

USER GUIDE MAN0149 rev 10

FBXi Series



	Style conventions used in this document:			
UI Text	:: Text that represents elements of the UI such as button names, menu options etc. is presented with a grey background and border, in Tahoma font which is traditionally used in Windows UIs. For example: Ok			
Standa	ard Terms (Jargon): Text that is not English Language but instead refers t industry standard concepts such as Strategy, BACnet, or Analog Input is represents in slightly condensed font. For example: BACnet			
Code:	Text that represents File paths, Code snippets or text file configuration settings is presented in fixed-width font, with a grey background and border. For example:			
	<pre>\$config_file = c:\CYLON\settings\config.txt</pre>			
Param	eter values. Text that represents values to be entered into UI fields or			
Param	 ater values: Text that represents values to be entered into UI fields or displayed in dialogs is represented in fixed-width font with a shaded background. For example 10°C At Names: Text that represents a product name is represented in bold colored text. For example INTEGRATM 			
Produc	ater values: Text that represents values to be entered into UI fields or displayed in dialogs is represented in fixed-width font with a shaded background. For example 10°C at Names: Text that represents a product name is represented in bold colored text. For example INTEGRA™ any Brand names: Brands that are not product names are represented by bold slightly compressed text: ABB Cylon			

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1 The FBXi Series

INTRODUCTION

The FBXi Series is a freely programmable range of BACnet® Controllers with native BACnet/IP communications support. The controllers are BTL listed (pending) BACnet Building Controller (B-BC) and are ideally suited for a wide range of applications for intelligent control of HVAC equipment, and electrical systems including lighting control and metering applications. The FBXi Series supports multi-protocol communications simultaneously including BACnet/IP, BACnet MS/TP, Modbus® TCP and Modbus RTU.

Part of Cylon's FLXeon Line of BACnet field controllers, the FBXi Series features support for up to sixteen FLX (Field Level eXpansion) series extension modules providing up to 256 points of control, and a dedicated input for Cylon's CBT-STAT or UCU Room Display intelligent room sensors. FLX I/O expansion modules are available in a variety of options to allow maximum flexibility in achieving the required point configuration.

FBXi, CBXi and FBVi controllers with Firmware v9.1.0 and later have additional capabilities over previous ABB Cylon controllers and are referred to as "Smart Routers". One of these features is the ability to store the strategies and configuration for the controller, and also support full upload and download of data for MSTP fieldbus controllers.

APPLICATION

The FBXi Series is designed for a wide range of energy management applications for intelligent control of:

- HVAC equipment such as Central Plant, Boilers, Chillers, Cooling Towers, Pump Systems, Air Handling Units (Constant Volume, Variable Air Volume and Multi-zone), and Rooftop Units,
- Electrical systems such as lighting control, variable frequency drives and metering.

The FBXi Series can be used as an integration platform and natively supports the routing of either BACnet MS/TP to BACnet/IP or Modbus RTU to Modbus TCP without the need for gateways or additional hardware.

The controller accommodates available pre-engineered strategies or can be tailored to custom applications using CXpro^{HD} programming software

2 IP Networking

WHAT IS IP?

IP (Internet Protocol) is an agreed standard that defines how devices communicate over the Internet or other Internet-like Ethernet network.

IP is part of a 7-layer architecture consisting of

- Physical Layer (Layer 1)
- DataLink Layer (Layer 2)
- Network Layer (Layer 3)
- Transport Layer (Layer 4)
- Session Layer (Layer 5)
- Presentation Layer (Layer 6)
- Applications Layer (Layer 7)

PHYSICAL LAYER (LAYER 1)

This refers to the electrical impulses (or light signal or radio signals) carried on the cable (or fiber, air or other physical medium). For IP, the physical layer is usually Ethernet.

DATALINK LAYER (LAYER 2)

This is where data packets are translated to and from bits, which can be transferred on the Physical Layer

NETWORK LAYER (LAYER 3)

Layer 3 provides switching and routing to create paths for data to be transmitted from node to node within the network. This is the layer that gives IP its name.

TRANSPORT LAYER (LAYER 4)

This layer is responsible for end-to-end error recovery and flow control, enabling transparent transfer of data between hosts.

SESSION LAYER (LAYER 5)

The Session layer manages exchanges (conversations) between the "applications" on each host.

PRESENTATION LAYER (LAYER 6)

This layer translates between application and network formats, so that communication independent of data representation such as ASCII, GIF, JPEG etc.

APPLICATIONS LAYER (LAYER 7)

Everything at layer 7 is application-specific, such as Telnet, FTP, WWW browsers, HTTP etc.

IP ADDRESSING

Each device has at least one IP address, which uniquely identifies it from all other devices on the network.

There are several forms of IP addresses, but the most commonly used is IPv4, which consists of 4 numbers (between 0 and 255) separated by dots e.g. 192.168.222.51

DHCP (DYNAMIC HOST CONFIGURATION PROTOCOL)

The address can be set manually on the device itself, or else the device can be assigned one by a master controller on the network. This master controller is known as the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server.

To use an IP address, a device must know several pieces of data, including the IPv4 address that the device will use, the IP address of the Domain Name Server (DNS) where the device can find IP addresses of other devices, and the IP address of the Default Gateway device through which communications are routed.

Using DHCP means that all these pieces of information are set automatically avoiding the need for specialist knowledge of IP networking. If DHCP is available on your network is the most convenient way to configure your devices.

DHCP reservation

A DHCP server can be configured to always assign a particular IP address to a specific device. This is called a DHCP reservation and enables a user to access a device by IP address even if the device power-cycles and makes a new DHCP request.

SUBNETWORK (SUBNET)

A subnet is a logical division of a network – that is while it might be physically connected to other subnets, communications traffic from one subnet can be kept separate from comms origination on other subnets.

A group of the most significant bits of the IPv4 address (the numbers at the start of the address) specifies the address of a network or subnetwork. This is called the Network Prefix. The remainder specifies the host – the address unique to the specific device.

For example:

- on the 192.168 subnet, an IP address of 192.168.2.54 refers to device 2.54.
- On the 55.231.77 subnet, IP address 55.231.77.3 refers to device 3

The specific parts of the address that are in each portion is defined by the device's 'Subnet Mask'. This can be expressed as a "bitmask" that is applied by a bitwise AND operation – e.g. 255.255.0.0 means that only the last 2 segments of the address apply to the local subnet.

For example,

- if the address 192.168.2.54 has a subnet mask "255.255.0.0", that means that 192.168 is the subnet address, and 2.54 is the device address.
- if the address 55.231.77.3 has a subnet mask "255.255.255.0", that means that 55.231.77 is the subnet address, and 3 is the device address.

The network can also be identified by a decimal number following the first IP address on the network – e.g. 55.231.77.0/24. This is called <u>Classless Inter-Domain Routing</u> (CIDR) notation. The decimal number represents the number of bits allocated for the Network Prefix.

Each segment of an IP address represents 8 bits,

i.e. 192.168.2.54 could also be written 11000000 . 10101000 . 00000010 . 00110110





DEFAULT GATEWAY

Devices on the same subnet can address IP packets to each other without using a router device.

To communicate with devices on another subnetwork, the traffic must be routed through a router device's WAN port. When a device needs to communicate with an IP address that is not on the same network, it sends the packet to the Default Gateway, which is usually the subnet's Router.

Note: Some BACnet services use "broadcasts" (e.g. "Who-Is"). On a LAN with standard routers, these broadcasts are "blocked". As a result, BACnet broadcasts are limited to the IP Subnet of the BACnet device. With a BACnet/IP network of 2 or more IP subnets, a device that can act as a BACnet/IP Broadcast Management Device (BBMD) must be used.

PORT NUMBERS

A "Port" on an IP device is a concept that allows traffic to be mapped within a device's address to a specific process running in that device. A Port number forms part of a data packet's IP address, but is often set by convention, depending on the protocol that the packet uses. For example, HTTP traffic by convention uses port 80. If no port is specified in the IP address for HTTP traffic, port 80 will be assumed. If a port is specified (e.g. port 8080 as in the address 192.168.100.33:8080), the specified port will be used instead. This allows the device to communicate on multiple protocols at the same time.

Service	Protocol	Default Port Number
SMTP	TCP	25
DNS	TCP, UDP	53
DHCP	UDP	67
НТТР	TCP	80
HTTPS	TCP	443
BACnet/IP	UDP	47808

Some of the services associated with port numbers include:

Some of the port numbers recognized by FBXi are shown below. These can be changed in the controllers Web UI at IP Network > TCP/UDP Ports

Dashboard		IP N	etwork TCP/UDP	Ports	
■ BACnet ■ IP Network ♥ Configuration ♥ TCP/UDP Ports ■ Edit SSL Cert.	IP Ne IP Ne IS Cert. S V Prot V Prot I Cert. S V Prot I Cert. I Cer	IP Network TCP and UI HTTPS/HTTP are used enabled, though the p disabled by default. Th must communicate witl	IP Network TCP and UDP ports are ports open to the outside world. HTTPS/HTTP are used for this web configuration. HTTPS is always enabled, though the port can be changed if required. HTTP is disabled by default. The BACnet ports are needed if the controller must communicate with other BACnet controllers over IP.		
 Sign SSL Cert. RS 485 Ports Platform Diagnostics 		Protocol	Enabled	Number	
		•	https		443
		http	Y	80	
		BACnet		47808 🗘	
		BACnet NAT	V	47809	

UPLINK/WAN AND SEGMENTATION

Physically splitting a network into different function groups is known as "Network segmentation". This is done to improve performance (by reducing the amount of traffic on each segment) and to improve security. It is achieved by connecting Routers together by their "WAN" or "UPLINK" ports.



If routers are connected without using their "WAN" or "UPLINK" ports, the result is a single segment:



NETWORK ADDRESS TRANSLATION (NAT)

Network Address Translation is a function of a router or firewall, which maps multiple local IP addresses to a single public IP address. This is necessary because the number of IPv4 addresses is finite.

DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM (DNS)

When communicating on the wider Internet, it can be difficult to remember the numeric IP address for each device with which you want to communicate. The Domain Name System (DNS) was created to allow internet users to use a text-based Uniform Resource Locator (URL) with meaningful values such as "www.cylon.com" to connect to a site or device without having to know the server's IP address. The DNS finds the URL in its distributed database and passes the corresponding numeric IP address to the requesting device. If a device's IP address changes, the DNS server can be updated with its new IP address, ensuring that other networked devices can still find this device from its URL.

When setting a devices IP parameter manually, between one and three DNS IP address are usually provided. The second and third addresses are used if the first DNS becomes unavailable.

If you do not know the address of your DNS server(s), you can use publicly available DNS server addresses for example primary = 8.8.8.8 and secondary = 4.4.4.4

3 BACnet[®] Networking

WHAT IS BACNET?

BACnet is "a data communication protocol for building automation and control networks." This means it is a set of rules for exchanging BMS information between systems from different manufacturers.

The rules take the form of a written specification that spells out what is required to conform to the protocol

The key feature of BACnet is that the rules relate specifically to the needs of building automation and control equipment - for example, how to ask for the value of a temperature, define a fan operating schedule, or send a pump status alarm.

BACnet provides a standard way of representing the functions of any device - for example analog or binary inputs or outputs, schedules, control loops and alarms.

The standardized model of a device represents these common functions as collections of related information called objects

Each object has a set of properties that further describe it. Each analog input, for instance, is represented by a BACnet "Analog Input object", which has a set of standard properties such as 'Present Value', 'Sensor Type', 'Location', 'Alarm Limits' etc. Some of these properties are required, while others are optional.

The only required object in each BACnet controller is the Device object. This object contains the properties that define the controller's behavior on the network. Each controller's Device object has an associated number called the Device Instance. It is this unique number that allows all other BACnet devices to unambiguously access the controller.

Here is an illustration of BACnet objects:

Cylon BACnet Explorer			
Site Details Name Cylon Controls Number 2 Num. Devices 4	This is the BACnet Explore item in the list. To begin re Any newly discovered dey Green means that the dev between the device inform	er dialog. Below is the list of devices that were discovered. To edit any of the details double click on an eading in the object list of a device expand its node in the Tree View. icces will be in white. Devices that have already been configured will be highlighted in Green or Red. icce discovered matches the addressing of the site configuration. Red means there has been a dash nation discovered and the device information in the site configuration.	
Cylon Controls	Property	Value	
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	object-name object-type object-type status-flags event-state out-of-service units	Zone JMin 2 29.160 In-Alarm = FALSE; fault = FALSE; overridden = FALSE; out-of-service = FALSE 0 FALSE square_feet	
Select all devices to add to Site	Rescan Network	Add Selected Devices to Site Close	
Device is not online.			

BACNET OBJECT TYPES

The BACnet standard defines a number of standard object types, and this number is increasing over time. ABB Cylon uses the following standard types (* indicates that the object is proprietary):

- Device
- Analog Input
- Analog Value
- Analog Output
- Binary Input
- Binary Value
- Binary Output
- Schedule
- Calendar
- Unitron Schedule *
- Notification Class
- File
- Trend Log
- Manufacturing Object *

BACNET SERVICES

The BACnet standard defines numerous services for interaction between BACnet devices. The following are supported by ABB Cylon BACnet products:

- ReadProperty
- WriteProperty
- ReadPropertyMultiple
- WritePropertyMultiple
- Read Range
- Whols
- IAm
- WhoHas
- IHave
- UnconfirmedPrivateTransfer
- TimeSynchronization
- UTCTimeSynchronization
- DeviceCommunicationControl
- ReinitializeDevice
- AtomicWriteFile
- AtomicReadFile
- AcknowledgeAlarm
- GetAlarmSummary
- GetEventInformation
- ConfirmedEventNotification
- UnconfirmedEventNotification
- SubscriveCOV
- ConfirmedCOVNotification
- UnconfirmedOVNotification

BACNET'S CLIENT / SERVER NATURE

BACnet uses a "Client/Server" architecture. BACnet messages are called service requests. A Client machine sends a service request to a Server machine that then performs the service and reports the result to the Client.

