

Modicon M221 Logic Controller

Programming Guide

Original instructions

EIO0000003297.04

09/2025



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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.

About the Document

Document Scope

This document describes the configuration and programming of the Modicon M221 Logic Controller for EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. For further information, refer to the separate documents provided in the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online help.

Validity Note

This document has been updated for the release of EcoStruxure™ Machine Expert - Basic V1.4.

Product Related Information

⚠ WARNING

LOSS OF CONTROL

- Perform a Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA), or equivalent risk analysis, of your application, and apply preventive and detective controls before implementation.
- Provide a fallback state for undesired control events or sequences.
- Provide separate or redundant control paths wherever required.
- Supply appropriate parameters, particularly for limits.
- Review the implications of transmission delays and take actions to mitigate them.
- Review the implications of communication link interruptions and take actions to mitigate them.
- Provide independent paths for control functions (for example, emergency stop, over-limit conditions, and error conditions) according to your risk assessment, and applicable codes and regulations.
- Apply local accident prevention and safety regulations and guidelines.¹
- Test each implementation of a system for proper operation before placing it into service.

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

¹ For additional information, refer to NEMA ICS 1.1 (latest edition), *Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation, and Maintenance of Solid State Control* and to NEMA ICS 7.1 (latest edition), *Safety Standards for Construction and Guide for Selection, Installation and Operation of Adjustable-Speed Drive Systems* or their equivalent governing your particular location.

⚠ WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

- Only use software approved by Schneider Electric for use with this equipment.
- Update your application program every time you change the physical hardware configuration.

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

General Cybersecurity Information

In recent years, the growing number of networked machines and production plants has seen a corresponding increase in the potential for cyber threats, such as unauthorized access, data breaches, and operational disruptions. You must, therefore, consider all possible cybersecurity measures to help protect assets and systems against such threats.

To help keep your Schneider Electric products secure and protected, it is in your best interest to implement the cybersecurity best practices as described in the [Cybersecurity Best Practices](#) document.

Schneider Electric provides additional information and assistance:

- [Subscribe to the Schneider Electric security newsletter.](#)
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- [Italian \(EIO0000003301\)](#)
- [Chinese \(EIO0000003302\)](#)
- [Portuguese \(EIO0000003303\)](#)
- [Turkish \(EIO0000003304\)](#)

Related Documents

| Title of Documentation | Reference Number |
|--|--|
| EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic - Operating Guide | EIO0000003281 (ENG) EIO0000003282 (FRA) EIO0000003283 (GER) EIO0000003284 (SPA) EIO0000003285 (ITA) EIO0000003286 (CHS) EIO0000003287 (POR) EIO0000003288 (TUR) |
| EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Generic Functions - Library Guide | EIO0000003289 (ENG) EIO0000003290 (FRE) EIO0000003291 (GER) EIO0000003292 (SPA) EIO0000003293 (ITA) EIO0000003294 (CHS) EIO0000003295 (POR) EIO0000003296 (TUR) |
| Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions - Library Guide | EIO0000003305 (ENG) EIO0000003306 (FRE) EIO0000003307 (GER) EIO0000003308 (SPA) EIO0000003309 (ITA) EIO0000003310 (CHS) EIO0000003311 (POR) EIO0000003312 (TUR) |
| Modicon M221 Logic Controller - Hardware Guide | EIO0000003313 (ENG) EIO0000003314 (FRE) EIO0000003315 (GER) EIO0000003316 (SPA) EIO0000003317 (ITA) EIO0000003318 (CHS) EIO0000003319 (POR) EIO0000003320 (TUR) |
| TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display - User Guide | EIO0000003321 (ENG) EIO0000003322 (FRA) EIO0000003323 (GER) EIO0000003324 (SPA) EIO0000003325 (ITA) EIO0000003326 (CHS) EIO0000003327 (POR) EIO0000003328 (TUR) |

| Title of Documentation | Reference Number |
|---|--|
| Modicon TMC2 Cartridge - Programming Guide | EIO0000003329 (ENG) EIO0000003330 (FRE) EIO0000003331 (GER) EIO0000003332 (SPA) EIO0000003333 (ITA) EIO0000003334 (CHS) EIO0000003335 (POR) EIO0000003336 (TUR) |
| Modicon TMC2 Cartridge - Hardware Guide | EIO0000003337 (ENG) EIO0000003338 (FRE) EIO0000003339 (GER) EIO0000003340 (SPA) EIO0000003341 (ITA) EIO0000003342 (CHS) EIO0000003343 (POR) EIO0000003344(TUR) |
| Modicon TM3 Expansion Modules - Programming Guide (EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic) | EIO0000003345 (ENG) EIO0000003346 (FRE) EIO0000003347 (GER) EIO0000003348 (SPA) EIO0000003349 (ITA) EIO0000003350 (CHS) EIO0000003351 (POR) EIO0000003352 (TUR) |
| Modicon TM3 Digital I/O Modules - Hardware Guide | EIO0000003125 (ENG) EIO0000003126 (FRE) EIO0000003127 (GER) EIO0000003128 (SPA) EIO0000003129 (ITA) EIO0000003130 (CHS) EIO0000003424 (POR) EIO0000003425 (TUR) |
| Modicon TM3 Analog I/O Modules - Hardware Guide | EIO0000003131 (ENG) EIO0000003132 (FRE) EIO0000003133 (GER) EIO0000003134 (SPA) EIO0000003135 (ITA) EIO0000003136 (CHS) EIO0000003426 (POR) EIO0000003427 (TUR) |

| Title of Documentation | Reference Number |
|---|--|
| Modicon TM3 Expert I/O Modules - Hardware Guide | EIO0000003137 (ENG) EIO0000003138 (FRE) EIO0000003139 (GER) EIO0000003140 (SPA) EIO0000003141 (ITA) EIO0000003142 (CHS) EIO0000003428 (POR) EIO0000003429 (TUR) |
| Modicon TM3 Safety Modules - Hardware Guide | EIO0000003353 (ENG) EIO0000003354 (FRE) EIO0000003355 (GER) EIO0000003356 (SPA) EIO0000003357 (ITA) EIO0000003358 (CHS) EIO0000003359 (POR) EIO0000003360 (TUR) |
| Modicon TM3 Transmitter and Receiver Modules - Hardware Guide | EIO0000003143 (ENG) EIO0000003144 (FRE) EIO0000003145 (GER) EIO0000003146 (SPA) EIO0000003147 (ITA) EIO0000003148 (CHS) EIO0000003430 (POR) EIO0000003431 (TUR) |
| Modicon TM2 Expansion Modules Configuration - Programming Guide | EIO0000003432 (ENG) EIO0000003433 (FRE) EIO0000003434 (GER) EIO0000003435 (SPA) EIO0000003436 (ITA) EIO0000003437 (CHS) |
| Modicon TM2 Digital I/O Modules - Hardware Guide | EIO0000000028 (ENG) EIO0000000029 (FRE) EIO0000000030 (GER) EIO0000000031 (SPA) EIO0000000032 (ITA) EIO0000000033 (CHS) |
| Modicon TM2 Analog I/O Modules - Hardware Guide | EIO0000000034 (ENG) EIO0000000035 (FRE) EIO0000000036 (GER) EIO0000000037 (SPA) EIO0000000038 (ITA) EIO0000000039 (CHS) |
| SR2MOD02 and SR2MOD03 Wireless Modem - User Guide | EIO0000001575 (ENG) |

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Information on Non-Inclusive or Insensitive Terminology

As a responsible, inclusive company, Schneider Electric is constantly updating its communications and products that contain non-inclusive or insensitive terminology. However, despite these efforts, our content may still contain terms that are deemed inappropriate by some customers.

