## Intech Micro 2300-MULTI analogue input station MODBUS RTU slave application supplementary manual.

## MODBUS supplementary manual to the

 2300-MULTI Installation Guide.The 2300 series stations are designed to connect as slaves to MODBUS RTU masters such as PC's or PLC's to offer an economical I/O solution.

Intech Micro 2300 Series I/O stations:
2300-A8II - 8 Isolated Current Inputs.
2300-A8VI-8 Isolated Voltage Inputs.
2300-Tc8-8 Isolated Thermocouple Inputs.
2300-RTD6-6 RTD Inputs.
2300-MULTI - 2 RTD, 2 AI, 1 AO, 4 DI, 2 DO.
2300-D16-16 Digital Inputs.
2300-RO4-4 Relay Outputs.
2300-AO8I-8 Current Outputs.
2300-NET - Isolated Ethernet TCP/IP to RS485.


Intech Micro 2300 Series - Connection Examples.


2300-MULTI Specifications.


Note 1. Contact INTECH INSTRUMENTS for more detailed programming information.

Product Liability. This information describes our products. It does not constitute guaranteed properties and is not intended to affirm the suitability of a product for a particular application. Due to ongoing research and development, designs, specifications, and documentation are subject to change without notification. Regrettably, omissions and exceptions cannot be completely ruled out. No liability will be accepted for errors, omissions or amendments to this specification. Technical data are always specified by their average values and are based on Standard Calibration Units at 25C, unless otherwise specified. Each product is subject to the 'Conditions of Sale'.
Warning: These products are not designed for use in, and should not be used for patient connected applications. In any critical installation an independent fail-safe back-up system must always be implemented.

## Communications Settings.

The data in the station is stored in 16 bit registers. These registers are accessed over the network using the MODBUS RTU communication protocol.

## Communications Settings with DIP Switch 10 OFF (IOStudio Mode)

| BAUD RATE | 9600 |
| :--- | :--- |
| DATA BITS | 8 |
| PARITY | NONE |
| STOP BITS | 1 |

## Communications Settings with DIP Switch 10 ON (Programmed Baud Rate, MicroScan SCADA Factory Default)

```
BAUD RATE 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600,115200
DATA BITS 8
PARITY None, Even, Odd
STOP BITS 1,2
```

Note: To change these settings, download the free IOStudio 2300 Series MODBUS Configuration software from the Intech website: www.intech.co.nz (Downloads > IOStudio 2300 Series).
During this mode, DIP Switch 10 should be turned OFF so that the PC can communicate with the 2300 station using the IOStudio Mode communications settings. Once the Communications Settings are programmed, power down the 2300 station and change DIP Switch 10 to the ON position. Restore the power to the 2300 station and the configured Communications Settings will be ready for use.
Warning: Only program ONE 2300 station at a time!

## Communications Settings Registers.

| 40121 | Baud Rate | 2400 | 11520 | R/W | $2400,4800,9600,19200,38400,57600,115200$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 40122 | Parity | 0 | 2 | R/W | 0 = none, 1 = even, 2 = odd |
| 40123 | Stop Bits | 1 | 2 | R/W | 1 = 1 stop bit, 2 = 2 stop bits |
| 40124 | Reply Delay | 0 | 65535 | R/W | (x10ms) |

## Baud Rate Register (40121)

The baud rate value is programmed directly into the baud rate register. The only exception is the 115200 baud rate where the value 11520 is used.

Parity Register (40122)
The parity can be set to none by writing a 0 to the parity register, set to even by writing a 1 to the parity Register or set to odd by writing a 2 to the parity register.

## Stop Bits Register (40123)

The number of stop bits can be set to 1 by writing a 1 to the stop bits register or set to 2 by writing a 2 to the stop bits Register.

## Reply Delay Register (40124)

The reply delay is a time delay between the Modbus message received to the reply being sent. In some applications where a modem or radio is used in the RS485 network, it may be necessary to add a reply delay due to turn around delays in the equipment.


## Modbus Register Types.

There are 4 types of variables which can be accessed from the station. Each station has one or more of these data variables.

| Type | Start Address | Variable | Access |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 00001 | Digital Outputs | Read \& Write |  |
| 2 | 10001 | Digital Inputs | Read Only |  |
| 3 | 30001 | Input registers (Analog) | Read Only |  |
| 4 | 40001 | Output registers (Analog) | Read \& Write | (Holding type) |

Note: The Modbus message length must be limited to 100 consecutive read or write registers. If more registers are required then a new poll group must be added for the next xxx registers.

The 2300-MULTI station is a multipurpose combination of inputs and outputs. The station can accommodate either 2 or 3 wire RTD sensors, current ( $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) and voltage ( $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) inputs, current ( $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) or voltage ( $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) output, and digital inputs and outputs.