Example:

A simple device such as a fixed function VAV controller would typically act as Server.

Front-end software running on a PC would act as a BACnet Client reading status values from the VAV and changing set-points.

Notes:

Server devices cannot initiate communication. Higher end embedded controllers generally include both server and client functionality. This allows them to share information such as outside temperature with each other or send alarms to a PC.

BACnet currently defines 35 message types that are divided into 5 groups or classes. For example, one class contains messages for accessing and manipulating the properties of the objects described above.

A common message type is the "ReadProperty" service request. This message causes the server machine to locate the requested property of the requested object and send its value back to the client.

Other classes of services deal with: alarms and events, file uploading and downloading, managing the operation of remote devices and virtual terminal functions.

NETWORK TYPES

BACnet messages can be carried over the following types of network:

- Ethernet
- ARCnet
- Master-Slave/Token-Passing (MS/TP)
- Point-to-Point (PTP)
- LON
- BACnet/IP

PIC STATEMENT

Every BACnet device is required to have a "protocol implementation conformance statement" (PICS). A PICS is a BACnet specification sheet, containing a list of a device's BACnet capabilities.

It contains:

- a general product description
- details of a product's BACnet capabilities
- which LAN options are available
- a few other items relating to character sets and special functionality

The PICS is the place to start to see what a device's capabilities are.

BACNET TOPOLOGY

A typical BACnet Network consists of devices connected to physical networks. Each device is a separate piece of hardware and has a physical connection to the network. Devices are given a unique Device Instance Number which can be a number between 0 and 4194302. BACnet MS/TP devices have additional addressing designations called MAC addresses. For most users it is the Device Instance Number which is used as a reference, but the combination of the Network Number and MAC address of an MS/TP device may be configured by a System Integrator to avoid any MAC address conflicts on the EIA-485 network.



BACNET IP

BACnet/IP uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) to send data packets. ASHRAE adopted BACnet/IP in <u>annex j of the 135-1995 standard</u>.

BACnet/IP communicates using four methods.

- BACnet/IP to BACnet/IP (same subnet): Assuming that two devices know each other's IP addresses and the UDP ports they are using, i.e., their respective B/IP addresses, there is nothing that restricts them from communicating directly.
- BACnet/IP to BACnet/IP (different subnet): The location of the two devices is already known by the host and the message is routed to the device using switches and routers.
- Broadcast (same subnet): This is a standard Who is/I am message sent across a local subnet for the BBMD to discover what the address are for the BACnet devices on the subnet.
- Broadcast (different subnet): This is a standard Who is/ I am message sent across a local subnet for the BBMD to discover what the address are for the BACnet devices on other subnets.

BACNET IP BROADCAST MANAGEMENT DEVICE (BBMD)

Some BACnet services use "broadcasts" (e.g. "Who-Is"). On a LAN with standard routers, these broadcasts are "blocked". Thus, BACnet broadcasts are limited to the IP Subnet of the BACnet device. With a BACnet/IP network of 2 or more IP subnets, a device with BBMD can be used.



A BBMD located on an IP subnet monitors the origin of a broadcast message on that subnet and, in turn, constructs a "peer to peer" *message* in order to pass through an IP router. This "peer to peer" message is received by other BBMDs on other IP subnets and transmitted as a broadcast on their attached subnets.

Since the BBMD messages are directed messages, individual messages must be sent to each BBMD. Each BBMD device maintains a *Broadcast Distribution Table (BDT)*, the content of which is usually the same for all BBMDs within the network. BBMDs must know the IP address of all other BBMDs in the network.

It is possible to communicate to a device on a subnet that does not have a BBMD as in the BACnet Workstation example above. This type of device is called a foreign device since it resides on a different IP subnet from devices attempting to communicate with it.

Usually, in BACnet/IP, a foreign device is on a different subnet.

The foreign device (e.g. BOWS) registers with each BBMD, after which it can communicate with all other devices on the network. The BBMD then maintain a Foreign Device Table (FDT) which keeps track of foreign devices.

BACNET MS/TP

BACnet MS/TP (Master-Slave Token Passing) is an EIA-485 network layer intended for use with lower-level devices such as Unitary Controllers. In comparison to BACnet/IP and BACnet/Ethernet, MS/TP is more cost-effective to implement due to the lower cost of wiring. Given the MS/TP network is a serial-based network, devices may be configured to communicate at different baud rates specified by BACnet. Therefore, it is essential to know information regarding the BACnet network you are connecting to before installing.

TOKEN PASSING

BACnet MS/TP uses token passing to allow devices to communicate on the network. Token passing is controlled by each device, which contains an internal memory list of other MS/TP peers connected to the network. The token is passed in order of the MAC Address (Unit ID) from lowest to highest. In most MS/TP networks, each device is configured to be a master. Given all devices may be a master, MS/TP may appear and react slower than traditional building automation protocols. However, configuring your network for faster baud rates will help provide better bandwidth and transport speed of network messaging.

Token passing is a communications scheme that allows connected devices connected to intercommunicate with one another. A network "token" is passed from unit to unit on the network in a round-robin fashion by order of the MAC Address (lowest to highest) to provide a transport to access the network. When a unit possesses the token, it may perform any network activity for which it is responsible. When finished, the token is then passed onto the next device. At any time, the unit that possesses the token is the only device permitted to initiate communications with another device on the network or to request information from it. A device that receives the token may or may not need to perform network functions (e.g. read values from a remote device, broadcast information, etc.). If not, it will simply pass the token along the network.

If you are connecting devices to an existing MS/TP network consisting of third-party devices, consult third-party vendor documentation regarding MS/TP network considerations.

ADDRESSING

BACnet MS/TP devices contain two device addresses. One device address is known as a Device Instance, and the other is a MAC Address. The Device Instance is an address assignment that is used to identify the BACnet device on a global BACnet network. When a device is connected to a global BACnet network consisting of multiple data layers joined together using routers, the Device Instance is used to uniquely identify the device on a global basis. The valid range for the device instance in a BACnet device is 0 to 4,194,302. Devices must be configured for a unique, non-conflicting Device Instance. In the event that multiple devices are assigned the same Device Instance, both devices will simply not communicate on the BACnet network or could be subject to misdirected messaging (a message intended for Device-A may be routed to Device-B)

The MAC Address is an address assignment used within the BACnet MS/TP segment to permit a device to actively communicate on the BACnet MS/TP network. Valid MAC Address assignments range from 0 to 127 and are typically assigned in a logical and incremental order to permit faster token passing between devices. The MAC Address of a BACnet MS/TP device must be a unique, non-conflicting value that exists on the local MS/TP network. In the event that multiple devices are assigned with the same MAC Address, the effects can be far detrimental than that of a conflicting Device Instance; potentially resulting in a failure of the entire local MS/TP network. In the event that the unitary controller encounters a duplicate of its MAC Address, devices will inform the user that a duplicate MAC Address has been detected and will not perform client communications until resolved.

BAUD RATES

As a serial-based protocol, BACnet MS/TP supports the following four baud rates: 9.6kbps, 19.2kbps, 38.4kbps, and 76.8kbps. Devices can be configured for any of these baud rates, as well as native PC baud rates 57.6kbps and 115.2kbps which are currently not supported by the BACnet standard. Each device communicating on an MS/TP network must be configured for the same baud rate at all times.

NETWORK OPTIMIZATION

In BACnet MS/TP devices, specific device properties are available to permit optimization. Network communications. By adjusting Device properties max-master and max-info-frames, users can adjust the token passing abilities of devices. The functionality of these two properties is described as follows:

- *Max-Master* defines the highest unit ID of an MSTP master that is connected to the network. This value specifies to what address extent a token may pass. For example, if you have 64 devices addressed in a logical order, this value would be assigned to 64. This value should be set to the same value across all devices connected to an MSTP network.
- **Max-Info-Frames** defines the number of data frames that an MSTP master can use the token before passing onto the next device. This value is typically set by the factory but can be modified if necessary. In the event a device does not need to keep the token for the number of frames specified, devices will automatically pass the token onto the next device.

BACNET MS/TP DEVICE LOADING

MS/TP (Master-Slave Token Passing) is a protocol where each device is wired in series and they take turns communicating, depending on which device currently holds a "token". It is a robust design, and simpler/cheaper than IP though less flexible in terms of interoperability.

BACnet MS/TP is widely used in building automation, and usually uses RS-485 networking. As a result, the number of devices that can be connected together (on a "trunk" or "Fieldbus") is limited by the electrical load the device puts on the network.

Unit Load is a concept created by the RS-485 specification to help determine how many devices can be connected to each fieldbus. The number of devices that can be connected depends on how much each device loads the fieldbus so the more a device loads the fieldbus, the fewer additional devices can be used. The total Unit Loads on a fieldbus must be 32 or less.

BACnet MS/TP allows 127 master device addresses, but the Unit Loading usually prevents that number of devices being active on a fieldbus.

READ PROPERTY MULTIPLE

A single BACnet request can contain a sequence of BACnet property references, each representing a single BACnet property. This allows multiple properties to be read with a single BACnet request.

By default, FBXi will read 5 properties at once.

BACNET PRIORITY ARRAY

BACnet uses a command prioritization scheme for objects that control equipment or software parameters that affect the operation of equipment connected to devices. The use of this command prioritization scheme (commonly referred to as Priority Array) allows a device to determine the order in which an object is controlled. Command Prioritization assigns unique levels of priority to the different types of devices that can write values to a device. There are 16 prioritization levels with Level 1 being highest and Level 16 the lowest. For example:

Priority Level	Application	Priority Level	Application
1	Manual-Life Safety	9	Available
2	Automatic-Life Safety	 10	Available
3	Available	 11	Available
4	Available	 12	Available
5	Critical Equip. Control	 13	Available
6	Minimum On/Off	 14	Available
7	Available	 15	Available
8	Manual Operator	 16	Available

BACnet defines the types of objects that are either required or may optionally support the command prioritization scheme.

4 FBXi Web UI

SUMMARY DASHBOARD

The Summary Dashboard displays the controller status including important information such as firmware versions and I/O status.

ABB	Device	Device name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213				
ABBB BACnet IDevice <	Device :	Controller Status Controller Name Device ID Serial Number MAC Blocks Servicing Servicing Runtime Stat Device I/O Device Flex: 0 Flex: 1 Flex: 2 Flex: 3 Flex: 3 Flex: 4 Flex: 5 Flex: 5 Flex: 6 Flex: 7 Flex: 8 Flex: 9	E168.5.213 FBXi 40002 40002 FBXi040002G 14:42:fc:c0:ab:c6 2000 928634 No Stat Present Status 8R8 Not Detected 8R8 Not Detected			
		Versions	8K8 NOT Detected			
		Strategy Engine System Supervisor BACnet Router Linux Kernel	8.3.0-a6 20200924-0727 8.3.0-a6 20200924-0727 8.3.0-a6 20200924-0727 5.4.27-yocto-standard			
		License Status				
		Hardware ID License ID ID Matches License License Is Valid	c6abc0fc4214 c6abc0fc4214			

BACNET MENU

DEVICE

The BACnet Device Name and Device ID are set from this page.

A	BB	Device name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213			æ -	
*	Dashboard BACnet	ا		BACnet Device		
	 Device Pouter Networks 		Device Name	FBXi 40002		
	• Time Sync		D 1 1D	40000		
몲	LI BBMD / NAT IP Network	•	Device ID	40002 💌		
÷)	RS 485 Ports	•				
0	Platform	•	O Cancel	1 Submit		
\$	Diagnostics	•	Cancer	V Submit		

ROUTER NETWORKS

BACnet Network numbers are used to identify the "wire" to which the device is attached.

- For IP, all devices on the local LAN must have the same BACnet Network number.
- For MS/TP devices, each serial bus line must have a unique BACnet Network number.

A	BB	Device	name: FBXi 40	192.168.5.2	213	<u>_</u>
*	Dashboard BACnet	•	BACnet Router Networks			
格	 Device Router Networks Time Sync BBMD / NAT IP Network 		BACnet netwo device is attac the same BAC line must have	rk numbers are use thed to. For IP, all o net network numbe a unique network Enabled	ed to identify the "w levices on the local er. For MS/TP device number. Network	ire" that the LAN must have es, each serial Edit
₽	RS 485 Ports Platform	•		Lindbied	network	Details
ŵ	Diagnostics	٣	IP		500 😫	
			MSTP 1		213 🔹	ľ
			MSTP 2		1245 🜩	ľ
			NAT		504 🔹	Ø
			Raw Ethernet		501 보	
			⊘ Canc	el 🖉 Sul	bmit	

TIME SYNC

BACnet Time Synchronization messages can be sent from this device to any BACnet device in order to ensure that those devices have the correct times.

- The Transmit Options control how often and when to send.
- The Destinations list the targets to which the Time Sync messages will be sent.

