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We are an established world force in the design and manufacture of instrumentation for industrial process control, flow measurement, gas and liquid analysis and environmental applications.

As a part of ABB, a world leader in process automation technology, we offer customers application expertise, service and support worldwide.

We are committed to teamwork, high quality manufacturing, advanced technology and unrivalled service and support.

The quality, accuracy and performance of the Company's products result from over 100 years experience, combined with a continuous program of innovative design and development to incorporate the latest technology.

The UKAS Calibration Laboratory No. 0255 is just one of the ten flow calibration plants operated by the Company, and is indicative of our dedication to quality and accuracy.

EN ISO 9001:2000



Cert. No. Q05907

EN 29001 (ISO 9001)



Lenno, Italy – Cert. No. 9/90A

Electrical Safety

This equipment complies with the requirements of CEI/IEC 61010-1:2001-2 'Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use'. If the equipment is used in a manner NOT specified by the Company, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Symbols

One or more of the following symbols may appear on the equipment labelling:

	Warning – Refer to the manual for instructions
	Caution – Risk of electric shock
	Protective earth (ground) terminal
	Earth (ground) terminal

	Direct current supply only
	Alternating current supply only
	Both direct and alternating current supply
	The equipment is protected through double insulation

Information in this manual is intended only to assist our customers in the efficient operation of our equipment. Use of this manual for any other purpose is specifically prohibited and its contents are not to be reproduced in full or part without prior approval of the Technical Communications Department.

Health and Safety

To ensure that our products are safe and without risk to health, the following points must be noted:

1. The relevant sections of these instructions must be read carefully before proceeding.
2. Warning labels on containers and packages must be observed.
3. Installation, operation, maintenance and servicing must only be carried out by suitably trained personnel and in accordance with the information given.
4. Normal safety precautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of an accident occurring when operating in conditions of high pressure and/or temperature.
5. Chemicals must be stored away from heat, protected from temperature extremes and powders kept dry. Normal safe handling procedures must be used.
6. When disposing of chemicals ensure that no two chemicals are mixed.

Safety advice concerning the use of the equipment described in this manual or any relevant hazard data sheets (where applicable) may be obtained from the Company address on the back cover, together with servicing and spares information.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Operating Guide describes the COMMANDER 500 MODBUS serial data communications option and must be used in conjunction with the standard *User Guide* (part no. IM/C501 or IM/C505) supplied with the instrument.

Information.

The MODBUS option provides the following facilities:

- Standard RS422/485 communications.
- MODBUS RTU protocol – for master (host computer) to slave (COMMANDER 500) system.
- Isolation from external connections to the instrument. Dielectric strength 500V d.c. for 1 minute.
- Two-wire or four-wire communication.
- 2400, 9600 or 19200 baud transmission rate.
- Parity-checking – odd, even or none.

2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

This section describes the connection of serial data transmission cables between the master (host computer) and slave COMMANDER 500 instruments on a MODBUS serial link. All connections other than those used for serial communication are shown in Section 5 of the relevant *User Guide*.

2.1 Host Computer Serial Communications

An RS422/485 communications driver must be fitted to the host computer. It is strongly recommended that the interface has galvanic isolation to protect the computer from lightning damage and increase signal immunity to noise pick-up.

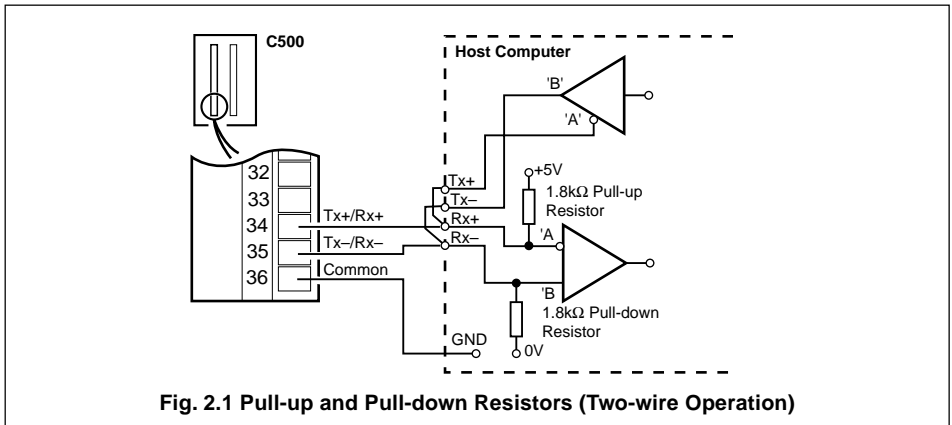
2.2 OPTO22 Boards for use with Personal Computers

Where a personal computer is used as the host computer, the following OPTO22 boards are recommended for use with the COMMANDER 500 Series of instruments:

