Modicon X80

BMXEAE0300 SSI Module

User Manual

Original instructions

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www.se.com

Legal Information

Table of Contents

Safety Information

Important Information

Read these instructions carefully, and look at the equipment to become familiar with the device before trying to install, operate, service, or maintain it. The following special messages may appear throughout this documentation or on the equipment to warn of potential hazards or to call attention to information that clarifies or simplifies a procedure.

The addition of this symbol to a “Danger” or “Warning” safety label indicates that an electrical hazard exists which will result in personal injury if the instructions are not followed.

This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

⚠ DANGER

DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **will result in** death or serious injury.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **could result in** death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION

CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **could result** in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

NOTICE is used to address practices not related to physical injury.

Please Note

Electrical equipment should be installed, operated, serviced, and maintained only by qualified personnel. No responsibility is assumed by Schneider Electric for any consequences arising out of the use of this material.

A qualified person is one who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of electrical equipment and its installation, and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved.

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About the Book

Document Scope

This manual describes the hardware and software implementation of SSI (Synchronous Serial Interface) module BMXEAE0300.

Validity Note

This documentation is valid for EcoStruxure™ Control Expert 15.0 or later.

The technical characteristics of the devices described in the present document also appear online. To access the information online, go to the Schneider Electric home page www.se.com/ww/en/download/.

The characteristics that are described in the present document should be the same as those characteristics that appear online. In line with our policy of constant improvement, we may revise content over time to improve clarity and accuracy. If you see a difference between the document and online information, use the online information as your reference.

Related Documents

Title of documentation	Reference number
Modicon M580, M340, and X80 I/O Platforms, Standards and Certifications	EIO0000002726 (English), EIO0000002727 (French), EIO0000002728 (German), EIO0000002730 (Italian), EIO0000002729 (Spanish), EIO0000002731 (Chinese)
EcoStruxure™ Control Expert, Operating Modes	33003101 (English), 33003102 (French), 33003103 (German), 33003104 (Spanish), 33003696 (Italian), 33003697 (Chinese)
EcoStruxure™ Control Expert, Communication, Block Library	33002527 (English), 33002528 (French), 33002529 (German), 33003682 (Italian), 33002530 (Spanish), 33003683 (Chinese)
EcoStruxure™ Control Expert, I/O Management, Block Library	33002531 (English), 33002532 (French), 33002533 (German), 33003684 (Italian), 33002534 (Spanish), 33003685 (Chinese)

You can download these technical publications, the present document and other technical information from our website www.se.com/en/download/.

Product Related Information

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

The application of this product requires expertise in the design and programming of control systems. Only persons with such expertise should be allowed to program, install, alter, and apply this product.

REQUIRES CLEANUP
Follow all local and national safety codes and standards.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

BMX EAE 0300 Overview

What's in This Part

Overview

This part gives an overview of the SSI module BMX EAE 0300 and its technical specifications.

Module Introduction

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter gives an overview of the SSI module.

General Information about SSI Functions

Overview Description

The module BMX EAE 0300 is a synchronous serial interface designed for use with an absolute encoder, it is controlled by the user applications through an open SSI interface.

The position values of the SSI channel are automatically read by the module every fixed period, unless the channel is disabled.

Available Functions

The following table presents the main functionalities of the BMX EAE 0300 module:

Function	Description
Modulo	The modulo function limits the dynamics of the position value within the power of 2. An event (if enabled) detects the modulo passing. The reflex output can also be asserted at the passing of modulo (if configured).
Reduction	This function reduces the intrinsic resolution of the encoder by a value defined by the "reduction" parameter. This reduction is carried out by a shift in the bit field provided by the encoder.

Function	Description
Offset	The correction function of the encoder offset systematically corrects the offset produced by the encoder at mechanical position "0". The user enters the absolute encoder offset parameter.
Capture	The two capture input registers (per channel) enable the PLC program to carry out a dynamic measurement function between two points. The capture action can be triggered by two capture inputs. The event will be triggered at each occurrence of Capture.
Compare	Two independent comparators (per channel), with thresholds that can be modified by adjustment (explicit exchange), are able to generate an event or reflex output when the threshold is crossed.

General Information about the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

Definition

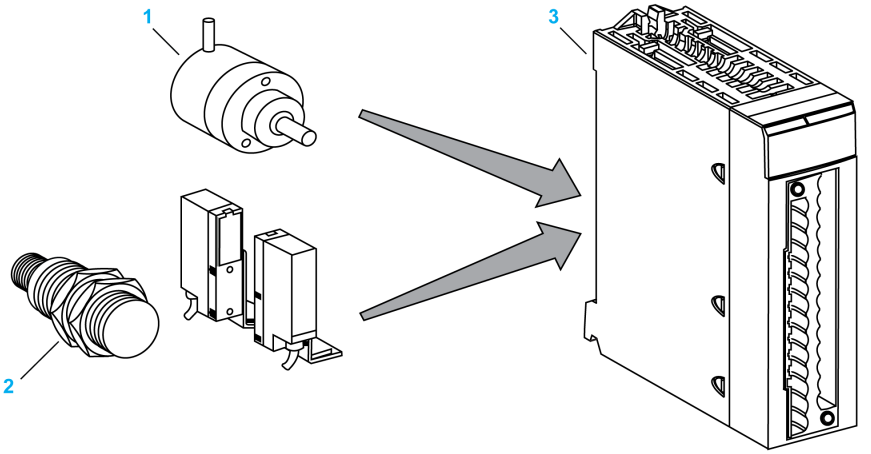
The SSI module BMX EAE 0300 is a 3-channel, synchronous serial interface, absolute encoder interface.

It supports:

- 3 channels of SSI inputs
- 1 reflex output for each SSI channel
- 2 capture inputs for the 3 SSI channels
- 8 to 31 bits data width
- 4 ranks of baud rates (100 kHz, 200 kHz, 500 kHz, 1 MHz)
- capture and compare functions

Illustration

The illustration below shows the basic components of an absolute encoder system:



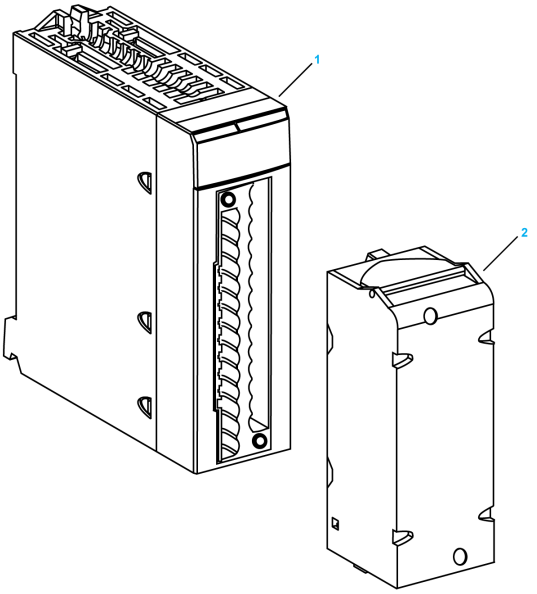
1 Absolute encoder

2 Proximity sensors

3 SSI module BMX EAE 0300

BMXEAE0300(H) Module Description

Illustration



1 BMXEAE0300(H)

2 28-pin removable terminal block

NOTE: The terminal block is supplied separately.

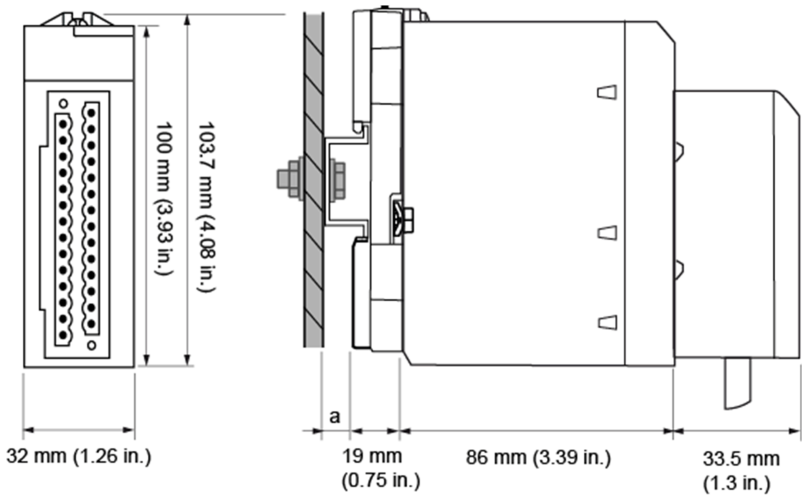
Accessories

The BMXEAE0300(H) module uses the following accessories:

- 28-pin removable terminal block BMX FTB 2800/2820, page 25
- a BMXXSP•••• shielding connection kit, page 31

Dimensions of X80 BMXEAE0300(H) SSI Module

General Presentation of X80 BMXEAE0300(H) SSI Module



a DIN-rail depth: the value depends on the DIN-rail type used in your platform.

Dimensions of X80 BMXEAE0300(H) SSI Module

Module reference	Module dimensions			Installation depth(1)
	Width	Height	Depth	
BMXEAE0300(H)	32 mm (1.26 in.)	103.7 mm (4.08 in.)	86 mm (3.39 in.)	119.5 mm (4.69 in.)(1)
(1) DIN-rail depth (a) is not included.				

NOTE: Connectors that are delivered with BMXEAE0300(H) modules (28-pin removable terminal blocks) and the corresponding pre-assembled cordsets (BMXFTW*08S) have the same dimensions.

NOTE: Consider clearance for cable installation and spacing around the racks.

BMXEAE0300(H) Module Characteristics

Ruggedized Version

The BMXEAE0300H (hardened) module is the ruggedized version of the BMXEAE0300 (standard) module, and it can be used at extended temperatures and in harsh chemical environments.

For more information, refer to the *Installation in More Severe Environments* chapter in the Modicon M580, M340, and X80 I/O Platforms, Standards, and Certifications user guide (see https://download.schneider-electric.com/files?p_enDocType=User+guide=EIO0000002726.04.pdf=EIO0000002726).

General Characteristics

The following table applies to the BMXEAE0300 and BMXEAE0300H modules for use at altitude up to 2000 m (6560 ft). When the modules operate above 2000 m (6560 ft), apply additional derating.

SSI channels	Maximum SSI baud rate	100k, 200k, 500k, 1M
	SSI channel number	3
	Bit width	8 to 31 bits
	Refresh interval	= 1 ms
Regular I/O channels	Number of digital inputs	Two 24 Vdc type / 3 inputs per module
	Number of digital outputs	One 24 Vdc output per channel
Hot swapping supported		Yes
Encoder compliance		Absolute encoder 24 V model with standard SSI interface (tolerance: 19.2-30 Vdc)
Power supply to encoder		Voltage: 24 Vdc (Supplied by the field power) Current: < 200 mA per channel (for 24 Vdc)
Power distribution to encoder		Yes, short circuit limited (700 mA total)
Back plane power consumption	+ 3.3 Vdc	Typical: 150 mA Maximum: 250 mA
	+ 24 Vdc	Not used
Dielectric strength	Field to bus	1400 Vdc for 1 minimum
Field power	Voltage	19.2 to 30 Vdc (24 Vdc typical)

		Helps protect over voltage up to 45 Vdc.
	Current	It depends on the encoder(s) and the load of reflex output consumption. For module operating: 30 mA.
Operating temperature	BMXEAE0300	0...60 ºC (32...140 ºF)
	BMXEAE0300H	-25...70 ºC (-13...158 ºF)

NOTE: Confirm that the encoder has at least five mA output current to activate the DATA input of the BMXEAE0300 module.

⚠WARNING

EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

Do not allow the supplied voltage to exceed the maximum allowed voltage of the encoder when the BMXEAE0300 or BMXEAE0300H module is used to provide power to the encoder.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Standards and Certifications

Download

Click the link that corresponds to your preferred language to download standards and certifications (PDF format) that apply to the modules in this product line:

Title	Languages
Modicon M580, M340, and X80 I/O Platforms, Standards and Certifications	• English: EIO0000002726 • French: EIO0000002727 • German: EIO0000002728 • Italian: EIO0000002730 • Spanish: EIO0000002729 • Chinese: EIO0000002731

SSI Module Installation

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter provides information to install the module.

BMXEAE0300 Module Mounting

Introduction

You can mount the module while the power supply to the rack is turned on; this action does not disturb the PAC.

Pre-Installation

⚠⚠DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

- Disconnect the voltage supplying sensors and pre-actuators before plugging / unplugging the terminal block on the module.
- Remove the terminal block before plugging / unplugging the module on the rack.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

You can install a BMXEAE0300 module in any position in the rack except:

- positions reserved for the rack power supply modules (marked PS, PS1, and PS2)
- positions reserved for extended modules (marked XBE)

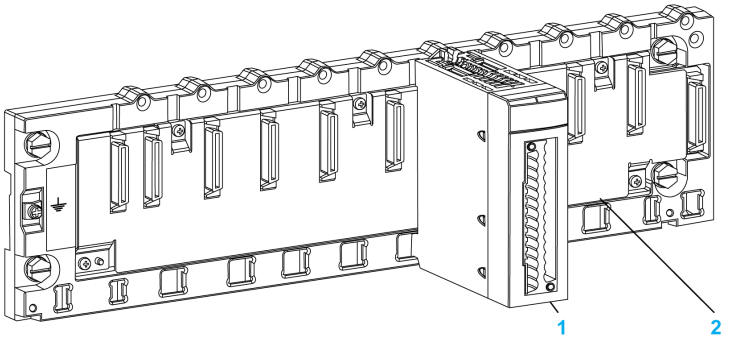
- positions reserved for the CPU in the main local rack (marked 00 or marked 00 and 01 depending on the CPU)
- positions reserved for the (e)X80 adapter module in the main remote drop (marked 00)

The bus at the bottom of the rack (3.3 V and 24 V) supplies power.

Before installing a module, confirm that you remove the protective cap from the module connector located on the rack.

Installation

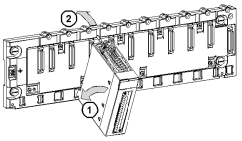
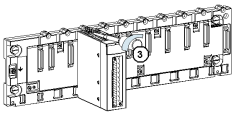
The following diagram below shows a BMXEAE0300 module mounted on the rack:



The following table describes the elements the make up the assembly diagram:

Number	Description
1	BMXEAE0300 module
2	Standard rack

The following table shows the procedure for mounting the module in the rack:

Step	Action	Illustration
1	Position the locating pins situated at the rear of the module (on the bottom part) in the corresponding slots in the rack. **NOTE:** Before positioning the pins, confirm that you removed the protective cover from the rack slot.	Steps 1 and 2 
2	Swivel the module towards the top of the rack so that the module sits flush with the back of the rack. It is now set in position.	
3	Tighten the mounting screw to help ensure that the module is held in place on the rack. Tightening torque: 0.4...1.5 N•m (0.30...1.10 lbf-ft)	Step 3 

BMXFTB2800/2820 Terminal Block Mounting

Introduction

The BMXEAE0300(H) module uses the BMX FTB 2800/2820 28-pin terminal block. The assembly and disassembly are described below.

Cable Ends and Contacts

Each terminal block can accommodate:

- Bare wires
- Wires with:
  - DZ5-CE (ferrule) type cable ends: 
  - AZ5-DE (twin ferrule) type cable ends: 

NOTE: When using stranded cable, Schneider Electric strongly recommends that you use wire ferrules that are fitted with an appropriate crimping tool.

