The heart of Robotics

Application manual

DeviceNet

Robot controller
RobotWare 5.0

Application manual

DeviceNet

RobotWare 5.0

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Overview

About this manual

This manual describes the DeviceNet option and contains instructions for the DeviceNet Master/Slave configuration. It also describes the configuration of boards and units.

Usage

This manual should be used during installation and configuration of the DeviceNet bus and upgrading of the DeviceNet option.

Who should read this manual?

This manual is intended for

- personnel that are responsible for installations and configurations of fieldbus hardware/software
- personnel that make the configurations of the I/O system
- system integrators

Prerequisites

The reader should have the required knowledge of

- mechanical installation work
- electrical installation work

Organization of chapters

The manual is organized in the following chapters:

Chapter	Contents
1	This chapter gives reference information, both to external documentation and other ABB manuals.
2	This chapter gives an overview of the DeviceNet fieldbus and includes following: • a general description of DeviceNet and the communication protocol connections • description of how the DeviceNet master/slave unit and I/O units are connected in a robot system • definition of I/O units in the IRC5 controller and the configuration of the controller
3	This chapter describes the DeviceNet Master/Slave boards. The chapter also describes • communication units • how to connect the DeviceNet master to an I/O unit • termination • cable types and data rates • repeater functions
4	This chapter gives an overview of the DeviceNet master and internal slave configuration. The chapter also contains descriptions of workflows.
5	This chapter describes the DeviceNet specific system parameters.

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Continued

Chapter	Contents
6	This chapter contains information and instructions for trouble shooting the DeviceNet connection.
7	This chapter gives detailed descriptions of I/O units and gateways that support DeviceNet communication. The chapter also describes • DeviceNet bus status LEDs at power-up • how to set the DeviceNet bus ID

Revisions

Revision	Description
-	First edition
A	The following corrections are made in chapter **5 Boards and units**: • A completing in section *General*. • A correction in the description of the numerical format for the DSQC 355A unit, in section *Unit descriptions*.
B	The following updates are made in chapter **2 Overview**: • Section *DeviceNet, general*; the different types of I/O connections are described more in detail. • Section *DeviceNet, IRC5*; the figure illustrating the hardware overview is updated. The following updates are made in chapter **4 DeviceNet Master/Slave configuration**: • Section *Working with IRC5 internal DeviceNet slave*; the illustration is updated. • Section *DeviceNet communication between two IRC5 controllers*; the illustration is updated. The following updates are made in chapter **5 Boards and units**: • Section *Unit descriptions*; the article numbers for the respective units are completed in the overview table of the I/O units, each I/O unit description includes information about which types of I/O connections they support. • Section *DSQC 332A, Digital I/O with relay outputs*; illustrations of how to connect the digital outputs and digital inputs.
C	New DeviceNet Master/Slave boards, DSQC 658 and DSQC 659, which replace the earlier version, DSQC 603. Section *DSQC 658 and DSQC 659, DeviceNet Master/Slave*. The following new I/O units are included in section *Unit descriptions*: • DSQC 651, AD combi I/O • DSQC 652, Digital I/O • DSQC 653, Digital I/O with relay outputs
D	Information about DeviceNet internal slave, I/O connection, in chapter 4.2.2 updated.
E	Information updated in chapter **2.2 DeviceNet, IRC5**. Chapter **6 Trouble shooting** added.

Product documentation, M2004

General

The robot documentation may be divided into a number of categories. This listing is based on the type of information contained within the documents, regardless of whether the products are standard or optional. This means that any given delivery of robot products *will not contain all* documents listed, only the ones pertaining to the equipment delivered.

However, all documents listed may be ordered from ABB. The documents listed are valid for M2004 robot systems.

Product manuals

All hardware, robots and controllers, will be delivered with a **Product manual** which is divided into two parts:

Product manual, procedures

- Safety information
- Installation and commissioning (descriptions of mechanical installation, electrical connections)
- Maintenance (descriptions of all required preventive maintenance procedures including intervals)
- Repair (descriptions of all recommended repair procedures including spare parts)
- Additional procedures, if any (calibration, decommissioning)

Product manual, reference information

- Reference information (article numbers for documentation referred to in Product manual, procedures, lists of tools, safety standards)
- Part list
- Foldouts or exploded views
- Circuit diagrams

The product manual published as a PDF consists of only one file where the two parts are presented together, as one Product manual.

Technical reference manuals

The following manuals describe the robot software in general and contain relevant reference information:

- **RAPID Overview**: An overview of the RAPID programming language.
- **RAPID Instructions, Functions and Data types**: Description and syntax for all RAPID instructions, functions and data types.
- **System parameters**: Description of system parameters and configuration workflows.

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Application manuals

Specific applications (e.g. software or hardware options) are described in **Application manuals**. An application manual can describe one or several applications.

An application manual generally contains information about:

- The purpose of the application (what it does and when it is useful)
- What is included (e.g. cables, I/O boards, RAPID instructions, system parameters, CD with PC software)
- How to use the application
- Examples of how to use the application

Operating manuals

This group of manuals is aimed at those having first hand operational contact with the robot, i.e. production cell operators, programmers and trouble shooters. The group of manuals includes:

- **Getting started - IRC5 and RobotStudio Online**
- **IRC5 with FlexPendant**
- **RobotStudio Online**
- **Trouble shooting - IRC5** for the controller and robot

Safety

Safety of personnel

When working inside the robot controller it is necessary to be aware of voltage related risks.

A danger of high voltage is associated with the following parts:

- Units inside the controller, for example I/O units can be supplied with power from an external source.
- The mains supply/mains switch.
- The power unit.
- The power supply unit for the computer system (230 VAC).
- The rectifier unit (400-480 VAC and 700 VDC). Capacitors!
- The drive unit (700 VDC).
- The service outlets (115/230 VAC).
- The power supply unit for tools, or special power supply units for the machining process.
- The external voltage connected to the controller remains live even when the robot is disconnected from the mains.
- Additional connections.

Therefore, it is important that all safety regulations are followed when doing mechanical and electrical installation work.

Safety regulations

Before beginning mechanical and/or electrical installations, make sure you are familiar with the safety regulations described in *Product manual - IRC5*.

1 Reference information, DeviceNet

1.1. Introduction

General

This chapter includes general information, complementing the more specific information in the following chapters.

1.2. References

Document references

References	Document ID
Application manual - Conveyor tracking	3HAC16587-1
Application manual - Motion coordination and supervision	3HAC18154-1
Application manual - Robot communication and I/O control	3HAC020435-001
Operating manual - IRC5 with FlexPendant	3HAC16590-1
Operating manual - RobotStudio Online	3HAC18236-1
Product manual - IRC5	3HAC021313-001
Product specification, IRC5 with FlexPendant	3HAC021785-001
Technical reference manual - System parameters	3HAC17076-1

Other references

References	Description
www.odva.org	The web site of ODVA (Open DeviceNet Vendor Association).
ODVA DeviceNet Specification, revision 2.0	Specification from ODVA (Open DeviceNet Vendor Associations).

2 Overview

2.1. DeviceNet, general

What is DeviceNet?

DeviceNet is a communications link to connect industrial devices. It is a simple networking solution that reduces both cost and time to wire and install industrial automation devices, and the direct connectivity provides improved communication between devices. DeviceNet is an open network standard.

Here are some examples of applications:

- peer-to-peer data exchange where a DeviceNet product can produce and consume messages
- master/slave operation defined as a proper subset of Peer-to-Peer
- a DeviceNet product can function as a client or server, or both

DeviceNet specification

The DeviceNet specification defines a network communication system for moving data between elements of an industrial control system.

Communication protocol connections

The user must establish a connection with a device in order to exchange information with that device.

DeviceNet defines following two different types of messaging:

Type of message	Description
Explicit messages	Explicit messages provide multi-purpose and point-to-point communication paths between two devices. Explicit messages provide the typical request/response oriented network communications used to perform node configuration and problem diagnosis.
I/O messages	I/O messages are for time-critical and control-oriented data, and they provide a dedicated and special-purpose communication path between a producing application and one or more consuming applications.

I/O messages - connection types

The following table describes the different types of I/O connections.

Type of I/O connection	Description
Polled connection	This technique is used for any amount of I/O data. Each slave receives a query from the master and may or may not respond before the next device has received a query. A slave can only respond to a request from the master.
Strobe connection	A single multicasting request. Quick exchange of a small amount of I/O data between a master and its slaves. The master sends one message that contains one bit of output data to each slave that has a strobe connection. This will result in a synchronized reading of data.

Continues on next page

Continued

Type of I/O connection	Description
Change-Of-State (COS) connection	Units are configured to produce data upon a change of I/O data. This technique can improve system throughput significantly. Data messages must be acknowledges by the receiver before new messages can be sent. Heart beat messages are used to tell the receiver that the unit is still alive even if no data has changed state for a long time.
Cyclic connection	Units are configured to produce data on a pre-configured time interval. Data production messages must be acknowledged before a new message can be sent.
Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression	Units are configured to produce data upon a change of application data. This technique can improve system throughput significantly. No acknowledge is required, that is the receiver of data must be able to consume the data at the same rate as it is produced by the sending unit.
Cyclic with acknowledge suppression	Units are configured to produce data on a pre-configured time interval. No acknowledge is required, that is the receiver of data must be able to consume the data at the same rate as it is produced by the sending unit.

2.2. DeviceNet, IRC5

Hardware overview

The hardware of the DeviceNet fieldbus consists of a Master/Slave unit, DSQC 658 (single channel) or DSQC 659 (dual channel), and distributed I/O units (called Slave units). The Master/Slave unit is connected to the PCI backplane on the main computer in the robot controller.

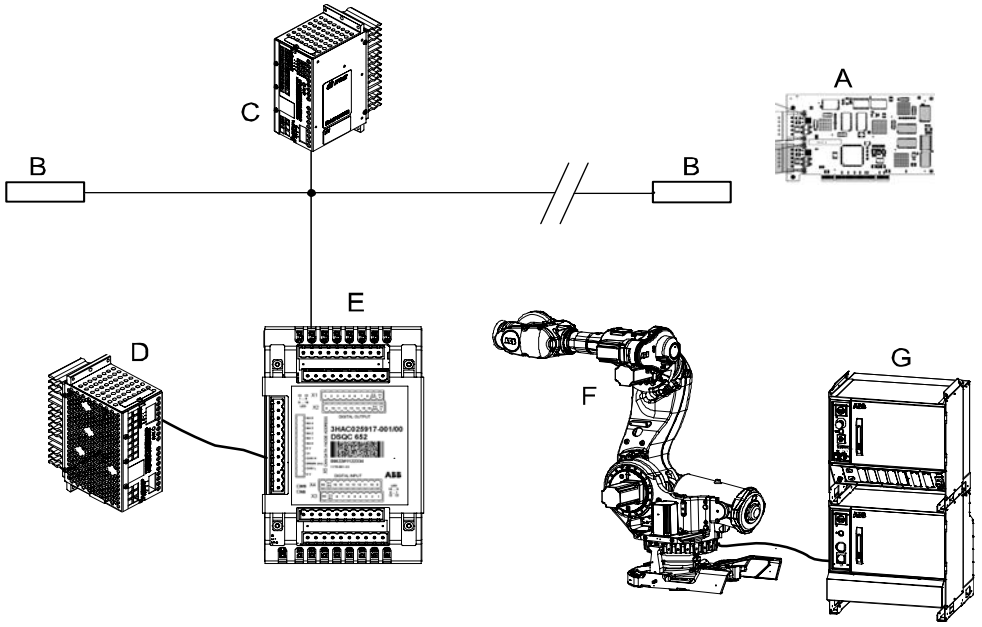
The slave part of the Master/Slave unit is normally controlled by an external master on the same physical DeviceNet network. It is possible to act as a master and a slave simultaneously.

Slave units

The slave units are attached to the fieldbus network, and can be any DeviceNet compliant device. They are controlled via the master part of the Master/Slave unit.

Illustration

The following illustration shows an overview of the hardware.



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A	DSQC 658, DeviceNet fieldbus
B	Terminating resistor (121 Ohm). The maximum length of the trunk cable is 100 m.
C	DSQC 608 or DSQC 634, DeviceNet power supply 24 V
D	DSQC 608, Customer power supply 24 V
E	DSQC 652, Distributed digital I/O. The maximum length of the drop cable is 6 m.
F	Robot
G	IRC5 controller

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Additional slave

When there is a need of an additional slave and running different baudrates, it is possible to have more than one Master/Slave unit in the same IRC5 system.

IRC5 system supports up to four Master/Slave units. They will work independently from each other and have the same possibilities and constrains as described in this document. To achieve this it is possible to use up to two DeviceNet boards of the same type (DSQC 658 or DSQC 659).

There are the following possible hardware configurations:

- One or two DSQC 658
- One or two DSQC 659

-

NOTE!

It is not possible to use the DSQC 603 and the DSQC 658, or the DSQC 603 and the DSQC 659, in the same robot controller.

Bus configuration

Configuration of the bus is done using RobotStudio Online, see *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online* .

Specification overview

Item	Specification
Fieldbus type	DeviceNet
Specification revision	DeviceNet specification release 2.0
Data rate	125, 250, 500 Kbps
Support for Predefined Master/Slave connection set	Group 2 Client (Master) Group 2 Only Client (Master) Group 2 Server (Slave)

2.3. Definition of I/O units

General

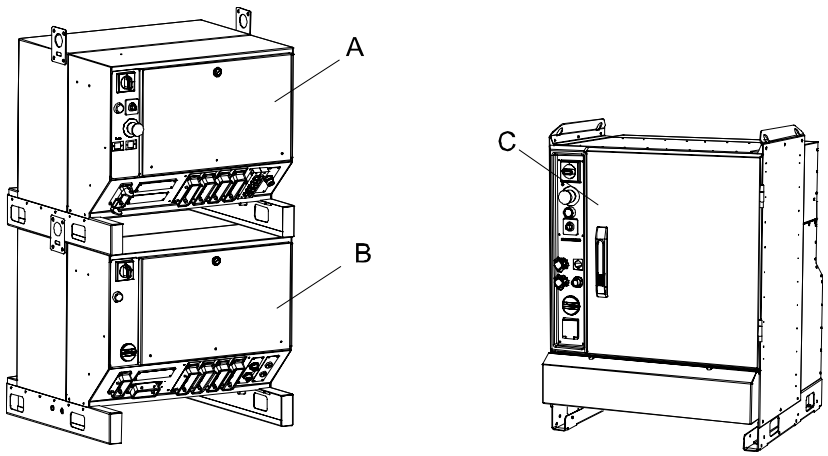
The controller may be mounted with I/O units inside the controller.

Standard configuration

In the standard form, no fieldbus is mounted to the controller. However, digital inputs and outputs are available on the customer plate in the control module.

It is possible to connect any type of DeviceNet compliant I/O unit on the DeviceNet master bus. All I/O units should comply with the DeviceNet standard and be conformance tested by ODVA.

Configuration of the controller



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A	Control Module of the Dual Controller
B	Drive Module of the Dual Controller
C	Single Cabinet Controller

Further information

The table gives references to additional information:

Information:	Found in:
Detailed descriptions of all available I/O units and gateways that support DeviceNet communication:	Section *Introduction on page 71*.
How to install the I/O units and gateways mechanically and electrically:	*Product manual - IRC5*, section *Replacement of I/O units and gateways, IRC5*.
Allowed configurations of I/O units and how to setup the configurations:	*Technical reference manual - System parameters*.
How to install the software of the I/O units and gateways related in a new system:	*Product manual - IRC5*.

2.3. Definition of I/O units

3 DeviceNet Master/Slave hardware

3.1 Hardware description

3.1.1. DSQC 658 and DSQC 659, DeviceNet Master/Slave

Description

The DSQC 658 and DSQC 659 are circuit boards mounted in the computer module. The Master/Slave boards can be operated both as a master and a slave (at the same time) for a DeviceNet system.

For installation descriptions of the DeviceNet scanner board refer to *Product manual - IRC5*, section *Replacement of PCI cards in the Computer unit slots*.

Prerequisites

RobotWare 5.07 or later version is required to run the DeviceNet Master/Slave board.

Illustrations, DSQC 658 and DSQC 659

The figures below show:

- The DSQC 658/DSQC 659 board.
- The mounting bracket for the DSQC 659, the front view.

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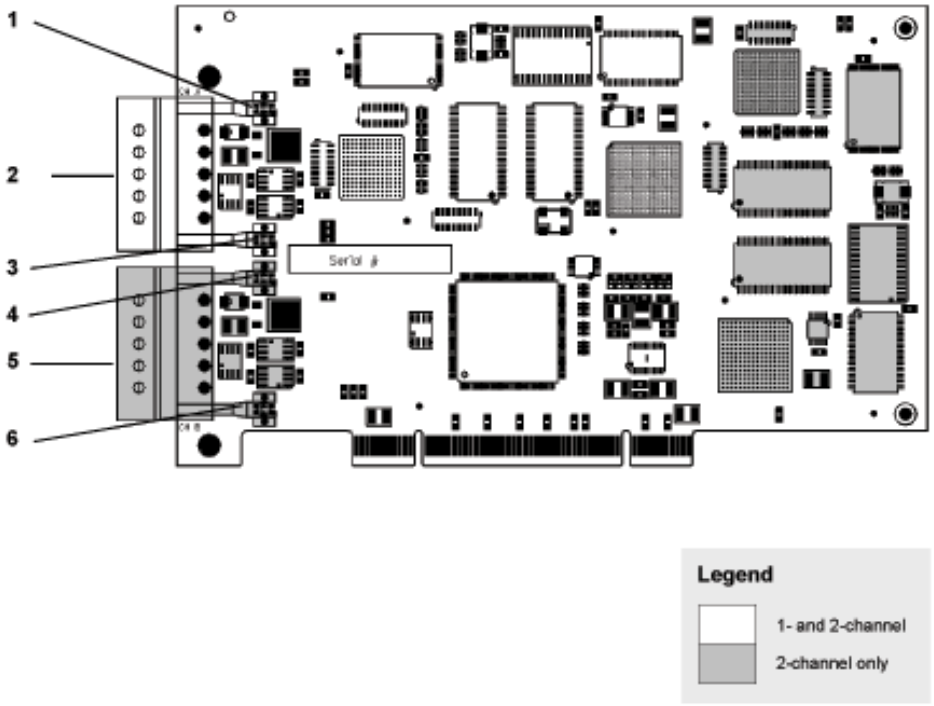
Continued

NOTE!

The mounting bracket for the DSQC 658 is identical with the DSQC 659, except of the channel B that is not included.



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1	Channel A HLT LED
2	Channel A DeviceNet Connector
3	Channel A COMM LED
4	Channel B HLT LED
5	Channel B DeviceNet Connector
6	Channel B COMM LED

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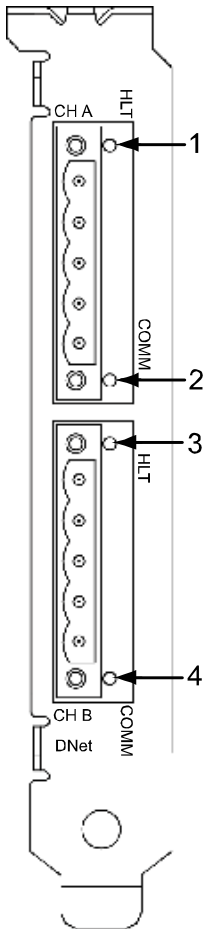

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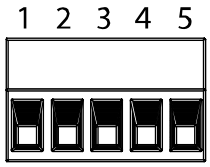
1	Channel A HLT LED
2	Channel A COMM LED
3	Channel B HLT LED
4	Channel B COMM LED

DeviceNet connector



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The table below shows the connections to DeviceNet connector:

Signal name	I/O pin	Wire color	Function
V-	1	black	DeviceNet network negative power (0 V)
CANL	2	blue	DeviceNet communication bus terminal
Shield	3	bare	Network cable shield
CANH	4	white	DeviceNet communication bus terminal
V+	5	red	DeviceNet network positive power (24 V DC)

Continues on next page

3.1.1. DSQC 658 and DSQC 659, DeviceNet Master/Slave

Continued

LEDs

Designation	Color status	Description
Comm	Off	Offline, i.e. board is not communicating on the network.
Comm	Flashing green	Online, i.e. board is communicating on the network but no configured devices are found.
Comm	Solid green	Online and configured, i.e. board is communicating on the network and at least one configured device is found.
Comm	Solid red	Bus off, i.e. board unable to communicate on network.
HLT	Off	No power supply to PCI bus.
HLT	Solid green	Board is running. Start-up self test OK.
HLT	Solid red	Board is not running, an error occurred during board firmware load or a fatal runtime error occurred. **NOTE!** This LED should be lit red at start-up until the proper software is loaded.