Part No.	Computer Type
AC24 AT	AT Bus IBM PC compatible
AC34	Microchannel IBM PC

2.3 Two-wire and Four-wire Connection – Figs. 2.1 and 2.2

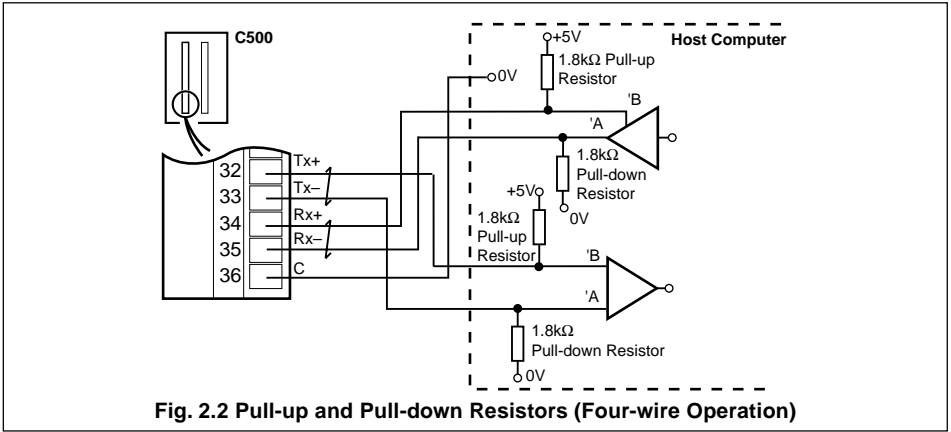
MODBUS serial communications must be configured as either two-wire or four-wire serial links – see Figs. 2.1 and 2.2. Two-/four-wire operation must also be selected in the Configuration Mode – see Section 3.1.



...2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

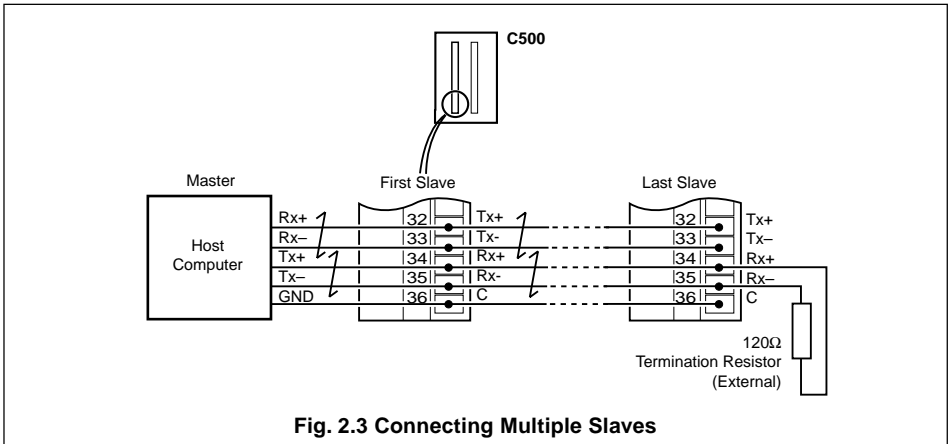
2.4 Pull-up and Pull-down Resistors – Figs. 2.1 and 2.2

To prevent false triggering of slaves when the master (host computer) is inactive, pull-up and pull-down resistors must be fitted to the RS422/485 interface in the host computer – see Figs. 2.1 and 2.2.



2.5 Termination Resistor – Fig. 2.3

For long transmission lines, a 120Ω termination resistor must be fitted to the last slave in the chain – see Fig. 2.3.



2.6 Serial Connections – Figs. 2.1 to 2.4

Information.

- Up to **10 slaves** can be connected to a single **RS422** adaptor card on a PC.
- Up to **32 slaves** can be connected to a single **RS485** adaptor card on a PC.

The number of slaves can be increased if the driver's serial port permits.

Connections to the MODBUS serial board must be made as shown in Figs. 2.1, 2.2 or 2.4. Connections on links with multiple slaves must be made in parallel, as shown in Fig. 2.3. When connecting cable screens, ensure that no 'ground loops' are introduced.

The maximum serial data transmission line length for both **RS422** and **RS485** systems is 1200m. The types of cable that can be used are determined by the total line length:

- Up to 6m** – standard screened or twisted pair cable.
- Up to 300m** – twin twisted pair with overall foil screen and an integral drain wire, e.g. Belden 9502 or equivalent.
- Up to 1200m** – twin twisted pair with separate foil screens and integral drain wires, e.g. Belden 9729 or equivalent.

