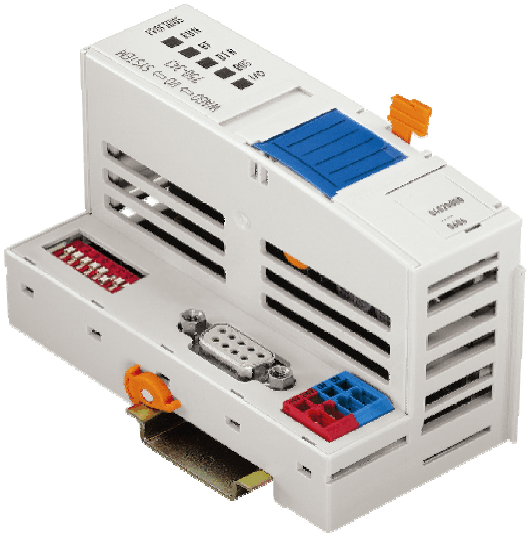
WAGO I/O SYSTEM 750

Modular I/O System

PROFIBUS DP
750-343



Manual

Technical description,
installation and
configuration

750-121/050-002
Version 1.0.0

WAGO®
INNOVATIVE CONNECTIONS

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Every conceivable measure has been taken to ensure the correctness and completeness of this documentation. However, as errors can never be fully excluded we would appreciate any information or ideas at any time.

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We wish to point out that the software and hardware terms as well as the trademarks of companies used and/or mentioned in the present manual are generally trademark or patent protected.

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1 Important Comments

To ensure fast installation and start-up of the units described in this manual, we strongly recommend that the following information and explanations are carefully read and abided by.

1.1 Legal Principles

1.1.1 Copyright

This manual is copyrighted, together with all figures and illustrations contained therein. Any use of this manual which infringes the copyright provisions stipulated herein, is not permitted. Reproduction, translation and electronic and photo-technical archiving and amendments require the written consent of WAGO Kontakttechnik GmbH. Non-observance will entail the right of claims for damages.

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1.1.2 Personnel Qualification

The use of the product detailed in this manual is exclusively geared to specialists having qualifications in PLC programming, electrical specialists or persons instructed by electrical specialists who are also familiar with the valid standards. WAGO Kontakttechnik GmbH declines all liability resulting from improper action and damage to WAGO products and third party products due to non-observance of the information contained in this manual.

1.1.3 Intended Use

For each individual application, the components supplied are to work with a dedicated hardware and software configuration. Modifications are only permitted within the framework of the possibilities documented in the manuals. All other changes to the hardware and/or software and the non-conforming use of the components entail the exclusion of liability on part of WAGO Kontakttechnik GmbH.

Please direct any requirements pertaining to a modified and/or new hardware or software configuration directly to WAGO Kontakttechnik GmbH.

1.2 Symbols

Danger
Always abide by this information to protect persons from injury.

Warning
Always abide by this information to prevent damage to the device.

Attention
Marginal conditions must always be observed to ensure smooth operation.

ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
Warning of damage to the components by electrostatic discharge. Observe the precautionary measure for handling components at risk.

Note
Routines or advice for efficient use of the device and software optimization.

More information
References on additional literature, manuals, data sheets and INTERNET pages

1.3 Font Conventions

Italic	Names of path and files are marked italic i.e.: *C:\programs\WAGO-IO-CHECK*
Italic	Menu items are marked as bold italic i.e.: ***Save***
\	A backslash between two names marks a sequence of menu items i.e.: ***File\New***
END	Press buttons are marked as bold with small capitals i.e.: **ENTER**
< >	Keys are marked bold within angle brackets i.e.: **<F5>**
`Courier`	Program code is printed with the font `Courier`. i.e.: `END_VAR`

1.4 Number Notation

Number Code	Example	Note
Decimal	100	normal notation
Hexadecimal	0x64	C notation
Binary	'100' '0110.0100'	Within ', Nibble separated with dots

1.5 Safety Notes

Attention
Switch off the system prior to working on bus modules!

In the event of deformed contacts, the module in question is to be replaced, as its functionality can no longer be ensured on a long-term basis.

The components are not resistant against materials having seeping and insulating properties. Belonging to this group of materials is: e.g. aerosols, silicones, triglycerides (found in some hand creams).

If it cannot be ruled out that these materials appear in the component environment, then additional measures are to be taken:
- installation of the components into an appropriate enclosure
- handling of the components only with clean tools and materials.

Attention
Cleaning of soiled contacts may only be done with ethyl alcohol and leather cloths. Thereby, the ESD information is to be regarded.

Do not use any contact spray. The spray may impair the functioning of the contact area.

The WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 and its components are an open system. It must only be assembled in housings, cabinets or in electrical operation rooms. Access must only be given via a key or tool to authorized qualified personnel.

The relevant valid and applicable standards and guidelines concerning the installation of switch boxes are to be observed.

ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
The modules are equipped with electronic components that may be destroyed by electrostatic discharge. When handling the modules, ensure that the environment (persons, workplace and packing) is well grounded. Avoid touching conductive components, e.g. gold contacts.

1.6 Scope

This manual describes the field bus independent WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 with the Fieldbus Coupler for PROFIBUS.

Item-No.	Components
750-343	ECO-coupler PROFIBUS 12 MBd

1.7 Abbreviation

AO	Analog Output Module
AI	Analog Input Module
DI	Digital Input
DO	Digital Output
I/O	input/output
ID	Identifier
PFC	Programmable Fieldbus Controller
PFC-PI	Programmable Fieldbus Controller - Process Images
PFC-RTS	Programmable Fieldbus Controller - Running Time System
PI	Process Images
PLC	Programmable Logic Control
RTS	Running Time System
SM	Special Module

2 The WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750

2.1 System Description

The WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 is a modular, fieldbus independent I/O system. The structure described here consists of an ECO fieldbus coupler (1) and up to 64 connected fieldbus modules (2) for any kind of signal. Together, these make up the fieldbus node. The end module (3) completes the node.

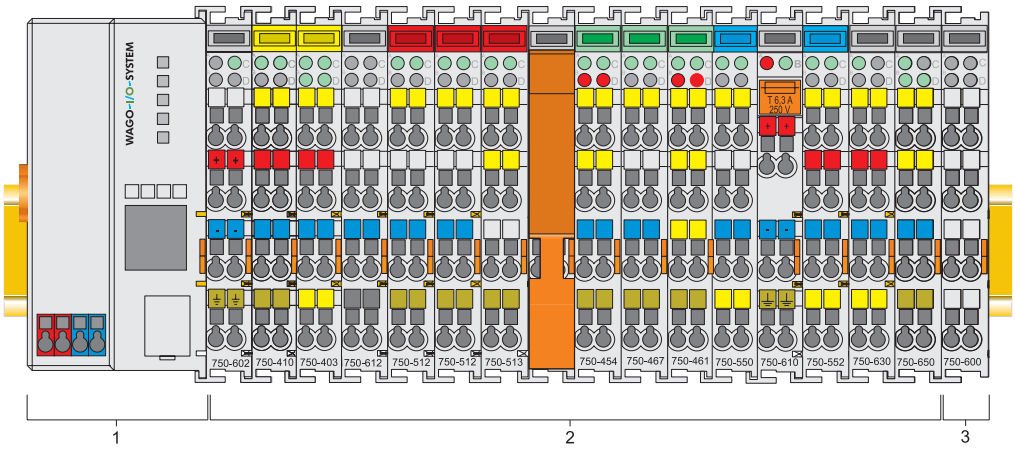


Fig. 2-1: Fieldbus node g0xxx14x

ECO couplers for fieldbus systems such as PROFIBUS DP, INTERBUS, CANopen and DeviceNet are available.

The ECO coupler contains the fieldbus interface, electronics and a power supply terminal. The fieldbus interface forms the physical interface to the relevant fieldbus. The electronics process the data of the bus modules and make it available for the fieldbus communication. The 24 V system supply are fed in via the integrated power supply terminal.
The fieldbus coupler communicates via the relevant fieldbus.

At first the ECO coupler is concepted for applications with digital I/O functions. Bus modules for diverse digital and analog I/O functions and special functions can be connected as well. The communication between the ECO coupler and the bus modules is carried out via an internal bus.

The WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 has a clear port level with LEDs the status indication, insertable mini WSB markers and pullout group marker carriers. The 3-wire technology supplemented by a ground wire connection allows for direct sensor/actuator wiring.

2.2 Technical Data

Mechanic	
Material	Polycarbonate, Polyamide 6.6
Dimensions Coupler	50 mm x 65* mm x 97 mm
Dimensions I/O module, single	12 mm x 64* mm x 100 mm
Dimensions I/O module, double	24 mm x 64* mm x 100 mm
Installation	on DIN 35 with interlock
modular by	double featherkey-dovetail
Mounting position	any position
Length of entire node	≤ 831 mm
Marking	marking label type 247 and 248 paper marking label 8 x 47 mm
Wire range	
Wire range	CAGE CLAMP® Connection 0,08 mm² ... 2,5 mm² AWG 28-14 8 – 9 mm Stripped length
Contacts	
Power jumpers contacts	blade/spring contact self-cleaning
Current via power contacts $_{max}$	10 A
Voltage drop at I_{max}	< 1 V/64 modules
Data contacts	slide contact, hard gold plated 1,5µ, self-cleaning
Climatic environmental conditions	
Operating temperature	0 °C ... 55 °C
Storage temperature	-20 °C ... +85 °C
Relative humidity	95 % without condensation
Resistance to harmful substances	acc. to IEC 60068-2-42 and IEC 60068-2-43
Special conditions	Ensure that additional measures for components are taken, which are used in an environment involving: – dust, caustic vapors or gasses – ionization radiation.
Mechanical strength	
Vibration resistance	acc. to IEC 60068-2-6
Shock resistance	acc. to IEC 60068-2-27
Free fall	acc. to IEC 60068-2-32 ≤ 1m (module in original packing)

* from upper edge of DIN 35 rail

Safe electrical isolation			
Air and creepage distance	acc. to IEC 60664-1		
Degree of protection			
Degree of protection	IP 20		
Electromagnetic compatibility*			
Directive	**Test values**	**Strength class**	**Evaluation criteria**
Immunity to interference acc. to EN 50082-2 (96)			
EN 61000-4-2	4kV/8kV	(2/4)	B
EN 61000-4-3	10V/m 80% AM	(3)	A
EN 61000-4-4	2kV	(3/4)	B
EN 61000-4-6	10V/m 80% AM	(3)	A
Emission of interference acc. to EN 50081-2 (94)		**Measuring distance**	**Class**
EN 55011	30 dBµV/m	(30m)	A
	37 dBµV/m		
Emission of interference acc. to EN 50081-1 (93)		**Measuring distance**	**Class**
EN 55022	30 dBµV/m	(10m)	B
	37 dBµV/m		

* Exception: 750-630, 750-631

Range of application	Required specification emission of interference	Required specification immunity to interference
Industrial areas	EN 50081-2 : 1993	EN 50082-2 : 1996
Residential areas	EN 50081-1 : 1993*)	EN 50082-1 : 1992

*) The system meets the requirements on emission of interference in residential areas with the fieldbus coupler/controller for:

ETHERNET 750-342/-842

LONWORKS 750-319/-819

CANopen 750-337/-837

DeviceNet 750-306/-806

MODBUS 750-312/-314/ -315/ -316
750-812/-814/ -815/ -816

With a special permit, the system can also be implemented with other fieldbus couplers/controllers in residential areas (housing, commercial and business areas, small-scale enterprises). The special permit can be obtained from an authority or inspection office. In Germany, the Federal Office for Post and Telecommunications and its branch offices issues the permit.

It is possible to use other couplers/controllers under certain boundary conditions. Please contact WAGO Kontakttechnik GmbH.

Maximum power dissipation of the components	
Bus modules	0,8 W / bus terminal (total power dissipation, system/field)
ECO Fieldbus coupler	2,0 W / coupler

Warning
The power dissipation of all installed components must not exceed the maximum conductible power of the housing (cabinet).

When dimensioning the housing, care is to be taken that even under high external temperatures, the temperature inside the housing does not exceed the permissible ambient temperature of 55 °C.

Dimensions

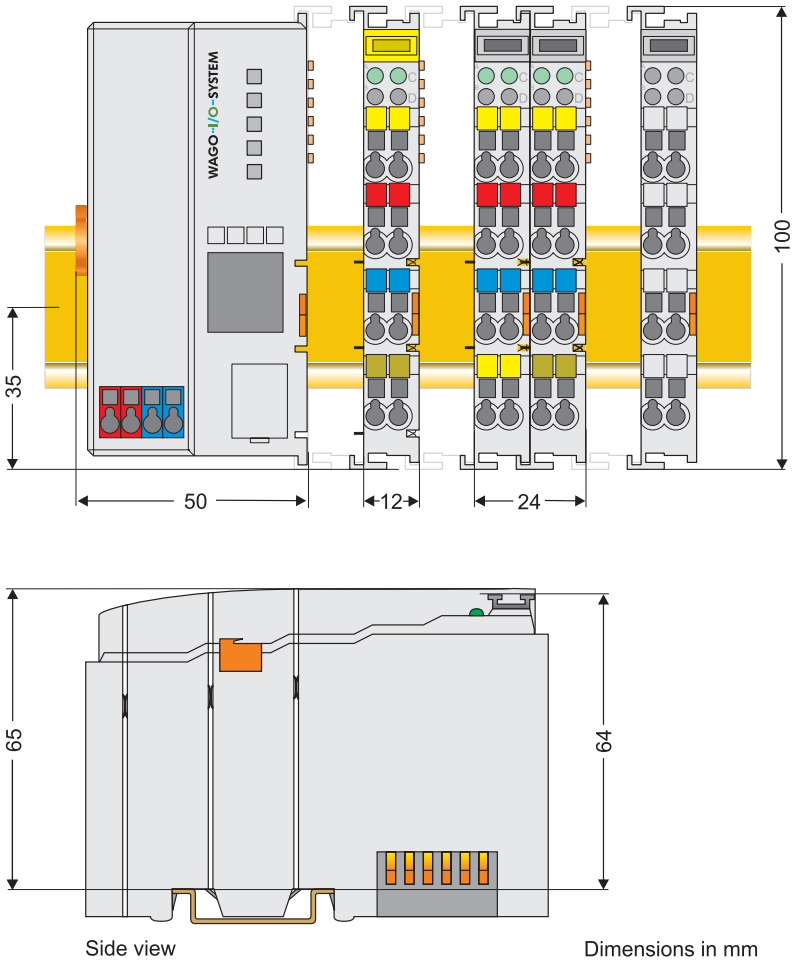


Fig. 2-2: Dimensions

g0xxx15e

2.3 Manufacturing Number

The manufacturing number is part of the lateral marking on the component.

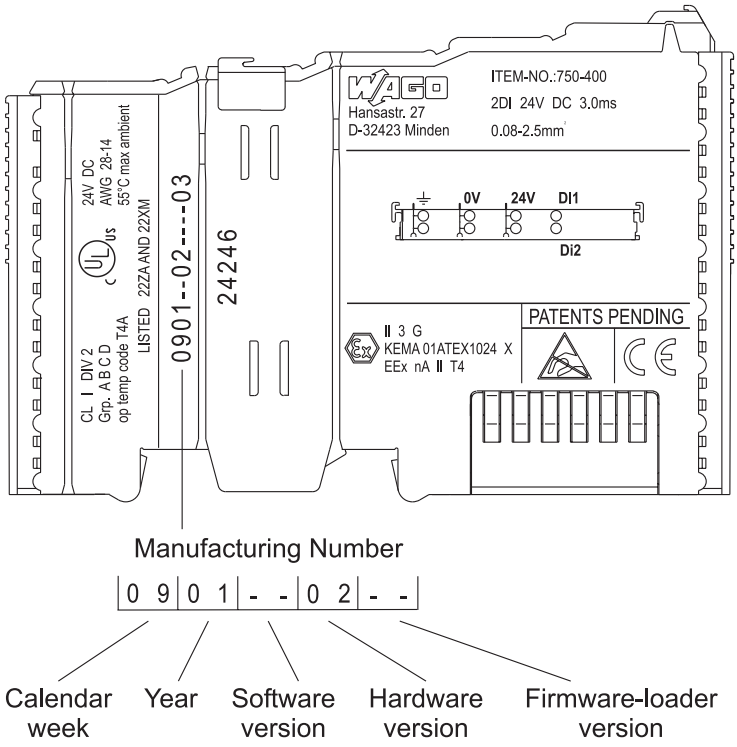


Fig. 2-3: Manufacturing Number g01xx09e

The manufacturing number consists of the production week and year, the software version (if available), the hardware version of the component, the firmware loader (if available) and further internal information for WAGO Kontakttechnik GmbH.