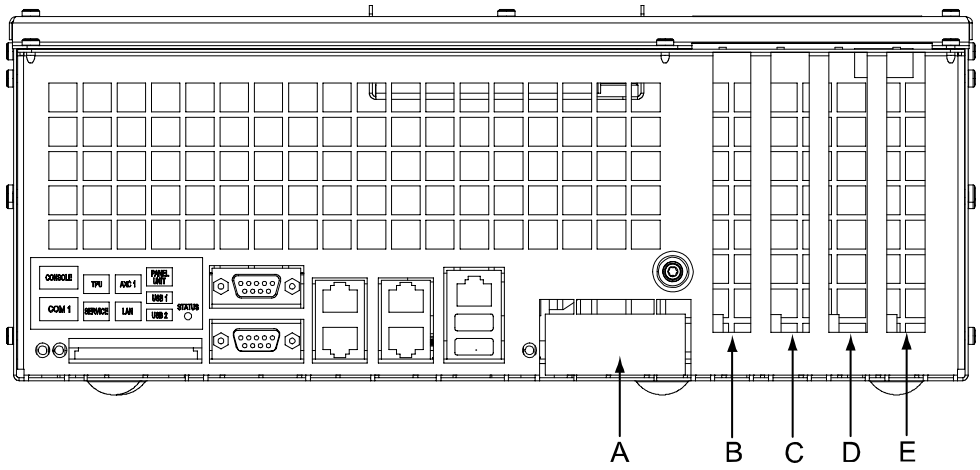
3.1.2. Definition of communication boards, IRC5

General

The IRC5 computer unit may include a number of communication functions. Any allowed combination of these is specified below.

Board definition

The figure and table below specify which combinations are allowed:



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Description	Art. no.	Note	Pos.
EtherNet/IP Fieldbus Adapter	3HAC027652-001	DSQC 669	A
Ethernet card	3HAC15639-1	DSQC 612 Only used in MultiMove control applications.	B, C, D or E
DeviceNet master/slave (single)	3HAC025779-001	DSQC 658	B, C, D or E
DeviceNet master/slave (dual)	3HAC025780-001	DSQC 659	B, C, D or E
PROFIBUS DP master/ slave	3HAC023047-001	DSQC 637	B, C, D or E
INTERBUS master/ slave, copper interface	3HAC11819-1	DSQC 529 Two physical boards, i.e. the master board and the slave board are placed in two separate slots.	B, C, D or E
INTERBUS master/ slave, fiber optical interface	3HAC5579-1	DSQC 512 Two physical boards, i.e. the master board and the slave board are placed in two separate slots.	B, C, D or E

Installation of communication boards

For installation descriptions refer to *Product manual - IRC5*, section *Replacement of PCI cards in the Computer unit slots*.

3.2 Connections

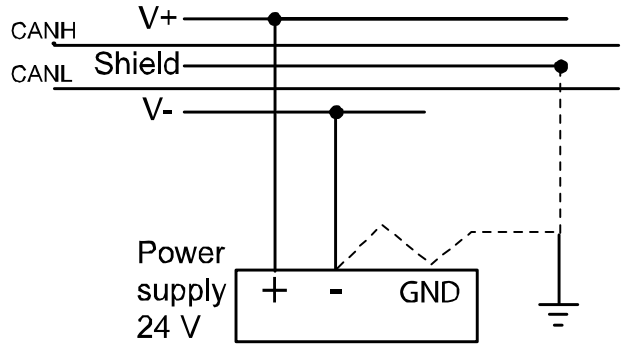
3.2.1. Shield grounding and power

General

The DeviceNet shield and V- should be interconnected and grounded at only one place in the DeviceNet network. For more advanced connections with several power supplies refer to the *DeviceNet Specification*, see *References on page 12*.

Grounding

The illustration below shows an example of cable grounding.



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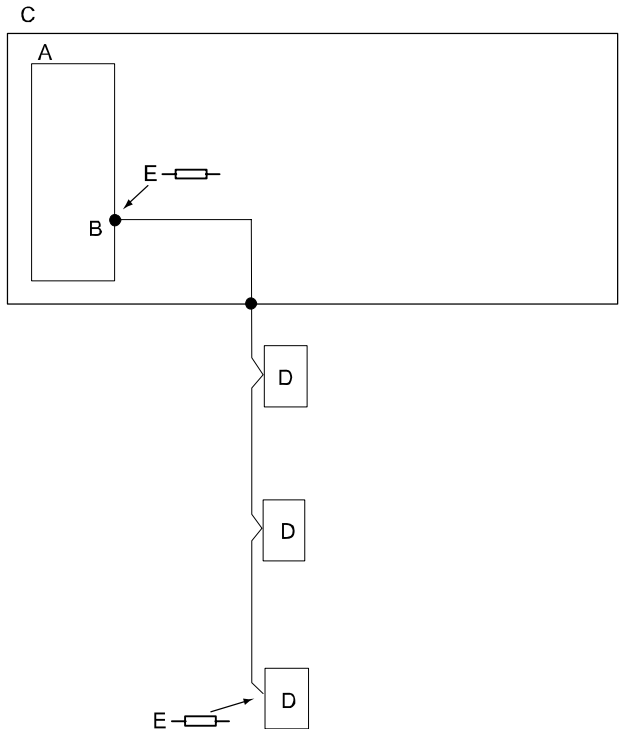
3.2.2. Connection of the DeviceNet bus

Illustration

The illustration below shows an example of how to connect the DeviceNet bus.



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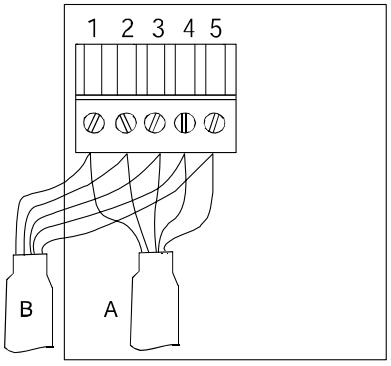
A	DeviceNet PCI board
B	DeviceNet connector
C	Computer unit
D	I/O unit
E	121 ohm, 1 %, 0.25 W metal film resistor

Physical connection between DeviceNet bus and DeviceNet node

Following figure shows how next DeviceNet node is connected to the DeviceNet master.



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A	DeviceNet master
B	DeviceNet node, i.e. an I/O unit.

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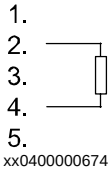
3.2.2. Connection of the DeviceNet bus

Continued

Termination resistors in DeviceNet bus

Each end of the DeviceNet bus must be terminated with a 121 ohm resistor. The two terminating resistors should be as far apart as possible.

The termination resistor is placed in the cable connector. There is no internal termination on the DeviceNet PCI board. The termination resistor is connected between CANL and CANH, that is between pin 2 and pin 4 according to the illustration below. See also *Illustration on page 25*.



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1	V-
2	CANL
3	Shield
4	CANH
5	V+

3.2.3. Selecting cables

DeviceNet bus

The end-to-end network distance varies with data rate and cable thickness. For information about cable length depending on cable type and data rate, see tables below.

For specification of the designations on the different cable types, see *ODVA DeviceNet Specification*.

Data rate 500 kbit/s

Cable type	Max. length
Thick trunk length	100 m (328 ft)
Thin trunk length	100 m (328 ft)
Flat trunk cable	75 m (246 ft)
Maximum drop length	6 m (20 ft)
Cumulative drop length	39 m (128 ft)

Data rate 250 kbit/s

Cable type	Max. length
Thick trunk length	250 m (820 ft)
Thin trunk length	100 m (328 ft)
Flat trunk cable	200 m (656 ft)
Maximum drop length	6 m (20 ft)
Cumulative drop length	78 m (256 ft)

Data rate 125 kbit/s

Cable type	Max. length
Thick trunk length	500 m (1,640 ft)
Thin trunk length	100 m (328 ft)
Flat trunk cable	380 m (1,250 ft)
Maximum drop length	6 m (20 ft)
Cumulative drop length	156 m (512 ft)

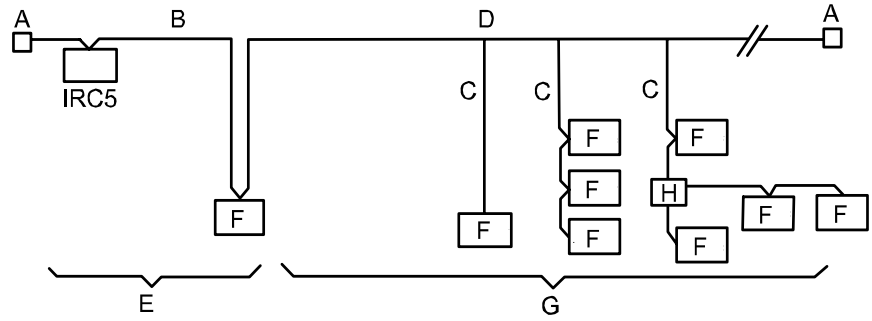
Continues on next page

3.2.3. Selecting cables

Continued

Illustration of trunk line and drop lines

The figure below illustrates a trunk line with drop lines. Thick or thin cable can be used for either trunk lines or drop lines, for information about cable thickness and data rate see the tables above.



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A	Terminator
B	Trunk line
C	Drop line
D	Tap
E	Zero drop
F	Node
G	Short drop
H	T-connector

3.2.4. Repeaters

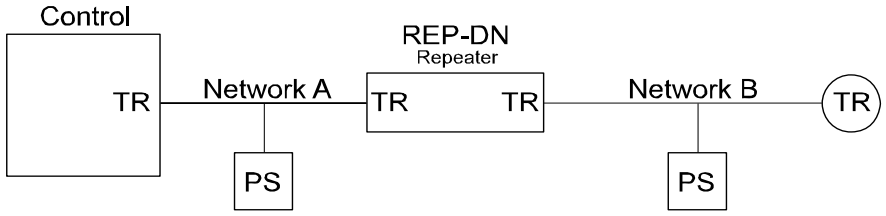
Usage

Repeaters are used for the following purposes:

- To avoid disturbances such as ESD/EFT, which may otherwise propagate to other parts of the network.
- To isolate noisy segments.
- When using several power supplies a repeater could be used to isolate the supplies from each other to avoid voltage potential differences and ground currents.

Extending the length of a trunk line

The figure illustrates an application example where a repeater is used for extending the length of a trunk line.

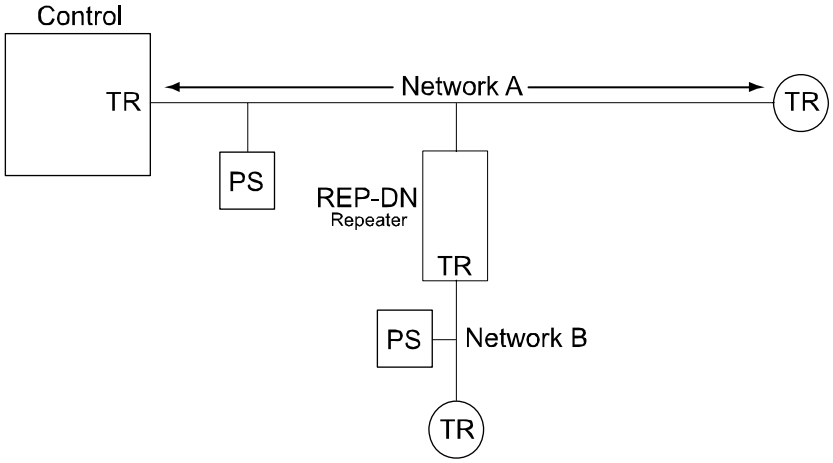


en0400000724

Control	Controller
TR	Terminating resistor
PS	Power supply

Extending the length of a drop line

Following figure illustrates an application example where a repeater is used for extending the length of a drop line.



en0400000725

Control	Controller
TR	Terminating resistor
PS	Power supply

3.2.4. Repeaters

4 DeviceNet Master/Slave configuration

4.1. Introduction

Controller software

The IRC5 controller must be installed with software that supports the use of the DeviceNet network, that is the option for DeviceNet must be installed.

For description of how to add the DeviceNet option, see *Adding RobotWare option* in *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online*.

PC software

RobotStudio Online is PC software that is used to set up connections to robots and to work with robots.

The configuration for the DeviceNet communication is done either manually by RobotStudio Online, or by loading a configuration file from RobotStudio Online. For information on how to work with RobotStudio Online refer to *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online*, see *References on page 12*.

4.2 Overview

4.2.1. DeviceNet master

Configuration

The maximum number of I/O units that can be defined in the IRC5 system is described in *Technical reference manual - System parameters*, see *References on page 12*. DeviceNet itself has an addressing range from 0-63 and a possibility to have 63 devices on the same network.

Counted as I/O units are

- all DeviceNet slave units connected to the IRC5 DeviceNet master
- the internal DeviceNet slave
- simulated I/O units and other I/O units connected to other IRC5 fieldbuses.

No difference is made between ABB I/O units and units from other vendors. There is no additional software option, with the exception of the DeviceNet option, that is required to run I/O units from other vendors.

Following table gives descriptions of defining the DeviceNet Bus, the DeviceNet Unit Type and the DeviceNet Unit.

Defining...	Description
DeviceNet Bus	A DeviceNet bus must be defined before any communication on the bus is possible, i.e. define rules for the DeviceNet master to communicate on the network. Following two system parameters are DeviceNet specific: • *DeviceNet Master Address* defines the address which the DeviceNet master should use. • *DeviceNet Communication Speed* defines the communication speed (baudrate).
DeviceNet Unit Type	When creating a unit type some system parameters are fieldbus specific. For detailed information about the parameters see *System parameters on page 41*. The correct values are normally found in the EDS file (Electronic Data Sheet) for the unit. The EDS file should be obtained from the vendor of the I/O module. If an EDS file is unavailable, the generic unit type could be used to obtain necessary information about the unit, see *DeviceNet generic unit type* in this section.
DeviceNet Unit	The only DeviceNet specific system parameter in the unit definition is the unit address. For information see *Technical reference manual - System parameters*.

Continues on next page

DeviceNet generic unit type

To define a unit with the predefined unit type DN_GENERIC, you only need to know the network address of the device to be able to communicate with it.

When the unit is connected, messages containing the information necessary to create a unit type will be displayed.

Following information is displayed:

- unit identification system parameters (Vendor id, Device type and Product code)
- the first connection system parameters of the unit (Connection 1 type, Connection 1 input size and Connection 1 output size).

Other system parameters in the unit type can be left to their default values. See *Configuration of third part units on page 35*.

Note! DN_GENERIC should only be used when installing and commissioning new devices, it will increase the startup time. The identification of the I/O unit will be lost and there will not be any information if the unit is replaced with another unit, which has other functionality or size, when restarting the system.

Explicit messaging services

It is possible to configure I/O units through explicit messaging services. This could either be done at startup by defining **Fieldbus Commands** to the configured unit, or at runtime from RAPID through the Fieldbus Command Interface (FCI). For information refer to *RAPID reference manual* and section "Fieldbus Command Interface" in the *Application manual - Robot communication and I/O control*, see *References on page 12*.

For explicit messaging at startup:

1. In the configuration define a "fieldbus command type" that is general to the unit type and could be used by many DeviceNet units of this unit type.
2. In the configuration define a "fieldbus command" that is specific to a certain unit and that specifies unit specific data to be sent to the unit. The "fieldbus command" is linked to a certain unit. The data defined in the value parameter should fit the instance or attribute size on the DeviceNet unit.

DeviceNet specific system parameters in the Fieldbus Command type are:

- Path
- Service

4.2.2. DeviceNet internal slave

Configuration

The internal DeviceNet slave share address and physical connector with the master, and is configured as an ordinary I/O unit. A predefined unit type for the internal slave (DN_SLAVE) is defined supporting a polled connection with the size of 8 input bytes and 8 output bytes of digital, analog or group signal data, as defined in the signal configuration for the slave.

Electronic Data Sheet file

An EDS file (Electronic Data Sheet) for the DeviceNet Master/Slave units, matching the configuration with an internal slave of unit type DN_SLAVE is located on the RobotWare release CD in the directory:

utility\fieldbus\DeviceNet\eds\

If another size or connection type on the internal slave is required a new slave unit type must be written and the EDS file must be changed to fit the new system parameters.

I/O connection

One I/O connection is supported, but there is no explicit connection to the application. Size and connection type supported are defined in slave type Unit Type.

NOTE!

If the DeviceNet internal slave loses connection with the master, e.g. bus off or connection is broken, the slave's insignals are cleared (reset to zero).

When the connection is re-established the insignals are updated from the master's outsignals.

Connecting two IRC5 systems

When connecting two IRC5 systems together the internal slave should be seen as and configured as any other slave from the other IRC5 system, see *Working with IRC5 internal DeviceNet slave on page 36*.

The unit type DN_SLAVE could be used both for the internal slave (configured with the same address as the master) and for connection to another IRC5 DeviceNet slave (configured with a different address than the master and the same address as the DeviceNet slave on the other IRC5 controller).

4.3 Workflows

4.3.1. Configuration of third part units

Description of DeviceNet generic unit type

DN_GENERIC is a predefined unit type that is used to set up a communication with any I/O unit in an easy way.

Usage

When new DeviceNet units should be configured and the information available is not sufficient to create a new unit type, then the generic unit type DN_GENERIC could be used to retrieve necessary information. This could be the case when third part units should be configured and the EDS file is missing.

Prerequisites

The network address of the I/O unit must be known and the baudrate must match the master.

Limitations

Only the simplest configuration will be configured.

Note! When using DN_GENERIC you accept any type of unit as long as the address matches, i.e. you cannot ensure that you communicate with a special type of unit.

How to use the DeviceNet generic unit type

Following steps describe how to use the DeviceNet generic unit type:

Step	Action	Info/Illustration
1.	Determine the address on the physical I/O unit.	
2.	Add unit at the determined address and with unit type DN_GENERIC.	For information see *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online*.
3.	Restart the system.	
4.	View event log that shows unit identification parameters and connection support information.	For information see *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online* and/or *Operating manual - IRC5 with FlexPendant*.
5.	Create new unit type by using information from the event log, and change unit type from DN_GENERIC to the type just created.	For information see *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online*.
6.	Define the signals.	For information see *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online* and/or *Technical reference manual - System parameters*.
7.	Restart the system.	

4.3.2. Working with IRC5 internal DeviceNet slave

Usage

When the IRC5 controller is connected to an external PLC for example, it should be configured as an internal DeviceNet slave. See *Illustration on page 36*.

Prerequisites

The network address of the I/O unit must be known.

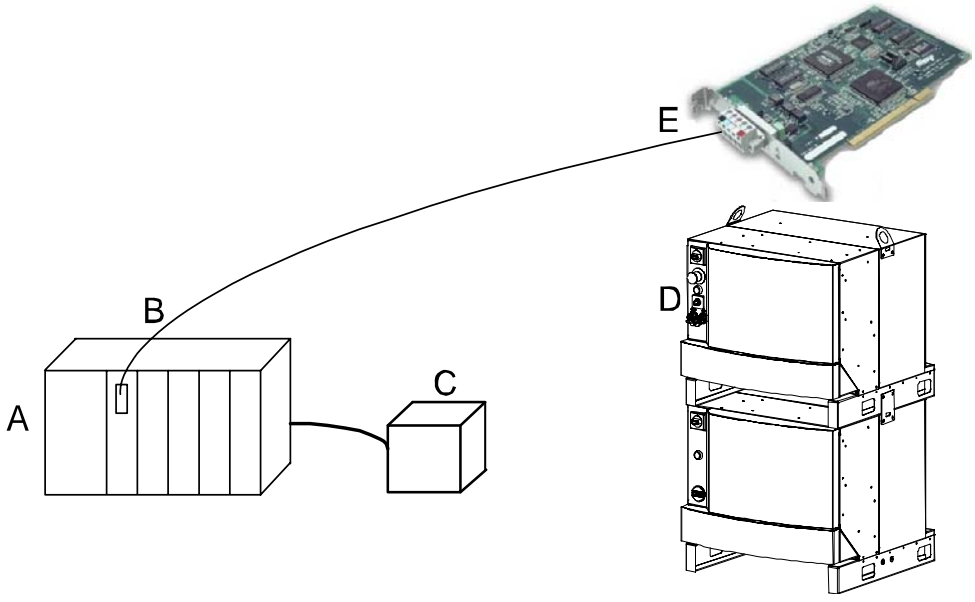
Limitations

The internal DeviceNet slave has the following limitations:

- The internal slave, DN_SLAVE, must have the same address as the configured master.
- The default DN_SLAVE has 64 digital inputs and 64 digital outputs, but this number can be increased to the restriction in the I/O system (see Product Specification for IRC5 controller).
- For the default DN_SLAVE both the input and output map starts at bit 0 and ends at bit 63.