28-Pin Terminal Block Description

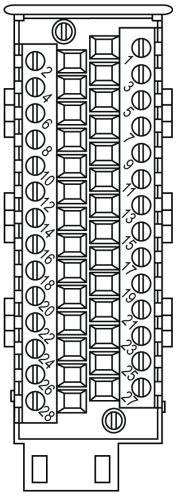
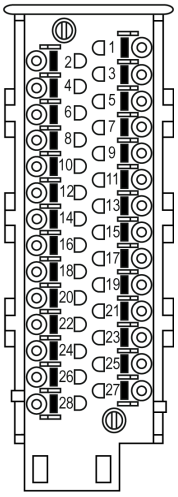
⚠⚠DANGER

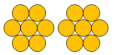
HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Turn off all power to sensor and pre-actuator devices before connecting or disconnecting the terminal block.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

The following table describes the wires that fit each terminal block and the associated gauge range, wiring constraints, and tightening torque:

	BMX FTB 2800 **Caged terminal blocks**	**BMX FTB 2820** **Spring terminal blocks**
Illustration		
1 solid conductor 	• AWG: 22...18 • mm^2: 0.34...1	• AWG: 22...18 • mm^2: 0.34...1
2 solid conductors 	Only possible with twin ferrule: • AWG: 2 x 24...20 • mm^2: 2 x 0.24...0.75	Only possible with twin ferrule: • AWG: 2 x 24...20 • mm^2: 2 x 0.24...0.75
1 stranded cable 	• AWG: 22...18 • mm^2: 0.34...1	• AWG: 22...18 • mm^2: 0.34...1

	BMX FTB 2800 **Caged terminal blocks**	**BMX FTB 2820** **Spring terminal blocks**
2 stranded cables 	Only possible with twin ferrule: • AWG: 2 x 24...20 • mm^2: 2 x 0.24...0.75	Only possible with twin ferrule: • AWG: 2 x 24...20 • mm^2: 2 x 0.24...0.75
1 stranded cable with ferrule 	• AWG: 22...18 • mm^2: 0.34...1	• AWG: 22...18 • mm^2: 0.34...1
2 stranded cables with twin ferrule 	• AWG: 2 x 24...20 • mm^2: 2 x 0.24...0.75	• AWG: 2 x 24...20 • mm^2: 2 x 0.24...0.75
Minimum individual wire size in stranded cables when a ferrule is not used 	• AWG: 30 • mm^2: 0.0507	• AWG: 30 • mm^2: 0.0507
Wiring constraints	Caged terminal blocks have slots that accept: • Flat-tipped screwdrivers with a diameter of 3 mm. Caged terminal blocks have captive screws. On the supplied blocks, these screws are not tightened.	The wires are connected by pressing the button located next to each pin. To press the button, you have to use a flat-tipped screwdriver with a maximum diameter of 3 mm.
Screw tightening torque	0.4 N•m (0.30 lb-ft)	Not applicable

28-Pin Terminal Block Installation

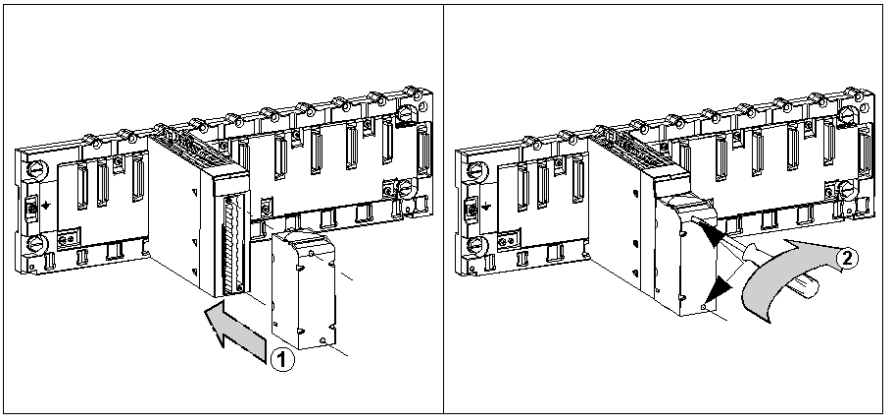
⚠CAUTION

TERMINAL BLOCK IMPROPERLY FIXED TO THE MODULE

- Follow the instructions to fix the terminal block to the module.
- Verify that the screws are tightened.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

The following table describes the procedure for assembling the 28-pin terminal block onto a BMXEAE0300 module:

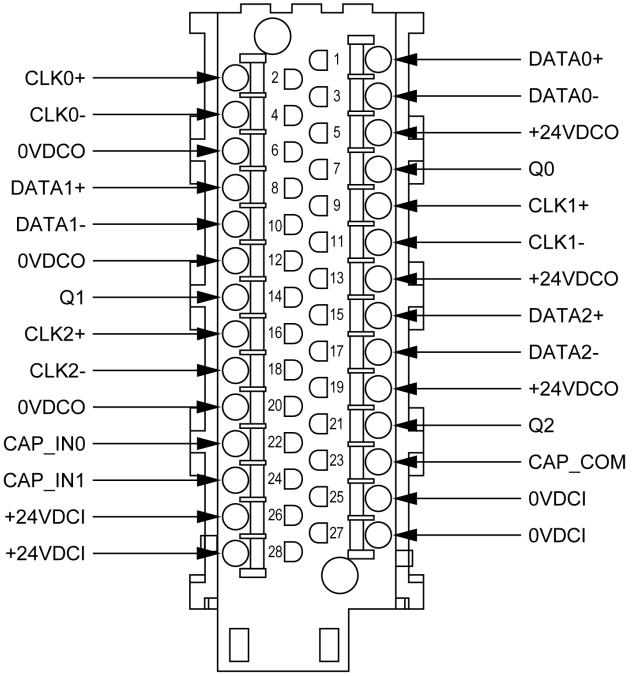


Assembly procedure:

Step	Action
1	Once the module is in place on the rack, install the terminal block by inserting the terminal block encoder (the rear lower part of the terminal) into the module encoder (the front lower part of the module), as shown in the illustration.
2	Fix the terminal block to the module by tightening the two mounting screws located on the lower and upper parts of the terminal block. Tightening torque: 0.4 N•m (0.29 lb•ft).

28 Pin Terminal Block Arrangement

The terminal block is arranged as follows:



Electromagnetic Interference Avoidance

Precautions

⚠CAUTION

POTENTIAL MODULE DAMAGE - IMPROPER FUSE SELECTION

- Use fast-acting fuses to protect the electronic components of the module from over current and reverse polarity of the input/output supplies.
- Improper fuse selection can result in module damage.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

⚠WARNING

UNEXPECTED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

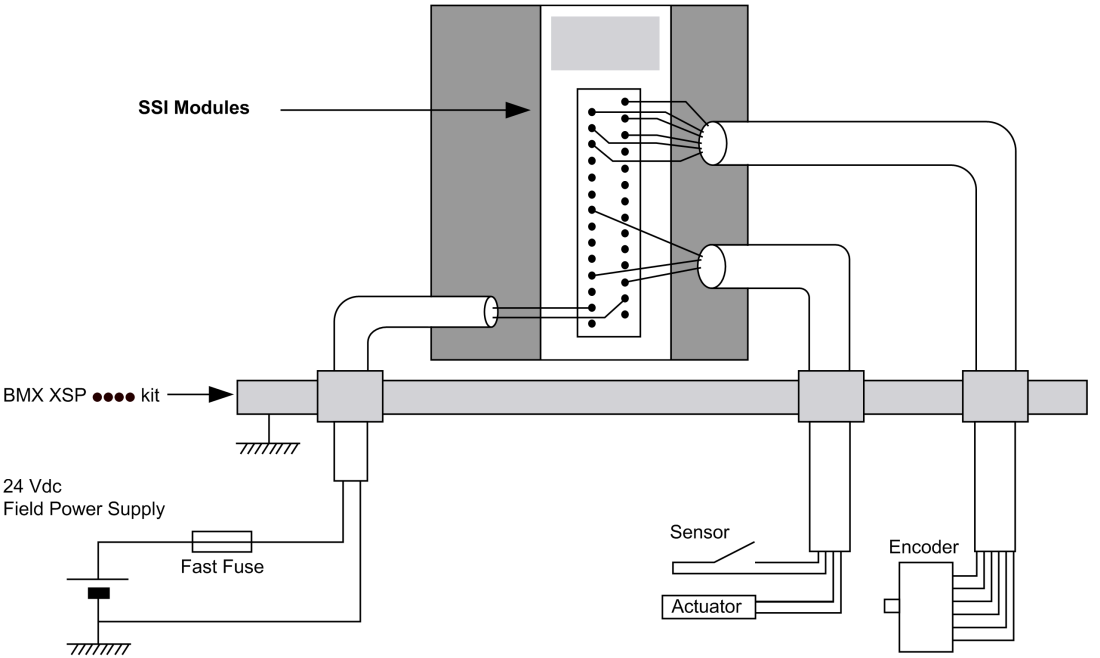
Electromagnetic interference may cause the application to operate in an unexpected manner. In a highly disturbed electromagnetic environment:

- Use the BMXXSP•••• shielding connection kit, page 31 to connect the shielding.
- Use a stabilized 24 Vdc supply for inputs and a shielded cable for connecting the supply to the module.
- Use a shielded cable for capture inputs and reflex outputs if any of them is wired.
- Use a shielded cable for each SSI channel respectively and note that 24 Vdc and GND must be included in the shielded cable. (Each shielded cable includes CLK pair, DATA pair, 24Vdco, and 0Vdco. If the reflex output is connected to the encoder, it also has to be included.)

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Using the Shielding Connection Kit

The following figure describes the recommended circuit for a high-noise environment using the shielding connection kit:



Shielding Connection Kit

Introduction

The BMXXSP•••• shielding connection kit allows you to connect the cable shielding directly to the ground and not to the module shielding to help protect the system from electromagnetic disturbances.

Connect the shielding on the cordsets for the following devices:

- analog module
- counter module
- encoder interface module
- motion control module

- XBT console to the processor (via shielded USB cable)

Kit References

Each shielding connection kit includes the following components:

- a metal bar
- two sub-bases

The shielding connection kit reference is dependent on the size of the Modicon X80 rack::

X bus racks / dual Ethernet and X bus racks	Number of slots	Shielding connection kit
BMXXBP0400(H)	4	BMXXSP0400
BMEXBP0400(H)		
BMXXBP0600(H)	6	BMXXSP0600
BMXXBP0800(H)	8	BMXXSP0800
BMEXBP0800(H)		
BMXXBP1200(H)	12	BMXXSP1200
BMEXBP1200(H)		
BMXXBP1600(H)	16	BMXXSP1600
BMEXBP1600(H)		

Redundant power supply racks	Number of slots	Shielding connection kit
BMEXBP0602(H)	6	BMXXSP0800
BMEXBP1002(H)	10	BMXXSP1200
BMEXBP1402(H)	14	BMXXSP1600

Clamping Rings

Use clamping rings to connect the shielding on cordsets to the metal bar of the kit.

NOTE: The clamping rings are not included in the shielding connection kit.

Depending on the cable diameter, the clamping rings are available under the following references:

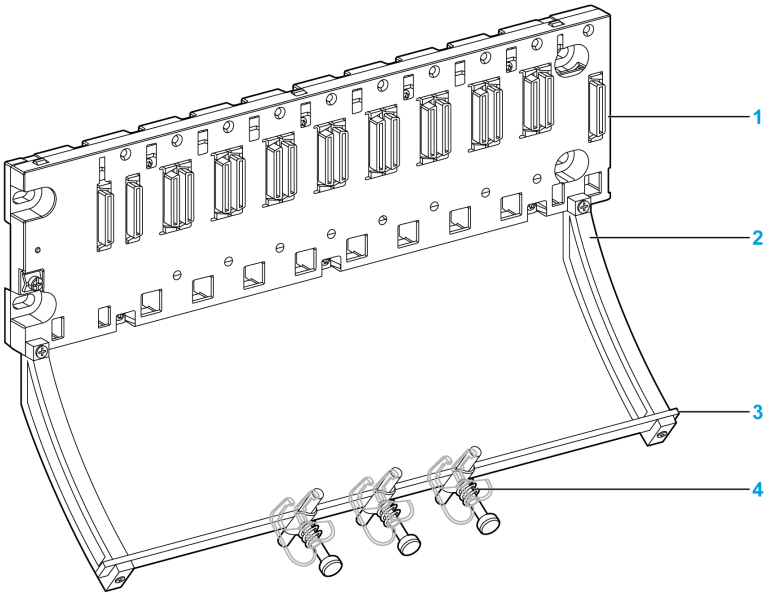
- STBXSP3010: small rings for cables with cross-section 1.5...6 mm^2 (AWG16...10).

- STBXSP3020: large rings for cables with cross-section 5...11 mm^2 (AWG10...7).

Kit Installation

You can install the shielding connection kit to the rack with the module already installed on the rack except for the BMXXBE0100 rack extender module.

Fasten the sub-bases of the kit at each end of the rack to provide a connection between the cable and the ground screw of the rack:



1 rack

2 sub-base

3 metallic bar

4 clamping ring

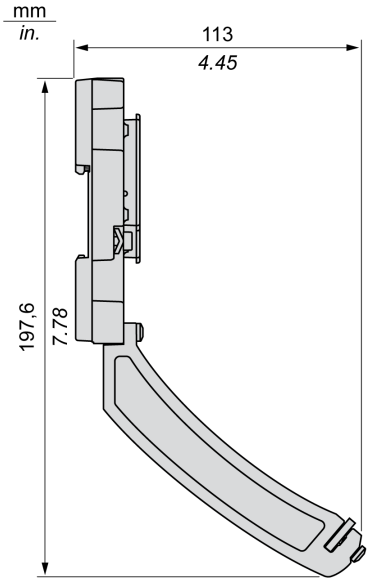
Follow these tightening torques to install the shielding connection kit:

- For the screws fixing the sub-base to the Modicon X80 rack: Max. 0.5 N•m (0.37 lbf-ft)
- For the screws fixing the metallic bar to the sub-bases: Max. 0.75 N•m (0.55 lbf-ft)

NOTE: A shielding connection kit does not modify the volume required when installing and uninstalling modules.

Kit Dimensions

The following figure gives the dimensions (height and depth) of a Modicon X80 rack with its shielding connection kit:



NOTE: The overall width equals the width of the Modicon X80 rack.

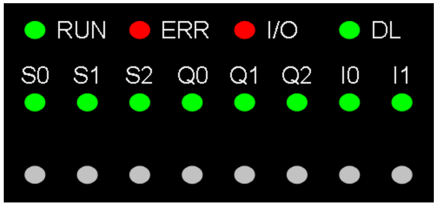
LED Indicators

At a Glance

The SSI module BMX EAE 0300 is equipped with LEDs that display the module's channels status and detected errors.

Display Panels

LED display:



The first row of LEDs indicates module information:

- LED RUN: Indicates the module's operational status
- LED ERR: indicates an internal detected fault in the module or a detected fault between the module and the rest of the configuration
- LED I/O: Indicates an external detected fault
- LED DL: Indicates the Firmware download status

The second row of LEDs corresponds to SSI channels.

The LEDs are represented in the following way: (y = 0, 1 or 2 depending on the SSI channel)

- LED Sy: Channel y Input
- LED Qy: Reflex Output for channel y
- LED I0/1: Capture Input for 3 SSI channels

When a voltage is present on an input or output, the corresponding LED is lit.

Diagnostics

The following table allows you to perform diagnostics of the module status according to the LEDs: RUN, ERR, I/O, DL and channels (LEDs S0 to I1):

Module status	**LED indicators**											
	RUN	**ERR**	**I/O**	**DL**	**S0**	**S1**	**S2**	**Q0**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**I0**	**I1**
The module is not receiving power or has inoperative	○											
The module is inoperative	○	●	○	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The module is not configured or is configuring its channels	○	⊗	–	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Module status	LED indicators											
	RUN	ERR	I/O	DL	S0	S1	S2	Q0	Q1	Q2	I0	I1
Module has Lost communication with CPU	●	⊗	–	○	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Field Power Supply inoperative	●	○	●	○	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Downloading firmware	⊗	○	○	⊗	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S0 has a detected line error	●	○	●	○	◍	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S1 has a detected line error	●	○	●	○	–	◍	–	–	–	–	–	–
S2 has a detected line error	●	○	●	○	–	–	◍	–	–	–	–	–
Qx has a short circuit	●	○	●	○	–	–	–	◍	◍	◍	–	–
Channels are operational	●	○	○	○	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"Absolute SSI Encoder" mode is selected and no error detected	●	○	○	○	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	●	○	○	○	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–
	●	○	○	○	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–
Voltage is present on Q0	●	○	○	○	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–
Voltage is present on Q1	●	○	○	○	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–
Voltage is present on Q2	●	○	○	○	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–
Voltage is present on I0	●	○	○	○	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–
Voltage is present on I1	●	○	○	○	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●

● LED on

○ LED off

⊗ LED flashing slowly

◍ LED flashing fast

– An empty cell indicates that the state of the LED(s) is not taken into account

Inputs/Outputs Specifications

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter contains information about the inputs and outputs of the SSI module.

NOTE: The SSI performances described in this chapter are only valid with wired as indicated in this documentation.

