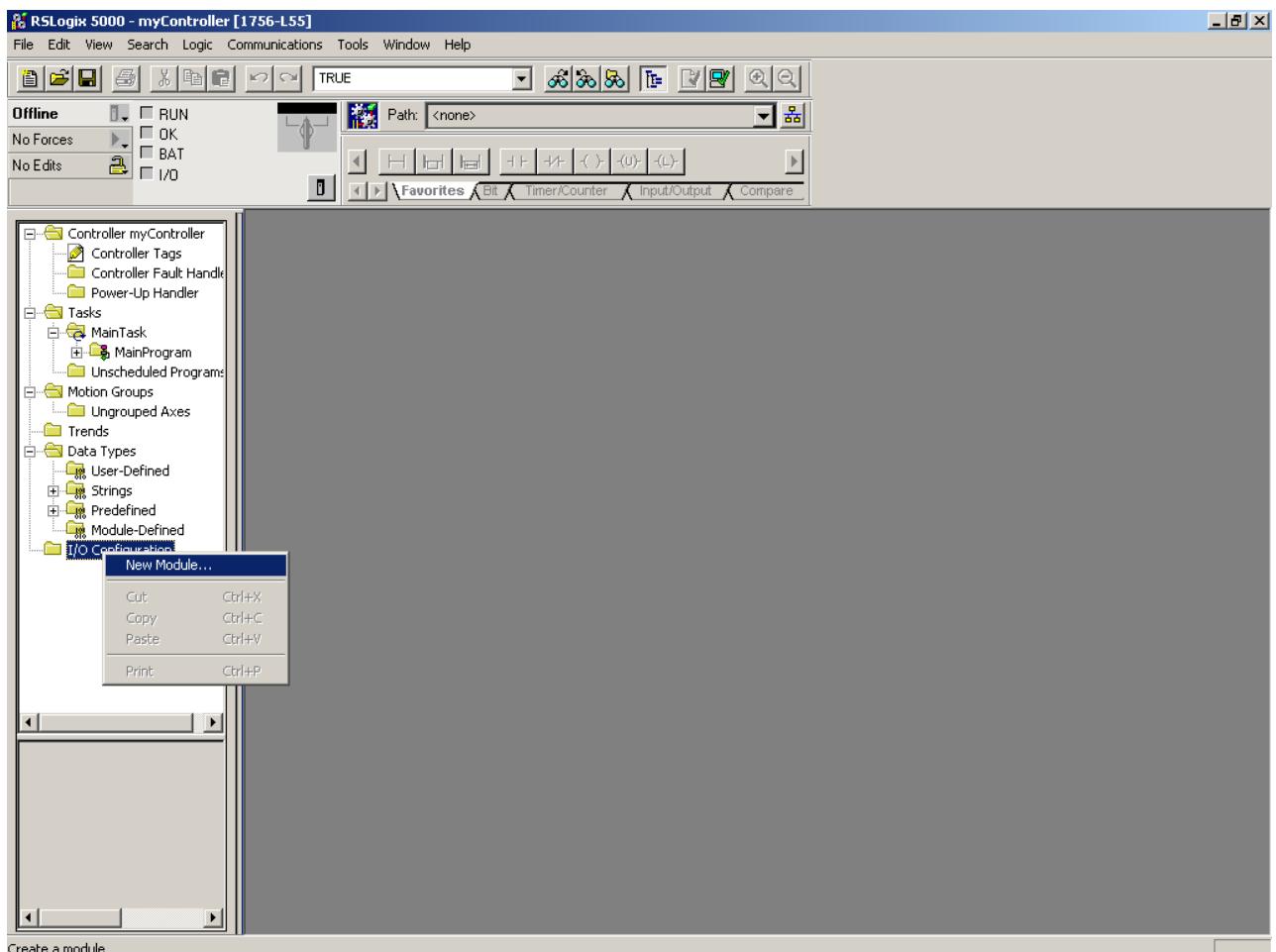
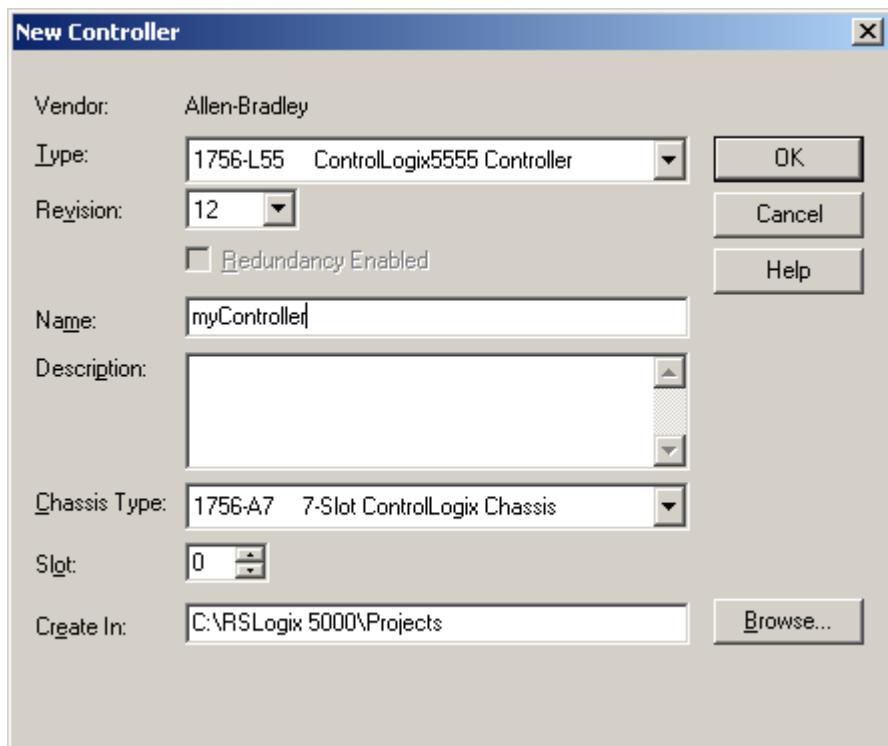


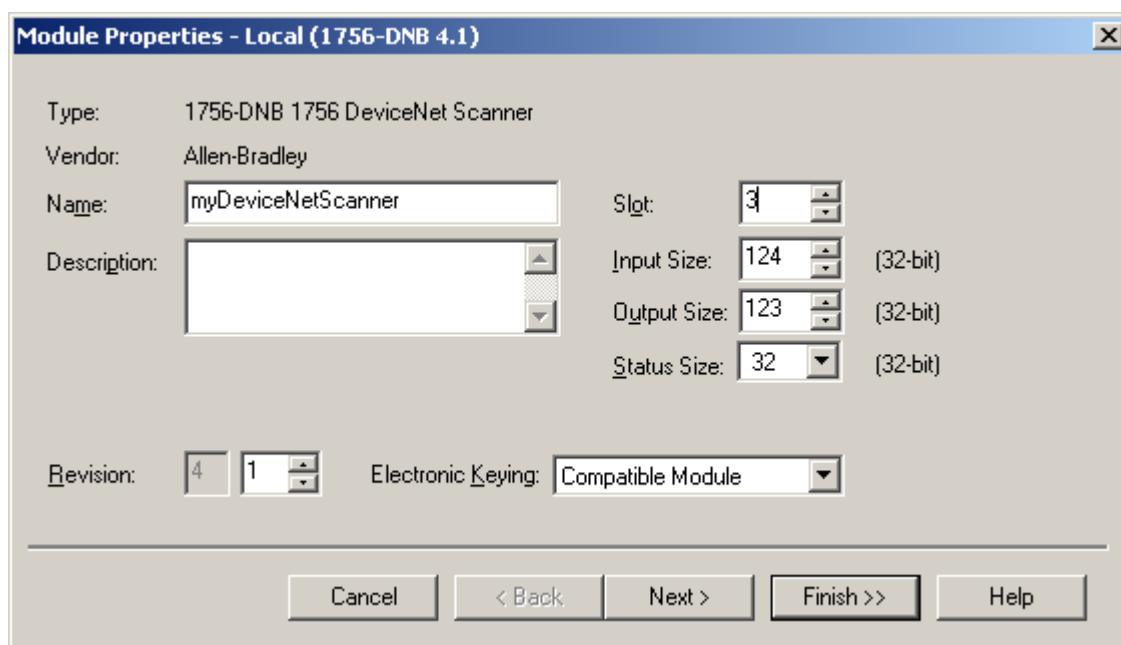
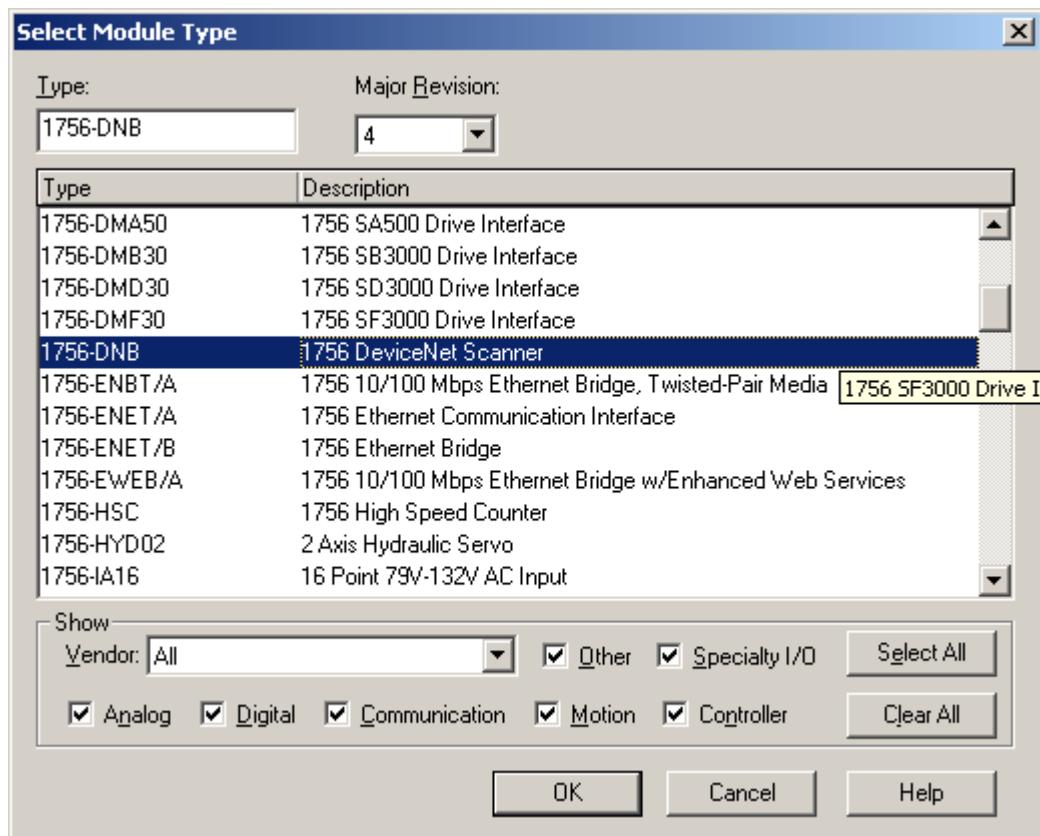


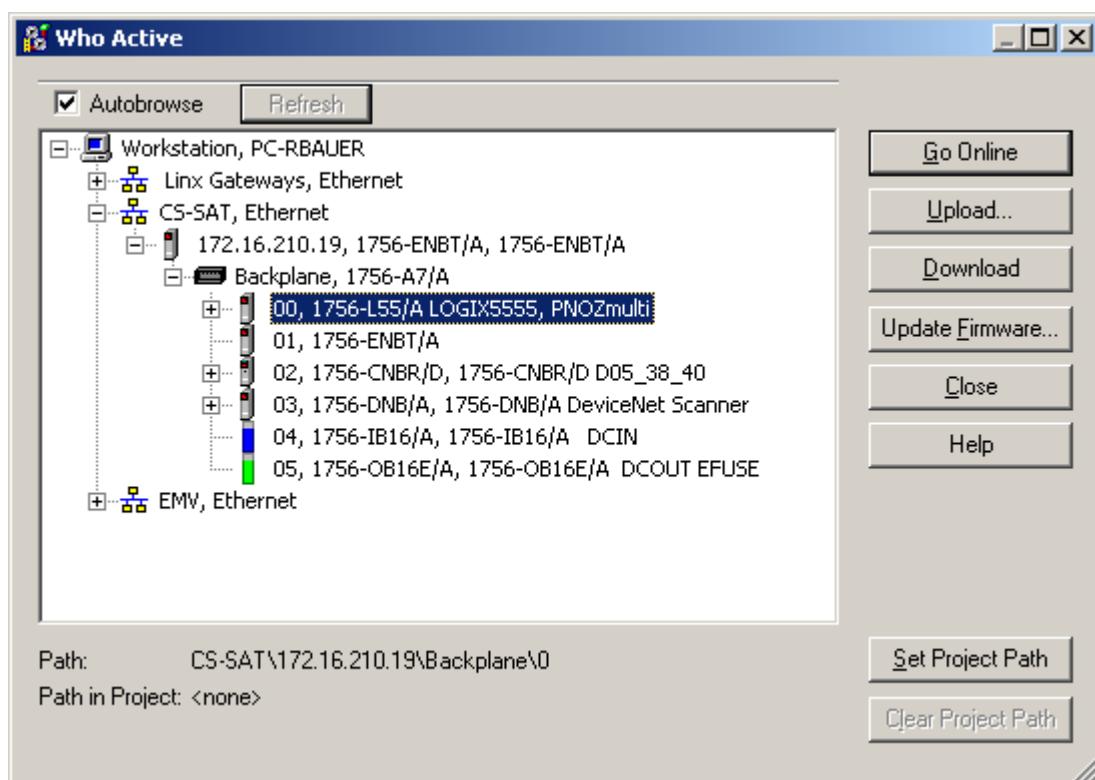
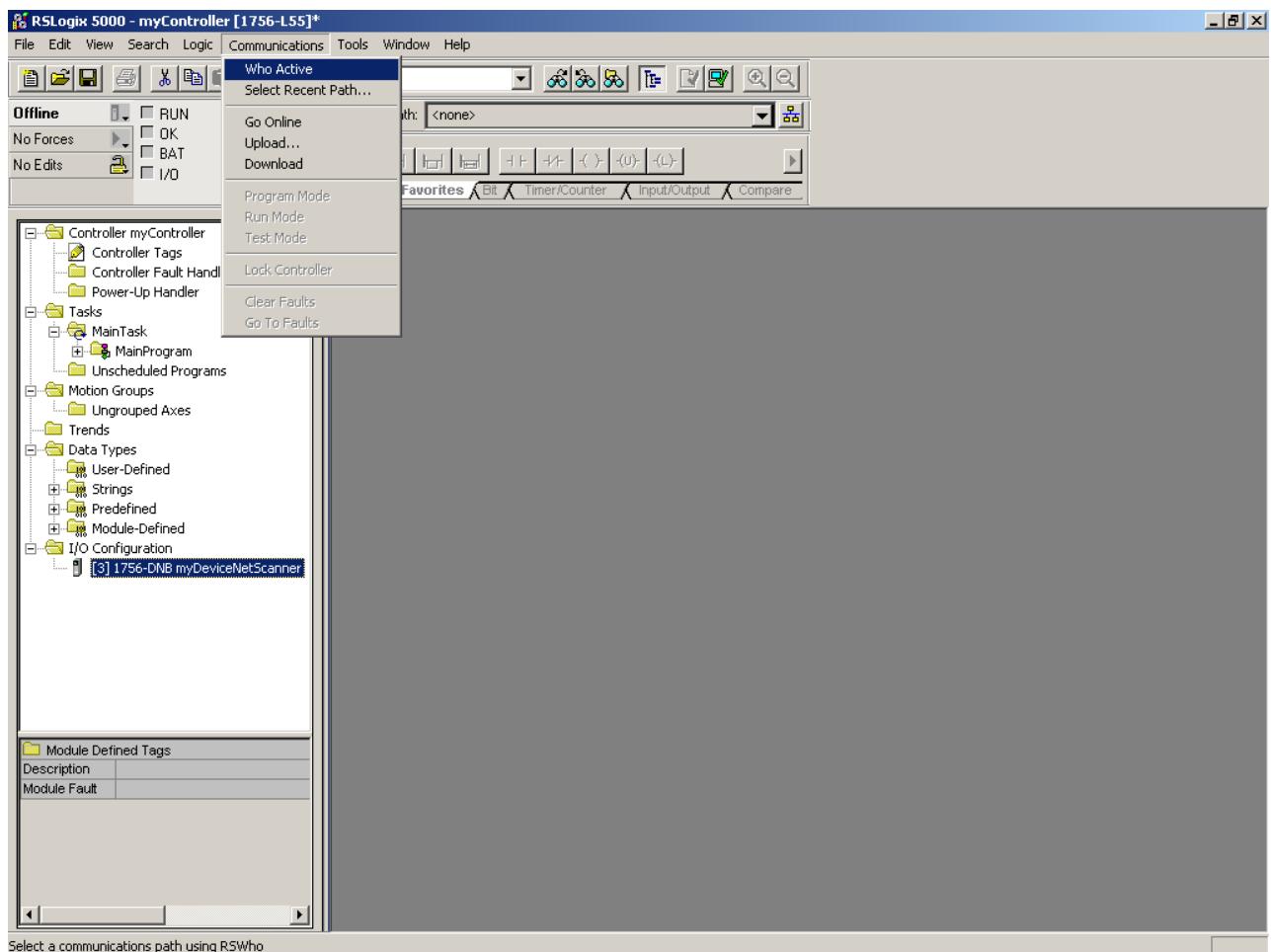


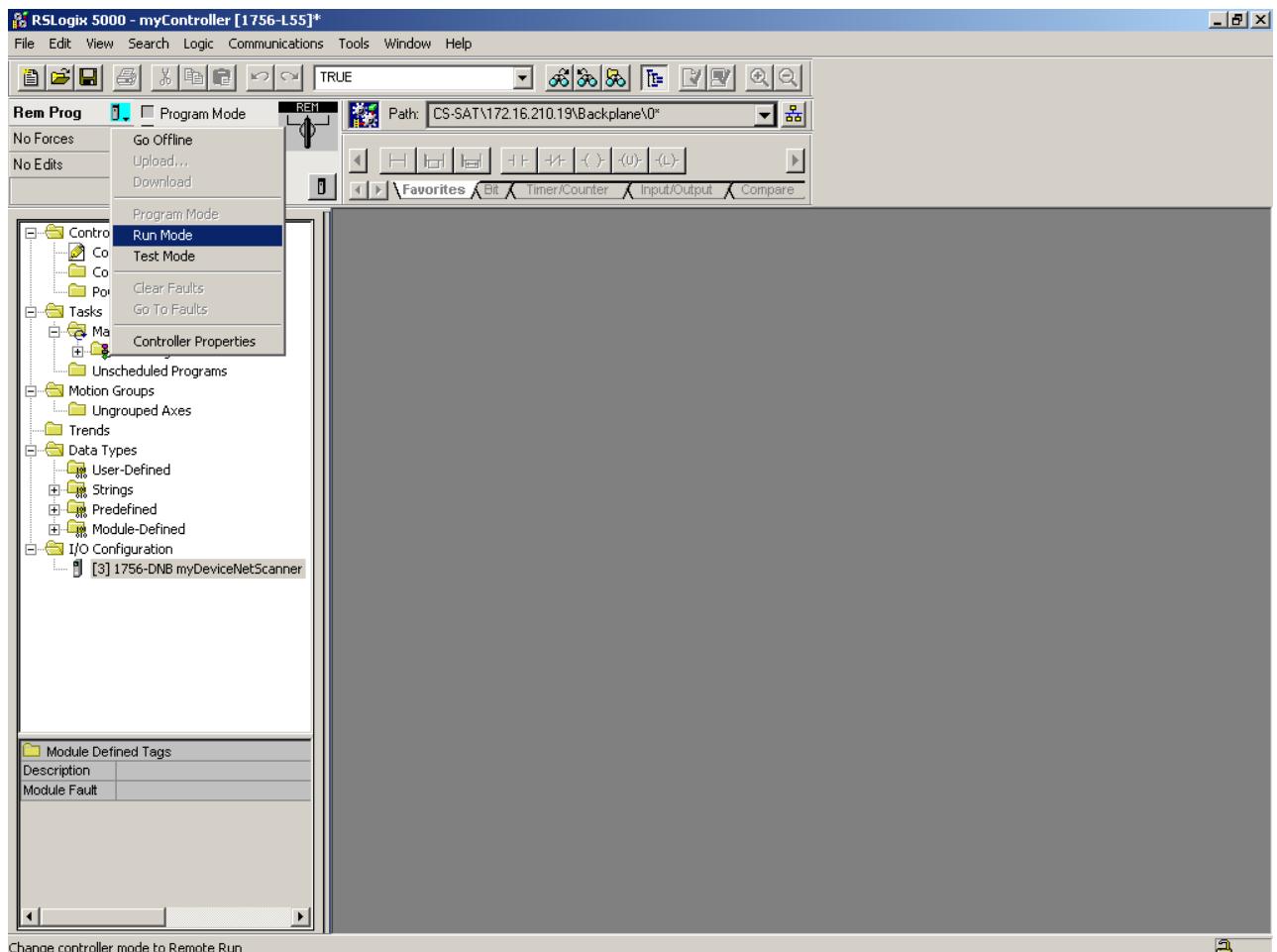
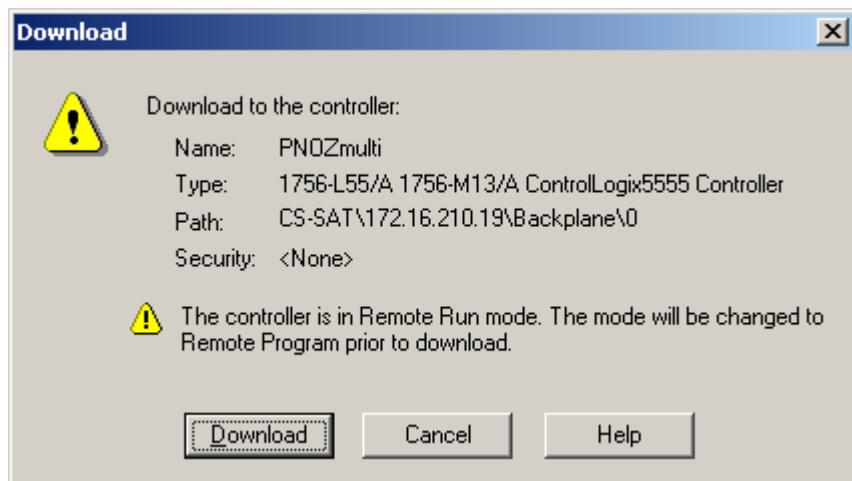
### 5.1.3 Application Program



