Bit ID	ModbusID (decimal K)	Modbus ID (Hex. H)
M0~M7999	0~7999	0~1F3F
X0~X1037	16384~16927	4000~421F
Y0~Y1037	18432~18975	4800~4A1F
S0~S1023	20480~21503	5000~53FF
M8000~M8511	24576~25087	6000~61FF
T0~T618	25600~26218	6400~666A
C0~C634	27648~28282	6C00~6E7A

Register address: (Modbus ID prefix is “4x”）

Word ID	ModbusID (decimal K)	Modbus ID (Hex. H)
D0~D7999	0~7999	0~1F3F
TD0~TD618	12288~12906	3000~326A
CD0~CD634	14336~14970	3800~3A7A
D8000~D8511	16384~16895	4000~41FF
FD0~FD5000	18432~23432	4800~5B88
FD8000~FD8511	26624~27135	6800~69FF

- The address is used when PLC uses Modbus-RTU protocol. The host machine is PLC, HMI or SCADA.
- If the host machine is PLC, please write the program as Modbus-RTU protocol. If the host machine is HMI or SCADA, there are two conditions. Condition one: with Xinje driver such as Xinje HMI. Please write the program with PLC soft components (Y0, M0, D0…). Condition two: without Xinje driver. Please choose Modbus-RTU protocol, the address is as the above table.

※1: Bit soft components X, Y are in Octal form, others are in decimal form.

For example: X10 modbus address is not K16394 but K16392.

Y100 modbus address is K18496.

Note: octal has no Y8/Y9 and Y80/Y90.

7-2-3 Modbus communication format

Modbus communication data format