## RTD INPUTS:

There are 2 RTD inputs on the station. The RTD resistance is read by the station circuitry, linearised and converted to degrees Centigrade. No ranging is required as the station covers the full range of the RTD as indicated in the RTD table. The value that is read from the Modbus register is the actual temperature in degrees centigrade to $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ resolution. i.e.: a value of 3451 corresponds to a temperature of $345.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

The RTD type is setup by writing a value to the RTD Type register. The value is obtained from the table below. For example to select a PT100 RTD, the value "1" must be written to the RTD Type register.
A value of -32767 is used to indicate downscale burnout.
Note: As there is no inter-channel isolation, isolated RTD's must be used in order to prevent ground loops and reading errors.

## ANALOG INPUTS:

The Analog Inputs (2) can be configured by internal jumpers as either a current input ( $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) or a voltage input ( $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ). An input of $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ input current or 0~10V input voltage represents an output value of 0-4095 (12 bits) in the corresponding Modbus register.

## ANALOG OUTPUT:

There is a single analog output which can be configured with internal jumpers for a current output ( $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) or voltage output ( $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ). The resolution is 12 bits, so writing a value to the Modbus register for each output of 0-4095 would give an output current of $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$. A value of $819 \pm 1 \mathrm{LSB}$ will give a current output of 4 mA .

## DIGITAL INPUTS:

There are 4 digital inputs on the station. The inputs share a common terminal and can be configured for common positive or common negative. The inputs have got counters associated with them. The counters operate in three modes.

In mode $\mathbf{0}$ all the counters are disabled.
In mode 1 all counters are 32 bit counters allowing a count value from 0 to 4294967295 . The count value can be cleared by writing a zero to the associated registers or preset to any other value using the same method.

In mode 2 the inputs are connected as up/down counters. Input 1 will increment counter 1 while input 2 decrements counter 1.
Note: The count values are not battery backed-up and will be lost if power is turned off.
The format of the registers allows the status of the inputs to be read as either single bits or all at once as a single register on the Modbus network.

## DIGITAL OUTPUTS:

The station has 2 open collector (NPN) digital outputs. The outputs may be used to drive lamps or external relays when more drive capability is required.

The outputs are written to by the Modbus master device such as a PC/ PLC/ HMI. Each output can be individually switched on or off, or all outputs can be set up at the same time by writing a single number to the output register which represents the status of all outputs.

An output watchdog timer can be configured to switch off all the outputs if there has been no communications with the station for up to 255 seconds. A value of 0 seconds will disable this timer and the outputs will remain in the last programmed state.

## Status Indicators.

Power:
RS485 Rx:
RS485 Tx:
"ON" when station has power.

* Please note that LED status is not available for Digital and Analog IO's for the 2300-MULTI



## Connection Example Diagram.

The following diagram shows how the inputs and outputs are connected to the $2300-\mathrm{MULTI}$ station.


| 2300-MULTI |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 a |  |
| 1b |  |
| 2a |  |
| 2b |  |
| C |  |
| Al1 |  |
| Al2 |  |
| AO1 |  |
| $\underline{\underline{C}}$ |  |
| DI1 |  |
| DI2 |  |
| D13 |  |
| D14 |  |
| Com |  |
| DO1 |  |
| $\stackrel{\mathrm{DO}}{+\mathrm{V}}$ |  |
| OV/C |  |



## Notes:

1. Logic power input (terminals $17 \& 18$ ) range $12 \sim 24 \mathrm{Vdc}$. The logic power supply input must be isolated and completely separate to the power supply that powers the $2300-\mathrm{MULTI}$ on terminals 81 \& 82. Failure to do so will cause the comms to stop.
2. Terminals $5,9,18$ are internally connected and are common for AI, AO RTD and Logic power input. Terminal 14 DC (Digital Common) is isolated - refer to Note 5.
3. RTD, AI and DI inputs do not require the Logic power supply to be connected to terminals 17 \& 18 .
4. AO1 will only work if the Logic power supply is connected to terminals 17 \& 18. AO will hold its last value until re-written too.
5. For DI operation, isolation is possible or for non isolated operation DC (terminal 14) can be connected to terminal 18 and used with the Logic power supply. For DO operation the Logic power supply is required and terminal 14 must be connected to terminal 18.
If using DO and DI, isolation is not possible.

## Power and RS485 Comms Wiring.

Pin Connection


Warning: If the power/communication connections are reversed, the remote station may become faulty.