The number is also printed on the cover of the configuration interface.

2.4 Storage, Assembly and Transport

Wherever possible, the components are to be stored in their original packaging. Likewise, the original packaging provides optimal protection during transport.

When assembling or repacking the components, the contacts must not be soiled or damaged. The components must be stored and transported in appropriate containers/packaging. Thereby, the ESD information is to be regarded.

Statically shielded transport bags with metal coatings are to be used for the transport of open components for which soiling with amine, amide and silicone has been ruled out, e.g. 3M 1900E.

2.5 Mechanical Setup

2.5.1 Installation Position

Along with horizontal and vertical installation, all other installation positions are allowed.

Attention
In the case of vertical assembly, an end stop has to be mounted as an additional safeguard against slipping.
WAGO item 249-116 End stop for TS 35, 6 mm wide
WAGO item 249-117 End stop for TS 35, 10 mm wide

2.5.2 Total Expansion

The maximum total expansion of a node is calculated as follows:

Quantity	Width	Components
1	50 mm	ECO coupler
64	12 mm	bus modules - inputs / outputs – power supply modules - etc.
1	12 mm	end module
sum	**830 mm**	

Warning
The maximal total expansion of a node must not exceed 830 mm.

2.5.3 Assembly onto Carrier Rail

2.5.3.1 Carrier Rail Properties

All system components can be snapped directly onto a carrier rail in accordance with the European standard EN 50022 (DIN 35).

Warning
WAGO supplies standardized carrier rails that are optimal for use with the I/O system. If other carrier rails are used, then a technical inspection and approval of the rail by WAGO Kontakttechnik GmbH should take place.

Carrier rails have different mechanical and electrical properties. For the optimal system setup on a carrier rail, certain guidelines must be observed:

- The material must be non-corrosive.
- Most components have a contact to the carrier rail to ground electro-magnetic disturbances. In order to avoid corrosion, this tin-plated carrier rail contact must not form a galvanic cell with the material of the carrier rail which generates a differential voltage above 0.5 V (saline solution of 0.3% at 20°C) .
- The carrier rail must optimally support the EMC measures integrated into the system and the shielding of the bus module connections.
- A sufficiently stable carrier rail should be selected and, if necessary, several mounting points (every 20 cm) should be used in order to prevent bending and twisting (torsion).
- The geometry of the carrier rail must not be altered in order to secure the safe hold of the components. In particular, when shortening or mounting the carrier rail, it must not be crushed or bent..
- The base of the I/O components extends into the profile of the carrier rail. For carrier rails with a height of 7.5 mm, mounting points are to be riveted under the node in the carrier rail (slotted head captive screws or blind rivets).

2.5.3.2 WAGO DIN Rail

WAGO carrier rails meet the electrical and mechanical requirements.

Item Number	Description
210-113 /-112	35 x 7,5; 1 mm; steel yellow chromated; slotted/unslotted
210-114 /-197	35 x 15; 1,5 mm; steel yellow chromated; slotted/unslotted
210-118	35 x 15; 2,3 mm; steel yellow chromated; unslotted
210-198	35 x 15; 2,3 mm; copper; unslotted
210-196	35 x 7,5; 1 mm; aluminum; unslotted

2.5.4 Spacing

The spacing between adjacent components, cable conduits, casing and frame sides must be maintained for the complete field bus node.

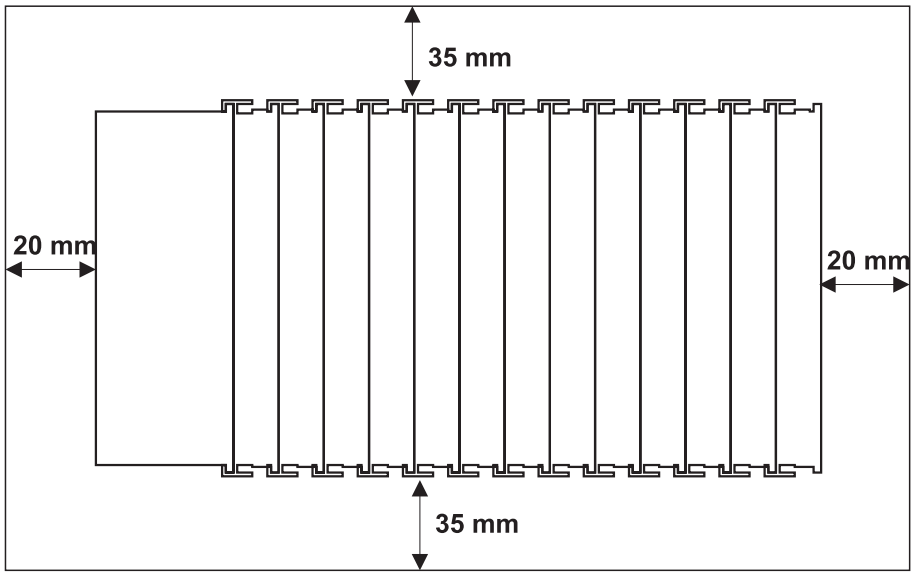


Fig. 2-4: Spacing g01xx13x

The spacing creates room for heat transfer, installation or wiring. The spacing to cable conduits also prevents conducted electromagnetic interferences from influencing the operation.

2.5.5 Plugging and Removal of the Components

Warning
Before work is done on the components, the voltage supply must be turned off.

In order to safeguard the ECO coupler from jamming, it should be fixed onto the carrier rail with the locking disc To do so, push on the upper groove of the locking disc using a screwdriver.

To pull out the fieldbus coupler/controller, release the locking disc by pressing on the bottom groove with a screwdriver and then pulling the orange colored unlocking lug.

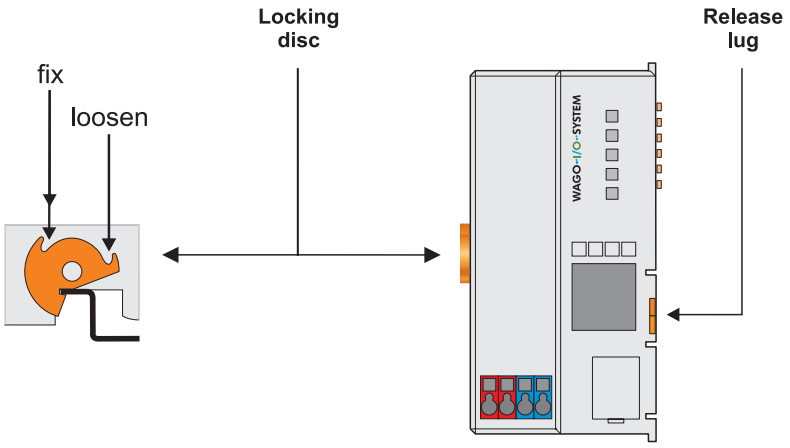


Fig. 2-5: Coupler and unlocking lug g0xxx18e

It is also possible to release an individual I/O module from the unit by pulling an unlocking lug.

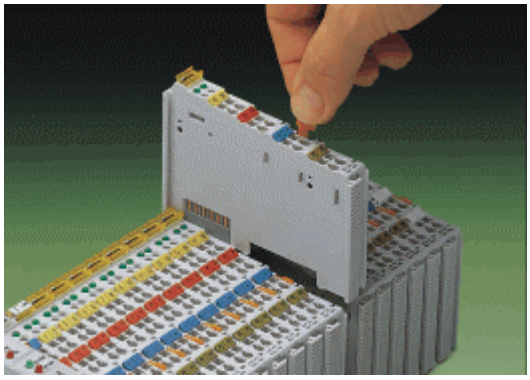


Fig. 2-6: removing bus terminal p0xxx01x

Danger
Ensure that an interruption of the PE will not result in a condition which could endanger a person or equipment!
For planning the ring feeding of the ground wire, please see chapter "Protective Earth".

2.5.6 Assembly Sequence

All system components can be snapped directly on a carrier rail in accordance with the European standard EN 50022 (DIN 35).

The reliable positioning and connection is made using a tongue and groove system. Due to the automatic locking, the individual components are securely seated on the rail after installing.

Starting with the ECO coupler, the bus modules are assembled adjacent to each other according to the project planning. Errors in the planning of the node in terms of the potential groups (connection via the power contacts) are recognized, as the bus modules with power contacts (male contacts) cannot be linked to bus modules with fewer power contacts.

Attention
Always link the bus modules with the ECO coupler, and always plug from above.

Warning
Never plug bus modules from the direction of the end terminal. A ground wire power contact, which is inserted into a terminal without contacts, e.g. a 4-channel digital input module, has a decreased air and creepage distance to the neighboring contact in the example DI4.

Always terminate the fieldbus node with an end module (750-600).

2.5.7 Internal Bus / Data Contacts

Communication between the ECO coupler and the bus modules as well as the system supply of the bus modules is carried out via the internal bus. It is comprised of 6 data contacts, which are available as self-cleaning gold spring contacts.

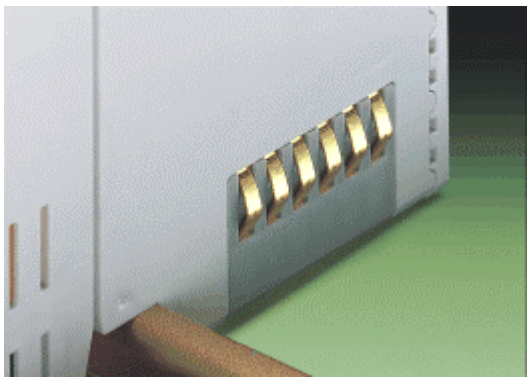


Fig. 2-7: Data contacts p0xxx07x

Warning
Do not touch the gold spring contacts on the I/O Modules in order to avoid soiling or scratching!

ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
The modules are equipped with electronic components that may be destroyed by electrostatic discharge. When handling the modules, ensure that the environment (persons, workplace and packing) is well grounded. Avoid touching conductive components, e.g. gold contacts.

2.5.8 Power Contacts

Self-cleaning power contacts , are situated on the side of the components which further conduct the supply voltage for the field side. These contacts come as touchproof spring contacts on the right side of the coupler/controller and the bus module. As fitting counterparts the module has male contacts on the left side.

Danger
The power contacts are sharp-edged. Handle the module carefully to prevent injury.

Attention
Please take into consideration that some bus modules have no or only a few power jumper contacts. The design of some modules does not allow them to be physically assembled in rows, as the grooves for the male contacts are closed at the top.

Power jumper contacts

Blade	0	0	3	2
Spring	0	3	3	2

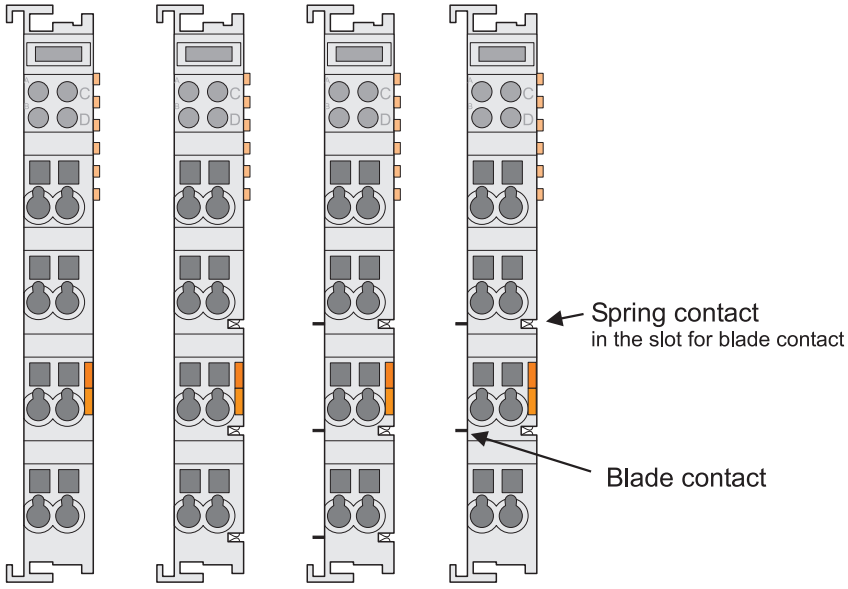


Fig. 2-8: Example for the arrangement of power contacts g0xxx05e

Recommendation
With the WAGO ProServe® Software smartDESIGNER, the assembly of a fieldbus node can be configured. The configuration can be tested via the integrated accuracy check.

2.5.9 Wire Connection

All components have CAGE CLAMP® connections.

The WAGO CAGE CLAMP® connection is appropriate for solid, stranded and fine–stranded conductors. Each clamping unit accommodates one conductor.

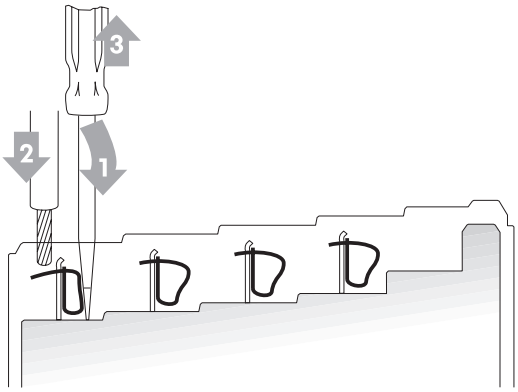


Fig. 2-9: CAGE CLAMP® Connection g0xxx08x

The operating tool is inserted into the opening above the connection. This opens the CAGE CLAMP®. Subsequently the conductor can be inserted into the opening. After removing the operating tool, the conductor is safely clamped.

More than one conductor per connection is not permissible. If several conductors have to be made at one connection point, then they should be made away from the connection point using WAGO Terminal Blocks. The terminal blocks may be jumpered together and a single wire brought back to the I/Omodule connection point.

Attention
If it is unavoidable to jointly connect 2 conductors, then a ferrule must be used to join the wires together.
Ferrule:

Length	8 mm
Nominal cross section$_{max.}$	1 mm^2 for 2 conductors with 0.5 mm^2 each
WAGO Product	216-103 or products with comparable properties

2.6 Power Supply

2.6.1 Isolation

Within the fieldbus node, there are three electrically isolated potentials.

- Operational voltage for the fieldbus interface.
- Electronics of the couplers / controllers and the bus modules (internal bus).
- All bus modules have an electrical isolation between the electronics (internal bus, logic) and the field electronics. Some analog input modules have each channel electrically isolated, please see catalog.

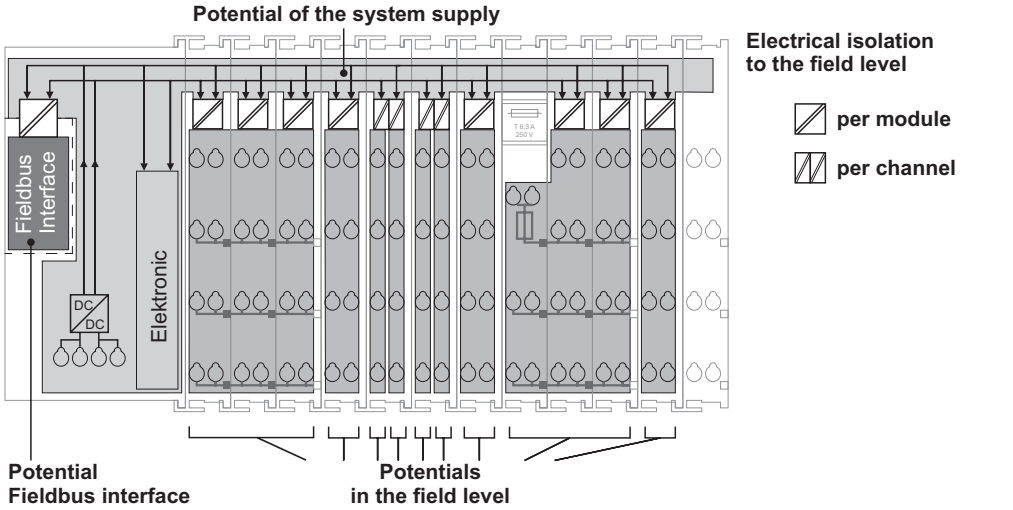


Fig. 2-10: Isolation g0xxx11e

Attention
The ground wire connection must be present in each group. In order that all protective conductor functions are maintained under all circumstances, it is recommended that a ground wire be connected at the beginning and end of a potential group. (ring format, please see chapter "Grounding Protecti"). Thus, if a bus module comes loose from the node during servicing, then the protective conductor connection is still guaranteed for all connected field devices.