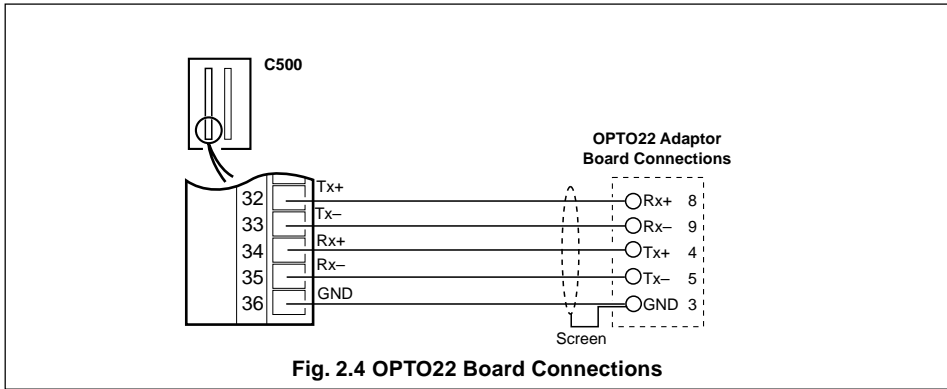


Fig. 2.4 OPTO22 Board Connections

3 CONFIGURATION

Information.

- Programmable baud rate – 2400, 9600 or 19200 baud.
- Selectable parity – odd, even or none.
- Address range – 1 to 99.

For MODBUS communications to operate correctly, each COMMANDER 500 must be configured with the correct serial transmission parameters and assigned a unique address.

3.1 Accessing the Serial Configuration Displays

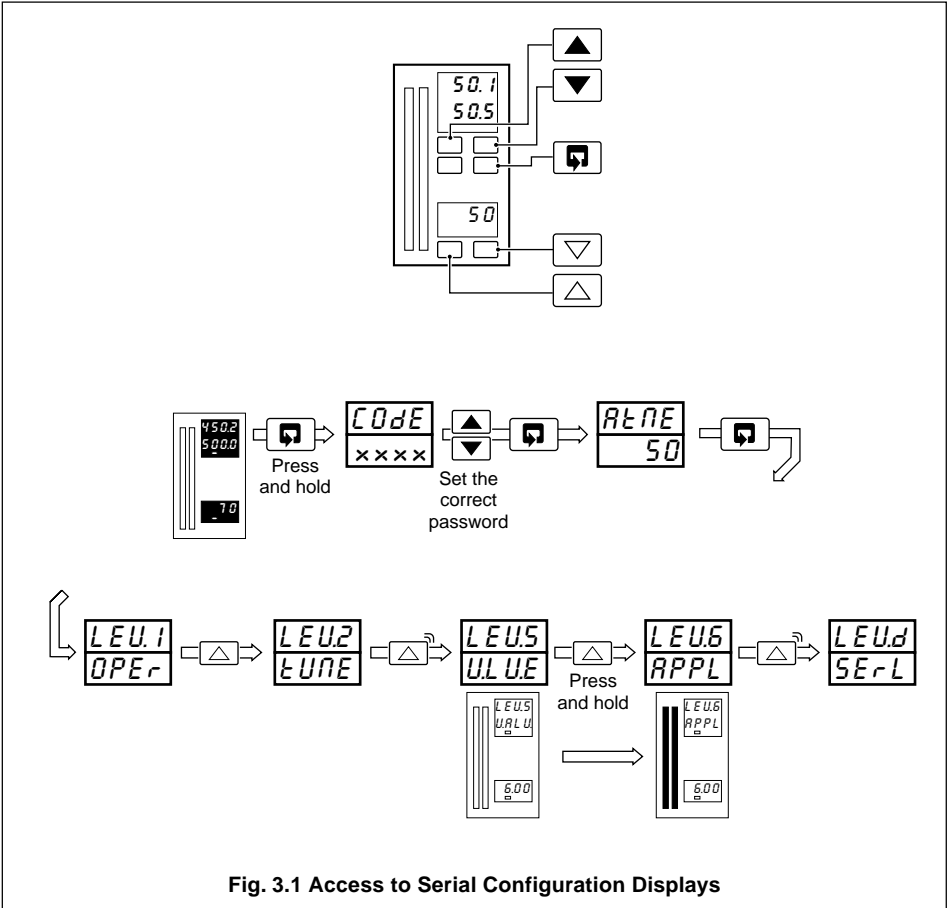


Fig. 3.1 Access to Serial Configuration Displays

3.2 Setting the Serial Transmission Parameters

d.00

LEU.d
SERL

Level d – Serial Communications Configuration

Note. To select this frame from anywhere in this page, press the key for a few seconds.

d.01

SCFG
0

Serial Configuration

- 0 OFF
- 1 2-wire connection, 2400 baud rate
- 2 4-wire connection, 2400 baud rate
- 3 2-wire connection, 9600 baud rate
- 4 4-wire connection, 9600 baud rate
- 5 2-wire connection, 19200 baud rate
- 6 4-wire connection, 19200 baud rate

d.02

Prty
NONE

Parity

- None
- Odd
- Even

d.03

Addr
1

MODBUS address

[1 to 99]

Return to top of page.

Information.

- The COMMANDER 500 operates as a MODBUS, Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) slave.
- Parity checking – detects transmission errors in individual characters.
- Cyclic redundancy checking – detects errors in the master messages and slave responses.

4.1 Introduction

MODBUS communication uses the master/slave principle to send messages to one or more slaves. Each slave is given a unique identity address (between 1 and 99).