Terminology Derived from Standards

The technical terms, terminology, symbols and the corresponding descriptions in the information contained herein, or that appear in or on the products themselves, are generally derived from the terms or definitions of international standards.

In the area of functional safety systems, drives and general automation, this may include, but is not limited to, terms such as *safety*, *safety function*, *safe state*, *fault*, *fault reset*, *malfunction*, *failure*, *error*, *error message*, *dangerous*, etc.

Among others, these standards include:

| Standard | Description |
|------------------|---|
| IEC 61131-2:2007 | Programmable controllers, part 2: Equipment requirements and tests. |
| ISO 13849-1:2023 | Safety of machinery: Safety related parts of control systems. General principles for design. |
| EN 61496-1:2020 | Safety of machinery: Electro-sensitive protective equipment. Part 1: General requirements and tests. |
| ISO 12100:2010 | Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction |
| EN 60204-1:2006 | Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements |
| ISO 14119:2013 | Safety of machinery - Interlocking devices associated with guards - Principles for design and selection |
| ISO 13850:2015 | Safety of machinery - Emergency stop - Principles for design |
| IEC 62061:2021 | Safety of machinery - Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic, and electronic programmable control systems |
| IEC 61508-1:2010 | Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems: General requirements. |
| IEC 61508-2:2010 | Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems. |
| IEC 61508-3:2010 | Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems: Software requirements. |
| IEC 61784-3:2021 | Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 3: Functional safety fieldbuses - General rules and profile definitions. |
| 2006/42/EC | Machinery Directive |
| 2014/30/EU | Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive |
| 2014/35/EU | Low Voltage Directive |

In addition, terms used in the present document may tangentially be used as they are derived from other standards such as:

| Standard | Description |
|------------------|--|
| IEC 60034 series | Rotating electrical machines |
| IEC 61800 series | Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems |
| IEC 61158 series | Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems |

Finally, the term *zone of operation* may be used in conjunction with the description of specific hazards, and is defined as it is for a *hazard zone* or *danger zone* in the *Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC)* and *ISO 12100:2010*.

NOTE: The aforementioned standards may or may not apply to the specific products cited in the present documentation. For more information concerning the individual standards applicable to the products described herein, see the characteristics tables for those product references.

Introduction

What's in This Part

| | |
|---|----|
| About the Modicon M221 Logic Controller | 16 |
| Configuration Features | 25 |

Overview

This part provides general information about the Modicon M221 Logic Controller and its configuration and programming features.

About the Modicon M221 Logic Controller

What's in This Chapter

| | |
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| TM221C Logic Controller Description..... | 16 |
| TM221M Logic Controller Description | 21 |

TM221C Logic Controller Description

Overview

The TM221C Logic Controller has various powerful features and can service a wide range of applications.

Software configuration, programming, and commissioning are accomplished with the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software described in the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Operating Guide (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) and the M221 Logic Controller - Programming Guide, page 8.

Programming Languages

The M221 Logic Controller is configured and programmed with the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software, which supports the following IEC 61131-3 programming languages:

- IL: Instruction List
- LD: Ladder Diagram
- Grafcet (List)
- Grafcet (SFC)

Power Supply

The power supply of the TM221C Logic Controller is 24 Vdc (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) or 100...240 Vac (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide).

Real Time Clock

The M221 Logic Controller includes a Real Time Clock (RTC) system (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide).

Run/Stop

The M221 Logic Controller can be operated externally by the following:

- a hardware Run/Stop switch (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- a Run/Stop (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) operation by a dedicated digital input, defined in the software configuration (for more information, refer to [Configuring Digital Inputs](#), page 63.)
- EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software (for more information, refer to [Toolbar](#) (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide)).
- a TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display (for more information, refer to [Controller State Menu](#) (see Modicon TMH2GDB, Remote Graphic Display, User Guide)).

Memory

This table describes the different types of memory:

| Memory Type | Size | Used to |
|--------------|--|--|
| RAM | 512 kbytes of RAM memory: 256 kbytes for internal variables and 256 kbytes for application and data. | execute the application and contain data |
| Non-volatile | 1.5 Mbytes, of which 256 kbytes is used to back up the application and data in case of power outage. | save the application |

Embedded Inputs/Outputs

The following embedded I/O types are available, depending on the controller reference:

- Regular inputs
- Fast inputs associated with counters
- Regular sink/source transistor outputs
- Fast sink/source transistor outputs associated with pulse generators
- Relay outputs
- Analog inputs

Removable Storage

The M221 Logic Controllers include an embedded SD card slot (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide).

The Modicon M221 Logic Controller allows the following types of file management with an SD card:

- [Clone management](#), page 141: back up the application, firmware, and post configuration (if it exists) of the logic controller
- [Firmware management](#), page 142: download firmware to the logic controller, to a TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display , or to TM3 expansion modules
- [Application management](#), page 146: back up and restore the logic controller application, or copy it to another logic controller of the same reference
- [Post configuration management](#), page 147: add, change, or delete the post configuration file of the logic controller
- [Error log management](#), page 149: back up or delete the error log file of the logic controller
- [Memory management](#), page 152: back up and restore memory bits and words from a controller

Embedded Communication Features

The following types of communication ports are available depending on the controller reference:

- Ethernet (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- USB Mini-B (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- Serial Line 1 (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)

Remote Graphic Display

For more information, refer to the Modicon TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display - User Guide.

TM221C Logic Controller

| Reference | Digital Inputs | Digital Outputs | Analog Inputs | Communication Ports | Power Supply |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| TM221C16R | 5 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 7 relay outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 100...240 Vac |
| TM221CE16R | | | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |
| TM221C16T | 5 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | Source outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 24 Vdc |
| TM221CE16T | | 5 regular transistor outputs 2 fast outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/ FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |
| TM221C16U | 5 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | Sink outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 24 Vdc |
| TM221CE16U | | 5 regular transistor outputs 2 fast outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/ FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |
| TM221C24R | 10 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 10 relay outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 100...240 Vac |
| TM221CE24R | | | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |
| TM221C24T | | Source outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 24 Vdc |
| TM221CE24T | 8 regular transistor outputs 2 fast outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/ FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | | |

| Reference | Digital Inputs | Digital Outputs | Analog Inputs | Communication Ports | Power Supply |
|------------|--|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| TM221C24U | 10 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | Sink outputs 8 regular transistor outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 24 Vdc |
| TM221CE24U | | 2 fast outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/ FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |
| TM221C40R | 20 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 16 relay outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 100...240 Vac |
| TM221CE40R | | | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |
| TM221C40T | | Source outputs 14 regular transistor outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 24 Vdc |
| TM221CE40T | | 2 fast outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/ FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |
| TM221C40U | 20 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | Sink outputs 12 regular transistor outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port | 24 Vdc |
| TM221CE40U | | 4 fast outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/ FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | |

NOTE: The TM221C Logic Controller uses removable screw terminal blocks.

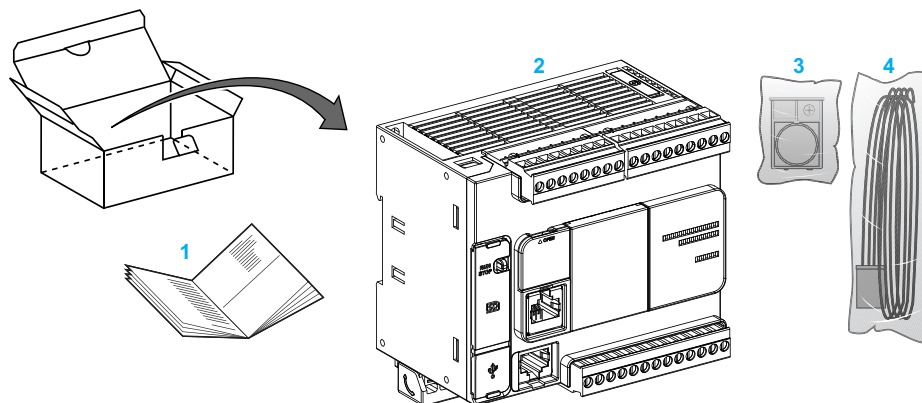
(1) The regular inputs have a maximum frequency of 5 kHz.