Capture Digital Input Characteristics

Capture Digital Input Characteristics

The table below describes the SSI module BMX EAE 0300 capture digital input characteristics:

Number of Input Channels		Two 24 Vdc inputs per module
IEC Type		IEC type 3
Digital Inputs: CAP_IN0 CAP_IN1	Maximum Input Voltage	30 Vdc
	ON Input Voltage	+11... +30 Vdc
	OFF Input Voltage	< 5 Vdc
	OFF Input Current	< 1.5 mA
	Nominal Input Current	(at < 30 Vdc) 5 mA
	Current at 11 Vdc	> 2 mA
	Over Voltage Protection	Maximum: 52 Vdc
	Reverse Polarity Protection	Maximum: 28 Vdc
Input Response Time		Refer to the input filter and bounce filter tables, page 39
Capture Response Time		<= 1 ms

Reflex Digital Output Characteristics

Reflex Digital Output Characteristics

⚠WARNING

OUTPUT SHORT-CIRCUIT OR OVERLOAD

Do not apply a high voltage (24 Vdc) to an output port when it is at 0 because there is no internal short circuit protection.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

The following table describes the reflex digital output characteristics of the module:

Number of outputs channels		One 24 Vdc 0.5 A per SSI channel, three channels per module
Output voltage		19.2...30 Vdc (depends on field supply)
Output type		Push-pull
Maximum load current	Each point	0.5 A
	Per module	1.5 A
Leakage / point		-0.3 mA maximum (OFF)
On state output voltage drop		1.35 Vdc maximum (0.5 A)
Maximum load capacitance		50 µF
Maximum load inductance **L = load inductance (Henry)** **I = load current (A)** **F = switching frequency (Hz)**		0.5 Henry at 4 Hz switch frequency $L = 0.5 / (I^2 \times F)$
Maximum physical response time		< 20 µs (resistive load)
Response time for comparison		<= 1ms
Short circuit		The equipment design helps protect all channels against short circuit and over temperature.
Fallback states	By default	Pre-defined fallback values on all channels
(output channels)	User-configurable setting	Hold last value
		Pre-defined fallback value on one or all channels

Pre-defined values (output fallback)	By default	Channels set to 0
	User-configurable setting	Each channel configurable for 1 or 0
Polarity on individual output channels	By default	Logic normal on all channels
	User-configurable setting	Logic reverse on one or all channels
		Logic normal on one or all channels

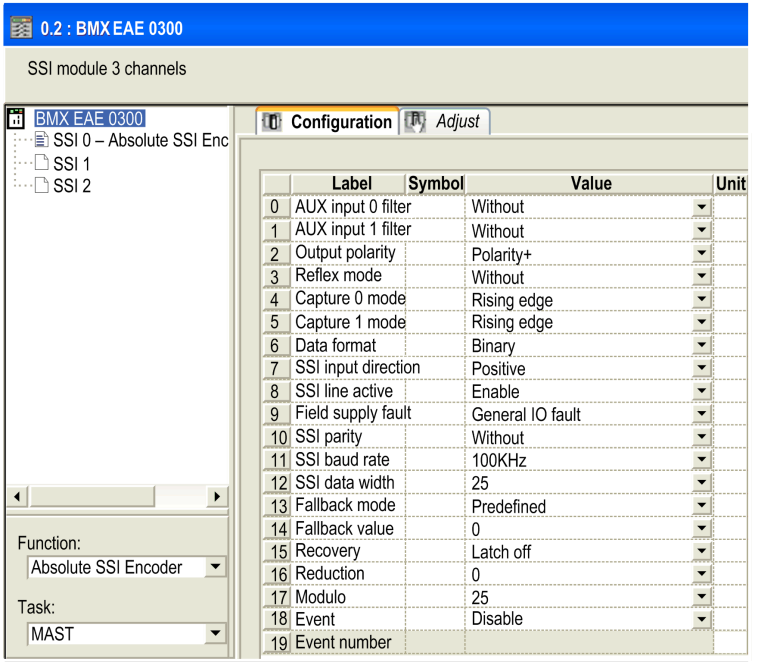
NOTE: If the short circuit occurs on any channel, the power supply goes into the following mode:

- First, the power supply cycles on as the hiccup mode; the peak current is less than 10 A with a approximate 2 µs duration.
- Then, all channels turn off after approximately 100 ms.

Programmable Input Filtering

Overivew

Each of the SSI module BMX EAE 0300 inputs allows input filtering. There are four levels of filtering available (low, medium, high and without), that can be configured in the configuration screen, as shown:

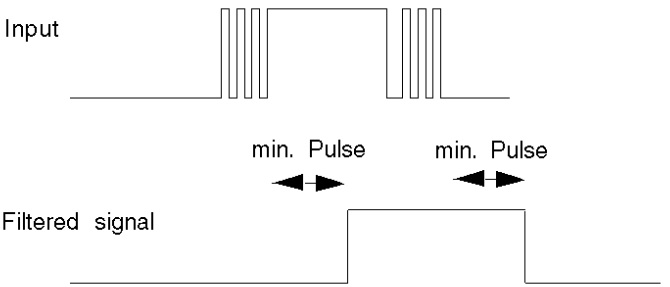


	Label	Symbol	Value	Unit
0	AUX input 0 filter		Without	
1	AUX input 1 filter		Without	
2	Output polarity		Polarity+	
3	Reflex mode		Without	
4	Capture 0 mode		Rising edge	
5	Capture 1 mode		Rising edge	
6	Data format		Binary	
7	SSI input direction		Positive	
8	SSI line active		Enable	
9	Field supply fault		General IO fault	
10	SSI parity		Without	
11	SSI baud rate		100KHz	
12	SSI data width		25	
13	Fallback mode		Predefined	
14	Fallback value		0	
15	Recovery		Latch off	
16	Reduction		0	
17	Modulo		25	
18	Event		Disable	
19	Event number			

Description

The filtering used is a programmable bounce filter, which operates as follows:

Bounce rejection diagram



In bounce rejection mode, the system delays all transitions until the signal remains stable for the duration defined for the filter level.

Bounce rejection levels:

Input	Filter Level	Min Pulse	Max Frequency
CAP_IN0,1	Without	20 µs	200 Hz
	Low (For Bounces > 2 kHz)	500 µs	200 Hz
	Medium (For Bounces > 1 kHz)	1.25 ms	200 Hz
	High (For Bounces > 250 Hz)	4.2 ms	100 Hz

SSI Module BMX EAE 0300 Functionalities

What's in This Part

Subject of this Part

This part presents the functionalities of the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

Configuration parameters

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter deals with the parameters necessary for configuring the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

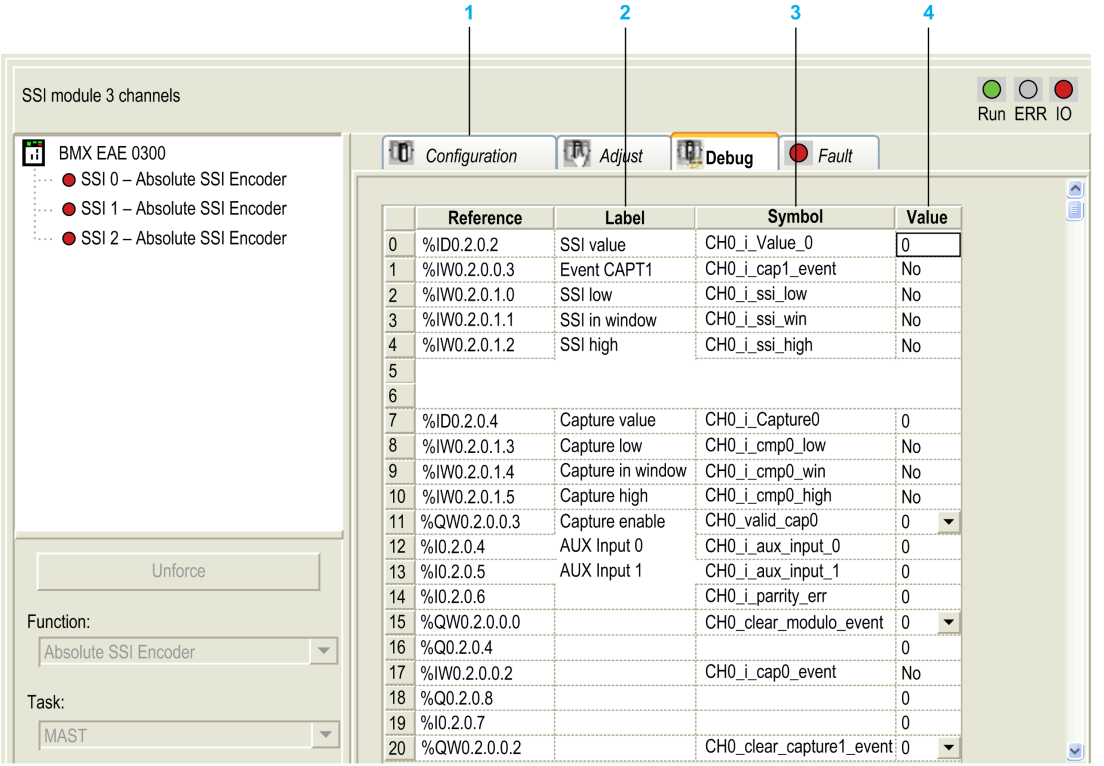
Configuration Screen for the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

At a Glance

This section presents the configuration screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

Illustration

The figure below presents the configuration screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300:



	Reference	Label	Symbol	Value
0	%ID0.2.0.2	SSI value	CH0_i_Value_0	0
1	%IW0.2.0.0.3	Event CAPT1	CH0_i_cap1_event	No
2	%IW0.2.0.1.0	SSI low	CH0_i_ssi_low	No
3	%IW0.2.0.1.1	SSI in window	CH0_i_ssi_win	No
4	%IW0.2.0.1.2	SSI high	CH0_i_ssi_high	No
5				
6				
7	%ID0.2.0.4	Capture value	CH0_i_Capture0	0
8	%IW0.2.0.1.3	Capture low	CH0_i_cmp0_low	No
9	%IW0.2.0.1.4	Capture in window	CH0_i_cmp0_win	No
10	%IW0.2.0.1.5	Capture high	CH0_i_cmp0_high	No
11	%QW0.2.0.0.3	Capture enable	CH0_valid_cap0	0
12	%I0.2.0.4	AUX Input 0	CH0_i_aux_input_0	0
13	%I0.2.0.5	AUX Input 1	CH0_i_aux_input_1	0
14	%I0.2.0.6		CH0_i_parrity_err	0
15	%QW0.2.0.0.0		CH0_clear_modulo_event	0
16	%Q0.2.0.4			0
17	%IW0.2.0.0.2		CH0_i_cap0_event	No
18	%Q0.2.0.8			0
19	%I0.2.0.7			0
20	%QW0.2.0.0.2		CH0_clear_capture1_event	0

Description of the Screen

The following table presents the various parts of the above screen:

Number	Column	Function
1	Tab	The tab in the foreground indicates the current mode. The current mode is the configuration mode in this example.
2	**Label**	These fields contain the name of each variable that may be configured. They may not be modified.
3	**Symbol**	These fields contain the address of the variable in the application. They may not be modified.

Number	Column	Function
4	**Value**	If these fields have a downward pointing arrow, you can select the value of each variable from various possible values in these fields. The various values can be accessed by clicking on the arrow. A drop-down menu containing all the possible values is displayed and the user may then select the required value of the variable.
5	**Unit**	These fields contain the unit of each variable that may be configured. They may not be modified.

NOTE: Refer to the desired function, page 46 in order to properly configure the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

SSI Module BMX EAE 0300 Functions

What's in This Chapter

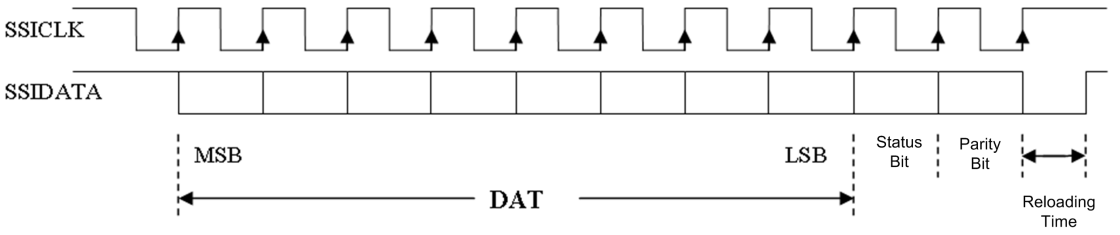
Overview

This chapter deals with functions of the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

SSI Interface

SSI Interface Description

The following figure represents a SSI frame:



NOTE: The module does not control the turn value. For multi-turn encoders, the angle and turn values constitute a single, unique value for the module.

The following table describes the characteristics of the frame and the interface:

Parameters	Values or observations
Code	Binary or gray
SSI transmission baud rate	100 kHz, 200 kHz, 500 kHz or 1 MHz
Data bits	8 to 31 bits (MSB transferred first)
Status bits	0 to 1 bit (A detected error bit may be handled by the firmware.)
Parity	Even, odd or without parity
Reloading time	10 to 40 µs depending on encoder

Parameter Details

There are four choices for the baud rate parameter that impact the maximum cable length:

Baud rate	100 kHz	200 kHz	500 kHz	1 MHz
Maximum cable length	350 m	180 m	70 m	20 m

The **data bit** parameter enables the number of data bits supplied by the encoder to be declared (from MSB to LSB). The upper limit is 31.

The **status bit** parameter is the status flag, which is refreshed when receiving the bit in the sequence. For some encoders, this bit can indicate a detected error in the data frame.

The **parity** parameter enables a **parity bit** to be declared in the frame. If the parity bit is selected, the modules carry out the parity check according to the choice of parity type, even or odd.

After the last rising edge of the clock signal, the **reloading time** defines how long it takes until the rotary encoder can be selected for the next transmission. The reloading time is determined by the period of SSI pulse train. The reading cycle of SSI module is fixed by 1 ms.

Modulo and Reduction Functions

Description

The two functions are:

- **Modulo**: the modulo function limits the dynamics of the position value to within a number of points defined by the value of the parameter. An event (if enabled) detects the modulo (positive or negative) passing.
- **Reduction**: the function reduces the intrinsic resolution of the encoder by a value defined by the "reduction" parameter. This reduction is carried out by a shift in the bits field provided by the encoder.

The two parameters are of a "constant configuration" (%K) type.

Details for Modulo and Reduction

- The modulo and reduction value is expressed as the exponent of 2.
- The number of modulo bits is limited from 8 to 31 while the number of reduction bits is limited from 0 to 7 bit.
- When the reflex output is asserted ("1") by the presence of modulo value passing, it will keep the value "1" until a rising edge of an extra clear bit of %Q occurs.

The modulo passing detection is only available when module < data width.

For example: if the data width is 13-bit, then the modulo passing will not be detected when the modulo is from 13 to 31. (The default value of modulo is 31.)

Offset Function

Description

NOTE: The **Encoder offset** parameters are set in the `Adjust` tab.

Encoder offset: the user enters the absolute encoder offset parameter. The correction function of the encoder offset systematically corrects the offset produced by the encoder on mechanical position "0". This value is set in an adjustment word (%MW).

Inverted SSI Direction Function

Description

If the direction of input SSI data is inverted by the configuration, the output data is transferred by the following equation:

Inverted_value = 2^N - **Original_value**

N: encoder data width.

NOTE: Inverted_0 = 0.

Multiple Application of Reformatting

Description

In case the user applies all the reformatting function at the same time, it is necessary to define the priority of them: **Invert** > **Reduction** > **Offset** > **Modulo**.

Example

With the following conditions:

Data_width = 11 bits

Modulo = 256 (8 bits)

Reduction = 1 bit

Enter the offset value after reduction.

In this example, because the full range resolution becomes 2^{11-1} after reduction, to have a physical offset of half range, the offset value should be set as:

Offset = 512

After the offset value has been added, if the reformatted value exceeds 2^{11-1}, then the value will be masked by 2^{11-1}.

If the original data is 00001001001 in binary (73 in decimal), while SSI direction is inverted:

Invert [73] = 2^{11} - **73** = **1975**

Reduct [1975] = **1975** / 2^1 = **987**

Offset [987] = **987** + 512 - 2^{11-1} = **475**

Mod [475/256] = **219**

The final result in `%IW` is 219. As to the Gray code, it will be converted by XCEL automatically. The original data in SSI register is always in binary.

Capture Function

Description

Capture is used to copy the current value of the SSI register to a capture register. It fixes the immediate value at the precise moment the operation started.

The SSI module has two capture inputs: CAP_IN0 and CAP_IN1 respectively

The **capture done** information can undergo an event processing operation.

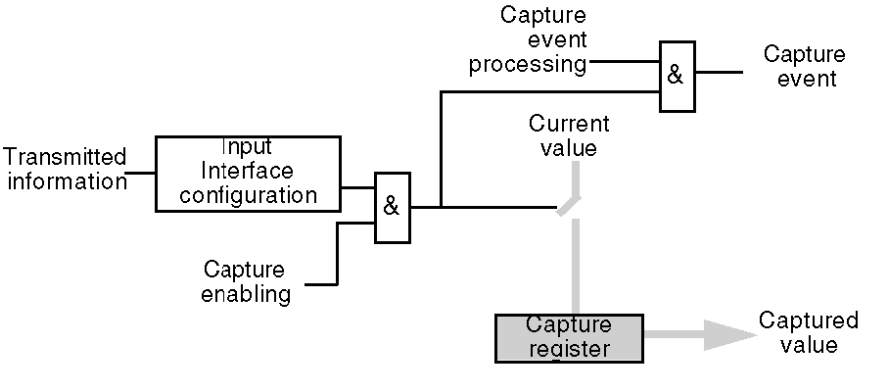
- The operation is triggered by the hardware when a CAP_IN physical input status is changed when the capture enabling command is enabled. The SSI module capture modes are:
  - Capture on rising edge of a CAP_IN input.