A broadcast address (address zero) can be used to write to all slave devices simultaneously, using one command. In this instance there is no slave acknowledgment.

Slaves cannot accept new messages until the current message has been processed and a reply sent to the master (maximum response time 125ms). The slave monitors the elapsed time between receipt of characters. If the elapsed time without a new character is $3\frac{1}{2}$ character times, the slave assumes the next character received is the start of a new message.

Note. MODBUS RTU requires 1 start bit, 8 data bits, 1 parity bit (optional) and 1 or 2 stop bits.

4.2 MODBUS Function Codes

The function code instructs the addressed slave which function to perform. Table 4.1 shows the function codes, and describes the action they initiate.

Function Code	Function Title	Description
01	Read Coil Status	Read up to 32 consecutive discrete (Boolean) points from a specific starting point. The COMMANDER 500 returns zeros for points which do not contain defined data and NAKs* any request for point numbers greater than 60.
03	Read Holding Register	Read up to 8 consecutive registers from a specific starting register. The COMMANDER 500 returns zeros for points which do not contain defined data and NAKs* any request for point numbers greater than 220.
05	Force Single Coil	Write one discrete (Boolean) point. The COMMANDER 500 NAKs* this if the point is not currently writeable.
06	Preset Single Register	Write one register. This code also applies any existing limits to the register before storage in the instrument. The COMMANDER 500 NAKs* if the register is not currently writeable.
08	Loop Back Diagnostic Test	Echo the message. Only 'Return of Query' is supported.
15	Preset Multiple Coils	Write up to 32 coils at a time. The COMMANDER 500 NAKs* if any of the coils are not currently writeable, but carries out all the writes which are valid.
16	Preset Multiple Registers	Write up to eight consecutive registers from a specified starting register. The COMMANDER 500 NAKs* if any of the registers are not currently writeable, but carries out all the writes which are valid, applying any existing limits to the value before storage in the instrument.

*NAK = Negative Acknowledgment

Table 4.1 MODBUS Function Codes

5 MODBUS FUNCTIONS

This section shows typical examples of MODBUS function codes 01, 03, 05, 06, 08, 15 and 16.

5.1 Read Coil Status – Function Code 01

5.1.1 Read Coil Status Query

This function obtains the ON/OFF status of logic coils used to control discrete outputs from the addressed slave. Broadcast mode is not supported with this function code. In addition to the slave address and function fields, the information field must contain the initial coil offset address (starting address) and the number of each location to be interrogated.

Note. The coil offset address is one less than the coil number, e.g. to start at coil 10 the start address must be set to 09 (09H).

Example. Read 16 coils from slave (01) starting at coil 10 (alarm state 1).

Address	Function	Coil Start Offset		No. of Coils		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	01	00	09	00	10	ED	C4

5.1.2 Read Coil Status Response

The data is packed one bit for each coil (1 = ON, 0 = OFF). The response includes the slave address, function code, quantity of data characters, the data characters and error checking. The low order bit of the first character contains the first addressed coil and the remainder follow. For coil quantities that are not multiples of eight, the last characters are packed with zeros at the high order end.

Example

Alarms A3, A4, A5, A6 & A7 active

Alarms A1, A2, & A8 inactive

Alarms A3 & A4 are unacknowledged

Alarms A1, A2, A5, A6, A7 & A8 are acknowledged

Address	Function	Byte Count	Data Coil Status 10 to 17	Data Coil Status 18 to 25	Error Check Field (CRC16)	
01	01	02	7C	0C	99	39

5.2 Read Holding Register – Function Code 03

5.2.1 Read Holding Register Query

The Read Holding Register Query obtains the contents of up to eight holding registers in the addressed slave.

Note. The data start register must contain the offset address of the first register to be accessed, e.g. to start at register 1 the data start register must contain 00 (00H).

Broadcast mode is not supported by Function Code 03.

Example. Read two holding registers from slave (01) starting at holding address 01 (process variable input).

Address	Function	Register Offset		No. of Registers		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	03	00	00	00	02	C4	0B

5.2.2 Read Holding Register Response

The addressed slave responds with its address and function code, followed by the information field. The information field contains one byte describing the quantity of data bytes to be returned. Two bytes are used to return each register requested, the first byte containing the high order bits and the second the low order bits.

Example

PV input (two registers) – 270

PV decimal places – 1

Address	Function	Byte Count	Holding Register 01		Holding Register 02		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
			High	Low	High	Low		
01	03	04	0A	8E	00	01	D3	CC

...5 MODBUS FUNCTIONS

5.3 Force Single Coil – Function Code 05

5.3.1 Force Single Coil Query

This message forces a single coil either ON or OFF. The data value 65,280 (FF00 HEX) sets the coil ON and the value zero turns it OFF. All other values are illegal and have no effect on coil status.

Note. To write to a coil its offset address (one less than the coil number) must be used, e.g. to write to coil 39, the coil address 38 (26H) is transmitted.