Illustration

The figure illustrates how to use the internal DeviceNet slave.



xx0400000787

A	PLC
B	DeviceNet master
C	Power supply unit, 24 VDC
D	IRC5 controller
E	DeviceNet slave

Continues on next page

Continued

How to use the internal DeviceNet slave

	Action	Info/Illustration
1.	Add unit that have the same address as the master on the IRC5 DeviceNet PCI board, and with unit type DN_SLAVE.	For information see *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online*.
2.	Define the signals on the created unit.	For information see *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online*.
3.	Restart the system. Now the IRC5 controller is ready to be contacted from another DeviceNet master.	

4.3.3. DeviceNet communication between two IRC5 controllers

Description of the interconnection of two IRC5 controllers

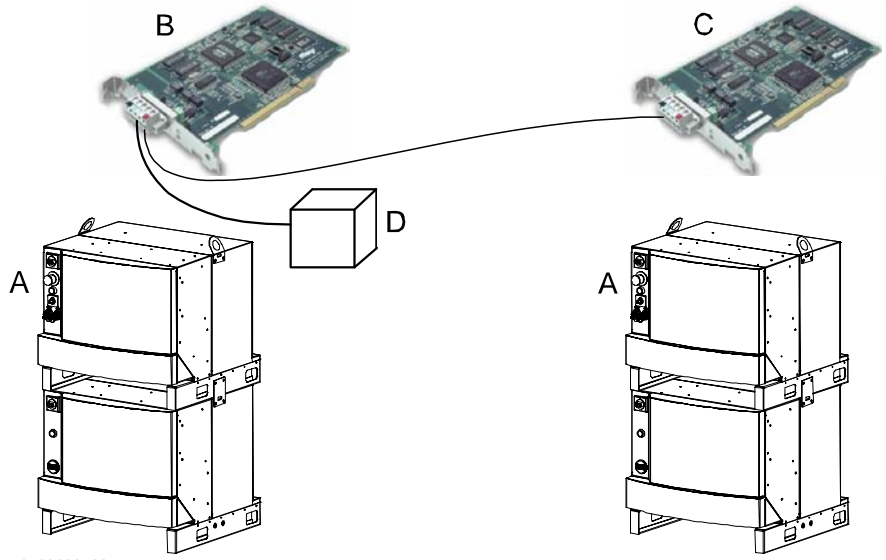
When two IRC5 controllers are connected to each other via DeviceNet, one of them must be configured as a slave and the other one must be configured as a master. See illustration below.

Limitations

The master address cannot be the same on the two controllers since they shall be interconnected.

Illustration

The figure illustrates DeviceNet communication between two IRC5 controllers.



xx0400000788

A	IRC5 controller
B	DeviceNet master
C	DeviceNet slave
D	Power supply unit, 24V DC

Continues on next page

Continued

How to configure the DeviceNet master-/slave controllers

	Action	Info/Illustration
1.	Configure the slave controller according to the workflow for the internal DeviceNet slave.	See *How to use the internal DeviceNet slave on page 37*.
2.	Configure the master controller. Add unit that has the same address as the slave on the IRC5 slave controller, and with unit type DN_SLAVE.	See *Operating manual - RobotStudio Online*.
3.	Configure signals on the created unit.	
4.	Physically interconnect the two IRC5 controllers. The power should only be connected to the bus cable in one place. **Note!** The shield should only be connected to earth at one point.	
5.	Restart the master controller. The master should try to connect to the slave controller.	
6.	Now it is possible to set outputs on one controller. The outputs shall appear as inputs on the other controller.	

4.3.3. DeviceNet communication between two IRC5 controllers

5 System parameters

5.1. Introduction

Structure of this chapter

There are both DeviceNet specific parameters and more general parameters. This chapter gives brief descriptions of all system parameters that are necessary for correct installation and configuration of DeviceNet. The parameters are divided into the type they belong to.

The DeviceNet specific parameters are described here, for information about other system parameters refer to *Technical reference manual - System parameters*.

5.2 Type Bus

5.2.1. DeviceNet Master Address

Parent

DeviceNet Master Address belongs to the type *Bus*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_MasterAddress

Description

DeviceNet Master Address is mandatory for a DeviceNet fieldbus and decides what address the master should use to communicate with other devices on the DeviceNet network.

Usage

The master address is the address that the master uses to communicate.

DeviceNet Master Address is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

When using *DeviceNet Master Address* there should not be another device on the network with the same address.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-63.

5.2.2. DeviceNet Communication Speed

Parent

DeviceNet Communication Speed belongs to the type *Bus*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_BaudRate

Description

DeviceNet Communication Speed is mandatory for a DeviceNet fieldbus and decides what communication speed (baudrate) the DeviceNet master should use to communicate with other devices on the DeviceNet network.

Usage

Baud is the signalling rate of the communication, which determines the maximum speed of the data transfer in serial channels. The higher the baud is, the faster the communication can be.

DeviceNet Communication Speed is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

When using *DeviceNet Communication Speed*, all devices on the same physical network must use the same baudrate.

Allowed values

125, 250, and 500, specifying the baudrate in kbps (kilo bit per second).

5.3 Type Unit

5.3.1. DeviceNet Address

Parent

DeviceNet Address belongs to the type *Unit*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_Address

Description

DeviceNet Address specifies the address that the I/O unit is assumed to be using on the network, and which the master should try to setup a connection against.

Usage

DeviceNet Address is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet units.

Limitations

There can be no sharing of addresses on the DeviceNet network when other than the internal DeviceNet slave and the master are on the same board. All addresses on a DeviceNet network must be unique, the only exception is that the master and the internal DeviceNet slave share the same address.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-63.

5.4 Type Unit Type

5.4.1. Vendor ID

Parent

Vendor ID belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_VendorId

Description

Vendor ID is used as an identification of the I/O unit to secure communication to the correct type of device.

Usage

The value of *Vendor ID* can either be found in the Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit (called VendCode in EDS file), or by using the generic unit type (DN_GENERIC).

Vendor ID is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-65535.

Additional information

The I/O unit vendor number is assigned by Open DeviceNet Vendor Associations (ODVA) to the vendor of the specific I/O unit.

5.4.2. Product Code

Parent

Product Code belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_ProductCode

Description

Product Code is used as an identification of the I/O unit to secure communication to the correct device.

Usage

The value of *Product Code* can either be found in Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit (called ProdCode in EDS file), or by using the generic unit type (DN_GENERIC).

Product Code is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-65535.

Additional information

The I/O unit product code is defined by the vendor of the unit and shall be unique for the actual product type.

5.4.3. Device Type

Parent

Device Type belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_DeviceType

Description

The parameter *Device Type* specifies the device type of this I/O unit as defined by the Open DeviceNet Vendor Association.

Usage

This parameter is used as an identification of the I/O unit to secure communication to the correct device.

The value of this parameter can either be found in the Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit (called ProdType in EDS file), or by using the generic unit type (DN_GENERIC).

Device Type is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-65535.

5.4.4. Major Revision

Parent

Major Revision belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_MajorRev

Description

Major Revision is only used as information and is the major part of the software revision on the I/O unit.

Usage

The value of *Major Revision* can be found in the Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit (called MajRev in EDS file).

Major Revision is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-255.

5.4.5. Minor Revision

Parent

Minor Revision belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_MinorRev

Description

Minor Revision is only used as information and is the minor part of the software revision of the I/O unit.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Usage

The value of this parameter can be found in the Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit (called MinRev in EDS file).

Minor Revision is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-255.

5.4.6. Production Inhibit Time

Parent

Production Inhibit Time belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic*I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_ProdInhibitTime

Description

Production Inhibit Time specifies the minimum time, expressed in milliseconds, between network messages sent by the unit.

Usage

Production Inhibit Time is used to control the minimum time between transmissions from the I/O unit in order to prevent overloading of the DeviceNet network.

Production Inhibit Time is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

Maximum and minimum values might be constrained by the unit.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-65535.

5.4.7. Explicit Messaging

Parent

Explicit Messaging belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_ExplicitMsgEnabled

Description

Explicit Messaging enables DeviceNet explicit connection to the I/O unit.

Usage

The explicit connection is used for a Fieldbus Command Interface (FCI) from RAPID.

Explicit Messaging is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

The maximum size of *Explicit Messaging* is 100 bytes, including service, path, and other header information.

Allowed values

Enabled and Disabled.

Related information

Service on page 59.

Path on page 57.

5.4.8. Connection 1 Type

Parent

Connection 1 Type belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_C1Type

Description

Connection 1 Type specifies the type of the first connection that should be established to the unit.

Usage

Connection 1 Type is used to define the communication scheme used towards the I/O unit. The different connection types are described in the ODVA DeviceNet specification (Open DeviceNet Vendor Associations).

The type of connection supported by the I/O unit can either be found in the [IO_Info] section of the Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit, or by using the generic unit type (DN_GENERIC).

Connection 1 Type is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

All connection types might not be supported by unit.

Allowed values

Allowed values are:

- Polled connection
- Strobe connection
- Change-Of-State (COS) connection
- Cyclic connection
- Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression
- Cyclic with acknowledge suppression.

5.4.9. Connection 1 Interval

Parent

Connection 1 Interval belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_C1Interval

Description

Connection 1 Interval defines the cyclicity of the communication over the first connection.

Usage

Connection 1 Interval is used to optimize network bandwidth and I/O update rates.

Connection 1 Interval is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

Maximum and minimum values might be constrained by the unit.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-65535, specifying the time in milliseconds.

5.4.10. Connection 1 Output Size

Parent

Connection 1 Output Size belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_C1OutputSize

Description

Connection 1 Output Size defines the data size that is transmitted to the unit over the first connection.

Usage

The value of *Connection 1 Output Size* can either be found in the [IO_Info] section of the Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit, or by using the generic unit type (DN_GENERIC).

Connection 1 Output Size is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

A limitation is the maximum unit size for the *Unit Type*.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-64, specifying the data size in bytes.

For units that can give the unit size itself by an explicit message, the value -1 is also allowed.

5.4.11. Connection 1 Input Size

Parent

Connection 1 Input Size belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_C1InputSize

Description

Connection 1 Input Size defines the data size received from the unit over the first connection.

Usage

The value of *Connection 1 Input Size* can either be found in the [IO_Info] section of the Electronic Data Sheet (EDS) for the unit, or by using the generic unit type (DN_GENERIC).

Connection 1 Input Size is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Limitations

A limitation is the maximum unit size for the *Unit Type*.

Allowed values

Allowed values are the integers 0-64, specifying the data size in bytes.

For units that can give the unit size itself by an explicit message, the value -1 is also allowed.

5.4.12. Quick Connect

Parent

Quick Connect belongs to the type *Unit Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_QuickConnectEnabled

Description

The *Quick Connect* parameter enables the quick connect option on the master side of a connection to a unit.

Usage

Quick Connect is used to shorten the time when an I/O unit is enabled from a disabled state.

Quick Connect is a DeviceNet specific parameter that is only available for DeviceNet unit types.

Prerequisites

DeviceNet single or *DeviceNet dual board* option must be installed.

Allowed values

Enabled or Disabled.

Additional information

To be able to use this option completely, the I/O unit must support Quick Connect according to the ODVA DeviceNet Specification.

5.5 Type Fieldbus Command Type

5.5.1. Path

Parent

Path belongs to the type *Fieldbus Command Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_Path

Description

Path defines the path to DeviceNet object instance or attribute. Information about how to define this can usually be found in the [param] section of the EDS file.

Usage

Path is used to describe the path to the instance or attribute, the data type identifier and the data size that are to be affected by the explicit message.

Prerequisites

The system parameter *Explicit Messaging* (of the type *Unit Type*) must be enabled. The path can usually be found in the EDS file for the I/O unit.

Limitations

Supported data type identifiers and their size:

Type/Identifier (hex)/size (hex)

```
WORD/D2/2
UINT/C7/2
INT/C3/2
BOOL/C1/1
SINT/C2/1
USINT/C6/1
UDINT/C8/4
REAL/CA/4
SHORT_STRING/DA/20
BYTE/D1/1
```

Allowed values

A string with maximum 30 characters.

Related information

Explicit Messaging on page 51.

ODVA DeviceNet Specification 2.0.

Continues on next page

5.5.1. Path

Continued

Example

```
6,20 01 24 08 30 01,C6,1
```

Description of example:

- 6 is the length of the path, i.e. the number of hexadecimal numbers until the next comma.
- Path (20 01 24 08 30 01) is a software description of DeviceNet class, instance and attribute. A further description can be found in the ODVA DeviceNet Specification 2.0.
- C6 is the hexadecimal value for the data type identifier.
- 1 is the data size, i.e. the number of bytes as a hexadecimal value.

5.5.2. Service

Parent

Service belongs to the type *Fieldbus Command Type*, in the topic *I/O*.

Cfg name

DN_Service

Description

Service defines the explicit service that should be performed on DeviceNet object instance or attribute pointed out in *Path*.

Usage

Service is used to define the type of action to be used.

Prerequisites

The system parameter *Explicit Messaging* (of the type *Unit Type*) must be enabled. The services supported by the unit can usually be found in the EDS file for the I/O unit.

Allowed values

Following values are allowed:

- Reset (0x05 or 5 in the configuration file)
- Create (0x08 or 8in the configuration file)
- Apply_Attributes (0x0D or 13 in the configuration file)
- Set_Attribute_Single (0x0E or 14 in the configuration file)

Related information

Path on page 57.

Explicit Messaging on page 51.

5.5.2. Service

6 Trouble shooting

6.1. Bus off

Description

The master/slave channel goes bus off when an excessive number of communication errors are detected and the CAN chip automatically goes off-line.

An event message will inform the users that bus off has occurred. The master/slave channel will automatically try to recover from bus off and if succeeded an event message will inform the user that the master/slave channel has recovered from bus off.

To turn off the automatically bus off recovery you can use the system parameter *Automatically Bus Restart*. Refer to *Technical reference manual - System parameters*.

Consequences

Bus off indicates a serious communication fault such as incorrect baud rate or physical layer error (short, open etc.).

Possible causes

The symptom is caused by:

- Different baud rates on the master and some I/O units (the I/O units do not support auto baud rate).
- No or faulty power on the bus.
- Short circut between CAN high and CAN low.
- Cable length on trunk cables and drop cables.
- Faulty terminations.

Recommended actions

In order to remedy the symptom, the following actions are recommended:

Cause	Action/Info
Different baud rates on the master and some I/O units. (The I/O units do not support auto baud rate.)	Cycle the power of the units or manually change the baudrate of the units.
No or faulty power on the bus.	Refer to *Shield grounding and power on page 24*
Cable length on trunk cables and drop cables.	Refer to *Selecting cables on page 27* or *Repeaters on page 29*.
Faulty terminations.	Refer to *Connection of the DeviceNet bus on page 25*.

NOTE!

If the master/slave channel goes bus off also the I/O unit(s) on the bus can go bus off. The only way to recover this unit(s) is to cycle the power on the I/O unit (the behaviour may be different depending on the fabric of the I/O unit).

6.1. Bus off

7 Boards and units

7.1 General

7.1.1. DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description

General

Each of the units connected to the DeviceNet Bus includes LED indicators which indicate the condition of the unit and the function of the network communication.

LEDs

The LEDs found on the units connected may be divided into two categories.

Common LEDs

The following LEDs can be found on all units:

- MS - Module status
- NS - Network status

Specific LEDs

Certain units also include the following LEDs:

- DeviceNet Tx - DeviceNet network transmit
- DeviceNet Rx - DeviceNet network receive

MS - Module status

This bicolor (green/red) LED indicates the status of the device. It indicates whether or not the device has power and is operating properly. The LED is controlled by software. The table below shows the different states of the MS LED.

LED color	Description	Remedy/cause
OFF	No power applied to the device.	Check power supply.
GREEN steady	Device is operating in a normal condition.	If no light, check other LED modes.
GREEN flashing	Device needs commissioning due to missing, incomplete or incorrect configuration. The device may be in the Stand-by state.	Check system parameters. Check messages.
RED flashing	Recoverable minor fault.	Check messages.
RED steady	The device has an unrecoverable fault.	Device may need replacing.
RED/GREEN flashing	The device is running self test.	If flashing for more than a few seconds, check hardware.

Continues on next page

Continued

NS - Network status

This bicolor (green/red) LED indicates the status of the communication link. The LED is controlled by software. The table below shows the different states of the NS LED.

LED color	Description	Remedy/cause
OFF	Device has no power or is not on-line. The device has not completed the Dup_MAC_ID test yet.	Check status of MS LED. Check power to affected module.
GREEN steady	The device is on-line and has connection in the established state. For a group 2 device only: the device is allocated to a master. For a UCMM capable device: the device has one or more established connections.	If no light, check other LED modes.
GREEN flashing	Device is on-line, but has no connections in the established state. The device has passed the Dup_MAC_ID test, is on-line, but has no established connections to other nodes. For a group 2 device only: the device is not allocated to a master. For a UCMM capable device: the device has no established connections.	Check that other nodes in the network are operative. Check parameter to see whether module has correct ID.
RED flashing	One or more I/O connections are in the Time-Out state.	Check system messages.
RED steady	Failed communication device. The device has detected an error rendering it incapable of communicating on the network. (Duplicate MAC_ID, or Bus-off).	Check system messages and parameters. Refer to *Bus off on page 61*.

DeviceNet Tx - DeviceNet network transmit

The table below shows the different states of the DeviceNet Tx LED.

LED color	Description	Remedy/cause
GREEN steady	Physically connected to the DeviceNet Tx line.	If no light when transmission is expected, check error messages. Check system boards in rack.
GREEN flashing	Flashes when the CPU is receiving data on the DeviceNet bus.	

Continues on next page

Continued

DeviceNet Rx - DeviceNet network receive

The table below shows the different states of the DeviceNet Rx LED.

LED color	Description	Remedy/cause
GREEN steady	Physically connected to the DeviceNet Rx line.	If no light, check network and connections.
GREEN flashing	Flashes when the CPU is transmitting data on the DeviceNet bus.	

7.1.2. DeviceNet Bus status LEDs at power-up

Process

The system performs a test of the MS and NS LEDs during start-up. The purpose of this test is to check that all LEDs are working properly. The test runs as follows:

Order	LED action
1	NS LED is switched Off.
2	MS LED is switched On green for approx. 0.25 seconds.
3	MS LED is switched On red for approx. 0.25 seconds.
4	MS LED is switched On green.
5	NS LED is switched On green for approx. 0.25 seconds.
6	NS LED is switched On red for approx. 0.25 seconds.
7	NS LED is switched On green.

Additional LEDs

If a device has other LEDs, each LED is tested in sequence.

7.1.3. External I/O units

General

Up to 20 units may be connected to the same controller.

Requirements

Description	Data/value	More information
The maximum cable length between controller and external I/O unit.	100 m	*Selecting cables on page 27*.
Controller placement on cable chain.	At one end or anywhere between the ends.	-
Power supply to I/O units	24 VDC	
Function of I/O units	-	Section *5.2 Unit descriptions*.
Termination of DeviceNet bus	121 ohm resistor	*Termination resistors in DeviceNet bus on page 26*.

7.1.4. Coil neutralization

External units

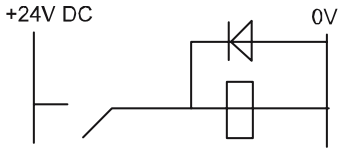
External relay coils, solenoids, and other units that will be connected to the controller must be neutralized. The figure below illustrates how this can be done.

NOTE!

The turn-off time for DC relays increases after neutralization, especially if a diode is connected across the coil. Varistors give shorter turn-off times. Neutralizing the coils lengthens the life of the switches that control them.

Clamping with a diode

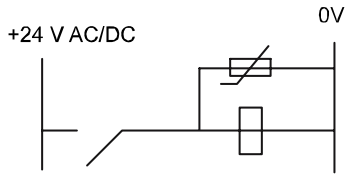
The diode should be dimensioned for the same current as the relay coil, and a voltage of twice the supply voltage.



xx0100000163

Clamping with a varistor

The varistor should be dimensioned for the same current as the relay coil, and a voltage of twice the supply voltage.