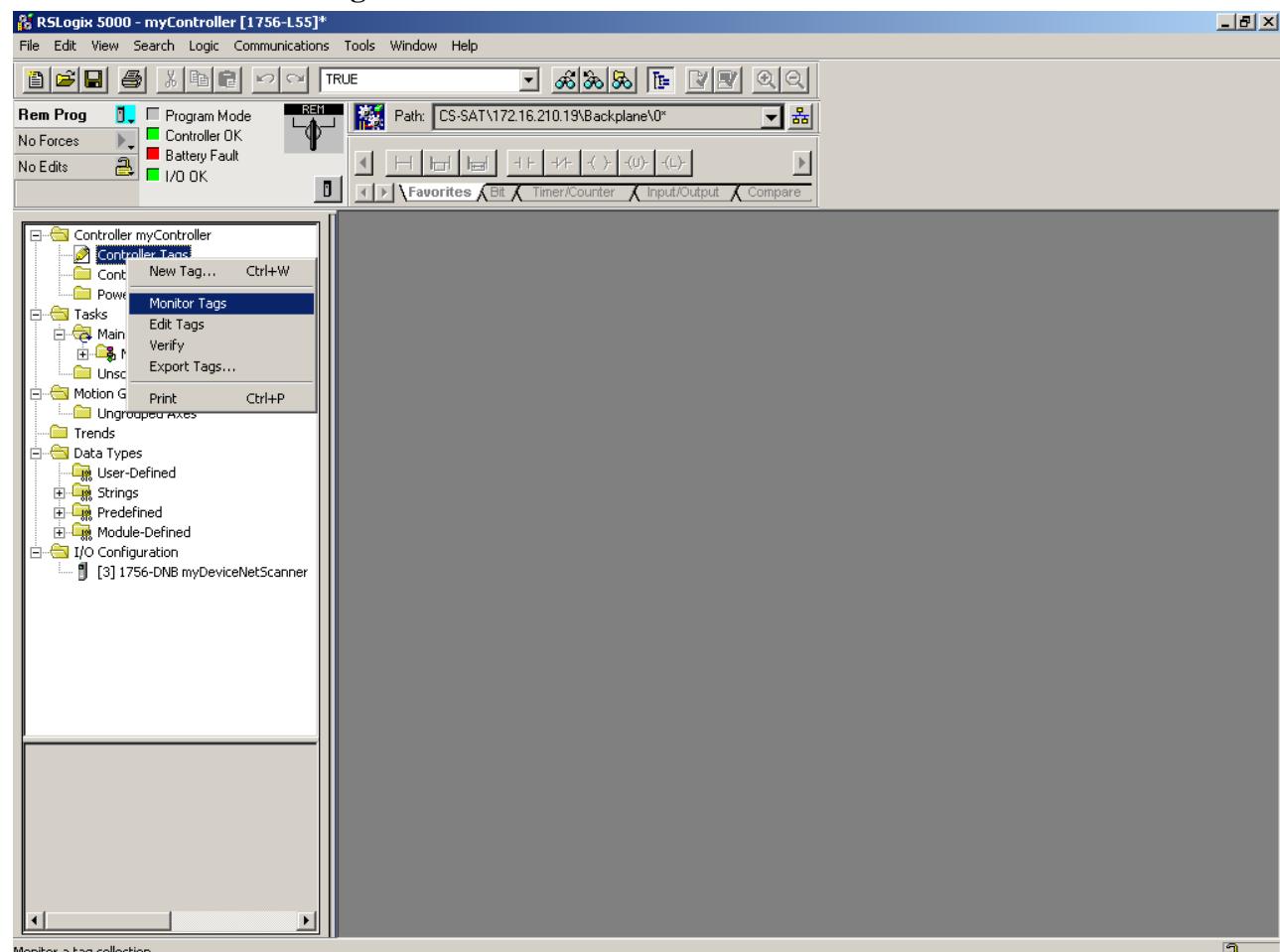


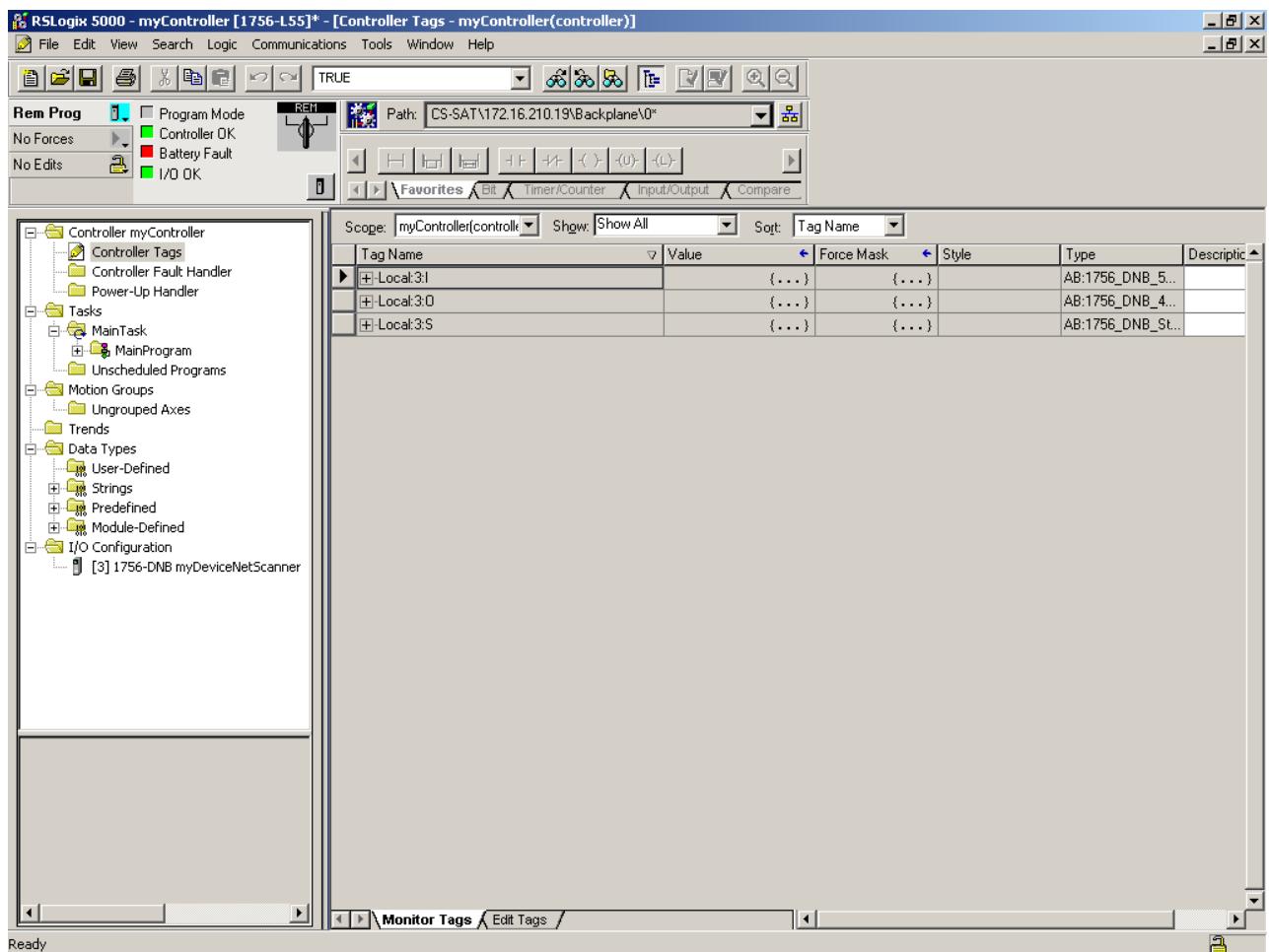


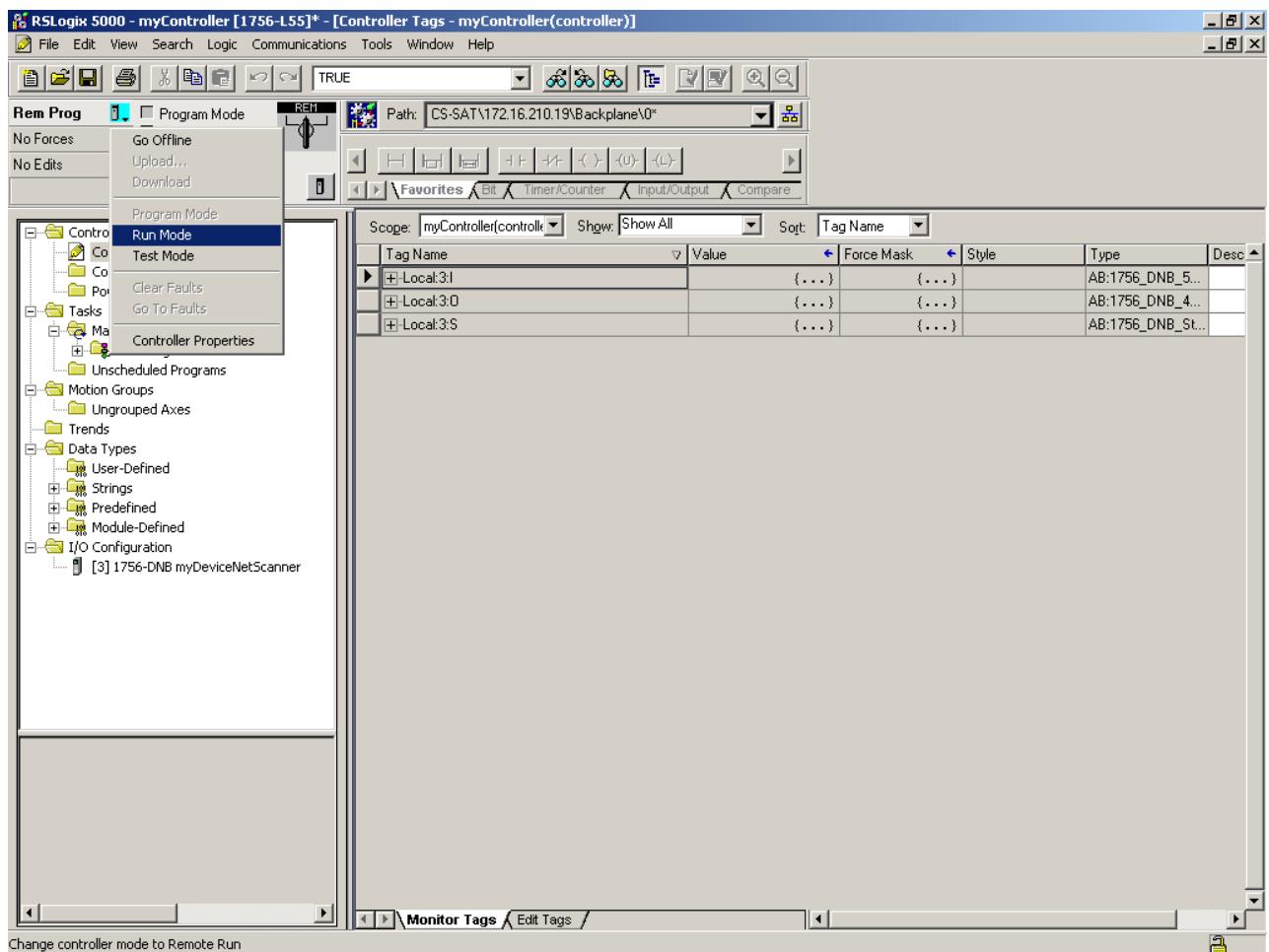


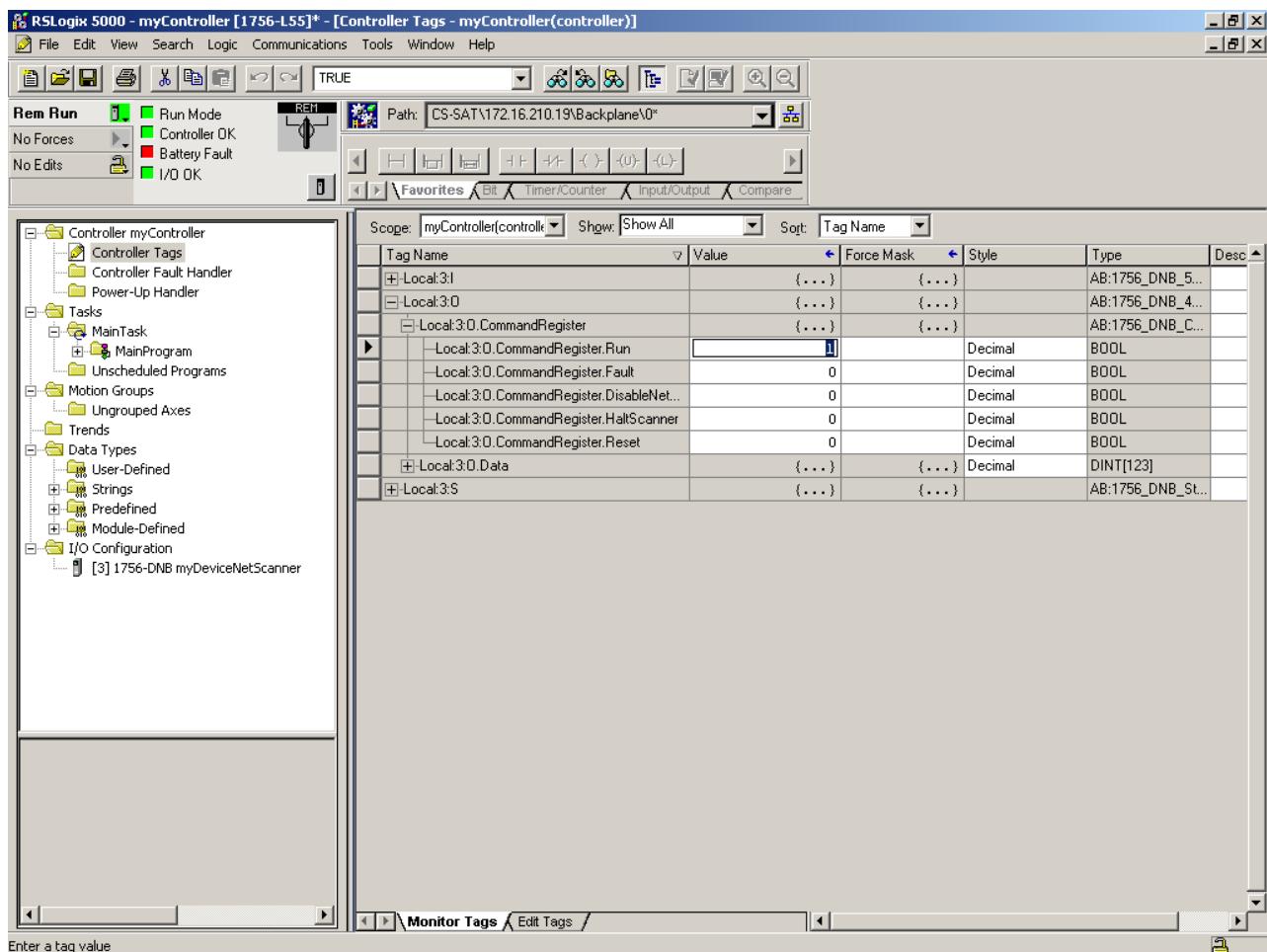


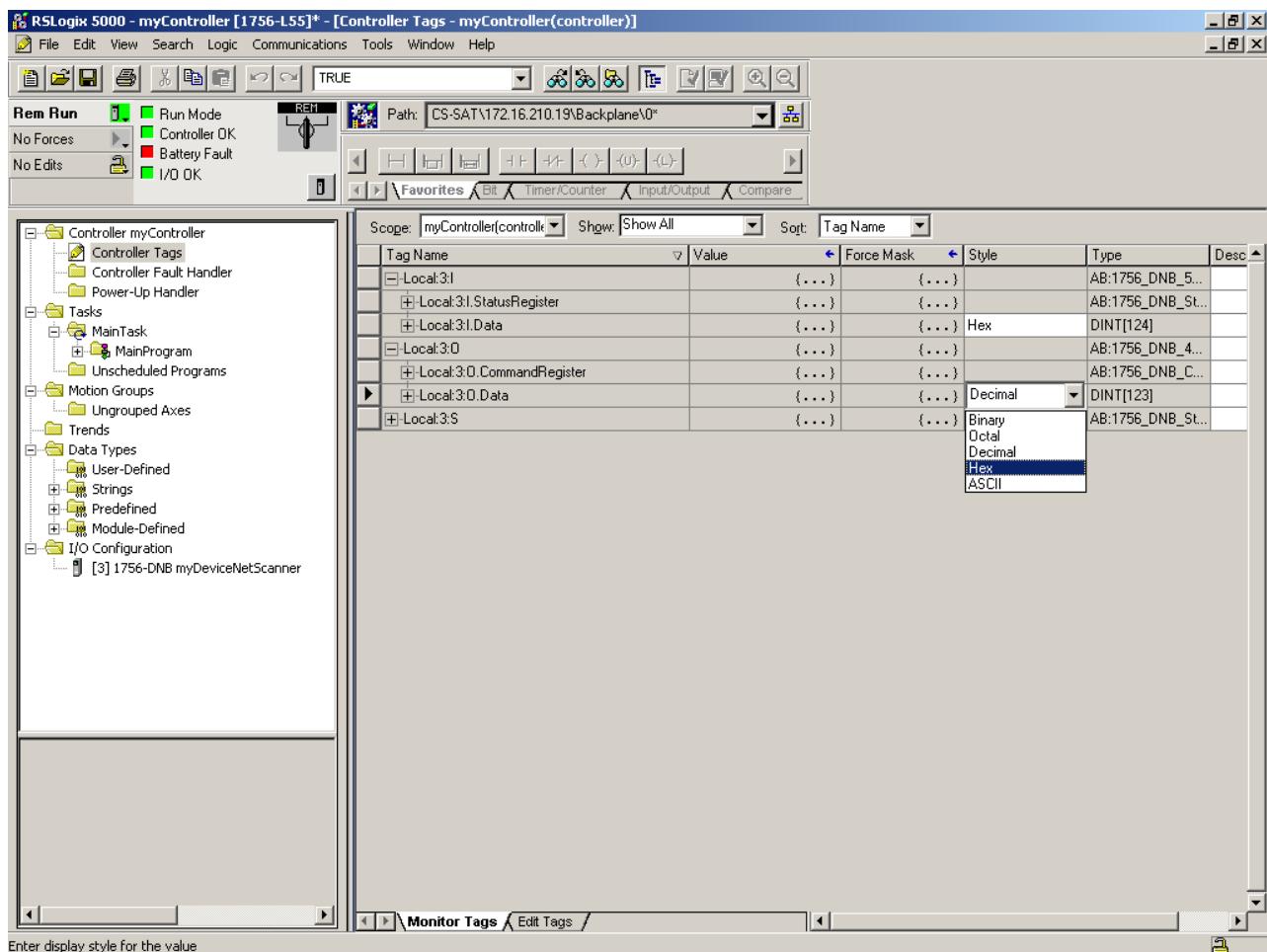
## 5.1.4 Test Data Exchange

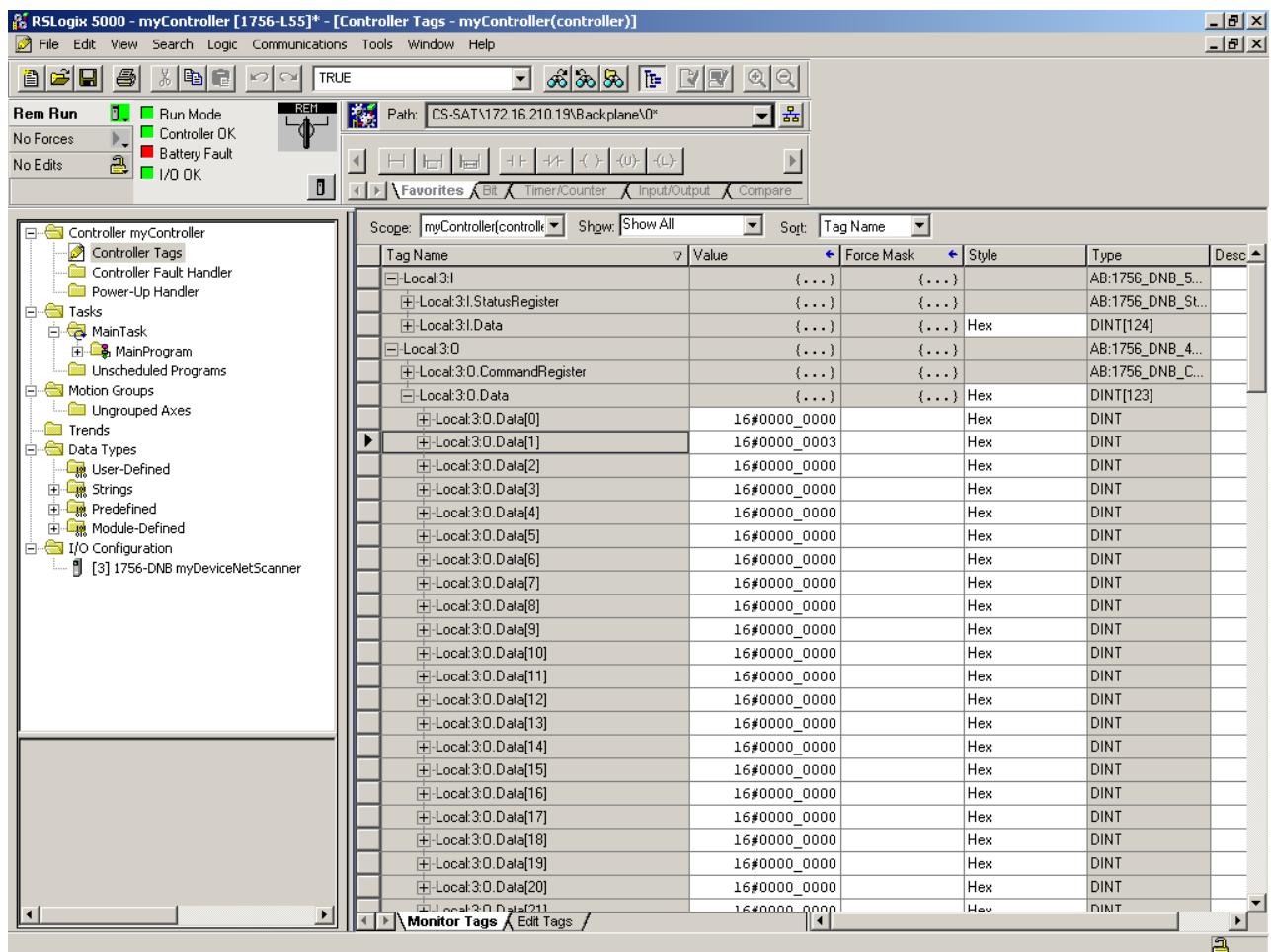


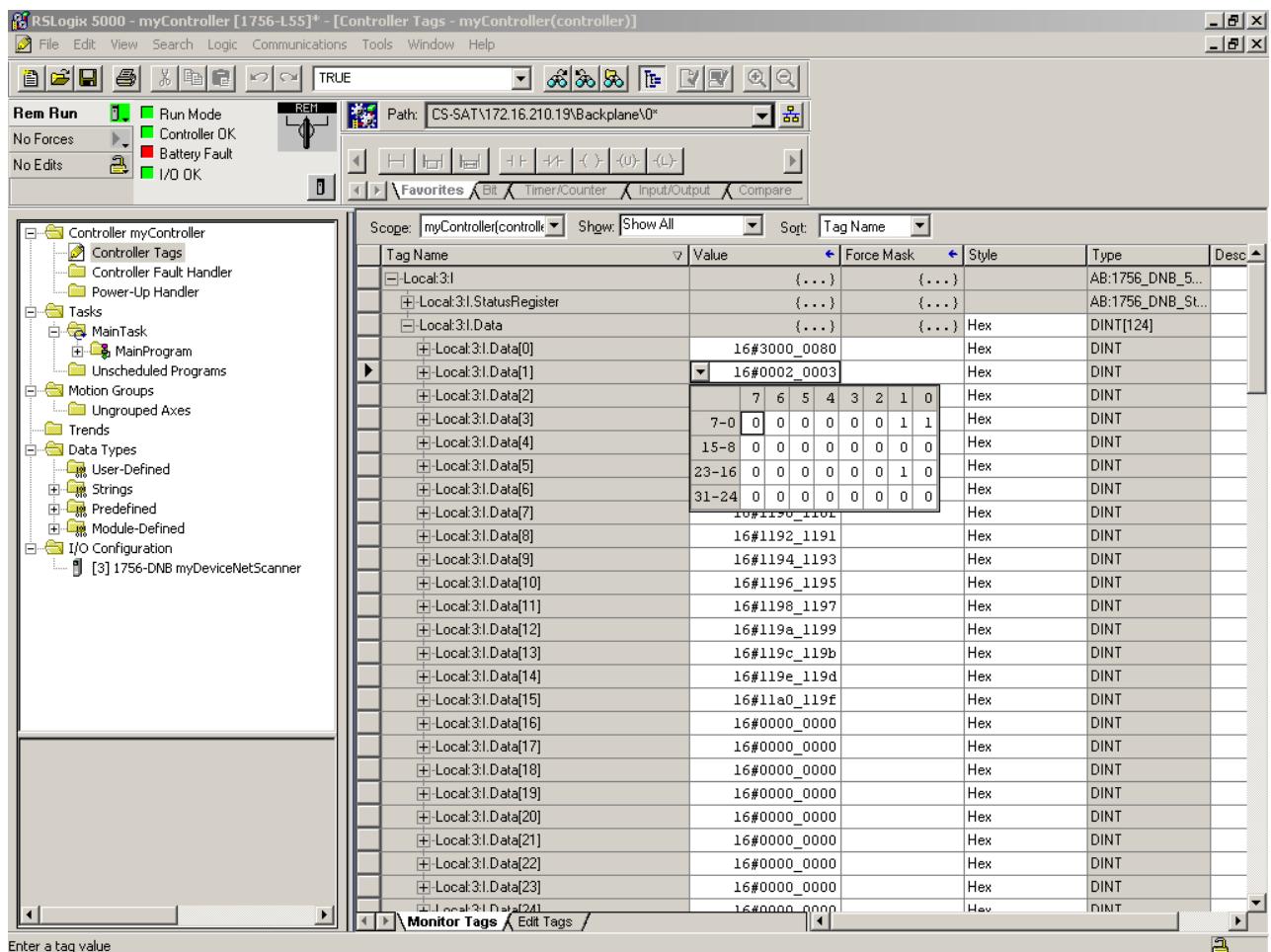






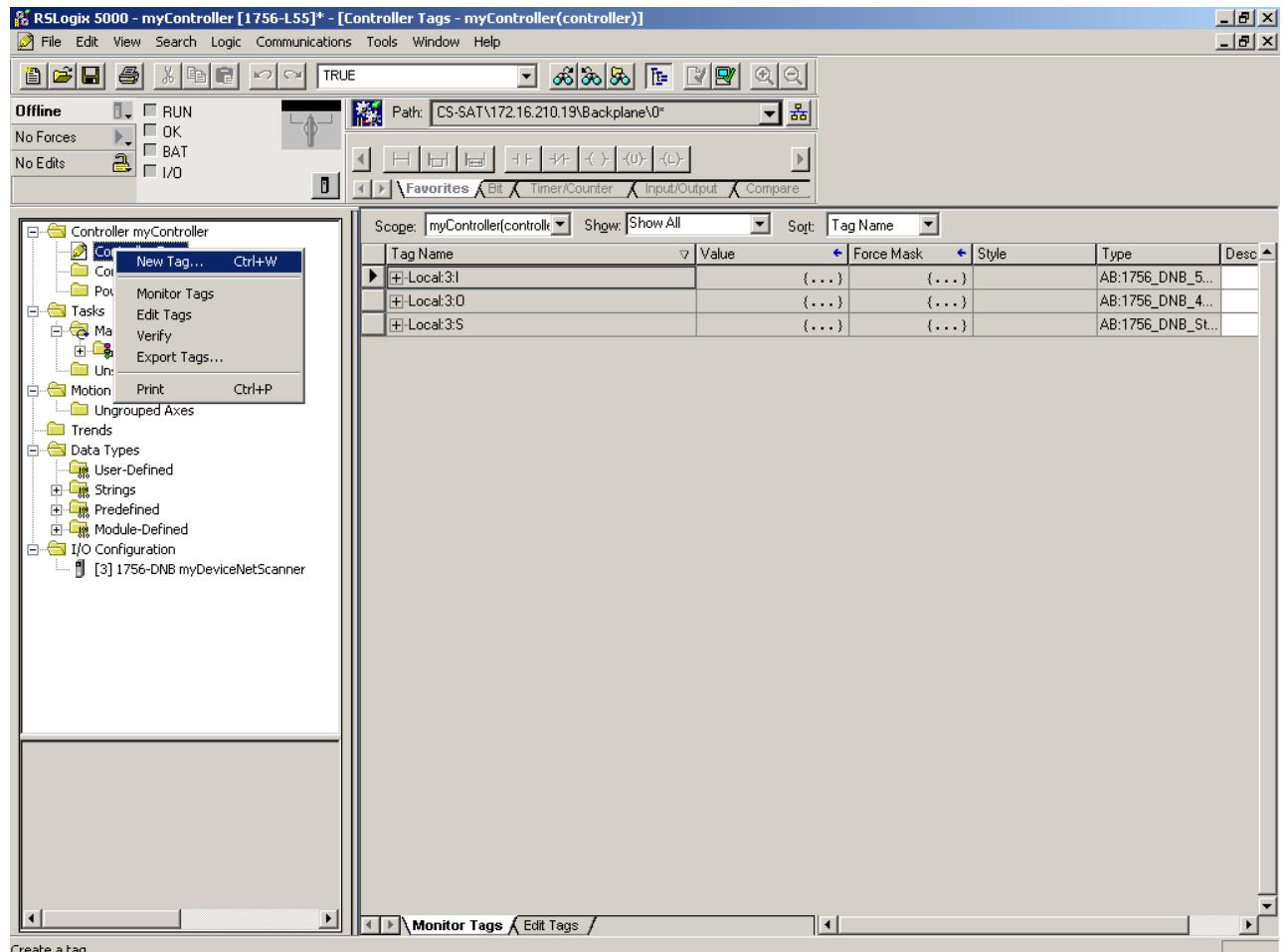