Time Sync messages can be broadcast to an entire network if desired.

	evice name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213	. -
 A Dashboard BACnet ■ Device < Router Networks Time Sync □ BBMD / NAT □ P Network ■ RS 485 Ports 	BACnet Time Sync BACnet time synchronization messages can be sent from to any BACnet device in order to insure other devices times. The Transmit Options control how often and wh The destinations list the targets to send to. Time Synce broadcast to an entire network if desired. Transmit Options	om this device have proper ien to send. s can be
 Platform Diagnostics 	 Frequency (min) 	
	Align Sending If enabled then time sy transmited at the desig minutes past start of d	ncs are Inated (offset) ay or hour.
	Offset (min) 0	
	Local TimeSync Destinations	
	Target Network Dev	vice 🕇
	UTC TimeSync Destinations	vice 🕇
	Cancel Submit	

BBMD / NAT

BBMD connects BACnet IP networks that are not on the same local network (see BACnet IP

BACnet/IP uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) to send data packets. ASHRAE adopted BACnet/IP in annex j of the 135-1995 standard.

BACnet/IP communicates using four methods.

- BACnet/IP to BACnet/IP (same subnet): Assuming that two devices know each other's IP addresses and the UDP ports they are using, i.e., their respective B/IP addresses, there is nothing that restricts them from communicating directly.
- BACnet/IP to BACnet/IP (different subnet): The location of the two devices is already known by the host and the message is routed to the device using switches and routers.
- Broadcast (same subnet): This is a standard Who is/ I am message sent across a local subnet for the BBMD to discover what the address are for the BACnet devices on the subnet.
- Broadcast (different subnet): This is a standard Who is/ I am message sent across a local subnet for the BBMD to discover what the address are for the BACnet devices on other subnets.

BACnet IP Broadcast Management Device (BBMD) on page 17 for details).

NAT connects sites where there is a NAT gateway between them.

	Dashboard RACpot	•	BACnet BBMD / NAT					
'n	Device Router Networks Time Sync BBMD / NAT		When this device is behind a NAT gateway, the NAT configu enabled to allow external BACnet devices/tools to route to t internal network.					
HP Network RS 485 Ports Platform	* * *	NAT Routing Enabled						
	5		External IP Address	192.168.1.1				
			UDP Port	47809 🚖				
			BACnet Network	504 🗘				
			The peer lists allows t networks. The preferr on the remote networ the netmask is 255.25	his device to find BA ed configuration is t rks. In this setup, the 5.255.255	Cnet routers on no o a BBMD enabled IP is the remote BB	on local l router BMD and		
			The peer lists allows t networks. The preferr on the remote networ the netmask is 255.25 BBMD Peer IPs	his device to find BA ed configuration is t ks. In this setup, the 5.255.255 Peer UDP Port	Cnet routers on no o a BBMD enabled IP is the remote BB Netmask	on local i router BMD and		
			The peer lists allows t networks. The preferr on the remote networ the netmask is 255.25 BBMD Peer IPs NAT Peer IPs	his device to find BA ed configuration is t ks. In this setup, the 5.255.255 Peer UDP Port Peer UDP Port	Cnet routers on no o a BBMD enabled IP is the remote BE Netmask Netmask	on local i router BMD and		

IP NETWORK MENU

CONFIGURATION

This page allows basic IP configuration, identifying the current device on the IP network.

BACnet	•	IP Network Configuration	
IP Network Configuration	•	Hostname	FBXi040002G
 TCP/UDP Ports Edit SSL Cert. Sign SSL Cert. 	•	Automatic (DHCP)	Use DHCP to obtain IP address automatically
Platform Diagnostics	▼ ▼	IP Address	192.168.5.213/24
5		Gateway	192.168.5.253
		Primary DNS	
		Secondary DNS	
			Recovery IP Address
		Recovery IP Enabled	This IP is a backup for when the primary IP can not be found. For normal operations always use the DHCP/Static IP configured above
		IP Address	10.4.0.2/24

If your network has a DHCP server, click the Automatic (DHCP) box. You can then use BACnet discovery to list controllers along with their IP addresses, and can use the hostname to identify the IP address of a specific controller. By default, all FBXi devices leaving the factory are configured to use DHCP, and have a hostname set to "FBXi" followed by the controller's serial number – e.g. FBXi901004A

If your network does not have a DHCP server, then the **FBXi** controller will use a default IP address, which is made up as follows:

- The first byte of the IP address is set to 10
- The 6 digits of the numerical part of the serial number grouped into 3 sets of 2 digits to form the last 3 bytes of the IP address.

For example, **FBXi** with serial number 901001A will be allocated the default IP address of 10.90.10.01. See also *Configuring the IP connection* on page 39. The **IP Address** input is also used to specify the subnet mask in CIDR format. See *Subnetwork (Subnet)* on page 8 for a full explanation.

Recovery IP Address

If the primary IP cannot be reached – for example if the primary is set to automatic and there is no DHCP server available, then the user must use the Recovery IP Address to access the Web UI and properly configure the primary. The recovery is only designed for access to the web UI.

The factory default value is based on the serial number in the same way as the primary, but the Recovery IP Address should **not** be changed or disabled unless it interferes with other network operations.

Note: A button-press reset (see *Restarting, Resetting and upgrading the FBXi* on page 80 will revert all IP configuration to factory defaults.

TCP/UDP PORTS

This page defines IP ports that are open to the outside world, and the protocols those ports expect to use.

HTTPS/HTTP are used for this web configuration.

- HTTPS is always enabled, though the port can be changed if required.
- HTTP is disabled by default.

The BACnet ports are needed if the controller must communicate with other BACnet controllers over IP.

ABB	Device name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213				
 ᢙ Dashboard BACnet IP Network Configuration TCP/UDP Ports Gedit SSL Cert. Gian SSL Cert. 	▼ .	IP Network TCP and HTTPS/HTTP are us enabled, though the disabled by default, must communicate	IP Network TCP/UDP Ports IP Network TCP and UDP ports are ports open to the outside wor HTTP5/HTTP are used for this web configuration. HTTP5 is always enabled, though the port can be changed if required. HTTP is disabled by default. The BACnet ports are needed if the controller must communicate with other BACnet controllers over IP.		
RS 485 Ports Restform	• •	Protocol	Enabled	Number	
 Platform Diagnostics 	•	https		443	
		http		80	
		BACnet		47808	
		BACnet NAT		47809	
		⊘ Cancel	Submit		

EDIT SSL CERT / SIGN SSL CERT

The IP Network > Edit SSL Cert page allows you to enter the details for an SSL certificate, which can be applied to the current FBXi as a self-signed certificate, or else these details can be used to generate a request for a 3rd-party SSL Cert on the IP Network > Sign SSL Cert page

Dashboard BACnet	•	Edit S	SL Certificate / Re	equest	
IP Network	▼ ▼ ▼	Edit the information ins • For self signed certificate. This i when the user r • For CA signed or request to prov © Self Signed Ce	Edit the information inside the SSL certificate. • For self signed certificates, this replaces the existing certificate. This information will be displayed by a browsw when the user requests to view the certificate. • For CA signed certificates, this creates the certificate signin request to provide the CA. • Self Signed Certificate O CA Certificate Request		
		Common Name	FBXi901004#	The host/domain name of this controller	
		Organization	ABB Cylon		
		Organization Unit			
		Country	IE	Two letter country code	
		State/Province			

To install a 3rd-party SSL Cert, or to generate a request for a 3rd-party SSL Cert, use the IP Network > Sign SSL Cert page:



RS-485 PORT MENU

CONFIGURATION

The two RS-485 ports can be configured for BACnet or Modbus on the RS 485 > Configuration page, and the baud rate can be set as appropriate. See *Configuring a Modbus RTU connection* on page 59 for more detail.

Port 2 can also be set to Cylon Room Sensor by selecting the "Stat" option.

A	BB	Device	name: FBXi 40002 19	• ش	
*	Dashboard BACnet	•	RS-	485 Port Configurat	tion
동 ★)	IP Network RS 485 Ports	•	Port #	Function	Baud
	ConfigurationStatus		1	BACnet/MS~	38400 ~
0	Serial Captures Platform	•	2	Stat 🗸	38400 ~
\$	Diagnostics	•		Stat	
			⊘ Cancel	BACnet/MSTP	
				ModBus	
				Unassigned	

STATUS

The status of the ports can be viewed on the RS 485 > Status page. It includes the number of characters transmitted (TX), and also received errors (FE), for each of the two RS-485 ports.

ABB Device			name: FB	Xi 40002 192.10	58.5.213		B
*	Dashboard BACnot	•		RS-	485 Port Status		
`∎ 몸 ♣)	IP Network RS 485 Ports	▼ ■	Port	тх	RX	FE	PE
	Configuration Status Serial Captures		1	72075206	506386843	1763 6864	0
%	Platform Diagnostics	* *	2	0	0	0	0

Note: If the FE value is a large percentage of the TX value (for example > 10 %), it may be beneficial to review your wiring for correct termination or unexpected line breaks.

SERIAL CAPTURES

If required for diagnosing errors or tuing network performance, the FBXi can capture serial port communications and store it in a file that can be analysed using **WireShark**.

This is done through the RS-485 Ports > Serial Captures dialog:

ABB De		Device name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213				
 分 Dashboard 당 BACnet 금 IP Network ⇒ RS 485 Ports ☆ Capfinguration 	▼ ▼ ◀	Create Capture File This creates a capture file for data on the serial ports. The file, once downloaded to your PC, may be viewed by wireshark				
Status			Capture Control			
 Serial Captures Platform Diagnostics 	v	Serial Port:	1			
		Max. Time (secs,)	60			
		Max. Size (Kb)	100000 🗘			
		Filename:	serial			
			Capture Status			
		Status:	Idle			
		Capture Time (secs.):				
		Capture Size:				
		⊥ Sta rt	±.Sto wn p ac	Do Io I		

PLATFORM MENU

STATUS REPORT

The Platform > Status page is useful for technical support and shows the Up-Time (running time) of the FBXi and its serial number, along with the versions of various software components of the FBXi. Memory usage is also displayed.

A	BB	Device	name: FBXi 400)02 192	2.168.5.2	213	• ي		
*	Dashboard BACpet	•	Platform Status						
몷	IP Network	•	System Information						
*)	RS 485 Ports	•							
0	Platform		Up-Time		10 Days, 22 Hours, 22 Minutes				
	Æ Status		Serial Numbe	er	FBXi04	0002G			
	Upgrade FirmwareBackup / Restore		Load Average	es	0.00 : 0	0.01 : 0.00			
	Set Time and Date		Versions						
	(U) Restart	-							
~	Diagnostics		Strategy Engine System		8.3.0-a6 20200924-0727				
					8.3.0-a6 20200924-0727				
			Supervisor BACnot Pout	or	8 2 0-26 20200924-0727				
			Linux Kernel	er	5.4.27-yocto-standard		.,		
			Resource Usage	Used	1	Мах	Percent		
			Memory	61.3	4 MB	504.6 MB	E.		
			/	0.20	4 GB	3.487 GB			
			/run	17.17 MB		252.3 MB			
			/tmp	0.00	4 MB	252.3 MB			
			/var/volatil	0.04	4 MB	252.3 MB			
			е						

FIRMWARE UPGRADE UTILITY

With assistance from technical support, you may upgrade the firmware of the **FBXi**. Please be sure to back up your system before commencing the upgrade.

Note : The controller will be out of service while being upgraded.

To upgrade, click **Platform** > **Upgrade Firmware** and an **Open File** dialog will appear. Find the .aam file that you would like to upload. Once uploading has started, your system will be out of service. After approximately 30 seconds, your system will be online with the new firmware.



BACKUP/RESTORE UTILITY

You may perform a full backup to a file that can be downloaded to your PC. This includes Strategy data, BACnet settings and system settings configured via this web interface. Simply click the Download Backup from Controller button and save the backup to your PC.

Note: This backup cannot be used by CXpro^{HD} to edit a restored Strategy

You may also restore a backup to the **FBXi**. By clicking the **Restore Backup to Controller** button. An **Open File** dialog will appear. Find the appropriate backup file and select it for restoring. After a few moments, the controller will restart with the new **Strategy** and data.



SET TIME AND DATE

On most networks, NTP is used to automatically keep the time and date correct. Enabling it generally requires no additional configuration.

Some private networks may have an NTP server that cannot be automatically located. If so, check the Use Custom Server box and enter the hostname of the NTP server if available. If an NTP server is not available, the time can be manually set.

ABB	Device name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213	• 🖏
 ➢ Dashboard S BACnet B P Network IP Network IP A455 Ports Platform ☆ Upgrade Firmwa Backup / Restor Set Time and Da ① Restart ♡ Diagnostics 	Platform Set Time and Date On most networks, NTP is used to automatically keep time Enabling it generally requires no additional options. Some private networks might have an NTP server that can automatically located. If so, check the "Use Custom Server" enter the hostname of the NTP server. If NTP is not available, the time can be manually set. NTP Time Service	/date. not be ' box and
	Enabled Synchronized Use Custom □ Servers □ Custom Servers □ Date and Time □ 2020-10-23 ✓ 08 : 53 08 : 53 09 ✓ Time Zones EST5EDT Ø Cancel ✓ Submit	te/time

RESTART UTILITY

Several options are available for refreshing the **FBXi** platform, in case a condition has occurred which stopped a portion of the functionality of the **FBXi** and you do not wish to reboot the entire FBXi platform.

- Choose Reboot Platform to cleanly shutdown the FBXi and then restart it. This is equivalent to rebooting your PC.
- Choose Restart Strategy Engine to stop and restart the processing of the Strategy.
- Restart the BACnet Router and MSTP stops and restarts the internal BACnet Router and MS/TP network engine.