(2) The fast inputs can be used either as regular inputs or as fast inputs for counting or event functions.

(3) The fast transistor outputs can be used either as regular transistor outputs, for PLS, PWM, PTO, or FREQGEN functions, or reflex outputs for HSC.

Delivery Content

The following figure presents the content of the delivery for a TM221C Logic Controller:



1 TM221C Logic Controller Instruction Sheet

2 TM221C Logic Controller

3 Battery holder with lithium coin battery, type Panasonic BR2032 or Murata CR2032X

4 Analog cable

TM221M Logic Controller Description

Overview

The TM221M Logic Controller has various powerful features and can service a wide range of applications.

Software configuration, programming, and commissioning are accomplished with the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software described in the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Operating Guide (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) and the M221 Logic Controller - Programming Guide, page 8.

Programming Languages

The M221 Logic Controller is configured and programmed with the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software, which supports the following IEC 61131-3 programming languages:

- IL: Instruction List
- LD: Ladder Diagram
- Grafcet (List)
- Grafcet (SFC)

Power Supply

The power supply of the TM221M Logic Controller is 24 Vdc (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide).

Real Time Clock

The M221 Logic Controller includes a Real Time Clock (RTC) system (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide).

Run/Stop

The M221 Logic Controller can be operated externally by the following:

- a hardware Run/Stop switch (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- a Run/Stop (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) operation by a dedicated digital input, defined in the software configuration (for more information, refer to [Configuring Digital Inputs](#), page 63)
- EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software (for more information, refer to [Toolbar](#) (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide)).
- a TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display (for more information, refer to [Controller State Menu](#)).

Memory

This table describes the different types of memory:

| Memory Type | Size | Used to |
|--------------|--|---|
| RAM | 512 kbytes of RAM memory: 256 kbytes for internal variables and 256 kbytes for application and data. | execute the application and contains data |
| Non-volatile | 1.5 Mbytes, of which 256 kbytes is used to back up the application and data in case of power outage. | save the application |

Embedded Inputs/Outputs

The following embedded I/O types are available, depending on the controller reference:

- Regular inputs
- Fast inputs (HSC)
- Regular transistor outputs
- Fast transistor outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/FREQGEN)
- Relay outputs
- Analog inputs

Removable Storage

The M221 Logic Controllers include an embedded SD card slot (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide).

The Modicon M221 Logic Controller allows the following types of file management with an SD card:

- Clone management, page 141: back up the application, firmware, and post configuration (if it exists) of the logic controller
- Firmware management, page 142: download firmware updates directly to the logic controller, and download firmware to a TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display
- Application management, page 146: back up and restore the logic controller application, or copy it to another logic controller of the same reference
- Post configuration management, page 147: add, change, or delete the post configuration file of the logic controller
- Error log management, page 149: back up or delete the error log file of the logic controller
- Memory management, page 152: backup/restore of memory bits and words from a controller

Embedded Communication Features

The following communication ports are available on the front panel of the controller, depending on the controller reference:

- Ethernet (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- USB Mini-B (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- SD Card (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- Serial Line 1 (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)
- Serial Line 2 (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide)

Remote Graphic Display

For more information, refer to the Modicon TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display - User Guide.

TM221M Logic Controller

| Reference | Digital Input | Digital Output | Analog Input | Communication Ports | Terminal Type |
|-------------|--|--|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| TM221M16R | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 8 relay outputs | Yes | 2 serial line ports 1 USB programming port | Removable screw terminal blocks |
| TM221M16RG | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 8 relay outputs | Yes | 2 serial line ports 1 USB programming port | Removable spring terminal blocks |
| TM221ME16R | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 8 relay outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | Removable screw terminal blocks |
| TM221ME16RG | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 8 relay outputs | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | Removable spring terminal blocks |
| TM221M16T | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 6 regular transistor outputs 2 fast transistor outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 2 serial line ports 1 USB programming port | Removable screw terminal blocks |
| TM221M16TG | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 6 regular transistor outputs 2 fast transistor outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 2 serial line ports 1 USB programming port | Removable spring terminal blocks |
| TM221ME16T | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 6 regular transistor outputs 2 fast transistor outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | Removable screw terminal blocks |
| TM221ME16TG | 4 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 6 regular transistor outputs 2 fast transistor outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | Removable spring terminal blocks |
| TM221M32TK | 12 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 14 regular transistor outputs 2 fast outputs (PLS/PWM/PTO/FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 2 serial line ports 1 USB programming port | HE10 (MIL 20) connectors |

| Reference | Digital Input | Digital Output | Analog Input | Communication Ports | Terminal Type |
|-------------|--|---|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| TM221ME32TK | 12 regular inputs ⁽¹⁾ 4 fast inputs (HSC) ⁽²⁾ | 14 regular outputs 2 fast outputs (PLS/ PWM/PTO/ FREQGEN) ⁽³⁾ | Yes | 1 serial line port 1 USB programming port 1 Ethernet port | HE10 (MIL 20) connectors |

NOTE: The TM221M Logic Controller uses a 24 Vdc power supply (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide).

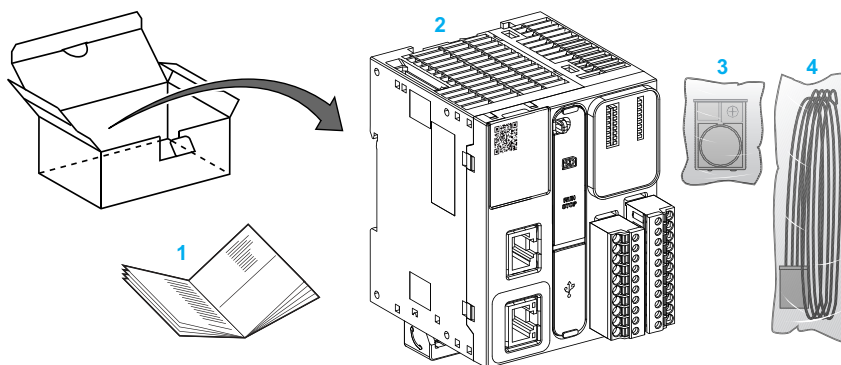
(1) The regular inputs I2, I3, I4, and I5 have a maximum frequency of 5 kHz. The other regular inputs have a maximum frequency of 100 Hz.

(2) The fast inputs can be used either as regular inputs or as fast inputs for counting or event functions.

(3) The fast transistor outputs can be used as regular transistor outputs, for PLS, PWM, PTO or FREQGEN functions, or reflex outputs for HSC.

Delivery Content

The following figure presents the content of the delivery for a TM221M Logic Controller:



1 TM221M Logic Controller Instruction Sheet

2 TM221M Logic Controller

3 Battery holder with lithium coin battery, type Panasonic BR2032 or Murata CR2032X

4 Analog cable

Configuration Features

What's in This Chapter

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| Objects..... | 25 |
| Task Structure..... | 35 |
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Introduction

This chapter provides information related to M221 Logic Controller memory mapping, task, states, behaviors, objects, and functions. The topics explained in this chapter allow the operator to understand the featured specifications of M221 Logic Controller that are primarily needed to configure and program the controller in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.