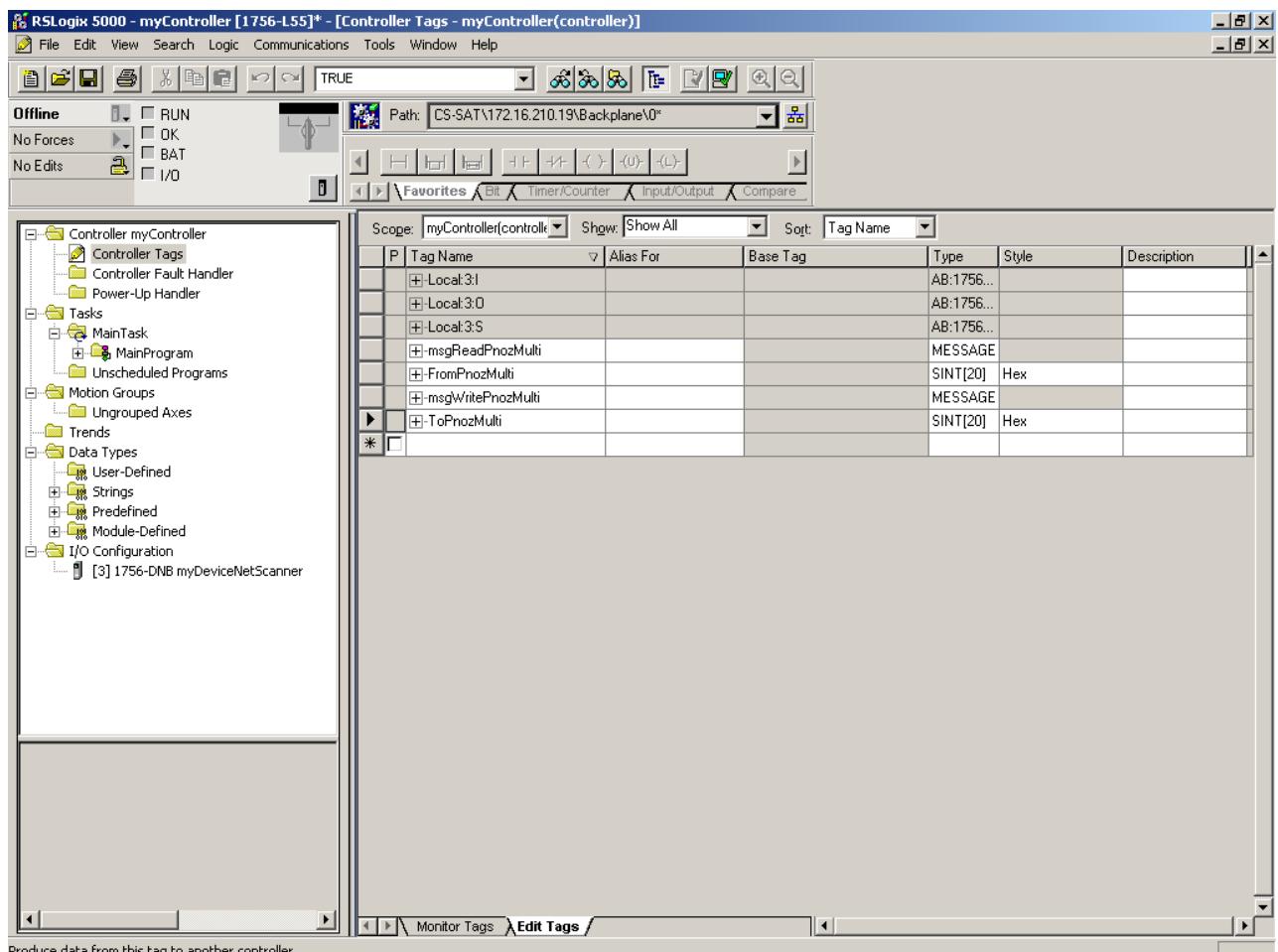


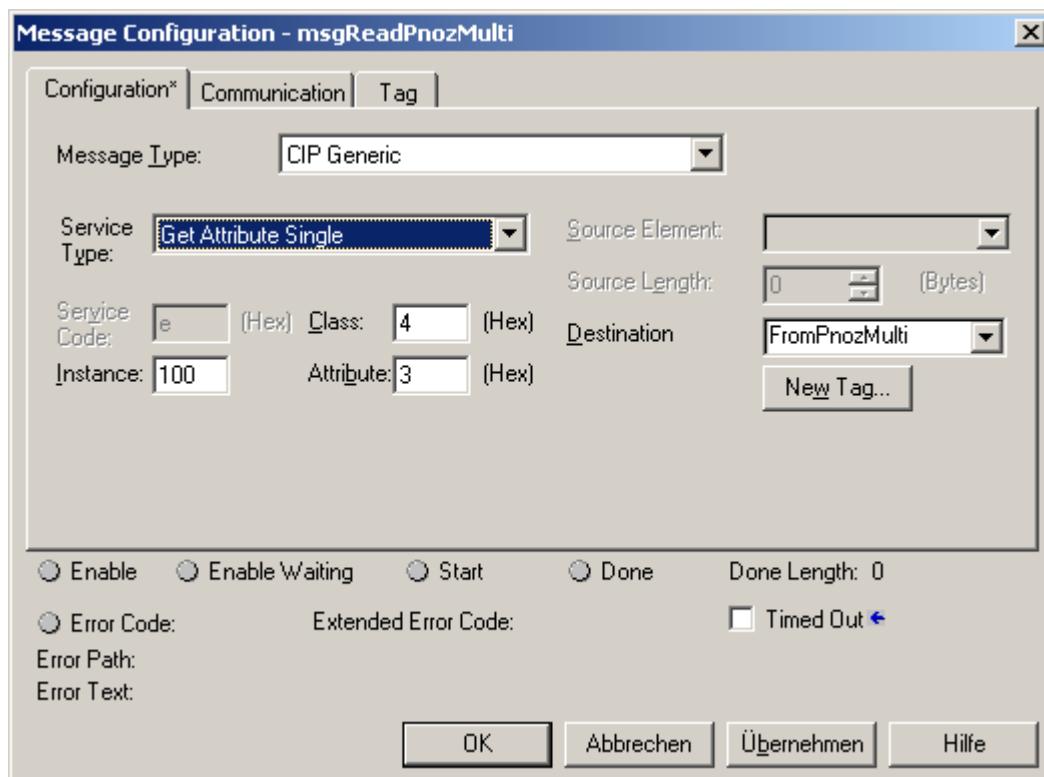
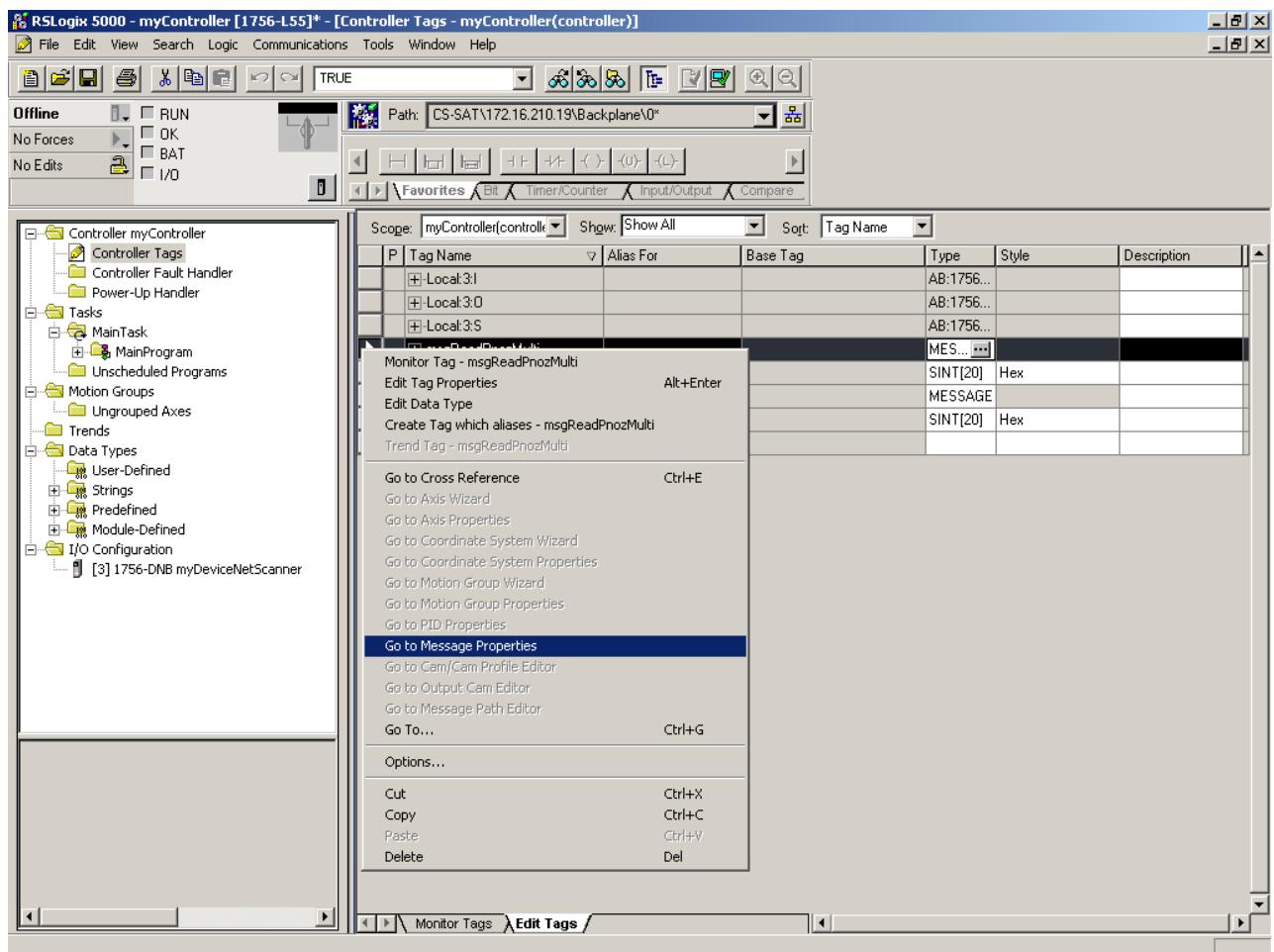


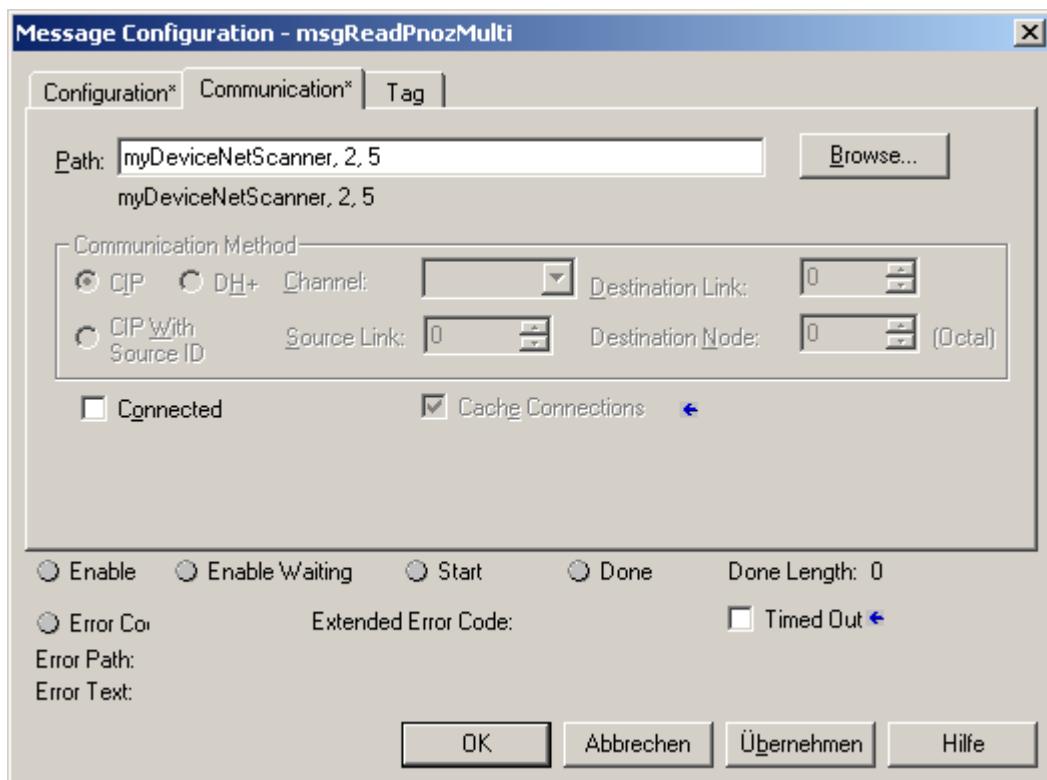
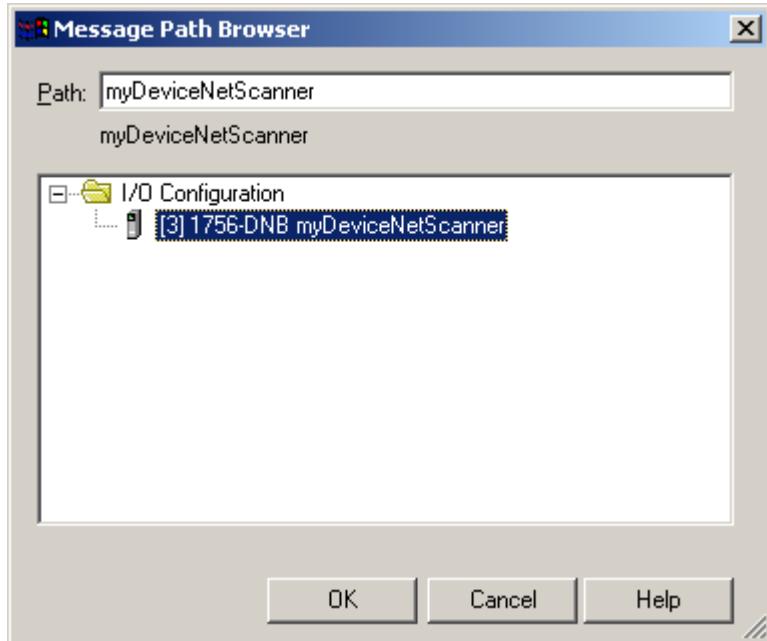
## 5.2 Sample Messages with ControlLogix

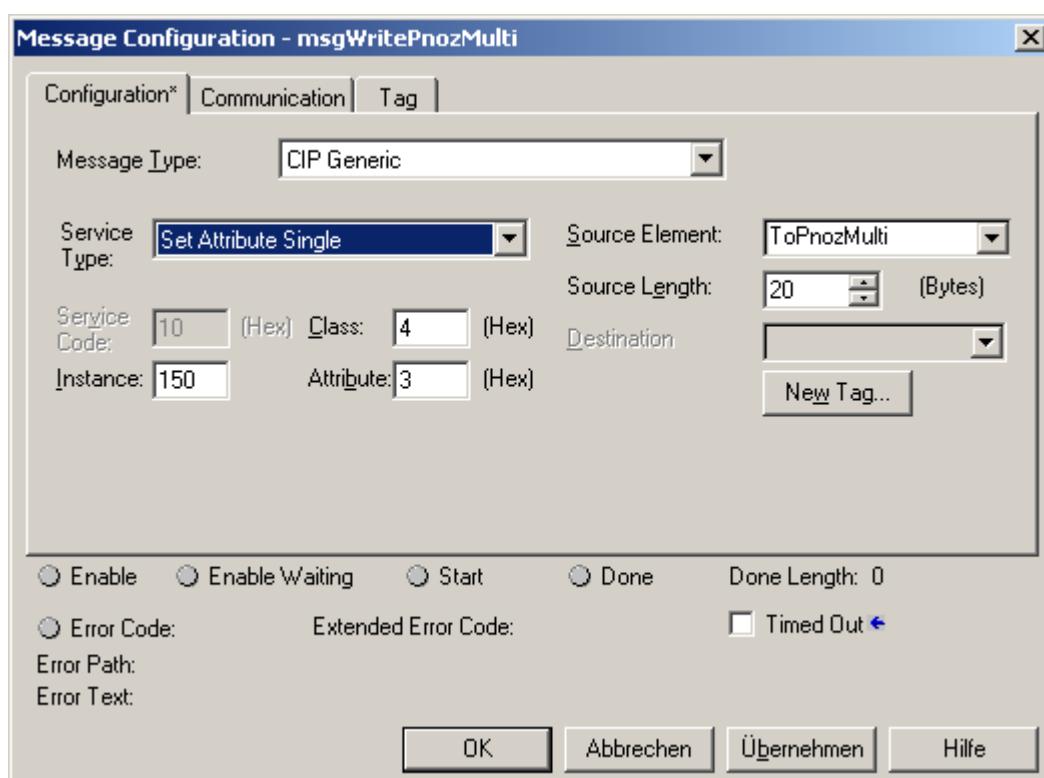
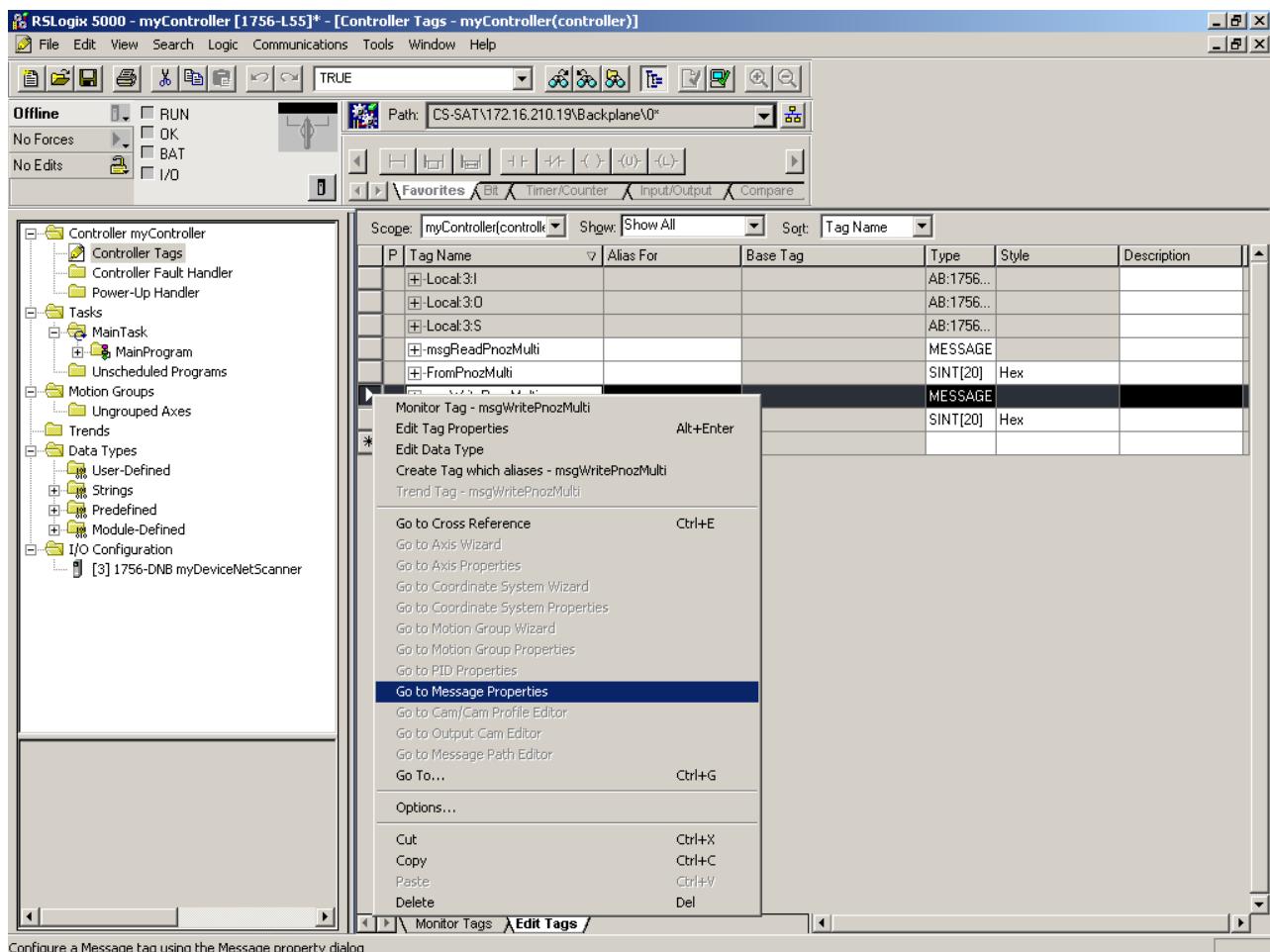
### 5.2.1 Application program

