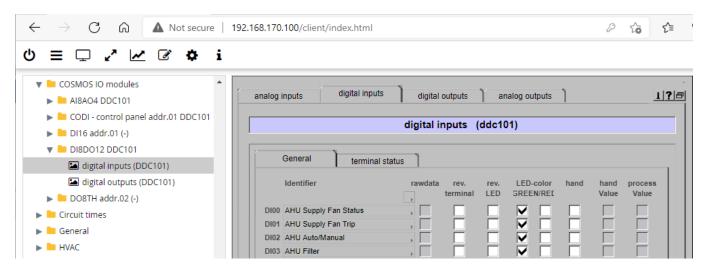
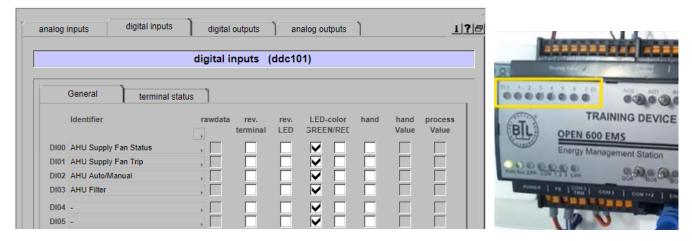
TT210901 - OPENview - Digital IO Settings

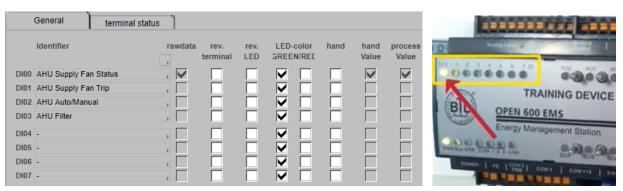
1. In this document, we will show you the settings for digital input and output one by one. Start OPENview in a HTML5 browser, e.g. Chrome. From the menu on the left, click "COSMOS IO modules" and then the OPEN 600 internal IO "DI8DO12".



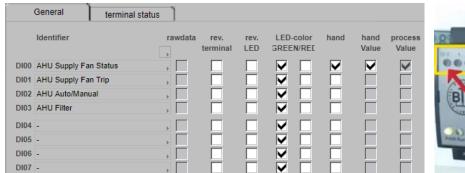
2. Let's take a look at the DI first. Click on "digital inputs" and you should see the screen like below. There are no voltage at the DI terminals, so all the LED on the controller are off and the "rawdata" values in OPENview are also off (no tick), meaning the values are 0 (i.e. OFF).



- 3. The "rawdata" value is the physical input from the DI terminal. It is 1 (i.e. tick) when 24V DC is apply and is 0 when no voltage. The "process value" is the final value that goes to your FUP page (and graphic page), it also depends on the settings that we're going to discuss in this document.
- 4. When the first DI point (DO0) is connected with 24V DC, you should see the first LED on the controller turn green, the "rawdata" in OPENview is "tick" and the "process value" is "tick". So now the point DO0 is ON (i.e. value 1).

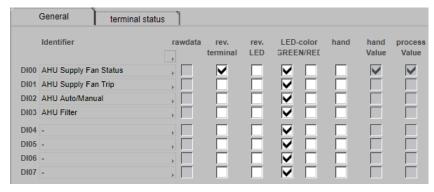


5. You can force the "process value" to whatever you want with the "hand" setting. This is useful when you're testing the program in office (or on-site) and also when the sensor is faulty. Tick the "hand" to set it to manual, and then you can set the value by setting "hand value" to 0 or 1.



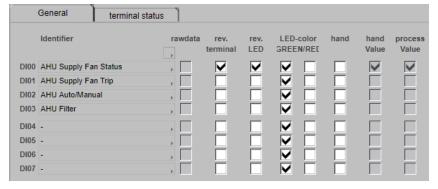


6. Now let's try the setting "rev. terminal". Where the is no voltage at DO0, the "rawdata" is 0, but now the "process value" is 1 (i.e. ON), so the value is reversed. This is similar to setting DO0 to NC contact (Normally Closed), so when there no voltage (open contact), the value you get is 1.