DIAGNOSTICS MENU

PROCESSES

The **Diagnostic** > **Processes** page displays a list of the processes that are running in the **FBXi**. If requested by Technical Support, a screenshot of this page can be useful in diagnosing certain types of problems.

	AB	BB	Device n	ame: FB	Xi 4000)2 192.1	68.5.21	3			&	•
□ IP Network ▼ ● RS 485 Ports ▼ ○ Platform ▼ ● Diagnostics ● ● Diagnostics ● ● Debug Level ■ ■ Debug Level ■ ■ System Logs ● ● Acknowledgments ■ ● 1 root S 81996 15% 0% / usr/ 225 1 root S 81996 16% 0% / usr/ 225 1 root S 81996 16% 0% / usr/ 133 1 root S 13524 36% 0% / lib/ 133 1 root S 13544 6% 0% / lib/ 133 1 root S 13542 36% 0% / lib/ 133 1 root S 13542 36% 0% / lib/ 133 1 root S 13542 1% 0% / usr/ 134 1 root S 13532 36 0% / lib/ 1351 1 root S 1586 1% 0% / usr/ 136	⊦ Da ■ BA	ashboard ACnet	•	Proce	sses							
Image: Strain Strai	H IP	Network	•	Mem:	157756	K used	346844	K free	172	28K cł	and 1	1912
○ Platform Ioad average: 0.10 0.04 0.01 1/98 7336 ♥ Diagnostics ¶ Processes ↑ Processes 10 0.04 0.01 1/98 7336 ♥ Debug Level 536 213 root R 2744 1% 0% top - ■ System Logs 1 root S 97800 19% 0% /usr/ 213 1 root S 97800 19% 0% /usr/ 240 1 root S 97800 19% 0% /usr/ 213 1 root S 97800 19% 0% /usr/ 225 1 root S 30544 6% 0% /lib/ 133 1 root S 30544 6% 0% /lib/ 133 1 root S 13532 3% 0% /lib/ 153 1 root S 1266 1% 0% /usr/ 131 1 root S 1266 1% 0% /usr/ 132 1 root S 5980 1% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 5980 1% 0% /lib/ 132 1 root S 5998 1% 0% /lib/ 133 1 root S 5980 1% 0% /lib/ 14 1 root S 5988 1% 0% /lib/ 156 1 systemd-S 6132 1% 0% /lib/ 177 1 messageb S 4112 1% 0% /usr/ 180 1 root	RS	5 485 Ports	•	CPU:	0% u	sr 0%	svs	0% nic	100%	idle	0%	io
▼ Diagnostics ● PID PPID USER STAT VS2 %VS2 %CPU COMM4 ● Processes 7336 213 root R 2744 1% 0% top - ● Debug Level System Logs 213 1 root S 149m 30% 6% //usr/ 240 1 root S 97800 19% 0% /usr/ 25 1 root S 81996 16% 0% /usr/ 133 1 root S 36748 7% 6% /usr/ 133 1 root S 36544 6% 0% /lib/ 153 1 root S 13532 3% 6% /lib/ 131 1 root S 1565 1322 1% 6% /lib/ 131 1 root S 5908 1% 6% /lib/ 14 1 <td>) Pla</td> <th>atform</th> <td>•</td> <td>Load</td> <td>averag</td> <td>e: 0.10</td> <td>0.04 0</td> <td>.01 1/9</td> <td>98 73</td> <td>36</td> <td></td> <td></td>) Pla	atform	•	Load	averag	e: 0.10	0.04 0	.01 1/9	98 73	36		
Tr Processes Tr Processes System Logs 240 1 root S 149m 30% 6% / /usr/ System Logs 240 1 root S 97800 19% 6% /usr/ W Acknowledgments 225 1 root S 81996 16% 6% //usr/ 133 1 root S 36748 7% 6% //usr/ 133 1 root S 36544 6% 6% //usr/ 133 1 root S 30544 6% 6% //usr/ 133 1 root S 13532 3% 6% //lib/ 153 1 root S 13522 3% 6% //lib/ 131 1 root S 13532 3% 6% //lib/ 131 1 root S 1320 1% 6% //lib/ 141 1 root S 5988 1% 6% //lib/ 156 1 root S 3121 1% 6% //lib/ 167 1 moot S 3121 1% <td>Dia</td> <th>iagnostics</th> <td></td> <td>PID</td> <td>PPID</td> <td>USER</td> <td>STAT</td> <td>VSZ</td> <td>%vsz</td> <td>%CPU</td> <td>COMMA</td> <td>ND</td>	Dia	iagnostics		PID	PPID	USER	STAT	VSZ	%vsz	%CPU	COMMA	ND
Debug Level 213 1 root S 149m 30% 0% /usr/ System Logs 240 1 root S 97800 19% 0% /usr/ K System Logs 225 1 root S 81996 16% 0% /usr/ K Acknowledgments 183 1 root S 36748 7% 0% /usr/ 133 1 root S 36544 6% 0% /lib/ 133 1 root S 15460 3% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 1320 13 0% nginx 190 1 systemd- S 6596 1% 0% /lib/ 216 1 root S 3912 1% 0% /lib/ 177 1 messageb 4112 1% 0% 0% 0% 18	л.	- Processes		7336	213	root	R	2744	1%	0%	top -	b -n
Jurit Debug Level 240 1 root S 97800 19% 0% /usr/ System Logs 225 1 root S 81996 16% 0% /usr/ Macknowledgments 183 1 root S 36544 6% 0% /usr/ 133 1 root S 36544 6% 0% /usr/ 133 1 root S 24976 5% 6% (syst 165 1 systemd- S 15460 3% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /usr/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 1586 1% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 1586 1% 0% /lib/ 132 1 systemd- S 5988 1% 0% /lib/ 205 1 root S		Debug Level		213	1	root	S	149m	30%	0%	/usr/	bin/r
System Logs 225 1 root S 81996 16% 0% //usr/ X Acknowledgments 183 1 root S 36748 7% 0% //usr/ 133 1 root S 36748 7% 0% //usr/ 133 1 root S 36544 6% 0% //usr/ 133 1 root S 36544 6% 0% //usr/ 133 1 root S 13532 3% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 5898 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 systemd- S	110	E Debug Level		240	1	root	S	97800	19%	0%	/usr/	loca
Acknowledgments 183 1 root S 36748 7% 0% /usr/ 133 1 root S 39544 6% 6% /lib/ 133 1 root S 24976 5% 6% /systemd- 165 1 systemd- S 13532 3% 6% /lib/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 6% /gs/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 6% /lib/ 131 1 root S 5680 1% 6% ngin 190 1 systemd- S 6132 1% 6% ngin 206 1 systemd- S 5908 1% 6% /lib/ 177 1 messageb S 4112 1% 6% /lib/ 177 1 restageb S 112 1%	Ξ	System Logs		225	1	root	S	81996	16%	0%	/usr/	loca
133 1 root S 39544 6% 0% /1b/ 1 0 root S 24976 5% 0% {systemd-1} 165 1 systemd-1 S 13532 3% 0% /1b/ 133 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /usr/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /usr/ 190 1 systemd- S 6596 1% 0% /lib/ 216 1 root S 5908 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 systemd- S 5908 1% 0% /sbin 217 1 messageb S 4112 1% 0% /sbin 206 1 systemd- S 3912 1% 0% /sbin 214 1 root S 3124 1% 0% /sbin 214 1 root S 1864 0% 0% <td< td=""><td>ö</td><th>Acknowledgme</th><td>nts</td><td>183</td><td>1</td><td>root</td><td>S</td><td>36748</td><td>7%</td><td>0%</td><td>/usr/</td><td>loca</td></td<>	ö	Acknowledgme	nts	183	1	root	S	36748	7%	0%	/usr/	loca
1 0 root S 24976 5% 0% {syst 165 1 systemd- S 1546 3% 0% /11b/ 153 1 root S 13532 3% 0% /11b/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /11b/ 190 1 systemd- S 6596 1% 0% /11b/ 190 1 systemd- S 6596 1% 0% /11b/ 216 1 root S 5908 1% 0% /11b/ 206 1 systemd- S 5908 1% 0% /11b/ 177 1 messageb S 4112 1% 0% /11b/ 178 1 root S 3912 1% 0% /11b/ 180 1 root S 1864 0% 0% /11b/ 141 2 root SW 0 0% 0% [11b0 <td></td> <th></th> <td></td> <td>133</td> <td>1</td> <td>root</td> <td>S</td> <td>30544</td> <td>6%</td> <td>0%</td> <td>/lib/</td> <td>syste</td>				133	1	root	S	30544	6%	0%	/lib/	syste
165 1 systemd-S 15460 3% 0% /lib/ 153 1 root S 1350 3% 0% /lib/ 153 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /usr/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /usr/ 140 1 systemd-S 6596 1% 0% /lib/ 190 1 systemd-S 6580 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 root S 5988 1% 0% /lib/ 205 1 root S 3912 1% 0% /lib/ 177 1 messageb S 4112 1% 0% /usr/ 180 1 root S 3912 1% 0% /lsp /lsp 207 2 root SW 0 0% 0% /lsp /lsp 114 2 root SW 0 0% 0% kwo /ls				1	. 0	root	S	24976	5%	0%	{syst	emd}
153 1 root S 13522 3% 0% /lib/ 131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /lib/ 1217 216 WWW S 7312 1% 0% nginy 190 1 systemd- S 6596 1% 0% /lib/ 216 1 root S 6580 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 systemd- S 6132 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 root S 5908 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 root S 5908 1% 0% /lib/ 207 1 root S 5912 1% 0% /lis/ 214 1 root S 2328 0% 0% /s/ fsbin 9 2 root SW 0 0% 0% [rout] 14 2 root SW 0 0% % [rout] 10 2 root SW 0 0% 0% [kwor				165	1	system	d-S	15460	3%	0%	/lib/	syst
131 1 root S 12464 2% 0% /usr/ 217 216 www S 7312 1% 0% nginv 190 1 systemd- S 6596 1% 0% /lib/ 216 1 root S 6580 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 systemd- S 6132 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 root S 5908 1% 0% /lib/ 206 1 root S 5908 1% 0% /lib/ 207 1 messageb S 4112 1% 0% /usr/ 177 1 messageb S 3912 1% 0% /sbin 214 1 root S 3912 1% 0% /sbin 218 1 root S 1864 0% 0% [rcu 114 2 root SW 0 0% 0% [kwor 7202 2 root IW 0 0% 0% [kwor				153	1	root	S	13532	3%	0%	/lib/	syst
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				4	- 2	root	IW<	0	0%	0%	[rcu_	par_
8 2 root IW< 0 0% 0% [mm_p				8	2	root	IW<	0	0%	0%	[mm_p	ercp
11 2 root SW 0 0% 0% [kdev				11	. 2	root	SW	0	0%	0%	[kdev	tmpf

DEBUG LEVEL

If directed by Technical Support, you can change the debug levels to assist in troubleshooting difficult field problems should the need arise.

ABB	Device name: FBXi 40002 19	02.168.5.213	. •
☆ Dashboard 당 BACnet 몸 IP Network	v Debug Levels v Debug Task	Level	
 Platform Diagnostics 	▼ router	1	-
Processes Debug Level System Logs	cbipc	1	•
Acknowledgments	supervisor	1	•
	O Cancel	🖉 Submit	

SYSTEM LOGS

If directed by Technical Support, a download of the system log may assist in troubleshooting difficult field problems should the need arise. The **Download** button will instruct you to save the file to your PC, from where you can email it to Technical Support.

Авв	Device I	name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213
 Dashboard BACnet 	•	System Log 🛓 🕐
몸 IP Network	•	
RS 485 Ports	•	Logs begin at Mon 2020-10-12 10:25:55 EDT, end a
) Platform	•	Oct 23 08:53:39 systemd[1]: systemd-timedated.servi
Diagnostics		Oct 23 08:53:09 systemd[1]: Started Time & Date Ser
Diagnostics		Oct 23 08:53:09 dbus-daemon[177]: [system] Successf
- Processes		Oct 23 08:53:09 systemd[1]: Starting Time & Date Se
派 Debug Level		Oct 23 08:53:09 dbus-daemon[177]: [system] Activati
System Logs		Oct 23 08:49:31 node[213]: Exists: true
X Acknowledgment	s	Oct 23 08:33:41 node[213]: Exists: true
		Oct 23 07:34:11 node[213]: Exists: true
		Oct 23 06:25:50 cbipc[225]: Rebuld databases perfor
		Oct 23 06:25:49 cbipc[225]: IOX runtime init. T=93
		Oct 23 06:25:47 cbipc[225]: IOX runtime init. T=93
		Oct 23 06:25:02 cbipc[225]: IOX runtime init. T=93
		Oct 23 06:24:09 cbipc[225]: Rebuid databases perfor
		Oct 23 06:24:08 cbipc[225]: IOX runtime init. T=93
		Oct 23 06:24:08 cbipc[225]: IOX runtime init. T=93
		Oct 23 06:24:06 cbipc[225]: 10X runtime init. 1=93
		Oct 23 06:23:21 cbipc[225]: 10X runtime init. 1=93
		Oct 23 06:22:57 cbipc[225]: Rebuid databases perfor
		Oct 23 06:22:56 cbipc[225]: IOX runtime init. T=93
		Oct 25 06:22:50 cbipc[225]: TOX runtime init. T=95
		Oct 25 00.22.54 CDIpc[225]. TOX nuntime init. T=95
		Oct 22 00.22.09 CDIpc[225]. TOX Punchine Init. 1=95
		Oct 23 04:20:34 Hode[213]: Chid = OpenSSI X509 -CeXC
		Oct 22 04:25:19 Hode[212]: Exists: true
		Oct 23 04:10:53 node[213]: Exists: true
		Oct 23 03:48:42 node[213]: Exists: true
		Oct 23 03:47:39 node[213]: Exists: true
		Oct 23 03:47:27 node[213]: Looper timed out session
		Oct 22 10:44:24 systemd[1]: Started Cleanup of Temp
		Oct 22 10:44:24 systemd[1]: systemd-tmpfiles-clean.
		Oct 22 10:44:24 systemd-tmpfiles[6579]: /etc/tmpfil
		Oct 22 10:44:24 systemd[1]: Starting Cleanup of Tem
		Oct 21 10:44:00 systemd[1]: Started Cleanup of Temp
		Oct 21 10:44:00 systemd[1]: systemd-tmpfiles-clean.
		Oct 21 10:44:00 systemd-tmpfiles[5926]: /etc/tmpfil
		Oct 21 10:44:00 systemd-tmpfiles[5926]: /etc/tmpfil Oct 21 10:44:00 systemd[1]: Starting Cleanup of Tem
OPEN-SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGMENT NOTICES

Some components of the software used in **FBXi** are distributed under one or more 3rd-party and open-source licenses. The licenses are listed on the **Diagnostic** > **Acknowledgements** page.