The use of slave address zero (broadcast mode) forces all attached slaves to modify the desired coil.

Example. Switch ON coil address 39 (auto/manual state) in slave 01.

Address	Function	Coil Start Offset		Data Value		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	05	00	26	FF	00	6D	F1

5.3.2 Force Single Coil Response

The response is confirmation of the query after the coil state has been altered.

Example

Address	Function	Coil Start Offset		Data Value		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	05	00	26	FF	00	6D	F1

5.4 Preset Single Register – Function Code 06

5.4.1 Preset Single Register Query

The Preset Single Register Query modifies the contents of a holding register.

Note. Function codes 05, 06, 15 and 16 are the only messages that are recognized as valid for broadcast.

Example. Write the value 500 to holding register address 104 (proportional band 1 – heat) in slave 01.

Note. To write to a register, its offset address (one less than the register number) must be used, e.g. to write to register 104, the offset address 103 (67H) is transmitted.

Address	Function	Register Offset		Data Value		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	06	00	67	01	F4	38	02

5.4.2 Preset Single Register Response

The response to a Preset Single Register Response requests is to retransmit the query message after the register has been altered.

Example

Address	Function	Register Offset		Data Value		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	06	00	67	01	F4	38	02

...5 MODBUS FUNCTIONS

5.5 Loopback Test – Function Code 08

5.5.1 Loopback Test Query

The Loopback Test Query tests the MODBUS system and does not affect the operation of the slave. Variations in the response may indicate faults in the MODBUS system. The information field contains two bytes for the designation of the diagnostic code followed by two bytes to designate the action to be taken.

Example

Address	Function	Data Diagnostic Code		Data*	Data*	Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low				
01	08	00	00	A5	37	DA	8D

5.5.2 Loopback Test Response

The Loopback Test Response always echoes the query, only diagnostic code 0 (bytes 3 and 4) can be used.

Example

Address	Function	Data Diagnostic Code		Data*	Data*	Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low				
01	08	00	00	A5	37	DA	8D

5.6 Force Multiple Coils – Function Code 15

5.6.1 Force Multiple Coils Query

This message is used to force up to 32 coils at a time to the ON or OFF state. When used with slave address zero (broadcast mode) all slave controllers force the selected coils to the state(s) specified.

Note. To write to a coil, its offset address (one less than the register number) must be used, e.g. to write to coil 39, the offset address 38 (26H) is transmitted.

Example. Force coil 39 to ON (Select manual mode) and coil 40 to OFF (Select Local Set Point mode).

Address	Function	Coil Start Offset		Number of Coils		Byte Count	Data Coil Status	Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low				
01	0F	00	26	00	02	01	01	16	90

5.6.2 Force Multiple Coils Response

The Force Multiple Coils Response confirms slave identification, function code, starting register address and quantity only.

Example

Address	Function	Coil Start Offset		No. of Coils		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	0F	00	26	00	02	35	C1

...5 MODBUS FUNCTIONS

5.7 Write Multiple Registers – Function Code 16

5.7.1 Write Multiple Registers Query

This message is used to change the contents of up to eight holding registers at a time. When used with slave address zero (broadcast mode) all slave controllers load the selected registers with the contents specified.

Note. To write to a register, its offset address (one less than the register number) must be used, e.g. to write to register 104, the offset address 103 (67H) is transmitted.

Example. Write the value 500 to the register address 104 (proportional band 1 – heat) and the value 100 to the register address 105 (integral action time) in slave 01.

Addr	Funct	Register Start Offset		Number of Registers		Byte Count	Holding Register 104		Holding Register 105		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		High	Low	High	Low		
01	10	00	67	00	02	04	01	F4	00	64	F5	84

5.7.2 Write Multiple Registers Response

The Write Multiple Registers Response confirms slave identification, function code, starting register address and quantity only.

Example

Address	Function	Register Start Offset		No. of Registers		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	10	00	67	00	02	FA	17

6 EXCEPTION RESPONSES

The exception response codes sent by the slave are shown in Table 6.1. When a slave detects one of these errors, it sends a response message to the master consisting of slave address, function code, error code and error check fields.

Exception Response Code	Exception Response Name	Exception Response Definition
01	Illegal Function	The message function received is not an allowable function on the COMMANDER 500
02	Illegal Data Address	The address reference in the data field is not an allowable address for the COMMANDER 500
03	Illegal Data Value	The value referenced in the data field is not allowable on the addressed slave location.
07	Negative Acknowledgement	The function just requested cannot be performed.
08	Memory Parity Error	Parity check indicates an error in one or more of the characters received.

Table 6.1 Exception Response Codes

6.1 Examples

A Read Register Request to read holding register address 300 of Slave 01 (undefined address for Slave, beyond address limit).

Address	Function	Register Start Offset		No. of Registers		Error Check Field (CRC16)	
		High	Low	High	Low		
01	03	01	2B	00	06	B4	3C

The slave replies with an exception response signifying an ‘illegal data address’. To indicate that the response is a notification of an error, the most significant bit of the function code is set to 1.