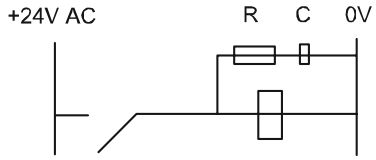


xx0100000164

Clamping with an RC circuit

R 100 ohm, 1W C 0.1 - 1 mF.

>500V max. voltage, 125V nominal voltage.



xx0100000165

7.1.5. Setting DeviceNet bus ID

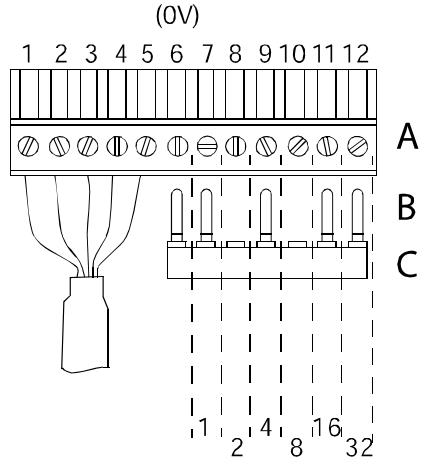
Description

Each I/O unit is given a unique address (ID).

How to set the ID

The connector contains address pins and can be keyed as shown in the figure below. When all terminals are unconnected the highest address is obtained, i.e. 63. When all terminals are connected to 0V, the address would be 0.

To obtain address 10:	Cut address pins 2 and 8 (see figure below!)
To obtain address 25:	Cut address pins 1, 8 and 16



xx0100000245

A	Connector X5
B	Address pins
C	Address key

Connector X5

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector. The table below shows the connections to connector X5:

Signal name	X5 pin
1	Supply voltage GND - Black
2	CAN signal low - Blue
3	Shield
4	CAN signal high - White
5	Supply voltage 24VDC - Red
6	Logic GND
7	Board ID bit 0 (LSB)
8	Board ID bit 1
9	Board ID bit 2
10	Board ID bit 3

Continues on next page

7.1.5. Setting DeviceNet bus ID

Continued

Signal name	X5 pin
11	Board ID bit 4
12	Board ID bit 5 (MSB)

7.2 Unit descriptions

7.2.1. Introduction

Overview

This section includes descriptions of the different I/O units that support DeviceNet communication. Following units are described:

Board designation	Name of unit	Type of unit	Article number
DSQC 651	AD combi I/O	Distributed I/O unit	3HAC025784-001
DSQC 652	Digital I/O	Distributed I/O unit	3HAC025917-001
DSQC 653	Digital I/O with relay outputs	Distributed I/O unit	3HAC025918-001
DSQC 327A	AD combi I/O	Distributed I/O unit	3HAC 17971-1
DSQC 328A	Digital I/O	Distributed I/O unit	3HAC 17970-1
DSQC 332A	Digital I/O with relay outputs	Distributed I/O unit	3HAC 17973-1
DSQC 355A	Analog I/O	Distributed I/O unit	3HNE00554-1
DSQC 350A	DeviceNet/AllenBradley remote I/O	Gateway unit	3HNE00025-1
DSQC 351A	DeviceNet/INTERBUS	Gateway unit	3HNE00006-1
DSQC 352A	DeviceNet/PROFIBUS-DP	Gateway unit	3HNE00009-1
DSQC 378A	DeviceNet/CCLink	Gateway unit	
DSQC 377A	Queue tracking	Encoder interface unit	3HNE01586-1

7.2.2. DSQC 651, AD combi I/O

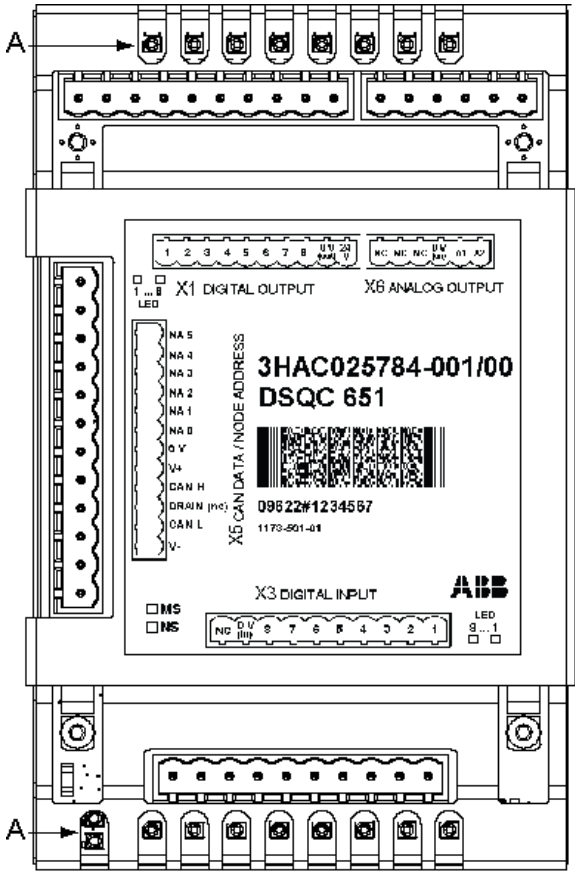
Description

The DSQC 651 is a circuit board normally mounted inside the robot controller. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The combi I/O unit handles digital and analog communication between the robot system and any external systems.

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 651 unit:



xx0600002853

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Continued

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 72*.

Item	Description
A	Status LEDs
X1	Digital outputs See *Connector X1 on page 74* for connection table!
X3	Digital inputs See *Connector X3 on page 75* for connection table!
X5	DeviceNet connector See *Connector X5 on page 75*!
X6	Analog outputs See *Connector X6 on page 75*!

Facts, DSQC 651

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 651. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

No. of digital inputs	8
No. of digital outputs	8
No. of analog outputs	2 (galvanically isolated from the controller electronics) 0-10 V, 12 bit unsigned encoding
Supply voltage	24 VDC
Power supply, digital and analog I/O	Integrated power supply in controller. Separate 24 VDC power, supplied by customer in non-ABB external I/O unit.
SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression • Cyclic • Cyclic with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.

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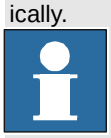
Continued

Baudrate	Autodetect; the unit will detect the baudrate automatically.  - **NOTE!** When the master baudrate is changed disconnect the power to the unit(s) before the system is restarted, reconnect the power when the master is up and running. This is required for the unit(s) to be able to establish a new connection with the master.

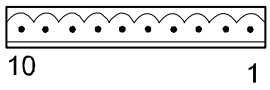
Unit setup

The unit must be given an address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

Connector X1

If supervision of the supply voltage is required, a bridge connection can be made to an optional digital input. This also requires the particular unit to have a separate power supply, in order to be able to monitor the regular power supply voltage.

The supervision instruction must be written in the RAPID program.



xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X1:

Unit function	Signal name	X1 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 1	1
Optically isolated output	Out ch 2	2
Optically isolated output	Out ch 3	3
Optically isolated output	Out ch 4	4
Optically isolated output	Out ch 5	5
Optically isolated output	Out ch 6	6
Optically isolated output	Out ch 7	7
Optically isolated output	Out ch 8	8
Optically isolated output	0 V for outputs	9
Optically isolated output	24 V for outputs	10

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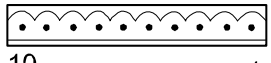
Continued

Connector X3



xx0200000264

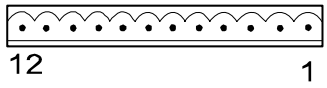
The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Unit function	Signal name	X3 pin
Optically isolated input	In ch 1	1
Optically isolated input	In ch 2	2
Optically isolated input	In ch 3	3
Optically isolated input	In ch 4	4
Optically isolated input	In ch 5	5
Optically isolated input	In ch 6	6
Optically isolated input	In ch 7	7
Optically isolated input	In ch 8	8
Optically isolated input	0 V for inputs	9
Optically isolated input	Not used	10

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

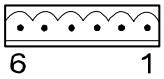
Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X6



xx0200000265

The table below shows the connections to connector X6:

Signal name	X6 pin	Explanation
-	1	No connection
-	2	No connection
-	3	No connection
0 VA	4	0 V for Out channels 1-2
AN_OCH1	5	Out channels 1
AN_OCH2	6	Out channels 2

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7.2.2. DSQC 651, AD combi I/O

Continued

LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7

xx0300000613

Output map

The figure below shows the analog and digital output mapping.

Note! Pay attention to the order of the bits for the analog signals.

Output byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	AO 1							LSB	0-15
1	MSB								
2	AO 2							LSB	16-31
3	MSB								
4	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	32-39

xx0300000532

LSB	The *least* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.
MSB	The *most* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.

Numerical format

The numerical representation of the values are described in the table below:

Signal	Analog physical value	Hexadecimal number	Bit value
AO 1-AO 2	+10 V	0xFFFF	MaxBitVal = 65535
AO 1-AO 2	+5 V	0x7FFF	
AO 1-AO 2	0 V	0x0	MinBitVal = 0

Additional information

The table shows the physical type of the signals, resolution etc.

Signal	Type	Range	Resolution	Encoding type
AO 1	Voltage	0 V .. +10 V	12 bit	Unsigned
AO 2	Voltage	0 V .. +10 V	12 bit	Unsigned

7.2.3. DSQC 652, Digital I/O

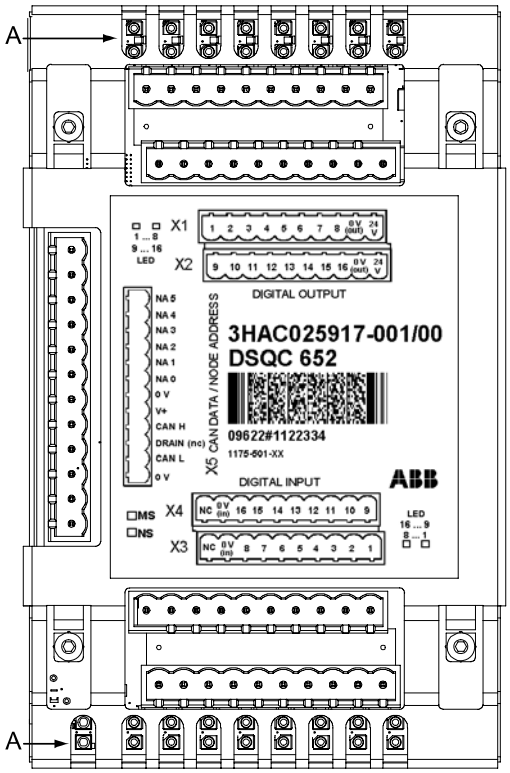
Description

The DSQC 652 is a circuit board normally mounted inside the robot controller. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The unit handles digital input and output signals between the robot system and any external systems.

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 652 board:



xx0600002855

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 77*.

Item	Description
A	Status LEDs
X1	Digital outputs See section *Connector X1 on page 78* for connection table!
X2	Digital outputs See *Connector X2 on page 79*for connection table!
X3	Digital inputs See *Connector X3 on page 79* for connection table!
X4	Digital inputs See *Connector X4 on page 80* for connection table!

Continues on next page

Continued

Item	Description
X5	DeviceNet connector See *Connector X5 on page 80*!

Facts, DSQC 652

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 652. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

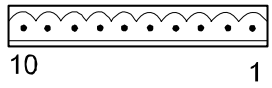
No. of inputs	16
No. of outputs	16
Supply voltage	24 VDC
Supply source	24 V I/O or separate external supply
SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression • Cyclic • Cyclic with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.
Baudrate	Autodetect; the unit will detect the baudrate automatically. - **NOTE!** When the master baudrate is changed disconnect the power to the unit(s) before the system is restarted, reconnect the power when the master is up and running. This is required for the unit(s) to be able to establish a new connection with the master.

Unit setup

The unit must be given an address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

Connector X1

If supervision of the supply voltage is required, a bridge connection can be made to an optional digital input. The supervision instruction must be written in the RAPID program.



xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X1:

Unit function	Signal name	X1 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 1	1
Optically isolated output	Out ch 2	2
Optically isolated output	Out ch 3	3
Optically isolated output	Out ch 4	4

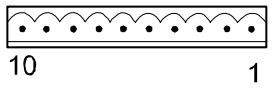
Continues on next page

Continued

Unit function	Signal name	X1 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 5	5
Optically isolated output	Out ch 6	6
Optically isolated output	Out ch 7	7
Optically isolated output	Out ch 8	8
Optically isolated output	0 V for outputs	9
Optically isolated output	24 V for outputs	10

Connector X2

If supervision of the supply voltage is required, a bridge connection can be made to an optional digital input. The supervision instruction must be written in the RAPID program.

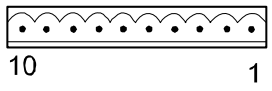


xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X2:

Unit function	Signal name	X2 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 9	1
Optically isolated output	Out ch 10	2
Optically isolated output	Out ch 11	3
Optically isolated output	Out ch 12	4
Optically isolated output	Out ch 13	5
Optically isolated output	Out ch 14	6
Optically isolated output	Out ch 15	7
Optically isolated output	Out ch 16	8
Optically isolated output	0 V for outputs	9
Optically isolated output	24 V for outputs	10

Connector X3



xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Unit function	Signal name	X3 pin
Optically isolated input	In ch 1	1
Optically isolated input	In ch 2	2
Optically isolated input	In ch 3	3
Optically isolated input	In ch 4	4
Optically isolated input	In ch 5	5
Optically isolated input	In ch 6	6
Optically isolated input	In ch 7	7
Optically isolated input	In ch 8	8
Optically isolated input	0 V for inputs	9

Continues on next page

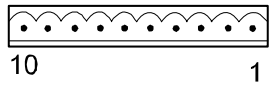
Continued

Unit function	Signal name	X3 pin
Optically isolated input	Not used	10

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

Connector X4



xx0200000264

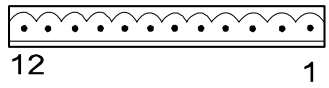
The table below shows the connections to connector X4:

Unit function	Signal name	X4 pin
Optically isolated input	In ch 9	1
Optically isolated input	In ch 10	2
Optically isolated input	In ch 11	3
Optically isolated input	In ch 12	4
Optically isolated input	In ch 13	5
Optically isolated input	In ch 14	6
Optically isolated input	In ch 15	7
Optically isolated input	In ch 16	8
Optically isolated input	0 V for inputs	9
Optically isolated input	Not used	10

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 ohms) may be used.

Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Continues on next page

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15

xx0300000613

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7
1	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	8-15

en0400000716

7.2.4. DSQC 653, Digital I/O with relay outputs

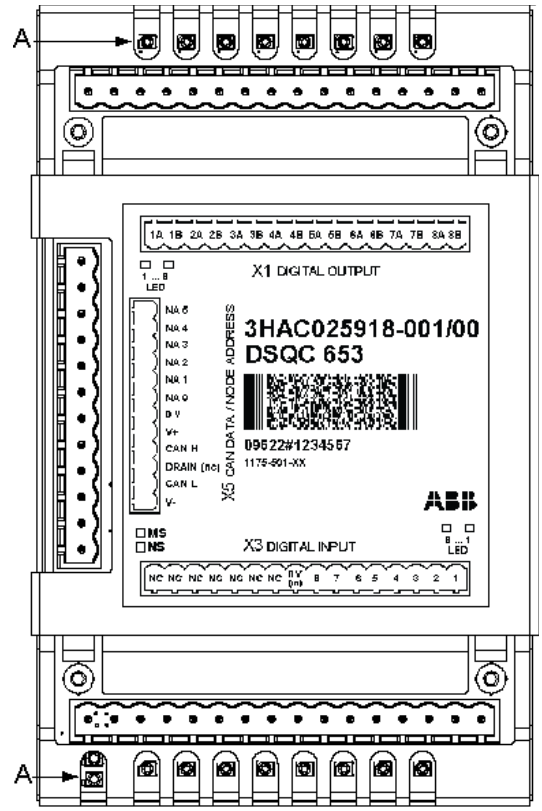
Description

The DSQC 653 is a circuit board normally mounted inside the robot controller. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The unit handles input and output signals between the robot system and any external systems through relay outputs and digital inputs.

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 653 board:



xx0600002857

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 82*.

Item	Description
A	Status LEDs
X1	Relay outputs See section *Connector X1 on page 84* for connection table!
X3	Digital inputs See section *Connector X3 on page 85* for connection table!
X5	DeviceNet connector See section *Connector X5 on page 86*!

Continues on next page

Continued

Facts, DSQC 653

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 653. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

No. of digital inputs	8
No. of relay outputs	8
Digital inputs	Rated voltage: 24 VDC Input voltage range: “1” 15 to 35 VDC, “0” -35 to 5 VDC
Digital outputs	Rated voltage: 24 VDC Max output current: 2A/channel
Supply voltage	24 VDC
Supply source	24 V I/O or separate external supply
SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression • Cyclic • Cyclic with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.
Baudrate	Autodetect; the unit will detect the baudrate automatically.  - **NOTE!** When the master baudrate is changed disconnect the power to the unit(s) before the system is restarted, reconnect the power when the master is up and running. This is required for the unit(s) to be able to establish a new connection with the master.

Unit setup

The unit must be given an address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

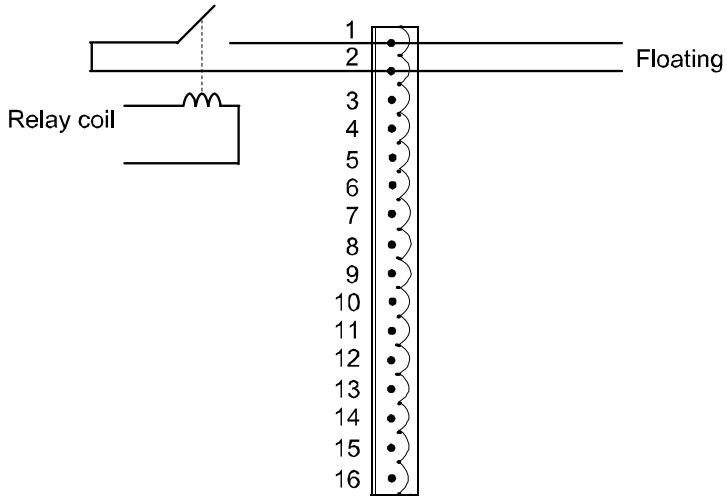
Continues on next page

7.2.4. DSQC 653, Digital I/O with relay outputs

Continued

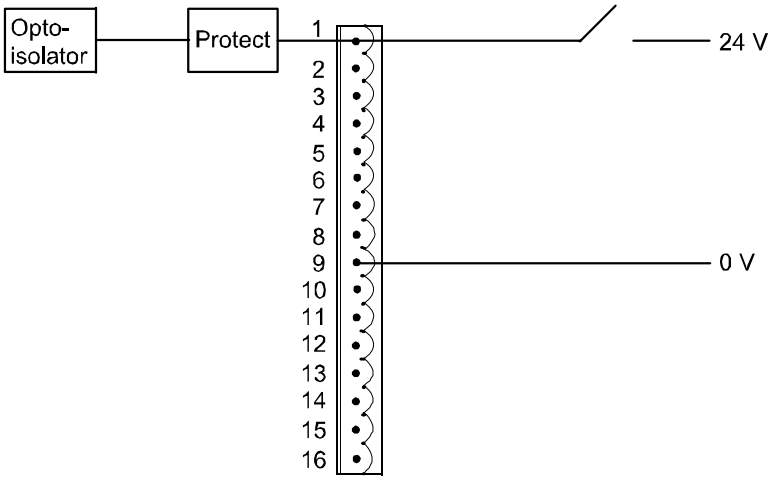
Connecting digital outputs and digital inputs

The following illustration shows how to connect the relay outputs for the connector X1. When a bit is set to 1, the relay output will be activated.