*	Dashboard BACnet	•	Cylon Open Source Acknowledgements					
- 몽-	IP Network	•	Some components of the software are distributed with					
RS 485 Ports		•	source code covered under one or more third party or open					
С	Platform	source licenses. We include below the full text of the licenses as required by the terms of each license. To						
\$	Diagnostics	•	the source code covered by these licenses, contact Cylon or					
	-℃ Processes		Cylon Auto-Matrix.					
	🟦 Debug Level							
	System Logs							

5 Installation

APPLY POWER TO THE FBXi

For the initial configuration of the device, the controller must first be powered on.

Note: Service Port (USB connection) must not be connected until after the device is powered on.

The **FBXi-256** requires 24 V AC/DC supplied from an externally mounted power transformer. One conductor of the transformer must be grounded to an earth ground to avoid damage to the controller. This conductor will be wired to the com (common) terminal of the controller. The wiring diagram is shown here:



Note: Ensure the 24 V AC/DC and Common wires are correctly connected to the controller. If the wires are swapped, it may cause damage to anything connected to the controller.

CONNECT THE FBXi TO AN IP NETWORK

Place an Ethernet cable from the Network's Ethernet switch into one of the 2 Ethernet ports on the top of the **FBXi**:



IP Cabling requirements

Cable

RJ-45 pin connections Characteristic impedance Distributed capacitance Maximum Cable length between IP devices Standard patch cable, Cat 5e with 4 pairs of wires fitted with RJ-45 connectors Straight-through wiring 100-130 Ohms Less than 100 pF per meter (30 pF per foot) 328 ft. (100 m) maximum

THE FBXi INTEGRATED ETHERNET SWITCH

The FBXi includes an integrated Ethernet Switch, with 2 ports. This allows the device to forward IP packets from each port to the other, allowing FBXi and CBXi devices to be connected in a Daisy-Chain topology:



It is recommended is that both ends of an FBXi / FBVi / CBXi daisy chain network are connected to a single switch that supports the Spanning Tree network switch protocol (STP). In this scenario a single line break or controller failure in the loop will allow all controllers to continue to communicate.

For example, if controllers A, B, C, D and E are daisy-chained, connected on both sides, with a single switch supporting Spanning Tree Protocol:

- If controller B loses power, controller A will be on one trunk, and C / D / E will be on another all communicating.
- If controllers B and D lose power, controllers A and E will communicate, but controller C will not.

Note:	The FBVi Series controller has a pass-through across its IP switches, such that if it loses power controllers
	'downstream' will continue to be connected. Only the FBVi Series has this feature.

Note: If you plug both ends of the daisy chain network into a switch that does not support the Spanning Tree Protocol, it will flood the network with requests. The switch will send and receive the same messages over and over again, until something breaks.

CONFIGURING THE IP CONNECTION

Configuring the IP connection using CXpro^{HD}

CXpro^{HD} includes a utility to quickly configure BACnet properties for IP devices. To launch this utility, rightclick on a Site in the Site List and select Configure IP BACnet Device Properities

	Discover Site
ŢŢ₽	Backup Site
⊡ <u>to</u> dof	Export ASPECT/INTEGRA Data
⊡ <u>⊒o</u> Ditl	Create BACnet EDE Data
	Commission IP Devices
⊎⊐⊐	Commission MS/TP Network
⊞ <mark>H</mark> FB)	Configure IP BACnet Device Properties
≝≕⊒⊒ FB/	Edit Controllers
<u>⊨</u> <u>₽</u> _ <u>M</u> a	Delete Site
	Properties

The utility will scan for all CBXi, FBXi and FBVi devices on the selected network.

Note: The devices must be configured within CXpro^{HD} before they can be accessed by this utility.

When scanning is complete, the Associate IP Devices dialog will open:

Asso	ociate IP Device	s															
Di	scovered Devices	s											Sit	te Devices			
	Serial Number	Version	MAC	Hostname	IP Net	IP Address	UDP Port	Device ins	Name	Description	Location		N	Name	Devic	Туре	Associated
	BXi915023C	8.3.0-t10	0c:1c:57:f	CBXi91502	500	192.168.6.25	47808	915023	CBXi 915023	Not Set	Not Set		000	iBXi 915023 103 - Network 104 - FBVi-2U4	915023 45785 12545	CBXi FBXi-X256 FBVi-2	false false false
As	sociated Devices	5	,	,								Associate					
	Serial Number	Version	MAC	Hostname	IP Net	IP Address	UDP Port	Device ins	Name	Description	Location	Associated	-				
						There are n	o items to sł	now in this view.				Delete Association					
												Delete Association					
	Rescan Time	eout (s) 10													(ж	Cancel

The Site Devices panel on the right lists all of the relevant IP devices configured in the CXpro^{HD} Site that have been successfully discovered on the BACnet network.

The **Discovered Devices** panel on the top left lists all of the relevant devices that have been discovered on the network

The Associated Devices panel on the bottom left lists any Discovered Device that has been associated with a configured Site Device.

How to Associate devices

To associate a Discovered Device with a Site Device, select a device in the Site Devices list and a device in the Discovered Devices list and click the Associate button. Alternatively, you can drag the Site Device and drop it over a Discovered Device.

Once this is done, the discovered device is moved to the Associated Devices list. The device on the Site PC is updated with the Device Instance of the physical devices.

The MAC address will be stored in the site configuration as the key, so associations are maintained if the tool is run again.

scovered Devices												-Site Devices			
Serial Number	Version	MAC	Hostname	IP Net	IP Address	UDP Port	Device ins	Name	Description	Location	1	Name	Devic	Туре	Associated
	,			,		,						CBXi 915023 003 - Network 004 - FBVi-2U4	915023 45785 12545	CBXI FBXI-X256 FBVI-2	true false false
					There are n	o items to sh	ow in this view.								
sociated Devices	J										Associate				
Serial Number	Version	MAC	Hostname	IP Net	IP Address	UDP Port	Device ins	Name	Description	Location	Associated				
	0.0.012		Co. 5102		222.130.0.23			2011 310020	. No. Oct	. OC DEL	0.01020				
											Delete Association				
Rescan Time	eout (s) 10													ок	Cance

When all required devices have been associated, click OK to open the Configure IP device dialog where the IP Properties of Associated devices can be edited.

onfigure IP Dev	ices																×
Serial Number	Version	MAC	Hostname	IP Network	DHCP	IP Address	UDP	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway	Primary DNS	Secondary	Device ins	Name	Description	Location	Strateg	у Туре
CBXi915023C	8.3.0-t10	0c: 1c: 57:f	CBX91502	. 500	true	192.168.6.25	47808	255.255.255.0	192.168.6.253	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	915023	CBXI 915023	Not Set	Not Set	Strateg	y ID: 0
< Offline Devices		Ter	Natural D													Ар	ply
003 - Network 004 - FBVi-2U4	- ग	FBXi-X256 FBVi-2U4-4T	3 4: 4 1:	evice instance 5785 2545													
- 1		10															

The list on the bottom shows the unassociated or offline devices.

When the properties are set as required, click Apply to send the changes to that controller.

Configuring the IP connection without CXpro^{HD}

If your network does not have a DHCP server, then the **FBXi** controller will use a default IP address, which is made up as follows:

- The first byte of the IP address is set to 10
- The 6 digits of the numerical part of the serial number grouped into 3 sets of 2 digits to form the last 3 bytes of the IP address.

For example, a FBXi with serial number 901001A will be allocated the default IP address of 10.90.10.01

A	BB	Device na	ame: FBXi 40002 19	02.168.5.213	• بھ
*	Dashboard BACnet	•	IP N	letwork Configuration	
格	IP Network Configuration	•	Hostname	FBXi901001A	
	 TCP/UDP Ports Edit SSL Cert. Sign SSL Cert. 		Automatic (DHCP)	Use DHCP to obtain IP address automatically	
+)	RS 485 Ports	•			
\$	Platform Diagnostics	▼ ▼	IP Address	10.90.10.01/24	

serial number 901001A should have a subnet mask of 10.90.10.01/24.

Note: For a laptop (or PC) to communicate with a FBXi configured in this way, the IP address of the laptop's Ethernet port must be set to a subnet that is compatible with the FBXi's IP address. For example, if the FBXi has an IP address of 10.90.10.01, the laptop could have an address something like 10.90.10.nn with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
Note: If the default IP address is used on a network, it can cause an IP Address conflict if the network's subnet mask is 10.0.0.0/8 (see *Subnetwork (Subnet)* on page 8). It may be possible to reach the FBXi over the network but BACnet messaging may fail. In this case you may need to use a directly-connected laptop, or a different network to configure the FBXi. Alternatively you could change the FBXi's subnet mask to 10.ss.ss./24, (where ss is the serial number) to reduce the size of the subnet that could give rise to conflicts. For example, a FBXi with

Accessing the FBXi's Web UI

Point a web browser at the FBXi device's IP address, and log in to the Web UI.



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```

Configuring IP Ports and IP security

Specify the Ports for each protocol that the device will use, on the IP Network > TCP/UDP Ports page:

Dashboard	•	IP I	IP Network TCP/UDP Ports							
BAChet IP Network Configuration TCP/UDP Ports Edit SSL Cert. Sign SSL Cert.	•	IP Network TCP and U HTTPS/HTTP are used enabled, though the p disabled by default. T must communicate wi	IP Network TCP and UDP ports are ports open to the outside world. HTTPS/HTTP are used for this web configuration. HTTPS is always enabled, though the port can be changed if required. HTTP is disabled by default. The BACnet ports are needed if the controller must communicate with other BACnet controllers over IP.							
 RS 485 Ports Platform 	• •	Protocol	Enabled	Number						
Diagnostics	•	https		443						
		http		80						
		BACnet		47808						
		BACnet NAT		47809						

Note: BACnet NAT is used for accessing the BACnet device from the Internet, for example in the case of remote supervision. The Port Number set here should match the corresponding settings on the BACnet > BBMD/NAT page.

Warning: ABB recommend that controllers should not be exposed on the Internet without a VPN. See *HT0038* ASPECT, FBXi and CBXi System Network Security Best Practice for detailed discussion of security issues.

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FBXi controllers are shipped with a self-signed certificate. If a new self-signed certificate is required, then one can be created with the form on the IP Network > Edit SSL Cert page. If a signed certificate is required, then a signing request can be generated on the IP Network > Sign SSL Cert page, based on the information entered on the IP Network > Edit SSL Cert page.

ABB	Device	name: FBXi 40002 19	2.168.5.213	•
 A Dashboard BACnet BACnet IP Network Configuration TCP/UDP Ports Edit SSL Cert. A Sign SSL Cert. RS 485 Ports O Platform Diagnostics 	▼ ▼ ▼ ▼	Edit S Edit the information ins • For self signed a certificate. This when the user ro • For CA signed a request to provi	SL Certificate / Re side the SSL certificate. certificates, this replace information will be disp equests to view the cert ertificates, this creates ide the CA.	equest s the existing layed by a browswer ificate. the certificate signing
		Common Name	FBXi9010044	The host/domain name of this controller
		Organization	ABB Cylon	
		Organization Unit		
		Country	IE	Two letter country code
		State/Province		
		City/Locality		
		O Cancel	🖋 Submit	

The IP Network > Edit SSL Cert page allows you to enter the details for an SSL certificate, which can be applied to the current FBXi as a self-signed certificate, or else these details can be used to generate a request for a 3^{rd} -party SSL Cert on the IP Network > Sign SSL Cert page.

To install a 3^{rd} -party SSL Cert, or to generate a request for a 3^{rd} -party SSL Cert, use the IP Network > Sign SSL Cert page:

ABB	Device	name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213 & 🕹 🝷
☆ Dashboard BACnet	•	Install Signed SSL Certificate
 ⇒ Found ⇒ Configuration ⇒ TCP/UDP Ports Edit SSL Cert. A Sign SSL Cert. ⇒ 405 Ports 	•	The certificate supplied with the system is self-signed. It will properly encrypt messages to prevent another party from viewing the information being transferred. However, it will not prove that the device is who it claims to be. This causes browsers to display a security warning when accessing the site.
 Platform 	•	warning. To do this:
Diagnostics	•	 Use the Edit Certificate menu selection to insure that the identification information is proper. Download the certificate signing request. Have the request signed by the CA. Upload the signed certificate.
		Download Certificate Signing Request
		The downloaded request (.csr) will include your identification information as entered in the Edit SSL Certificate screen.
		The Common Name in the certificate must match the FQDN of this controller. I.E.: thiscontroller.yourcompany.com
		🛓 Download
		Install Signed Certificate
		The file to be installed is a .PEM text file. The file consists of the signed server certificate followed by the intermediate certificate used to sign it.
		1 Install

CONFIGURE THE FBXi FOR BACNET® COMMUNICATIONS

The FBXi can act as an MS/TP router, passing BACnet comms to devices that are attached to its serial port.