When using a joint power supply unit for the 24 V system supply and the 24 V field supply, the electrical isolation between the internal bus and the field level is eliminated for the potential group.

2.6.2 System Supply

2.6.2.1 Connection

The WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 requires a 24 V direct current system supply (-15% or +20 %). The power supply is provided via the coupler / controller and, if necessary, in addition via the internal system supply modules (750-613). The voltage supply is reverse voltage protected.

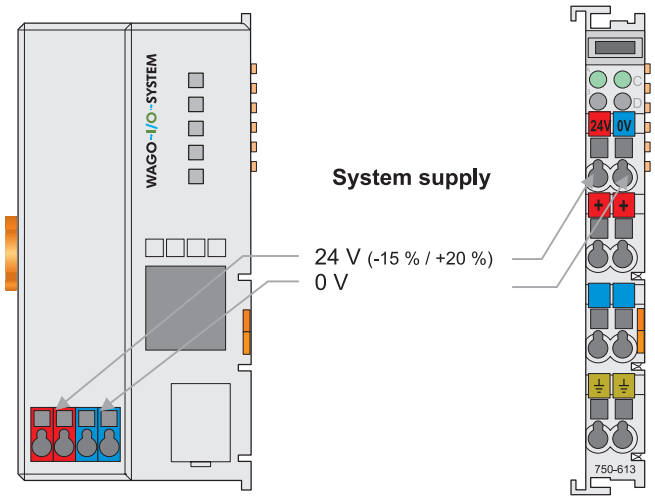


Fig. 2-11: System Supply g0xxx16e

The direct current supplies all internal system components, e.g. ECO coupler electronics, fieldbus interface and bus modules via the internal bus (5 V system voltage). The 5 V system voltage is electrically connected to the 24 V system supply.

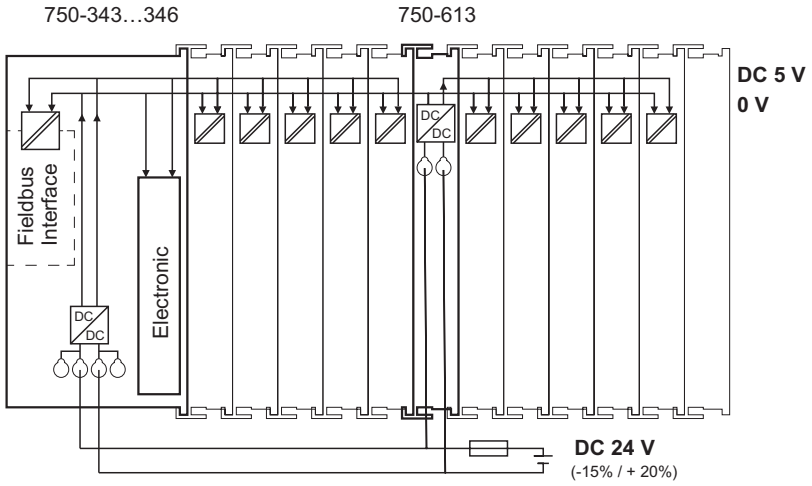


Fig. 2-12: System Voltage g0xxx12e

Attention
Resetting the system by switching on and off the system supply, must take place simultaneously for all supply modules (ECO coupler and 750-613).

2.6.2.2 Alignment

Recommendation
A stable network supply cannot be taken for granted always and everywhere. Therefore, regulated power supply units should be used in order to guarantee the quality of the supply voltage.

The supply capacity of the ECO coupler or the internal system supply module (750-613) can be taken from the technical data of the components.

Internal current consumption *)	Current consumption via system voltage: 5 V for electronics of the bus modules and ECO coupler
Residual current for bus terminals *)	Available current for the bus modules. Provided by the bus power supply unit. See ECO coupler and internal system supply module (750-613)

*) cf. catalogue W3 Volume 3, manuals or Internet

Example

ECO coupler:
internal current consumption: 350 mA at 5V
residual current for
bus modules: 650 mA at 5V
sum $I_{(5V)\ total}$: 1000 mA at 5V

The internal current consumption is indicated in the technical data for each bus terminal. In order to determine the overall requirement, add together the values of all bus modules in the node.

Attention
If the sum of the internal current consumption exceeds the residual current for bus modules, then an internal system supply module (750-613) must be placed before the module where the permissible residual current was exceeded.

Example:

A node with a PROFIBUS ECO Coupler consists of 20 relay modules (750-517) and 20 digital input modules (750-405).

Current consumption:
20*105 mA = 2100 mA
10* 2 mA = 20 mA
Sum 2120 mA

The coupler can provide 650 for the bus modules. Consequently, an internal system supply module (750-613), e.g. in the middle of the node, should be added.

Recommendation
With the WAGO ProServe® Software smartDESIGNER, the assembly of a fieldbus node can be configured. The configuration can be tested via the integrated accuracy check.

The maximum input current of the 24 V system supply is 260 mA. The exact electrical consumption ($I_{(24\ V)}$) can be determined with the following formulas:

ECO Coupler

$I_{(5\ V)\ total.}$ = Sum of all the internal current consumption of the connected bus modules
+ internal current consumption of the ECO coupler

750-613

$I_{(5\ V)\ total.}$ = Sum of all the internal current consumptions of the connected bus modules

Input current $m\ I_{(24\ V)}$ = $5\ V / 24\ V * I_{(5\ V)\ total.} / \eta$

$\eta = 0.80$ *(at nominal load)*

Note
If the electrical consumption of the power supply point for the 24 V-system supply exceeds 260 mA for the ECO coupler respectively 500 mA for the 750-613, then the cause may be an improperly aligned node or a defect.

During the test, all outputs, in particular those of the relay modules, must be active.

2.6.3 Field Supply

2.6.3.1 Connection

Sensors and actuators can be directly connected to the relevant channel of the bus module in 1-/4 conductor connection technology. The bus module supplies power to the sensors and actuators. The input and output drivers of some bus modules require the field side supply voltage.

Power supply modules provides field side power. Power supply modules are available for other potentials, e.g. DC 24 V or AC 230 V. Likewise, with the aid of the power supply modules, various potentials can be set up. The connections are linked in pairs with a power contact.

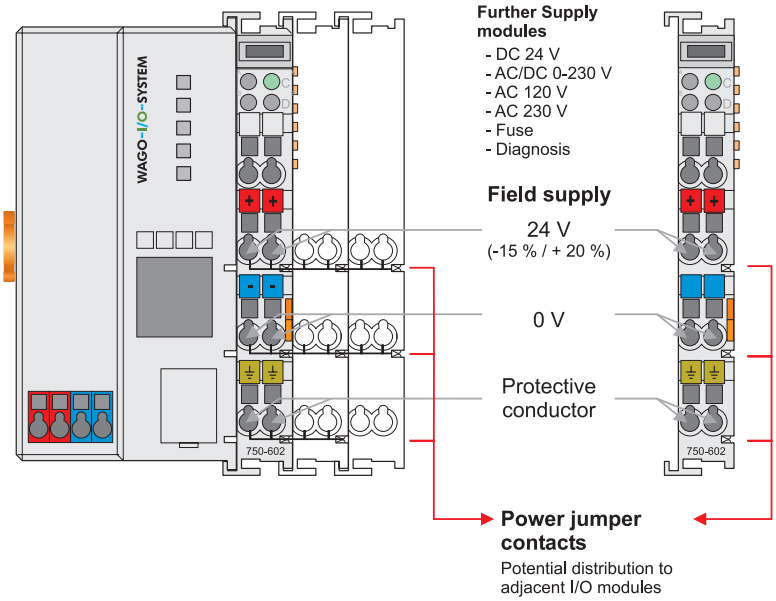


Fig. 2-13: Field Supply (Sensor / Actuator) g0xxx17e

The supply voltage for the field side is automatically passed to the next module via the power jumper contacts when assembling the bus modules .

The current load of the power contacts must not exceed 10 A on a continual basis. The current load capacity between two connection terminals is identical to the load capacity of the connection wires.

By inserting an additional power supply module, the field supply via the power contacts is disrupted. From there a new power supply occurs which may also contain a new voltage potential.

Attention
Some bus modules have no or very few power contacts (depending on the I/O function). Due to this, the passing through of the relevant potential is disrupted. If a field supply is required for subsequent bus modules, then a power supply module must be used.
Note the data sheets of the bus modules.

In the case of a node setup with different potentials, e.g. the alteration from DC 24 V to AC 230V, a spacer module should be used. The optical separation of the potentials acts as a warning to heed caution in the case of wiring and maintenance works. Thus, the results of wiring errors can be prevented.

2.6.3.2 Fusing

Internal fusing of the field supply is possible for various field voltages via an appropriate power supply module.

750-601	24 V DC, Supply / Fuse
750-609	230 V AC, Supply / Fuse
750-615	120 V AC, Supply / Fuse
750-610	24 V DC, Supply / Fuse / Diagnosis
750-611	230 V AC, Supply / Fuse / Diagnosis

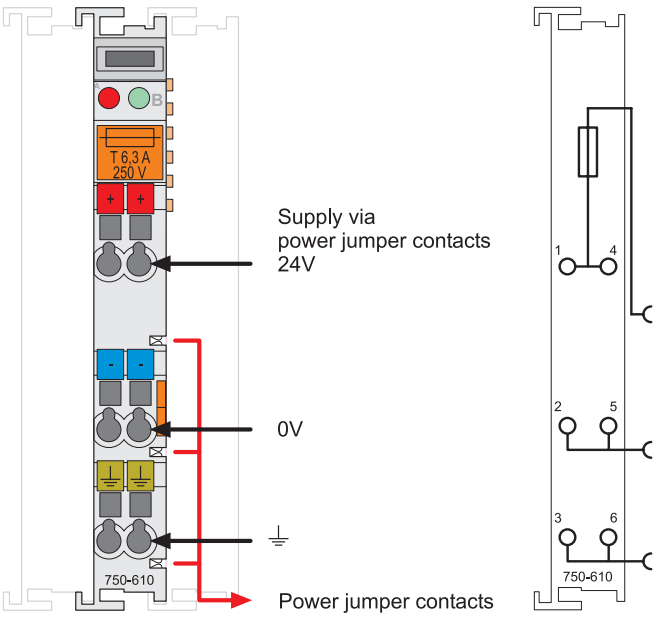


Fig. 2-14: Supply module with fuse carrier (Example 750-610) g0xxx09e

Warning
In the case of power supply modules with fuse holders, only fuses with a maximum dissipation of 1.6 W (IEC 127) must be used.

For UL approved systems only use UL approved fuses.

In order to insert or change a fuse, or to switch off the voltage in succeeding bus modules, the fuse holder may be pulled out. In order to do this, use a screwdriver for example, to reach into one of the slits (one on both sides) and pull out the holder.

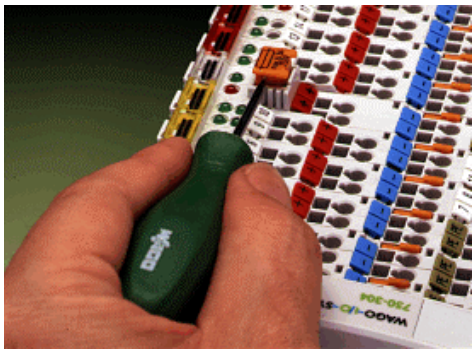


Fig. 2-15: Removing the fuse carrier p0xxx05x

Lifting the cover to the side opens the fuse carrier.

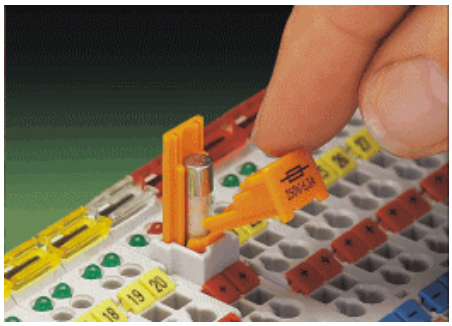


Fig. 2-16: Opening the fuse carrier p0xxx03x

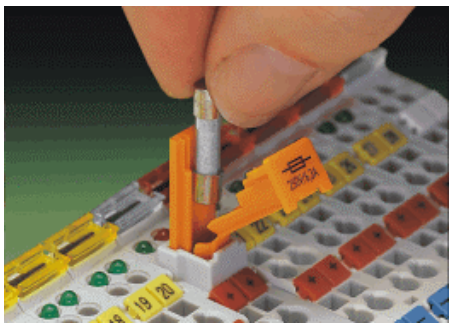


Fig. 2-17: Change fuse p0xxx04x

After changing the fuse, the fuse carrier is pushed back into its original position.

Alternatively, fusing can be done externally. The fuse modules of the WAGO series 281 and 282 are suitable for this purpose.

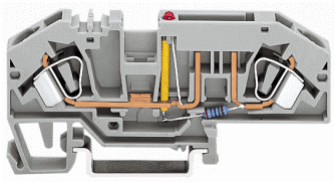


Fig. 2-18: Fuse modules for automotive fuses, Series 282 pf66800x

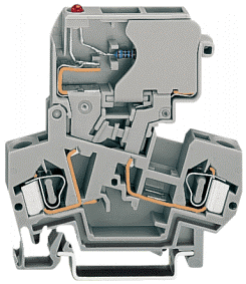


Fig. 2-19: Fuse modules with pivotable fuse carrier, Series 281 pe61100x

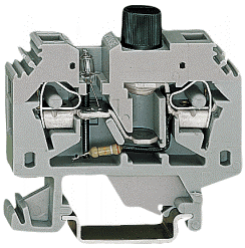


Fig. 2-20: Fuse modules, Series 282 pf12400x

2.6.4 Supply Example

Note

The system supply and the field supply should be separated in order to ensure bus operation in the event of a short-circuit on the actuator side.

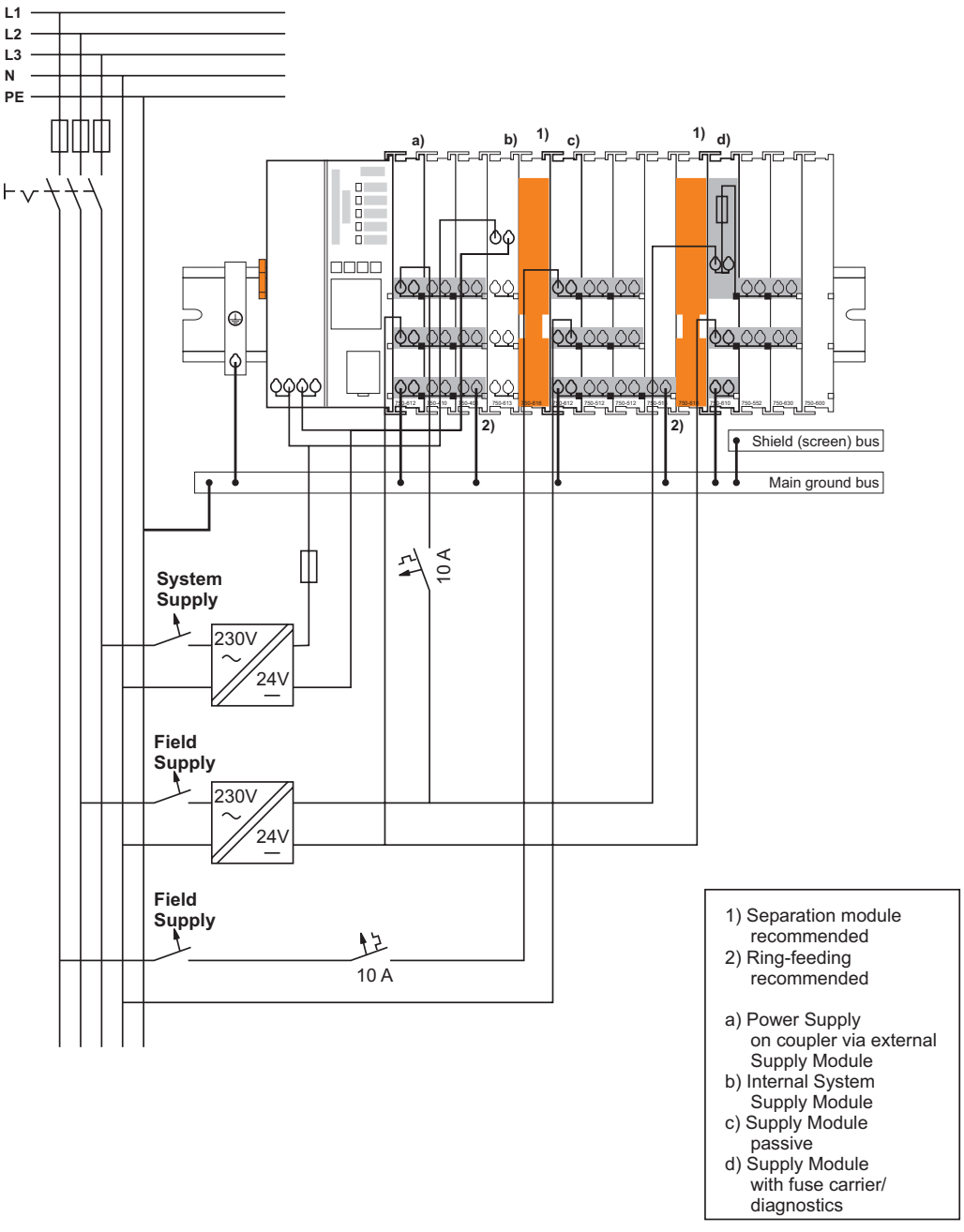


Fig. 2-21: Supply example

g0xxx13e

2.6.5 Power Supply Unit

The WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 requires a 24 V direct current system supply with a maximum deviation of -15% or +20 %.