Objects

Objects

Overview

In EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, the term *object* is used to represent an area of logic controller memory reserved for use by an application. Objects can be:

- Simple software variables, such as memory bits and words
- Addresses of digital or analog inputs and outputs
- Controller-internal variables, such as system words and system bits
- Predefined system functions or function blocks, such as timers and counters.

Controller memory is either pre-allocated for certain object types, or automatically allocated when an application is downloaded to the logic controller.

Objects can only be addressed by a program once memory has been allocated. Objects are addressed using the prefix `%`. For example, `%MW12` is the address of a memory word, `%Q0.3` is the address of an embedded digital output, and `%TMO` is the address of a *Timer* function block.

Object Types

Introduction

The language object types for the M221 Logic Controller are described in the following table:

| Object Type | Object | Object Function | Description |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Memory objects | <i>%M</i> | Memory bits | Stores memory bit. |
| | <i>%MW</i> | Memory words | Stores 16-bit memory word. |
| | <i>%MD</i> | Memory double words | Stores 32-bit memory word. |
| | <i>%MF</i> | Memory floating point | Stores memory floating point in a mathematical argument which has a decimal in its expression. |
| | <i>%KW</i> | Constant words | Stores 16-bit constant word. |
| | <i>%KD</i> | Constant double words | Stores 32-bit constant word. |
| | <i>%KF</i> | Constant floating points | Stores constant floating point in a mathematical argument which has a decimal in its expression. |
| System objects | <i>%S</i> | System bits, page 168 | Stores system bit. |
| | <i>%SW</i> | System words, page 175 | Stores system word. |
| | <i>%IWS</i> | Input channel status word, page 190 | Contains diagnostic information concerning analog input channels. |
| | <i>%QWS</i> | Output channel status word, page 192 | Contains diagnostic information concerning analog output channels. |
| I/O objects | <i>%I</i> | Input bits, page 154 | Stores value of the digital input. |
| | <i>%Q</i> | Output bits, page 155 | Stores value of the digital output. |
| | <i>%IW</i> | Input words, page 155 | Stores value of the analog input. |
| | <i>%QW</i> | Output words, page 157 | Stores value of the analog output. |
| | <i>%FC</i> | Fast counters | Execute fast counts of pulses from sensors, switches, and so on. |
| | <i>%HSC</i> | High speed counters | Execute fast counts of pulses from sensors, switches, and so on, that are connected to the fast inputs. |
| | <i>%PLS</i> | Pulse | Generates a square wave pulse signal on dedicated output channels. |
| | <i>%PWM</i> | Pulse width modulation | Generates a modulated wave signal on dedicated output channels with a variable duty cycle. |
| | <i>%PTO</i> | Pulse train output | Generates a pulse train output to control a linear single-axis stepper or servo drive in open loop mode. |
| <i>%FREQGEN</i> | Frequency Generator | Generates a square wave signal on a dedicated output channel with programmable frequency and duty cycle of 50%. | |

| Object Type | Object | Object Function | Description |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Network objects | %QWE | Input assembly (EtherNet/IP), page 158 | The values of EtherNet/IP Input assembly frames sent by the logic controller. NOTE: For more details about directionality, refer to Configuring EtherNet/IP, page 111. |
| | %IWE | Output assembly (EtherNet/IP), page 159 | The values of EtherNet/IP Output assembly frames received by the logic controller. NOTE: For more details about directionality, refer to Configuring EtherNet/IP, page 111. |
| | %QWM | Input registers (Modbus TCP), page 160 | The values of Modbus mapping table Input registers sent by the logic controller. |
| | %IWM | Output registers (Modbus TCP), page 161 | The values of Modbus mapping table Output registers received by the logic controller. |
| | %IN | Digital inputs (IOScanner), page 162 | The values of Modbus Serial or TCP IOScanner digital input bits. |
| | %QN | Digital outputs (IOScanner), page 163 | The values of Modbus Serial or TCP IOScanner digital output bits. |
| | %IWN | Input registers (IOScanner), page 164 | The values of Modbus Serial or TCP IOScanner digital input words. |
| | %QWN | Output registers (IOScanner), page 165 | The values of Modbus Serial or TCP IOScanner digital output words. |
| | %IWNS | IOScanner network diagnostic codes, page 167 | The values of Modbus Serial or TCP IOScanner network diagnostic bits. |
| Software objects | %TM | Timers | Specifies a time before triggering an action. |
| | %C | Counters | Provides up and down counting of actions. |
| | %MSG | Messages | Stores the status message at the communication port. |
| | %R | LIFO/FIFO registers | Stores memory up to 16 words of 16 bits each in 2 different ways, queue, and stacks. |
| | %DR | Drums | Operates on a principle similar to an electromechanical drum controller which changes step according to external events. |
| | %SBR | Shift bit registers | Provides a left or right shift of binary data bits (0 or 1). |
| | %SC | Step counters | Provides a series of steps to which actions can be assigned. |
| | SCH | Schedule blocks | Controls actions at a predefined month, day, and time. |
| | %RTC | RTC | Allows reading or writing the value of the Real Time Clock (RTC) on the logic controller. |
| | PID | PID | Provides a generic control loop feedback in which output is proportional, integral, and derivative of the input. |
| | %X | Grafcet steps | Bit objects associated with individual Grafcet (SFC) steps. Object is set to 1 when the corresponding step is active, and set to 0 when the step is deactivated. |
| Object Type | Object | Object Function | Description |
| PTO objects | Refer to Pulse Train Output. | | |
| Drive objects | Refer to Drive Objects. | | |
| Communication objects | %READ_VAR | Read Var | The %READ_VAR function block is used to read data from a remote device on Modbus SL or Modbus TCP. |
| | %WRITE_VAR | Write Var | The %WRITE_VAR function block is used to write data to an external device using the Modbus SL or Modbus TCP protocol. |
| | %WRITE_READ_VAR | Write Read Var | The %WRITE_READ_VAR function block is used to read and write data stored in internal memory words to an external device using the Modbus SL or Modbus TCP protocol. |
| | %SEND_RECV_MSG | Send Receive Message | The %SEND_RECV_MSG function block is used to send or receive data on a serial line configured for the ASCII protocol. |
| | %SEND_RECV_SMS | Send Receive SMS | The %SEND_RECV_SMS function block is used to send or receive SMS messages through a GSM modem connected to a serial line. |

| Object Type | Object | Object Function | Description |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---|
| User-defined function and user-defined function block objects | <i>%RET0</i> | Return value | The return value of a user-defined function. |
| | <i>%PARAM</i> | Parameter | Parameters of a user-defined function or user-defined function block. The parameters are different for each object type. |
| | <i>%VAR</i> | Local variable | Local variables of a user-defined function or user-defined function block. The local variables are different for each object type. |

Memory objects and software objects are generic objects used in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, whereas system objects and I/O objects are controller-specific. All controller-specific objects are discussed in the [Programming, page 153](#) section.

For programming details of memory objects, software objects, and communication objects, refer to the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Generic Functions Library Guide.

For programming details of PID, Drive, and PTO objects, refer to the Advanced Functions Library Guide.

For more information on user-defined functions and user-defined function blocks, refer to EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Operating Guide (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).