    The capture value is recorded in the capture register 0 for CAP_IN0, and in the capture register 1 for CAP_IN1.
  - Capture on falling edge of an CAP_IN input.

    The capture value is recorded in the capture register 0 for CAP_IN0, and in the capture register 1 for CAP_IN1.
- If the Modulo, page 47, Reduction, page 47, Offset, page 48 and SSI direction, page 49 functions have been applied, the capture value is affected as well.
- Confirm that the current value of the SSI register is valid before the event. If the validity bit is false (low), the capture is not performed.
- The three SSI channels share the common capture inputs of CAP_IN0 and CAP_IN1. The capture action of unwanted channel(s) can be disabled by the validate bit.

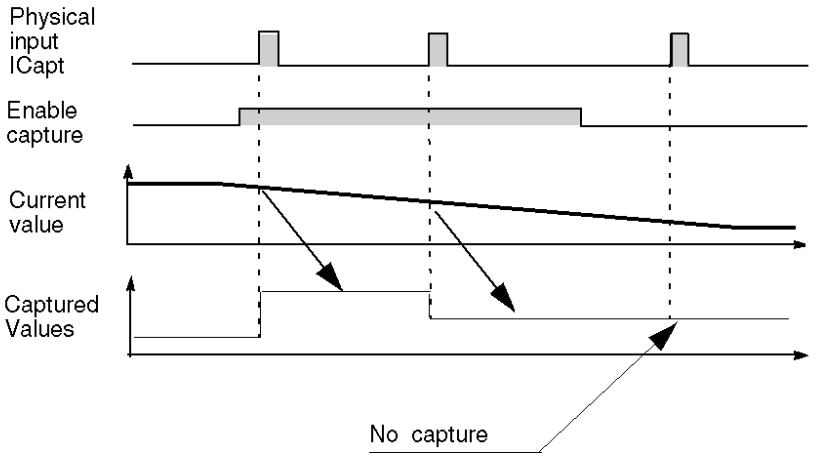
Structure

The following figure shows the hardware structure of the capture function:



Operation

The following trend diagram shows the capture mode on the rising edge of **CAP_IN**:



The other mode (capture on falling edge) is similar.

Example

Capture on Rising or Falling Edge

The capture mode on the rising or falling edge of a physical input can be used to monitor the progress of a part manufacture. This means that the position of the encoder can be captured when the part enters.

Compare Function

Description

The comparison function allows triggering event tasks or a reflex output according to the current value in comparison to a threshold. The SSI module has two comparators. The comparison is made in both directions (upper threshold and lower threshold).

Example with Compare

These comparators can be used to notify that a position has been exceeded. As soon as the current value reaches the threshold, the event task associated with the module is called and can activate an alarm to inform you of the end of a maneuver.

Comparison Thresholds

⚠WARNING

UNEXPECTED REFLEX OUTPUT BEHAVIOR

Set the right value in `upper_th_value` and `lower_th_value` before activating the compare enable bit.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

The comparison block has two thresholds:

- The upper threshold: `upper_th_value` double word (`%QDr.m.c.6`)
- The lower threshold: `lower_th_value` double word (`%QDr.m.c.4`)

Confirm that the upper threshold value is greater than or equal to the lower threshold value.

If the upper threshold is less than the lower threshold, the detected threshold error bit (`%IWr.m.c.1` x9) is asserted, and all the compare functions of this channel are disabled.

The default value of `upper_th_value` and `lower_th_value` is 0.

Comparison Status Register

The results of comparison are stored in the output word named `compare_status` register.

The two thresholds may be compared with the:

- current value of SSI register
- value of capture register 0
- value of capture register 1

NOTE: The compare results for all three modes can only be handled by a firmware interrupt. The delay of the reaction depends on the interrupt priority and the system response time (for example, 1 ms).

The possible results are:

- Low: The value is less than the lower threshold value.
- Window: The value is between the upper and lower thresholds or equal to one of the two thresholds.
- High: The value is greater than the upper threshold.

The `compare_status` register (`%IWr.m.c.1`) consists of:

Status register bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Compared element								Capture 1			Capture 0			SSI Register		
Comparison result								High	Win-dow	Low	High	Win-dow	Low	High	Win-dow	Low

Register Updates

When the validate bit is false (**Low**), the compare status register is cleared.

Update time:

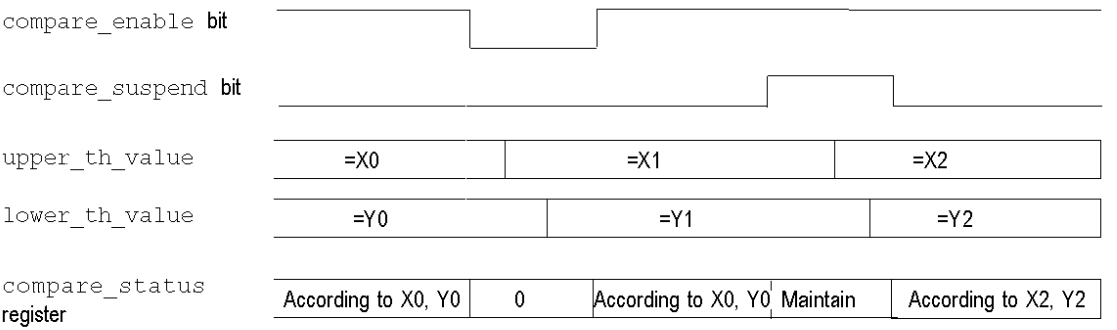
- The comparison with capture 0 and capture 1 register values is performed every time the registers are loaded.
- The comparison with the SSI register occurs for each refreshed value (each 1 ms).

Threshold Modifications

If the application needs to modify the thresholds during the running of the SSI input, the **compare suspend bit** holds the **compare status register** during the modification of threshold.

The **compare status register** requires the **compare enable bit**, set to active (1), and the **compare suspend bit**, set to inactive (0), to be updated. Both **compare enable bit** and **compare suspend bit** are set through the output word.

The following figure illustrates the actions of the `compare_enable` bit (`%QWr.m.c.0.5`) and the `compare_suspend` bit (`%QWr.m.c.0.6`):



When the **compare enable bit** is false, the **compare status register** is cleared.

When the **compare suspend bit** is true, the **compare status register** holds the previous result of comparison until this bit becomes 0 again.

The threshold is updated if the channel gets the falling edge of the **compare suspend bit**. For example, at the moment the **compare suspend bit** turns from 1 to 0, the SSI module updates the threshold with the newest value in `%QW`.

NOTE: Confirm that you enter the thresholds that are reformatting (modulo, reduction, offset and direction reversed) if any reformatting function is applied.

Operating Mode

After a rack power cut, confirm that the **compare suspend bit** is set to 1 and then to 0 so that the comparison can be done by the module.

SSI Status Register

Modulo Bit

This bit is used to detect the passing of modulo. It is set (active 1) when the SSI encoder value passes the modulo, and it does not return to 0 unless the application clears (resets) the flag by using the **reset_modulo_flag** output command bit.

Capture Event Bit

This bit is used to report the occurrence of a capture action. A 1 indicates that there was a capture action; 0 means no capture occurred so far. Once it is set, this bit stays at 1 until it is cleared by the application by the **reset_capture_flag** output command bit.

Frame Error Bit

With enabling the SSI Line Active option in configuration, this bit reports any detected error during the sequence. The **line_err** bit is also reported via this bit. The detected line error, such as the drop of a line, changes the status of the **frame error** bit to 1.

NOTE: The BMXEAE0300 module detects a frame error (line drop) by seeing an all 1 frame (internal pull-up). This means in case the real input position is just an all 1 frame, the detected frame error bit is also set and the current value (all 1) is not updated to the SSI register. The position value is updated once the encoder leaves the all 1 position.

The user is suggested to walk around the all “1” position by using the multi-turn encoder or set the appropriate modulo / reduction parameter.

NOTE: 1. Please disable the SSI Line Active option if it is not supported by encoder or the all “1” position can **NOT** be avoided.

NOTE: 2. When setting SSI Line Active to **Disable**, it inhibits the status bit `SSI_FRAME_ERR_FLAG`.

Status Bit

This bit provided by the encoder, which follows the LSB in the sequence, is typically used to indicate a detected error from the encoder.

NOTE: If the status bit is supported by the encoder, confirm that you use it to detect when a wrong frame has been sent.

Parity Bit

This bit indicates a detected parity error. A 1 means the occurrence of a detected error.

NOTE: If the parity bit is supported by the encoder, confirm that you use it to detect when the frame has been corrupted during transfer.

Event Sent to Application

Introduction

Confirm that the number of the event task is declared in the module configuration screen.

The SSI module includes six sources of events:

Source Name	Comment
Modulo	SSI value passes modulo
SSI low	SSI value is lower than the lower threshold
SSI window	SSI value is within [lower threshold, upper threshold]
SSI high	SSI value is greater than the upper threshold
Capture 0	Capture register 0 updates
Capture 1	Capture register 1 updates

All the events sent by the module, regardless of the source, call the same single event task in the PAC.

There is typically only one type of event signaled per call. The source producing the call is determined in the event task via the **events source** variable, which is updated at the beginning of event task processing.

NOTE: If two or more event sources occur in the same 1 ms cycle, then multiple events are sent (one event for one source).

Enable Event Function

EVT_SOURCES_ENABLING Confirm that this function is enabled if you want to use event function for the source. Event function is only possible with the IODDT topological data model.

NOTE: For modulo and capture, the **modulo_flag**, **capt_0_flag**, and **capt_1_flag** status bits only work when the corresponding event source is enabled (EVT_MODULO_ENABLE, EVT_CAPT_0_ENABLE, and EVT_CAPT_0_ENABLE).

Event Validate Description

When an action comes from an external event, confirm that this action is validated before affecting the application. There is one (**function)_validation** bit by function that can be impacted by an external event.

Example Using Capture CAP_IN

This function holds the current SSI value in the capture 0 register.

- **Valid_Capture0:** When it is asserted as 1, it allows loading the current SSI value into the capture 0 register consequential to the CAP_IN0. When it is 0, the value in the capture register 0 does not change.
- **Valid_Capture1:** When it is asserted as 1, it allows loading the current SSI value into the Capture 1 register consequential to the CAP_IN1. When it is 0, the value in the capture register 1 does not change.

NOTE: In order to make a capture happen, confirm that besides the validate bit, the corresponding configuration (%K) is also set.

Output Block Functions

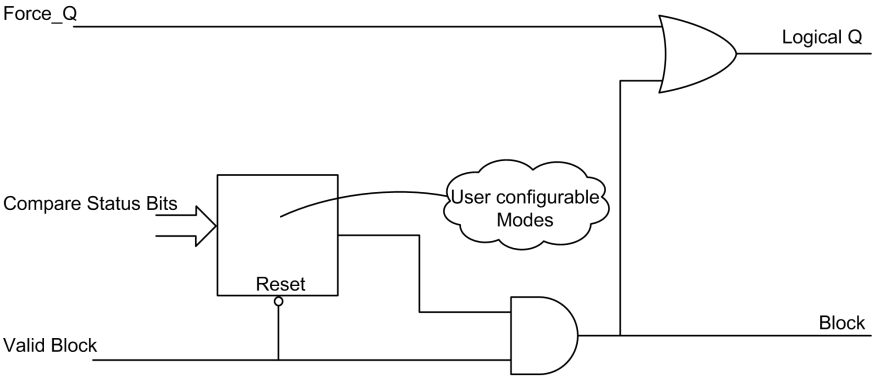
Overview

Every channel in the SSI module has one programmable output block that operates with the **compare status register** and affects the behavior of the Qx physical outputs for each channel.

There are two ways to control the output:

- From the application: The output corresponds to the status of the output bit from the output command bit.
- From the output function block: Confirm that you enable the output block function. Then, the output corresponds to the status of the output bit from the function block.

The following figure shows the Q0 output function block:



Configurable Functions

Confirm that the operational **latch mode** is chosen among 11 functions in configuration tab.

As stated, the output comes:

- directly, from the application software (**normal output**): 1 function
- from the output function block (**reflex output**): 10 functions.

  The output matches the state of the output bit in the output function block result.

The following table describes the configurable functions:

Function code	Programming
0	No reflex action (default)
1	**SSI value low** The output is high if the SSI value is less than the lower threshold.
2	**SSI value in a window** The output is high if the SSI value is between the upper and lower thresholds or equal to one of the two thresholds.
3	**SSI value high** The output is high if the SSI value is greater than the upper threshold.

Function code	Programming
4	**Capture 0 low** The output is high if the capture 0 value is less than the lower threshold.
5	**Capture 0 in a window** The output is high if the capture 0 value is between the upper and lower thresholds or equal to one of the two thresholds.
6	**Capture 0 high** The output is high if the capture 0 value is greater than the upper threshold.
7	**Capture 1 low** The output is high if the capture 1 value is less than the lower threshold.
8	**Capture 1 in a window** The output is high if the capture 1 value is between the upper and lower thresholds or equal to one of the two thresholds.
9	**Capture 1 high** The output is high if the capture 1 value is greater than the upper threshold.
10	**Modulo Passing** The output is high if the SSI encoder value changes from lower to upper than the modulo or from upper to lower direction.

Output Properties

The BMXEAE0300 module enables output signals to be adapted with three 24 Vdc field actuators.

You can configure the following parameters for each output:

- logic normal or logic reverse **output polarity** for each channel on the module
- **fallback mode** and state for every module channel

Detected Error Recovery

The Q0, Q1 and Q2 outputs are current—limited (0.5 A maximum).

A thermal shutdown helps protect each output.

When a short-circuit is detected on one of the output channels, the SSI module latches off the output channel.

If an output channel has been latched off because of short-circuit detection, the SSI module recovers from the short-circuit after the following sequence is processed:

- The short-circuit has been corrected.
- To reset the detected error, confirm that the application performs the following actions:
  - Reset the `output_block_enable` bit if it is active.
  - Command the output to 0 Vdc (depends on the polarity).

  NOTE: A minimum delay of 10 s occurs before the detected error is cleared.

Output Polarity Programming

By default, the `polarity` on all output channels is logic normal, where:

- 0 indicates that the physical actuator is off (the output signal is low).
- 1 indicates that the physical actuator is on (the output signal is high).

You can configure the `polarity` parameter for each output during the channel configuration to 1 or 0.

Output Fallback Modes

The fallback modes are the predefined states to which the output channels revert when the channel is not controlled by the processor (for example, when communications are lost or when the processor is stopped).

The fallback mode of each output channel can be configured as one of the following modes:

- `Predefined state`: You may configure the fallback value as 0 or 1.
- `Hold last value`: The output block function continues to operate according to the last received commands.

  NOTE: By default, the fallback mode of the three output channels is `predefined state`; the `fallback value` parameter is `0`.