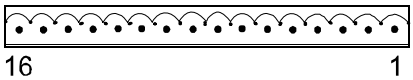
en0500001565

The following illustration shows how to connect the digital inputs for the connector X3.



en0500001566

Connector X1



xx0100000235

The table below shows the connections to connector X1:

Signal name	X1 pin	Function
Out ch 1a	1	Contact, relay 1
Out ch 1b	2	Contact, relay 1
Out ch 2a	3	Contact, relay 2
Out ch 2b	4	Contact, relay 2
Out ch 3a	5	Contact, relay 3
Out ch 3b	6	Contact, relay 3
Out ch 4a	7	Contact, relay 4

Continues on next page

Continued

Signal name	X1 pin	Function
Out ch 4b	8	Contact, relay 4
Out ch 5a	9	Contact, relay 5
Out ch 5b	10	Contact, relay 5
Out ch 6a	11	Contact, relay 6
Out ch 6b	12	Contact, relay 6
Out ch 7a	13	Contact, relay 7
Out ch 7b	14	Contact, relay 7
Out ch 8a	15	Contact, relay 8
Out ch 8b	16	Contact, relay 8

Connector X3

xx0100000235

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin
In ch 1	1
In ch 2	2
In ch 3	3
In ch 4	4
In ch 5	5
In ch 6	6
In ch 7	7
In ch 8	8
0 v for inputs	9
Not used	10
Not used	11
Not used	12
Not used	13
Not used	14
Not used	15
Not used	16

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

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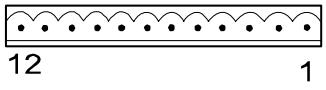
7.2.4. DSQC 653, Digital I/O with relay outputs

Continued

Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7

xx0300000613

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7

en0400000716

7.2.5. DSQC 327A, AD combi I/O

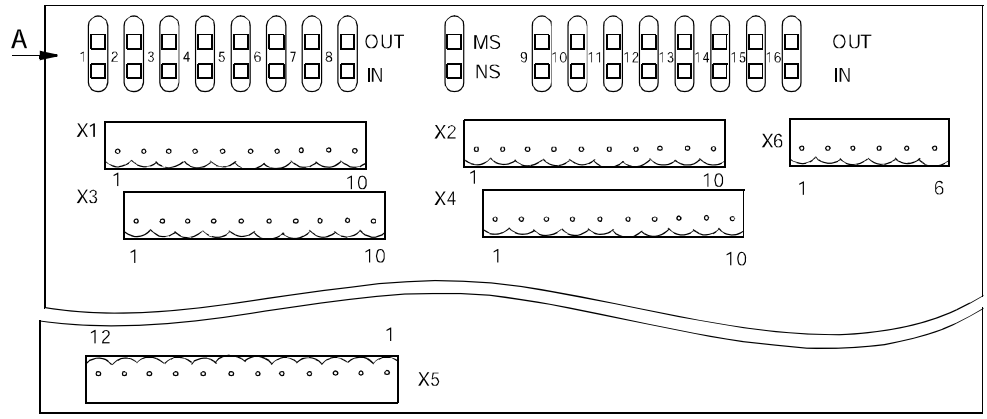
Description

The DSQC 327A is a circuit board normally mounted inside the robot controller. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The combi I/O unit handles digital and analog communication between the robot system and any external systems.

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 327A unit:



xx0100000239

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 87*.

Item	Description
A	Status LEDs
X1	Digital outputs See *Connector X1 on page 89* for connection table!
X2	Digital outputs See *Connector X2 on page 89* for connection table!
X3	Digital inputs See *Connector X3 on page 90* for connection table!
X4	Digital inputs See *Connector X4 on page 90* for connection table!
X5	DeviceNet connector See *Connector X5 on page 91*!
X6	Analog outputs See *Connector X6 on page 91*!

Continues on next page

7.2.5. DSQC 327A, AD combi I/O

Continued

Facts, DSQC 327A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 327A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

No. of digital inputs	16 (divided into two groups of 8, galvanically isolated from each other)
No. of digital outputs	16 (divided into two groups of 8, galvanically isolated from each other)
No. of analog outputs	2 (galvanically isolated from the controller electronics) 0-10 V, 12 bit unsigned encoding
Supply voltage	24 VDC
Power supply, digital and analog I/O	Integrated power supply in controller. Separate 24 VDC power, supplied by customer in non-ABB external I/O unit.
SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression • Cyclic • Cyclic with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*. - **NOTE!** DSQC 327 (the previous version) only supports polled connection.
Baud rate	Autodetect; the unit will detect the baud rate automatically. - **NOTE!** When having more than one autodetect unit on the same bus, it might require more than one restart to detect the baud rate. - **NOTE!** DSQC 327 (the previous version) only supports 500 kbit/s.

Unit setup

The unit must be given an ID address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

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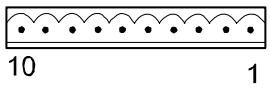
Continued

Connector X1

If supervision of the supply voltage is required, a bridge connection can be made to an optional digital input. This also requires the particular unit to have a separate power supply, in order to be able to monitor the regular power supply voltage.

The supervision instruction must be written in the RAPID program.



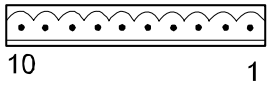
xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X1:

Unit function	Signal name	X1 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 1	1
Optically isolated output	Out ch 2	2
Optically isolated output	Out ch 3	3
Optically isolated output	Out ch 4	4
Optically isolated output	Out ch 5	5
Optically isolated output	Out ch 6	6
Optically isolated output	Out ch 7	7
Optically isolated output	Out ch 8	8
Optically isolated output	0 V for outputs 1-8	9
Optically isolated output	24 V for outputs 1-8	10

Connector X2

If supervision of the supply voltage is required, a bridge connection can be made to an optional digital input. The supervision instruction must be written in the RAPID program.



xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X2:

Unit function	Signal name	X2 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 9	1
Optically isolated output	Out ch 10	2
Optically isolated output	Out ch 11	3
Optically isolated output	Out ch 12	4
Optically isolated output	Out ch 13	5
Optically isolated output	Out ch 14	6
Optically isolated output	Out ch 15	7
Optically isolated output	Out ch 16	8
Optically isolated output	0 V for outputs 9-16	9
Optically isolated output	24 V for outputs 9-16	10

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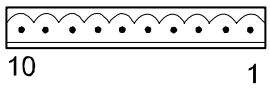
7.2.5. DSQC 327A, AD combi I/O

Continued

Connector X3



xx0200000264

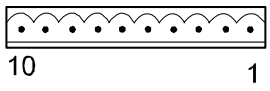
The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Unit function	Signal name	X3 pin
Optically isolated input	In ch 1	1
Optically isolated input	In ch 2	2
Optically isolated input	In ch 3	3
Optically isolated input	In ch 4	4
Optically isolated input	In ch 5	5
Optically isolated input	In ch 6	6
Optically isolated input	In ch 7	7
Optically isolated input	In ch 8	8
Optically isolated input	0 V for inputs 1-8	9
Optically isolated input	Not used	10

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

Connector X4



xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X4:

Unit function	Signal name	X4 pin
Optically isolated input	In ch 9	1
Optically isolated input	In ch 10	2
Optically isolated input	In ch 11	3
Optically isolated input	In ch 12	4
Optically isolated input	In ch 13	5
Optically isolated input	In ch 14	6
Optically isolated input	In ch 15	7
Optically isolated input	In ch 16	8
Optically isolated input	0 V for inputs 9-16	9
Optically isolated input	Not used	10

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

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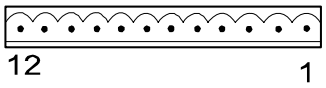
Continued

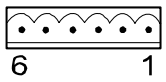
Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X6



xx0200000265

The table below shows the connections to connector X6:

Signal name	X6 pin	Explanation
-	1	No connection
-	2	No connection
-	3	No connection
0 VA	4	0 V for Out channels 1-2
AN_OCH1	5	Out channels 1
AN_OCH2	6	Out channels 2

LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15

xx0300000613

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7.2.5. DSQC 327A, AD combi I/O

Continued

Output map

The figure below shows the analog and digital output mapping.

Note! Pay attention to the order of the bits for the analog signals.

Output byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	AO 1							LSB	0-15
1	MSB								
2	AO 2							LSB	16-31
3	MSB								
4	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	32-39
5	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	40-47

xx0300000532

LSB	The *least* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.
MSB	The *most* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.

Numerical format

The numerical representation of the values are described in the table below:

Signal	Analog physical value	Hexadecimal number	Bit value
AO 1-AO 2	+10 V	0xFFFF	MaxBitVal = 65535
AO 1-AO 2	+5 V	0x7FFF	
AO 1-AO 2	0 V	0x0	MinBitVal = 0

Additional information

The table shows the physical type of the signals, resolution etc.

Signal	Type	Range	Resolution	Encoding type
AO 1	Voltage	0 V .. +10 V	12 bit	Unsigned
AO 2	Voltage	0 V .. +10 V	12 bit	Unsigned

7.2.6. DSQC 328A, Digital I/O

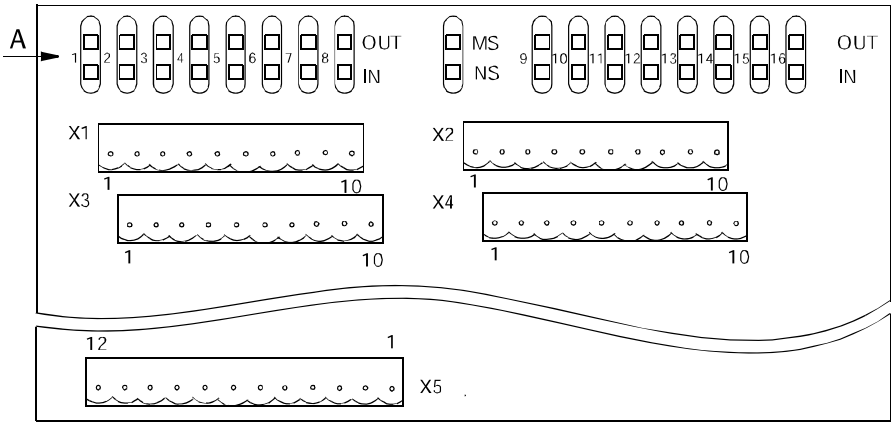
Description

The DSQC 328A is a circuit board normally mounted inside the control module. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The unit handles digital input and output signals between the robot system and any external systems.

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 328A board:



xx0100000240

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 93*.

Item	Description
A	Status LEDs
X1	Digital outputs See section *Connector X1 on page 95* for connection table!
X2	Digital outputs See *Connector X2 on page 95* for connection table!
X3	Digital inputs See *Connector X3 on page 95* for connection table!
X4	Digital inputs See *Connector X4 on page 96* for connection table!
X5	DeviceNet connector See *Connector X5 on page 97*!

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Continued

Facts, DSQC 328

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 328A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

No. of inputs	16 (divided into two groups of 8, galvanically isolated from each other)
No. of outputs	16 (divided into two groups of 8, galvanically isolated from each other)
Supply voltage	24 VDC
Supply source	24 V I/O or separate external supply
SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression • Cyclic • Cyclic with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.
Baud rate	Auto detect; the unit will detect the baud rate automatically.  - **NOTE!** When having more than one auto detect unit on the same bus, it might require more than one restart to detect the baud rate.  - **NOTE!** DSQC 328 (the previous version) only supports 500 kbit/s

Unit setup

The unit must be given an ID address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

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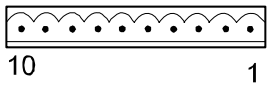
Connector X1

If supervision of the supply voltage is required, a bridge connection can be made to an optional digital input. The supervision instruction must be written in the RAPID program.



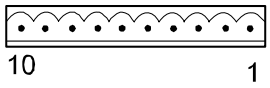
xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X1:

Unit function	Signal name	X1 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 1	1
Optically isolated output	Out ch 2	2
Optically isolated output	Out ch 3	3
Optically isolated output	Out ch 4	4
Optically isolated output	Out ch 5	5
Optically isolated output	Out ch 6	6
Optically isolated output	Out ch 7	7
Optically isolated output	Out ch 8	8
Optically isolated output	0 V for outputs 1-8	9
Optically isolated output	24 V for outputs 1-8	10

Connector X2

If supervision of the supply voltage is required, a bridge connection can be made to an optional digital input. The supervision instruction must be written in the RAPID program.

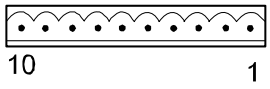


xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X2:

Unit function	Signal name	X2 pin
Optically isolated output	Out ch 9	1
Optically isolated output	Out ch 10	2
Optically isolated output	Out ch 11	3
Optically isolated output	Out ch 12	4
Optically isolated output	Out ch 13	5
Optically isolated output	Out ch 14	6
Optically isolated output	Out ch 15	7
Optically isolated output	Out ch 16	8
Optically isolated output	0 V for outputs 9-16	9
Optically isolated output	24 V for outputs 9-16	10

Connector X3



xx0200000264

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Continued

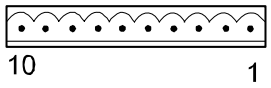
The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Unit function	Signal name	X3 pin
Optically isolated input	In ch 1	1
Optically isolated input	In ch 2	2
Optically isolated input	In ch 3	3
Optically isolated input	In ch 4	4
Optically isolated input	In ch 5	5
Optically isolated input	In ch 6	6
Optically isolated input	In ch 7	7
Optically isolated input	In ch 8	8
Optically isolated input	0 V for inputs 1-8	9
Optically isolated input	Not used	10

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

Connector X4



xx0200000264

The table below shows the connections to connector X4:

Unit function	Signal name	X4 pin
Optically isolated input	In ch 9	1
Optically isolated input	In ch 10	2
Optically isolated input	In ch 11	3
Optically isolated input	In ch 12	4
Optically isolated input	In ch 13	5
Optically isolated input	In ch 14	6
Optically isolated input	In ch 15	7
Optically isolated input	In ch 16	8
Optically isolated input	0 V for inputs 9-16	9
Optically isolated input	Not used	10

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 ohms) may be used.

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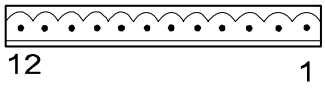
Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15

xx0300000613

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7
1	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	8-15

en0400000716

7.2.7. DSQC 332A, Digital I/O with relay outputs

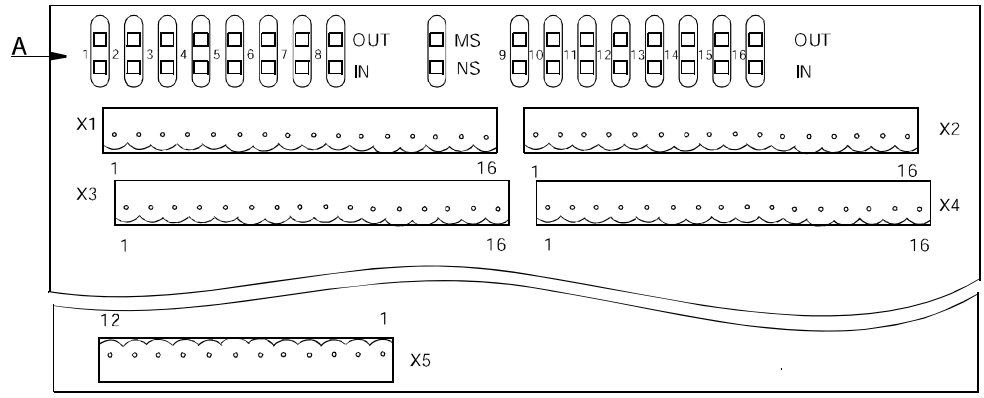
Description

The DSQC 332A is a circuit board normally mounted inside the robot controller. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The unit handles input and output signals between the robot system and any external systems through relay outputs and digital inputs.

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 332A board:



xx0100000232

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 98*.

Item	Description
A	Status LEDs
X1	Relay outputs See section *Connector X1 on page 100* for connection table!
X2	Relay outputs See section *Connector X2 on page 101* for connection table!
X3	Digital inputs See section *Connector X3 on page 102* for connection table!
X4	Digital inputs See section *Connector X4 on page 102* for connection table!
X5	DeviceNet connector See section *Connector X5 on page 103*!

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Continued

Facts, DSQC 332A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 332A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

No. of digital inputs	16 (divided into two groups of 8, galvanically isolated from each other)
No. of relay outputs	16 (a single normally open contact, isolated from each other)
Digital inputs	Rated voltage: 24 VDC Input voltage range: “1” 15 to 35 VDC, “0” -35 to 5 VDC
Digital outputs	Rated voltage: 24 VDC Max output current: 2A/channel
Supply voltage	24 VDC
Supply source	24 V I/O or separate external supply
SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression • Cyclic • Cyclic with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.
Baud rate	Auto detect; the unit will detect the baud rate automatically.  - **NOTE!** When having more than one auto detect unit on the same bus, it might require more than one restart to detect the baud rate.  - **NOTE!** DSQC 332 (the previous version) only supports 500 kbit/s.

Unit setup

The unit must be given an ID address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

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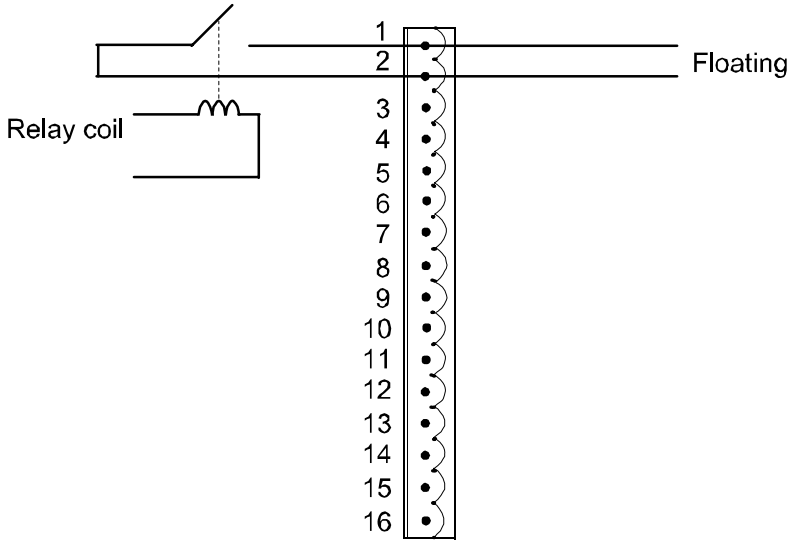
7.2.7. DSQC 332A, Digital I/O with relay outputs

Continued

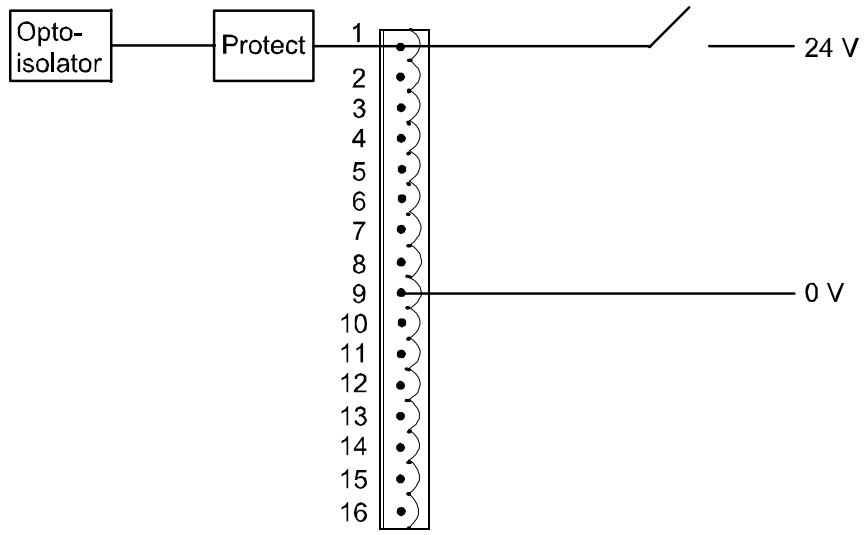
Connecting digital outputs and digital inputs

The following illustration shows how to connect the relay outputs for the connectors X1 and X2. When a bit is set to 1, the relay output will be activated.



en0500001565

The following illustration shows how to connect the digital inputs for the connectors X3 and X4.



en0500001566

Connector X1

xx0100000235

The table below shows the connections to connector X1:

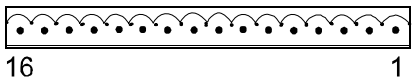
Signal name	X1 pin	Function
Out ch 1a	1	Contact, relay 1
Out ch 1b	2	Contact, relay 1
Out ch 2a	3	Contact, relay 2
Out ch 2b	4	Contact, relay 2

Continues on next page

Continued

Signal name	X1 pin	Function
Out ch 3a	5	Contact, relay 3
Out ch 3b	6	Contact, relay 3
Out ch 4a	7	Contact, relay 4
Out ch 4b	8	Contact, relay 4
Out ch 5a	9	Contact, relay 5
Out ch 5b	10	Contact, relay 5
Out ch 6a	11	Contact, relay 6
Out ch 6b	12	Contact, relay 6
Out ch 7a	13	Contact, relay 7
Out ch 7b	14	Contact, relay 7
Out ch 8a	15	Contact, relay 8
Out ch 8b	16	Contact, relay 8

Connector X2



xx0100000235

The table below shows the connections to connector X2:

Signal name	X2 pin	Function
Out ch 9a	1	Contact, relay 9
Out ch 9b	2	Contact, relay 9
Out ch 10a	3	Contact, relay 10
Out ch 10b	4	Contact, relay 10
Out ch 11a	5	Contact, relay 11
Out ch 11b	6	Contact, relay 11
Out ch 12a	7	Contact, relay 12
Out ch 12b	8	Contact, relay 12
Out ch 13a	9	Contact, relay 13
Out ch 13b	10	Contact, relay 13
Out ch 14a	11	Contact, relay 14
Out ch 14b	12	Contact, relay 14
Out ch 15a	13	Contact, relay 15
Out ch 15b	14	Contact, relay 15
Out ch 16a	15	Contact, relay 16
Out ch 16b	16	Contact, relay 16

Continues on next page

7.2.7. DSQC 332A, Digital I/O with relay outputs

Continued

Connector X3

xx0100000235

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin
In ch 1	1
In ch 2	2
In ch 3	3
In ch 4	4
In ch 5	5
In ch 6	6
In ch 7	7
In ch 8	8
0 v for In ch 1-8	9
Not used	10
Not used	11
Not used	12
Not used	13
Not used	14
Not used	15
Not used	16

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

Connector X4

xx0100000235

The table below shows the connections to connector X4:

Signal name	X4 pin
In ch 9	1
In ch 10	2
In ch 11	3
In ch 12	4
In ch 13	5
In ch 14	6
In ch 15	7
In ch 16	8
0 v for In ch 9-16	9

Continues on next page

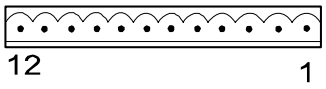
Continued

Signal name	X4 pin
Not used	10
Not used	11
Not used	12
Not used	13
Not used	14
Not used	15
Not used	16

The input current is 5.5 mA (at 24V) on the digital inputs. A capacitor connected to ground, to prevent disturbances, causes a short rush of current when setting the input.