Address	Function	Exception	Error Check Field (CRC16)	
01	83	02	C0	F1

7 ADDRESSABLE PARAMETERS

7.1 Coils

Coil No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
01	Process variable fail state	R	1=Failed
02	Remote set point fail state	R	1=Failed
03	Analog input 1 fail state	R	1=Failed
04	Analog input 2 fail state	R	1=Failed
05	Analog input 3 fail state	R	1=Failed
06	Loop Break Monitor 1	R	1=Failed
07	Loop Break Monitor 2	R	1=Failed
10	Alarm A1 state	R	1=Active
11	Alarm A2 state	R	1=Active
12	Alarm A3 state	R	1=Active
13	Alarm A4 state	R	1=Active
14	Alarm A5 state	R	1=Active
15	Alarm A6 state	R	1=Active
16	Alarm A7 state	R	1=Active
17	Alarm A8 state	R	1=Active
18	Alarm acknowledge A1 state	R	1=Active
19	Alarm acknowledge A2 state	R	1=Active
20	Alarm acknowledge A3 state	R	1=Active
21	Alarm acknowledge A4 state	R	1=Active
22	Alarm acknowledge A5 state	R	1=Active
23	Alarm acknowledge A6 state	R	1=Active
24	Alarm acknowledge A7 state	R	1=Active
25	Alarm acknowledge A8 state	R	1=Active
27	Digital input 1 state	R	1=Active
28	Digital input 2 state	R	1=Active
29	Digital input 3 state	R	1=Active
30	Digital input 4 state	R	1=Active
31	Digital output 1 state	R	1=Active
32	Digital output 2 state	R	1=Active
33	Relay 1 state	R	1=Energised
34	Relay 2 state	R	1=Energised
35	Relay 3 state	R	1=Energised
36	Relay 4 state	R	1=Energised
37	On/off state output 1 (heat)	R	1=On
38	On/off state output 2 (cool)	R	1=On
39	Auto/manual state	R/W	0=Auto; 1=Manual
40	Set point mode	R/W	0=Local; 1=Remote
41	Logic equation 1 state	R	1=Active
42	Logic equation 2 state	R	1=Active
43	Logic equation 3 state	R	1=Active
44	Logic equation 4 state	R	1=Active
45	Logic equation 5 state	R	1=Active
46	Logic equation 6 state	R	1=Active

...7.1 Coils

Coil No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
47	Real time alarm 1 state	R	1=Active
48	Real time alarm 2 state	R	1=Active
49	Delay timer 1 state	R	1=Active
50	Delay timer 2 state	R	1=Active
51	MODBUS signal 1	R/W	1=Active
52	MODBUS signal 2	R/W	1=Active
53	MODBUS signal 3	R/W	1=Active
54	MODBUS signal 4	R/W	1=Active

7.2 Analog Input Registers

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
1	Process variable	R	-999 to 9999
2	PV decimal places (dp)	R	0 to 3 decimal places
3	Remote set point input	R	-999 to 9999
4	Remote set point dp	R	0 to 3 decimal places
5	Analog input 1	R	-999 to 9999
6	Analog input 1 dp	R	0 to 3 decimal places
7	Analog input 2	R	-999 to 9999
8	Analog input 2 dp	R	0 to 3 decimal places
9	Analog input 3	R	-999 to 9999
10	Analog input 3 dp	R	0 to 3 decimal places

7.3 Single Loop Parameters (Templates 1 and 2)

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
20	PV	R	-999 to 9999
21	Control set point	R#	-999 to 9999
22	Output 1 (Heat)	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
23	Output 2 (Cool)	R/W*	0 to -1000 (representing 0.0 to -100.0%)
25	Remote set point ratio	R/W	0.001 to 9.999
26	Remote set point bias	R/W	-999 to 9999

To change a set point value, write to the local set point value

* Write in manual mode only

...7 ADDRESSABLE PARAMETERS

7.4 Auto/manual Station and Analog Backup Parameters (Templates 3 to 6)

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
30	PV	R	-999 to 9999
31	Master output	R	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
32	Control output	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
33	Control set point	R	-999 to 9999

* Write: manual mode only

7.5 Indicator and Manual Loader Station Parameters (Templates 7 an 8)

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
35	PV1	R	-999 to 9999
36	PV2	R	-999 to 9999
37	Control Output	R/W	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)

7.6 Feedforward Parameters (Templates 9 and 10)

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
40	PV	R	-999 to 9999
41	Control set point	R#	-999 to 9999
42	Output 1	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
43	Output 2	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
44	Disturbance variable	R	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
45	Feedforward signal	R	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
46	Remote set point ratio	R/W	0.001 to 9.999
47	Remote set point bias	R/W	-999 to 9999
48	Feedforward gain	R/W	0.1 to 999.9
49	Feedforward bias	R/W	-1000 to 1000 (representing -100.0 to 100.0%)