Adjustment

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter provides necessary information to adjust the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

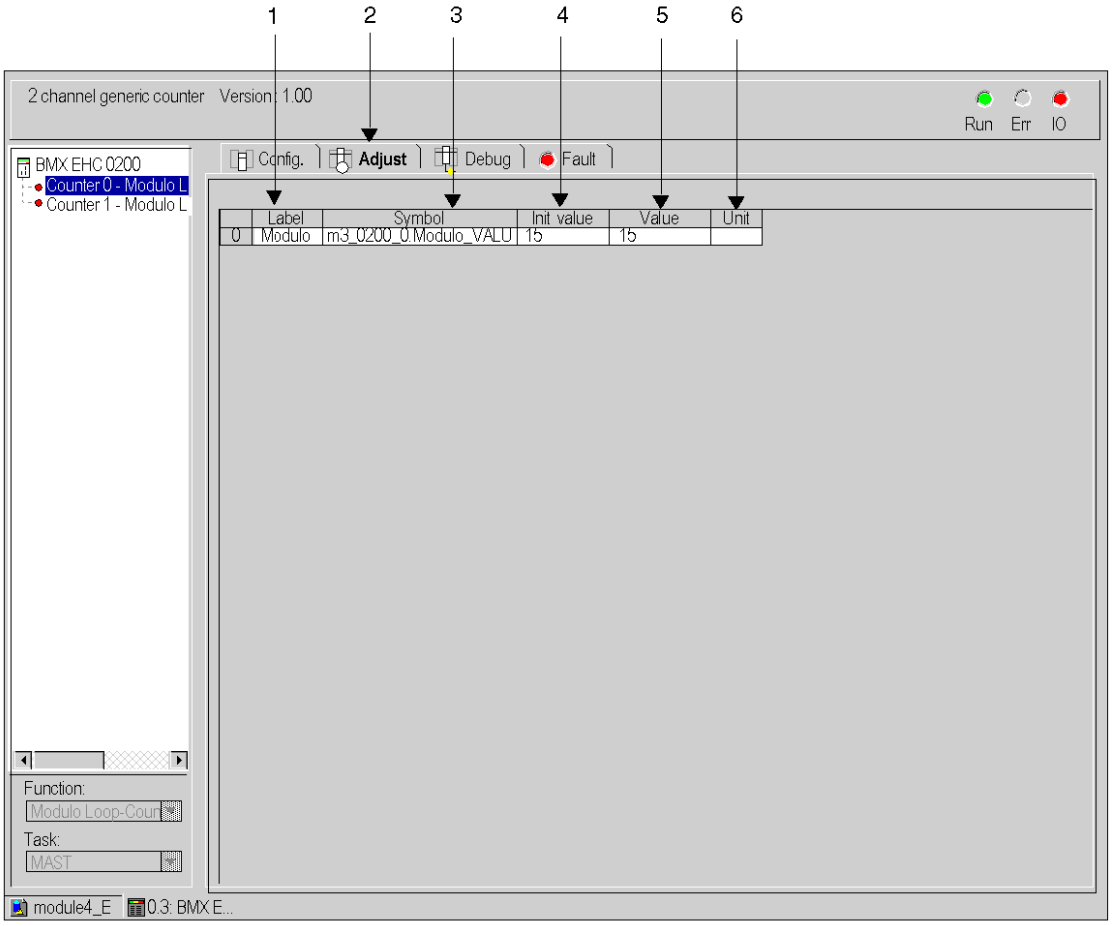
Screen for the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

At a Glance

This chapter presents the adjust screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

Illustration

The figure below presents the Adjust screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300 in absolute SSI encoder mode:



Description of the Screen

The following table presents the various parts of the above screen:

Number	Column	Function
1	**Label**	These fields contain the name of each variable that may be adjusted. They may not be modified and can be accessed in both local and online modes.
2	Tab	The tab in the foreground indicates the current mode. The current mode is therefore the adjust mode in this example.
3	**Symbol**	These fields contain the mnemonic name of the variable. They may not be modified and can be accessed in both offline and online modes.
4	**Initial value**	These fields display the value of the variable that the user has adjusted in offline mode. They are only accessible in online mode.
5	**Value**	The function of these fields depends on the mode in which the user is working: • **In offline mode**: these field are used to adjust the variable. • **In online mode**: these field are used to display the current value of the variable.
6	**Unit**	These fields contain the unit of each variable that may be configured. They may not be modified and can be accessed in both offline and online modes.

Debugging the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter provides necessary information to debug the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

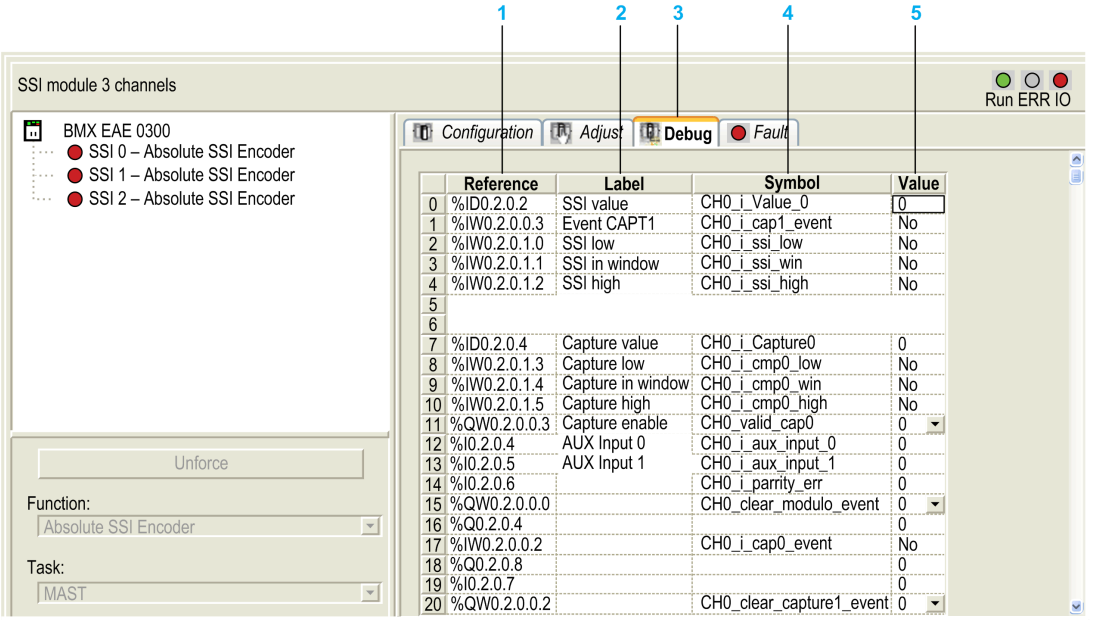
Debug Screen for the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

At a Glance

This chapter presents the debug screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300. The Debug screen can only be accessed in online mode.

Illustration

The screen presents the debug screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300:



Description of the Screen

The following table presents the various parts of the Debug screen:

Number	Column	Function
1	**Reference**	These fields contain the address of the variable in the application. They may not be modified.
2	**Label**	These fields contain the name of each variable that may be configured. They may not be modified.
3	Tab	The tab in the foreground indicates the current mode. The current mode is the **debug** mode in this example.

Number	Column	Function
4	**Symbol**	These fields contain the mnemonic name of the variable. They may not be modified.
5	**Value**	If the fields have a downward pointing arrow, you can select the value of each variable from various possible values in these fields. The various values can be accessed by clicking on the arrow. A drop-down menu containing all the possible values is displayed and the user may then select the required value of the variable. If there is no downward pointing arrow, these fields simply display the current value of the variable.

Diagnostic of the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter provides necessary information to diagnose the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

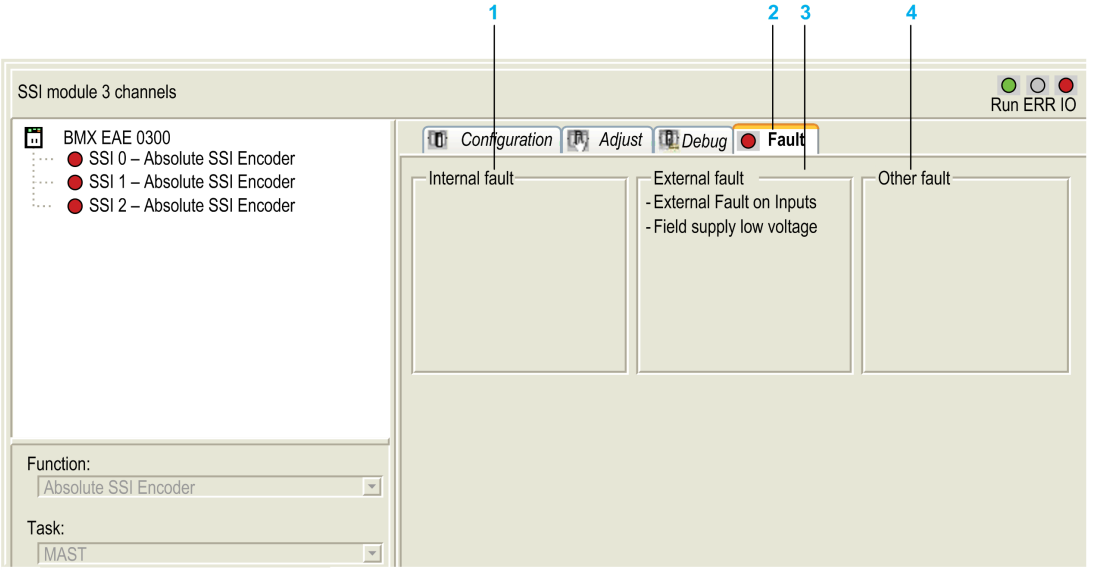
Diagnostic Screen for the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

At a Glance

This chapter presents the fault display screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300. A fault display screen of module may only be accessed in online mode.

Illustration

The figure below presents the Diagnostic Screen for the SSI module BMX EAE 0300 in position control mode.



Description of the Screen

The following table presents the various parts of the Diagnostic screen:

Number	Column	Function
1	Internal faults	These fields display the module's active detected internal errors.
2	Tab	This tab in the foreground indicates the current mode. The current mode is the Fault display mode in this example.
3	External faults	These fields display the module's active detected external errors.
4	Other faults	These fields display the module's active detected errors, other than internal and detected external errors.

Description of the Fault Type

The following table presents the list of detected error types:

Number	Fault type	Name	Display
0	**External**	**EXT0_FLT**	External Fault on Inputs
1	**External**	**EXT1_FLT**	External Fault on Outputs
2	**Internal**	**INTERNAL_FLT**	Faulty channel
3	**Internal**	**CONF_FLT**	Detected hardware or software configuration fault
4	**Internal**	**COM_FLT**	Module missing or off (interruption of communication with PLC)
5	**Internal**	**APPLI_FLT**	Application mistake (configuration or adjustment)
6	**External**	**Field Supply**	Field supply low voltage
7	**External**	**S_Circuit OUT**	Reflex Output (24 Vdc) inoperative after Short Circuit

The Language Objects of the SSI Function

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter describes the language objects associated to the SSI module BMX EAE 0300 tasks as well as the different ways of using them.

The Language Objects and IODDT of the SSI Function

At a Glance

This section presents an overview of the position control IODDT languages and objects.

Introducing Language Objects for Application-Specific SSI

Language Object Types

There are two types of language objects:

- **Implicit Exchange Objects:** these objects are automatically exchanged on each cycle revolution of the task associated with the module

  Implicit exchanges concern the inputs/outputs of the module (measurement results, information and commands). These exchanges enable the debugging of the counting modules.

- **Explicit Exchange Objects:** these objects are exchanged on the application's request, using explicit exchange instructions

  Explicit exchanges enable the module to be set and diagnosed.

Implicit Exchange Language Objects Associated with the Application-Specific Function

At a Glance

An integrated application-specific interface or the addition of a module automatically enhances the language objects application used to program this interface or module.

These objects correspond to the input/output images and software data of the module or integrated application-specific interface.

Module Inputs

The module inputs (`%I` and `%IW`) are updated in the PLC memory at the start of the task, the PLC being in RUN or STOP mode.

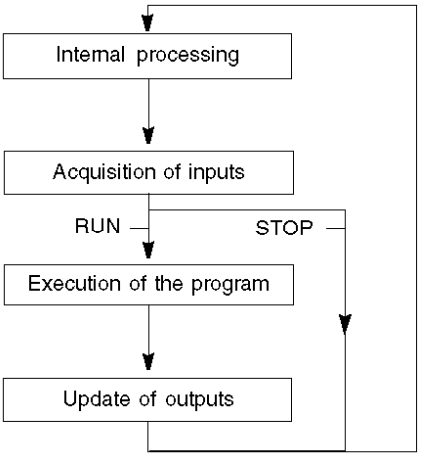
The outputs (`%Q` and `%QW`) are updated at the end of the task, only when the PLC is in RUN mode.

NOTE: When the task occurs in STOP mode, either of the following are possible, depending on the configuration selected:

- outputs are set to fallback position (fallback mode)
- outputs are maintained at their last value (maintain mode)

Operating Cycle of a PLC Task

The following diagram shows the cyclical execution of a PLC task.



Explicit Exchange Language Objects Associated with the Application-Specific Functions

Introduction

Explicit exchanges are performed at the user program's request using these instructions:

- READ_STS (read status words)
- WRITE_PARAM (write adjustment parameters)
- READ_PARAM (read adjustment parameters)
- SAVE_PARAM (save adjustment parameters)
- RESTORE_PARAM (restore adjustment parameters)

For details about instructions, refer to *EcoStruxure™ Control Expert, I/O Management, Block Library*.

These exchanges apply to a set of %MW objects of the same type (status, commands or parameters) that belong to a channel.

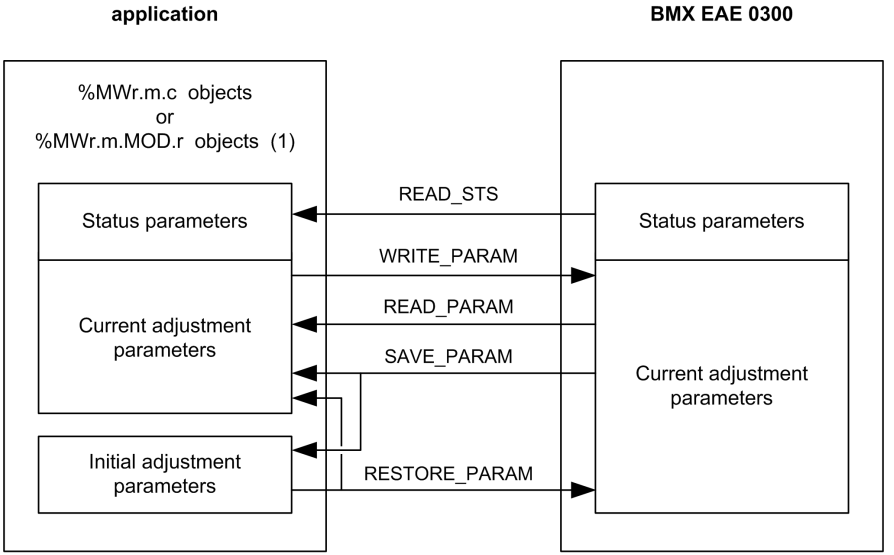
NOTE: These objects can:

- provide information about the module (for example, type of channel detected error)
- define the module's operating modes (save and restore adjustment parameters in the process of application)

NOTE: In order to avoid several simultaneous explicit exchanges for the same channel, it is necessary to test the value of the word EXCH_STS (`%MWr.m.c.0`) of the IODDT associated to the channel before calling any EF addressing this channel.

General Principle for Using Explicit Instructions

The diagram below shows the different types of explicit exchanges that can be made between the application and module:



(1) Only with READ_STS instruction.

Managing Exchanges

During an explicit exchange, it is necessary to check performance to ensure data is only taken into account when the exchange has been correctly executed.

To do this, two types of information is available:

- information concerning the exchange in progress, page 76
- the exchange report, page 77

The following diagram describes the management principle for an exchange:

NOTE: In order to avoid several simultaneous explicit exchanges for the same channel, it is necessary to test the value of the word EXCH_STS (`%MWr.m.c.0`) of the IODDT associated to the channel before calling any EF addressing this channel.

Management of Exchanges and Reports with Explicit Objects

At a Glance

When data is exchanged between the PLC memory and the module, the module may require several task cycles to acknowledge this information. All IODDTs use two words to manage exchanges:

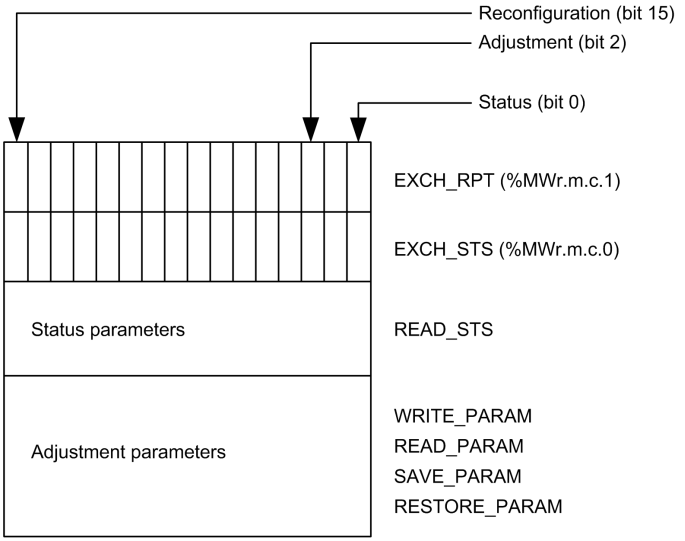
- `EXCH_STS` (`%MWr.m.c.0`): exchange in progress
- `EXCH_RPT` (`%MWr.m.c.1`): report

  NOTE: Depending on the localization of the module, the management of the explicit exchanges (for example, `%MW0.0.MOD.0.0`) are not detected by the application:

  - For in-rack modules, explicit exchanges are done immediately on the local PLC bus and are finished before the end of the execution task. The `READ_STS`, for example, is always finished when the `%MW0.0.mod.0.0` bit is checked by the application.
  - For remote bus (Fipio for example), explicit exchanges are not synchronous with the execution task, so the detection is possible by the application.