When connecting outputs, sensitive to pre-oscillation current, a series resistor (100 Ohms) may be used.

Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID*.

LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15

xx0300000613

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit								Bit range
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7
1	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	8-15

en0400000716

7.2.8. DSQC 355A, Analog I/O

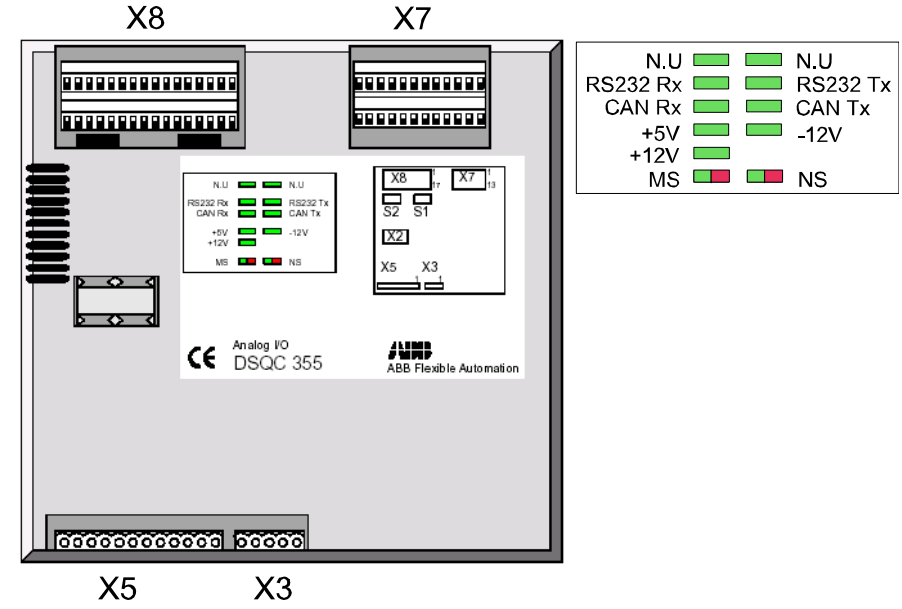
Description

The DSQC 355A is a circuit board normally mounted inside the control module. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The unit handles interface between the robot system and any external systems through analog input and output signals.

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 355A board:



xx0100000238

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 104*.

Item	Description
X3	Back-up feed supply See section *Connector X3 on page 105*for connection tables!
X5	DeviceNet connector See section *Connector X5 on page 105*!
X7	Analog outputs See section *Connector X7 on page 105* for connection tables!
X8	Analog inputs See section *Connector X8 on page 106* for connection tables!

Continues on next page

Continued

Facts, DSQC 355A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 355A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

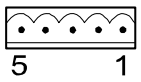
Technical data

SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.

Unit ID and setup

The unit must be given an ID address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

Connector X3

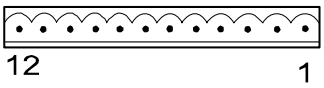


xx0100000221

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin	Function
0 VDC	1	Supply voltage GND
NC	2	Not connected
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
+ 24 VDC	5	Supply voltage + 24 VDC

Connector X5

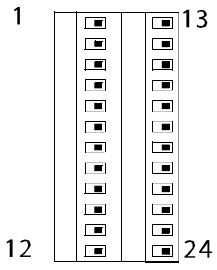


xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector further described in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X7

The table below shows the connections to connector X7:



xx0100000236

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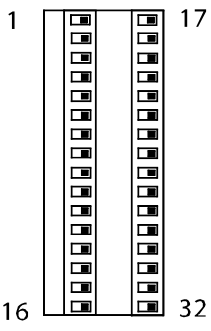
Signal name	X7 pin	Function
ANOUT_1	1	Analog output 1, -10 V/+10 V
ANOUT_2	2	Analog output 2, -10 V/+10 V
ANOUT_3	3	Analog output 3, -10 V/+10 V
ANOUT_4	4	Analog output 4, 4-20 mA
Not used	5	
Not used	6	
Not used	7	
Not used	8	
Not used	9	
Not used	10	
Not used	11	
Not used	12	
Not used	13	
Not used	14	
Not used	15	
Not used	16	
Not used	17	
Not used	18	
GND	19	Analog output 1, 0 V
GND	20	Analog output 2, 0 V
GND	21	Analog output 3, 0 V
GND	22	Analog output 4, 0 V
GND	23	
GND	24	

Note! The load on analog outputs on current mode must always be between 500-1000 ohm.

Connector X8

The table below shows the connections to connector X8:



xx0100000237

Signal name	X8 pin	Function
ANIN_1	1	Analog input 1, -10 V/+10 V
ANIN_2	2	Analog input 2, -10 V/+10 V
ANIN_3	3	Analog input 3, -10 V/+10 V
ANIN_4	4	Analog input 4, -10 V/+10 V

Continues on next page

Continued

Signal name	X8 pin	Function
Not used	5	
Not used	6	
Not used	7	
Not used	8	
Not used	9	
Not used	10	
Not used	11	
Not used	12	
Not used	13	
Not used	14	
Not used	15	
Not used	16	
+24 V out	17	+24 VDC supply
+24 V out	18	+24 VDC supply
+24 V out	19	+24 VDC supply
+24 V out	20	+24 VDC supply
+24 V out	21	+24 VDC supply
+24 V out	22	+24 VDC supply
+24 V out	23	+24 VDC supply
+24 V out	24	+24 VDC supply
GND	25	Analog input 1, 0 V
GND	26	Analog input 2, 0 V
GND	27	Analog input 3, 0 V
GND	28	Analog input 4, 0 V
GND	29	
GND	30	
GND	31	
GND	32	

Board specific LEDs

The designations refer to LEDs shown in the figure in section *Illustration on page 104*.

Designation	Color	Description
RS232 Rx	Green	Indicates the state of the RS232 Rx line. LED is active when receiving data. If there is no light, check communication line and connections.
RS232 Tx	Green	Indicates the state of the RS232 Tx line. LED is active when transceiving data. If there is no light when transmission is expected, check error messages. Check also system boards in rack.

Continues on next page

Continued

Designation	Color	Description
+5VDC / +12VDC / -12VDC	Green	Indicates that supply voltage is present and at correct level. If there is no light, check that voltage is present on power unit and that power is present in power connector. If not, check cables and connectors. If power is applied to the unit but it does not work, replace the unit.

General LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the analog input mapping.

Note! Pay attention to the order of the bits for the analog signals.

Input byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0								LSB	0-15
1	MSB				AI 1				
2								LSB	16-31
3	MSB				AI 2				
4								LSB	32-47
5	MSB				AI 3				
6								LSB	48-63
7	MSB				AI 4				

en0400000806

LSB	The *least* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.
MSB	The *most* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.

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Continued

Output map

The figure below shows the analog output mapping.

Note! Pay attention to the order of the bits for the analog signals.

Output byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	AO 1							LSB	0-15
1	MSB								
2	AO 2							LSB	16-31
3	MSB								
4	AO 3							LSB	32-47
5	MSB								
6	AO 4							LSB	48-63
7	MSB								

en0400000805

LSB	The *least* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.
MSB	The *most* significant bit of the binary number representing the analog signal.

Numerical format

The numerical representation of the values are described in the table below:

Signal	Analog physical value	Hexadecimal number	Bit value
AO 1 - AO 3	+10 V 0 V -10 V	0x7FFF 0x0 0x800	MaxBitVal = 32767 MinBitVal = -32768
AO 4	20 mA 4 mA	0xFFFF 0x0	MaxBitVal = 65535 MinBitVal = 0
AI 1 - AI 4	+10 V 0 V -10 V	0x7FFF 0x0 0x8000	MaxBitVal = 32767 MinBitVal = -32768

Additional information

The table shows the physical type of the signals, resolution etc.

Signal	Type	Range	Resolution	Encoding type
AO 1	Voltage	-10 V .. +10 V	12 bit	Twos complement
AO 2	Voltage	-10 V .. +10 V	12 bit	Twos complement
AO 3	Voltage	-10 V .. +10 V	12 bit	Twos complement
AO 4	Current	4 mA .. 20 mA	12 bit	Unsigned
AI 1	Voltage	-10 V .. +10 V	16 bit	Twos complement
AI 2	Voltage	-10 V .. +10 V	16 bit	Twos complement

Continues on next page

7.2.8. DSQC 355A, Analog I/O

Continued

Signal	Type	Range	Resolution	Encoding type
AI 3	Voltage	-10 V .. +10 V	16 bit	Twos complement
AI 4	Voltage	-10 V .. +10 V	16 bit	Twos complement

7.2.9. DSQC 350A, DeviceNet/Allen Bradley remote I/O gateway

Description

The DSQC 350A is a circuit board normally mounted in the control module. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O module.

The unit handles input and output signals between the DeviceNet system and the Allen Bradley system.

Warranty

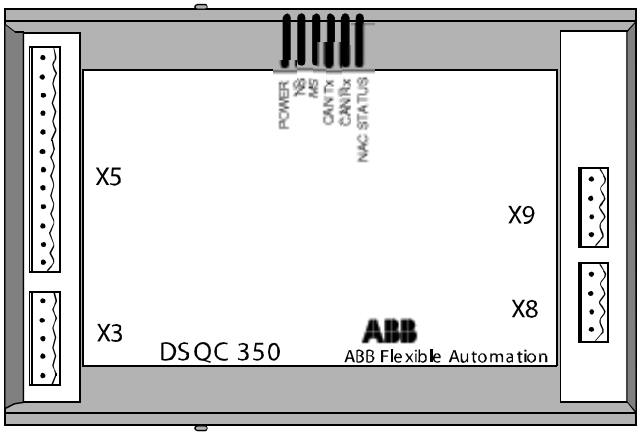
This product incorporates a communications link which is licensed under patents and proprietary technology of the Allen-Bradley Company, Inc. The Allen-Bradley Company, Inc. does not warrant or support this product. All warranty and support services for this product are the responsibility of and provided by ABB.

Termination

When the robot is last in a RIO loop, the loop must be terminated with a termination resistor according to *Allen-Bradley's specification.*

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 350A board:



xx0100000226

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 111*.

Item	Description
X3	Back-up feed supply
X5	DeviceNet and ID connector
X8	RIO in See section *Connector X8 on page 112* for connection tables!
X9	RIO out See section *Connector X9 on page 113* for connection tables!

Continues on next page

7.2.9. DSQC 350A, DeviceNet/Allen Bradley remote I/O gateway

Continued

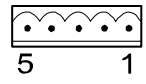
Facts, DSQC 350A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 350A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

No. of digital inputs	Unit is programmable for 32, 64, 96 or 128 digital inputs.
No. of digital outputs	Unit is programmable for 32, 64, 96 or 128 digital outputs.
SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.

Connector X3

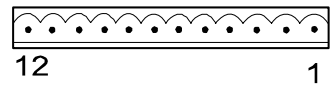


xx0100000221

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin	Function
0 VDC	1	Supply voltage GND
NC	2	Not connected
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
+ 24 VDC	5	Supply voltage + 24 VDC

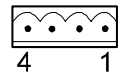
Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X8



xx0400000718

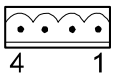
The table below shows the connections to connector X8:

Signal name	X8 pin	Function
LINE1 (blue)	1	Remote I/O in
LINE2 (clear)	2	Remote I/O in
Shield	3	Remote I/O in
Cabinet ground	4	Remote I/O in

Continues on next page

Continued

Connector X9



xx0400000718

The table below shows the connections to connector X9:

Signal name	X9 pin	Function
Blue	1	Remote I/O out
Clear	2	Remote I/O out
Shield	3	Remote I/O out
Cabinet ground	4	Remote I/O out

Board specific LEDs

The figure and table below show the location and significance of the the LEDs on the board.

Designation	Color	Description
POWER-24 VDC	Green	Indicates that a supply voltage is present, and has a level above 12 VDC. If there is no light, check that voltage is present on power unit and in power connector. If not, check cables and connectors. If power is applied to the unit but it does not work, replace the unit.
NAC STATUS	Green	Steady green indicates RIO link in operation. If there is no light, check network, cables and connections. Also check that PLC is operational. Flashing green indicates that communication is established, but the INIT_COMPLETE bit is not set in NA chip, or configuration, rack size etc. does not match configuration set in PLC. If LED keeps flashing continuously, check setup.

General LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Unit size

The table explains the unit size for the input and output units.

Unit size	Rack size	Number of bits	Number of bytes
32+2 DI/32 DO	0	32	4
64+2 DI/64 DO	1	64	8
96+2 DI/96 DO	2	96	12
128+2 DI/128 DO	3	128	16

Continues on next page

7.2.9. DSQC 350A, DeviceNet/Allen Bradley remote I/O gateway

Continued

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on rack size
(m*4)-1	DI (m*32)	DI (m*32)-1	DI (m*32)-2	DI (m*32)-3	DI (m*32)-4	DI (m*32)-5	DI (m*32)-6	DI (m*32)-7	Depends on RackSize
(m*4)	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	RIO Status	RIO Comm	Depends on RackSize

en0400000720

m	The rack size (in 32 bit intervals) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Type `RackSize`.
RIO Status	The status of the remote I/O communication can be monitored using the signal *RIO Status*. When *RIO Status* is set it indicates that the unit is in data communication with the PLC/master controlling it (the NAC STATUS LED is steady green).
RIO Comm	The status of the remote I/O communication can be monitored using the signal *RIO Comm*. When *RIO Comm* is set it indicates that the RIO communication is "partially up" (the NAC STATUS LED is flashing), i.e. the PLC is in programming mode.
N.U.	Not used. The signal position is reserved for future use and shall not be used.

The RIO status signals are located at the first bits of the last byte of the input area. For example, if the `RackSize` is set to 1 (2 * 32 bit) there are 8 bytes of input data (bit 0-63), and the signals *RIO Comm*and *RIO Status* are located at bit 64 and bit 65 respectively.

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7
1	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on RackSize
(m*4)-1	DO (m*32)	DO (m*32)-1	DO (m*32)-2	DO (m*32)-3	DO (m*32)-4	DO (m*32)-5	DO (m*32)-6	DO (m*32)-7	Depends on RackSize

en0400000719

m	The rack size (in 32 bit intervals) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Type `RackSize`.

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Fieldbus Command Types

Following table gives necessary data on the Fieldbus Command Types for DeviceNet communication.

Fieldbus Command Type	Path (DeviceNet parameter)	Allowed values	Usage
LinkAddr	6, 20 64 24 01 30 01, C6, 1	0-63	Determines the address of the DSQC 350A on the RIO connection. **Note!** The rack address is entered in decimal form (0-63) while AllenBradley use octal representation (base 8, range 0-77).
DataRate	6, 20 64 24 01 30 02, C6, 1	0-2 according to: 0 = 57.6 kbaud 1 = 115.2 kbaud 2 = 230.4 kbaud	Determines the communication speed on the RIO bus.
StartQ	6, 20 64 24 01 30 03, C6, 1	0-3 according to: 0 = First (PLC value 0) 1 = Second (PLC value 2) 2 = Third (PLC value 4) 3 = Fourth (PLC value 6)	Determines the RIO Starting Quarter of the unit.
RackSize	6, 20 64 24 01 30 04, C6, 1	0-3 according to: 0 = 1/4 rack (32 DO, 32+2 DI) 1 = 1/2 rack (64 DO, 64+2 DI) 2 = 3/4 rack (96 DO, 96+2 DI) 3 = Full rack (128 DO, 128+2 DI)	Determines the size of the input and output data areas of the RIO gateway.
LastRack	6, 20 64 24 01 30 05, C6, 1	0 and 1 according to: 0 = No (this is NOT the last rack) 1 = Yes (this is the last rack)	Determines if the unit is the last rack on the RIO bus.

Additional information

The data areas of the gateway are "byte-consistent", which means that signals within the same byte (groups of 8 bits) are handled as one piece and are guaranteed to belong to the same bus-cycle. Normally this does not cause any problems, but if a signal group has been defined across the byte boundaries as e.g. a 16 bit group signal this needs to be considered. It is important to make sure that undesired behaviors are avoided in the case when the group signal is updated at exactly the same time as the gateway is being polled/scanned by one of the masters.

The values for the Fieldbus Command Types are stored in flash memory of the gateway module. Any change of these values requires a reset (or power cycle) of the gateway module before it actually assumes these new values. By using the standard configuration files for the gateways, the robot controller will automatically issue a reset command to activate the modified configuration.

7.2.10. DSQC 351A, DeviceNet/INTERBUS gateway

Description

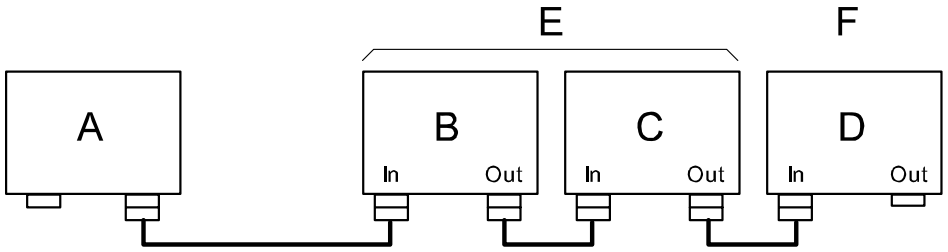
The DSQC 351A is a circuit board normally mounted in the control module. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O unit.

The unit handles input and output signals between the DeviceNet system and the INTERBUS system.

Communication concept

The INTERBUS system is able to communicate with a number of external devices, depending on the number of process words occupied by each unit. The robot controller may be equipped with several DSQC 351A boards. The INTERBUS inputs and outputs are accessible in the robot controller as general inputs and outputs.

Following figure is an outline diagram of the communication concept:



xx0100000224

A	Master PLC (customer equipment)
B	Robot 1 controller, word 1-4
C	Robot 2 controller, word 5-8
D	Robot 3 controller, word 9-12
E	128 inputs/128 outputs
F	64 inputs/64 outputs

Note! A link is connected between pin 5 and 9 in the plug on the interconnection cable connected to the OUT connector (connector X21) of each unit. The link informs the INTERBUS unit that more units are connected further out in the chain. (The last unit does not have a cable connected and therefore no link.)