To change set point value write to the local set point values

* Write in manual mode only

7.7 Cascade Parameters (Templates 11 and 12)

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
50	Master PV	R	-999 to 9999
51	Master Control set point	R#	-999 to 9999
52	Master Control output	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
53	Slave PV	R	-999 to 9999
54	Slave set point	R/W*	-999 to 9999
55	Remote set point ratio	R/W	0.001 to 9.999
56	Remote set point bias	R/W	-999 to 9999
57	Slave set point ratio	R/W	0.001 to 9.999
58	Slave set point bias	R/W	-999 to 9999
59	Slave output 1 (heat)	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
60	Slave output 2 (cool)	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)

To change set point value write to the local set point values

* Write in manual mode only

7.8 Cascade with Feedforward Parameters (Template 13)

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
65	Master PV	R	-999 to 9999
66	Master control set point	R#	-999 to 9999
67	Master control output	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
68	Slave PV	R	-999 to 9999
69	Slave setpoint	R/W*	-999 to 9999
70	Disturbance variable	R	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
71	Feedforward signal	R	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
72	Remote set point ratio	R/W	0.001 to 9.999
73	Remote set point bias	R/W	-999 to 9999
74	Slave set point ratio	R/W	0.001 to 9.999
75	Slave set point bias	R/W	-999 to 9999
76	Slave output 1 (heat)	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
77	Slave output 2 (cool)	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
78	Feedforward gain	R/W	0.1 to 999.9
79	Feedforward bias	R/W	-1000 to 1000 (representing -100.0 to 100.0%)

To change set point value write to the local set point values

* Write in manual mode only

...7 ADDRESSABLE PARAMETERS

7.9 Ratio Station and Controller Parameters (Templates 14 to 17)

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
80	Process variable	R	-999 to 9999
81	Actual ratio	R	0.001 to 9.999
82	Desired ratio	R	0.001 to 9.999
83	Wild variable	R	-999 to 9999
84	Bias	R/W	-999 to 9999
85	Control set point	R	-999 to 9999
86	Control output	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
87	Local ratio	R/W	-999 to 9999
88	Remote ratio	R	-999 to 9999

* Write in manual mode only

7.10 Control Monitor

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
90	Rate of approach	R	0 to 9999 in eng units/minute
91	Overshoot	R	0 to 1000 (representing 0 to 100% of the step change)
92	Decay ratio	R	0 to 9999 (representing 0.00 to 99.99)
93	Settling time	R	0 to 9999 seconds
94	Error integral	R	0 to 9999 in eng units

7.11 Tuning Parameters

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
100	Cycle time 1	R/W	1.0 to 300.0 or 0.9 (on/off)
101	Cycle time 2	R/W	1.0 to 300.0 or 0.9 (on/off)
102	On/off hysteresis 1	R/W	0 to 9999
103	On/off hysteresis 2	R/W	0 to 9999
104	Prop band 1	R/W	0.1 to 999.9
105	Integral action time 1	R/W	0 to 7200
106	Derivative action time 1	R/W	0.0 to 999.9
107	Manual reset value	R/W	-1000 to 1000 (representing -100.0 to 100.0%)
108	Prop band 2	R/W	0.1 to 999.9
109	Integral action time 2	R/W	0 to 7200
110	Derivative action time 2	R/W	0.0 to 999.9
111	Prop band 3	R/W	0.1 to 999.9
112	Integral action time 3	R/W	0 to 7200
113	Prop band 4	R/W	0.1 to 9.999
114	Integral action time 4	R/W	0 to 7200
115	Feedforward gain	R/W	0.001 to 9.999
116	Feedforward bias	R/W	-999 to 9999
117	Control deadband	R/W	-999 to 9999
118	Heat/cool output 1 start	R/W	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
119	Heat/cool output 2 start	R/W	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)

7.12 Set Point Parameters

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
120	Local set point 1 value	R/W	-999 to 9999
121	Local set point 2 value	R/W	-999 to 9999
122	Local set point 3 value	R/W	-999 to 9999
123	Local set point 4 value	R/W	-999 to 9999
124	Ramp rate	R/W	-999 to 9999

...7 ADDRESSABLE PARAMETERS

7.13 Alarm Parameters

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
130	Alarm A1 type	R	0 None; 1 High Process, PV; 2 Low Process, PV; 3 High Latch, PV; 4 Low Latch, PV; 5 High Deviation; 6 Low Deviation; 7 High Process I/P1; 8 Low Process I/P1; 9 High Process I/P2; 10 Low Process I/P2; 11 High Process I/P3; 12 Low Process I/P3; 13 High Output; Low Output; 14 Maths Block 1 High; 15 Maths Block 1 Low; 16 Maths Block 2 High; 17 Maths Block 2 Low; 18 Maths Block 3 High; 19 Maths Block 3 Low; 20 Maths Block 4 High; 21 Maths Block 4 Low
131	Alarm A1 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
132	Alarm A1 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
133	Alarm A1 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds
134	Alarm A2 type	R	0 to 21 (See Alarm A1 Type)
135	Alarm A2 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
136	Alarm A2 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
137	Alarm A2 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds
138	Alarm A3 type	R	0 to 21 (See Alarm A1 Type)
139	Alarm A3 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
140	Alarm A3 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
141	Alarm A3 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds
142	Alarm A4 type	R	0 to 21 (See Alarm A1 Type)
143	Alarm A4 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
144	Alarm A4 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
145	Alarm A4 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds

Continued...