Bits for Managing Exchanges

The illustration below shows the different significant bits for managing exchanges:



Description of Significant Bits

Each bit of the words `EXCH_STS` (`%MWr.m.c.0`) and `EXCH_RPT` (`%MWr.m.c.1`) is associated with a type of parameter:

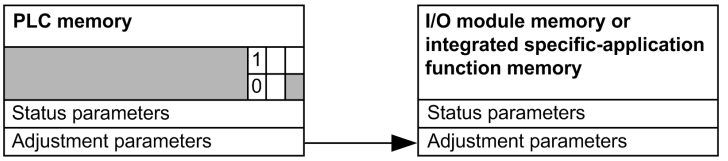
- Rank 0 bits are associated with the status parameters:
  - The `STS_IN_PROGR` bit (`%MWr.m.c.0.0`) indicates whether a read request for the status words is in progress.
  - The `STS_ERR` bit (`%MWr.m.c.1.0`) specifies whether a read request for the status words is accepted by the module channel.
- Rank 2 bits are associated with the adjustment parameters:
  - The `ADJ_IN_PROGR` bit (`%MWr.m.c.0.2`) indicates whether the adjustment parameters are being exchanged with the module channel (via `WRITE_PARAM`, `READ_PARAM`, `SAVE_PARAM` or `RESTORE_PARAM`).
  - The `ADJ_ERR` bit (`%MWr.m.c.1.2`) specifies whether the adjustment parameters are accepted by the module. If the exchange is correctly executed, the bit is set to 0.
- Rank 15 bits indicate a reconfiguration on channel **c** of the module from the console (modification of the configuration parameters + cold start-up of the channel).

NOTE: r represents the rack number, **m** the position of the module in the rack, while **c** represents the channel number in the module.

NOTE: Exchange and report words also exist at module level EXCH_STS (%MWr.m.MOD) and EXCH_RPT (%MWr.m.MOD.1) as per IODDT type T_GEN_MOD.

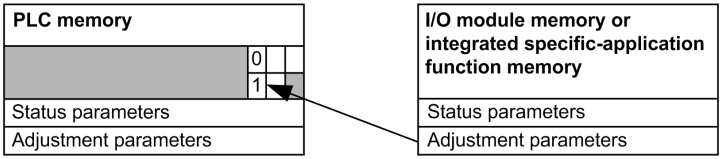
Data Exchange Example

Phase 1: Sending data by using the WRITE_PARAM instruction



When the instruction is scanned by the PLC processor, the **Exchange in progress** bit is set to 1 in %MWr.m.c.

Phase 2: Analysis of the data by the I/O module.



When the data is exchanged between the PLC memory and the module, acknowledgement by the module is managed by the ADJ_ERR bit (%MWr.m.c.1.2).

This bit's values are:

- **0:** correct exchange
- **1:** detected error in the exchange

NOTE: There is no adjustment parameter at module level.

Execution Indicators for an Explicit Exchange: EXCH_STS

The table below shows the control bits of the explicit exchanges: EXCH_STS (%MWr.m.c.0)

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Address
STS_IN_PROGR	BIT	R	Reading of channel status words in progress	%MWr.m.c.0.0
Unused	BIT	R	Unused	%MWr.m.c.0.1

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Address
ADJUST_IN_PROGR	BIT	R	Adjust parameters exchange in progress	%MWr.m.c.0.2
RECONF_IN_PROGR	BIT	R	Reconfiguration of the module in progress	%MWr.m.c.0.15

NOTE: If the module is not present or is disconnected, explicit exchange objects (READ_STS for example) are not sent to the module (STS_IN_PROG (%MWr.m.c.0.0) = 0), but the words are refreshed.

Explicit Exchange Report: EXCH_RPT

The table below shows the report bits: EXCH_RPT (%MWr.m.c.1)

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Address
STS_ERR	BIT	R	Detected error reading channel status words (1 = reading not done)	%MWr.m.c.1.0
Unused	BIT	R	Unused	%MWr.m.c.1.1
ADJUST_ERR	BIT	R	Detected error during an adjust parameter exchange (1 = exchange not done)	%MWr.m.c.1.2
RECONF_ERR	BIT	R	Error during reconfiguration of the channel (1 = reconfiguration not done)	%MWr.m.c.1.15

SSI Module Use

The following table describes what happens between a SSI module and the system after a power-on:

Step	Action
1	Power on.
2	The system sends the configuration parameters.
3	The system sends the adjust parameters by WRITE_PARAM method. **Note:** When the operation is finished, the bit %MWr.m.c.0.2 switches to 0.

If, in the begining of your application, you use a `WRITE_PARAM` command, you must wait until the bit `%MWr.m.c.0.2` switches to 0.

Language Objects and IODDTs Associated with the SSI Function

At a Glance

An integrated application-specific interface or the addition of a module automatically enhances the language objects application used to program this interface or module.

These objects correspond to the input/output images and software data of the module or integrated application-specific interface.

General Information

General

The SSI modules have two associated IODDTs. These IODDTs are predefined by the manufacturer and contains language objects for inputs/outputs belonging to the channel of an application-specific module.

The IODDT associated with the SSI modules are:

- language objects at Module Level of the SSI Module (`T_GEN_MOD`)
- language objects associated with the SSI channel 0, 1 or 2 (`T_SSI_BMX`)

IODDT variables can be created in two different ways using the:

- **I/O objects**, page 98 tab
- Data Editor, page 102

Each IODDT contains a set of language objects allowing its operation to be controlled and checked.

Details of the Language Objects of the IODDT of Type T_GEN_MOD

Introduction

The Modicon X80 modules have an associated IODDT of type T_GEN_MOD.

Observations

In general, the meaning of the bits is given for bit status 1. In specific cases an explanation is given for each status of the bit.

Some bits are not used.

List of Objects

The table below presents the objects of the IODDT.

Standard Symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Address
MOD_ERROR	BOOL	R	Module detected error bit	%Ir.m.MOD.ERR
EXCH_STS	INT	R	Module exchange control word	%MWr.m.MOD.0
STS_IN_PROGR	BOOL	R	Reading of status words of the module in progress	%MWr.m.MOD.0.0
EXCH_RPT	INT	R	Exchange report word	%MWr.m.MOD.1
STS_ERR	BOOL	R	Event when reading module status words	%MWr.m.MOD.1.0
MOD_FLT	INT	R	Internal detected errors word of the module	%MWr.m.MOD.2
MOD_FAIL	BOOL	R	module inoperable	%MWr.m.MOD.2.0
CH_FLT	BOOL	R	Inoperative channel(s)	%MWr.m.MOD.2.1
BLK	BOOL	R	Terminal block incorrectly wired	%MWr.m.MOD.2.2
CONF_FLT	BOOL	R	Hardware or software configuration anomaly	%MWr.m.MOD.2.5
NO_MOD	BOOL	R	Module missing or inoperative	%MWr.m.MOD.2.6
EXT_MOD_FLT	BOOL	R	Internal detected errors word of the module (Fipio extension only)	%MWr.m.MOD.2.7
MOD_FAIL_EXT	BOOL	R	Internal detected error, module unserviceable (Fipio extension only)	%MWr.m.MOD.2.8

Standard Symbol	Type	Ac-cess	Meaning	Address
CH_FLT_EXT	BOOL	R	Inoperative channel(s) (Fipio extension only)	%MWr.m.MOD.2.9
BLK_EXT	BOOL	R	Terminal block incorrectly wired (Fipio extension only)	%MWr.m.MOD.2.10
CONF_FLT_EXT	BOOL	R	Hardware or software configuration anomaly (Fipio extension only)	%MWr.m.MOD.2.13
NO_MOD_EXT	BOOL	R	Module missing or inoperative (Fipio extension only)	%MWr.m.MOD.2.14

Exchange Objects for the T_SSI_BMX IODDT

At a Glance

The tables below present the `T_SSI_BMX` types IODDT exchange objects which are applicable to the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

In general, the meaning of the bits is given for bit status 1.

Not all bits are used.

Channel Objects

The table below shows the meaning of the channel objects:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
–	–	R	Language element of channel level used for explicit exchanges `READ_STS`, `READ_PARAM`, `WRITE_PARAM`, `SAVE_PARAM`, and `RESTORE_PARAM`	`%CHr.m.c`
CH_ERROR	BOOL	R	Channel detected error bit when this bit is at 1.	`%Ir.m.c.ERR`

Counter Value and Sensor Values

The table below presents the current counting value and the captured values:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
SSI_CURRENT_VALUE	UDINT	R	Current value of SSI register	%IDr.m.c.2
CAPT_0_VALUE	UDINT	R	Value latched into Capture register 0	%IDr.m.c.4
CAPT_1_VALUE	UDINT	R	Value latched into Capture register 1	%IDr.m.c.6

%Ir.m.c bits

The table below presents the meanings of the %Ir.m.c bits:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
ST_REFLEX_OUTPUT	EBOOL	R	Voltage level applied to the 24 Vdc channel output 0: 0 Vdc 1: 24 Vdc	%Ir.m.c.0
ST_OUTPUT_LATCH	EBOOL	R	Logical state of internal channel Latch	%Ir.m.c.1
ST_CAPT_INPUT_0	EBOOL	R		%Ir.m.c.2
ST_CAPT_INPUT_1	EBOOL	R		%Ir.m.c.3

SSI_Status, %IWr.m.c.0 Word

The following table presents the meanings of the bits of the %IWr.m.c.0 status word, named *SSI_STATUS*:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
Reserved	–	–	Reserved	%IWr.m.c.0.0
MODULO_FLAG	BOOL	R	0: no modulo passing 1: modulo passing **NOTE:** To enable this flag bit, EVT_MODULO_ENABLE should be set to 1.	%IWr.m.c.0.1
CAPT_0_FLAG	BOOL	R	0: the capture 0 register is not updated 1: the capture 0 register is updated **NOTE:** To enable this flag bit, EVT_CAPT_0_ENABLE should be set to 1.	%IWr.m.c.0.2

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
CAPT_1_FLAG	BOOL	R	0: the capture 1 register is not updated 1: the capture 1 register is updated **NOTE:** To enable this flag bit, EVT_CAPT_1_ENABLE should be set to 1.	%IWr.m.c.0.3
SSI_FRAME_ERR_FLAG	BOOL	R	0: the SSI frame is correct 1: the line error such as the drop of line exists	%IWr.m.c.0.4
SSI_STATUS_ERR_FLAG	BOOL	R	indicates a detected read data error	%IWr.m.c.0.5
SSI_PARITY_ERR_FLAG	BOOL	R	0: parity correct 1: parity error	%IWr.m.c.0.6

COMPARE_STATUS, %IWr.m.c.1 Word

The following table presents the meanings of the bits of the %IWr.m.c.1 status word, named *COMPARE_STATUS*:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
SSI_LOW	BOOL	R	Current SSI value less than lower threshold (%QDr.m.c.4)	%IWr.m.c.1.0
SSI_WIN	BOOL	R	Current SSI value is between lower threshold (%QDr.m.c.4) and upper threshold (%QDr.m.c.6)	%IWr.m.c.1.1
SSI_HIGH	BOOL	R	Current SSI value greater than upper threshold (%QDr.m.c.6)	%IWr.m.c.1.2
CAPT_0_LOW	BOOL	R	Value captured in register 0 is less than lower threshold (%QDr.m.c.4)	%IWr.m.c.1.3
CAPT_0_WIN	BOOL	R	Value captured in register 0 is between lower threshold (%QDr.m.c.4) and upper threshold (%QDr.m.c.6)	%IWr.m.c.1.4
CAPT_0_HIGH	BOOL	R	Value captured in register 0 is greater than upper threshold (%QDr.m.c.6)	%IWr.m.c.1.5
CAPT_1_LOW	BOOL	R	Value captured in register 1 is less than lower threshold (%QDr.m.c.4)	%IWr.m.c.1.6
CAPT_1_WIN	BOOL	R	Value captured in register 1 is between lower threshold (%QDr.m.c.4) and upper threshold (%QDr.m.c.6)	%IWr.m.c.1.7

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
CAPT_1_HIGH	BOOL	R	Value captured in register 1 is greater than upper threshold (%QDr.m.c.6)	%IWr.m.c.1.8
LT_HIGH	BOOL	R	Lower threshold (%QDr.m.c.4) is greater than upper threshold (%QDr.m.c.6)	%IWr.m.c.1.9

EVT_SOURCES, %IWr.m.c.10 Word

The following table presents the meanings of the bits of the %IWr.m.c.10 word, named *EVT_SOURCES*:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
Reserved	–	–	Reserved	%IWr.m.c.10.0
EVT_MODULO	BOOL	R	Event due to modulo switch	%IWr.m.c.10.1
Reserved	BOOL	R	Reserved	%IWr.m.c.10.2
EVT_SSI_LOW	BOOL	R	Event due to SSI value being less than lower threshold	%IWr.m.c.10.3
EVT_SSI_WINDOW	BOOL	R	Event due to SSI value being between the two thresholds	%IWr.m.c.10.4
EVT_SSI_HIGH	BOOL	R	Event due to SSI value being greater than upper threshold	%IWr.m.c.10.5
EVT_CAPT_0	BOOL	R	Event due to capture function 0	%IWr.m.c.10.6
EVT_CAPT_1	BOOL	R	Event due to capture function 1	%IWr.m.c.10.7
EVT_OVERRUN	BOOL	R	Events have been lost	%IWr.m.c.10.9

Output Thresholds

The table below presents the output thresholds:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
LOWER_TH_VALUE	UDINT	R/W	Lower threshold value	%QDr.m.c.4
UPPER_TH_VALUE	UDINT	R/W	Upper threshold value	%QDr.m.c.6

%Qr.m.c.d Words

The following table presents the meanings of the output words:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
OUTPUT_FORCE	EBOOL	R/W	1: the reflex output forced to "1". 0 and reflex block is disables: the reflex output returns	%Qr.m.c.0
REFLEX_BLOCK_ENABLE	EBOOL	R/W	1: Output Block function enabled	%Qr.m.c.1

FUNCTIONS_ENABLING, %QWr.m.c.0 Word

The following table presents the meanings of the bits of the %QWr.m.c.0 word, named *FUNCTIONS_ENABLING*:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
Reserved	–	–	Reserved	%QWr.m.c.0.0
Reserved	–	–	Reserved	%QWr.m.c.0.1
Reserved	–	–	Reserved	%QWr.m.c.0.2
VALID_CAPT_0	BOOL	R/W	Capture authorization in the capture0 register	%QWr.m.c.0.3
VALID_CAPT_1	BOOL	R/W	Capture authorization in the capture1 register	%QWr.m.c.0.4
COMPARE_ENABLE	BOOL	R/W	Comparators operation authorization	%QWr.m.c.0.5
COMPARE_SUSPEND	BOOL	R/W	Comparator frozen at its last value	%QWr.m.c.0.6

EVT_SOURCES_ENABLING, %QWr.m.c.1 Word

The following table presents the meanings of the bits of the %QWr.m.c.1 word, named *EVT_SOURCES_ENABLING*:

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
Reserved	–	–	Reserved	%QWr.m.c.1.0
EVT_MODULO_ENABLE	BOOL	R/W	EVENT task called when there is a SSI module passing	%QWr.m.c.1.1
Reserved	–	–	Reserved	%QWr.m.c.1.2

Standard symbol	Type	Access	Meaning	Language object
EVT_SSI_LOW_ENABLE	BOOL	R/W	EVENT task call when the SSI value is less than lower threshold	%QWr.m.c.1.3
EVT_SSI_WINDOW_ENABLE	BOOL	R/W	EVENT task call when the SSI value is between the lower and upper threshold	%QWr.m.c.1.4
EVT_SSI_HIGH_ENABLE	BOOL	R/W	EVENT task call when the SSI value is greater than the upper threshold	%QWr.m.c.1.5
EVT_CAPT_0_ENABLE	BOOL	R/W	EVENT task call during capture in register 0	%QWr.m.c.1.6
EVT_CAPT_1_ENABLE	BOOL	R/W	EVENT task call during capture in register 1	%QWr.m.c.1.7

Language Objects and Device DDT Associated with the SSI Function

At a Glance

This section presents the device DDT of the module **BMX EAE 0300** and the DDT used for the variables in explicit exchanges.

Device DDT for BMX EAE 0300 Module

Introduction

The Device DDT is a predefined DDT that describes the I/O language elements of the I/O module. This data type is represented in a structure which provides bits and register view.

This topic describes the structure of the implicit Control Expert Device DDT for the Synchronous Serial Interface (SSI) module **BMX EAE 0300**.