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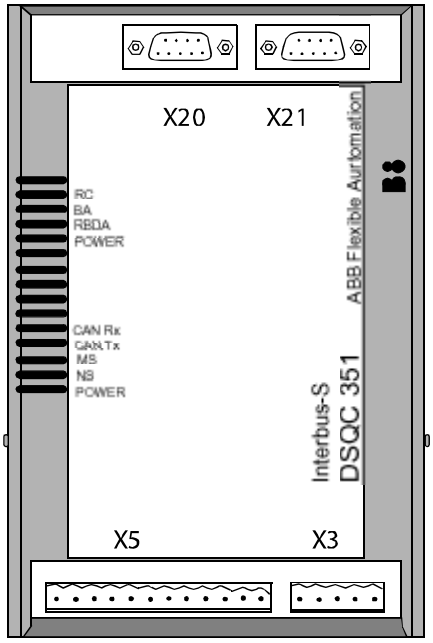
Illustration of DSQC 351A

The illustration below shows the DSQC 351A board:



xx0100000225

Parts

The table below refers to *Illustration of DSQC 351A on page 117*.

Item	Description
X3	Back-up feed supply See section *Connector X3 on page 118* for connection tables!
X5	DeviceNet connector See section *Connector X5 on page 118*!
X20	INTERBUS, input See section *Connector X20 on page 118* for connection tables!
X21	INTERBUS, output See section *Connector X21 on page 119* for connection tables!

Facts, DSQC 351A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 351A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Also see the *INTERBUS specification*, International Standard DIN 19258.

Technical data

SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.

Continues on next page

7.2.10. DSQC 351A, DeviceNet/INTERBUS gateway

Continued

Supply

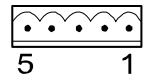
The INTERBUS gateway must be fed externally to avoid shutting down the INTERBUS net if a robot cell is switched off. The 24V power supply must be fed from an external power source and be connected to connector X3.

INTERBUS master setup

The unit must be given an ID address, and setup parameters must be entered into the INTERBUS master system.

The unit ID to be entered in the INTERBUS master is 3. The length code depends on the selected data. The width is between 1 and 4 configured by the Fieldbus Command Type, `DataWidth`.

Connector X3

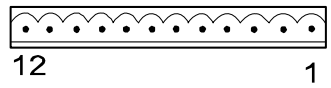


xx0100000221

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin	Function
0 VDC	1	Supply voltage GND
NC	2	Not connected
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
+ 24 VDC	5	Supply voltage + 24 VDC

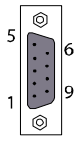
Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X20



xx0100000220

The table below shows the connections to connector X20:

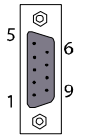
Signal name	X20 pin	Function
TPDO1	1	Communication line TPDO1
TPDI1	2	Communication line TPDI1
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
NC	5	Not connected

Continues on next page

Continued

Signal name	X20 pin	Function
TPDO1-N	6	Communication line TPDO1-N
TPDI1-N	7	Communication line TPDI1-N
NC	8	Not connected
NC	9	Not connected

Connector X21



xx0100000220

The table below shows the connections to connector X21:

Signal name	X21 pin	Function
TPDO2	1	Communication line TPDO2
TPDI2	2	Communication line TPDI2
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
+ 5 V	5	+ 5 VDC
TPDO2-N	6	Communication line TPDO2-N
TPDI2-N	7	Communication line TPDI2-N
NC	8	Not connected
RBST	9	Synchronization

Note! Pin 5 and pin 9 in X21 must be linked together.

Board specific LEDs

The designations refer to LEDs shown in the figure in section *Illustration of DSQC 351A on page 117*.

Designation	Color	Description
POWER-24 VDC (upper indicator)	GREEN	Indicates that a supply voltage is present, and has a level above 12 VDC. If there is no light, check that voltage is present on power module. Check also that power is present in power connector. If it is not, check cables and connectors. If power is applied to unit but unit does not work, replace unit.
POWER- 5 VDC (lower indicator)	GREEN	Lit when both 5 VDC supplies are within limits, and no reset is active. If there is no light, check that voltage is present on power module. Check also that power is present in power connector. If it is not, check cables and connectors. If power is applied to unit but unit does not work, replace unit.
RBDA	RED	Lit when this INTERBUS station is last in the INTERBUS network. If it is not, verify the INTERBUS configuration.

Continues on next page

Continued

Designation	Color	Description
BA	GREEN	Lit when INTERBUS is active. If there is no light, check network, nodes and connections.
RC	GREEN	Lit when INTERBUS communication runs without errors. If there is no light, check system messages in robot and in INTERBUS net.

General LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on DataWidth
(m*2)-1	DI (m*16)	DI (m*16)-1	DI (m*16)-2	DI (m*16)-3	DI (m*16)-4	DI (m*16)-5	DI (m*16)-6	DI (m*16)-7	Depends on DataWidth
(m*2)	Interbus Status	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	Depends on DataWidth

en0400000799

m	The number of words (16 bit) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Type `DataWidth`.
INTERBUS Status	The status of the INTERBUS communication can be monitored using the signal *INTERBUS Status*. When *INTERBUS Status* is set it indicates that the unit is in data communication with the PLC/master controlling it, i.e. bus is active (the BA LED is lit).
N.U.	Not used. The signal position is reserved for future use and shall not be used.

The *INTERBUS Status* signal is located in the last bit of the last byte of the input area. For example, if the `DataWidth` is set to 4 (words) there are 8 bytes of input data (bit 0-63), and the *INTERBUS Status* is located in the last bit of the 9th byte i.e. bit 71.

Continues on next page

Continued

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7
1	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on DataWidth
(m*2)-1	DO (m*16)	DO (m*16)-1	DO (m*16)-2	DO (m*16)-3	DO (m*16)-4	DO (m*16)-5	DO (m*16)-6	DO (m*16)-7	Depends on DataWidth

en0400000800

m	The number of words (16 bit) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Type `DataWidth`.

Fieldbus Command Types

Following table gives necessary data on the Fieldbus Command Types for DeviceNet communication.

Fieldbus Command Type	Path (DeviceNet parameter)	Allowed values	Usage
DataWidth	6, 20 65 24 01 30 01, C6, 1	0-3 according to: 0 = 1 word (16 DO, 16+1 DI) 1 = 2 word (32 DO, 32+1 DI) 2 = 3 word (48 DO, 48+1 DI) 3 = 4 words (64 DO, 64+1 DI)	Determines the size of the input and output data areas of the INTERBUS gateway.

Additional information

The data areas of the gateway are "byte-consistent", which means that signals within the same byte (groups of 8 bits) are handled as one piece and are guaranteed to belong to the same bus-cycle. Normally this does not cause any problems, but if a signal group has been defined across the byte boundaries as e.g. a 16 bit group signal this needs to be considered. It is important to make sure that undesired behaviors are avoided in the case when the group signal is updated at exactly the same time as the gateway is being polled/scanned by one of the masters.

The values for the Fieldbus Command Types are stored in flash memory of the gateway module. Any change of these values requires a reset (or power cycle) of the gateway module before it actually assumes these new values. By using the standard configuration files for the gateways, the robot controller will automatically issue a reset command to activate the modified configuration.

7.2.11. DSQC 352A, DeviceNet/PROFIBUS-DP gateway

Description

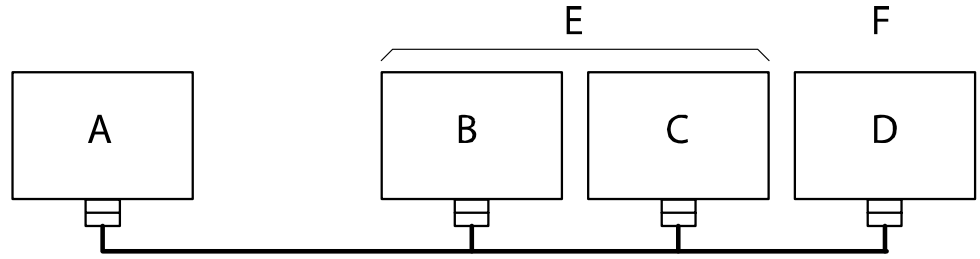
The DSQC 352A is a circuit board normally mounted in the control module. As an option, it may also be mounted in an external I/O unit.

The unit handles input and output signals between the DeviceNet system and the PROFIBUS-DP system.

Communication concept

The PROFIBUS-DP system is able to communicate with a number of external devices, depending on the number of process words occupied by each unit. The robot controller may be equipped with several DSQC 352A boards. The PROFIBUS-DP inputs and outputs are accessible in the robot controller as general inputs and outputs.

Following figure is an outline diagram of the communication concept:



xx0100000222

A	Master PLC (customer equipment)
B	Robot 1 controller, word 1-8
C	Robot 1 controller, word 9-16
D	Robot 2 controller, word 17-24
E	256 inputs/256 outputs
F	128 inputs/128 outputs

Note! The PROFIBUS cable must be terminated in both ends.

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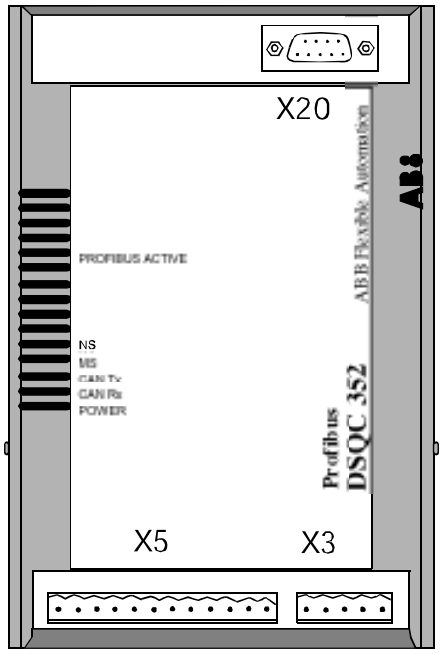
Continued

Illustration

The figure below shows the DSQC 352A board:



xx0100000223

Parts

The table below refers to the illustration in section *Illustration on page 123*.

Item	Description
X3	Back-up feed supply See section *Connector X3 on page 124* for connection tables!
X5	DeviceNet connector See section *Connector X5 on page 124*!
X20	PROFIBUS connection See section *Connector X20 on page 124* for connection tables!

Facts, DSQC 352A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 352A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Also see the *PROFIBUS-DP specification*, International Standard DIN E 19245 part 3.

Technical data

SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.

Continues on next page

7.2.11. DSQC 352A, DeviceNet/PROFIBUS-DP gateway

Continued

Supply

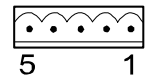
The PROFIBUS-DP does not need any external power feed, power is supplied via X5.

All the robots cells are connected to the trunk cable via a special D-sub connector which works as a very short drop cable. Because of this, the PROFIBUS will work correctly even if a robot cell is turned off.

Unit ID and setup

The unit must be given an ID address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

Connector X3

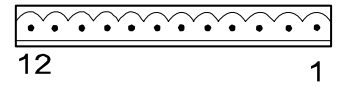


xx0100000221

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin	Function
0 VDC	1	Supply voltage GND
NC	2	Not connected
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
+ 24 VDC	5	Supply voltage + 24 VDC

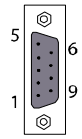
Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector further described in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X20



xx0100000220

The table below shows the connections to connector X20:

Signal name	X20 pin	Function
Shield	1	Cable screen
NC	2	Not connected
RxD/TxD-P	3	Receive/Transmit data P
Control-P	4	
GND	5	Ground connection
+5 VDC	6	
NC	7	Not connected
RxD/TxD-N	8	Receive/Transmit data N

Continues on next page

Continued

Signal name	X20 pin	Function
NC	9	Not connected

Board specific LEDs

The designations refer to LEDs shown in the figure in section *Illustration on page 123*.

Designation	Color	Description
PROFIBUS active	Green	Lit when the node is communicating with the master. If there is no light, check system messages in robot and in PROFIBUS net.
POWER, 24 VDC	Green	Indicates that a supply voltage is present, and has a level above 12 VDC. If there is no light, check that voltage is present in power unit and in the power connector. If not, check cables and connectors. If power is applied to the unit but it does not work, replace the unit.

General LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on MasterInput-Size
(m*2)-1	DI (m*16)	DI (m*16)-1	DI (m*16)-2	DI (m*16)-3	DI (m*16)-4	DI (m*16)-5	DI (m*16)-6	DI (m*16)-7	Depends on MasterInput-Size
(m*2)	Profibus Status	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	Depends on MasterInput-Size

en0400000804

m	The number of words (16 bit) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Type `MasterInputSize`.
PROFIBUS Status	The status of the PROFIBUS communication can be monitored using the signal *PROFIBUS Status*. When *PROFIBUS Status* is set it indicate that the unit is in data communication with the PLC/master controlling it.
N.U.	Not used. The signal position is reserved for future use and shall not be used.

The *PROFIBUS Status* signal is located in the last bit of the last byte of the input area. For example, if the `MasterInputSize` is set to 4 (words) there are 8 bytes of input data (bit 0-63), and the *PROFIBUS Status* is located in the last bit of the 9th byte i.e. bit 71.

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Continued

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7
1	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on MasterOutput-Size
(m*2)-1	DO (m*16)	DO (m*16)-1	DO (m*16)-2	DO (m*16)-3	DO (m*16)-4	DO (m*16)-5	DO (m*16)-6	DO (m*16)-7	Depends on MasterOutput-Size

en0400000912

m	The number of words (16 bit) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Type `MasterOutputSize`.

Fieldbus Command Types

Following table gives necessary data on the Fieldbus Command Types for DeviceNet communication.

Fieldbus Command Type	Path (DeviceNet parameter)	Allowed values	Usage
MasterInputSize	6, 20 67 24 01 30 02, C6,1	0-8 (words)	Determines the size of the input data area of the gateway module. The size is expressed in number of words (16 bit groups), which means that the maximum size of input data for one DSQC 352A is 128 bit. By reducing the size, the allocated bandwidth decreases and thus the throughput and performance of the network increase.
MasterOutputSize	6, 20 67 24 01 30 03, C6, 1	0-8 (words)	Determines the size of the output data area of the gateway module. The size is expressed in number of words (16 bit groups), which means that the maximum size of output data for one DSQC 352A is 128 bit. By reducing the size, the allocated bandwidth decreases and thus the throughput and performance of the network increase.
StationAddress	6, 20 67 24 01 30 04, C6, 1	2-126	Determines the address of the DSQC 352A on the PROFIBUS connection. The value that `StationAddress` is set to, is the gateway address found by the external master (PLC) connected to the PROFIBUS side of the gateway.

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Continued

Additional information

The data areas of the gateway are "byte-consistent", which means that signals within the same byte (groups of 8 bits) are handled as one piece and are guaranteed to belong to the same bus-cycle. Normally this does not cause any problems, but if a signal group has been defined across the byte boundaries as e.g. a 16 bit group signal this needs to be considered. It is important to make sure that undesired behaviors are avoided in the case when the group signal is updated at exactly the same time as the gateway is being polled/scanned by one of the masters.

The values for the Fieldbus Command Types are stored in flash memory of the gateway module. Any change of these values requires a reset (or power cycle) of the gateway module before it actually assumes these new values. By using the standard configuration files for the gateways, the robot controller will automatically issue a reset command to activate the modified configuration.

To configure an external PROFIBUS master (PLC) to communicate with the gateway, a GSD-file is required. The GSD-file for the DSQC 352A is found on the RobotWare CD-ROM in following directory:

<CD-drive>:\Utility\fieldbus\PROFIBUS\gsd\abb_0600.gsd

7.2.12. DSQC 378A, DeviceNet/CCLink gateway

Description

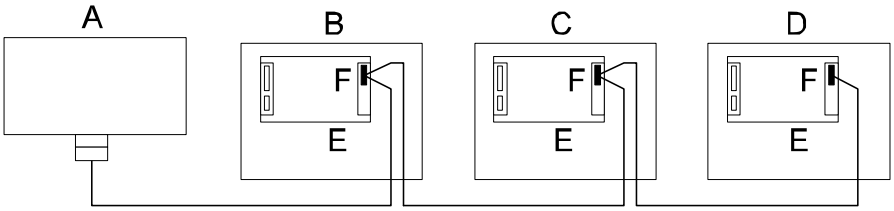
The DSQC 378A unit offers an interface between the CCLink bus and the DeviceNet bus as used on the robot system. The unit is regarded as an *intelligent device* by the CCLink PLC.

Communication concept

The CCLink can communicate with a number of external devices, depending on the number of stations occupied by each unit. There is a maximum of 64 stations, each capable of up to 32 I/O points and 8 points word data. The units are setup to have between 1 and 4 occupied stations each. The CCLink unit is connected to the CCLink PLC by a twisted pair cable with shield.

The CCLink inputs and outputs are accessible in the robot controller as general inputs and outputs.

Following figure is an outline diagram of the communication concept:



xx0400000826

A	Master PLC (customer equipment)
B	Robot 1 controller
C	Robot 2 controller
D	Robot 3 controller
E	DSQC 378A controller
F	Connector X8 controller

Note! The CCLink cable must be terminated with termination resistors (110 ohm) in both ends.

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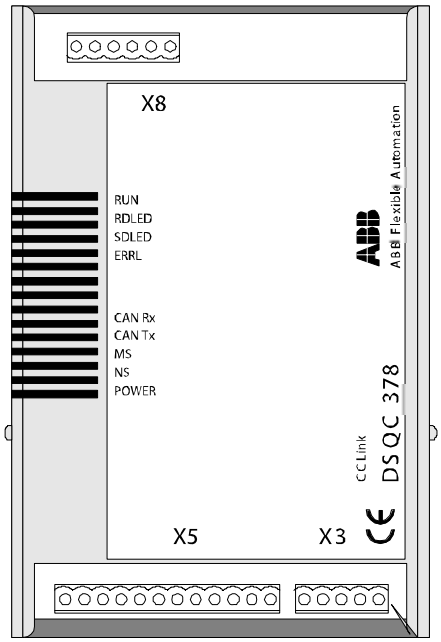
Continued

Illustration of DSQC 378A

The figure below shows the DSQC 378A board:



xx0400000825

Parts

Item	Description
X3	Back-up feed supply See section *Connector X3 on page 130* for connection tables!
X5	DeviceNet connector See section *Connector X5 on page 130*!
X8	CCLink network connector See section *Connector X8 on page 130* for connection tables!

Facts, DSQC 378A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 378A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

Technical data

SW connections	Support for the following connections: • Polled • Change-Of-State • Change-Of-State with acknowledge suppression For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.

Unit setup

The unit must be given an ID address, and setup parameters must be entered into the system.

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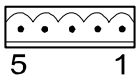
7.2.12. DSQC 378A, DeviceNet/CCLink gateway

Continued

Connector X3

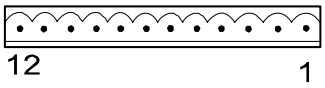


xx0100000221

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin	Function
0 VDC	1	Supply voltage GND
NC	2	Not connected
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
+ 24 VDC	5	Supply voltage +24 VDC

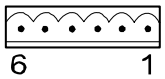
Connector X5



xx0100000244

Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X8



xx0200000265

The table below shows the connections to connector X8:

Signal name	X8 pin	Function
SLD	1	Shield, connected to power GND/Housing
DA	2	Signal line, A
DG	3	Digital GND, connected to signal GND
DB	4	Signal line, B
NC	5	Not connected
FG	6	Power GND, same as SLD

Continues on next page

Continued

Board specific LEDs

The designations refer to LEDs shown in the figure in section *Illustration of DSQC 378A on page 129*.

Designation	Color	Description
POWER-24 VDC	Green	Indicates that a supply voltage is present, and has a level above 12 VDC. If there is no light, check that voltage is present on power module. Check also that power is present in power connector. If it is not, check cables and connectors. If power is applied to unit but unit does not work, replace unit.
RUN (ON: H output)		**ON:** Receive both refresh and polling signals or just the refresh signal normally, after joining the network. See figure below this table. **OFF:** 1. Before joining the network. 2. Unable to detect carriers neither for channel 1 or 2. 3. Time out. 4. Resetting hardware.
RDLED (ON: L output)		**ON:** Detecting the carrier for channel 1 or 2. Check cables and terminator. **OFF:** 1. Unable to detect carriers neither for channel 1 or 2. 2. Resetting hardware.
SDLED (ON: L output)		**ON:** During transmission to During transmission + (0.41 ms * $2^{(n-1)}$) n = 1-8 Check setup in both robot controller and PLC. **OFF:** 1. Other than listed under ON. 2. Resetting hardware.
ERRL (ON: L output)		**ON:** 1. CRC error. Check setup in both robot controller and PLC. 2. Switch setting error during cancellation of reset (0, 65, or greater is set including the number of occupied stations). 3. Baud rate switch setting error during cancellation of reset (5 or greater). **OFF:** 1. Normal communication. 2. Resetting hardware. **BLINKING:** The switch setting has been changed from the setting at the reset cancellation (blinks for 0.4 sec.).