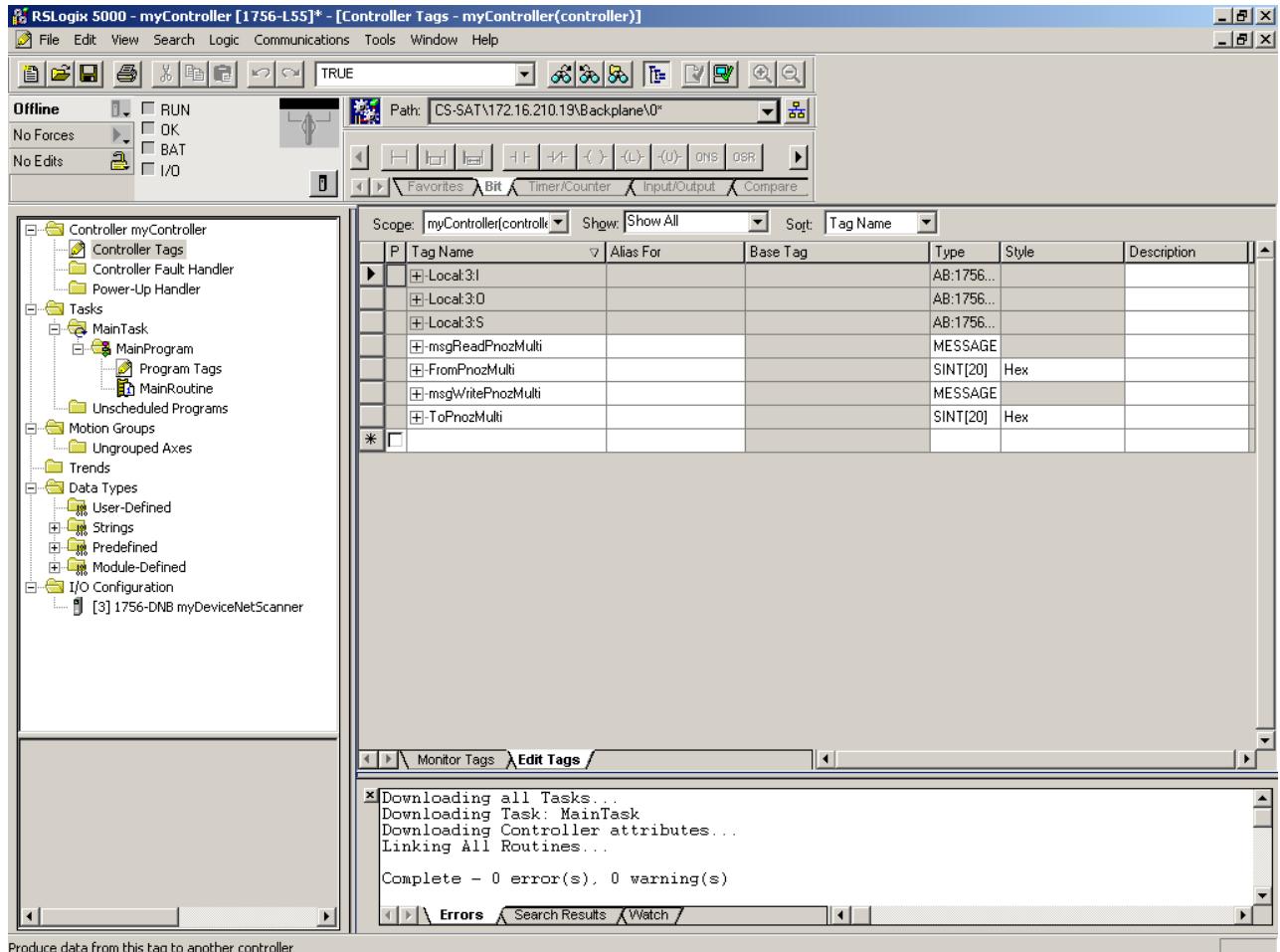


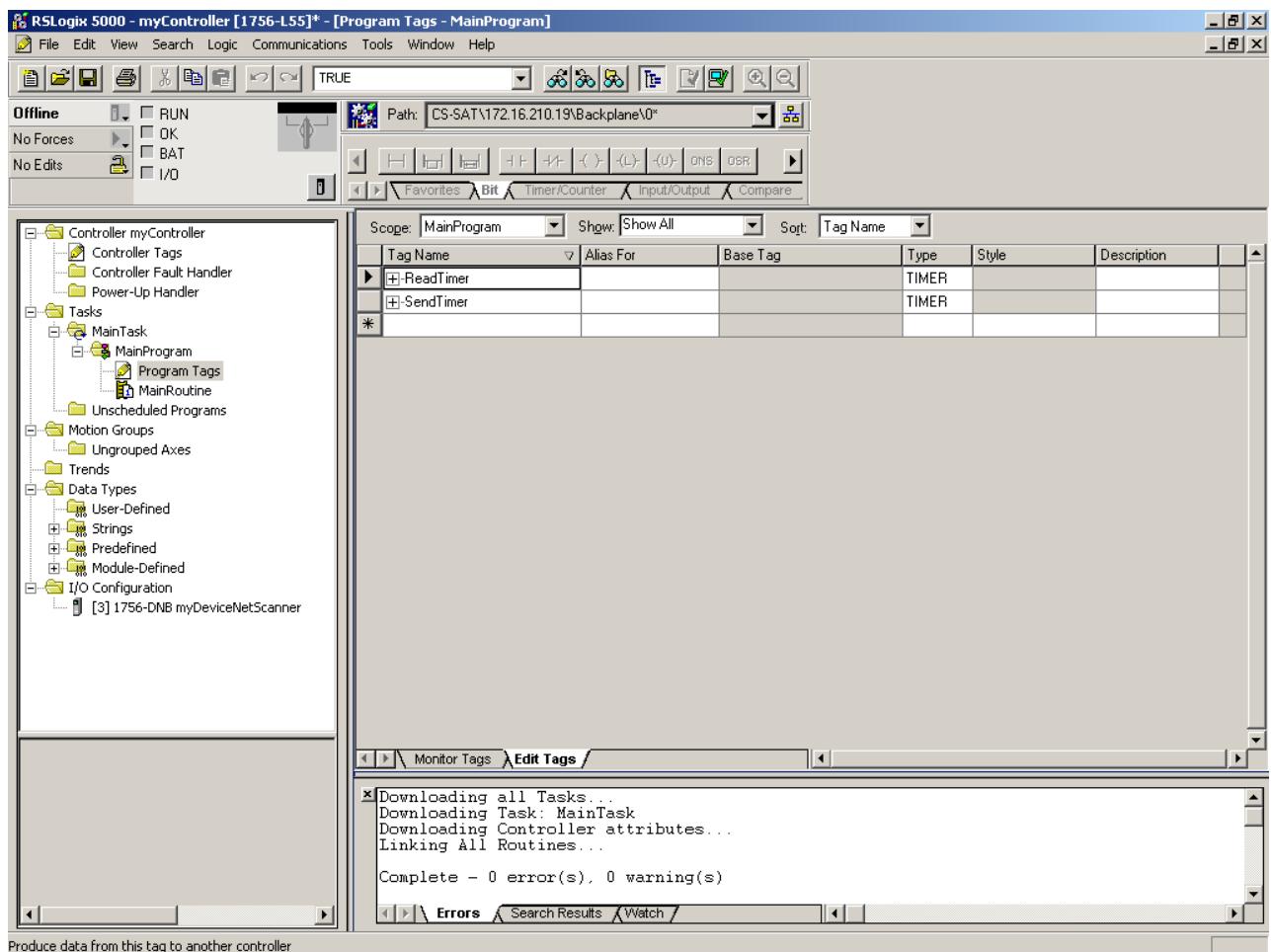


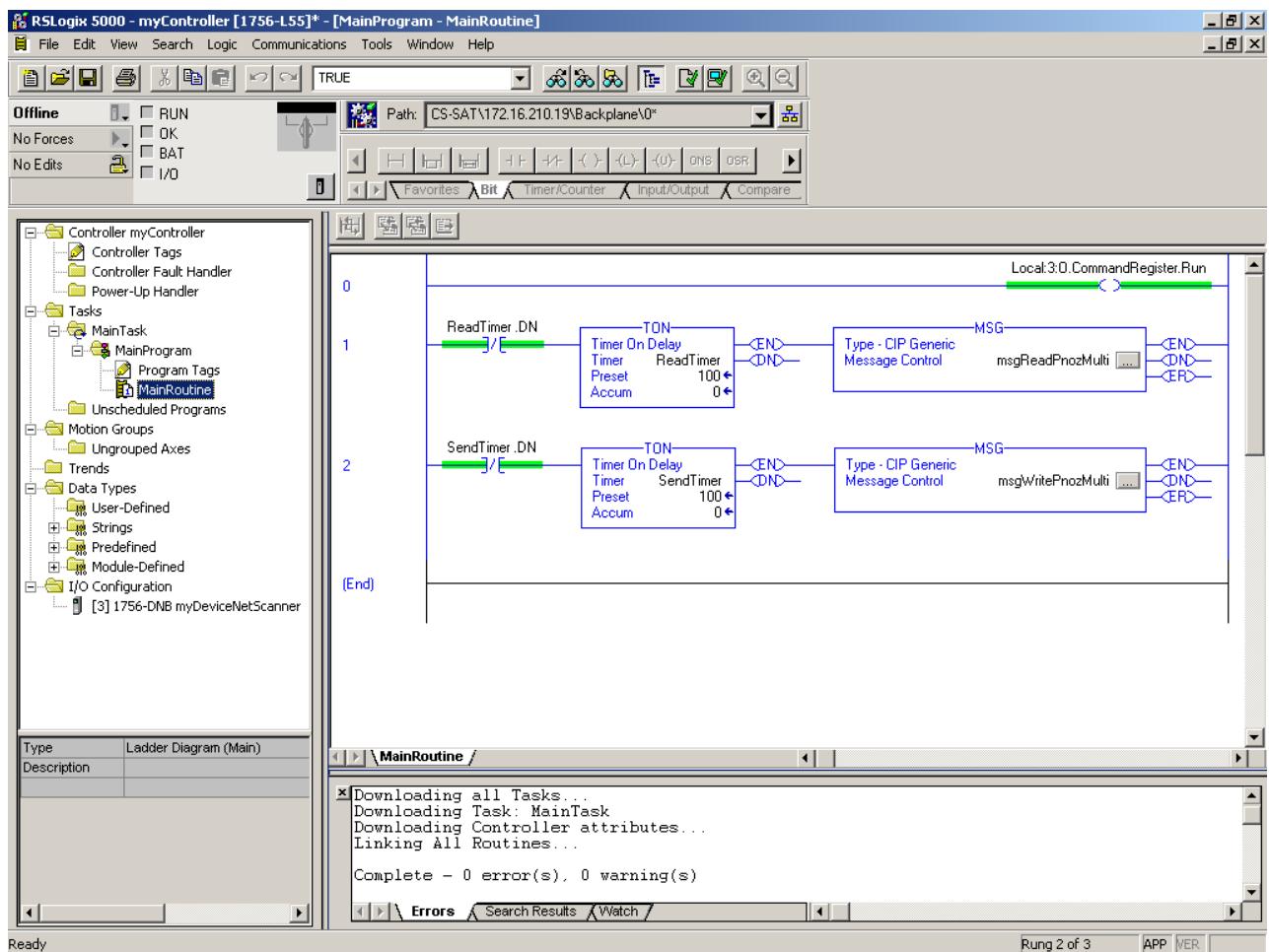




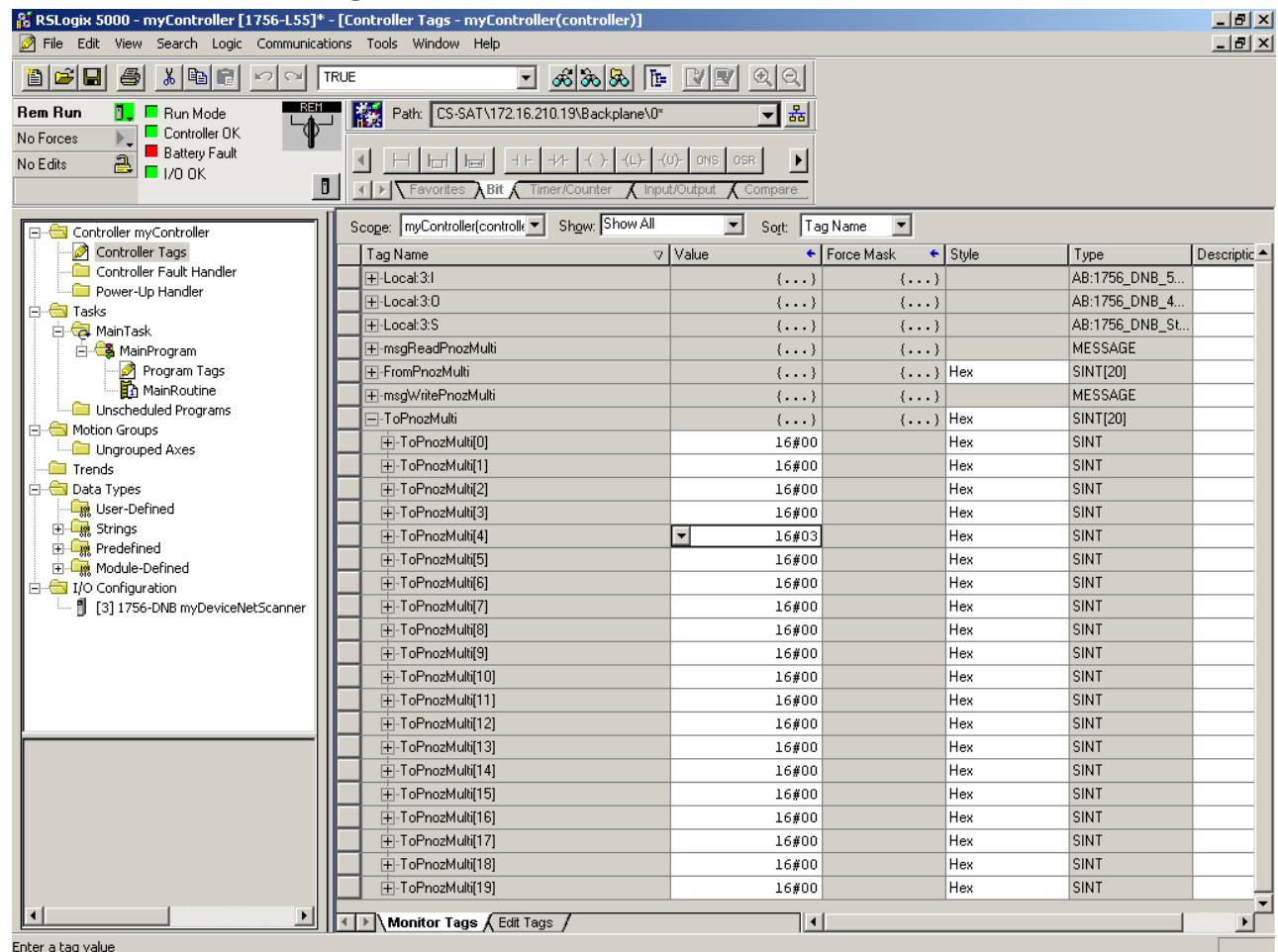


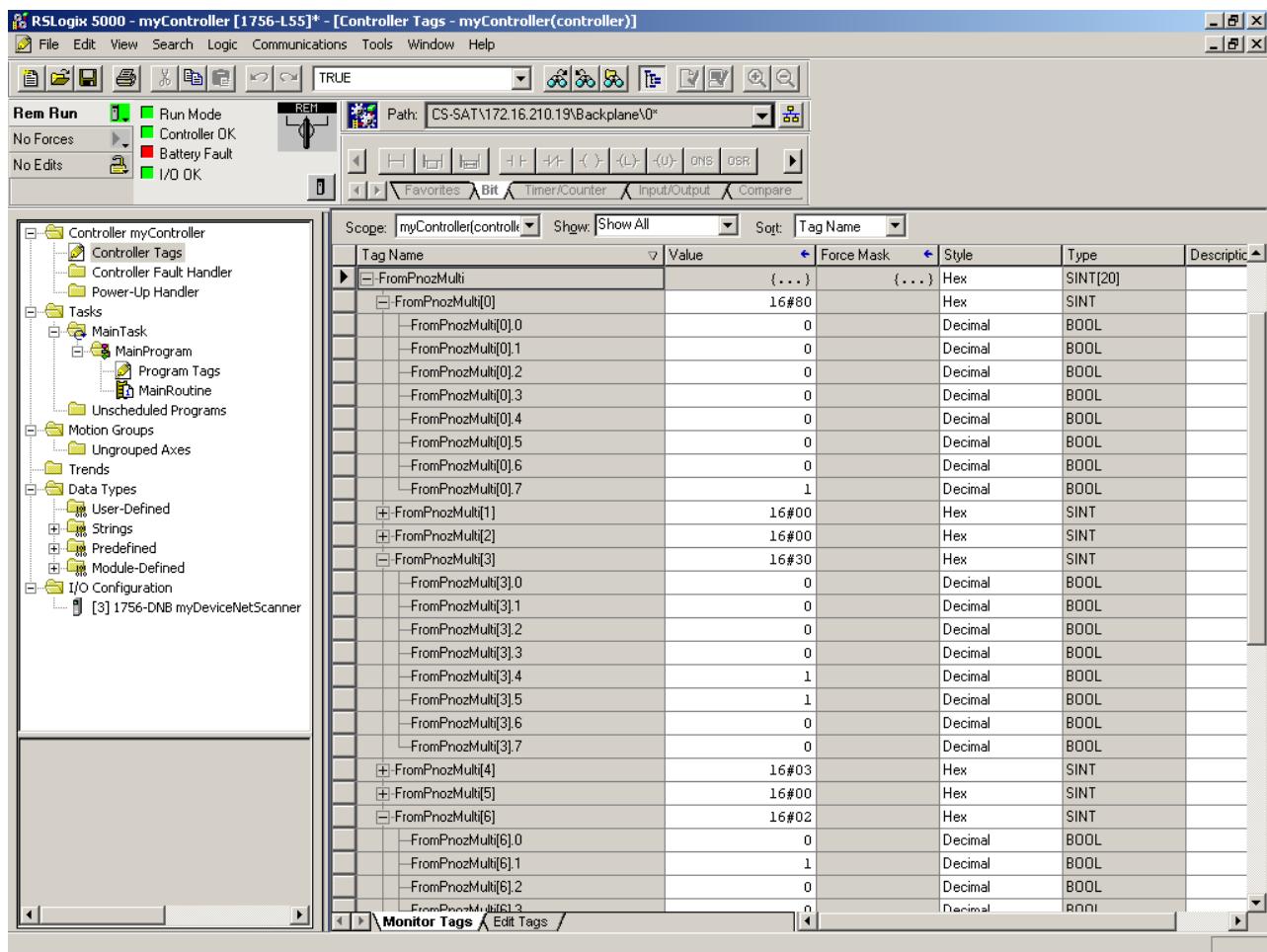




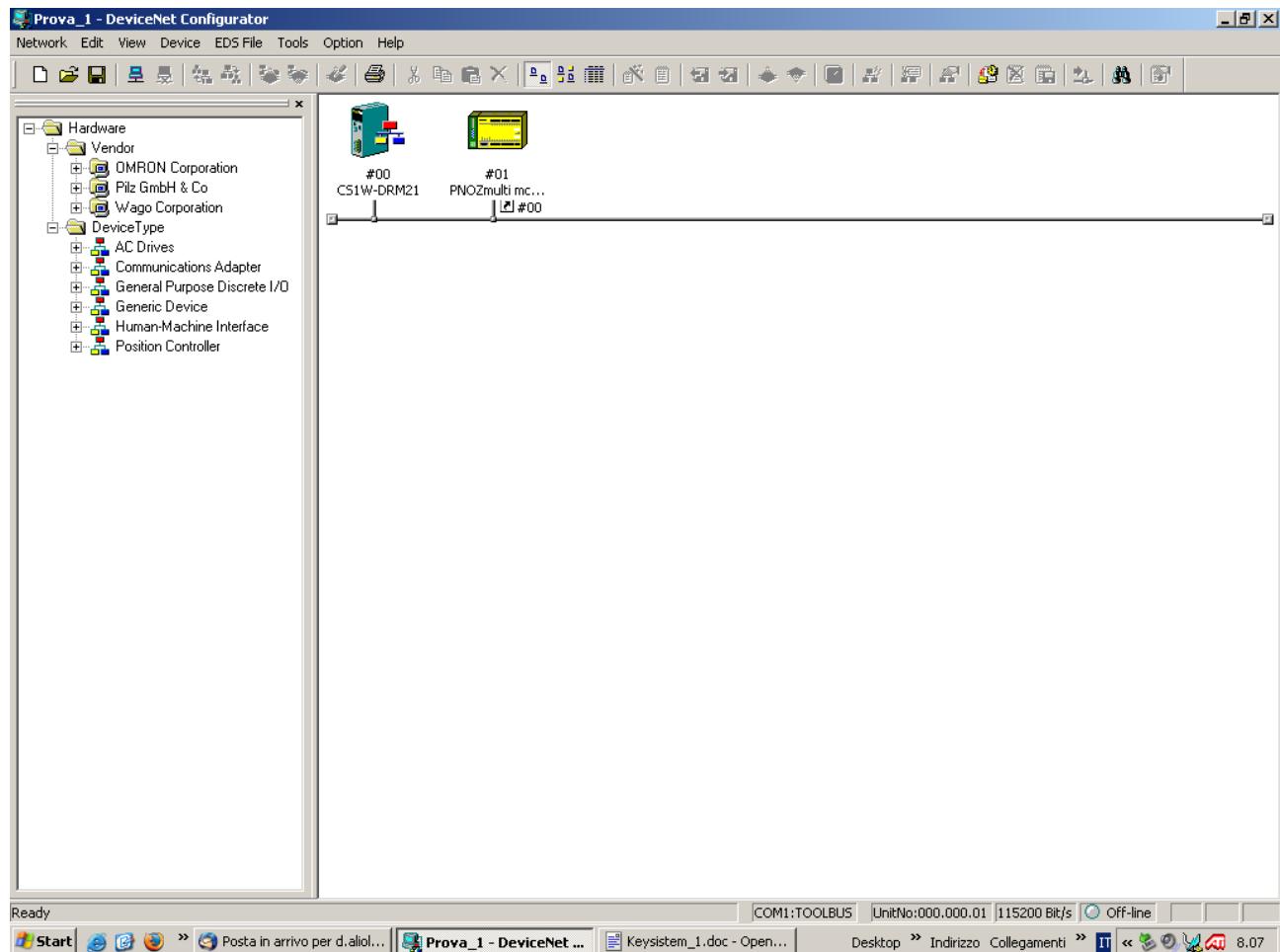


## 5.2.2 Test Data Exchange

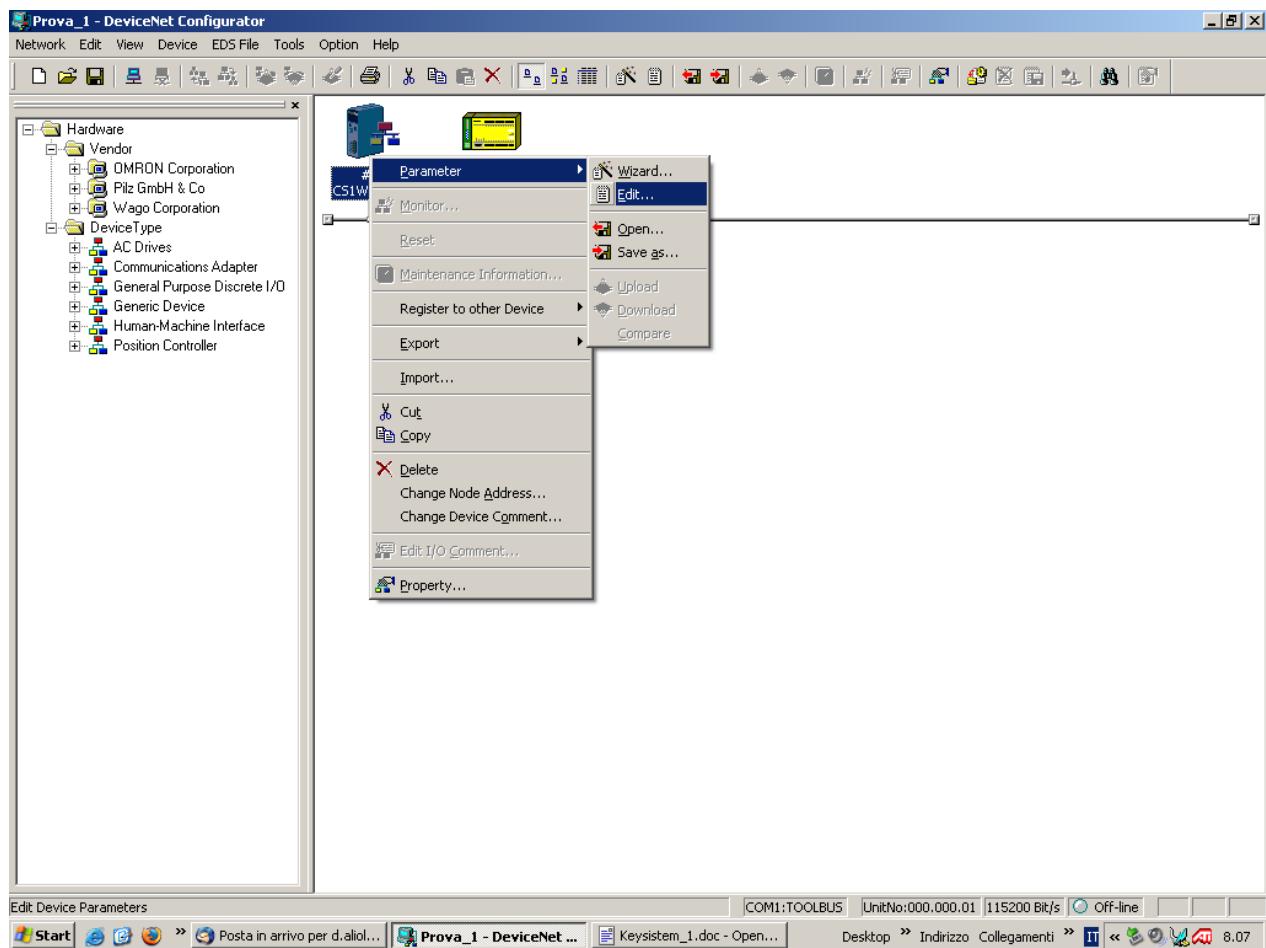


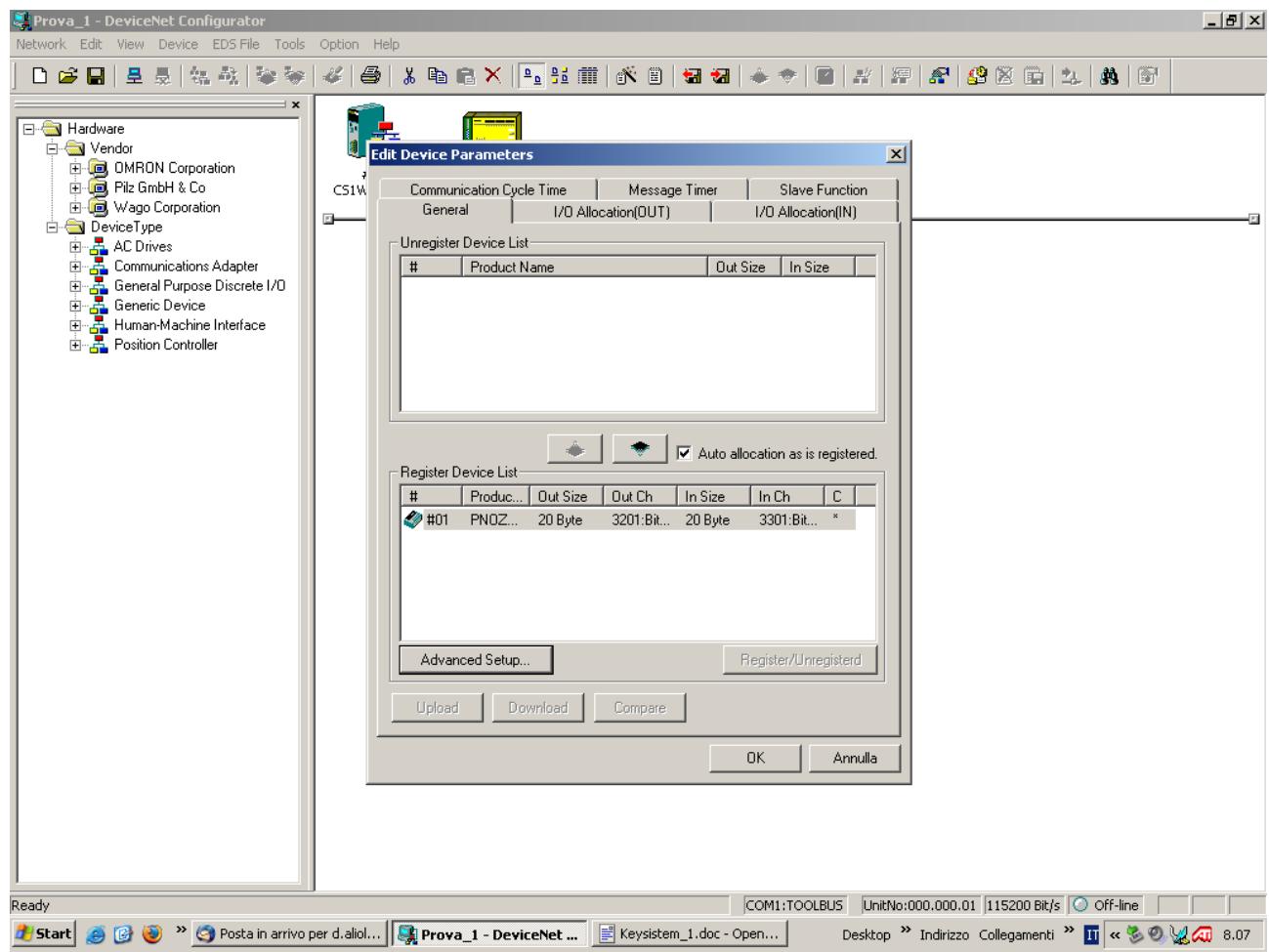


### 5.3 Example Communication with Omron

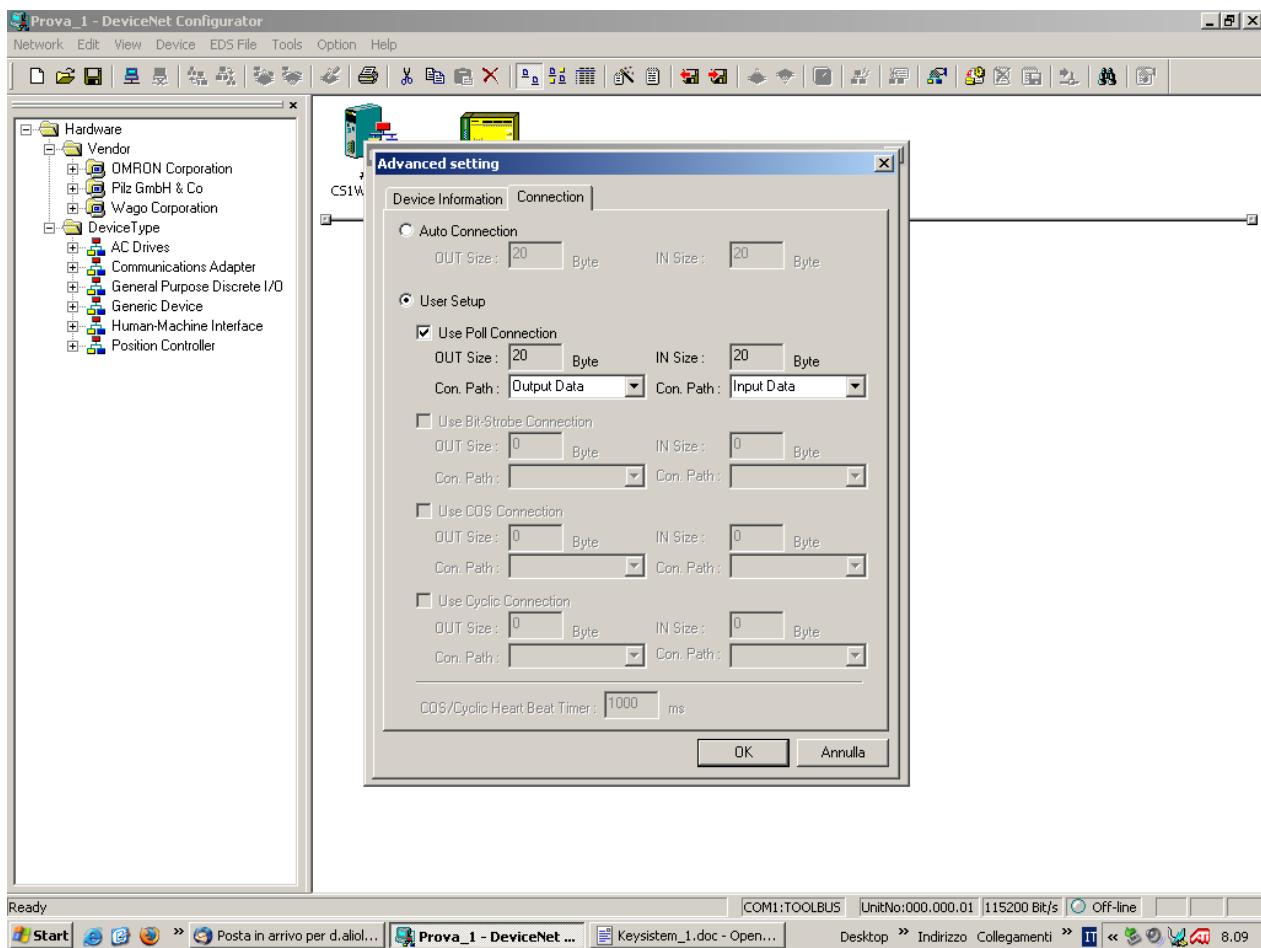