Recommendation
A stable network supply cannot be taken for granted always and everywhere. Therefore, regulated power supply units should be used in order to guarantee the quality of the supply voltage.

A buffer (200 µF per 1 A current load) should be provided for brief voltage dips. The I/O system buffers for approx. 1 ms.

The electrical requirement for the field supply is to be determined individually for each power supply point. Thereby all loads through the field devices and bus modules should be considered. The field supply as well influences the bus modules, as the inputs and outputs of some bus modules require the voltage of the field supply.

Note
The system supply and the field supply should be isolated in order to ensure bus operation in the event of short circuits on the actuator side.

WAGO products Article No.	Description
787-903	Primary switched - mode, DC 24 V, 5 A wide input voltage range AC 85-264 V PFC (Power Factor Correction)
787-904	Primary switched - mode, DC 24 V, 10 A wide input voltage range AC 85-264 V PFC (Power Factor Correction)
787-912	Primary switched - mode, DC 24 V, 2 A wide input voltage range AC 85-264 V
 288-809 288-810 288-812 288-813	Rail-mounted modules with universal mounting carrier AC 115 V / DC 24 V; 0,5 A AC 230 V / DC 24 V; 0,5 A AC 230 V / DC 24 V; 2 A AC 115 V / DC 24 V; 2 A

2.7 Grounding

2.7.1 Grounding the DIN Rail

2.7.1.1 Framework Assembly

When setting up the framework, the carrier rail must be screwed together with the electrically conducting cabinet or housing frame. The framework or the housing must be grounded. The electronic connection is established via the screw. Thus, the carrier rail is grounded.

Attention
Care must be taken to ensure the flawless electrical connection between the carrier rail and the frame or housing in order to guarantee sufficient grounding.

2.7.1.2 Insulated Assembly

Insulated assembly has been achieved when there is constructively no direct conduction connection between the cabinet frame or machine parts and the carrier rail. Here the earth must be set up via an electrical conductor.

The connected grounding conductor should have a cross section of at least 4 mm^2.

Recommendation
The optimal insulated setup is a metallic assembly plate with grounding connection with an electrical conductive link with the carrier rail.

The separate grounding of the carrier rail can be easily set up with the aid of the WAGO ground wire terminals.

Article No.	Description
283-609	Single-conductor ground (earth) terminal block make an automatic contact to the carrier rail; conductor cross section: 0.2 -16 mm2 Note: Also order the end and intermediate plate (283-320)

2.7.2 Grounding Function

The grounding function increases the resistance against disturbances from electro-magnetic interferences. Some components in the I/O system have a carrier rail contact that dissipates electro-magnetic disturbances to the carrier rail.

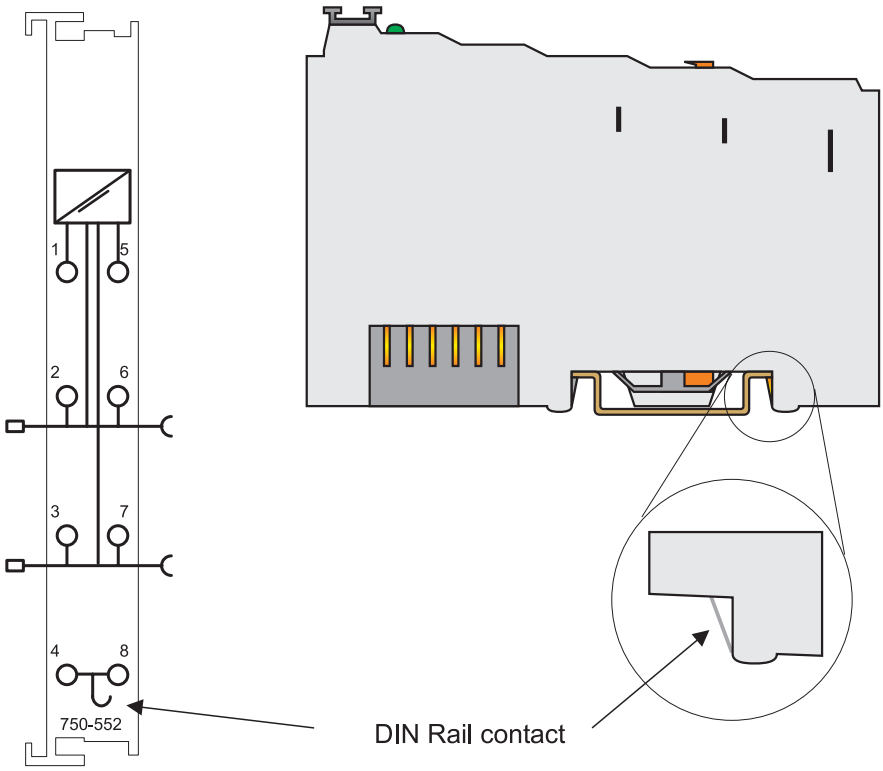


Fig. 2-22: Carrier rail contact g0xxx10e

Attention
Care must be taken to ensure the direct electrical connection between the carrier rail contact and the carrier rail.

The carrier rail must be grounded.

For information on carrier rail properties, please see chapter "Carrier rail properties".

2.7.3 Grounding Protection

For the field side, the ground wire is connected to the lowest connection terminals of the power supply module. The ground connection is then connected to the next module via the Power Jumper Contact (PJC). If the bus module has the lower power jumper contact, then the ground wire connection of the field devices can be directly connected to the lower connection terminals of the bus module.

Attention
Should the ground conductor connection of the power jumper contacts within the node become disrupted, e.g. due to a 4-channel bus terminal, the ground connection will need to be re-established.

The ring feeding of the grounding potential will increase the system safety. When one bus module is removed from the group, the grounding connection will remain intact.

The ring feeding method has the grounding conductor connected to the beginning and end of each potential group.

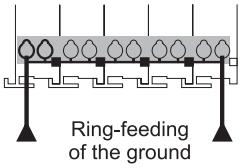


Fig. 2-23: Ring-feeding g0xxx07e

2.8 Shielding (Screening)

2.8.1 General

The shielding of the data and signal conductors reduces electromagnetic interference thereby increasing the signal quality. Measurement errors, data transmission errors and even disturbances caused by overvoltage can be avoided.

Attention
Constant shielding is absolutely required in order to ensure the technical specifications in terms of the measurement accuracy.

The data and signal conductors should be separated from all high-voltage cables.

The cable shield should be potential. With this, incoming disturbances can be easily diverted.

The shielding should be placed over the entrance of the cabinet or housing in order to already repel disturbances at the entrance.

2.8.2 Bus Conductors

The shielding of the bus conductor is described in the relevant assembly guideline of the bus system.

2.8.3 Signal Conductors

Bus modules for most analog signals along with many of the interface bus modules include a connection for the shield.

Note
For better shield performance, the shield should have previously been placed over a large area. The WAGO shield connecting system is suggested for such an application.
This suggestion is especially applicable when the equipment has a great deal of wear. Where the equipment can have even current or high impulse formed currents running through it (for example through atmosphericend loading).

2.8.4 WAGO Shield (Screen) Connecting System

The WAGO Shield Connection System includes a shield clamping saddle, a collection of rails and a variety of mounting feet. Together these allow many different possibilities. See catalog W3 volume 3 chapter 7.

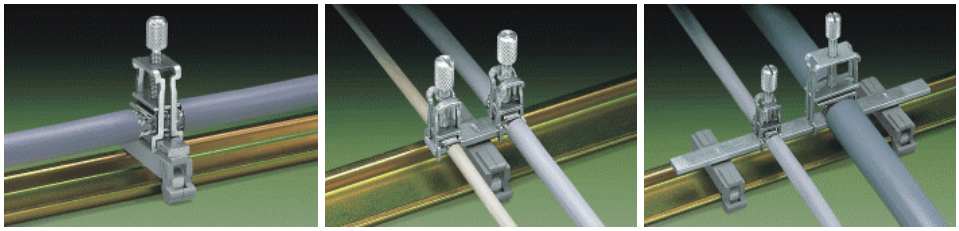


Fig. 2-24: WAGO Shield (Screen) Connecting System p0xxx08x, p0xxx09x, p0xxx10x

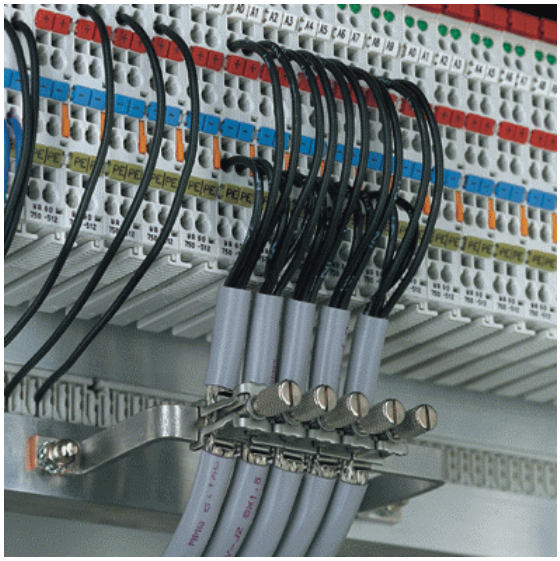


Fig. 2-25: Application of the WAGO Shield (Screen) Connecting System p0xxx11x,

2.9 Assembly Guidelines / Standards

DIN 60204,	Electrical equipping of machines
DIN EN 50178	Equipping of high-voltage systems with electronic components (replacement for VDE 0160)
EN 60439	Low voltage – switch box combinatio

3 Fieldbus Coupler

3.1 Fieldbus ECO-Coupler 750-343

This chapter includes:

3.1.1 Description

The Fieldbus Coupler 750-343 maps the peripheral data of all I/O modules in the WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 on PROFIBUS DP.

In the initialization phase, the Fieldbus Coupler determines the physical structure of the node and creates a process image with all inputs and outputs. I/O modules with a bit width smaller than 8 can be combined to form one byte in order to optimize the address space.

In addition the possibility exists to deactivate projected I/O modules. In this manner the physical structure of the node can be individually designed with regard to the peripheral signals, without undertaking any changes to an already existing control application. This is done by correspondingly configuring the modules with the aid of the software configuration tool (for instance, WAGO NETCON, COM PROFIBUS, STEP7, ProfiMap, etc.)

The diagnostics feature is based on an identification and channel based diagnostics in accordance with EN 50170 (PROFIBUS). Thus it is not necessary to program modules for the evaluation of manufacturer specific diagnostics information.

- Process data length
  Max. 32 byte input process image
  Max. 32 byte output process image

- Automatic recognition of transmission speed on the PROFIBUS from 9.6 kBd to 12 MBd

- All I/O modules from the WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 are supported

- Process image can accept virtual placeholders for future expansion

- Configurable substitute value for each channel

- D-Sub 9 pole bus connection

3.1.2 Hardware

3.1.2.1 View

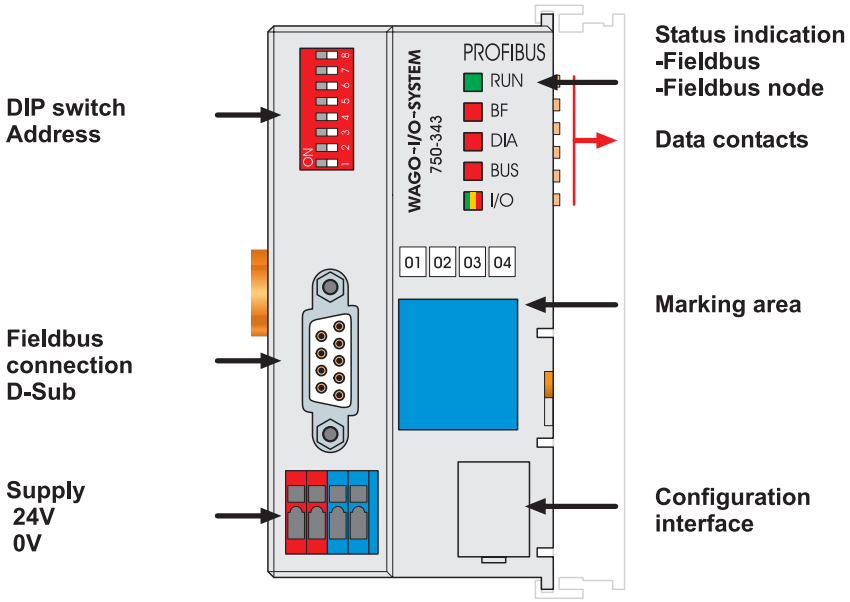


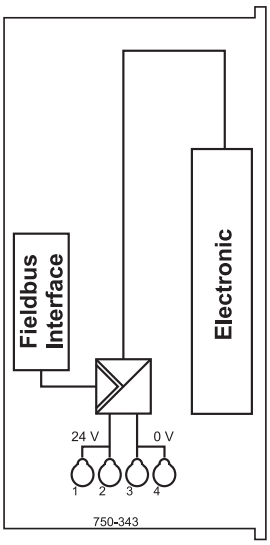
Fig. 3-1: Fieldbus ECO-Coupler 750-343 PROFIBUS DP g034300e

The Fieldbus Coupler comprises of:

- Supply module with internal system supply module for the system supply.
- Fieldbus interface with the bus connection
- DIP switch for the node address (binary)
- Display elements (LED's) for status display of the operation, the bus communication, the operating voltages as well as for fault messages and diagnostics
- Configuration Interface
- Electronics for communication with the I/O modules (internal bus) and the fieldbus interface

3.1.2.2 Device Supply

The supply is made via terminal bocks with CAGE CLAMP® connection. The device supply is intended both for the system and the field units.



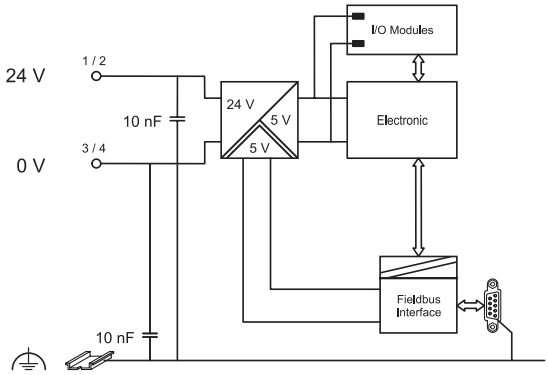


Fig. 3-2: Device supply g034301e

The integrated internal system supply module generates the necessary voltage to supply the electronics and the connected I/O modules.

The fieldbus interface is supplied with electrically isolated voltage from the internal system supply module.

3.1.2.3 Fieldbus Connection

The PROFIBUS interface is designed as a D-Sub connection in accordance with the US Standard EIA RS 485 for cable linked data transmission.

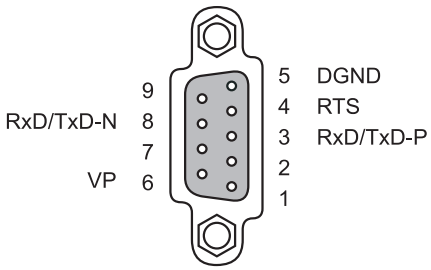


Fig. 3-3: Bus connection, D-Sub female connector g012102x

Pin	Signal	Description
3	RxD(TxD)-P	Transmit (receive) signal
4	RTS	Ready To Send
5	GND	Supply ground (earth)
6	Vcc	Voltage supply
8	RxD(TxD) N	Transmit (receive) signal

The electrical isolation between the fieldbus system and the electronics is achieved by means of DC/DC converters and optocouplers located in the fieldbus interface.