...7.13 Alarm Parameters

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
146	Alarm A5 type	R	0 to 21 (See Alarm A1 Type)
147	Alarm A5 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
148	Alarm A5 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
149	Alarm A5 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds
150	Alarm A6 type	R	0 to 21 (See Alarm A1 Type)
151	Alarm A6 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
152	Alarm A6 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
153	Alarm A6 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds
154	Alarm A7 type	R	0 to 21 (See Alarm A1 Type)
155	Alarm A7 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
156	Alarm A7 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
157	Alarm A7 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds
158	Alarm A8 type	R	0 to 21 (See Alarm A1 Type)
159	Alarm A8 trip	R/W	-999 to 9999
160	Alarm A8 hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 in eng units
161	Alarm A8 time hysteresis	R/W	0 to 9999 seconds

7.14 Motorized Valve Parameters

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
170	Valve position	R	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
171	Desired valve position	R/W*	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
172	Motorized valve ratio	R/W	1 to 1000 (representing 0.01 to 10.00)
173	Motorized valve bias	R/W	-1000 to 1000 (representing -100.0 to 100.0%)
174	Motorized valve deadband	R/W	0 to 1000 (representing 0.0 to 100.0%)
175	Regulator travel time	R/W	0 to 5000 seconds

* Write in manual mode only

...7 ADDRESSABLE PARAMETERS

7.15 Basic Configuration

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
180	Template application	R	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Single loop with local set point2 Single loop with remote set3 Auto/Manual station with low signal selection;4 Auto/Manual station with digital selection;5 Analog backup with low signal selection;6 Analog backup with digital selection;7 Single indicator/manual loader;8 Double indicator/manual loader;9 Single loop with feedforward and local set point;10 Single loop with feedforward and remote set point;11 Cascade with local set point;12 Cascade with remote set point;13 Cascade with feedforward and local set point;14 Ratio controller;15 Ratio controller with external ratio;16 Ratio station;17 Ratio station with external ratio

Continued...

...7.15 Basic Configuration

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
181	Output type	R	0 None; 1 Analog output (COP = ao1); 2 Relay output (COP = RLY1); 3 Digital output (COP = do1); 4 Motorized valve with feedback; 5 Motorized valve without feedback; 6 Heat/cool with OP1 = relay, OP2 = relay; 7 Heat/cool with OP1 = relay, OP2 = digital output; 8 Heat/cool with OP1 = digital output, OP2 = relay; 9 Not Used; 10 Heat/cool with OP1 = analog, OP2 = relay; 11 Not Used; 12 Heat/cool with OP1 = analog, OP2 = analog
182	Control action	R	0 OP1 = Reverse; 1 OP1 = Direct; 2 OP1 = Reverse, OP2 = Direct; 3 OP1, OP2 = Reverse; 4 OP1 = Direct, OP2 = Reverse; 5 OP1 = Direct, OP2 = Direct

...7 ADDRESSABLE PARAMETERS

7.16 Maths Blocks

Register No.	Variable Label	Read/Write	Limits/Values
210	Maths block 1 result	R	-999 to 9999
211	Maths block 2 result	R	-999 to 9999
212	Maths block 3 result	R	-999 to 9999
213	Maths block 4 result	R	-999 to 9999
214	Maths block 1 dp's	R	0 to 3
215	Maths block 2 dp's	R	0 to 3
216	Maths block 3 dp's	R	0 to 3
217	Maths block 4 dp's	R	0 to 3

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United Kingdom

ABB Limited
Tel: +44 (0)1480 475321
Fax: +44 (0)1480 217948

United States of America

ABB Inc
Instrumentation Division
Tel: +1 215 674 6000
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Client Warranty

Prior to installation, the equipment referred to in this manual must be stored in a clean, dry environment, in accordance with the Company's published specification.

Periodic checks must be made on the equipment's condition. In the event of a failure under warranty, the following documentation must be provided as substantiation:

1. A listing evidencing process operation and alarm logs at time of failure.
2. Copies of all storage, installation, operating and maintenance records relating to the alleged faulty unit.

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Printed in UK (08.05)

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ABB Limited

Howard Road, St. Neots
Cambridgeshire
PE19 8EU
UK

Tel: +44 (0)1480 475321

Fax: +44 (0)1480 217948

ABB Inc.

125 E. County Line Road
Warminster
PA 18974
USA

Tel: +1 215 674 6000

Fax: +1 215 674 7183