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Continued

Following figure describes the LED sequences. R

Note! Read the figure line by line. The Operation column describes the operation status depending on the status of the four LEDs.

○ = On ◑ = Blinking ● = Off

ERRL	SDLED	RDLED	RUN	Operation
◑	◑	○	○	Communicating normally, but CRC errors have often been detected due to noise.
◑ 0.4 sec	◑	○	○	The baud rate or station number setting has been changed from the settings at reset cancellation.
◑	◑	●	○	• (Impossible operation status.)
◑	●	○	○	Unable to respond because the received data caused a CRC error.
◑	●	●	○	• (Impossible operation status.)
●	◑	○	○	Normal communication.
●	◑	●	○	• (Impossible operation status.)
●	●	○	○	No data for the host.
●	●	●	○	• (Impossible operation status.)
◑	◑	○	●	Responds to polling signal, but the refresh reception caused a CRC error.
◑	◑	●	●	• (Impossible operation status.)
◑	●	○	●	Data for the host caused a CRC error.
◑	●	●	●	• (Impossible operation status.)
●	◑	○	●	• (Impossible operation status.)
●	◑	●	●	• (Impossible operation status.)
●	●	○	●	Either no data for the host or unable to receive the data for host due to noise.
●	●	●	●	Unable to receive due to wire breakage etc. Power off hardware being set.
○	●	○ /●	●	Baud rate and/or station number setting error.

en0400000827

General LEDs

The significance of the LEDs are specified in section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.

Continues on next page

Continued

Input map

The figure below shows the digital input mapping.

Input byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DI 8	DI 7	DI 6	DI 5	DI 4	DI 3	DI 2	DI 1	0-7
1	DI 16	DI 15	DI 14	DI 13	DI 12	DI 11	DI 10	DI 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on OccStat and BasicIO
m-1	DI (m*8)	DI (m*8)-1	DI (m*8)-2	DI (m*8)-3	DI (m*8)-4	DI (m*8)-5	DI (m*8)-6	DI (m*8)-7	Depends on OccStat and BasicIO
m	CCLink Status	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	Depends on OccStat and BasicIO

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m	The size in bytes (8 bit) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Types `OccStat` and `BasicIO`. See table in section *Fieldbus Command Types on page 134*.
CCLink Status	The status of the CCLink communication can be monitored using the signal *CCLink Status*. When *CCLink Status* is set it indicates that the CCLink communication is OK.
N.U.	Not used. The signal position is reserved for future use and shall not be used.

The *CCLink Status* signal is located at the last bit of the last byte of the input area. For example, if `OccStat` is set to 2 and `BasicIO` is set to 0 there are 6 bytes of input data (bit 0-47), and the *CCLink Status* is located in the last bit of the 7th byte i.e. bit 55.

Output map

The figure below shows the digital output mapping.

Output byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	DO 8	DO 7	DO 6	DO 5	DO 4	DO 3	DO 2	DO 1	0-7
1	DO 16	DO 15	DO 14	DO 13	DO 12	DO 11	DO 10	DO 9	8-15
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Depends on OccStat and BasicIO
m-1	DO (m*8)	DO (m*8)-1	DO (m*8)-2	DO (m*8)-3	DO (m*8)-4	DO (m*8)-5	DO (m*8)-6	DO (m*8)-7	Depends on OccStat and Basic IO

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m	The size in bytes (8 bit) that the unit has been configured to, using the Fieldbus Command Types `OccStat` and `BasicIO`. See table in section *Fieldbus Command Types on page 134*.

Continues on next page

Continued

Fieldbus Command Types

Following table gives necessary data on the Fieldbus Command Types for DeviceNet communication.

Fieldbus Command Type	Path (DeviceNet parameter)	Allowed values	Usage
StationNo	6, 20 68 24 01 30 01, C6, 1	1-64	Determines the address of the DSQC 378A on the CCLink connection.
BaudRate	6, 20 68 24 01 30 02, C6, 1	0-4 according to: 0 = 156 kbps 1 = 625 kbps 2 = 2.5 kbps 3 = 5 Mbps 4 = 10 Mbps	Determines the communication speed on the CCLink bus.
OccStat	6, 20 68 24 01 30 03, C6, 1	1-4 according to: 1 = 1 occupied station 2 = 2 occupied stations 3 = 3 occupied stations 4 = 4 occupied stations	Occupied stations. Determines the size of the input and output data areas of the CCLink module. The size, expressed in bits and bytes, also depends on the value of `BasicIO`. See table in section *Size of input/output data areas on page 134*.
BasicIO	6, 20 68 24 01 30 04, C6, 1	0-1 according to: 0 = Bit I/O only 1 = Bit I/O and word I/O	Determines the type of I/O data to be exchanged with the CCLink master. This also affects the size of the input and output data areas of the CCLink module. The size, expressed in bits and bytes, also depends on the value of `OccStat`. See table in section *Size of input/output data areas on page 134*.

Size of input/output data areas

The size of the input/output data areas expressed in bits and bytes are determined by the values of the Fieldbus Command Types `OccStat` and `BasicIO` according to following table:

Value of OccStat	No. of bits when BasicIO = 0	No. of bytes when BasicIO = 0	No. of bits when BasicIO = 1	No. of bytes when BasicIO = 1
1	16	2	80	10
2	48	6	176	22
3	80	10	272	34
4	112	14	368	46

Continues on next page

Continued

Additional information

The data areas of the gateway are "byte-consistent", which means that signals within the same byte (group of 8 bits) are handled as one piece and are guaranteed to belong to the same bus-cycle. Normally this does not cause any problems, but if a signal group has been defined across the byte boundaries as e.g. a 16 bit group signal this needs to be considered. It is important to make sure that undesired behaviors are avoided in the case when the group signal is updated at exactly the same time as the gateway is being polled/scanned by one of the masters.

The values for the Fieldbus Command Types are stored in flash memory of the gateway module. Any change of these values requires a reset (or power cycle) of the gateway module before it actually assumes these new values. By using the standard configuration files for the gateways, the robot controller will automatically issue a reset command to activate the modified configuration.

7.2.13. DSQC 377A, Queue tracking unit

Description

The encoder unit DSQC 377A provides connection for one encoder and one digital input (synchronization switch), and includes queue tracking functions.

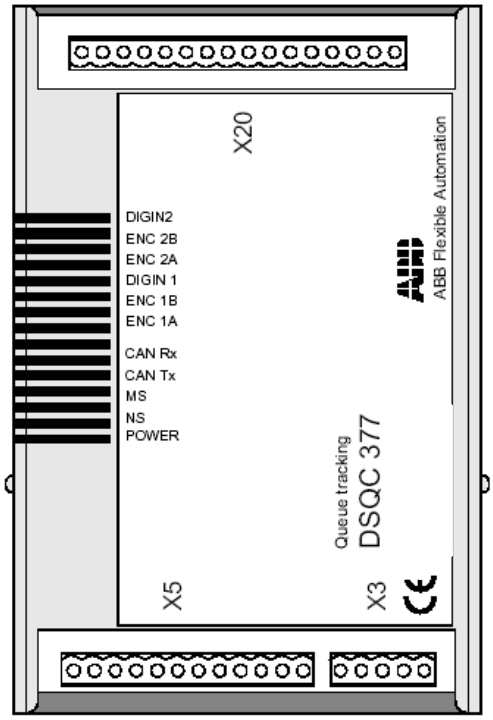
Usage

The encoder unit is normally used for installation on a conveyor to enable the robot programs to synchronize to the motion (position) of the conveyor (conveyor tracking).

The digital input is used for synchronization switch (also called sync signal), which means conveyor synchronization point.

Illustration of DSQC 377A

The figure below shows the DSQC 377A board:



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Parts

Item	Description
X3	Back-up feed supply See section *Connector X3 on page 138* for connection tables!
X5	DeviceNet connector See section *Connector X5 on page 138*!
X20	Conveyor connection See section *Connector X20 on page 138* for connection tables!

Continues on next page

Facts, DSQC 377A

This section specifies a number of facts applicable to the DSQC 377A. Unless stated otherwise, the data applies to the standard version.

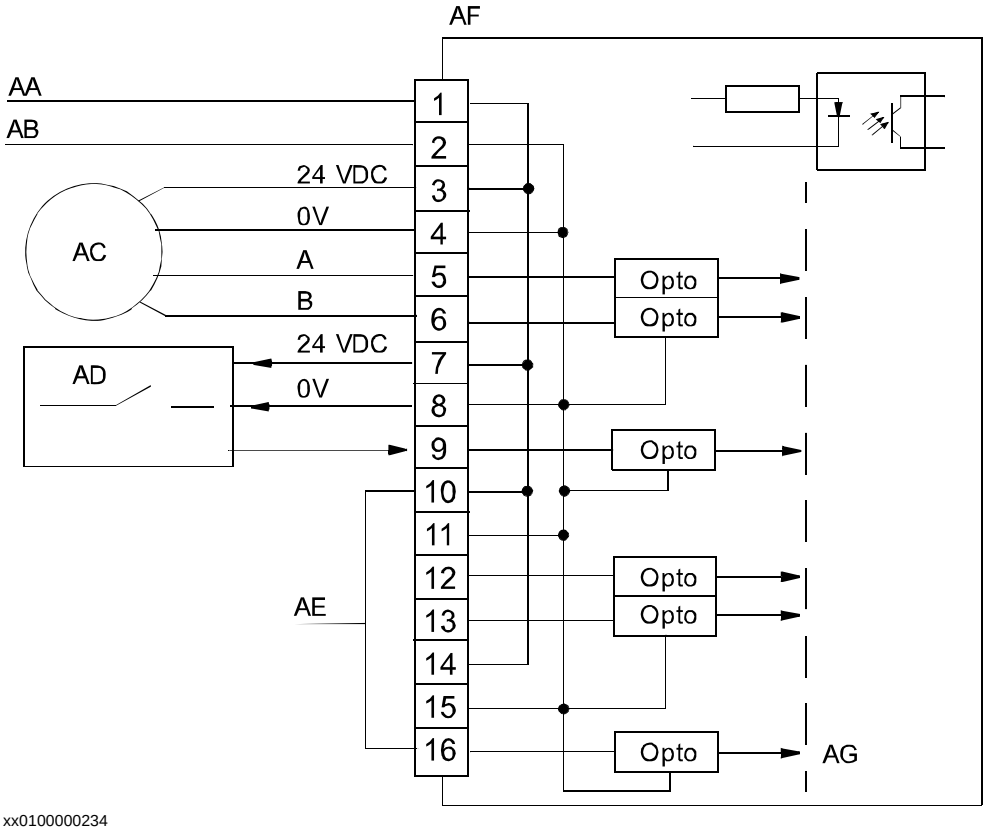
Technical data

No. of encoder inputs	1
No. of digital inputs	1 (24 VDC)
Supply voltage	24 VDC
Supply source	24 V I/O or external supply
SW connections	Support for the polled connection. For descriptions of the different types of I/O connections, see *I/O messages - connection types on page 13*.

Also see *Product specification, IRC5 with FlexPendant*.

Encoder connections

The wiring diagram in the figure below shows how to connect the encoder and sync signal switch to the encoder unit. As can be seen from the illustration, the encoder is supplied with 24 VDC and 0 V. The encoder has two channels. The main unit uses quadrature decoding to compute position and direction information.



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AA	24 V I/O or external supply
AB	0 V I/O or external supply
AC	Encoder
AD	Sync switch

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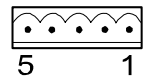
Continued

AE	10-16 not used
AF	Encoder interface unit
AG	Galvanic isolation

Connector X3

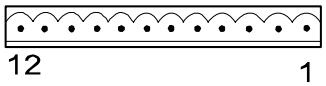


Connector1-5

The table below shows the connections to connector X3:

Signal name	X3 pin	Function
0 VDC	1	Supply voltage GND
NC	2	Not connected
GND	3	Ground connection
NC	4	Not connected
+ 24 VDC	5	Supply voltage + 24 VDC

Connector X5



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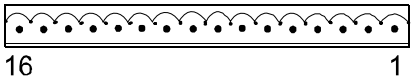
Connector X5 is a DeviceNet connector specified in section *Setting DeviceNet bus ID on page 69*.

Connector X20



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X20 is the encoder and digital input connector.

The table below shows the connections to connector X20:

Signal name	X20 pin
24 VDC supply	1
0 V	2
Encoder 1 - 24VDC	3
Encoder 1 - 0V	4
Encoder 1 - Phase A	5
Encoder 1 - Phase B	6
Digital input 1 - 24 VDC	7
Digital input 1 - 0 V	8
Digital input 1 - Signal	9
Not used	10
Not used	11
Not used	12

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Continued

Signal name	X20 pin
Not used	13
Not used	14
Not used	15
Not used	16

Board specific LEDs

The table below shows the significance of the LEDs on the board. For location of the LEDs see *Illustration of DSQC 377A on page 136*.

Designation	Color	Description
POWER, 24 VDC	Green	Indicates that a supply voltage is present, and has a level above 12 VDC. If there is no light, check that voltage is present on power unit and in connector X20. If not, check cables and connectors. If power is applied to the unit but it does not work, replace the unit.
NS/MS	Green/red	Network and module status LEDs. See section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.
CAN Tx/CAN Rx	Green/red	See section *DeviceNet Bus and I/O board status LED description on page 63*.
ENC 1A/1B	Green	Indicates phase 1 and 2 from encoder. Flashes at each Encoder pulse. At frequencies higher than a few Hz, flashing can no longer be observed (light will appear weaker). If there is no light, there is an error due to one or more of the following reasons: • Faulty power supply for input circuit (internal or external). • Defective input circuit on board. • Short circuit or broken wire in external wiring or connectors. • Internal error in unit. Constant light indicates constant high level on input and vice versa. No light on one LED indicates fault in one encoder phase.
DIGIN1	Green	Lit when digital input is active. The input is used for external start signal/conveyor synchronization point. If there is no light, there is an error due to one or more of the following reasons: • Faulty power supply for input circuit (internal or external). • Faulty limit switch, photocell etc. • Short circuit or broken wire in external wiring or connectors. • Defective input circuit on board.
ENC 2A/2B		Not used.

Continues on next page

Continued

Designation	Color	Description
DIGIN2		Not used.

Input map

The figure below shows the input mapping.

Note! Pay attention to the order of the bits for the analog signals.

Input byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	Position							LSB	0-31
1									
2									
3	MSB								
4	Speed							LSB	32-63
5									
6									
7	MSB								
8	MSB	ObjectsInQ						LSB	64-71
9	CntFromEnc1							LSB	72-87
10	MSB								
11	CntFromEnc2							LSB	88-103
12	MSB								
13	N.U.	EncA Fault	Encoder Selected	NewObj Strobe	Pass Stw	Ready	Null Speed	Connec-ted	104-111
14	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	PowerUp Status	ScaleEnc Pulse	DirOf Travel	Simu-lating	112-119
15	TimeStamp							LSB	120-151
16									
17									
18	MSB								

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Note!

The signals *CntFromEnc1*, *CntFromEnc2,* and *ScaleEncPulse* are dependent on the signal *PosInJobQ* (bit 42 in the output map). DSQC377-mode is obtained by setting the output signal to 1, and DSQC354-mode is obtained by setting the output signal to 0.

Generally *PosInJobQ* concerns only the queue tracking mode. All signals on the 377 are available even in DSQC354-mode (c1PosInJobQ=0). The only thing *c1PosInJObQ* disables, is that the object position is not sent to the main controller.

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Following table specifies the input signals.

Signal name	Type	Bit	Description
Position	AI	0-31	Position in meters of the first object in the queue. Accuracy: 0.1 mm
Speed	AI	32-63	Speed of the conveyor in m/s. Resolution: 10 µm/s
ObjectsInQ	GI	64-71	Number of objects in queue (0-255). Objects that have entered the queue (passed the sync switch) but have not left the queue (have become connected or gone outside the start window).
CntFromEnc1	GI	72-87	Counter value from encoder to controller (Low Word). The bit group is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
CntFromEnc2	GI	88-103	Counter value from encoder to controller (High Word). The bit group is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
Connected	DI	104	Set when an object is being tracked.
NullSpeed	DI	105	Set when the conveyor is stopped.
Ready	DI	106	Internal handshake signal (toggled).
PassStw	DI	107	Set when an object has gone outside the start window or has fallen off the conveyor.
NewObjStrobe	DI	108	New position from the encoder node to enter the job queue. The bit is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
EncSelected	DI	109	Indicates which encoder is active. 0 = EncA (must be 0) The bit is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
EncAFault	DI	110	Encoder A is faulty. The bit is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
N.U.		111	Not used.
Simulating	DI	112	Module is in simulated mode, i.e. `Speed` and `Position` are simulated rather than taken from the actual encoder. The bit is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
DirOfTravel	DI	113	Indicates the direction of the conveyor. 0 = Backward 1 = Forward
ScaleEncPulse	DI	114	The encoder pulse scaled down by the factor given by the command *ScalingFactor*.
PowerUpStatus	DI	115	Indicates how the last shutdown was made. 0 = Abnormal 1 = Normal
N.U.		116-119	Not used.

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Signal name	Type	Bit	Description
TimeStamp	GI	120-151	Holds the time when following signals were last sampled: • Position • Speed • Connected • NullSpeed

Output map

The figure below shows the output signals mapping.

Output byte	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Bit range
0	Sim Mode	N.U.	Soft SyncSig	Enc Select	RemAll PObj	Rem1 PObj	DropW Obj	WaitW Obj	0-7
1	CntToEnc1							LSB	8-23
2	MSB								
3	CntToEnc2							LSB	24-39
4	MSB								
5	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	N.U.	PosIn JobQ	Force Job	CntTo EncStr	43-47

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Note!

The signals *CntToEnc1*, *CntToEnc2,* and *CntToEncStr* are dependent on the signal *PosInJobQ* (bit 42 in the output map). DSQC377-mode is obtained by setting the signal to 1, and DSQC354-mode is obtained by setting the signal to 0.

Generally *PosInJobQ* concerns only the queue tracking mode. All signals on the 377 are available even in DSQC-354 mode (c1PosInJobQ=0). The only thing *c1PosInJObQ* disables, is that the object position is not sent to the main controller.

Following table specifies the output signals.

Signal name	Type	Bit	Description
WaitWObj	DO	0	Set when the robot is waiting for an object to enter the start window.
DropWObj	DO	1	Drop and disconnect the currently tracked object. The object is removed from the queue.
Rem1PObj	DO	2	Remove first pending object from the queue. (If an object is connected it is not removed.)
RemAllPObj	DO	3	Remove all pending objects in the queue. (If an object is connected it is not removed.)
EncSelect	DO	4	Select encoder: 0=EncA (must be 0) 1=EncB, not used
SoftSyncSig	DO	5	Soft sync-signal This signal can be used instead of a physical signal connected to Digital input 1 of the module.

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Continued

Signal name	Type	Bit	Description
N.U.		6	Not used.
SimMode	DO	7	If set this signal set the module in simulation mode (simulate Position and Speed instead of using the encoder values). The bit is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
CntToEnc1	GO	8-23	Counter value from controller to encoder (Low Word). The bit group is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
CntToEnc2	GO	24-39	Counter value from controller to encoder (High Word). The bit group is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
CntToEncStr	DO	40	Indication to module that the "CntToEncX" signals contain valid values. The bit is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
ForceJob	DO	41	Run this job even if checkpoint fails (always set/ reset together with the CntToEncStr signal). The bit is valid for DSQC377-mode, i.e. when *PosInJobQ* is set to 1.
PosInJobQ	DO	42	Set if the module shall send encoder values to the controller instead of handling the queue itself. 0=Queue tracking disabled (DSQC354-mode) 1=Queue tracking enabled
N.U.		43-47	Not used.

Additional information

For detailed information on using the DSQC 377A in an application refer to *Application manual - Motion coordination and supervision*, see *References on page 12*.

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