The fieldbus connection point is designed to permit the node to fit into an 80 mm high switch box once connected.

3.1.2.4 Display Elements

The operating condition of the Fieldbus Coupler or node is signaled via light diodes (LED).

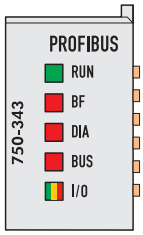


Fig. 3-4: Display elements 750-343 g012120x

LED	Color	Meaning
RUN	green	The RUN-LED indicates to the operator if the Fieldbus Coupler is correctly initialized.
BF	red	The BF-LED indicates whether the communication functions via the PROFIBUS.
DIA	red	The DIA-LED indicates external diagnostics. The signaling is not supported by all devices.
BUS	red	The BUS-LED signals a projecting fault.
IO	red / green / orange	The I/O-LED indicates the operation of the node and signals faults encountered.

3.1.2.5 Node Address

The node address (decimal) is determined using two rotary switches on the electronic module.

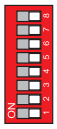


Fig. 3-5: Setting the node address gxxxx08x

The binary significance of the individual DIP switches increases according to the switch number, i.e. the module ID 1 is set by DIP1 = ON, the module ID 8 by DIP4 = ON, etc.

The binary value (2^0–2^7) of the dip switches increases from switch 1 to switch 8, a logic 1 being represented by “ON“.

Address	DIP8	DIP7	DIP6	DIP5	DIP4	DIP3	DIP2	DIP1
0	-	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
1*)	-	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
2	-	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
:								
127	-	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

*) default setting

Node addresses between 0 and 127 can be set.

If an invalid address is set, the coupler adopts the address that has been assigned via Set_Slave_Address. This address is stored in the power fail safe EEPROM. The default address is 126.

The node address is saved in the Fieldbus Coupler after switching on the device (initialization phase). Adjustments of the switch have no effect during operation.

3.1.2.6 Configuration Interface

The configuration interface used for the communication with WAGO-I/O-CHECK or for firmware upload is located behind the cover flap.

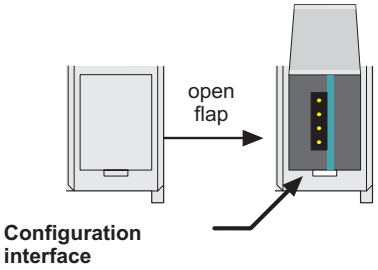


Fig. 3-6: Configuration interface g01xx06e

The communication cable (750-920) is connected to the 4 pole header.

3.1.3 Operating System

Once the node is configured in the software, the node address is set and the node is wired properly, the power can be applied.

After switching on the supply voltage, the coupler performs a self-test of all of the device functions, the I/O module and the fieldbus interface. If the power supply is working correctly the I/O-LED is green. Following this the I/O modules and the present configuration is determined, whereby an internal list is generated. This list includes an input and an output area on which is represented the fieldbus RAM of the protocol chip.

In the event of a fault the Coupler changes to the "Stop" condition. The I/O-LED flashes red. After a fault free start up the Coupler changes to the "Fieldbus start" status.

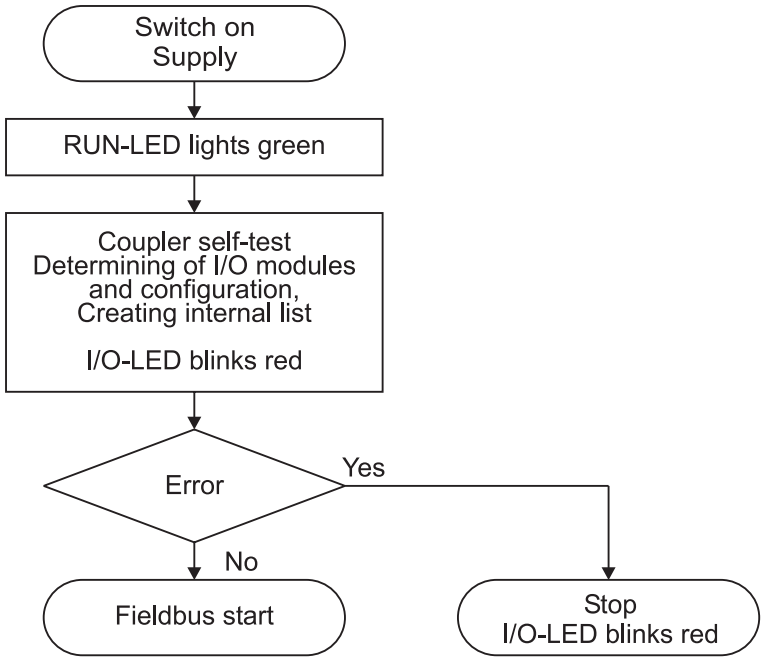


Fig. 3-7: Operating system 750-343 g012122e

3.1.4 Process Image

3.1.4.1 Local Process Image

After switching on, the Coupler recognizes all I/O modules plugged into the node which supply or wait for data (data width/bit width > 0). Both analog and digital I/O modules can be used in the same node.

Note
For the number of input and output bits or bytes of the individual I/O module please refer to the corresponding I/O module description.

The Coupler produces an internal process image from the data width and the type of I/O module as well as the position of the I/O modules in the node. It is divided into an input and an output data area.

3.1.4.2 Allocation of the Input and Output Data

The process data is exchanged via the PROFIBUS master. A maximum of 32 bytes of data is transmitted from the master to the Coupler or from the node to the output data. The Coupler responds by returning a maximum of 32 bytes input data to the master.

Modules are configured according to their position in the node. The information covering the possible modules is contained in the GSD files.

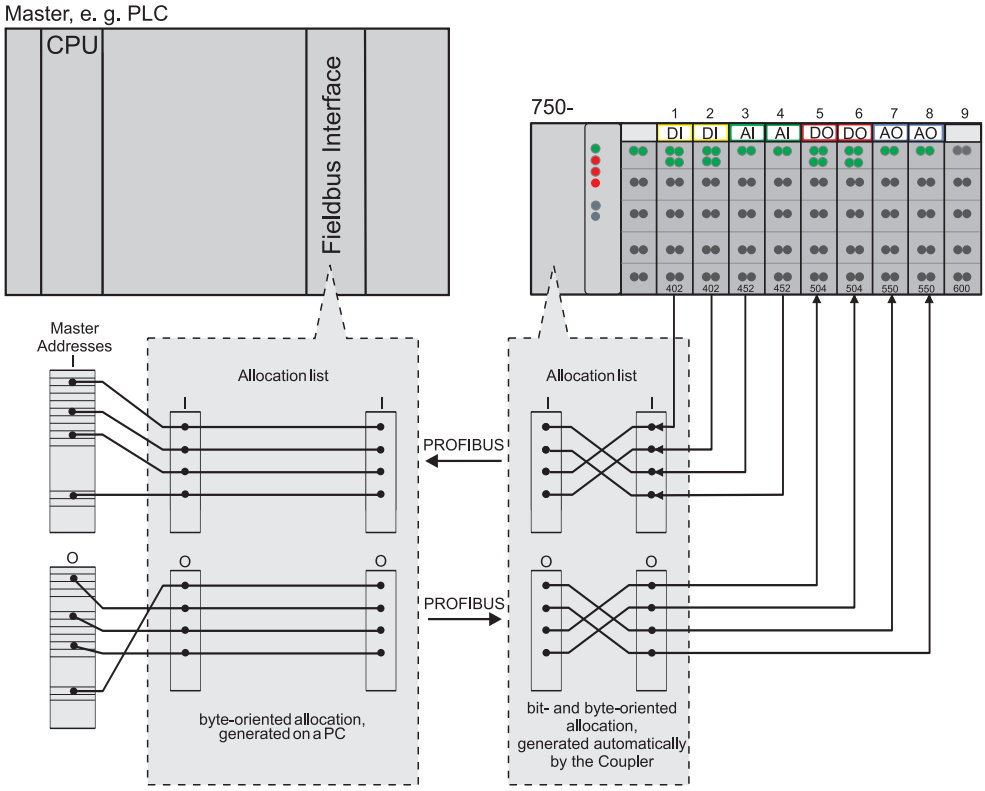


Fig. 3-8: Allocation of the input and output data g012117e

3.1.4.3 Process Images of the I/O-Modules with PROFIBUS-DP

The input and output data of the digital modules are mapped to the Profibus bit by bit. The configuration of the node determines whether each module occupies a byte or the data of several modules is grouped in one byte.
The input and output data of the analog modules (D0...Dn) are mapped via bytes.
In addition to data bytes, specialty modules (counter modules, pulse width output module, etc.) also send Status Bytes (S) to the Master or receive Control Bytes (C) from the Master.
Depending on the configuration of the coupler, the status, control and data bytes of the byte-oriented modules are sent in the Motorola or in the Intel format.

Note
For the number of input and output bits or bytes of the individual I/O modules please refer to the corresponding I/O module description.

3.1.4.3.1 2 DI I/O-Modules

750-400, 750-401, 750-405, 750-406, 750- 410, 750-411,750-412

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	2	0

3.1.4.3.2 2 DI I/O-Modules with Diagnostics

750-419, 750-425 (1 bit diagnostics / channel)

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	2	0

750-418 (1 bit diagnostics / channel, 1 bit acknowledge / channel)

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	2	2

3.1.4.3.3 4 DI I/O-Modules

750-402, 750-403, 750-408, 750-409, 750-414, 750-415, 750-422,750-423, 750-424

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	4	0

3.1.4.3.4 8 DI I/O-Modules

750-430, 750-431

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	8	0

3.1.4.3.5 2 DO I/O-Modules

750-501, 750-502, 750-509, 750-512, 750-513, 750-514, 750-517, 750-535

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	0	2

3.1.4.3.6 2 DO I/O-Modules with Diagnostics

750-507, 750-522 (1 bit diagnostics / channel)

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	0	2

750-506 (2 bits diagnostics / channel)

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	0	2

3.1.4.3.7 4 DO I/O-Modules

750-504, 750-516, 750-519

Process Image [bit]		
	Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP	0	4

3.1.4.3.8 8 DO I/O-Modules

750-530

Process Image [bit]			
		Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP		0	8

3.1.4.3.9 Supply Modules

750-610, 750-611 (with diagnostics)

Process Image [bit]			
		Input	Output
PROFIBUS-DP		2 / 0 *)	0

*) depending on configuration.

3.1.4.3.10 2 AI I/O-Modules

750-461, 750-462, 750-465, 750-466, 750-467, 750-469, 750-472, 750-474, 750-475, 750-476, 750-477, 750-478, 750-479, 750-480, 750-483, 750-491, 750-492

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	4		0	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	D1	-	D0	-
	D0	-	D1	-
Channel 2	D3	-	D2	-
	D2	-	D3	-

3.1.4.3.11 4 AI I/O-Modules

750-453, 750-455, 750-457, 750-459, 750-460, 750-463, 750-468

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	8		0	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	D1	-	D0	-
	D0	-	D1	-
Channel 2	D3	-	D2	-
	D2	-	D3	-
Channel 3	D5	-	D4	-
	D4	-	D5	-
Channel 4	D7	-	D6	-
	D6	-	D7	-

3.1.4.3.12 2 AO I/O-Modules

750-550, 750-552, 750-554, 750-556

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	0		4	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	-	D1	-	D0
	-	D0	-	D1
Channel 2	-	D3	-	D2
	-	D2	-	D3

3.1.4.3.13 4 AO I/O-Modules

750-551, 750-553, 750-555, 750-557, 750-559

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	0		8	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	-	D1	-	D0
	-	D0	-	D1
Channel 2	-	D3	-	D2
	-	D2	-	D3
Channel 3	-	D5	-	D4
	-	D4	-	D5
Channel 4	-	D7	-	D6
	-	D6	-	D7

3.1.4.3.14 Counter Modules

750-404, 750-638

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	6		6	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	S	C	S	C
	-	-	-	-
	D3	D3	D0	D0
	D2	D2	D1	D1
	D1	D1	D2	D2
	D0	D0	D3	D3

3.1.4.3.15 Pulse Width Output Modules

750-511

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	6		6	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	S	C	S	C
	D1	D1	D0	D0
	D0	D0	D1	D1
Channel 2	S	C	S	C
	D3	D3	D2	D2
	D2	D2	D3	D3

3.1.4.3.16 SSI Transmitter Interface Modules

750-630

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	4		0	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	D3	-	D0	-
	D2	-	D1	-
	D1	-	D2	-
	D0	-	D3	-

3.1.4.3.17 Incremental Encoder Interface Modules

750-631, 750-634, 750-637

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	6		6	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	S	C	S	C
	D1	D1	D0	D0
	D0	D0	D1	D1
	D3	D3	D2	D2
	D2	D2	D3	D3

3.1.4.3.18 Digital Impulse Interface Modules

750-635

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	4		4	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	S	C	S	C
	D0	D0	D0	D0
	D1	D1	D1	D1
	D2	D2	D2	D2

3.1.4.3.19 Serial Interface Modules

750-650, 750-651, 750-653, 750-654

Process Image [byte]				
	Input		Output	
PROFIBUS-DP	4 / 6		4 / 6	
PROFIBUS-DP Mapping				
	MOTOROLA		INTEL	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
Channel 1	S	C	S	C
	D0	D0	D0	D0
	D1	D1	D1	D1
	D2	D2	D2	D2
	D3 (6)	D3 (6)	D3 (6)	D3 (6)
	D4 (6)	D4 (6)	D4 (6)	D4 (6)

3.1.5 Configuration

The configuration of the node is performed in accordance with the physical placement of the Fieldbus Coupler and I/O modules.

The Fieldbus Coupler or the process data channel is to be configured on the first slot.
The other slots are configured in accordance with the physical placement of the I/O modules. Here only I/O modules with process data are relevant. The supply modules without diagnostics, bus internal system supply modules, field side connection modules, separation modules and termination modules are to be ignored for the configuration because they do not provide any process data.

There are one or two entries in the hardware cataloge for each I/O module. The module appear as ***750-xyz ...***, for example ***750-400 2 DI/24 V DC/3.0 ms***.

For all binary modules an additional entry is made, ****750-xyz ...***. When using this notation the Coupler adds the binary information to the current module in a byte which was previously opened with ***750-xyz ...***. The use of a „*“ module is only permitted when the number of channels is less than or equal to the remaining bits in the previously opened byte. The binary I/O modules combined in a byte can be arranged at separate locations, i.e. binary I/O modules with a different signal type or also byte orientated I/O modules can be combined.

3.1.5.1 GSD Files

Under PROFIBUS DP, the modules features are defined by the manufacturers in the form of a GSD file (unit basic data).

Structure, content and coding of this unit basic data are standardized and made available to the user allowing for optional DP slaves using the GSD files of various manufacturers.

Further information
The PNO provides information about the GSD files of all listed manufacturers.

GSD and symbol files for the configuration of the I/O modules are available under the order number 750-910 on disks or from the WAGO INTERNET page.

http://www.wago.com

GSD file for I/O-Module 750-343	**WAGOB757.GSD**

The GSD file is read by the configuration software and the corresponding settings transmitted. For the necessary inputs and handling steps please refer to the software user manuals.

3.1.5.2 Identification Bytes

The identification bytes contain information about the design and structure of the module inputs and outputs. For the configuration, each I/O module, or each channel is allocated an identification (module).

Bit								Meaning
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
				0 0 0 ... 1	0 0 0 ... 1	0 0 1 ... 1	0 1 0 ... 1	**Data length** 1 byte or word 2 bytes or words 3 bytes or words ... 16 bytes or words
		0 0 1 1	0 1 0 1					**Input and output** spec. identification formats Input Output Input and output
	0 1							**Format** 0 = Byte structure 1 = Word structure
0 1								**Consistence over** Byte or word Total length

This information is saved in the GSD file. During configuring the I/O module is selected in accordance with the article number using the configuration software in the hardware cataloge.

Modules are compiled in the table to make things simpler.

Module	Description	Example
Module	Configuration of I/O modules	750-400 2 DI/24 V DC/3.0 ms
*-Module	Configuration of digital I/O modules. Binary data is mapped to a byte that has already been started by “Module”.	*750-400 2 DI/24 V DC/3.0 ms

3.1.5.3 Example

The allocation of a fieldbus node with a Coupler and 17 I/O modules is shown below.