Addressing I/O Objects

Addressing Examples

This table presents addressing examples for various object types:

| Object Type | Syntax | Example | Description |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Memory objects | | | |
| Memory bits | %M <i>i</i> | %M25 | Internal memory bit 25. |
| Memory words | %MW <i>i</i> | %MW15 | Internal memory word 15. |
| Memory double words | %MD <i>i</i> | %MD16 | Internal memory double word 16. |
| Memory floating points | %MF <i>i</i> | %MF17 | Internal memory floating point 17. |
| Constant words | %KW <i>i</i> | %KW26 | Constant word 26. |
| Constant double words | %KD <i>i</i> | %KD27 | Internal constant double word 27. |
| Constant floating points | %KF <i>i</i> | %KF28 | Internal constant floating point 28. |
| System objects | | | |
| System bits | %S <i>i</i> | %S8 | System bit 8. |
| System words | %SW <i>i</i> | %SW30 | System word 30. |
| I/O objects | | | |
| Digital inputs | %I <i>y.z</i> | %I0.5 | Digital input 5 on the controller (embedded I/O). |
| Digital outputs | %Q <i>y.z</i> | %Q3.4 | Digital output 4 on the expansion module at address 3 (expansion module I/O). |
| Analog inputs | %IW <i>y.z</i> | %IW0.1 | Analog input 1 on the controller (embedded I/O). |
| Analog outputs | %QW0. <i>m0n</i> | %QW0.100 | Analog output 0 on the cartridge 1. |
| Fast counters | %FC <i>i</i> | %FC2 | Fast counter 2 on the controller. |
| High speed counters | %HSC <i>i</i> | %HSC1 | High speed counter 1 on the controller. |
| Pulse | %PLS <i>i</i> | %PLS0 | Pulse output 0 on the controller. |
| Pulse width modulation | %PWM <i>i</i> | %PWM1 | Pulse width modulation output 1 on the controller. |
| Pulse train output | %PTO <i>i</i> | %PTO1 | Pulse train output 1 on the controller. |
| Frequency generator | %FREQGEN <i>i</i> | %FREQGEN1 | Frequency generator 1 on the controller. |
| Network objects | | | |
| Input assembly (EtherNet/IP) | %QWE <i>i</i> | %QWE8 | Input assembly instance 8. |
| Output assembly (EtherNet/IP) | %IWE <i>i</i> | %IWE6 | Output assembly instance 6. |
| Input registers (Modbus TCP) | %QWM <i>i</i> | %QWM1 | Input register instance 1. |
| Output registers (Modbus TCP) | %IWM <i>i</i> | %IWM0 | Output register instance 0. |
| Digital inputs (IOScanner) | %IN <i>a.b.c</i> | %IN300.2.1 | Modbus TCP IOScanner slave device 0 on ETH1, channel 2, digital input 1. |
| Digital outputs (IOScanner) | %QN <i>a.b.c</i> | %QN101.1.0 | Modbus Serial IOScanner slave device 1 on SL1, channel 1, digital output 0. |
| Input registers (IOScanner) | %IWN <i>a.b.c</i> | %IWN302.3.0 | Modbus TCP IOScanner slave device 2 on ETH1, channel 3, input register 0. |
| Output registers (IOScanner) | %QWN <i>a.b.c</i> | %QWN205.0.4 | Modbus Serial IOScanner slave device 5 on SL2, channel 0, output register 4. |

| Object Type | Syntax | Example | Description |
|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| IOScanner network diagnostic codes | %IWNSa | %IWNS302 | Status of Modbus TCP IOScanner slave device 2 on ETH1. |
| | %IWNSa.b | %IWNS205.3 | Status of channel 3 of Modbus Serial IOScanner slave device 5 on serial line SL2 |
| Software objects | | | |
| Timers | %TMi | %TM5 | Timer instance 5. |
| Counters | %Ci | %C2 | Counter instance 2. |
| Message | %MSGi | %MSG1 | Program compilation status message 1. |
| LIFO/FIFO registers | %Ri | %R3 | FIFO/LIFO registers instance 3. |
| Drums | %DRi | %DR6 | Drum register 6 on the controller. |
| Shift bit registers | %SBRi | %SBR5 | Shift bit register 5 on the controller. |
| Step counters | %SCi | %SC5 | Step counter 5 on the controller. |
| Schedule blocks | SCH i | SCH 3 | Schedule block 3 on the controller. |
| RTC | RTCi | RTC 1 | Real-time clock (RTC) instance 1. |
| PID | PIDi | PID 7 | PID feedback object 7 on the controller. |
| Grafcet Steps | Xi | X1 | Grafcet step 1. |
| PTO objects | | | |
| MC_Power_PTO (motion function block) | %MC_POWER_PTOi | %MC_POWER_PTO1 | MC_POWER_PTO function block instance 1. |
| MC_Reset_PTO (administrative function block) | %MC_RESET_PTOi | %MC_RESET_PTO0 | MC_RESET_PTO function block instance 0. |
| Communication objects | | | |
| Read Var | %READ_VARi | %READ_VAR2 | READ_VAR function block instance 2. |
| Write Var | %WRITE_VARi | %WRITE_VAR4 | WRITE_VAR function block instance 4. |
| Write Read Var | %WRITE_READ_VARi | %WRITE_READ_VAR0 | WRITE_READ_VAR function block instance 0. |
| Send Receive Message | %SEND_RECV_MSGi | %SEND_RECV_MSG6 | SEND_RECV_MSG function block instance 6. |
| Send Receive SMS | %SEND_RECV_SMSi | %SEND_RECV_SMS0 | SEND_RECV_SMS function block instance 0. |
| User-defined function and user-defined function block objects | | | |
| Return value | %RETi | %RET0 | Return value of a user-defined function. |
| Parameters | %PARAMi | %PARAM0 | Parameter of a user-defined function. |
| Local variables | %VARi | %VAR0 | Local variables of a user-defined function. |
| <p>a: 100 + device number on SL1, 200 + device number on SL2, 300 + device number on ETH1.</p> <p>b: Channel number of the Modbus Serial IOScanner or Modbus TCP IOScanner device.</p> <p>c: Object instance identifier in the channel.</p> <p>i: Object instance identifier that indicates the instance of the object on the controller.</p> <p>m: Cartridge number on the controller.</p> <p>n: Channel number on the cartridge.</p> <p>y: Indicates the I/O type. It is 0 for the controller and 1, 2, and so on, for the expansion modules.</p> <p>z: Channel number on the controller or expansion module.</p> | | | |

Maximum Number of Objects

Maximum Number of Objects Description

This table provides information about the maximum number of objects supported by the M221 Logic Controller:

| Objects | M221 Logic Controller References | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Modular References | | Compact References | |
| | TM221M16R• TM221ME16R• | TM221M16T• TM221ME16T• TM221M32TK TM221ME32TK | TM221C••R TM221CE••R | TM221C••T TM221CE••T TM221C••U TM221CE••U |
| Memory objects | | | | |
| %M ⁽¹⁾ | 512 1024 | 512 1024 | 512 1024 | 512 1024 |
| %MW | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 |
| %MD %MF | 7999 | 7999 | 7999 | 7999 |
| %KW | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 |
| %KD %KF | 511 | 511 | 511 | 511 |
| System objects | | | | |
| %S | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| %SW | 234 | 234 | 234 | 234 |
| %IWS | 1 created automatically for each analog input | | | |
| %QWS | 1 created automatically for each analog output | | | |
| I/O objects | | | | |
| %I | 8 | 8 (for TM221M16T• and TM221ME16T•) | 9 (for TM221C16• and TM221CE16•) | 9 (for TM221C16• and TM221CE16•) |
| | | 16 (for TM221M32TK and TM221ME32TK) | 14 (for TM221C24• and TM221CE24•) | 14 (for TM221C24• and TM221CE24•) |
| | | | 24 (for TM221C40• and TM221CE40•) | 24 (for TM221C40• and TM221CE40•) |
| %Q | 8 | 8 (for TM221M16T• and TM221ME16T•) | 7 (for TM221C16• and TM221CE16•) | 7 (for TM221C16• and TM221CE16•) |
| | | 16 (for TM221M32TK and TM221ME32TK) | 10 (for TM221C24• and TM221CE24•) | 10 (for TM221C24• and TM221CE24•) |
| | | | 16 (for TM221C40• and TM221CE40•) | 16 (for TM221C40• and TM221CE40•) |
| %IW | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| Objects | M221 Logic Controller References | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | Modular References | | Compact References | |
| | TM221M16R• TM221ME16R• | TM221M16T• TM221ME16T• TM221M32TK TM221ME32TK | TM221C••R TM221CE••R | TM221C••T TM221CE••T TM221C••U TM221CE••U |
| %QW | 0 | 0 | NOTE: Analog outputs are not built in with the controller. Use cartridges TMC2AQ2V and/or TMC2AQ2C to add analog outputs to your controller configuration. | |
| | | | 2 (if 1 cartridge is used) 4 (if 2 cartridges are used with TM221C40R or TM221CE40R) | 2 (if 1 cartridge is used) 4 (if 2 cartridges are used with TM221C40T or TM221CE40T or TM221C••U or TM221CE••U) |
| %FC | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| %HSC | Up to 4 | Up to 4 | Up to 4 | Up to 4 |
| %PLS %PWM %PTO %FREQGEN | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Network objects | | | | |
| %QWE | 20 (for TM221ME16R•) | 20 (for TM221ME16T• and TM221ME32TK) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) |
| %IWE | 20 (for TM221ME16R•) | 20 (for TM221ME16T• and TM221ME32TK) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) |
| %QWM | 20 (for TM221ME16R•) | 20 (for TM221ME16T• and TM221ME32TK) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) |
| %IWM | 20 (for TM221ME16R•) | 20 (for TM221ME16T• and TM221ME32TK) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) | 20 (for TM221CE16•) |
| %IN | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| %QN | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| %IWN | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 128 ⁽²⁾ |
| %QWN | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 128 ⁽²⁾ |
| %IWNS | 1 for each configured Modbus Serial IOScanner or Modbus TCP IOScanner device, plus 1 for each channel | | | |
| %QWNS | 1 for each configured Modbus Serial IOScanner or Modbus TCP IOScanner device, plus 1 for each channel | | | |
| Software objects | | | | |
| %TM | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 |
| %C | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 |
| %MSG | 2 | 2 | 1 (for TM221C••R) | 1 (for TM221C••T and TM221C••U) |
| | | | 2 (for TM221CE••R) | 2 (for TM221CE••T and TM221CE••U) |

| Objects | M221 Logic Controller References | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| | Modular References | | Compact References | |
| | TM221M16R• TM221ME16R• | TM221M16T• TM221ME16T• TM221M32TK TM221ME32TK | TM221C••R TM221CE••R | TM221C••T TM221CE••T TM221C••U TM221CE••U |
| %R | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| %DR | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| %SBR | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| %SC | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| %SCH | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| %RTC | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| PID | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Drive objects | | | | |
| %DRV | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Communication objects | | | | |
| %READ_VAR | 32 (if functional level ≥ 10.1) or 16 (if functional level < 10.1). | | | |
| %WRITE_VAR | 32 (if functional level ≥ 10.1) or 16 (if functional level < 10.1). | | | |
| %WRITE_READ_VAR | 32 (if functional level ≥ 10.1) or 16 (if functional level < 10.1). | | | |
| %SEND_RECV_MSG | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| %SEND_RECV_SMS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| User-defined function objects | | | | |
| %RET0 | 1 per user-defined function | | | |
| %PARAM | 5 per user-defined function | | | |
| %VAR | 48 (including any existing %PARAM) | | | |
| User-defined function block objects | | | | |
| %Q_ | 32 (if functional level ≥ 10.0) or 8 (if functional level < 10.0). | | | |
| %I_ | 32 (if functional level ≥ 10.0) or 8 (if functional level < 10.0). | | | |
| %PARAM | 48 (including any existing %VAR) | | | |
| %VAR | 48 (including any existing %PARAM) | | | |
| <p>(1) The value 512 is for software version < 1.3.</p> <p>(2) If functional level < 6.0. If functional level ≥ 6.0, the maximum number of objects is 512.</p> | | | | |

Maximum Number of PTO Objects Description

This table provides information about the maximum number of PTO objects supported by the M221 Logic Controller:

| Categories/Objects | M221 Logic Controller References | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| | TM221M16R• TM221ME16R• TM221C•R TM221CE•R | TM221M16T• TM221ME16T• TM221M32TK TM221ME32TK TM221C•T TM221CE•T TM221C16U TM221CE16U TM221C24U TM221CE24U | TM221C40U TM221CE40U |
| Motion/Single-axis | | | |
| %MC_POWER_PTO | 0 | 86 | |
| %MC_MOVEVEL_PTO | | | |
| %MC_MOVEREL_PTO | | | |
| %MC_MOVEABS_PTO | | | |
| %MC_HOME_PTO | | | |
| %MC_SETPOS_PTO | | | |
| %MC_STOP_PTO | | | |
| %MC_HALT_PTO | | | |
| Motion/Motion Task | | | |
| %MC_MotionTask_PTO | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Administrative | | | |
| %MC_READACTVEL_PTO | 0 | 40 | |
| %MC_READACTPOS_PTO | | | |
| %MC_READSTS_PTO | | | |
| %MC_READMOTIONSTATE_PTO | | | |
| %MC_READAXISERROR_PTO | | | |
| %MC_RESET_PTO | | | |
| %MC_TOUCHPROBE_PTO | | | |
| %MC_ABORTTRIGGER_PTO | | | |
| %MC_READPAR_PTO | | | |
| %MC_WRITEPAR_PTO | | | |

Task Structure

Tasks and Scan Modes

Overview

The Modicon TM221M Logic Controller supports the following task types:

- Master task
- Periodic task
- Event task

The master tasks can be configured in either of the following scan modes:

- Freewheeling mode
- Periodic mode

For more information, refer to the Configuring Program Behavior and Tasks (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).

Tasks

Master tasks are triggered by continuous cyclic scanning or by the software timers by specifying the scan period 1...150 ms (default 100 ms) in the periodic mode.

Periodic tasks are triggered by software timers, so are configured by specifying the scan period 1...255 ms (default 255 ms) in the periodic mode.

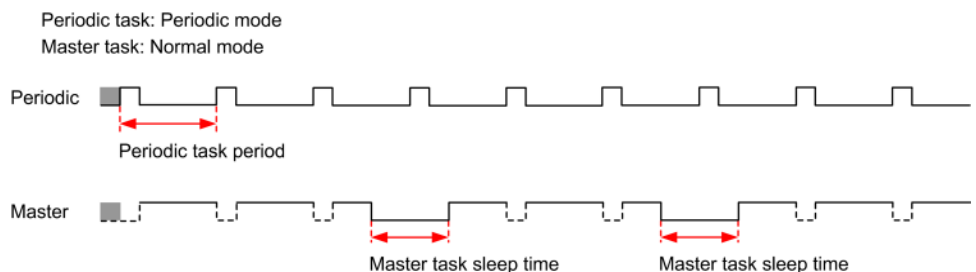
Event tasks are triggered by the physical inputs or the HSC function blocks. These events are associated with embedded digital inputs (%I0.2...%I0.5) (rising, falling or both edges) or with the high speed counters (when the count reaches the high speed counter threshold). You can configure up to two events for each HSC function block, depending on the configuration.

You must configure one priority for each event task. The priority range is 0...7 and the priority 0 has the highest priority.

Scan Modes

The freewheeling mode is a continuous cyclic scanning mode. In this mode, a new scan starts immediately after the previous scan has completed.