In order for this to happen, the port must be configured for MS/TP Comms using the RS 485 Port > Configuration page in the FBXi's web UI:

Dashboard			RS-485 Port Configu	ration
N BACnet 몸 IP Network • RS 485 Ports	▼ ■	Port #	Function	Baud
ConfigurationStatus		1	BACnet/MS~	38400
 Serial Captures Platform 	•	2	Stat 🗸	38400
Diagnostics	•		Stat	
			BACnet/MSTP	
		Cancel	ModBus	
			Unassigned	

and, if necessary, on the IP Network > TCP/UDP Ports page:

Dashboard		IP I	Network TCP/UDP	Ports
 ■ BACHET ■ IP Network ♥ Configuration ♥ TCP/UDP Ports ■ Edit SSL Cert. ■ Sign SSL Cert. 	•	IP Network TCP and L HTTPS/HTTP are used enabled, though the disabled by default. T must communicate w	IDP ports are ports ope I for this web configurat oort can be changed if r 'he BACnet ports are nee th other BACnet controll	n to the outside world. ion. HTTPS is always equired. HTTP is eded if the controller ers over IP.
 RS 485 Ports Platform 	• •	Protocol	Enabled	Number
Diagnostics	•	https		443
		http		80 🔹
		BACnet		47808
		BACnet NAT		47809

Set the Device ID in the BACnet > Device page, and optionally set a Device Name:

A	BB	Device	Device name: FBXi 40002 192.168.5.213				
*	Dashboard BACnet	•	BACnet Device				
	 Device Router Networks Time Summ 		Device Name	FBXi 40002			
묾	BBMD / NAT	•	Device ID	40002			
*) ()	RS 485 Ports Platform Diagnostics	* * *	⊘ Cancel	🖉 Submit			

Note: Device ID is the BACnet device instance number. Every BACnet controller within the site must receive a unique BACnet instance number to ensure proper communications. This BACnet instance number should be unique even across subnets. By default, it is set is set to the entire numeric portion of the controller's serial number.

If the FBXi device is to act as a BBMD (allowing BACnet communication between Ethernet subnets), enter the relevant parameters on the BBMD/NAT page:

(see BACnet IP Broadcast Management Device (BBMD) on page 17 for more detail)

*	Dashboard RACpot			BACnet BBMD	/ NAT	
'n	Device Router Network Time Sync BBMD / NAT	5	When this device is b enabled to allow exte internal network.	ehind a NAT gatewa rnal BACnet devices	ay, the NAT configu ;/tools to route to t	ratio he
品 •) 〇	IP Network RS 485 Ports Platform	* * *	NAT Routing Enabled			
v	Diagnostics		External IP Address	192.168.1.1		
			UDP Port	47809		
			BACnet Network	504		
			The peer lists allows f networks. The preferr on the remote netwo the netmask is 255.25	this device to find B red configuration is rks. In this setup, the 5.255.255	ACnet routers on n to a BBMD enabled e IP is the remote B	on li d roi BME
			BBMD Peer IPs	Peer UDP Port	Netmask	
			NAT Peer IPs	Peer UDP	Netmask	

Note: The MS/TP baud rate must match on all devices on the MS/TP subnet. For the FBXi this is set in the RS485 Port > Configuration page (see page 28)



Note: An FBXi cannot have both BACnet MS/TP trunk and a Modbus RTU trunk simultaneously, but an FBXi controller that has an MS/TP subnet can read and write points to Modbus devices over IP.

CONNECT THE FBXi TO BACNET MS/TP

If the FBXi unit will be used with a BACnet MS/TP fieldbus, connect it as described in the following section.

MS/TP Cabling Requirements

Note: Use Copper or Copper Clad Aluminum 70 °C conductors only.

Terminals Conductor Area PCB mounted plug terminal connections Max: AWG 12 (3.31 mm2) Min: AWG 22 (0.355 mm2) 1.2 km @ 38K4 baud

Max cable length

TERMINATE THE MS/TP NETWORK

If the **FBXi** is the first or last device on the RS-485 network, then its MS/TP subnet terminator switch must be set to "in"]



ATTACH RS-485 COMMUNICATION WIRES TO THE MS/TP SUBNET PORT

Wiring the RS-485 network involves connecting the A+ (95) and B- (96) terminals in a daisy-chained configuration. One end of the network will be connected to the Fieldbus of the Network-level controller or BACnet[®] router. At the other end of the network, the last device must be "terminated" by either installing a 100 Ω ... 120 Ω resistor or, if the last device is a **FBXi**, users can switch the MS/TP Subnet terminator switch (located beside the MS/TP port) towards the $\frac{1}{2}$ icon. This will effectively terminate the network.

The shield (screen) must be carried through the entire network, and must be grounded at one point on the network as shown below:



Note: If the RS-485 network is wired to an eSC, then the shield will be grounded at the eSC.

CONNECT THE FBXi SERIES TO FLX UNITS

The I/O capabilities of a FBXi Series can be extended by the addition of FLX-8R8 and FLX-8R8-H devices.

Supported FLX modules	FBXi-X256 :	16 modules
	FBXi-X48 :	3 modules
	FBXi-8R8	5 modules
	FBXi-8R8-H	5 modules
Supported FLX hardware points	FBXi-X256 :	256 points
	FBXi-X48 :	48 points
	FBXi-8R8	80 points
	FBXi-8R8-H	80 points

These are connected to the FBXi Series Controller by means of a standard module interconnector (FLX bus connector), one of which is shipped with each FLX device.

SET THE FLX ADDRESS

Each of the FLX units connected to a single FBXi must have an address that is unique on that FBXi's FLX bus. The address is set by the 5-way DIP switch.



The terminals on a FLX unit will be accessible within the FBXi Strategy with point numbers prefixed by this address as illustrated below:

Inter-module bus Address	DIP switch setting	Point numbers
00000 O	1NO diΩ S ⊅ € Z T	1 16
00001 1	TNO dia S # E Z T	101 116
00010	TNO did S t E Z T	201 216
00011		301 316
01111 15		1501 1516

Note: If there are 2 devices on the same FLX bus with the same address – including 0, the address of the FBXi - then the bottom (yellow) status LED will blink slowly to indicate a FLX bus address clash.
 Note: FLX addresses must be consecutive, starting at 0.

JOIN OR TERMINATE THE FLX BUS

Place the devices side-by-side and place the FLX bus connector into the two adjacent sockets at once.



The end device on a FLX bus (either a FLX device or the FBXi itself if no FLX devices are connected) must have a terminator inserted into its interconnector socket. One terminator is shipped with each FBXi Series device.





(IF REQUIRED) SET UP FLX BUS EXTENSION

If a FLX device cannot be located beside a CBXi or FBXi device or another FLX device then the FLX bus can be connected by cable using two FLX-RMC Remote Module Connectors, sold separately.



Connect cables to the two supplied **FLX-RMC** screw-terminal connectors as shown above with the appropriate length of cable.

- Note: Use Copper or Copper Clad Aluminum conductors only. Multiple wired connections can be used between FLX modules, but the total FLX bus length must be less than 1200 m (3280 ft) for RS-485 communications.
- Note: The total length of FLX bus segments powered by one source (FBXi, CBX, CBXi or FLX-PS24) must not exceed the following lengths:



If the RMC is connected to the Left-Hand side of a FLX-PS24, then it is not strictly necessary to connect the 0 V and V+ lines:

FBXi Series | Installation



Attaching RMC terminals

Remove the Interconnect (if installed) from the right-hand side of the FLX, FBXi, CBXi or CBX where the RMC is to be installed.

Slide one RMC connector into the T-slot of the CBX or FLX at the point at which the BUS is to be extended.



Replace the Interconnect





Slide the other RMC connector into the Left-Hand T-slot of the remote FLX.



Insert the second interconnect



Note The termination block can only be used on the **right-hand** interlink connector of the last **FLX** unit on the FLX bus.

While it is possible, in a multi-tier system, to connect intermediate tiers from right to left to ease installation, the final tier **must** be wired from left to right so that the FLX bus can be terminated on the RHS connector of the last **FLX** on the bus

ADD THE CONTROLLER TO THE CXpro^{HD} SITE

SET CONTROLLER DATE AND TIME

Use the FBXi web UI (Platform > Set Time and Date) to set the controller's clock.

Alternatively, if a device on the site has been set up as a Time Sync Master, then click the **Enabled** checkbox under NTP Time Service, and the **FBXi Series** controller time will be automatically updated.

ABB	Device name: FBX	(i 40002 19	2.168.5.21	3 🔹 👻		
 A Dashboard BACnet BACnet IP Network IP Network RS 485 Ports Platform Ξ Status Upgrade Firmware Backup / Restore Backup / Restore Set Time and Date U Restart Diagnostics 		Platform Set Time and Date nost networks, NTP is used to automatically keep time/date shing it generally requires no additional options. e private networks might have an NTP server that can not matically located. If so, check the "Use Custom Server" box r the hostname of the NTP server. IP is not available, the time can be manually set.				
	Use Custor Date and 2020- 08 ¥ Time Zo EST5E	Enabled Custom Servers a Servers d Time 10-23 : 53 : 54 : 54	Synchr	onized Use desktop date/time		

SET UP THE FBXi AND CONNECTED FLX MODULES IN A SITE IN CXproHD

To add an FBXi to a side, right-click on the Site in the and select Edit Controllers:



This opens the Edit Controllers dialog:

Edit Controllers								×
E I Office	Sites	There are 2 ro	outers for PL Of	fice				
·····································	Address	Name	Туре	Network	Device In	Duplicate	No. Ports	
	1 2	001 - Network 002 - Network	CBR CBXi	1 2	554231		1 1	
	Add	Edit	Delete					Add Multiple
							OK	Cancel

Click the Add button and select FBXi as the Controller Type in the New IP Controller / Router dialog:

			1	New IP Co	ontroller / Router			×
New IP Controller / Ro	uter	×		Co De	Name 003 - FBXI-X2 ('001 - Network' or 'Netw ontroller Type FBXI-X256 twice Instance IP Address .	56 rork - 001') v (0 to 4194302)		
Name (001 - Net Controller Type Device Instance	003 - CBR twork' or 'Network - 001') CBR CBR CBW CBW CBW/MODex CBW DUal-port FBV-2U4-4T FBV-3256			M	S/TP1 MS/TP2 Network No. 3	seconds		
Network No.	3			Modules				
Enable BBMD - Ro	uter Level			Addr	Туре	Dipswitch		Add
IP Address Time to Live				There are no items to sh	iow in this view.		Delete	
	[OK Cancel		D	evice Instance Number must	not be empty!	ОК	Cancel

Set the controller Name, Device Instance Number and IP Address : Port (for exporting to ASPECT® and INTEGRA™) and if the FBXi device has one or more FLX modules connected to it, add the same number of entries in the Modules table:

	Controller type FBXI-X256	<u> </u>	
	Device Instance 554231	(0 to 4194302)	
	IP Address 192 . 168	. 85 . 146 67	
	MS/TP1 MS/TP2 Network No. 3		
_⊟ E	nable BBMD - Router Level —		
	IP Address		
	Time to Live	seconds	
	🗖 Enable BA	Cnet NAT	
Modu	es		
Add	Туре	Dipswitch	Add
0	FLX-8R8	1 2 3 4 5	Delete
		APEMs ONL	
	Device Instance Number must	be unique! OK	Cancel

When FLX modules have been added, the specific FLX type can be set in the Modules table Type column:



If you attempt to add more modules than the FBXi can support, an error message will be displayed:



When the correct number of FLX modules has been added, click OK.



In the Strategy drawing, IO blocks can be added up to the total on the configured FLX modules.



Set the BACnet properties for the new Network, by clicking the BACnet button in the Configuration utility's main menu:



Note: If the **FBXi** needs to communicate with BACnet devices on other IP Subnetworks, enter the IP address of the BBMD device.

Enter a device instance number.

mputer
14 (0 to 4194302)
net Connection (2) I219-LM 🛛 🗸 🗸
7808
55.255.255.0
seconds
0 seconds
192 . 168 . 6 . 35

Click OK

Reboot the system to apply the new settings:

ccconfig	
?	Reboot of software is required after changing system settings Would you like to restart the software now? CAUTION: All unsaved work will be lost
	Yęs No

(IF REQUIRED) CONFIGURE A MODBUS CONNECTION

Modbus connections can be made directly to Modbus IP devices on an RTU trunk connected to the FBXi, or over IP to RTU devices attached to a separate router.

Note: An FBXi cannot have both BACnet MS/TP trunk and a Modbus RTU trunk simultaneously, but an FBXi controller that has an MS/TP subnet can read and write points to Modbus devices over IP.