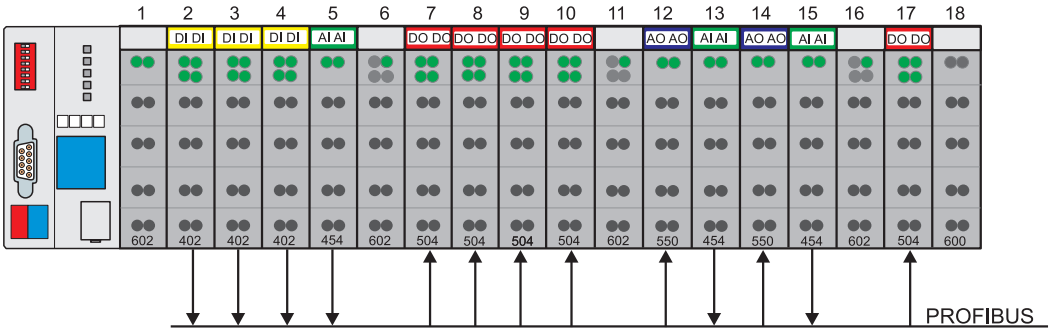


Fig. 3-9: Example application g012124x

No.	I/O modules	Module Identification	PI Master *	
			Inputs	Outputs
1	Potential supply	Potential supply	---	---
2	Digital input	750-402 4 DI/24 V DC/3.0 ms	EB13.0	
	Digital input	0x10	EB13.1	
	Digital input		EB13.2	
	Digital input		EB13.3	
3	Digital input	*750-402 4 DI/24 V DC/3.0 ms	EB12.4	
	Digital input	0x00	EB12.5	
	Digital input		EB12.6	
	Digital input		EB12.7	
4	Digital input	750-402 4 DI/24 V DC/3.0 ms	EB13.0	
	Digital input	0x10	EB13.1	
	Digital input		EB13.2	
	Digital input		EB13.3	
5	Analog input	750-452 2 AI/0-20 mA/diff.	EW0	
	Analog input	0x51	EW2	
6	Potential supply	Potential supply	---	---
7	Digital output	750-504 4 DO/24 V DC/0.5 A		AB8.0
	Digital output	0x20		AB8.1
	Digital output			AB8.2
	Digital output			AB8.3
8	Digital output	*750-504 4 DO/24 V DC/0.5 A		AB8.4
	Digital output	0x00		AB8.5
	Digital output			AB8.6
	Digital output			AB8.7

No.	I/O modules	Module Identification	PI Master *	
			Inputs	Outputs
9	Digital output	750-504 4 DO/24 V DC/0.5 A		AB9.0
	Digital output	0x20		AB9.1
	Digital output			AB9.2
	Digital output			AB9.3
10	Digital output	*750-504 4 DO/24 V DC/0.5 A		AB9.4
	Digital output	0x00		AB9.5
	Digital output			AB9.6
	Digital output			AB9.7
11	Potential supply	Potential supply	---	---
12	Analog output	750-550 2 AO/0-10 V		AW0
	Analog output	0x61		AW2
13	Analog input	750-452 2 AI/0-20 mA/diff.	EW4	
	Analog input	0x51	EW6	
14	Analog output	750-550 2 AO/0-10 V		AW4
	Analog output	0x61		AW6
15	Analog input	750-452 2 AI/0-20 mA/diff.	EW8	
	Analog input	0x51	EW10	
16	Potential supply	Potential supply	---	---
17	Digital output	750-504 4 DO/24 V DC/0.5 A		AB10.0
	Digital output	0x20		AB10.1
	Digital output			AB10.2
	Digital output			AB10.3
18	End module	End module	---	---

* The master addresses listed in the table correspond to the allocation of the process data given in the master configuration.

3.1.6 Configuring the Coupler

Before a data exchange is possible between the master and slaves, configuring the coupler is necessary.

The extended parameters (extended User_Prm_Data) is available as a selectable text in the configuration programs using the GSD files.

Description	Value	Meaning
Restart the internal bus after a fault	POWER ON RESET*) AUTORESET	Restart of the internal bus following a fault, such as missing termination module, after interruption of the I/O module supply immediately after overcoming I/O module fault
I/O module diagnostics	released*) lock	The diagnostics information about all diagnostics capable I/O modules, with which the diagnostics is released are transferred to PROFIBUS DP master not transferred to PROFIBUS DP master
Process value display	INTEL MOTOROLA*)	Word or double word orientated process data is transferred to the PROFIBUS DP master in: „Little Endian Format“ „Big Endian Format“
Behavior in case of a PROFIBUS DP fault	Stop internal bus transmission Set start image to zero Freeze starting image Write substitute values*)	In the case of a fault with the PROFIBUS DP communication the status of the inserted output periphery can be influenced in various manners: the process data exchange of the internal bus is stopped, all outputs drop out after a module specific monitoring time of 100 ms all outputs are reset immediately all outputs contain the last status before the fault all outputs switch a parameter substitute value
Reaction to internal bus faults	Stop PROFIBUS data exchange*) Set start image to zero Freeze starting image	In the case of a fault with the internal communication between the Fieldbus Coupler and I/O modules, such as, for example: no termination module, the data exchange with the PROFIBUS master is stopped. the input information is set to zero the input information before the fault is maintained

*) Default settings

The complete parameter record encompasses 34 configuration bytes. The first 10 bytes are laid down by the DP and DPV1 standard. The others contain manufacturer specific parameters.

Byte No.	Bit No.	Value	Meaning
Standard Parameters			
0	0-7		Stations status (see EN 50170)
1	0-7	2-255	Watchdog factor 1
2	0-7	2-255	Watchdog factor 2
			Watchdog: The reaction monitoring is determined in accordance with the Watchdog_Factor_1 x Watchdog_Factor_2 x 10 ms (1 ms)
3	0-7	11-255	Min T_{SDR}, Earliest time in T_{Bit} after which the slave may answer
4	0-7	183, 0xB7	Manufacturer code (high byte)
5	0-7	84, 0x54	Manufacturer code (low byte)
6	0-7		Group allocation, Broad and multicast telegrams (SYNC, FREEZE)
7	0-7		DPV1 status 1 (see EN 50170)
8	0-7		DPV1 status 2 (see EN 50170)
9	0-7		DPV1 status 3 (see EN 50170)
Manufacturer Parameters			
10	0-7	0	Table 0, register 0 LB, reserved
11	0-7	0	Table 0, register 0 HB, reserved
12	0-7	0	Table 0, register 1 LB, reserved
13	0-7	0	Table 0, register 1 HB, reserved
14			Table 0, register 2 LB
	0	0	Module diagnostics locked
	0	1*)	Module diagnostics released
	1	0	Internal bus restart after fault: POWER-ON-RESET
	1	1*)	Internal bus restart after fault: AUTORESET
	2-7	0	reserved
15	0-7	0	Table 0, register 2 HB, reserved
16			Table 0, register 3 LB
	0-2	'011'	reserved
	3	0	Data format byte orientated I/O modules: INTEL
	3	1*)	Data format byte orientated I/O modules: MOTOROLA
	4-7	'1100'	reserved
17			Table 0, register 3 HB
	0-2		Reaction to fieldbus fault:
		'000'	- Internal bus transmission stopped
		'001'	- Set output image to zero
		'010'	- Freeze output image
		'011' *)	- Write substitute values
		'100' - '111'	- not possible
	3-5		Reaction to internal bus fault:
		'000' *)	- Leave data exchange
		'001'	- Set input image to zero
		'010'	- Freeze input image
		'011' - '111'	- not possible
	6-7	'00'	reserved
18	0-7	'1100.0011'	Table 0, register 4 LB, reserved
19	0-7	'0111.1111'	Table 0, register 4 HB, reserved
20	0-7	'0000.0000'	Table 100, register 0 LB, reserved
21	0-7	'0000.0001'	Table 100, register 0 HB, reserved
22	0-7	'0000.0000'	Table 100, register 1 LB, reserved
23	0-7	'0000.0000'	Table 100, register 1 HB, reserved
24	0-7	'0000.0000'	Table 100, register 2 LB, reserved
25	0-7	'0000.0000'	Table 100, register 2 HB, reserved

3.1.7 Configuring the Process Data Channel

The process data channel serves for the communication between the Coupler and the higher ranking systems (Master or project and diagnostics PC).
This channel is allocated to the Coupler and can not be used. When designing the node, this position should therefore always show “750-343 No process data channel”.

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec.
750-333 No process data channel	0x00	0
750-333 2 byte process data channel	0xB1	177

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	0	0
PROFIBUS DP	2	2

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *1*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *1*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 Reg Intf	0 *0*

$RegIntf_1$	0	Register Interface switched off (750-343 No process data channel)
	1	Register Interface switched on (750-343 2 byte process data channel)
italic		Cannot be changed

Attention
One of these configuration modules has to be selected for the first module slot of the configuration table. Otherwise, the bus coupler signals a configuration error on the BUS-LED and in the status signal of the PROFIBUS diagnostics if it was released when configuring the bus coupler.

3.1.8 Configuration of I/O Modules

3.1.8.1 Digital I/O Modules

All binary I/O modules contain configuration information extended by 3 bytes, to serve, amongst others, for identification on the internal bus and the structure of the mapping table. With diagnostics capable terminals the diagnostics message can be suppressed or released for a channel or module. Binary outputs offer the alternative to switch to configured default values in the case of a master failure.

Note
For simplification, the tables only show the article number for the module designation. The module „750-400“ thus corresponds to the module „750-400 2 DI/24 V DC/3.0 ms“

3.1.8.1.1 2 DI I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-400, 750-401, 750-405, 750-406, 750-410, 750-411, 750-412	0x10	16
*750-400, *750-401, *750-405, *750-406, *750-410, *750-411, *750-412	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	2	0
PROFIBUS DP	2	0

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.2 4 DI I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-402, 750-403, 750-408, 750-409, 750-414, 750-415, 750-423, 750-422, 750-424	0x10	16
*750-402, *750-403, *750-408, *750-409, *750-414, *750-415, *750-423, *750-422, *750-424	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	4	0
PROFIBUS DP	4	0

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - Set to zero by the Coupler

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *1*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.3 8 DI I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-430, 750-431	0x10	16

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	8	0
PROFIBUS DP	8	0

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - Set to zero by the Coupler

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *1*	0 *1*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.4 2 DI I/O Modules with 1 Bit Diagnostics per Channel

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-419, 750-425	0x10	16
*750-419, *750-425	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	4	0
PROFIBUS DP	2	0

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released locked*)	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 Diag En1	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *1*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *1*	1 *0*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn1_3$		Diagnostics idle run, short circuit on channel 2
	0	locked
	1	released
$DiagEn0_2$		Diagnostics idle run, short circuit on channel 1
	0	locked
	1	released
Italic		cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.5 2 DO I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-501, 750-502, 750-509, 750-512, 750-513, 750-514, 750-517	0x20	32
*750-501, *750-502, *750-509, *750-512, *750-513, *750-514, *750-517	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	0	2
PROFIBUS DP	0	2

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied to the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Substitute channel x	0*) 1	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *1*	0 *0*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 SV1	0 SV0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$SV0_0$		Substitute value for channel 1
$SV0_1$		Substitute value for channel 2
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.6 1/2 DO I/O Modules with 1 Bit Diagnostics per Channel

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-507, 750-522 (1DO)	0x20	32
*750-507, *750-522 (1DO)	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	2	2
PROFIBUS DP	0	2

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied to the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released*) locked	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master
Substitute channel x	0*) 1	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 Diag En1	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *1*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 SV1	0 SV0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$		Diagnostics idle run, overload, short circuit on channel 1
	0	locked
	1	release
$DiagEn1_3$		Diagnostics idle run, overload, short circuit on channel 2
	0	locked
	1	released
$SV0_0$		Substitute value for channel 1
$SV0_1$		Substitute value for channel 2
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.7 2 DO I/O Module with 2 Bit Diagnostics per Channel

Module	Information hex	Information dec
750-506	0x20	32
*750-506	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	4	4
PROFIBUS DP	0	2

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied to the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released*) locked	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master
Substitute channel x	0*) 1	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 Diag En1	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *1*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *1*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 SV1	0 SV0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$		Diagnostics idle run, short circuit, lower voltage on channel 1
	0	locked
	1	released
$DiagEn1_3$		Diagnostics idle run, short circuit, lower voltage on channel 2
	0	locked
	1	released
$SV0_0$		Substitute value for channel 1
$SV0_1$		Substitute value for channel 2
Italic		cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.8 4 DO I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-504, 750-516, 750-519	0x20	32
*750-504, *750-516, *750-519	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	0	4
PROFIBUS DP	0	4

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Substitute channel x	0*) 1	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *1*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *1*	0 *0*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 SV3	2 SV2	1 SV1	0 SV0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$SV0_0$		Substitute value for channel 1
$SV0_1$		Substitute value for channel 2
$SV0_2$		Substitute value for channel 3
$SV0_3$		Substitute value for channel 4
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.9 8 DO I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-530	0x20	32

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	0	8
PROFIBUS DP	0	8

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Substitute channel x	0*) 1	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *1*	0 *1*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *1*	0 *0*
2	7 SV7	6 SV6	5 SV5	4 SV4	3 SV3	2 SV2	1 SV1	0 SV0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$SV0_0$		Substitute value for channel 1
$SV1_1$		Substitute value for channel 2
$SV2_2$		Substitute value for channel 3
$SV3_3$		Substitute value for channel 4
$SV4_4$		Substitute value for channel 5
$SV5_5$		Substitute value for channel 6
$SV6_6$		Substitute value for channel 7
$SV7_7$		Substitute value for channel 8
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.10 2 DI/DO I/O Module with 1 Bit Diagnostics per Channel

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-418	0x30	48
*750-418	0x00	0

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	4	4
PROFIBUS DP	2	2

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied to the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released*) locked	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 Diag En1	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *1*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *1*	1 *1*	0 *1*
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$		Diagnostics idle run, overload, short circuit on channel 1
	0	locked
	1	released
$DiagEn1_3$		Diagnostics idle run, overload, short circuit on channel 2
	0	locked
	1	released
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.1.11 Power Supply Module with Diagnostics

Module	Diagnostics transmission via *)	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-610, 750-611	PROFIBUS-DP-Diagnostics telegram	0x00	0
750-610, 750-611	PROFIBUS-DP-Process image	0x10	16
*750-610, *750-611		0x00	0

*) depending on configuration

Process Image	Input Image in [bit]	Output Image in [bit]
Internal bus	2	0
PROFIBUS DP	0 (2) *)	0

*) depending on configuration

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler
Diagnostics field voltage loss Diagnostics fuse blown	released*) locked	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter									
Offset	Information								
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 Diag En1	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *0*	*Diagnostics transmission via PROFIBUS-DP-Diagnostics telegram*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*	
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*	*Diagnostics tramsmission via PROFIBUS-DP-Process image*
1	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *1*	
2	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*	

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$	0	Diagnostics field voltage failure info, locked
	1	Diagnostics field voltage failure info., released
$DiagEn1_3$	0	Diagnostics fuse failure info. locked
	1	Diagnostics fuse failure info. released
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.2 Analog I/O Modules

All analog I/O modules have 2 bytes of extendable configuration information, which serves for identification on internal bus and the formation of a mapping table.
Analog inputs are followed by 2 bytes reserved for future options. The diagnostics message can be suppressed or released for each individual channel by means of modules capable of diagnostics.
Analog outputs have 2 byte configuration data for each channel. These are used to save the substitute values for corresponding channel.