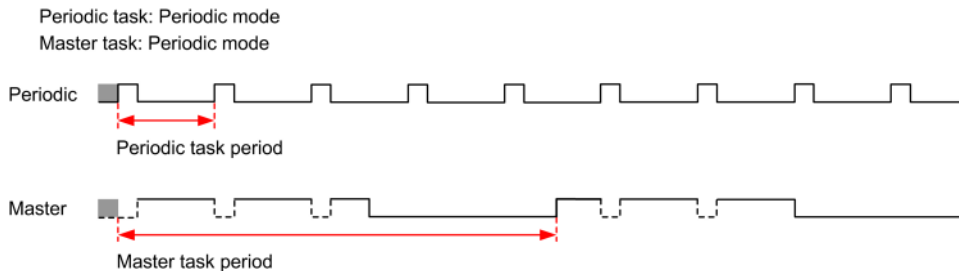
This figure presents the relationship between master tasks and periodic tasks when the master task is in freewheeling mode:



In freewheeling mode, the master task sleep time is at least 30% of the total cycle time with a minimum of 1 millisecond. This percentage may be higher depending on the user application (periodic task scan time, event task scan time, communication interaction, and so on).

In periodic mode, the logic controller waits until the configured scan time has elapsed before starting a new scan. Every scan is therefore the same duration.

This figure presents the relationship between master tasks and periodic tasks when the master task is in periodic mode:

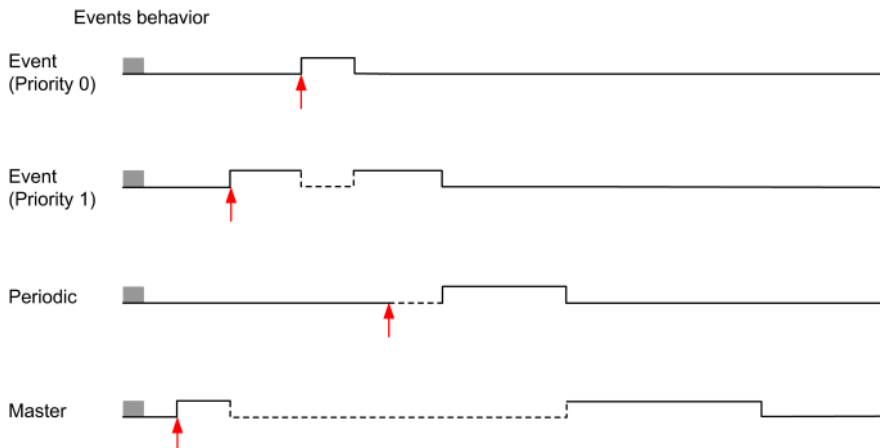


If the processor goes to the *HALTED* state when the master task is configured in freewheeling mode, verify whether the periodic task scan delay time is significant in comparison to the periodic task period. If so, try:

- reconfiguring the master freewheeling task as a cyclic task
- increasing the periodic task period.

Event priorities control the relationship between the event tasks, master tasks, and periodic tasks. The event task interrupts the master task and periodic task execution.

This figure presents the relationship between event tasks, master tasks, and periodic tasks in the periodic mode:



The event tasks are triggered by a hardware interruption that sends a task event to the event task.

Watchdog Timer

You can configure a specific application watchdog timer for the master task and periodic task. If the task execution time exceeds the configured watchdog timer period, the logic controller goes to the *HALTED* state.

A system watchdog timer verifies whether the program is using more than 80% of the processing capacity. In this case, the logic controller goes in the *HALTED* state.

Maximum Number of Tasks and Priorities

Description

This table summarizes the task types, available scan modes for each task, scan mode triggering conditions, operator configurable ranges, maximum number of each task, and their execution priorities:

| Task Type | Scan Mode | Triggering Condition | Configurable Range | Maximum Number of Tasks | Priority |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Master | Freewheeling | Normal | Not applicable | 1 | Lowest |
| | Periodic | Software timer | 1...150 ms | | |
| Periodic | Periodic | Software timer | 1...255 ms | 1 | Higher than master task and lower than event tasks |
| Event | Periodic | Physical inputs | %I0.2...%I0.5 | 4 | Highest |
| | | %HSC function blocks | Up to 2 events per %HSC object | 4 | |

Controller States and Behaviors

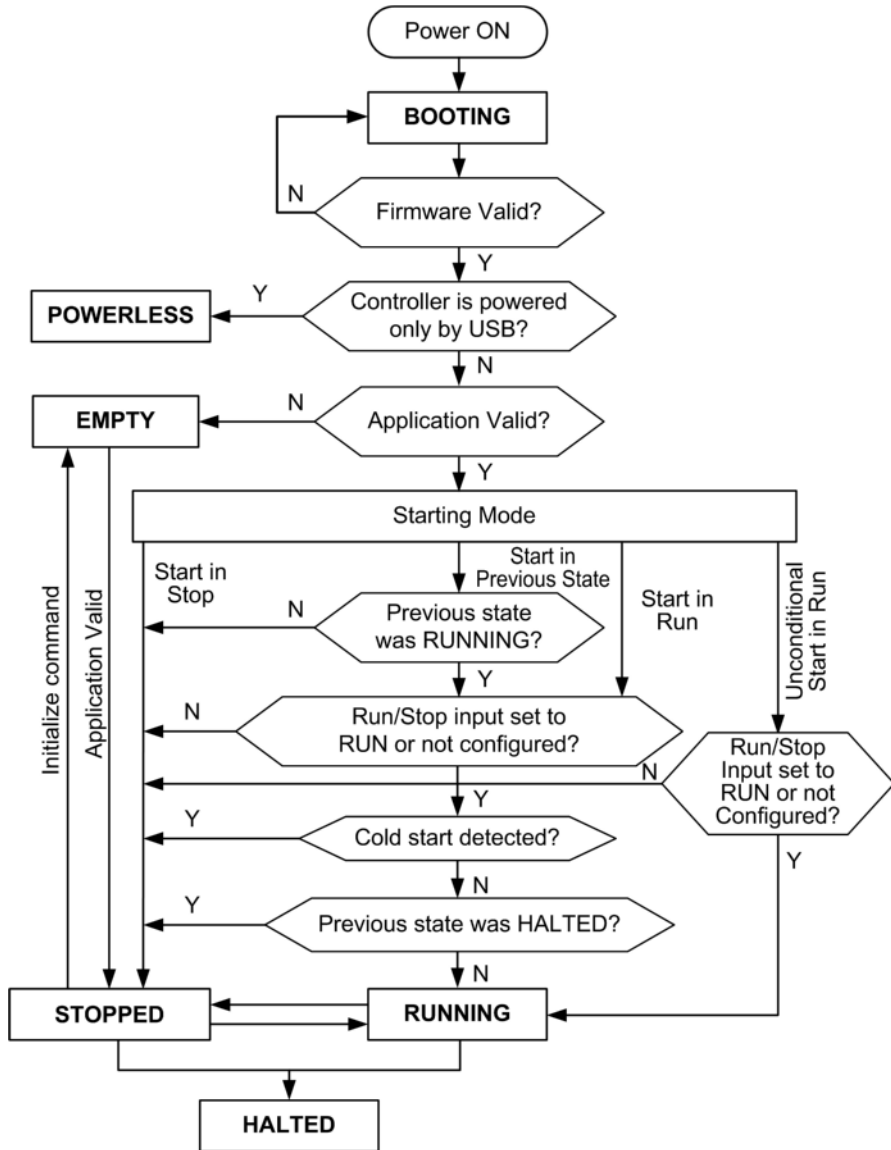
Introduction

This section provides you with information on controller states, state transitions, and behaviors in response to system events. It begins with a detailed controller state diagram and a description of each state. It then defines the relationship of output states to controller states before explaining the commands and events that result in state transitions. It concludes with information about persistent variables and the effect of EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic task programming options on the behavior of your system.