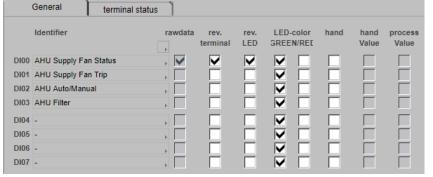


7. Normally we will also set "rev. LED" at the same time, so the LED on the controller is also reversed. Now when there is no input voltage, the LED will turn green and the "process value" return 1, meaning it is ON.



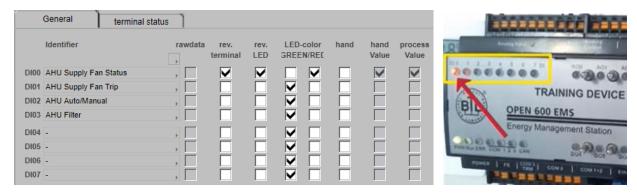


8. For example, this is useful to detect fire alarm signal. Normally, where there is no fire alarm, the DI0 contact has 24V DC connected (NC contact, so "rawdata" is 1), but the "process value" you got for DO0 is 0, and therefore it means no alarm.

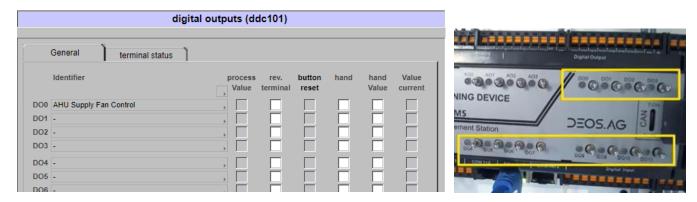




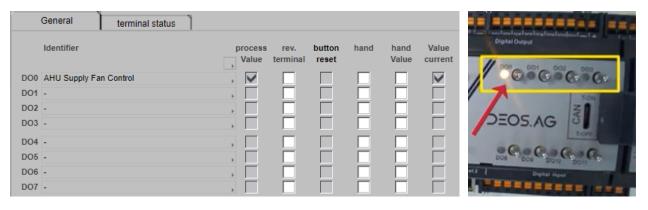
- 9. This allows you to detect if the wiring has problem (e.g. cut or disconnect).
- 10. For alarm input, e.g. fire alarm, you can set the "LED-color" to "RED", so that where there is an alarm detected from the digital input, the corresponding LED on the controller will turn RED.



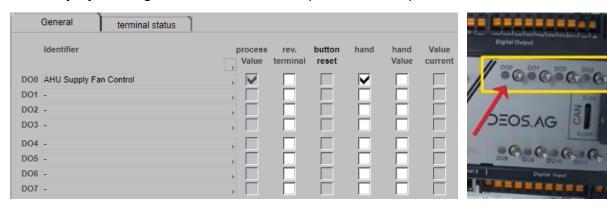
11. Now we will take a look at DO module. The "process value" is the value from the command ("reference") in your FUP page (or other macro) and the "value current" is the actual output at the DO terminal.



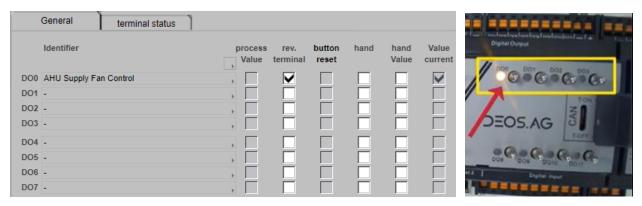
12. In this example, when the AHU is turn on in your FUP page, the "process value" and the "value current" will be 1, and the DO0 LED will turn yellow. Now you should have 24V DC at the DO0 terminal.



13. You can also manually turn on (or off) the DO point. In this example, we will turn off the AHU manually by clicking the "hand" checkbox (manual mode). Tick the "hand value" to turn it on.



14. Same as the DI module, you can use the "rev. terminal" to reverse the output. In the example below, the "value current" is 1 and the DO0 LED turn yellow, when the "process value" is 0.



- 15. Please refer to the document TT180801 on how to create IO points in FUP.
- 16. If you've problems with getting correct values for the IO points, you can check TT190505 to troubleshoot the problems.