Be sure to use always the actual eds file...



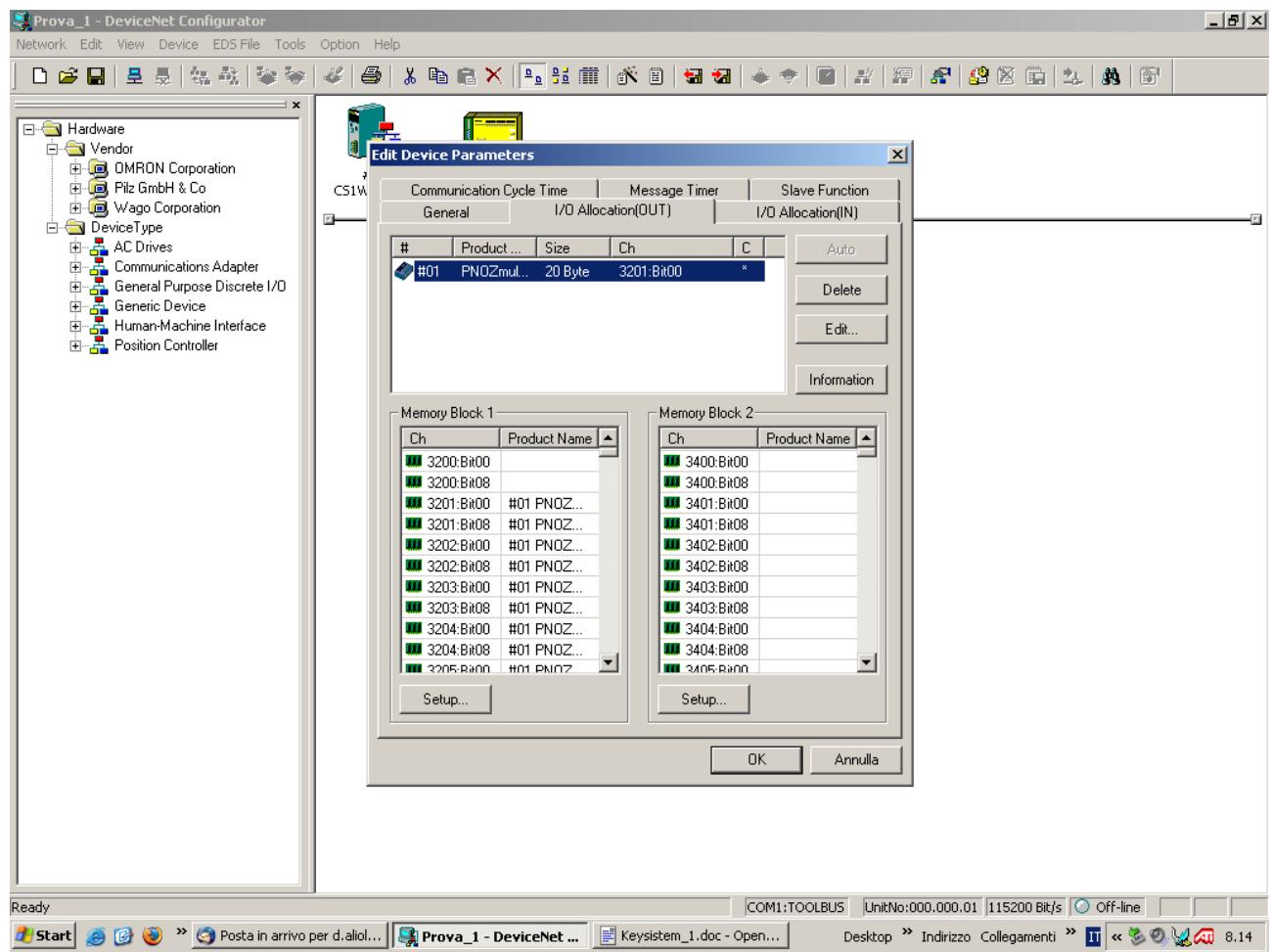


Advanced Setup...Connection...

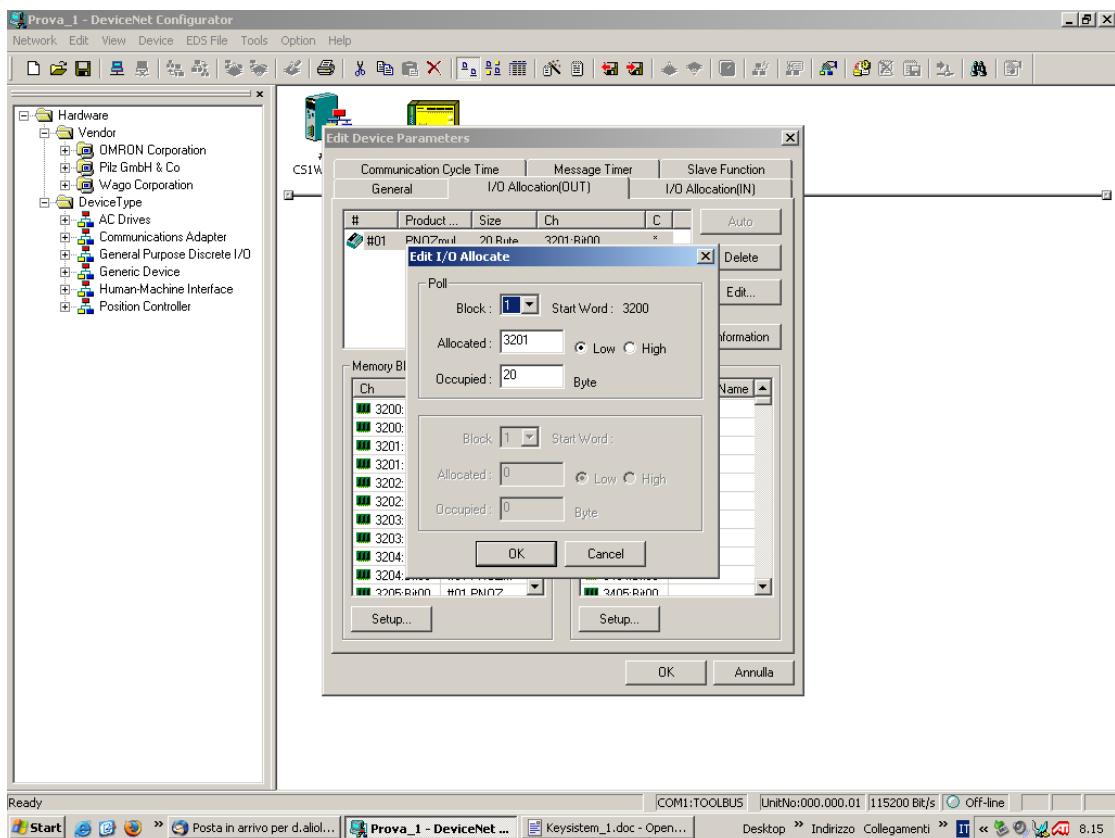


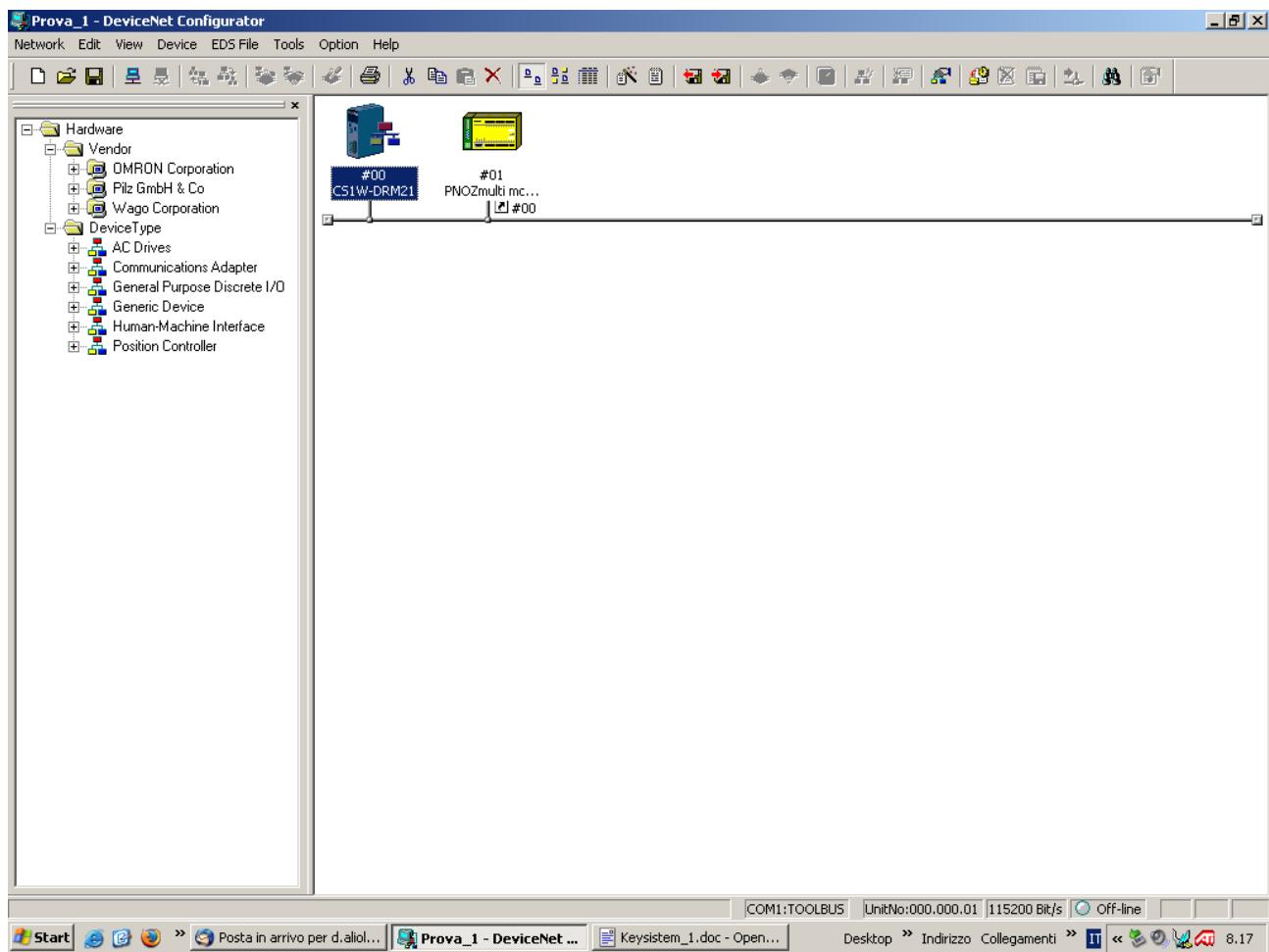
User Setup...use only Poll Connection with 20 Byte OUT and 20 Byte IN

...

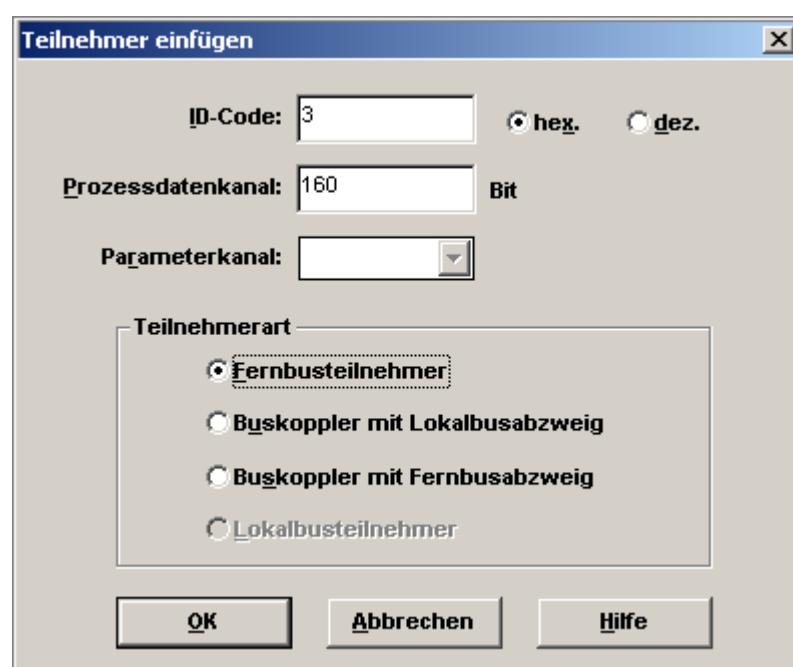
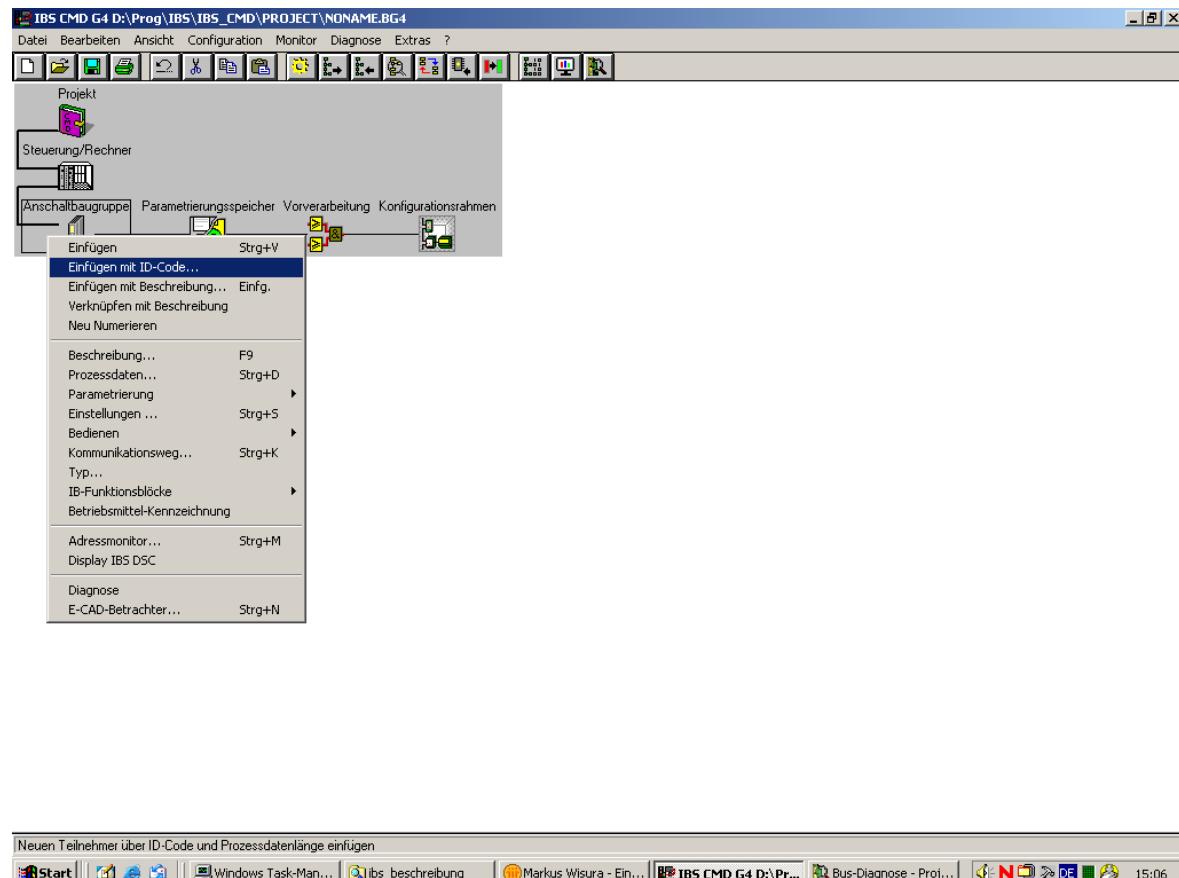


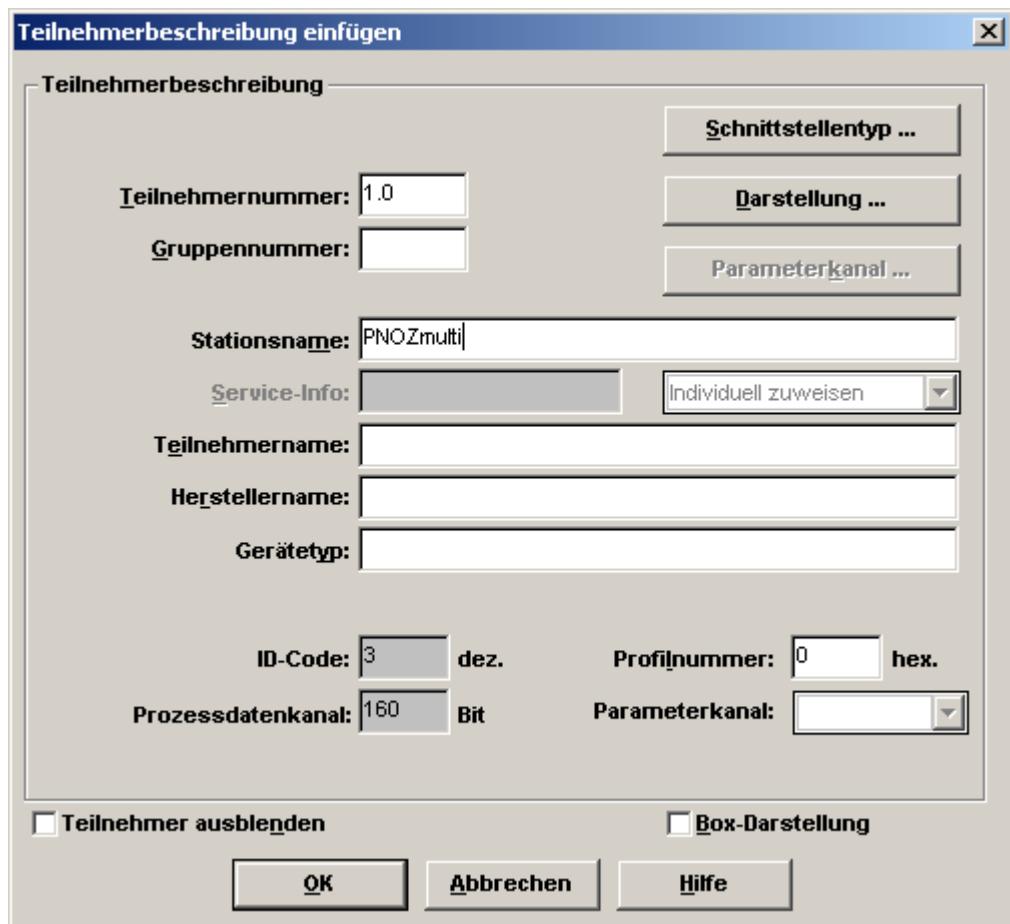
Selezionare l'area di memoria I/O desiderata...