T_M_SSI_3 Device DDT Description

The following table gives the structure of the T_M_SSI_3 Device DDT:

Name	Type	Description
MOD_HEALTH	BOOL	0 = the module has a detected error
		1 = the module is operating correctly
MOD_FLT	BYTE	Internal detected errors, page 89 of the module.
SSI_CH	ARRAY [0..2] of T_M_SSI_STD_CH, page 86	SSI channels

T_M_SSI_STD_CH

The following table gives the structure of T_M_SSI_STD_CH:

Name	Type	Bit	Description	Access
FCT_TYPE	WORD		Unused	read
CH_HEALTH	BOOL		0 = the channel has a detected error	read
			1 = the channel is operating correctly	
ST_REFLEX_OUTPUT	EBOOL		Voltage level applied to the 24 Vdc channel output: • 0 = 0 Vdc • 1 = 24 Vdc	read
ST_OUTPUT_LATCH	EBOOL		Logical state of internal channel Latch	read
ST_CAPT_INPUT_0	EBOOL		Physical input 0 state.	read
ST_CAPT_INPUT_1	EBOOL		Physical input 1 state.	read
SSI_STATUS	INT		Main status register.	read
MODULO_FLAG	BOOL	1	Flag set by a modulo crossing event: • 0 = no modulo passing • 1 = modulo passing	
CAPT_0_FLAG	BOOL	2	Flag set by capture 0 register update: • 0 = the capture 0 register is not updated • 1 = the capture 0 register is updated **NOTE:** To enable this flag bit, EVT_CAPT_0_ENABLE should be set to 1.	
CAPT_1_FLAG	BOOL	3	Flag set by capture 1 register update: • 0 = the capture 1 register is not updated • 1 = the capture 1 register is updated **NOTE:** To enable this flag bit, EVT_CAPT_1_ENABLE should be set to 1.	
SSI_FRAME_ERR_FLAG	BOOL	4	Flag set by a detected SSI frame error:	

Name	Type	Bit	Description	Access
			• 0 = the SSI frame is correct • 1 = the line error such as the drop of line exists	
SSI_STATUS_ERR_FLAG	BOOL	5	Flag set by a detected read data error.	
SSI_PARITY_ERR_FLAG	BOOL	6	Flag set by a detected SSI parity error: • 0 = parity is correct • 1 = detected parity error	
COMPARE_STATUS	INT		Field of comparison result bits.	read
SSI_LOW	BOOL	0	Numeral current value is less than the lower threshold (LOWER_TH_VALUE).	
SSI_WIN	BOOL	1	Numeral current value is between lower threshold (LOWER_TH_VALUE) and upper threshold (UPPER_TH_VALUE).	
SSI_HIGH	BOOL	2	Numeral current value is greater than the upper threshold (UPPER_TH_VALUE).	
CAPT_0_LOW	BOOL	3	Value captured in register 0 is less than lower threshold.	
CAPT_0_WIN	BOOL	4	Value captured in register 0 is between lower threshold and upper threshold.	
CAPT_0_HIGH	BOOL	5	Value captured in register 0 is greater than the upper threshold.	
CAPT_1_LOW	BOOL	6	Value captured in register 1 is less than lower threshold.	
CAPT_1_WIN	BOOL	7	Value captured in register 1 is between lower threshold and upper threshold.	
CAPT_1_HIGH	BOOL	8	Value captured in register 1 is greater than the upper threshold.	
LT_HIGH	BOOL	9	Lower threshold is greater than the upper threshold.	
SSI_CURRENT_VALUE	UDINT		Main numerical current value of SSI register.	read
CAPT_0_VALUE	UDINT		Numerical current value latched into capture register 0.	read
CAPT_1_VALUE	UDINT		Numerical current value latched into capture register 1.	read
OUTPUT_FORCE	EBOOL		Force OUTPUT to logical active high state: • 1 = the reflex output forced to 1. • 0 and reflex block is disable = the reflex output returns.	read/write
REFLEX_BLOCK_ENABLE	EBOOL		Enable the reflex block function: • 1 = output block function enabled.	read/write

Name	Type	Bit	Description	Access
			• 0 = output block function disabled.	
FUNCTIONS_ENABLING	INT		Field of enable function bits.	read/write
VALID_CAPT_0	BOOL	3	Authorizes captures into the capture 0 register.	
VALID_CAPT_1	BOOL	4	Authorizes captures into the capture 1 register.	
COMPARE_ENABLE	BOOL	5	Authorizes comparators operation.	
COMPARE_SUSPEND	BOOL	6	Hold comparator at latest result.	
EVT_SOURCES_ ENABLING	INT		Field of enable event bits.	read/write
EVT_MODULO_ENABLE	BOOL	1	Call event task when counter roll over.	
EVT_SSI_LOW_ENABLE	BOOL	3	Call event task when main value goes less than the lower threshold.	
EVT_SSI_WINDOW_ ENABLING	BOOL	4	Call event task when main value goes within the thresholds.	
EVT_SSI_HIGH_ENABLE	BOOL	5	Call event task when main value goes greater than the thresholds.	
EVT_CAPT_0_ENABLE	BOOL	6	Call event task when a capture in register 0 occurs. **NOTE:** Even if event processing is not supported with device DDT, this bit enable CAPT_0_FLAG to be set to 1 when ST_CAPT_INPUT_0 is at 1.	
EVT_CAPT_1_ENABLE	BOOL	7	Call event task when a capture in register 1 occurs. **NOTE:** Even if event processing is not supported with device DDT, this bit enable CAPT_1_FLAG to be set to 1 when ST_CAPT_INPUT_1 is at 1.	
SSI_STATUS_CLEAR	INT		Field of clear flag bits.	read/write
MODULO_CLEAR	BOOL	1	Clear the modulo flag of SSI.	
CAPT_0_CLEAR	BOOL	2	Clear the capture 0 flag of SSI status.	
CAPT_1_CLEAR	BOOL	3	Clear the capture 1 flag of SSI status.	
SSI_FRAM_ERR_CLEAR	BOOL	4	Clear the SSI frame detected error flag.	
SSI_STATUS_ERR_ CLEAR	BOOL	5	Clear the SSI status detected error flag.	
SSI_PARITY_ERR_ CLEAR	BOOL	6	Clear the SSI parity detected error flag.	
LOWER_TH_VALUE	DINT		Value of the lower threshold.	read/write
UPPER_TH_VALUE	DINT		Value of the upper threshold.	read/write

MOD_FLT Byte Description

MOD_FLT Byte in Device DDT

MOD_FLT byte structure:

Bit	Symbol	Description
0	MOD_FAIL	• **1:** Internal detected error or module failure detected. • **0:** No detected error
1	CH_FLT	• **1:** Inoperative channels. • **0:** Channels are operative.
2	BLK	• **1:** Terminal block detected error. • **0:** No detected error. **NOTE:** This bit may not be managed.
3	–	• **1:** Module in self-test. • **0:** Module not in self-test. **NOTE:** This bit may not be managed.
4	–	Not used.
5	CONF_FLT	• **1:** Hardware or software configuration detected error. • **0:** No detected error.
6	NO_MOD	• **1:** Module is missing or inoperative. • **0:** Module is operating. **NOTE:** This bit is managed only by modules located in a remote rack with a BME CRA 312 10 adapter module. Modules located in the local rack do not manage this bit that remains at 0.
7	–	Not used.

DDT Description for Explicit Exchange

Introduction

This section describes the DDT type used for the variables connected to dedicated EFB parameter in an explicit exchange:

DDT Type	Explicit Exchange Function	EFB	Parameter
T_M_SSI_CH_STS	Read module/channel status	READ_STS_MX	*STS*
T_M_SSI_CH_PRM	Read parameter(1)	READ_PARAM_MX	*PARAM*

DDT Type	Explicit Exchange Function	EFB	Parameter
	Write parameter(1)	WRITE_PARAM_MX	
	Restore parameter(1)	RESTORE_PARAM_MX	
	Save parameter(1)	SAVE_PARAM_MX	

(1) Parameter management is only possible for explicit exchange with I/O modules in M580 local rack.

NOTE: Targeted channel address (*ADDR*) can be managed with ADDMX (see EcoStruxure™ Control Expert, Communication, Block Library) EF (connect the output parameter *OUT* to the input parameter *ADDR* of the communication functions).

T_M_SSI_CH_STS DDT Description

Name	Type	Bit	Meaning	Access
CH_FLT	INT		Channel faults	read
EXTERNAL_FLT_INPUTS	BOOL	0	Detected error on the inputs.	
EXTERNAL_FLT_OUTPUTS	BOOL	1	Detected error on the outputs.	
INTERNAL_FLT	BOOL	4	detected internal error, the channel is inoperative.	
CONF_FLT	BOOL	5	detected hardware or software configuration error.	
COM_FLT	BOOL	6	detected bus communication error.	
APPLI_FLT	BOOL	7	detected error in application (adjustment or configuration)	
COM_EVT_FLT	BOOL	8	Communication detected error on event.	
OVR_EVT_CPU	BOOL	9	Overrun detected error on CPU event.	
OVR_CPT_CH	BOOL	10	Overrun detected error on channel event.	
CH_FLT_2	INT		execution control flags	read
SUPPLY_FLT	BOOL	2	detected field supply low voltage.	
SHORT_CIRCUIT_OUT	BOOL	3	Short circuit on reflex output (24 Vdc).	

T_M_SSI_CH_PRM DDT Description

The following table shows the T_M_SSI_CH_PRM structure status word bits:

Name	Type	Bit	Meaning	Access
SSI_OFFSET	UDINT	–	Set the offset of the SSI value	read/write

Quick Start: SSI Module BMX EAE 0300 Implementation Example

What's in This Part

Overview

This part provides an example using the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

Example Overview

What's in This Chapter

At a Glance

This chapter describes an overview of the example using the SSI module.

Example Introduction

At a Glance

The objective of the example is to give a full review of the SSI module implementation by creating an operational program.

This example describes the following steps:

- Description of the process
- Hardware installation
- Software configuration
- Programming
- Diagnosis and debugging

NOTE: This example will not cover the installation of the M340 controller, the other expansions modules nor the calibration of the SSI encoder.

Requirements

The hardware needed to do this example is:

- Modicon X80 SSI module (BMX EAE 0300)
- An SSI encoder and its necessary cables
- A M340 controller with an digital I/O expansion
- A drive

- A computer with Control Expert installed

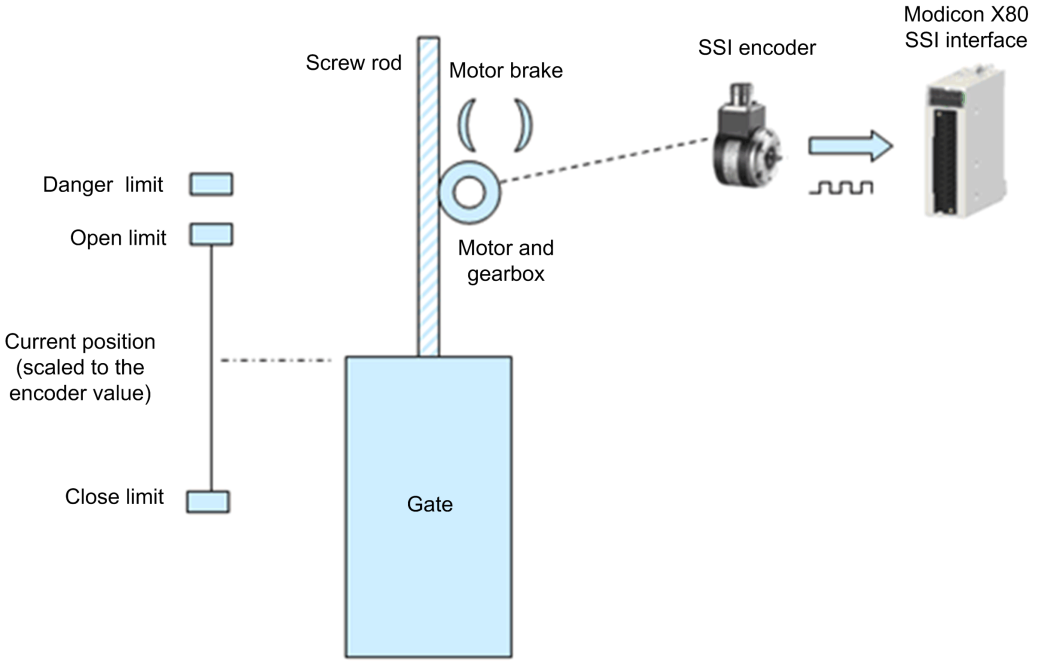
  NOTE: Basic knowledge of Control Expert programming and M340 controller installation is required for this example.

Application Background

Overview

The application example is a position control for the inlet gate of a dam using the SSI absolute encoder and Modicon X80 SSI interface module.

This system has an axis equipped with a drive for positioning the gate within the Open and the Close limits, in order to open, partially open or close the door for water inlet management.



Process Description

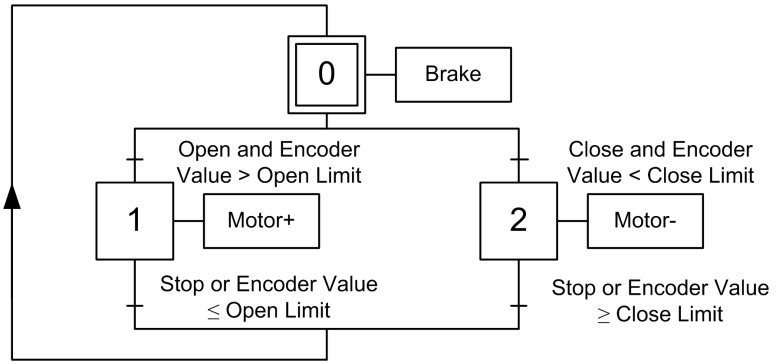
The position of the gate is managed by a drive, and this drive is controlled with 3 buttons:

Open	This button commands the drive to open the gate (`Motor+`)
Close	This button commands the drive to close the gate (`Motor-`)
Stop	This button commands the drive to stop and activates the drive brake (`Brake`)

The position of the gate is measured with an SSI absolute encoder.

The encoder data range of SSI absolute encoder is calibrated and scaled to the distance between the Open and the Close limits.

When the gate moves up or down, the SSI encoder installed at the gearbox shaft then translates the position into its encoder data before sending it to SSI interface module for position supervision and control.



Hardware Installation

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter concerns the hardware installation, mounting and wiring of the SSI module BMX EAE 0300.

Mounting the Module and the Terminal Block

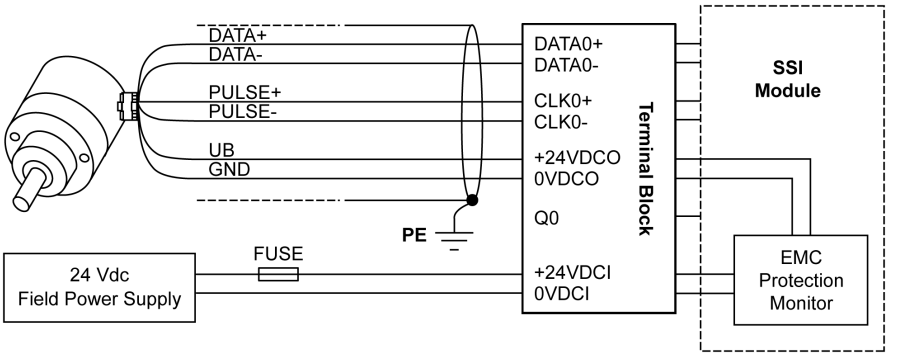
At a Glance

This part is fully described in the module installation, page 23.

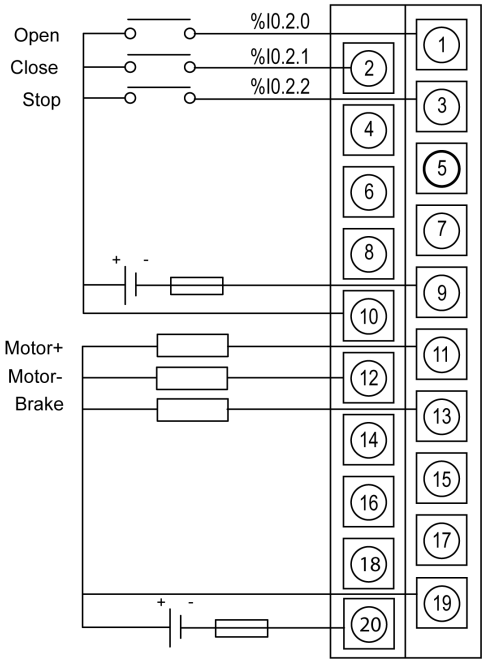
Wiring Diagram of the Process

Wiring Diagrams

The wiring diagram below shows the wiring of an SSI encoder to the SSI module:



The wiring diagram below shows the wiring of the necessary inputs and outputs of this example to a digital I/O module:



Digital I/O Module

Configuring the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300 on Control Expert

What's in This Chapter

Overview

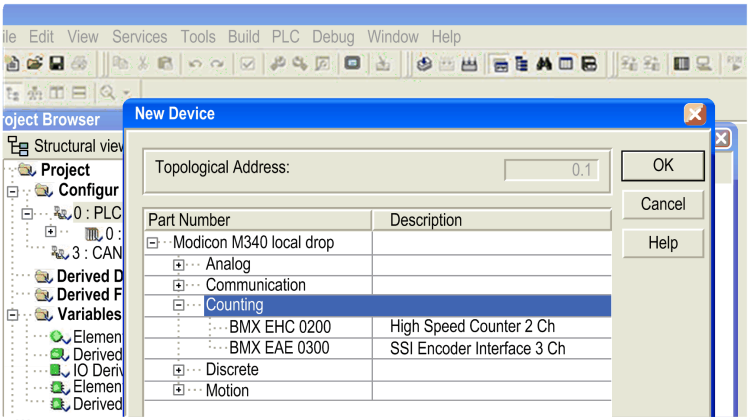
This chapter describes the different steps to configure the SSI module BMX EAE 0300 on Control Expert.