## Dip Switch Settings.

| DIP SWITCH | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | STATION ID | +1 | Station ID's from 0 to 127 are set up using switches 1 to 7 |  |
| 2 | STATION ID | +2 |  |  |
| 3 | STATION ID | +4 |  |  |
| 4 | STATION ID | +8 |  | Note: See Installation Guide for the Station ID Table (Dip Switch Settings). |
| 5 | STATION ID | +16 | " |  |
| 6 | STATION ID | +32 | " |  |
| 7 | STATION ID | +64 | " |  |
| 8 | - | Not used. |  |  |
| 9 | - | Not used. |  |  |
| 10 | BAUD RATE | Selects 9600 in OFF position (IOStudio Mode) or |  |  |
|  |  | Programmed Baud Rate in ON position (MicroScan SCADA Factory |  |  |
|  |  | See Page 3 'Communications Settings.' for more information. |  |  |

## Jumper Settings.

## Current Input and Output

The Analog inputs can be configured as a current $0(4) \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ input by placing the jumper on J 7 for Al 1 and J 8 for $\mathrm{Al2}$.
The Analog output can be configured as a current $0(4) \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ output by placing the jumpers $\mathrm{J} 9, \mathrm{~J} 10$ and J 11 on the "I" position as shown below:


## Voltage Input and Output

The Analog inputs can be configured as a voltage 0~10V input by removing the jumper from J 7 for Al 1 and J 8 for Al 2 .
The Analog output can be configured as a voltage $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ output by placing the jumpers $\mathrm{J} 9, \mathrm{~J} 10$ and J 11 on the " V " position as shown below:

14.26.M-6

Data Registers.

| Modbus Address | Register Name | Low Limit | High Limit | Access | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10001 | Digital Input 1 | 0 | 1 | R | Status of Digital Inputs. |
| 10002 | Digital Input 2 | 0 | 1 | R | " |
| 10003 | Digital Input 3 | 0 | 1 | R | " |
| 10004 | Digital Input 4 | 0 | 1 | R | " |
| 00017 | Digital Output 1 | 0 | 1 | R/W | Status of Digital Outputs. |
| 00018 | Digital Output 2 | 0 | 1 | R/W | " |
| 30001 | S/W Version / Module Type | N/A | N/A | R | High Byte = Software Version Low Byte = 112 |
| 30002 | Digital Inputs | N/A | N/A | R | Digital Inputs in lower 8 bits. 8-1. |
| 40003 | Digital Outputs | N/A | N/A | R/W | Digital Outputs in lower 8 bits. 8-1. |
| 40004 | RTD Input 1 | -xxx.x | yyyy.y | R | RTD Inputs. See table for range. |
| 40005 | RTD Input 2 | -XXX. X | yyyy.y | R | Resolution in $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| 40006 | Analog Input 1 | 0 | 4095 | R | Analog Input lower 12 Bits |
| 40007 | Analog Input 2 | 0 | 4095 | R | Analog Input lower 12 Bits |
| 40008 | Analog Output 1 | 0 | 4095 | R/W | Analog Output lower 12 Bits |
| 40009 | Counter 1 MSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | Counter MSB and LSB combine to give a 32 bit |
| 40010 | Counter 1 LSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | Counter with range 0 to 4294967295. |
| 40011 | Counter 2 MSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | " |
| 40012 | Counter 2 LSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | " |
| 40013 | Counter 3 MSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | " |
| 40014 | Counter 3 LSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | " |
| 40015 | Counter 4 MSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | " |
| 40016 | Counter 4 LSB | 0 | 65535 | R/W | " |
| 30100 | DIP Switch | 0 | 65535 | R | Status of DIP Switch on Front Panel |
| 40101 | Watchdog Timer | 0 | 255 | R/W | Timer in seconds. 0 = disabled. 1-255 = enabled. |
| 40102 | Counter Mode | 0 | 2 | R/W | 0=Disable, 1=Up Counting, 2=Up/Down Count |
| 40103 | Input Filter | 0 | 65535 | R/W | 0 = Disable, >0 = Enable. (x10ms) |
| 40104 | RTD 1 Type | 1 | 7 | R/W | See RTD Tables. |
| 40105 | RTD 2 Type | 1 | 7 | R/W | See RTD Tables. |
| 40106 | Al 1 Type | 1 | 2 | R/W | $1=0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 2=0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 40107 | Al 2 Type | 1 | 2 | R/W | " |
| 40108 | AO Type | 1 | 2 | R/W | " |
| 40109 | Line Frequency | 50 | 60 | R/W | Line Frequency |
| 40110 | Units Type | 1 | 2 | R/W | $1=^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 2={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| 40121 | Baud Rate | 2400 | 11520 | R/W | 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 |
| 40122 | Parity | 0 | 2 | R/W | 0 = none, 1 = even, 2 = odd |
| 40123 | Stop Bits | 1 | 2 | R/W | $1=1$ stop bit, $2=2$ stop bits |
| 40124 | Reply Delay | 0 | 65535 | R/W | $0=$ Disable, >0 = Enable. (x10ms) |