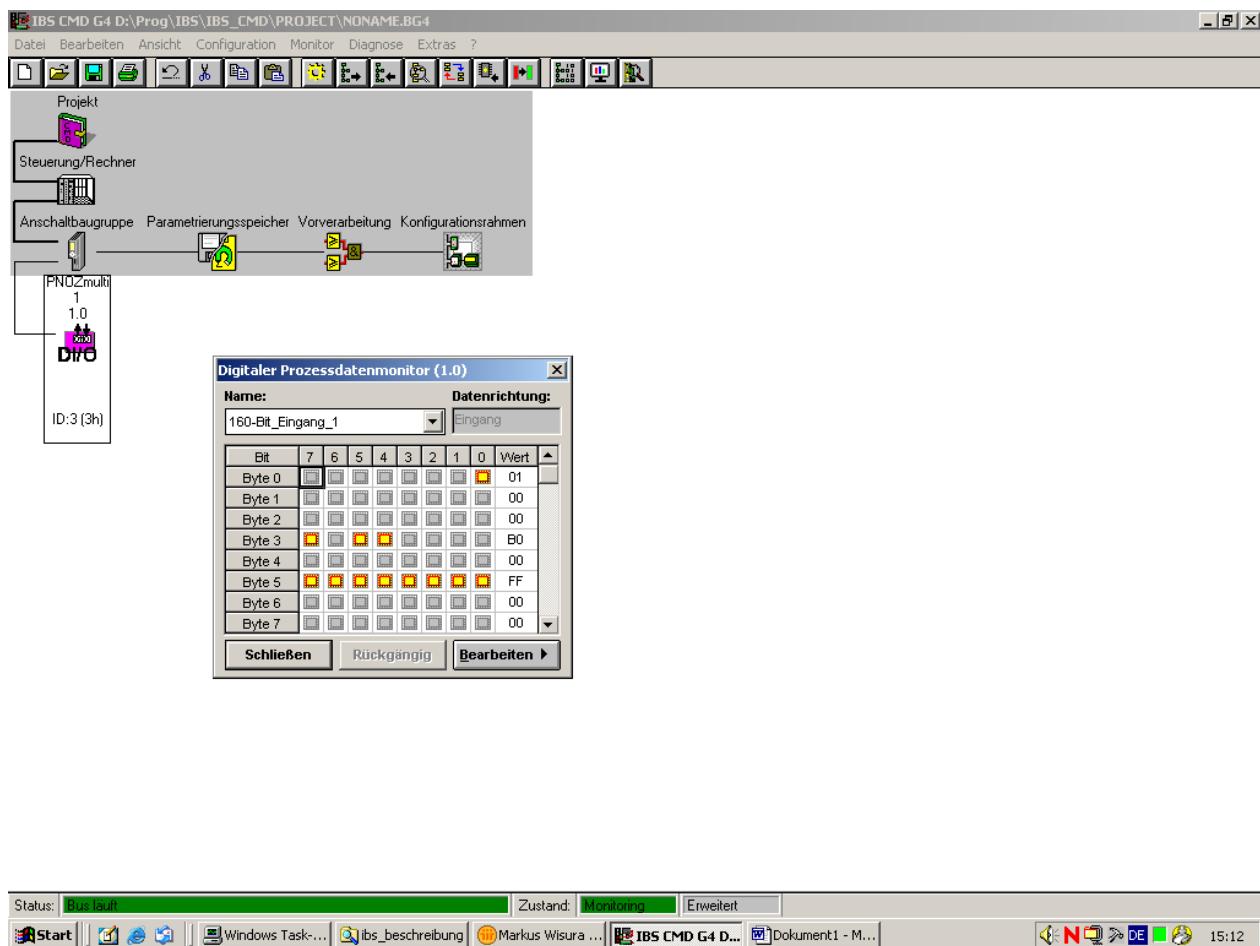




## 6 Interbus-S (PNOZ mc5p)







## 7 CC-Link

### 7.1 What is CC-Link

Open Fieldbus from Mitsubishi

Baud Rate [bps]	156K	625K	2,5M	5M	10M
Distance [m]	1200	600	200	150	100
Max. Stations	64				
Addresses per Network	2048 I/O and 265 Register I/O (words)				
Addresses per Station	32 I/O and 8 Register I/O				

[http://www.cc-link.org/eng/t\\_html/top.html](http://www.cc-link.org/eng/t_html/top.html)

### 7.2 PNOZmulti Data in the CC-Link Registers

Register	Content		System Q Address in Sample
RX00-0F	Output status o00 – o15		X10-X1F
RX10-1F	LED status	Output status o16 – o23	X20-X2F
RWr00	Table no.		D1000
RWr01	Byte 0		D1001
RWr02	Byte 2		D1002
RWr03	Byte 4		D1003
RWr04	Byte 6		D1004
RWr05	Byte 8		D1005
RWr06	Byte 10		D1006
RWr07	Byte 12		D1007

n	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X1n	o07	o06	o05	o04	o03	o02	o01	o00
X2n	o23	o22	o21	o20	o19	o18	o17	o16

n	F	E	D	C	B	A	9	8
X1n	o15	o14	o13	o12	o11	o10	o09	o08
X2n	LED status							

The status of the LEDs is stored in RX18 ... RX1F:

- X28 = 1: OFault LED is lit
- X29 = 1: Ifault LED is lit
- X2A = 1: Fault LED is lit
- X2B = 1: Diag LED is lit
- X2C = 1: Run LED is lit
- X2D = 1: If communication between PNOZmulti and CC-Link is working
- X2E: Reserved
- X2F: Reserved

## 7.3 Sample with MELSEC System Q and GX IEC Developer

Mitsubishi MELSEC System Q Q00JCPU as CC-Link Master (Address 0, Baudrate 10Mbps)  
 PNOZmc1p with PNOZmc7p as CC-Link Slave (Address 1, Baudrate 10Mbps)

### 7.3.1 Configure the Network

Open MELSEC GX IEC Developer.

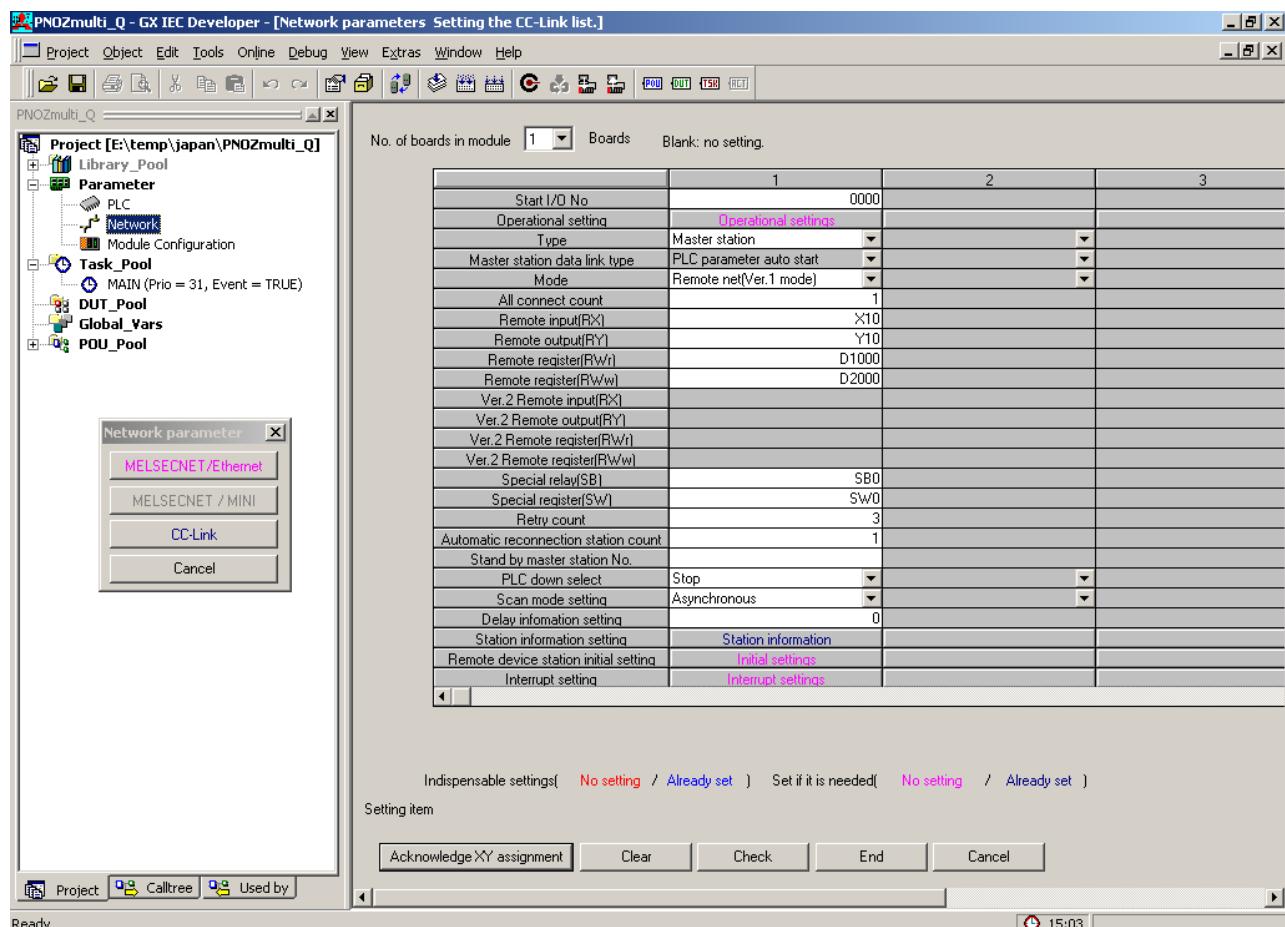
In the Parameter Branch of the Project Tree double click on “Network”.

Then click on the CC-Link Button.

In the CC-Link configuration window change the number of boards in module to 1.

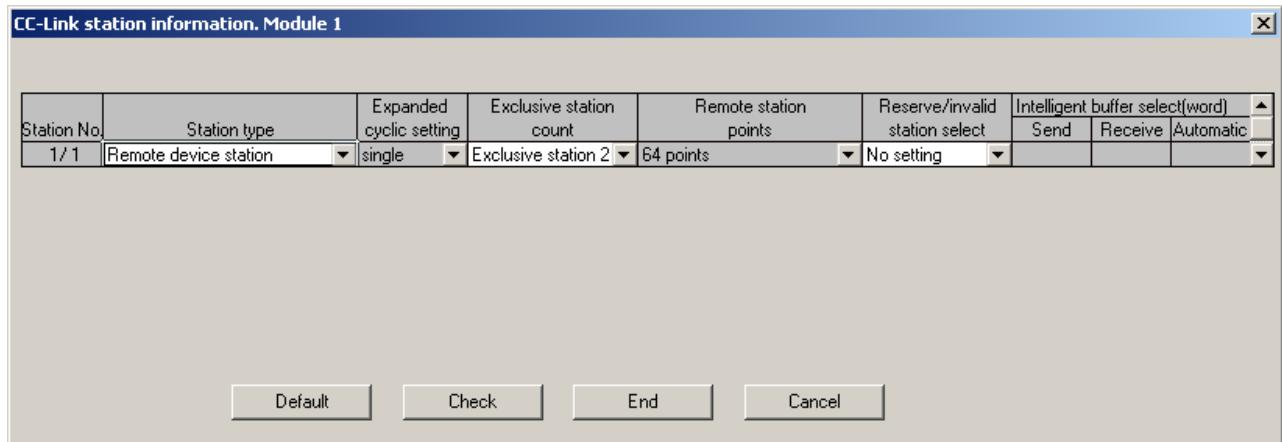
In column 1 change the “All connect count” entry to 1 as we have only one station.

Map the Registers as shown in the following screenshot



Click on “Station Information”

Set the following :



From the Project Menu chose rebuild all and download

### 7.3.2 Application Program

There is no application program necessary to read or write data.

### 7.3.3 Test Data Exchange

From the Online Menu start the Entry Data Monitor and enter the required Addresses to the first column. To request segment 0 of table 3 from the PNOZmulti set D2000 to 16#0300. The Answer of the PNOZmulti can be read in D1000 to D1007.

Pos	Address (MIT)	Name	Value (hex)	Value (bin)
1	K4X10	K4X10	80	00000000 10000000
2	K4X20	K4X20	3000	00110000 00000000
3				
4				
5	D2000	D2000	300	00000011 00000000
6				
7	D1000	D1000	300	00000011 00000000
8	D1001	D1001	200	00000010 00000000
9	D1002	D1002	0	00000000 00000000
10	D1003	D1003	0	00000000 00000000
11	D1004	D1004	0	00000000 00000000
12	D1005	D1005	0	00000000 00000000
13	D1006	D1006	0	00000000 00000000
14	D1007	D1007	0	00000000 00000000
15				

What you can see from the Data

Bus Output 07 is set to one X17  
LED RUN is on

Communication between mc7p and mc1p is running

User requested Table 3 Segment 0 in D2000  
mc7p echoes in D1000  
Bit 9 of D1001 is set that means Bit 1 of Byte 0 of Segment 0 is set.

Additional Info :

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC  
INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION

System Q
Forming Data Blocks

## Block Building of Bit Devices

Bit devices can be processed in blocks. Designation is done in 4-bit units.  
The length of a block is specified by K1 to K4 for word data (WORD, INT) and  
K5 to K8 for double-word data (DWORD, DINT).

**K1X0**

- └ Head address
- └ Number of points, K1 = 4 bits, K2 = 8 bits, K3 = 12 bits to K8 = 32 bits

**Examples:**

XF	XE	XD	XC	XB	XA	X9	X8	X7	X6	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1	X0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

K1XC
K2X4
K1X0

M15			M8	M7			→	M0							
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

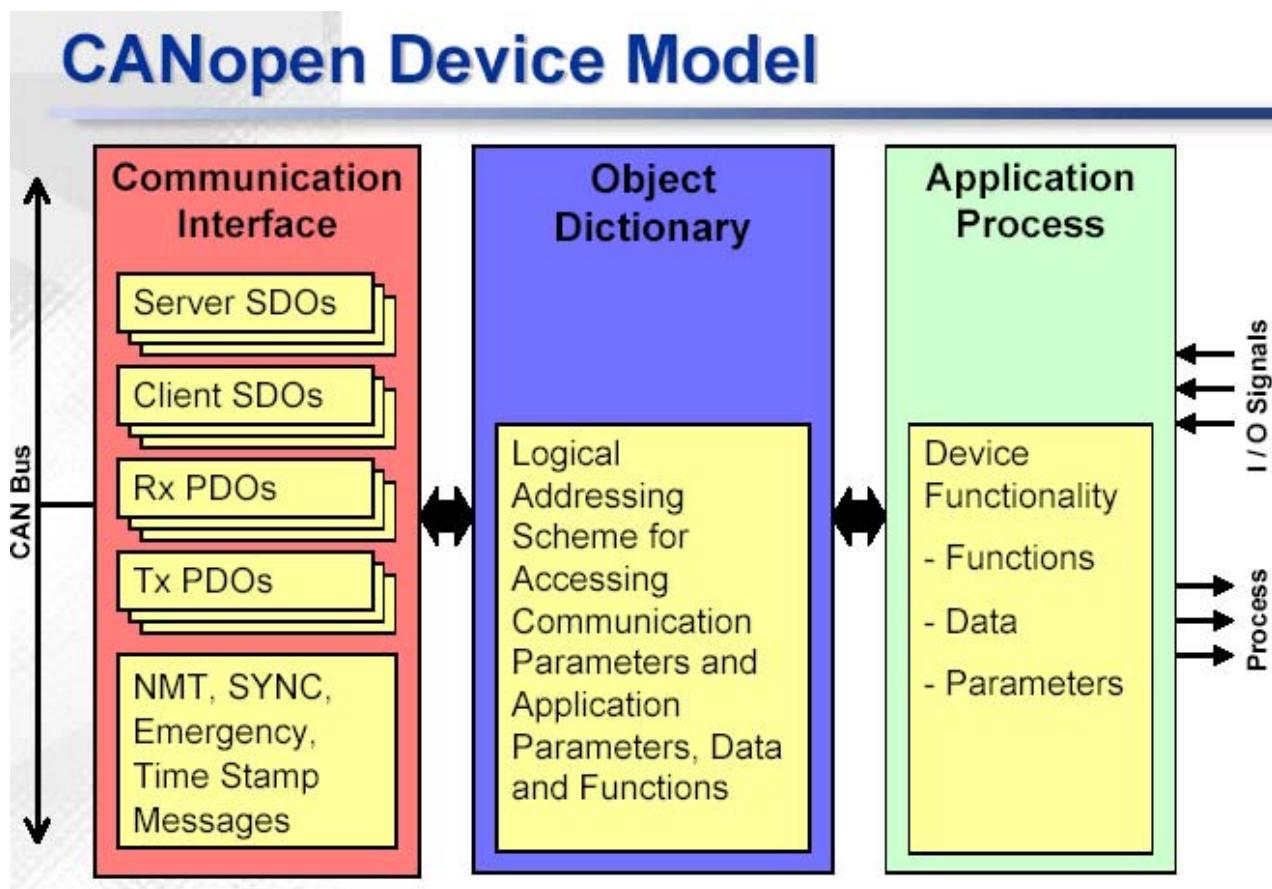
K3M0
K4M0

Page 109

## 8 CANopen (PNOZ mc6p)

### 8.1 What is CANopen ?

- Standardized system solution for CAN-based automation
- CANopen standard is currently established in Version CiA/DS301 V4.02 and is a European Standard CENELEC EN 50325-4
- PILZ INTERFACE: CANopen conformance: CIA DS-301 V3.0 !!!!



#### Service Data Object (SDO)

An SDO provides a client access to entries (objects) of a device OD (the device is the server) using the object's OD index and subindex, contained in the first few bytes of the CAN-message.

#### Process Data Object (PDO)

Is used to transfer real-time data; data is transferred from one (and only one) producer to one or more consumers. Data transfer is limited to 1 to 8 bytes (for example: one PDO can transfer at maximum 64 digital I/O values, or 4 16-bit analogue inputs). It has no protocol overhead. The data content of a PDO is defined through its CANidentifier only and this content is assumed known to sender as well as receiver(s) of the PDO.

### 8.1.1 CANopen Object Dictionary

CANopen Object Dictionary	
Index	Object
0000	<i>not used</i>
0001 - 001F	Static Data Types (standard data types, e.g. Boolean, Integer16)
0020 - 003F	Complex Data Types (predefined structures composed of standard data types, e.g. PDOCommPar, SDOParame
0040 - 005F	Manufacturer Specific Complex Data Types
0060 - 007F	Device Profile Specific Static Data Types
0080 - 009F	Device Profile Specific Complex Data Types
00A0 - 0FFF	<i>reserved</i>
1000 - 1FFF	Communication Profile Area (e.g. Device Type, Error Register, Number of PDOs supported)
2000 - 5FFF	Manufacturer Specific Profile Area
6000 - 9FFF	Standardised Device Profile Area (e.g. "DSP-401 Device Profile for I/O Modules" [3]: Read State 8 Input Lines, etc.)
A000 - FFFF	<i>reserved</i>

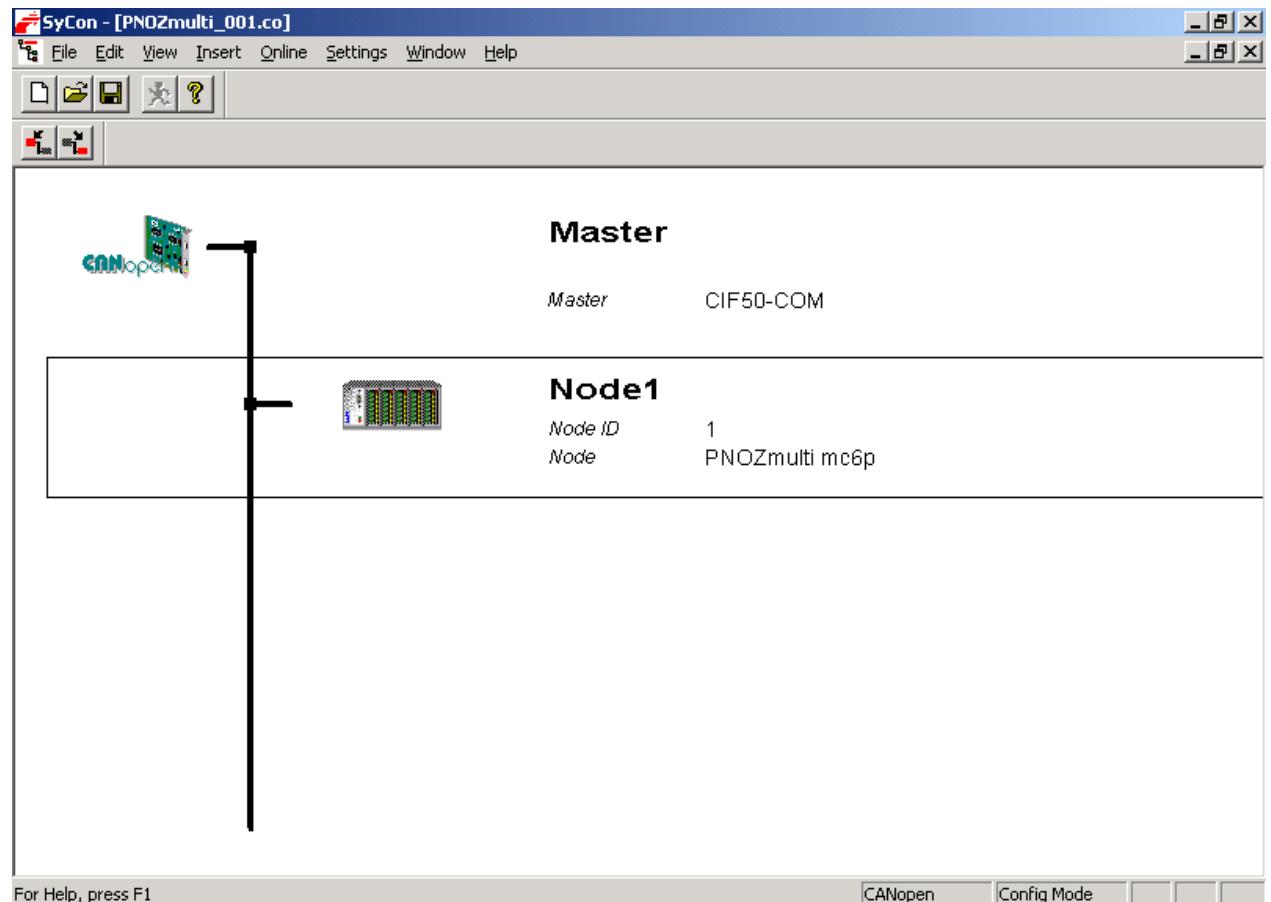
### 8.2 Adressing the Pilz interface ?