Configuring a Modbus RTU connection

If a Modbus connection is to be through either of the RS485 Ports,

In the controller's Web UI > RS 485 Port > Configuration page, set Protocol of the required port to Controller Modbus:

A	BB		Device name: FB		& -		
*	Dashboard BACnet	•	RS-485 Port Configuration				
몲 •)	IP Network RS 485 Ports	▼ <	Port #	Function	Baud		
	Configuration		1	BACnet/MSTP ~	38400	~	
0	Serial Captures	•	2	BACnet/MSTP ModBus	38400	\sim	
ŵ	Diagnostics	•		Unassigned			
			⊘ Cancel	🖉 Submit			

In CXpro^{HD}, open the Strategy drawing for the FBXi.

With the Strategy open, right-click on the **FBXi** in the Site Tree, and select **Configure Modbus Devices** to open the **Modbus Configuration** dialog:

B ₃	Ŧ	Ŧ				CXpr	oHD - 1.01.0	0-167	,			
File		Home	Controller	Strategy								
۹ ۱	f c	Connect Disconnect	다 Copy 다 Paste	Site List Navigation	Page Name Modules Macros	s Q Sea ? Stra Rec	rch ategy Help open Strategi	es	Configur	ation Dat	abase	Datalog Manager (
		Site	Clipboard	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	/iew							Utilities
Site	Li	ist			_00_CBXi_St	ores.s32						
) Sites - 1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1801 tet IP tet Serial pus block R ffice ole Apps BACnet s 01 - C pus and Con Brea Cop Stra Exp; Upc	in Ctrl+O figure FLX Hardware Modules figure Modbus Devices sk y Strategy To tegy operations out ASPECT/INTEGRA Data late BACnet EDE Data								

	~
	- Configuration
	Deleting a device will disable any associated point in the strategy.
Devices used: 0 / 12 Add Delete	OK Cancel

Add a Modbus connection by clicking the Add button in the Configure Modbus Devices dialog

Configure Modbus Devices	×
	Configuration
	Deleting a device will disable any associated point in the strategy.
Devices used: 0 / 12	
Add Delete	OK Cancel

In FBXi controllers, each time you add a Modbus device you are offered the choice of adding

- 1. a Modbus RTU device connected to the FBXi's RTU port
- 2. a Modbus IP device
- 3. a Modbus RTU device connected to a separate IP Router

Connecting directly to a Modbus RTU device

Select RTU Port and click OK,

Configure Modbus De	evices		:
IP Devices	Select type		×
	RTU port		
	C Modbus Router		
	C IP port		nt in the strategy.
Devices used: 1 / 12		OK Cancel	
Add	Delete		OK Cancel

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When the first Modbus RTU device is added, an entry for the RTU trunk itself is added. Select this trunk, and set the Baud rate, Parity and Stop Bit to match all other devices on the RS485 trunk:

Configure Modbus Devices		×
E-IP Devices Modbus IP Chiller [10, 10, 42, 7] E-RTU2 Ly1] Device 1	Configuration Baud Parity Stop bit Inter-packet delay Communication Timeout Deleting a device will disable a	9600 Image: Constraint of the strategy. None Image: Constraint of the strategy. 200 ms (200-10000) any associated point in the strategy.
Devices used: 2 / 12 Add Delete		OK Cancel

Set a name and Modbus address for the device that was added along with the RTU trunk

Configure Modbus Devices	×
□-IP Devices 	Configuration E Meter FL01 Name I Address I Deleting a device will disable any associated point in the strategy.
Devices used: 2 / 12 Add Delete	OK Cancel

For each additional device on the RTU trunk, click the Add button, select RTU and specify a name and RTU address.

Configure Modbus Devices		Х
	Configuration Name Gas Meter Address Gi Deleting a device will disable any associated point in the strategy.	
Devices used: 6 / 12		
Add Delete	OK Cancel	

Configuring a Modbus IP connection

If a Modbus connection is to be over IP,

In CXpro^{HD}, open the Strategy drawing for the FBXi.

With the Strategy open, right-click on the FBXi in the Site Tree, and select Configure Modbus Devices to open the Configure Modbus Devices dialog:

≣ •	;	Ŧ					CXpre	oHD - 1.01.00	0-167			
File		Home	Controller	Strategy								
, A	Ň	Connect Disconnect Site	Copy	Site	Properties BACnet Properties Navigation	Page Names Modules Macros View	Sear	rch tegy Help pen Strategi	es C	Configuration	Database Interface	Datalog Manage Utilitie
Site	: L .6	ist Sites			001_71.s32	001_00_CBXi_Sto	ores.s32					
C		P Sites Band Sit	801 et IP et Serial us block R fice le Apps BACnet in Composition for Composition Breat Composition Strat Expo Upp	figure FLX Har figure FLX Har figure Modbu sk y Strategy To tegy operation ort ASPECT/INT late BACnet ED	Ctri+ dware Modules s Devices ts EGRA Data DE Data Configuration						×	
D	e	vices used: (Add	0 / 12	Delete	Deleting a dev	rice will disable a	any asso	ciated point	in the	e strategy. Cancel		

Add a Modbus connection by clicking the Add button in the Configure Modbus Devices dialog

Configure Modbus Devices		×
	Configuration	
Devices under 0 / 12	Deleting a device will disable any associated point in the strategy.	
Add Delete	OK Cancel	

In FBXi controllers, each time you add a Modbus device you are offered the choice of adding

- 1. a Modbus RTU device connected to the FBXi's RTU port
- 2. a Modbus IP device
- 3. a Modbus RTU device connected to a separate IP Router

Connecting directly to an IP Modbus device

Select IP Port (device directly connected over IP) and click OK

Configure Modbus De	evices			\times
	Select type		×	
	C RTU port			
	C Modbus Router			
	• IP port		nt in the	e strategy.
Devices used: 0 / 12		OK Cancel		
Add	Delete		OK	Cancel

Set the Name and IP Address for the device and Click OK

Configure Modbus Devices		×
⊡- IP Devices i0.0.00 [0.0.0.0]	Configuration Name Address Port Inter-packet delay Communication Timeout Deleting a device will disable a	Modbus IP Chiller 10 . 10 . 42 . 7 502 200 ms (40-500) 200 ms (200-10000)
Devices used: 1 / 12 Add Delete		OK, Cancel

Connecting to a remote Modbus RTU device through an IP router

Select Modbus Router

Configure Modbus De	vices		×
IP Devices	Select type	×	
⊡-RTU 2	C RTU port		• •
	Modbus Router		ms (40-500) ms (200-10000)
	○ IP port		nt in the strategy.
Devices used: 6 / 12		OK Cancel	
Add	Delete	0	Cancel

Set a Name, IP address and IP Port for the Router

Configure Modbus Devices		×
□-IP Devices Modbus IP Chiller [10.10.42.7] ⊡-RTU 2 ⊡-0.0.00 [0.0.00] [1] Device 1	Configuration Name Address Port Inter-packet delay Communication Timeout Deleting a device will disable a	OPS Meters 143 . 7 . 100 . 23 502 200 ms (40-500) 200 ms (200-10000)
Devices used: 7 / 12 Add Delete		OK Cancel

Set a name and Modbus address for the RTU device that was added along with the Router

Configure Modbus Devices	>	<
□ IP Devices Modbus IP Chiller [10. 10.42.7] □ RTU 2 [1] Device 1	Configuration E Meter FL01 Name I Address I Deleting a device will disable any associated point in the strategy.	
Devices used: 2 / 12 Add Delete	OK Cancel]

For each additional device on the Router's RTU trunk, click the Add button, select Modbus Router, select the existing Router in the additional Select Type dialog that is displayed:

Address	Name	
43.7.100.23	OPS Meters	
13		
	_	

and specify a name and RTU address.

Configure Modbus Devices	×	<
□ IP Devices Modbus IP Chiller [10, 10, 42, 7] B RTU 2 □ OPS Meters [143, 7, 100, 23] [1] Electricity 1 [2] Electricity 2 [3] Gas 1 [1] Device 4	Configuration Name Gas 2 Address 4 Deleting a device will disable any associated point in the strategy.	
Devices used: 10 / 12		
Add Delete	OK Cancel	

Click **OK** when Modbus device configuration is complete.

SET I/O TO A KNOWN SAFE MODE

Before connecting equipment to the FLX devices, carry out a Wipe Controller command from CXpro^{HD} to put I/O into a Known Safe Mode:

• In CXpro^{HD} select Wipe Controller from the Controller tab on the Ribbon. In the Wipe Controller dialog, click in the 'Wipe All' checkbox.

🔽 Clear BACnet Data	BACnet Options
Number of datalogs:	No change 🔍
Wipe All	
Idle	

• Click on the 'Wipe' button.

When the Wipe operation is complete, a 'Controller Wiped' message is displayed:

Clear BACnet Data	BACnet Options
	No change 🚽
Current Status Controller wiped	
Wipe	Close

SET UP THE CONTROLLER STRATEGY

In CXpro^{HD}, double-click on the controller in the Site Tree to open its Strategy:

If there is no existing Strategy in the controller, an invitation to create a new one will be displayed:



Click Yes to open a new blank strategy drawing:

Д 🔀	4	St	rate	egy	1														Þ	×
	Г																			^
	Į.																			
	ļ.																			
	ļ.																			
	Į.																			
	Ł																			
	Ł																			
CBM08	Ł																			
CBX-8RE	Ł																			
CBT13V	Ł																			
0011017	Ł																			
	Ł																			
net	Ŀ																			
	t i																			
	i i																			
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	l																			
	Ļ.																			
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	ŀ.																			~
	<																		>	

Add strategy blocks and points to create the required strategy - see MAN0133 CXpro^{HD} User Guide for more detail.

Note: In **FBXi-X48** controllers there are:

- A total of 2500 strategy blocks, numbered 1 2500 .
- A maximum of 1200 exposed BACnet points .
- A minimum of 0 and a maximum of 48 hardware points:
 - The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "0" are numbered 1... 16
 - The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "1" are numbered 101 ... 116 The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "2" are numbered 201 ... 216

In FBXi-X256 controllers there are:

- A total of 5000 strategy blocks, numbered 1 5000
- A maximum of 2500 exposed BACnet points
 - A minimum of 0 and a maximum of 256 hardware points:

	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "0" are numbered 1 16
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "1" are numbered 101 116
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "2" are numbered 201 216
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "3" are numbered 301 316
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "4" are numbered 401 416
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "5" are numbered 501 516
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "6" are numbered 601 616
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "7" are numbered 701 716
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "8" are numbered 801 816
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "9" are numbered 901 916
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "10" are numbered 1001 101
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "11" are numbered 1101 111
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "12" are numbered 1201 121
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "13" are numbered 1301 131
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "14" are numbered 1401 141
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "15" are numbered 1501 151
In FBXi	-8R8(-H)	-X96 controllers there are:
•	A total o	f 3500 strategy blocks, numbered 1 - 2500
•	A maxim	um of 2500 exposed BACnet points
•	A minim	um of 16 and a maximum of 96 hardware points:
	0	The first 16 are numbered 1 - 16, representing the internal I/O in the FBXi-8R8(-H)-X96
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "1" are numbered 101 116
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "2" are numbered 201 216
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "3" are numbered 301 316
	0	The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "4" are numbered 401 416

- The 16 points in an attached FLX with MS/TP address set to "5" are numbered 501 ... 516 0
- Note: FLX addresses must be consecutive, starting at 0.

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ACCESSING MODBUS POINTS IN THE STRATEGY

Select Modbus point modules and place them on the strategy drawing area:

CXpmHD - 13048-495		×	CXproHD - 1.00.06-496 — — — ×
Shalogy		3	Strategy
Recoperies Modules Stategy Help In Aurgustion Marcost Recoper Stategies State Page Names Scanth View View	Configuration Database Datalog Interface Manager MS-Pto Initiale	siser	Image: Properties Image: Analysis Image: Strategy Help Image:
0 🖬 4 / 001_71.52	> × Modules	0. 🖂	↓ ↓ ↓ Modules ↓
K-856	Mostb Setponts, trpste, and Gring Modtus Australia to Gring Mostbus Digital	•	t EX-SR8

Select the Module Device to which each module will refer, specify the Data Format and Register to use:

CXproHD - 1.00.06-496	- 🗆 ×	CXproHD 1.00.05 406	- 🗆 X
	0		0
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21.512 D X P	Properties 🛛 🖛 🖬	949 F.X.	Properties 🛛 🖗 🖪
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a useful Status () Viran Heart Rediters ()	III Wales in Analog	Verse Repres 0	E Value in Analog
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DI Write control Digital		E Contests
	L Constants		Feed Fingurary 30
	Read Frequency 30		Modbut device Gas Neter
	Mocbus device Gas Meter 🔍		Data type Holding register
	Deta type Water Meter	tadas tadas	Data format Unsigned 16 hit 🗸
Medius Analog 1	Deta formet		Endian Unsigned 16 bit
	Endian Big Endian	volue out 🕟	Word swap Signed 16 bit
Natura out ()	Word swap No swap	ten Train ()	Register address Samed 32 hit
Manar Bacimar B	Register address 0	Here the fact that	Default Value Eff. Float
the second	Detault Volue 0.0000		COV Whee 0.1000
	COV Value 0.1000		Min COV Time 30
	Min COV Time 30		Write Frequency 30

The Modbus point can be read and passed to points in the Strategy:



FBXi Series | Installation

or point values can be passed to the Modbus device by specifying the Coil/Input address:



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6 FBXi Operation

PHYSICAL LAYOUT DIMENSIONS

FBXi-X256, FBXi-X48



FBXi-8R8-X96, FBXi-8R8-H-X96



MAN0149 rev 10

WIRING

FBXi-X256, FBXi-X48



44 VA

56 VA

68 VA I

68 VA

18 V DC / 60 mA output

1/4 unit load device

Proprietary FLX bus connector carries power and comms from

FBXi Series unit. FBXi can supply power to up to 3 FLX modules.