3.1.8.2.1 2 AI I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-461, 750-462, 750-469, 750-465, 750-466, 750-467, 750-472, 750-474, 750-475, 750-476, 750-478, 750-479, 750-480, 750-491, 750-492	0x51	81

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	6	6
PROFIBUS DP	4	0

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released*) locked	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 Diag En1	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *0*	6 *1*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15 *reserved*	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
3	7 *reserved*	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$	0	Diagnostics channel 1 locked
	1	Diagnostics channel 1 released
$DiagEn1_3$	0	Diagnostics channel 2 locked
	1	Diagnostics channel 2 released
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 450 (e.g. 750-461 would be coded as (461-450) = 11
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.2.2 4 AI I/O Module

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-453, 750-455, 750-460, 750-463, 750-468	0x53	83

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	12	12
PROFIBUS DP	8	0

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released*) locked	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 Diag En1	2 Diag En0	1 Diag En3	0 Diag En2
1	7 *0*	6 *1*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15 *reserved*	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
3	7 *reserved*	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn2_0$	0	Diagnostics channel 3 locked
	1	Diagnostics channel 3 released
$DiagEn3_1$	0	Diagnostics channel 4 locked
	1	Diagnostics channel 4 released
$DiagEn0_2$	0	Diagnostics channel 1 locked
	1	Diagnostics channel 1 released
$DiagEn1_3$	0	Diagnostics channel 2 locked
	1	Diagnostics channel 2 released
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 450 (e.g. 750-461 would be coded as (468-450) = 18
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.2.3 2 AO I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-550, 750-552, 750-554, 750-556	0x61	97

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	6	6
PROFIBUS DP	0	4

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released locked*)	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master
Substitute value channel x	0x0000 or 0x8000 0 or -32767 ... 0x7FFF ... 32767	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *1*	6 *0*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15 SubVal_Ch1_HB	14	13	12	11	9	8	7
3	7 SubVal_Ch1_LB	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
4	15 SubVal_Ch2_HB	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
5	7 SubVal_Ch2_LB	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
SubVal_Ch1	0x0000 : 0xFFFF	Substitute value channel 1
SubVal_Ch2	0x0000 : 0xFFFF	2
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 550 (e.g. 750-550 would be coded as (550-550) = 0
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.2.4 4 AO I/O Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-551, 750-557	0x63	99

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	12	12
PROFIBUS DP	0	8

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released locked*)	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master
Substitute value channel x	0x0000 or 0x8000 0 or -32767 ... 0x7FFF ... 32767	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *1*	6 *0*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15	14	13	12	11	9	8	7
	SubVal_Ch1_HB							
3	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SubVal_Ch1_LB							
4	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SubVal_Ch2_HB							
5	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SubVal_Ch2_LB							
6	15	14	13	12	11	9	8	7
	SubVal_Ch3_HB							
7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SubVal_Ch3_LB							
8	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SubVal_Ch4_HB							
9	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SubVal_Ch4_LB							

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
SubVal_Ch1	0x0000 : 0x7FFF or 0xFFFF	Substitute value channel 1
SubVal_Ch2	0x0000 : 0x7FFF or 0xFFFF	Substitute value channel 2
SubVal_Ch3	0x0000 : 0x7FFF or 0xFFFF	Substitute value channel 3
SubVal_Ch4	0x0000 : 0x7FFF or 0xFFFF	Substitute value channel 4
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 550 (e.g. 750-557 would be coded as (557-550) = 7
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.3 Digital Specialty Modules

All digital specialty modules have 2 byte of extended configuration information used for the identification on the internal bus and the creation of a mapping table.

With input modules (counter), 2 bytes follow which are reserved for future options.

For output modules (PWM output), 6 byte configuration data follows which is used for saving the substitute values for a maximum of 2 channels (2 words).

3.1.8.3.1 Counter Modules

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-404, 750-638	0xF2	242

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	6	6
PROFIBUS DP	6	6

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler

*) Default settings

Parameter									
Offset	Information								
0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	0	*0*	Plug	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
1	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	0	*1*	ID5	ID4	ID3	ID2	ID1	ID0	ID 750-404 *)
	1	*1*	ID5	ID4	ID3	ID2	ID1	ID0	ID 750-638 **)
2	15	14	13	12	11	9	8	7	
	reserved								
3	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	reserved								

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
ID5 .. ID0 *)		Order number less 350 (e.g. 750-404 would be coded as (404-350) = 54
ID5 .. ID0 **)		Order number less 630 (e.g. 750-638 would be coded as (638-630) = 8
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.3.2 PWM Module

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-511	0xF2	242

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	6	6
PROFIBUS DP	6	6

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module or supplied to the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler or ignored by the Coupler
Substitute value channel x	0x0000 *) ... 0x7FFF	If, in the case of a PROFIBUS DP fault, the switching of substitute values is enabled by the Coupler configuration, this data is transmitted to the periphery in the case of a fault.

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *1*	6 *0*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15	14	13	12	11	9	8	7
	reserved							
3	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 *0*	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 *0*	1 *0*	0 *0*
4	15	14	13	12	11	9	8	7
	SubVal_Ch1_HB							
5	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SubVal_Ch1_LB							
6	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	SubVal_Ch2_HB							
7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SubVal_Ch2_LB							

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
SubVal_Ch1	0x0000 : 0xFFFF	Substitute value channel 1
SubVal_Ch2	0x0000 : 0xFFFF	Substitute value channel 2
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 450 (e.g. 750-511 would be coded as (511-450) = 61
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.4 Distance and Angle Measurement Modules

All interface modules for path and angle measurement have 2 bytes of extended configuration information used for the identification on internal bus and the creation of the mapping table. Additional 2 bytes follow which are reserved for future options.

3.1.8.4.1 SSI Encoder Interface

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-630 (Alternative)	0x93	147
750-630 (Standard)	0x95	149

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	6	6
PROFIBUS DP	4	0

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module or supplied to the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler or ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released locked*)	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *1*	6 *1*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15 *reserved*	14	13	12	11	9	8	7
3	7 *reserved*	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$	0	Diagnostics locked (default)
	1	Diagnostics released
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 630 (e.g. 750-630 would be coded as (630-630) = 0
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.4.2 Incremental Encoder Interface

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-631, 750-634, 750-637	0xB5	181

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	6	6
PROFIBUS DP	6	6

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module or supplied to the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler or ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released locked*)	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *1*	6 *1*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15 *reserved*	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
3	7 *reserved*	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$	0	Diagnostics locked (default)
	1	Diagnostics released
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 630 (e.g. 750-634 would be coded as (634-630) = 4
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.4.3 Digital Impulse Interface

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-635	0xB3	179

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	4	4
PROFIBUS DP	4	4

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module or supplied to the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler or ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released locked*)	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *1*	6 *1*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15 *reserved*	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
3	7 *reserved*	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$	0	Diagnostics locked (default)
	1	Diagnostics released
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 630 (e.g. 750-635 would be coded as (635-630) = 5
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.8.5 Serial Interfaces

All serial interface modules have 2 bytes of extended configuration information used for the identification on internal bus and the creation of the mapping table. Additional 2 bytes follow which are reserved for future options.

Module	Identification hex	Identification dec
750-650, 750-651, 750-653, 750-654 (3 Byte)	0xB3	179
750-650, 750-651, 750-653, 750-654 (5 Byte)	0xB5	181

Process Image	Input Image in [byte]	Output Image in [byte]
Internal bus	4 (6)	4 (6)
PROFIBUS DP	4 (6)	4 (6)

Parameter	Value	Meaning
I/O module is physically	plug fitted*) not plug fitted	The I/O module process data is: - supplied by the I/O module or supplied to the I/O module - set to zero by the Coupler or ignored by the Coupler
Diagnostics channel x	released locked*)	The diagnostics information of the corresponding channel is - transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master - not transmitted to PROFIBUS DP master

*) Default settings

Parameter								
Offset	Information							
0	7 *0*	6 *0*	5 Plug	4 *0*	3 *0*	2 Diag En0	1 *0*	0 *0*
1	7 *1*	6 *1*	5 ID5	4 ID4	3 ID3	2 ID2	1 ID1	0 ID0
2	15 *reserved*	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
3	7 *reserved*	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

$Plug_5$	0	Module is physically not present
	1	Module is physically present (default)
$DiagEn0_2$	0	Diagnostics locked (default)
	1	Diagnostics released
ID5 .. ID0		Order number less 630 (e.g. 750-650 would be coded as (650-630) = 20
Italic		Cannot be changed

3.1.9 Diagnostics

The slave diagnostics of the Coupler now comprises of a 6 byte standard diagnostics, a 9 byte identification diagnostics, a 7 byte device status and an up to 42 byte channel based diagnostics.

In the reply telegram of the diagnostics, selection the identification based diagnostics and the device status are transmitted together with the standard diagnostics. This can be followed by up to 14 channel based diagnostics messages (3 byte per message).

Byte		
0		
1		Station status 1 to 3
2		
3		PROFIBUS DP master address
4		Manufacturer identification
5		
6		
7		Identification based diagnostics
:	:	
14	:	
15		
		Device status
21		
22		
		Channel based diagnostics
		(3 bytes per channel)
63		

3.1.9.1 Station Status 1 to 3

see EN 50170

3.1.9.2 PROFIBUS DP Master Address

The PROFIBUS DP master address is located in byte 3 of the slave diagnostics and includes the address of the master which has been configured at the node and which has read and write access.

3.1.9.3 Manufacturer‘s Identification

The manufacturer’s identification is located in byte 4 and 5 and includes a 16 bit code, which serves for the identification of the device or the device class.

3.1.9.4 Identification Based Diagnostics

The identification based diagnostics is comprised of a bit field, which contains one bit of information for each connected module. The individual bit provides evidence about the current operating status. A 0 means no fault, a 1 indicates a faulty module condition. The Coupler can be equipped with up to 63 modules, so that the identification based diagnostics including the header covers 9 bytes from byte 6 to byte 14.

Byte	Information								Meaning
6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	Header byte (9 byte identification based diagnostics incl. header)
7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
8	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
9	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	Diagnostics allocation to
10	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	I/O module n (n=1 ... 63)
11	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	Coupler (n=0)
12	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	
13	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	
14	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	

3.1.9.5 Device Status

The device status encompasses 7 bytes including the required overhead and transmits status information of an internal nature and relating to the I/O module (internal bus), PROFIBUS DP and the PFC-RTS to the master or the higher ranking controls.

Byte	Information								Meaning
15	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	Header byte (7 byte status information incl. header)
16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Status type (manufacturer specific device status)
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Slot number 0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Status differentiation (none)
19	q	q	n	n	n	n	n	n	Status message q – Status source '00' Internal status '01' Internal bus status '10' PROFIBUS DP status n – Status number
20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Status argument
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reserved

3.1.9.5.1 Internal Status Messages and Arguments

Status Message	Status Argument	Description
0x00	0x00	No fault
0x01	0x01	Overflow inline code buffer
0x01	0x02	Unknown data type
0x01	0x03	EEPROM checksum fault
0x01	0x04	Fault when writing into the serial EEPROM
0x01	0x05	Fault when reading from the serial EEPROM
0x01	0x06	Changed I/O modules configuration determined following AUTORESET
0x01	0x07	Reserved
0x01	0x08	Timeout when writing into the serial EEPROM

3.1.9.5.2 Internal Bus Status Messages and Arguments

Status Message	Status Argument	Description
0x43	0xFF	At least one module cannot interpret an internal bus command
0x44	0x00	A data fault or an internal bus interruption exists after the Coupler
0x44	n	An internal bus interruption exists after the module n
0x45	n	Fault in the register communication with module n

3.1.9.5.3 PROFIBUS DP Status Messages and Arguments

Status message	Status argument	Description
0x81	0x01	Insufficient configuration data configuration data
0x81	0x02	Too much configuration data
0x82	n	n. parameter byte faulty
0x83	0x01	Insufficient configuration data
0x83	0x02	Too much configuration data
0x84	n	n. configuration byte (module) faulty
0x85	0x01	maximum input data length exceeded
0x85	0x02	maximum output data length exceeded
0x86	0x01	Compiled buffer overflow for DP process image

3.1.9.6 Channel Based Diagnostics

The channel based diagnostics is intended for detailing the identification based diagnostics. A structure is added to the device status for each faulty slot comprised of a header byte, a byte, the channel type supplying the channel number and a third byte, which describes the fault type and the channel organization.

Byte	Information								Meaning
22	1	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	Header channel based diagnostics (x: 1 to 63, slots of the module)
23	a	a	x	x	x	x	x	x	Channel type (a) and channel number x: 0 to 3
	0	1							Input channel
	1	0							Output channel
	1	1							Input / output channel
24	t	t	t	x	x	x	x	x	Channel type (t) and fault type (x)
	0	0	0						No allocation
	0	0	1						1 Bit
	0	1	0						2 Bit
	0	1	1						4 Bit
	1	0	0						1 Byte
	1	0	1						1 Word
	1	1	0						2 Words
25-27	Next channel based diagnostics message (as byte 22 – 24)								
28-30	Next channel based diagnostics message (as byte 22 – 24)								
...	...								
61-63	Last displayable channel based diagnostics message (such as byte 22 – 24)								

3.1.9.6.1 Fault Types of I/O Modules with Diagnostic Capability

The fault types refer to standardized types.

Fault type	Meaning
0	Not specified
1	Short circuit
2	Low voltage
3	High voltage
4	Overload
5	Over temperature
6	Line break
7	Upper limit value exceeded
8	Lower limit value exceeded
9	Fault
10 ... 15	Reserved
16 ... 31	Manufacturer specific
17	Field voltage fault
18	Fuse fault
19	Buffer overflow
20	Check sum fault
21	Parity fault
22	Receive Timeout (partner)
23	Receive Timeout
26	SSI_IN fault
27	SSI FRAME fault
31	I/O module fault

3.1.9.6.2 I/O Modules Fault Cases

Part Number	Channel Type	Fault Type	Meaning
750-418, 750-419, 750-425, 750-507, 750-522	'001	0.1001'	Fault (line break, overload or short circuit)
750-506	'001	0.0001' 0.0010' 0.0110' 0.1001'	Short circuit Lower voltage Line break Error
750-460, 750-461, 750-463, 750-469	'101	0.0110' 0.1000' 1.0000' 1.1111'	Line break Lower limit value gone below Configuration fault I/O module fault
750-452, 750-453, 750-454, 750-455, 750-456, 750-462, 750-465, 750-466, 750-467, 750-468, 750-472, 750-474, 750-475, 750-476, 750-478, 750-479, 750-480, 750-492	'101	0.0111' 0.1000' 1.0000' 1.1111'	Upper limit value exceeded Lower limit value gone below Configuration fault I/O module fault
750-491	'101	0.0011' 0.0111' 1.1111'	Voltage overrun Upper limit value exceeded I/O module fault
750-610, 750-611,	'001	1.0001' 1.0010'	Field voltage fault Fuse fault
750-630	'110	1.1010' 1.1011' 1.0000' 1.1111'	SSI_IN fault (external fault) SSI FRAME fault Configuration fault I/O module fault
750-635	'110	0.1001' 1.0000' 1.1111'	Error Configuration fault I/O module fault
750-637	'000	0.1001' 1.0000' 1.1111'	Error Configuration fault I/O module fault
750-650, 750-651, 750-653, 750-654	'110 ('000)	0.1001' 1.0000' 1.1111'	Buffer overflow Configuration fault I/O module fault

3.1.10 LED Signaling

The Coupler possesses several LED's for on site signaling of the Coupler operating status or the complete node

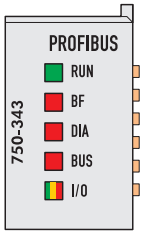


Fig. 3-10: Display elements 750-343 g012120x

The upper four LEDs (RUN, BF, DIA, BUS) display the state of the PROFIBUS communication.

The lower LED (I/O) displays the internal state of the complete node.

3.1.10.1 Blink Code

Detailed fault messages are displayed with the aid of a blink code. A fault is cyclically displayed with up to 3 blink sequences.

- The first blink sequence (approx. 10 Hz) starts the fault display.
- The second blink sequence (approx. 1 Hz) following a pause. The number of blink pulses indicates the **fault code**.
- The third blink sequence (approx. 1 Hz) follows after a further pause. The number of blink pulses indicates the **fault argument**.

3.1.10.2 Fieldbus Status

The upper four LED's signal the operating conditions of the PROFIBUS communication.

LED	Color	Meaning
RUN	green	The RUN-LED indicates the correct power supply of the Fieldbus Coupler.
BF	red	The BF-LED indicates that the communication functions via the PROFIBUS.
DIA	red	The DIA-LED indicates an external diagnostics.
BUS	red	The BUS-LED signals a configuration fault.

RUN	BF	DIA	BUS	Meaning	Remedy
off	off	off	off	No operating voltage to the Coupler (status LED of the Coupler supply does not light up) or a hardware fault is present.	Check the voltage supply for the bus coupler and replace the bus coupler if necessary.
on	on	*	off	PROFIBUS interface started, baud rate was not yet recognized.	Check to see whether the PROFIBUS is connected. Check to see whether the baud rate configuration on the master is supported by the coupler. Replace the bus coupler because there is a hardware defect.
on	blinks	*	off	Baud rate recognized, node not yet configured.	Check the configuration and the slave addresses. Load the configuration and start the coupler by switching the supply voltage off and on again.
on	blinks	on	blinks cyclic ally	Slave was incorrectly configured. Fault message via blink code	Evaluate the blink code.
on	off	*	off	The Coupler is exchanging data.	OK
on	*	on	*	The Coupler signals an existing diagnostics.	The data exchange is functioning without any problems so that you may obtain diagnostic information, for instance on a cable break in an analog input terminal.