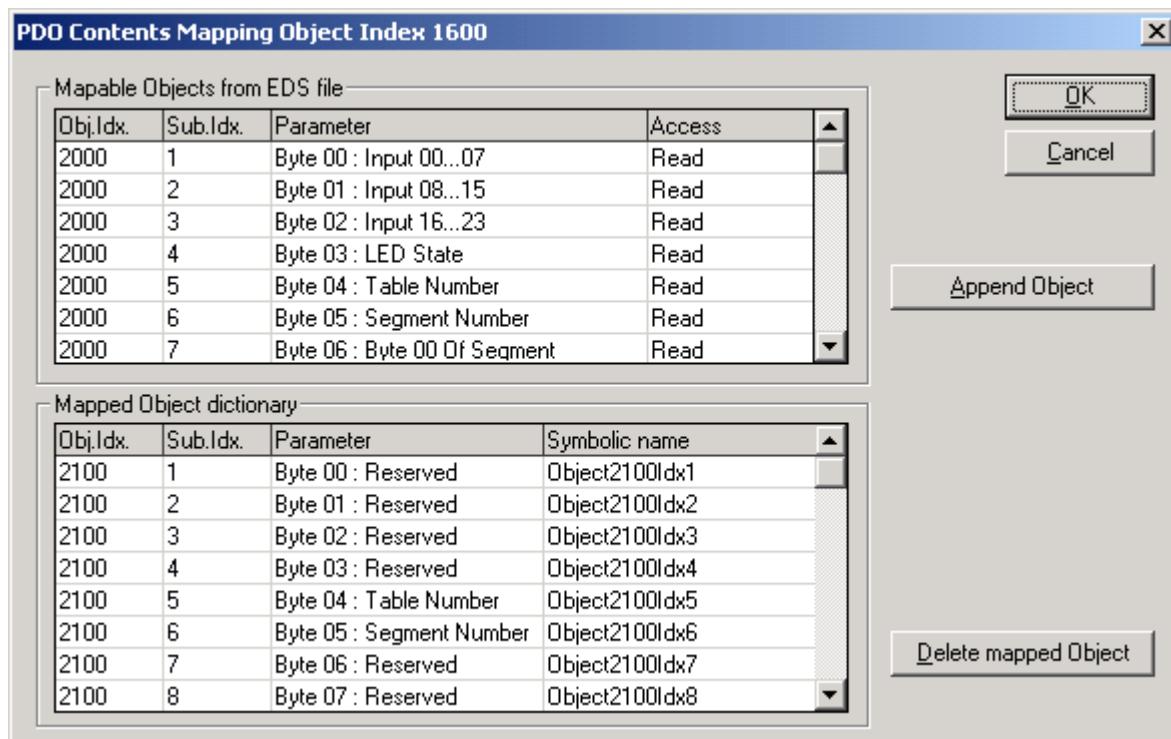
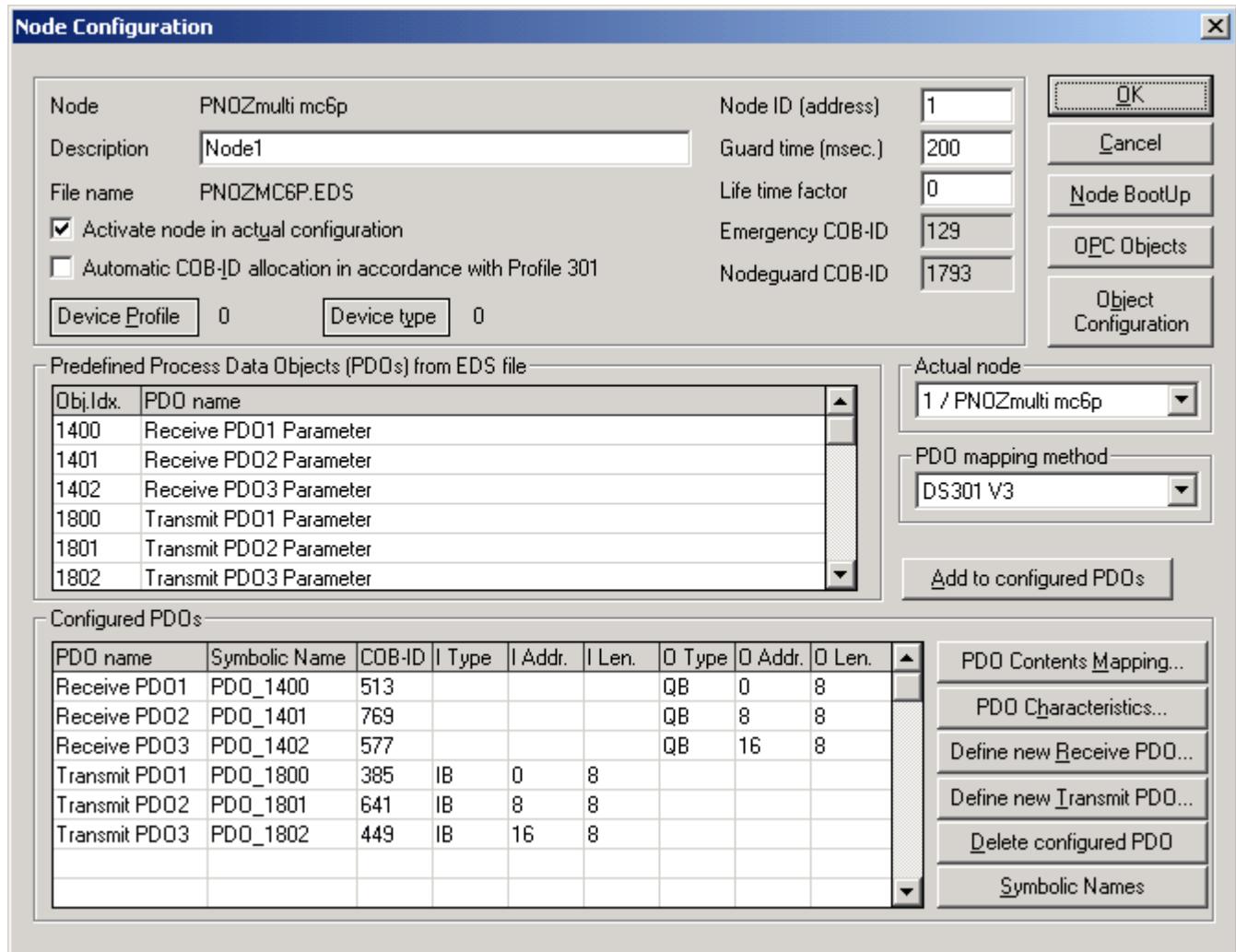
Note on the PNOZ mc6p (CANopen):  
The output data on the PNOZmulti is stored as follows:

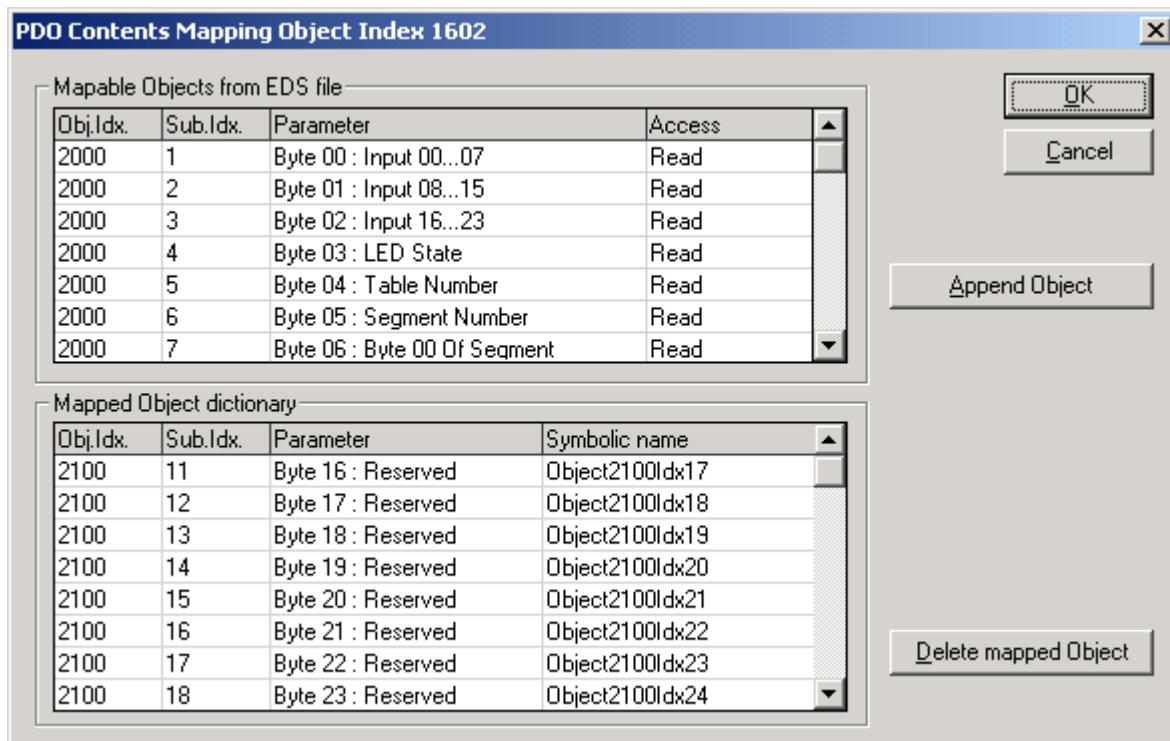
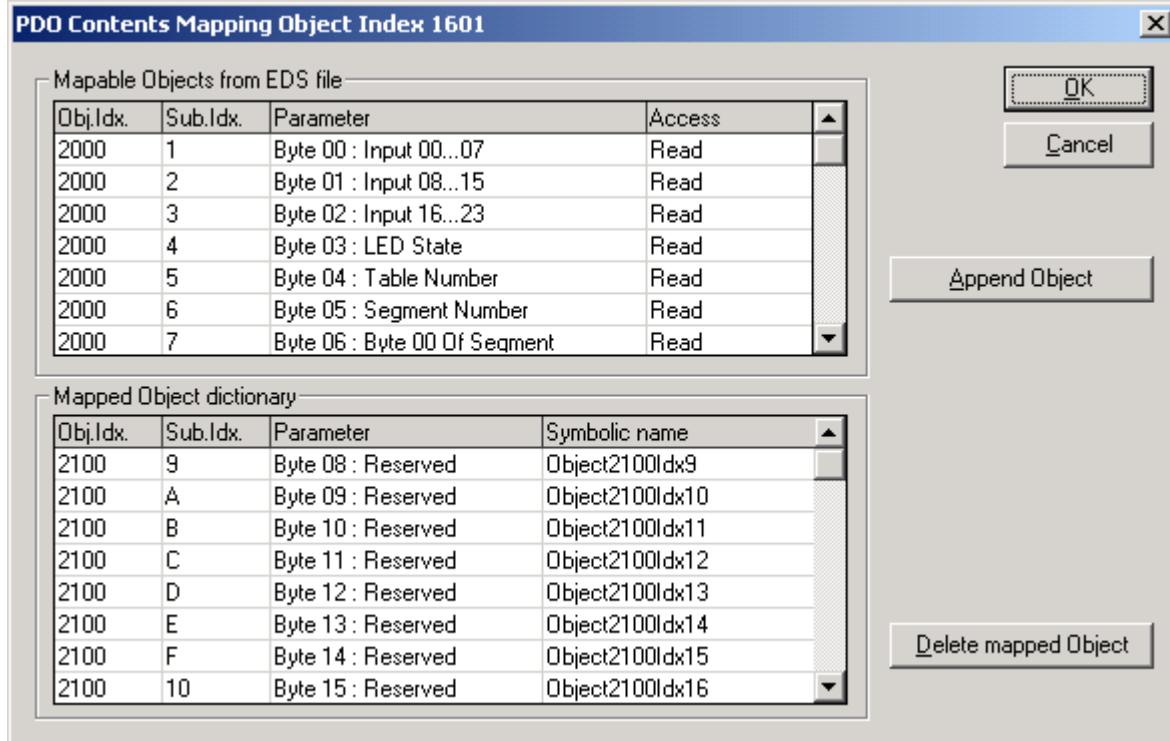
The input data on the PNOZmulti is stored as follows:

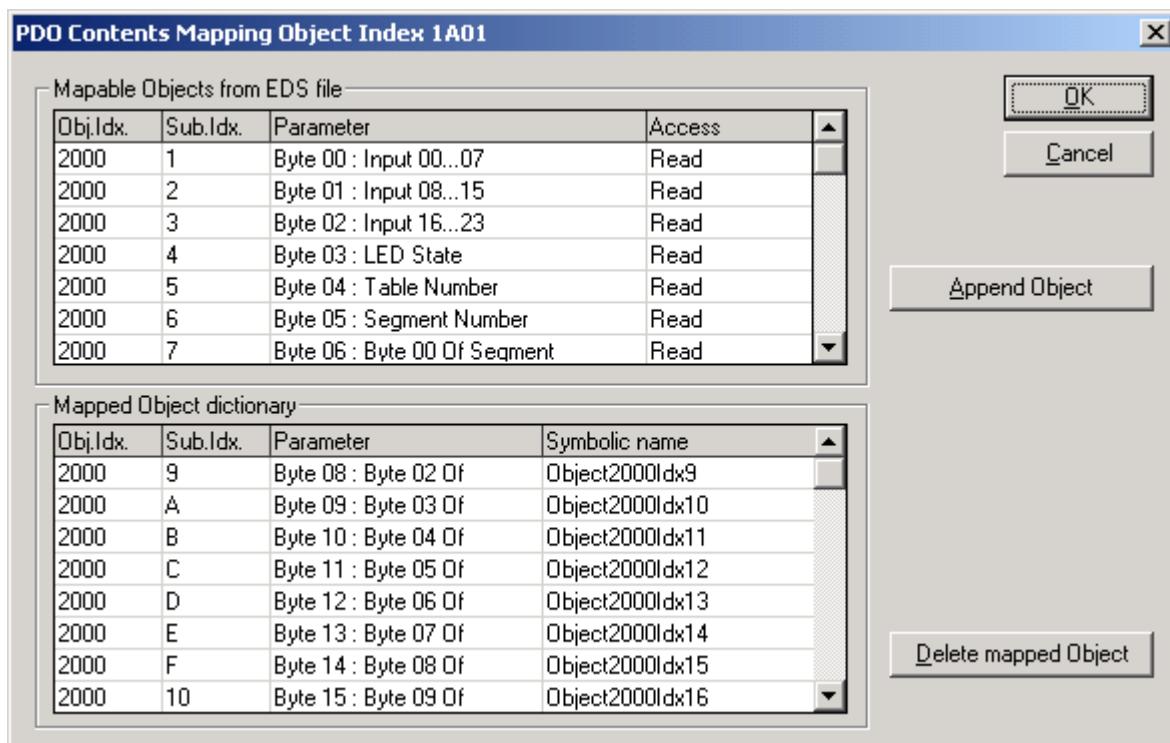
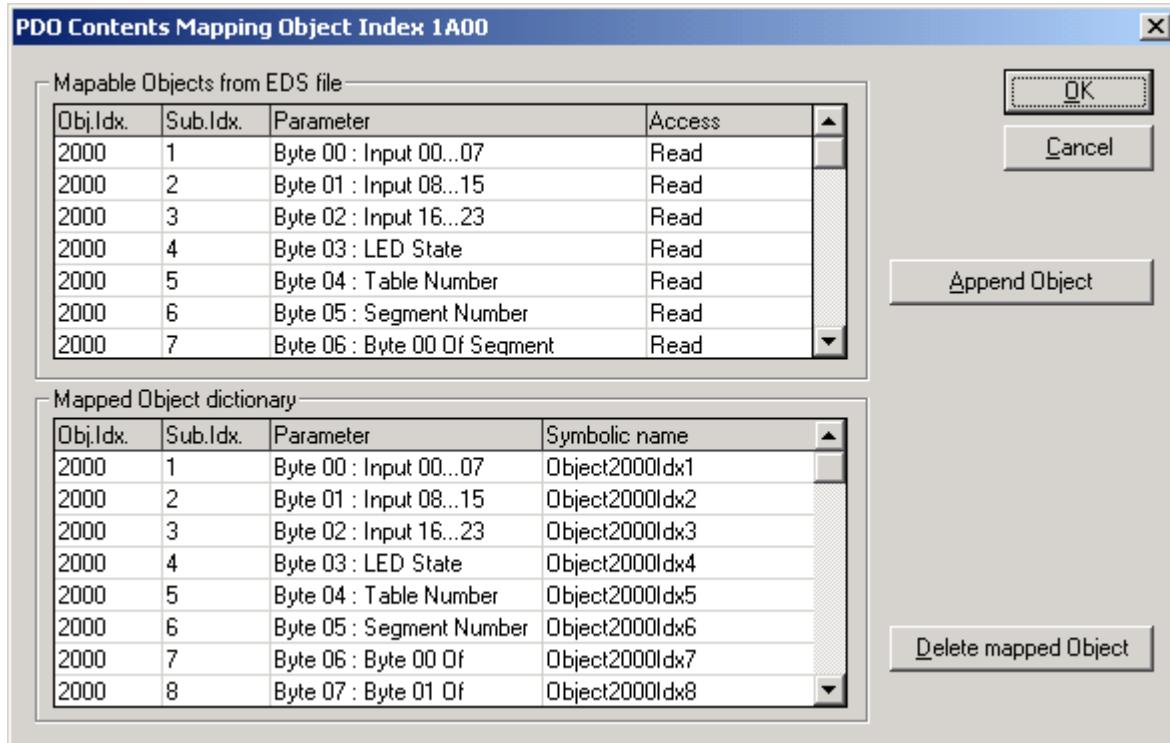
Byte	Object code	Sub-index	PDO	COB-ID	Byte	Object code	Sub-index	PDO	COB-ID
0	2000	1	TPDO 1	180 + node address	0	2100	1	RPDO 1	200 + node address
1	2000	2			1	2100	2		
2	2000	3			2	2100	3		
3	2000	4			3	2100	4		
4	2000	5			4	2100	5		
5	2000	6			5	2100	6		
6	2000	7			6	2100	7		
7	2000	8			7	2100	8		
8	2000	9			8	2100	9	RPDO 2	300 + node address
9	2000	A			9	2100	A		
10	2000	B			10	2100	B		
11	2000	C			11	2100	C		
12	2000	D			12	2100	D		
13	2000	E			13	2100	E		
14	2000	F			14	2100	F		
15	2000	10			15	2100	10		
16	2000	11	TPDO 3	1C0 + node address	16	2100	11	RPDO 3	240 + node address
17	2000	12			17	2100	12		
18	2000	13			18	2100	13		
19	2000	14			19	2100	14		

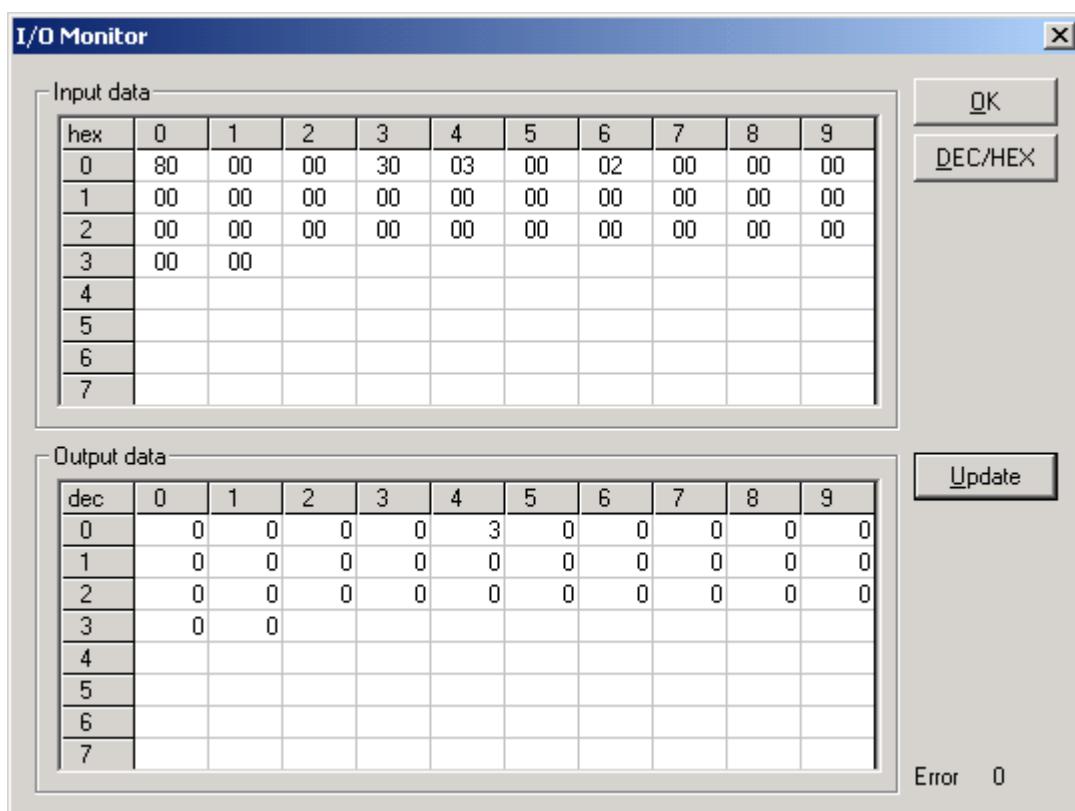
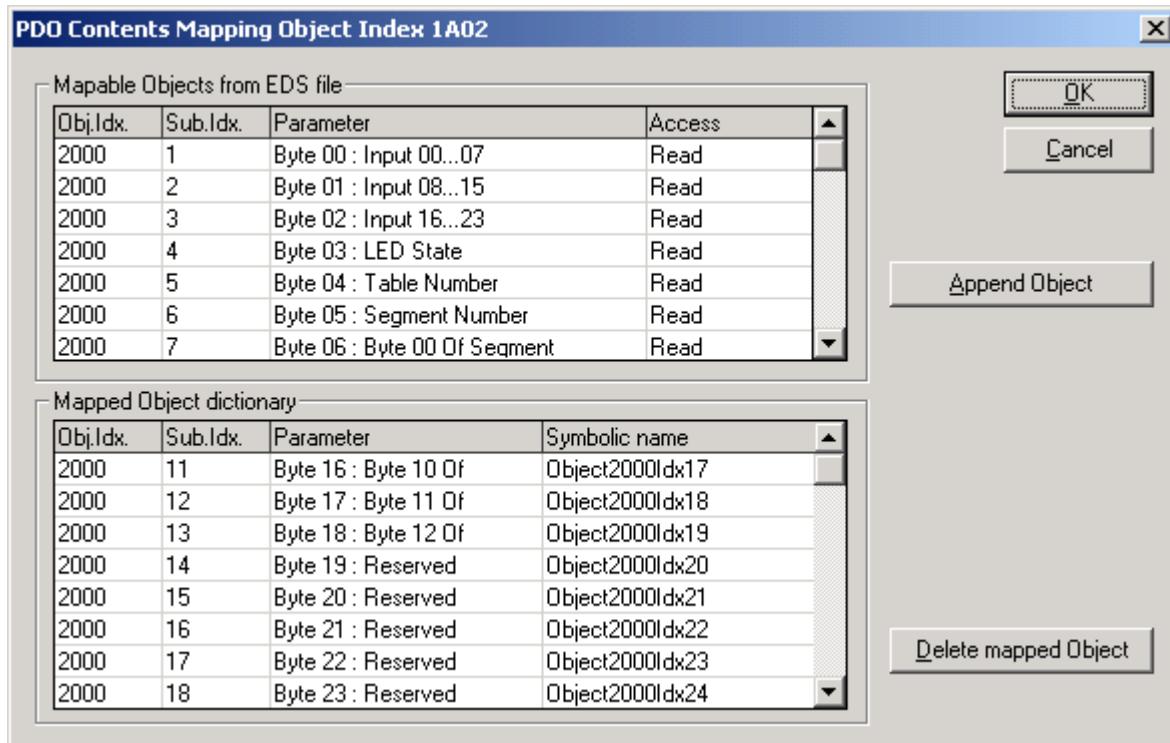
### 8.3 Example With Hilscher CANopen pc master











Byte 4 is set 3, that means read out table 3.