FLX Power Connection

Auxiliary Power

BACnet Loading

FBXi-X256/FBXi-X48 + 2 x FLX

FBXi-X256/FBXi-X48 + 3 x FLX

FBXi-X256 + 4 x FLX

FBXi-X256 + 16 x FLX

TERMINALS

		Terminal Numbers	Description
The second secon	Power	93, 94	24 V AC Power
			Important: The common power connection (terminal 93) must be connected to Earth. ABB Cylon recommend that this is done at the 24 V AC transformer.
		13 15	Auxiliary Power: 18 V DC output on 2 terminals, 60 mA total
		95, 96	RS-485 Port 1 (BACnet® MS/TP) screw terminal MS/TP subnet terminator switch is located beside the port. If the switch is towards the Ĵ icon, then termination is in and if the switch is towards the ≹icon then termination is out.
e	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \begin{array}{c} c c + 3\pi r + 3\pi s \ hat \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} B \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} B \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} B \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} B \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} C \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} C \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} C \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} C \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} C \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\$	39 42	Sensor / RS-485 Port 2 (Cylon® room sensors or BACnet® MS/TP or Modbus RTU) The bus Terminator Switch is located beside the port. If the switch is towards the] icon, then termination is in and if the switch is towards the] icon then termination is out.
		1 12	 Universal Inputs When input is configured as Digital: LED Off: open circuit or logic 'off' LED On: logic 'on' When input is configured as Resistor/thermistor: LED Off: valid resistance connected (Note: 0 Ω is counted as valid) LED Slow blink: resistor/thermistor not connected When input is configured as Analog: LED intensity is modulated by the analog signal When the LED is blinking: Fast blink indicates error condition Two short flashes followed by a value* indicates the input is in an override state (overridden by CXpro^{HD}). *Note: The LED intensity illustrates the value measured at the input terminals. The flash indicates that this value has been overridden
4		25 38	 UniPuts[™] + Relay When a Uniput channel is configured as an input, the LED signals are identical to Universal Inputs above. When configured as an output the following apply: When output is configured as Digital: LED Off: open circuit or logic 'off' LED On: logic 'on' When output is configured as Analog: LED intensity is modulated by the analog signal When the LED is blinking: Fast blink indicates error condition Two short flashes followed by a value indicates the output is in an override state (overridden by CXpro^{HD} or HOA).
		Service P	ort (Micro USB)
	Image: Second	Ethernet	Ports
	USB ports Used for firmware upgrade		
--------------	---		
	Indicator LEDs (for LED signals see <i>FBXi Indicator LED Signals</i> on page 73)		
	Output Override (FBXi-8R8-H-X96 only) Bottom position: Off - outputs forced off. Centre position: Auto - outputs are controlled by strategy. Top position: Manual - for digital outputs, the output is forced on. For analog outputs the knob setting controls the output value.		
	Note: Manual position is supervised, i.e. the Strategy is aware of the manual value.		
SW1 SW	Push buttonsReset to Factory default IP/Password : while the controller is <i>running</i> , press SW1 until LED L2 lights up, then release SW1.Restart the controller: while the controller is <i>running</i> , press SW2 until LED L2 lights up, then release SW2.Factory Reset (Reset to default Factory settings including, Shipped version of firmware, wipe strategy data, and reset IP/Password): while the controller is booting hold SW1 until LED L2 lights up, then release SW1. LED L2 will indicate the progress as shown in L1/L2 signals below.USB upgrade: insert a FAT-formatted USB drive containing valid firmware (.swu) into either of the USB ports, while the controller is booting hold SW1 until LED L1 lights up, then release SW1. LED L1 will indicate the progress as shown in L1/L2 signals below.		
	LED L1 / LED L2 signals		
L1 • L2 •	Slow blink: Upgrade / Reset in progress Solid colour: Upgrade / Reset successful. Power-cycle the controller to activate. Fast blink Upgrade / Reset failed		
	 Inter-module connection sockets To join the FLX bus, place the devices side-by-side and place the FLX bus connector into the two adjacent sockets at once. The end device on a FLX bus (either a FLX device or the CBXi itself) must have a terminator inserted into its interconnector socket. One terminator is shipped with each CBXi-8R8(-H) device. 		

FBXi INDICATOR LED SIGNALS

	Off	On	Slow Blink	Fast blink
Red LED (Power)	Power is off	Power is on	— Unit Rebootii	ng —
Green LED (Status)	Unit is not running	Strategy Loaded but no network connectivity	Strategy Loaded and device communicating on network	No Strategy loaded
Yellow LED (FLX)	FLX bus comms are ok	No FLX bus comms	FLX bus address clash	FLX bus comms error

During firmware upgrade over IP network, the Yellow LED will remain on while the strategy/comms section reboots, and then the LEDs will rotate Red-Green-Yellow while the IO section reboots.

Note: During typical operation, the Red LED should be on, the Green LED should be blinking and the Yellow LED should be off.



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INPUTS AND OUTPUTS – FLX MODULES

FBXi-8R8-X96, FBXi-8R8-H-X56, FLX-8R8 and FLX-8R8-H have identical I/O capabilities – each has a set of 8 Universal Inputs and a set of 8 UniPuts[™] with relay.

FLX-4R4 and FLX-4R4-H have 4 Universal Inputs and 4 UniPuts with relay.

FLX-16DI has 16 Digital Inputs only.

FBX-X56 and FBXi-X48 do not have any onboard I/O.

Any of the terminals can be configured as inputs. Any of the UniPut terminals can be configured as an output.

INPUT MODES

Universal Input terminals and UniPut[™] terminals can be configured as inputs in almost identical fashion:

Measuremen t Mode	Universal Input	UniPut™ as Input:	Digital Input	
Resistance	Resistance measurementRange: 0 450 k Ω Accuracy: $\pm 0.5\%$ of measured resistance			
	Temperature measurement Range: -40 °C +110 °C Accuracy: 10k NTC sensors (e.g. 10k Type 2 (10K3A1) or 10k Type 3 (10K4A1): ±0.3 °C, -40 to 90 °C (-40°F to 194°F); ±0.4 °C > 90 °C (194°F)			
	Digital Volt-Free contact, 2 mA contact	t-wetting current		
	Pulse counting (volt-free) up to 20 Hz, 25 ms – 25 ms			
	- 24 V AC Detect		-	
Voltage	Analog Input Range: 0 10 V @ 130 kΩ Accuracy: ±0.5% full scale [50mV]	Analog Input Range: 0 10 V @ 40 kΩ Accuracy: ±0.5% full scale [50mV]	-	
	Pulse counting (0 10 V) up to 20 Hz, 25 ms – 25 ms			
Current	nt Current input Range: 0 20 mA @ 390 Ω Accuracy: ±0.5% full scale [100μA]	Current input Range: 0 20 mA @ 390 Ω Note: Current Input requires user-		
		supplied external 390 Ω resistance.	-	
		Accuracy: depends on user supplied external resistor		

Note: Inputs use on-board 16-bit analog to digital convertor.Note: All inputs and outputs are protected against short circuit, as well as over-voltage up to 24 V AC.

Hardware point numbers for these inputs in the FBXi's strategy:

	FLX address	FLX address 2	 FLX address 15	FLX address 16
Inputs	101 108	201 208	 401 408	501 508
Outputs	109 116	209 216	 409416	509516

Resistance Input mode (Passive Input)

	Resistance measurement	Temperature Measurement	Switch Contact	Pulse counting	24 V AC Detection
Universal Input	v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v	V V V V V V V V S	2 mA contact Contact Contact Contact Subset		n/a
Uniput					

Passive Inputs are all those devices that vary in resistance, including switch contacts.

These all require a current supplied by the FLX terminal so that this resistance can be measured.

The passive sensor types supported by the FBXi are:

- Pre-programmed Passive Temperature Sensors.
- Potentiometer (normally used as a 0 to 10 K Ω or a 1 K Ω to 11 K Ω variable resistor to give a 0 to 100 % output).
- Volt-Free Digital Input (the controller strategy measures the contact resistance and gives a 0 or 1 output).
- Straightforward Resistance measurement. This can be used with the Make Linear block to give a temperature output for temperature sensors that are not factory pre-programmed into the FBXi.

In **CXpro^{HD}** simply select '**Resistance**' sensor type in the **Point Module** and select **Pulsed** in the **Advanced** parameters (the Pulsed option increases accuracy by eliminating any self-heating in the passive temperature sensor, while the Continuous option can trade absolute accuracy for speed).

In Passive Input Mode the Uniputs[™] and Universal Inputs configure like this:



Note: The reference voltage can be pulsed or continuous, using the solid state switch. A pulsed reference gives optimum accuracy by eliminating self-heating in the sensor, and this is the default setting.

UniPut[™] 24 V AC Detection

If 24 V AC is connected to a Uniput[™] terminal, then the 24 V AC Detect circuit will detect this and will open switch SW1. SW1 stays open for the duration of the 24 V AC state. When 24 V AC is removed from the Uniput[™] terminal then the short circuit or open circuit states can again be detected.

Voltage input mode (Active Input)



Note: Input Impedance for Universal Input terminals is 130 kΩ. Input Impedance for Uniput™ terminals is 40 kΩ.

The 0 ... 10 V input is used for Active analog and digital measurements. 'Active' means that there is no current supplied by the FLX for the sensor, as the signal is generated completely by the Sensor.

The 'mv' sensor setting gives a value between 0 and 10,000, which represents voltage in mV.

In 0 ... 10V Input Mode, the Uniputs[™] configure like this:



Current Input mode (Active Input)



The Current Input is used for 0 ... 20 mA or 4 ... 20 mA Active sensors.

4 ... 20 mA scaling can easily be achieved using **CXpro^{HD}** by entering range values in the Point Module 'Advanced' parameters.



OUTPUT MODES

UniPut terminals can generate an output as follows:

- Analog Output 0 ... 10 V, 20 mA, 12-bit resolution
- Digital Output 0 ... 10 V, 20 mA
- Relay Contacts with ability to switch up to 24 V AC Maximum Load: 24 V AC, 2 (1) A resistive (inductive) for all relay contacts

Analog 0 ... 10 V output mode



In Analog 0 ... 10 V output Mode, the Uniputs configure themselves like this:

where the D/A is the digital to analog converter. All circuitry is fully protected against 24 V AC.



Digital 0 ... 10 V output mode



In Digital 0 ... 10 V output Mode, the Uniputs configure in the same way as for analog:

In this mode the output toggles between the voltages defined as "ON" and "OFF".



Relay Mode



In Relay mode the Uniputs are configured with a single relay common for each half of the terminals:



AUXILIARY POWER OUTPUTS

FLX modules each have two 18 V DC outputs, for I/O devices that require loop power.



For 3-wire connections return can be through any COM terminal, but it is recommended that Auxiliary power wiring is through terminal 14, the COM between the two Auxiliary power terminals.



The DC output terminals provide a minimum of 18 V DC, but the combined load (on each IO module) must remain below 60 mA.

USING A KEYPAD WITH THE FBXi

A CBT-STAT or UCU Room Display keypad can be connected to the FBX at the Sensor port.

an anonecomorgano	Sensor / RS-485 Port 2
	B- A+ 0 ▼
Terre Brithing	
	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$

Note: If UCU Room Display is used, refer to the DS0064 UCU10FC/K for the corresponding Strategy Point Setup.

The Controller Strategy can determine if an override is in place is by connecting to the **Override** point on the output module:



The value of the **Override** point will be '0' when the output is active and '1' when the point has been manually overridden. This allows the strategy to react to the fact that a point has been overridden.

Note: The corresponding terminal LED will indicate the override condition.

RESTARTING, RESETTING AND UPGRADING THE FBXi

The FBXi controller can be restarted or reset using the two buttons located on the front panel (under the flap) marked SW1 and SW2. Beside these buttons there are two LEDs marked L1 and L2, which are used to signal the progress of the reset or upgrade:



RESETTING THE WEBUI LOGIN

If the WebUI username / password or IP address have been changed to unknown values so that you cannot log in to the WebUI, you can reset them to known values, i.e. the Factory defaults:

- username: admin
- password: cylonctl
- IP address: based on serial number (see *Configuring the IP connection* on page 39)

To reset the IP address and password, press SW1 while the controller is <u>running</u>, hold it until LED L2 lights up, and then release SW1.

FULL FACTORY RESET

To restore all settings in the FBXi, including any strategy configuration, the shipped version of firmware, controller IP address and the WebUI username / password : press SW1 while the controller is booting, hold it until the LED lights up, and then release SW1.

During Factory reset, LED L2 will indicate the progress as follows:

- Slow blink: Reset in progress
- Solid colour: Reset successful. Power-cycle the controller to activate.
- Fast blink: Reset failed

UPGRADE FIRMWARE FROM USB

insert a FAT-formatted USB drive containing valid firmware (.swu) into either of the USB ports, while the controller is <u>booting</u> hold **SW1** until LED **L1** lights up, then release **SW1**. During USB upgrade, LED **L1** will indicate the progress as follows:

- Slow blink: Upgrade in progress
- Solid colour: Upgrade successful. Power-cycle the controller to activate.
- Fast blink: Upgrade failed

RESTARTING THE CONTROLLER WITHOUT POWER CYCLING

To restart the FBXi without disconnecting the power, press SW2 while the controller is <u>running</u>, hold it until LED L2 lights up, and then release SW2



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