* Not relevant

3.1.10.3 Fault Message via Blink Code of the BUS-LED

Fault Argument	Fault Description	Remedy
Fault code 1: Fault in Configuration Telegram		
1	Insufficient configuration data The GSD file is defective or the parameter data were entered improperly.	Get in contact with WAGO support.
2	Excessive configuration data The GSD file is defective or the configuration data was entered improperly.	Get in contact with WAGO support.
Fault code 2: Fault in Configuration Telegram		
n	Faulty configuration byte n	Get in contact with WAGO support.
Fault code 3: Fault in Configuration Telegram		
1	Insufficient configuration data	Check the configuration because a module was probably forgotten in the configuration. Load the configuration and start the coupler by switching the supply voltage off and on again.
2	Excessive configuration data	Check the configuration because a module was probably forgotten in the configuration. Load the configuration and start the coupler by switching the supply voltage off and on again.
Fault code 4: Fault in Configuration Telegram		
n	Configuration byte (module) n is faulty	Check the nth module in the configuration. Load the configuration and start the coupler by switching the supply voltage off and on again.
Fault code 5: Fault in the Data Length		
1	Maximum input data length exceeded (more than 128 byte input data), more than 244 Byte from SW 03).	Switch off the supply voltage of the coupler. Remove some modules from the node and switch the supply voltage on again.
2	Maximum output data length exceeded (more than 128 byte output data), more than 244 Byte from SW 03).	Switch off the supply voltage of the coupler. Remove some modules from the node and switch the supply voltage on again.
Fault code 6: Compiled Buffer Overflow		
1	Compiled buffer overflow for DP process image	Get in contact with WAGO support.

3.1.10.4 Node Status

The I/O-LED indicates the node operation and signals faults occurring.

I/O	Meaning
green	Data cycle on the internal bus
off	No data cycle on the internal bus
red	Coupler hardware defective
red blinks	When starting: internal bus is initialized During operation: general internal bus fault
red blinks cyclically	Fault message during internal bus reset and internal fault:
orange	Firmware loader active

The Coupler starts after switching on the supply voltage. The I/O-LED flashes red. Following a fault free start up the I/O-LED changes to a green steady light.
In the case of a fault, the I/O-LED continues blinking red. The fault is cyclically displayed with the blink code.

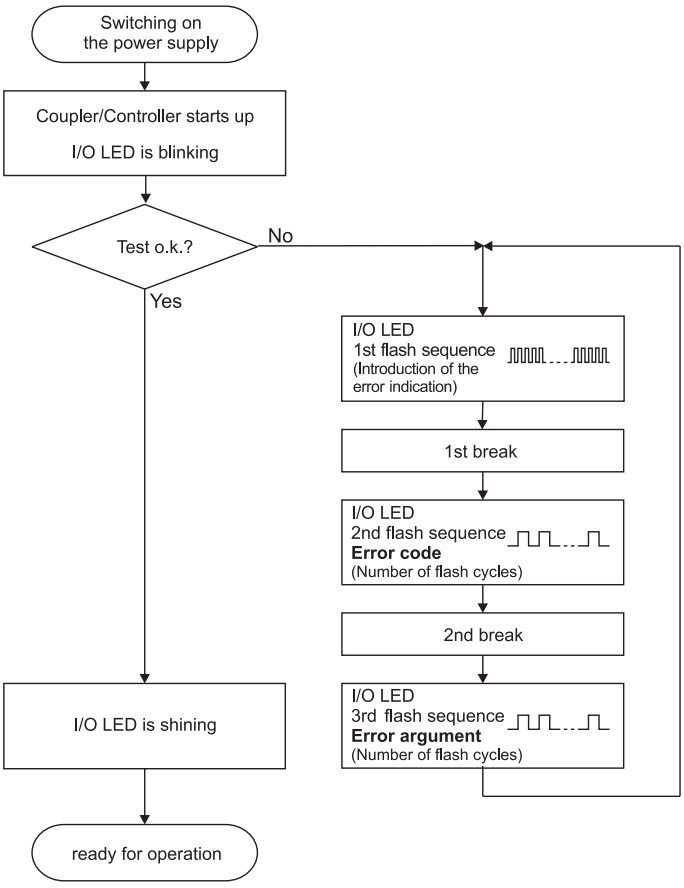


Fig. 3-11: Signaling the node status g012111e

After fixing a fault, restart the Coupler by switching off and on the supply voltage.

3.1.10.5 Fault Message via the Blink Code of the I/O LED

Fault Argument	Fault Description	Remedy
Fault code 1: Hardware and Configuration Fault		
1	Overflow of the internal buffer memory for the inline code	Replace the Coupler
2	Unknown data type	Replace the Coupler
3	EEPROM checksum fault	Replace the Coupler
4	Fault during writing into the flash memory	Replace the Coupler
5	Fault during reading from the FLASH memory	Replace the Coupler
6	Changed I/O module configuration found after AUTORESET	Adapt the configuration to the changed physical node arrangement. Load the configuration and start the coupler by switching the supply voltage off and on again.
7	Reserved	Replace the Coupler
8	Timeout when writing into the serial EEPROM	Replace the Coupler
Fault code 2: Not Used		
-	-	-
Fault code 3: Internal Bus Command Fault		
0	I/O module(s) has (have) identified internal bus command as incorrect	Check out at what point the communication bus is interrupted. Therefore disconnect the Profibus cable from the coupler!. Then plug the end module into the middle of the node. Switch the coupler off and on again. If the I/O LED continues to flash, shift the end module again. If there is only one module on the coupler and the I/O Err LED is illuminated, either this module or the coupler is defective. Replace the defective component.

Fault Argument	Fault Description	Remedy
Fault code 4: Internal Bus Data Fault		
0	Data fault on internal bus or Internal bus interruption on Coupler	Replace the Coupler
n* (n>0)	Internal bus interrupted after I/O module n	Switch off the supply voltage of the coupler. Replace the nth module and switch the supply voltage on again.
Fault code 5: Register Communication Fault		
n*	Internal bus fault during register communication with the I/O module n	Switch off the supply voltage of the coupler. Replace the nth module and switch the supply voltage on again.

* The number of blink pulses (n) indicates the position of the I/O module. I/O modules without data are not counted (e.g. supply module without diagnostics)

Example: the 13th I/O Module is Removed.	
1.	The I/O-LED generates a fault display with the first blink sequence (approx. 10 Hz).
2.	The first pause is followed by the second blink sequence (approx. 1 Hz). The I/O-LED blinks four times and thus signals the fault code 4 (internal bus data fault).
3.	The third blink sequence follows the second pause. The I/O-LED blinks twelve times. The fault argument 12 means that the internal bus is interrupted after the 12th I/O module.

3.1.11 Fault Behavior

3.1.11.1 Fieldbus Failure

A fieldbus failure has occurred when the master is switched off or the bus cable is interrupted. A fault in the master can also lead to a fieldbus failure.

The red BF-LED lights up.

The failure of the fieldbus can activate the substitute value of the I/O modules. During configuring of the inputs and outputs a substitute value can be laid down for each channel.

Substitute Value Strategy	Value (bit orientated) Digital Output Modules	Value (byte orientated) Analog Output Modules
Minimum value	0	0 or 4 mA, 0 V
Maximum value	1	20 mA, 10 V
Substitute value	0 or 1	0/4 ... 20 mA, -10 ... +10 V
Stop internal bus	Behavior determined by I/O module	

The value is entered in the output process image by the Coupler. With I/O modules with byte orientated data width, e.g. the pulse width module, the substitute value is determined via the value area.

As soon as the fieldbus is active the process data is transmitted and the output correspondingly set in the nodes.

3.1.11.2 Internal Bus Fault

An internal bus fault is created, for example, if an I/O module is removed. If this fault occurs during operation the output modules behave in the same manner as an I/O module stops.

The I/O-LED blinks red. The slave generates a detailed fault message.

Once the internal bus fault has been fixed the Coupler starts up automatically in accordance with the configured restart routine. The process data transfer is then restarted and the outputs reset in the nodes.

3.1.12 Technical Data

System Data	
Number of I/O modules	125 with repeater
Number of I/O points	approx. 6000 (master dependent)
Transmission medium	Cu cable in accordance with EN 50170
Bus segment length	100 m ... 1200 m (baud rate dependent / cable dependent)
Transmission rate	9.6 kBaud ... 12 MBaud
Transmission time with 10 modules each with 32 DI and 32 DO, 12 MBaud	typically 1 ms max. 3.3 ms
Bus connection	1 x D-SUB 9; female
Standards and Approvals	
UL (UL508)	E175199
Standard	EN 50 170
Conformity marking	CE
Technical Data	
Number of I/O modules	63
Protocol	DP
Input process image	max. 32 byte
Output process image	max. 32 byte
Configuration	via PC or controls
Voltage supply	DC 24 V (-15 % / + 20 %)
Input current$_{max}$	260 mA at 24 V
Internal system supply module efficiency	80 %
Internal power consumption	350 mA at 5 V
Total current for I/O modules	650 mA at 5 V
Voltage via power jumper contacts	DC 24 V (-15 % / + 20 %)
Current via power jumper contact$_{max}$	DC 10 A
Dimensions (mm) W x H x L	50 x 65* x 100 *from upper edge of DIN 35 rail
Weight	ca. 120 g
EMC interference resistance	acc. to EN 50082-2 (96)
EMC interference transmission	acc. to EN 50081-2 (94)

4 I/O Modules

A detailed description of the fieldbus independence I/O modules of WAGO-I/O-SYSTEM 750 is not part of this manual supplement.

Further information
Please find the information in the standard manual or in the data sheets.

Current information are also available in the INTERNET
http://www.wago.com

5 PROFIBUS

5.1 Description

PROFIBUS is an open fieldbus standard, laid down in the European Standard EN 50 170, Vol. 2 (also IEC).

PROFIBUS DP has been designed for a fast and efficient data exchange between a control (PLC / PC) and decentralized peripheral equipment, for example sensors and actuators, digital or analog input and output modules.

A DP System consists of a master and up to 124 slaves:

Master: A DP Master exchanges the data with the slaves via PROFIBUS DP and controls the bus. It transfers the data between a supervisory control and the decentralized peripheral equipment.

Slave: DP Slaves are the link to the field side. They edit the input data of the peripheral equipment for the communication with the master and output the Master data to the peripheral equipment.

PROFIBUS uses the master/slave method for data transmission. The master cyclically reads the input data from the slaves and cyclically writes the output data to the slaves. PROFIBUS DP V1 also supports an acyclic data exchange. PROFIBUS DP has baud rates from 9.6 kbaud up to 12 Mbaud.

PROFIBUS DP features:

fast system response times

high immunity to interference

master and slave diagnostic

single slaves may fail or be turned off without the fieldbus operations being interrupted.

Every configuration is stored in the master.

Every slave has a manufacturer-specific identifier that has been assigned by the PNO (PROFIBUS Nutzerorganisation).

The slaves are described in the GSD files. The GSD file is imported into the configuration software which makes the configuration of the slave easier.

Further information
The PNO provides further documentation for its members in INTERNET:
- Technical descriptions
- Guidelines

http://www.profibus.com/

5.2 Wiring

On the PROFIBUS with RS 485 transmission technology all devices are connected in a line structure. The bus line comprises of a twisted and screened pair of wires.

The fieldbus line is specified in EN 50 170 as a line type A and must provide certain line parameters. The line type B also described in the EN 50 170 is an old type and should no longer be used.

Parameter	Value
Wave resistance	135 ... 165 Ω
Operating capacity	< 30 pF/m
Loop resistance	110 Ω/km
Wire diameter*)	> 0.64 mm
Wire cross section*)	> 0.34 mm^2

*) The wire cross sections used must conform with connection possibilities on the bus plug.

Line type A allows maximum line lengths for a bus segment dependent upon the transmission speed.

Transmission speed		Max. bus segment length
9.6 / 19.2 / 45.45 / 93.75	kBaud	1200 m
187.5	kBaud	1000 m
500	kBaud	400 m
1500	kBaud	200 m
3000 / 6000 / 12000	kBaud	100 m

The plugs available on the market offer the possibility that arriving and departing data cables can be directly connected to the plug. In this manner drop cables are avoided and the bus plug can be connected to or disconnected from the bus at any time without interrupting the data traffic. A cut-in type bus connection is integrated in these plugs. Due to the capacitative load of the subscribers and the resulting generated line reflection the connection plugs used should have integrated length inductivity. This is indispensable for transmission rates of > 1.5 MBaud.

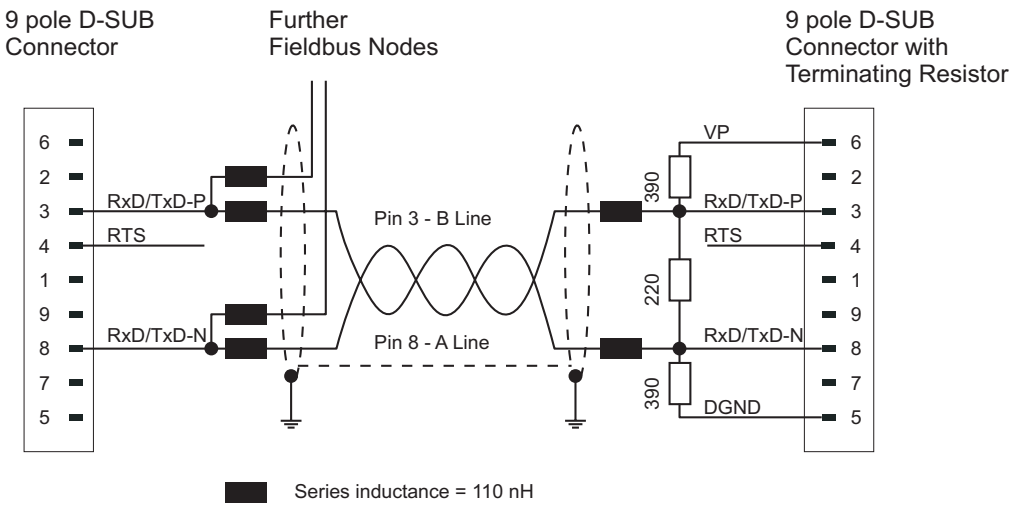


Fig. 5-1: Bus connection g1xx302e

Note
When connecting the subscriber ensure that the data lines are not mixed up. The bus termination at the start and end of the bus line must be installed. The bus connection requires the supply voltage VP from the device. For this reason ensure that the slave unit installed on the bus termination, is always supplied with voltage.
Due to the integrated length inductivity in the connection plug ensure that the plug is installed without connected field devices as the missing capacity of the device could cause transmission faults.

In order to achieve a high disturbance resistance of the system against electromagnetic radiated interference ensure that a screened PROFIBUS cable is used. Where possible connect the screen at both ends with good conduction and using large surface area screen clips. In addition ensure that the cables are laid separated from all power line cables if possible. With a data rate of ≥1.5 Mbit/s ensure that spur lines are avoided.

Further information
The PNO provides further documentation for its members in INTERNET. Cable specification information can be obtained from, for example, the „Installation Guideline for PROFIBUS-FMS/DP", 2.112

http://www.profibus.com/

Note
WAGO offers this screen connection system for the optimum connection between fieldbus screening and function earth.

6 Glossary

B

Bit

Smallest information unit. Its value can either be 1 or 0.

Bit rate

Number of bits transmitted within a time unit.

Bus

Line for bit serial or bit parallel, clocked data transfer. A bus for the bit parallel data transmission comprises of address, data, control and supply bus. The width of the data bus (8-,16-, 32-, 64 bit) and its clock speed is decisive for the speed at which data can be transferred. The address bus width limits the possible architecture of a network.

Byte

Binary Yoked Transfer Element. A data element greater than one bit and smaller than a word. Generally a byte contains 8 bits. With a 36 bit computer a byte may contain 9 bits.

Bootstrap

Operating mode of the Fieldbus Coupler /Controller (750-333 and 750-833) in which the device awaits a firmware upload.

D

Data bus

see *Bus*.

F

Fieldbus

System for serial information transmission between devices in automation technology in field areas close to the process.

Fieldbus variable

[PFC variable]
Process data from the user program of the fieldbus controller.

H

Hardware

Electronic, electric and mechanical components of an assembly group.

O

Operating system

Software, which links the user programs with the hardware.

S

Segment

A network is generally structured by *Router* or *Repeater* in various physical network segments.

Server

Serving device within a Client Server System. The service to be provided is requested by the *Client*.

Sub-network

Sub-division of a network into logical sub-networks.

7 Literature list

Further information
The PNO provides further documentation for its members in INTERNET. Cable specification information can be obtained from, for example, the „Installation Guideline for PROFIBUS-FMS/DP", 2.112

http://www.profibus.com/