Configuration of the SSI Module BMX EAE 0300

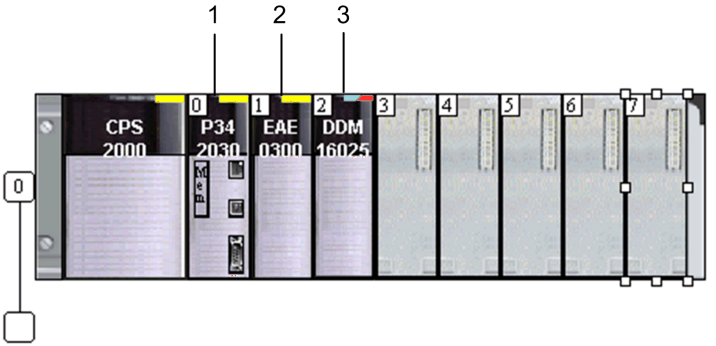
Module Selection

In order to add a BMX EAE 0300 module, a project with an M340 controller has to be created. Once created, follow this procedure in order to add the SSI module:

Step	Action
1	In the **Project browser** double-click on **Configuration** then on `0:Bus X` and on `0:BMX XBP •••`
2	In the `Bus X` window, select slot 1 and double-click

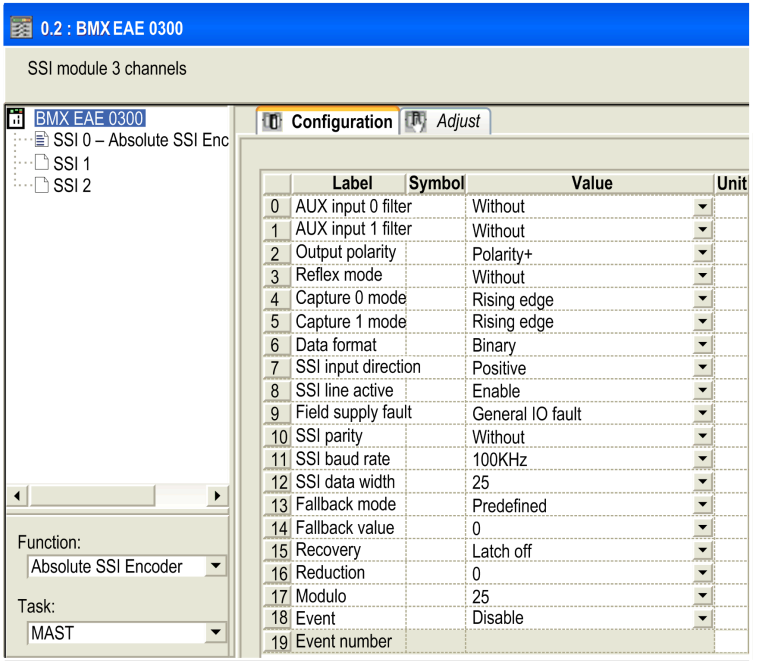
Step	Action
3	Choose the BMX EAE 0300 SSI module 
4	Confirm with OK.

NOTE: For the purpose of the example, also add a digital I/O module to the configuration.



Configuring the Module

Once the module is added to the controller configuration, it is necessary to set which SSI channel will be used:

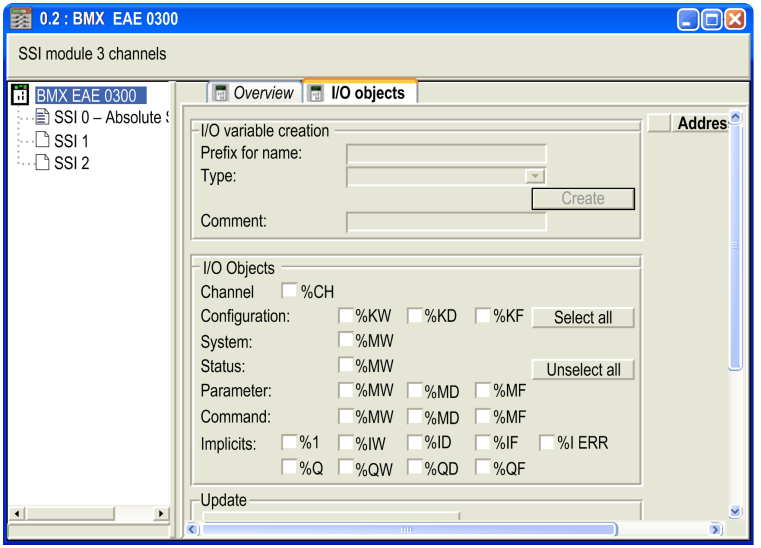
Step	Action
1	Select the first channel **SSI 0**
2	In the **Function** drop menu select **Absolute SSI Encoder**
3	Configure the channel with the values shown in this screenshot: 

Create the I/O objects

In order to have access to the I/O of the module, it is necessary to declare the `%CH` object.

The table below shows the procedure for declaring the I/O Derived Variable:

Step	Action
1	In the BMX EAE 0300 configuration window (double click the module if the window is not opened) and select the **I/O objects** tab
2	Click on the **I/O object** prefix address `%CH` then on the **Update grid** button, the channel address appears in the **I/O object** grid

Step	Action
3	Click on the line `%CH0.1.0` and then enter a channel name in the **Prefix for name** zone Name: Gate_Position
4	Click **Create** 

Programming the Example

What's in This Chapter

Overview

This chapter provides a program to simulate the process.

Declaration of Variables

At a Glance

All of the variables used in the different sections of the program must be declared.

Undeclared variables cannot be used in the program.

NOTE: For more information, refer to chapter *Data Editor* (see EcoStruxure™ Control Expert, Operating Modes).

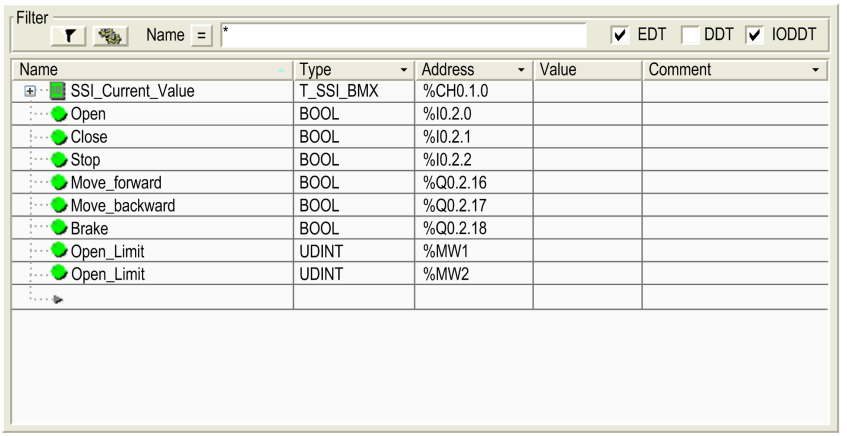
Variables Used for the Application

The following table shows the details of the variables used in the application.

Variable	Type	Definition
EDT variables		
Open	BOOL	Open command for the inlet gate
Close	BOOL	Close command for the inlet gate
Stop	BOOL	Stop command for the inlet gate
Motor_Forward	BOOL	Open the inlet gate (Motor+)
Motor_Backward	BOOL	Close the inlet gate (Motor-)
Brake	BOOL	Blocks the inlet gate

Variable	Type	Definition
Open_Limit	UDINT	Open limit
Close_Limit	UDINT	Close limit
IODDT variable		
Gate_Position	T_SSI_BMX	IODDT of type T_SSI_BMX for the %CH0.1.0 address

The following screen shows the application variables and their address created using the data editor:



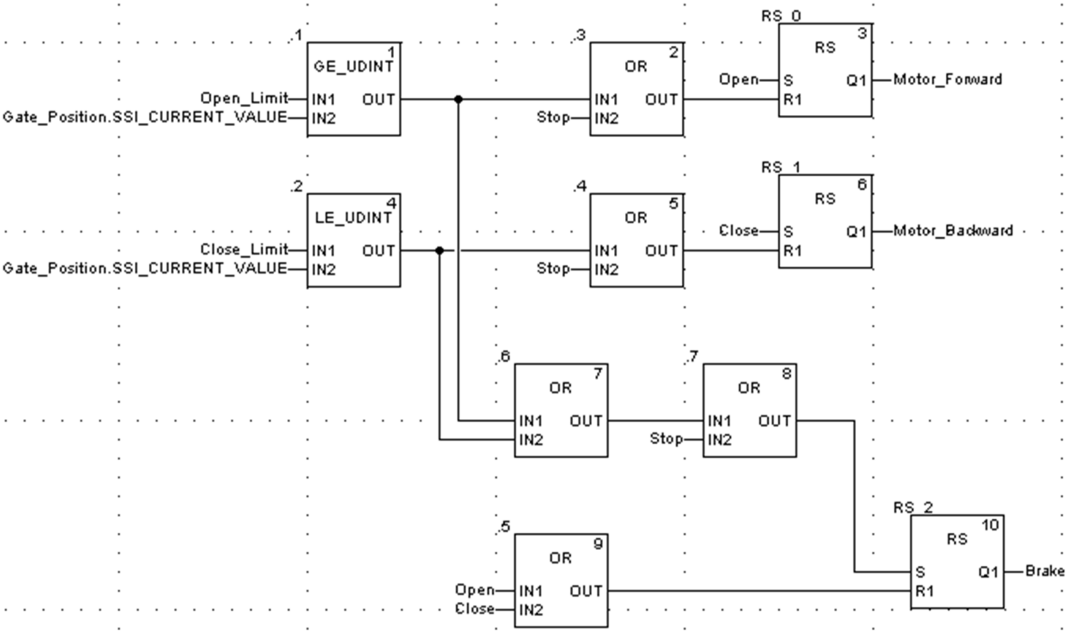
NOTE: Click on ⊞ in front of the derived variable `Gate_Position` to expand the I/O objects list.

Creating the Program

Illustration of the Program Section

This section below is part of the MAST task.

It has no condition defined for it so it is permanently executed:



Transferring the Project between the Terminal and the PLC

At a Glance

Transferring a project allows you to copy the current project from the terminal to the current PLC's memory (PLC that has its address selected).

Project Analysis and Generation

To perform analysis and generation of a project at the same time, carry out the following actions:

Step	Action
1	Activate the **Rebuild All Project** command in the **Build** menu. **Result:** the project is analyzed and generated by the software.
2	Detected errors are displayed in the information window at the bottom of your screen.

Project Backup

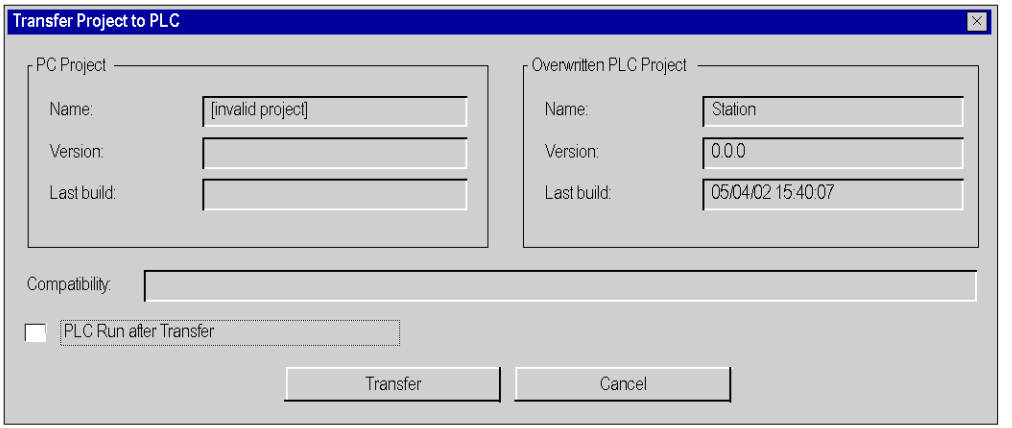
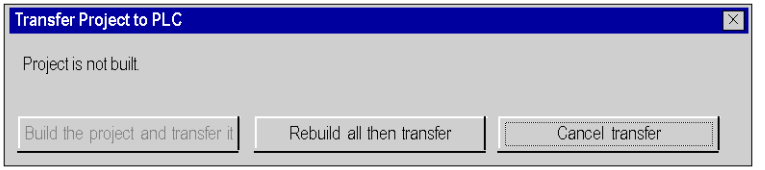
To back up the project, carry out the following actions:

Step	Action
1	Activate the **Save As** command in the **File** menu.
2	If necessary, select the directory to which the project will be saved (disk and path).
3	Enter the file name: **EXAMPLE_SSI**.
4	Confirm with **Save**. **Result:** the project is saved as **EXAMPLE_SSI.STU**.

Transferring the Project to the PLC

You must carry out the following actions to transfer the current project to a PLC:

Step	Action
1	Use the **PLC > Define the address** command. Enter **SYS** if you are using a **USB** media that is directly connected from the PC (terminal) to the PLC.
2	Switch to online mode using the **PLC > Connection** command.
3	Activate the **PLC > Transfer Project to PLC** command.

Step	Action
	Result: the screen used to transfer the project between the terminal and the PLC is displayed: 
4	Activate the **Transfer** command.
5	If the project has not been generated in advance, the screen below will be displayed allowing you to generate it before the transfer (**Rebuild All then Transfer**) or interrupt the transfer (**Cancel Transfer**). 
6	Transfer progress is displayed on screen. At any moment, you can interrupt the transfer by using the **Esc** key. In this case, the PLC project will be invalid. **Note**: In the event that the project is transferred to a Flash Eprom memory card, the transfer can take several minutes.

Diagnostic and Debugging

What's in This Chapter

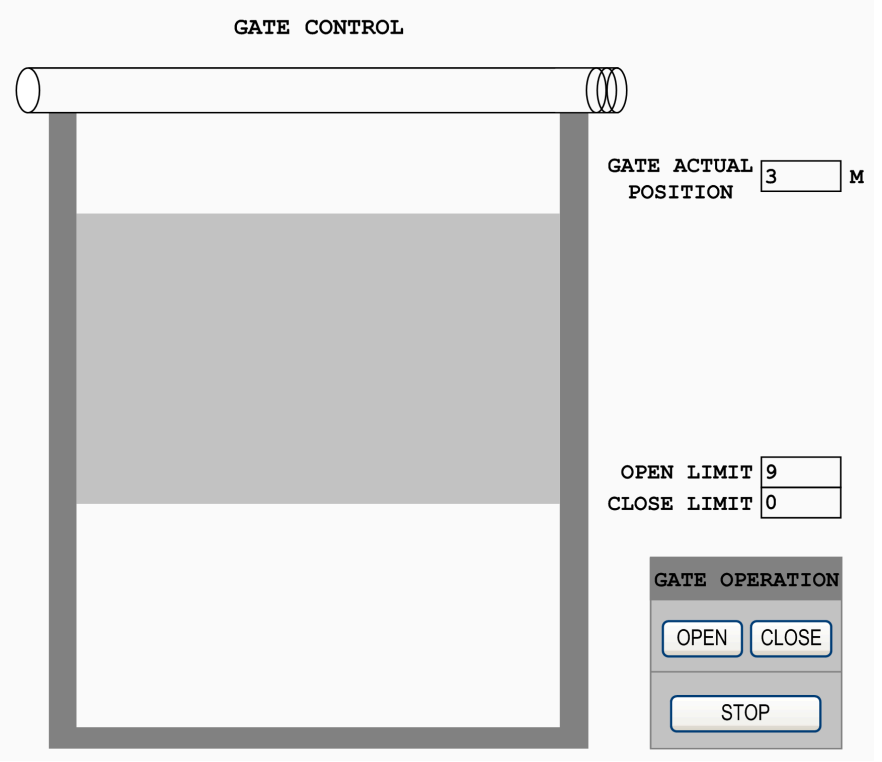
Overview

This chapter describes available tools for diagnosing and debugging the application.

Monitor the Application

At a Glance

Create an operator screen for the application:



NOTE: For more information, refer to chapter *Operator screens* (see EcoStruxure™ Control Expert, Operating Modes).

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As standards, specifications, and design change from time to time, please ask for confirmation of the information given in this publication.

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