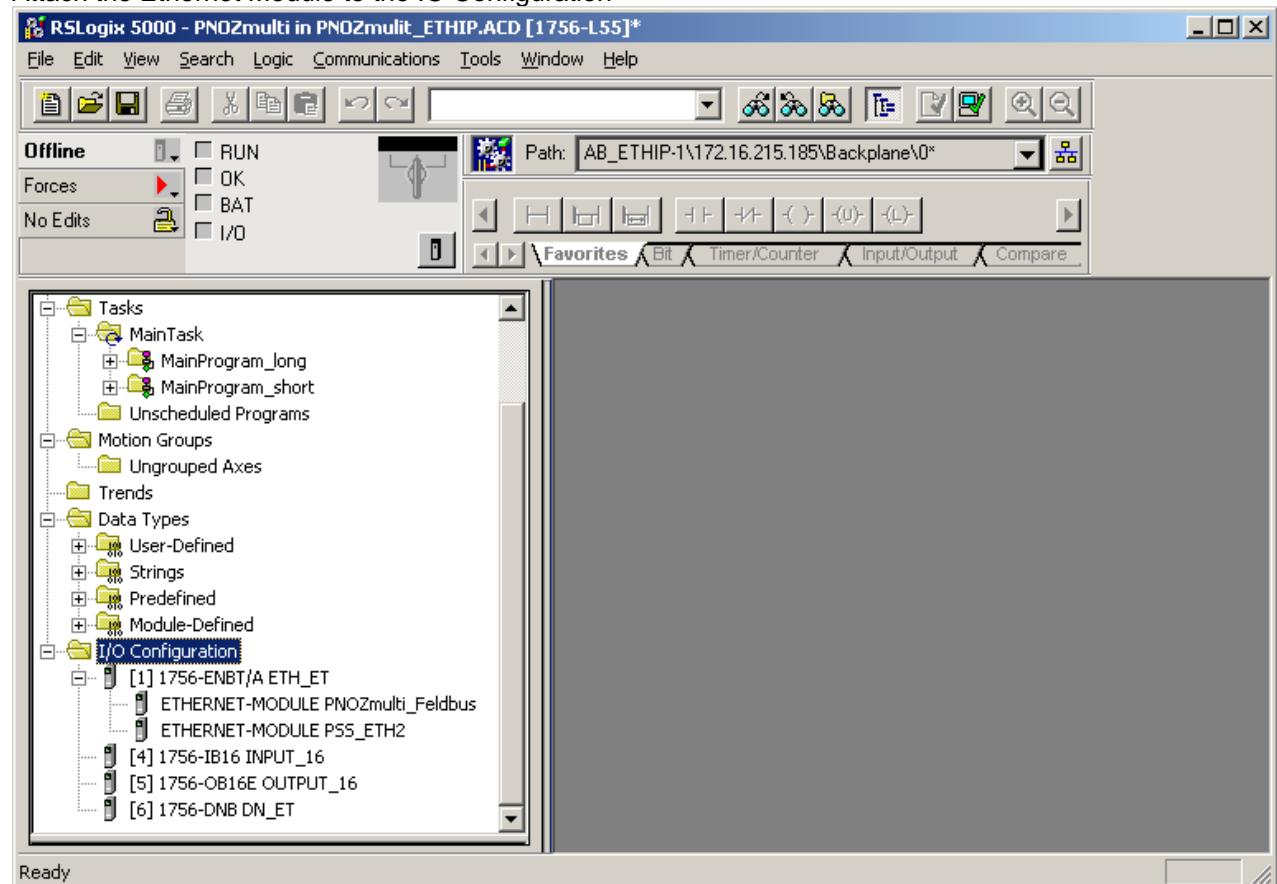
## **8.4 Summary**

- No communication profil
- Missing objects(i.e.1018<sub>h</sub>)
- Expansion of the object directory (Netstal)

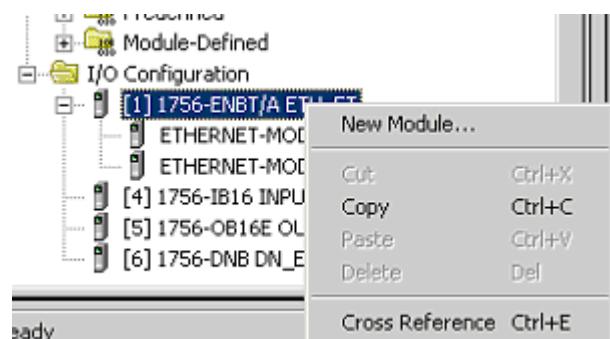
## 9 Ethernet (mc8p)

### 9.1 Sample IO communication with ControlLogix

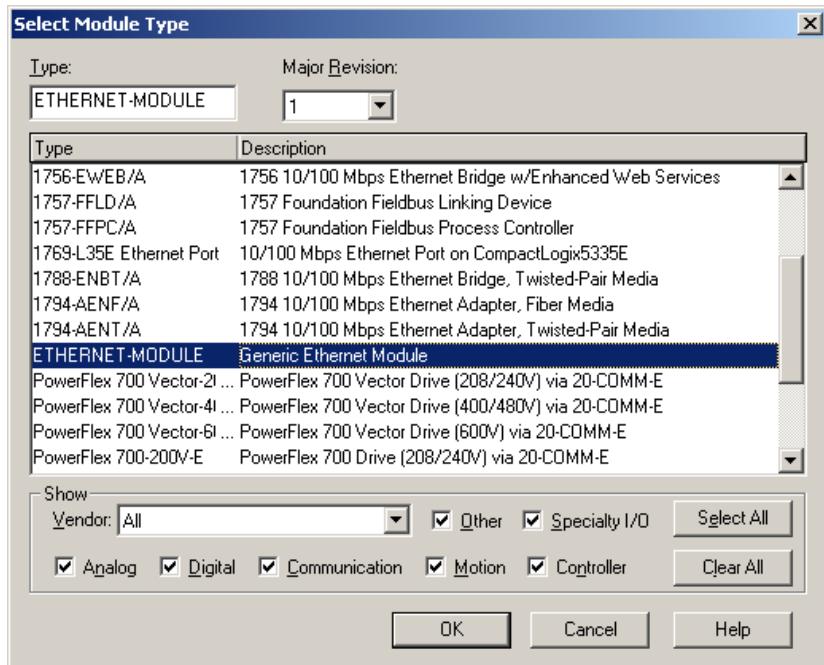
Attach the Ethernet Module to the IO Configuration



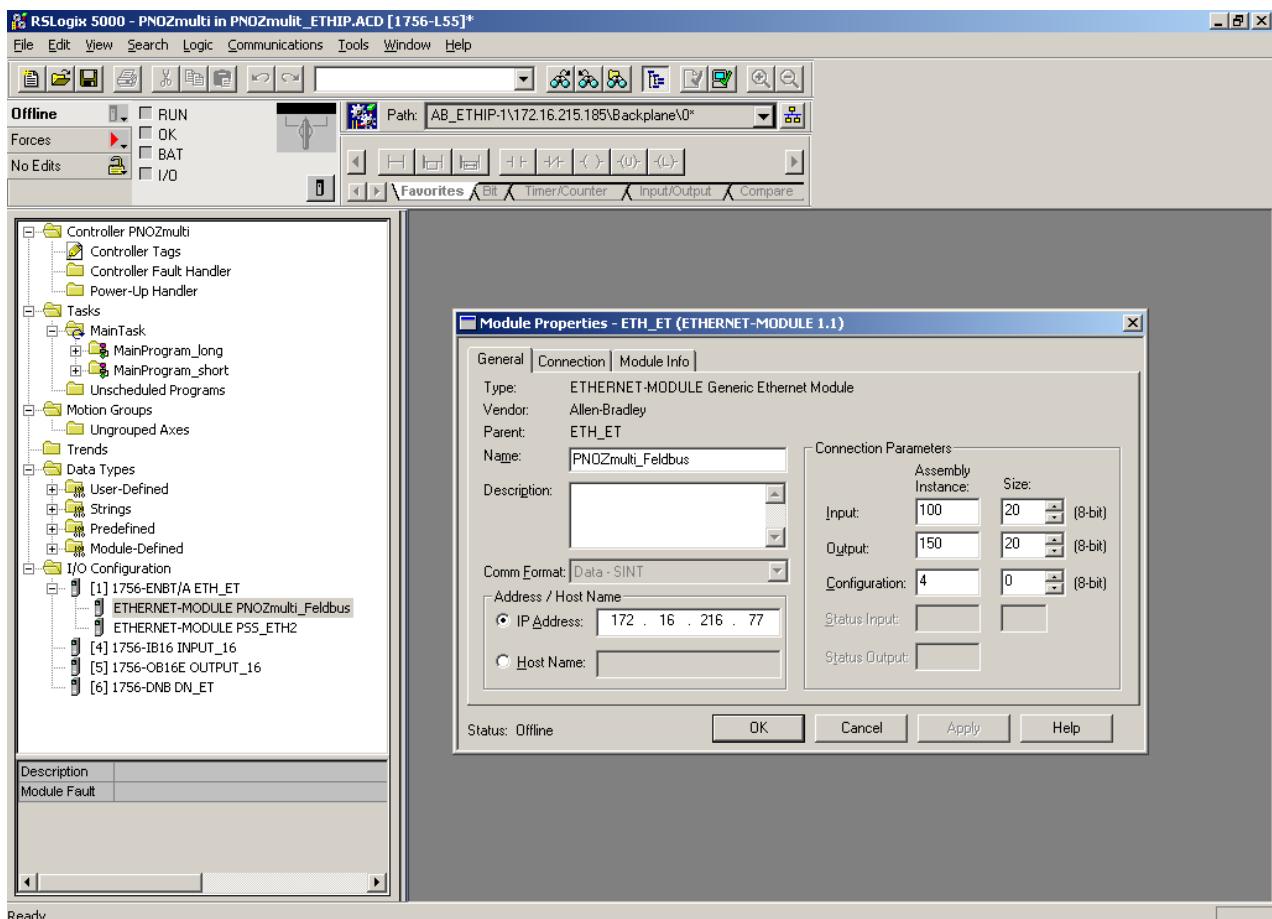
create a new module



select the generic ethernet module



### Configure the IP address and the assembly Object (Class 04h)



The byte size is limited to 20 bytes.

Scope:	PNOZmulti(controller)	Show:	Show All	Sort:	Type
P	Tag Name	Alias For	Base Tag	Type	
	+ PSS_ETH21:0				AB:ETHERNET_...
	- PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I				AB:ETHERNET_...
►	- PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data				SINT[20]
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[0]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[1]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[2]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[3]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[4]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[5]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[6]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[7]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[8]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[9]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[10]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[11]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[12]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[13]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[14]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[15]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[16]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[17]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[18]				SINT
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:I.Data[19]				SINT
	- PNOZmulti_Feldbus:O				AB:ETHERNET_...
	+ PNOZmulti_Feldbus:O.Data				SINT[20]

At the controller tags, you will find the data of the PNOZmulti Ethernet module

## 9.2 Sample IO scanner communication with Schneider Quantum PLC

Sample is for the programming software Concept 2.6.

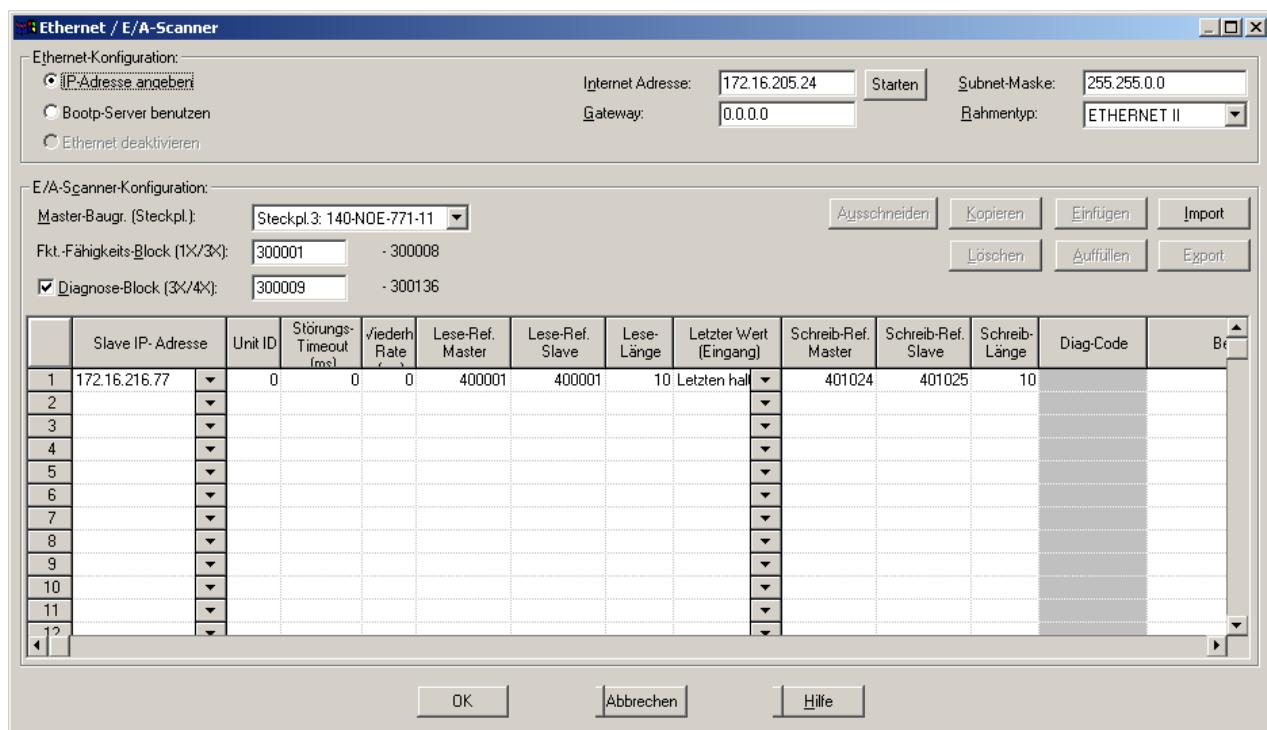
The conditions for the communication is a configured Ethernet module at the Schneider PLC program.

Open the Ethernet I/O Scanner and create a new connection.

Configure the IP address of the PNOZmc8p in the field Slave IP address. The next step is to configure the Master Read and Master Write address.

The length is limited to 10 Register (1 Register = 2 bytes)

Notice: the slave read address must be 400001 and the slave write address must be 401025 fix.



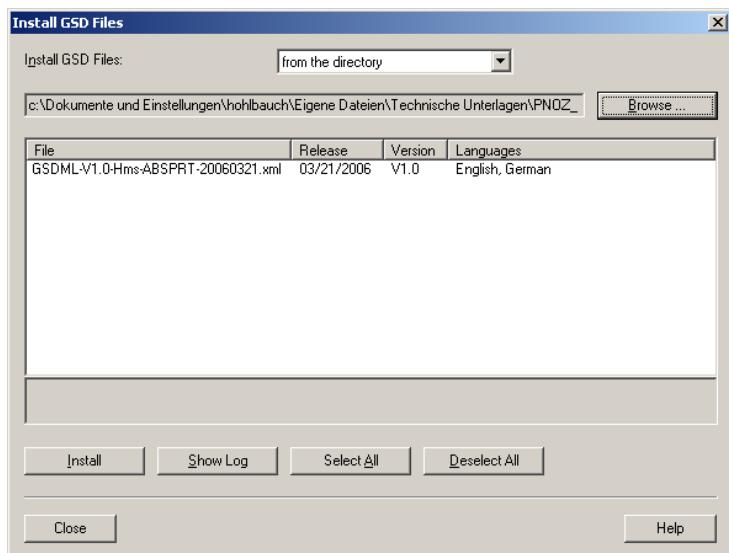
With the configuration of the I/O Scanner no application program for the communication is necessary.

Attention: there is byte swapping at the Ethernet.

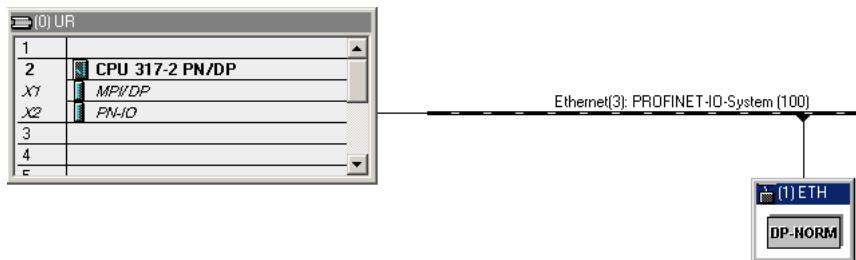
## 10 Profinet (mc9p)

### 10.1 Sample IO communication with Siemens S7 V5.3 SP3

**XML-File:** Import from the XML-file into the Hardware Configurator (Options -> Install GSD...).

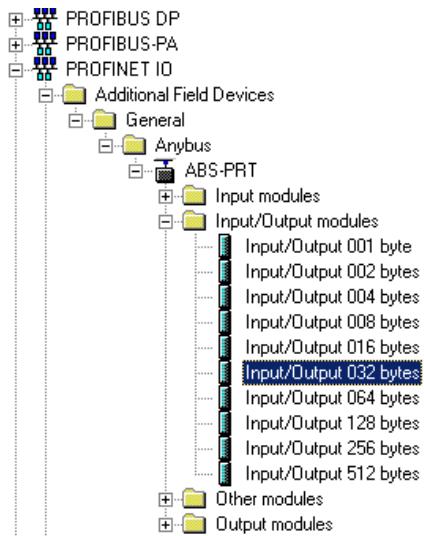


#### Configuration of the Inputs/Outputs:

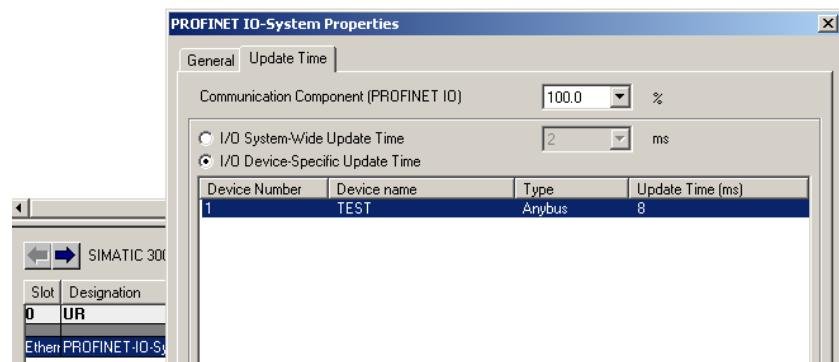


Hardware Catalog						
Slot	Module	Order Number	I Address	Q address	Diagnostic address	Conn.
0	ETH	ABSPRT			8188*	
1	Ein-/Ausgänge 032 bytes		256...287	256...287		

**Input / Outputs:** For the PNOZ mc9p you must configure 32 Bytes Input/Outputs, but only the first 20 Bytes are used.

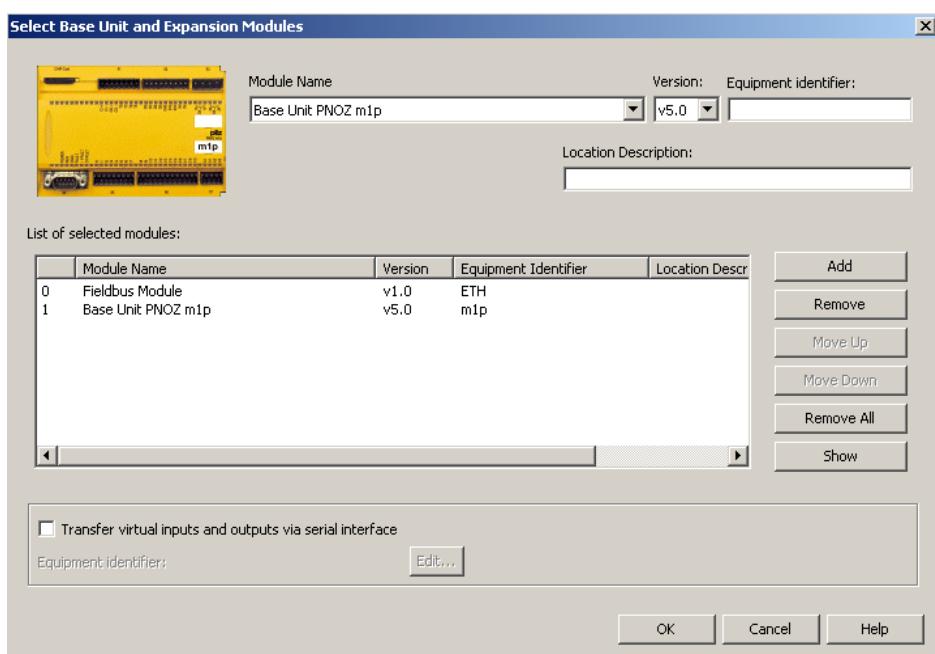
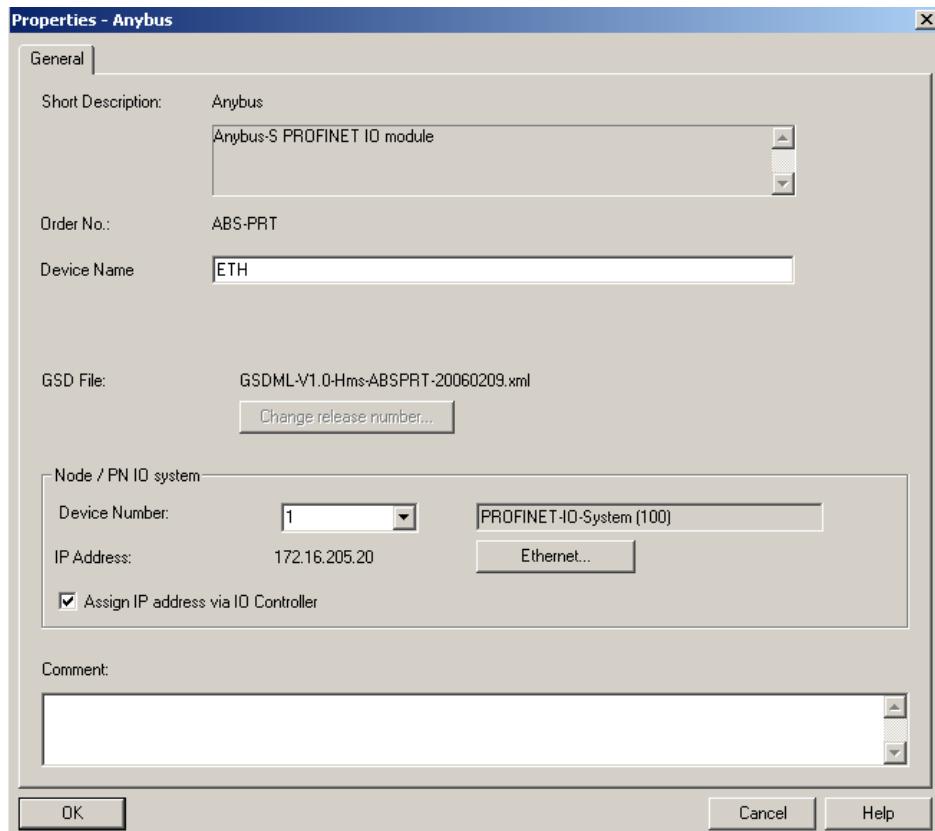


**Update time:** We suggest a value from 8 ms for larger networks.



**IP-Address:** The IP-Address could be set from the Siemens PLC or from a DHCP-Server. If you want set the IP-Address over the Siemens PLC then you must activate "Assign OP address via IO Controller".

**Device Name:** The "Device Name" in the S7 Hardware Configuration must be the same how the "Equipment Identifier" into the PNOZmulti Configurator.

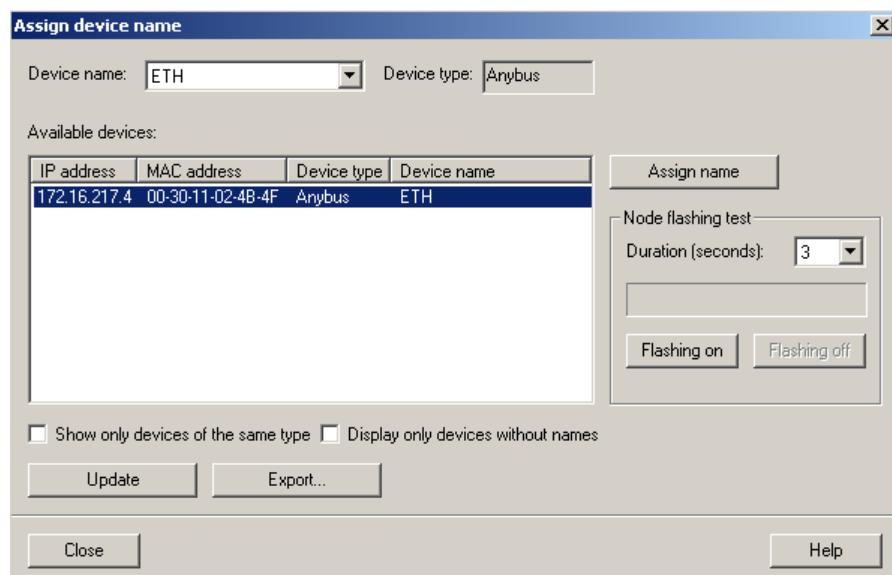
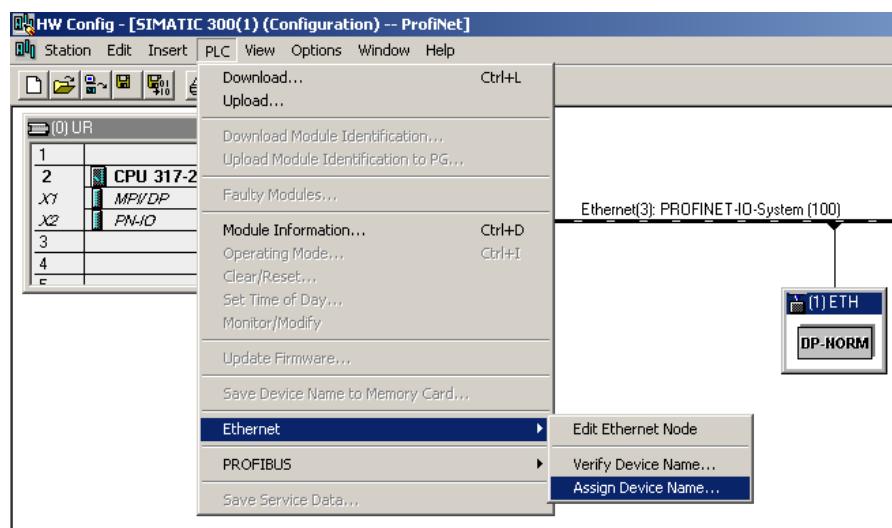


**Set the PNOZ mc9p “Equipment Identifier” with the S7 software:** If you want set the “Equipment Identifier” then you must write a \$ before the name. Now it's possible that you assign a device name for the mc9p over the S7 software (the PC with the S7 software must be connected over Ethernet with the Siemens PLC). If you don't have a \$ before the device name then the PNOZmulti always lost the “Equipment Identifier” after a reboot.

**Disadvantage:** If an exchange from the PNOZmulti basic module should be necessary then you must assign the device name over the S7 software again.

List of selected modules:

	Module Name	Version	Equipment Identifier
0	Fieldbus Module	v1.0	\$TEST
1	Base Unit PNOZ m1p	v5.0	m1p



With the MAC-Address you can check if you have configured the right Device names.