Controller States Diagram

Controller States Diagram

This figure describes the controller states:



Controller States Description

Introduction

This section provides a detailed description of the controller states.

| |
|---|
| ⚠ WARNING |
| <p>UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never assume that your controller is in a certain controller state before commanding a change of state, configuring your controller options, uploading a program, or modifying the physical configuration of the controller and its connected equipment. • Before performing any of these operations, consider the effect on all connected equipment. • Before acting on a controller, always positively confirm the controller state by viewing its LEDs, confirming the condition of the Run/Stop input, checking for the presence of output forcing, and reviewing the controller status information via EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. <p>Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.</p> |

NOTE: The system word %SW6 indicates the logic controller state (*EMPTY, STOPPED, RUNNING, HALTED, and POWERLESS*).

When using the Start In Run feature, the controller will start executing program logic when power is applied to the equipment. It is essential to know in advance how automatic reactivation of the outputs will affect the process or machine being controlled. Configure the Run/Stop input to help control the Start In Run feature. In addition, the Run/Stop input is designed to give local control over remote RUN commands. If the possibility of a remote RUN command after the controller had been stopped locally by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic would have unintended consequences, you must configure and wire the Run/Stop input to help control this situation.

| |
|--|
| ⚠ WARNING |
| <p>UNINTENDED MACHINE START-UP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm that the automatic reactivation of the outputs does not produce unintended consequences before using the Start In Run feature. • Use the Run/Stop input to help control the Start In Run feature and to help prevent the unintentional start-up from a remote location. • Verify the state of security of your machine or process environment before applying power to the Run/Stop input or before issuing a Run command from a remote location. <p>Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.</p> |

When using the Unconditional Start In Run feature, the controller will attempt to start executing program logic when power is applied to the equipment, independent of the reason the controller had previously stopped. This occurs even if there is no charge in the battery, or if the battery is not present. Therefore, the controller will start with all memory values re-initialized to zero or other predetermined default values. It is conceivable that if the controller attempts to restart, for example, after a short power outage, the values in memory at the time of the outage would be lost, and restarting the machine may have unintended consequences as there was no battery to maintain memory values. It is essential to know in advance how an unconditional start will affect the process or machine being controlled. Configure the Run/Stop input to help control the Unconditional Start In Run feature.

| |
|--|
| ⚠ WARNING |
| <p>UNINTENDED MACHINE OPERATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a thorough risk analysis to determine the effects, under all conditions, of configuring the controller with the Unconditional Start In Run feature. Use the Run/Stop input to help avoid an unwanted unconditional restart. <p>Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.</p> |

For more information about the Unconditional Start In Run feature, refer to Application Behavior (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).

Controller States Table

This table provides detailed description of the controller operating states:

| Controller State | Description | Communication | Application Execution | LED | | |
|------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|-----|----------|---------|
| | | | | PWR | RUN | ERR |
| <i>BOOTING</i> | <p>The logic controller does not have a valid firmware.</p> <p>The communication channels are enabled to allow updating of the runtime firmware.</p> <p>It is not possible to login with EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.</p> <p>Outputs are set to initialization values, page 46.</p> | Restricted | No | On | Off | On |
| <i>EMPTY</i> | <p>This state indicates that there is not a valid application.</p> <p>It is possible to login with EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic (<i>download/animation table</i>).</p> <p>Inputs are forced to 0.</p> <p>Outputs are set to initialization values, page 46.</p> | Yes | No | On | Off | 1 flash |
| <i>STOPPED</i> | <p>This state indicates that the logic controller has a valid application which is stopped.</p> <p>Inputs are read.</p> <p>Outputs are set to fallback values, page 47, or forced values, page 47 from EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.</p> <p>Status alarm output is set to 0.</p> | Yes | No | On | Flashing | Off |
| <i>RUNNING</i> | <p>This state indicates that the logic controller is executing the application.</p> <p>Inputs are read by the application tasks.</p> <p>Outputs are written by the application tasks, or from EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic in online mode (<i>animation table, output forcing, page 47</i>).</p> <p>Status alarm output is set to 1.</p> | Yes | Yes | On | On | Off |

| Controller State | Description | Communication | Application Execution | LED | | |
|------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | | | | PWR | RUN | ERR |
| <i>HALTED</i> | <p>This state indicates that the application is stopped because an application or system watchdog timeout error has been detected., page 149</p> <p>Objects retain their values, allowing analysis of the cause of the detected error. The tasks are stopped at the last instruction.</p> <p>The communication capabilities are the same as in <i>STOPPED</i> state.</p> <p>Inputs are not read, and keep their last values.</p> <p>Outputs are set to fallback values, page 47.</p> <p>Status alarm output is set to 0.</p> | Yes | No | On | Flashing | On |
| <i>POWERLESS</i> | <p>This state indicates that the logic controller is powered only by the USB cable. This mode can be used to update the firmware (by USB) or to download/upload the user application (by USB).</p> <p>To change the state of the logic controller, connect the main power so that the logic controller boots and reloads the installed components.</p> <p>It is possible to login with EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic (<i>download/upload/animation table</i>).</p> <p>Inputs are forced to 0.</p> <p>Outputs are set to initialization values, page 46.</p> | Yes (only USB) | No | Off | Flashing | Off |

NOTE: The system word %SW6 indicates the logic controller state (*EMPTY, STOPPED, RUNNING, HALTED, and POWERLESS*).

Controller State Transitions

Boot Controller

Effect: Command a reboot of the logic controller. For details about power-on sequence, refer to the controller states diagram, page 38.

Methods:

- Power cycle
- Reboot by script
 - The script on an SD card can issue a REBOOT as its last command.

Application Download

Effect: Download the application into the logic controller memory.

Optionally, select the **Reset Memories** option to reset to 0 (default choice) or retain the present value of all memory words and bits on application download (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).

Methods:

- EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online button:
 - Select the **PC to controller (download)** command.

Effect: Erase the application in the logic controller and set the logic controller in *EMPTY* state. Download the application into the logic controller memory. If download is successful, a Cold Start is done and the logic controller is set in *STOPPED* state.
- Application file transfer by SD card:
 - Effect: At the next reboot, erase the application in the logic controller and download the application files from the SD card to the controller memory. If download is successful, a Cold Start is done and the controller is set in *STOPPED* state.

Initialize Controller

Effect: Set the controller in *EMPTY* state, and then, after a Cold Start, in *STOPPED* state.

Methods:

- EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online button:
 - Select the **Initialize controller** command.
- Remote Graphic Display.

RUN Controller

Effect: Command a transition to the *RUNNING* controller state.

Methods:

- Run/Stop (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) switch on front face:
 - It commands a transition to *RUNNING* state on rising edge.
- Run/Stop (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) input:
 - The input must be configured in the application (Configuring Digital Inputs, page 63).
 - It commands a transition to *RUNNING* state on rising edge.
- EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online button:
 - Select the **Run Controller** command.
- Application starting mode (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) setting:
 - **Start in Run**, **Start in Previous State**, or **Unconditional Start in Run**
- Remote Graphic Display.

STOP Controller

Effect: Command a transition to the *STOPPED* state.

Methods:

- Run/Stop (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) switch on front face:
 - It forces a transition to *STOPPED* state on low level.
- Run/Stop (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) input:
 - The input must be configured in the application (Configuring Digital Inputs, page 63).
 - It forces a transition to *STOPPED* state on low level.
- EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online button:
 - Select the **Stop Controller** command.
- Application starting mode (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) setting:
 - **Start in Stop** or **Start in Previous State**.
- **Download** command:
 - It needs the controller to be set in *STOPPED* state (after the download the controller is in *STOPPED* state).
- Remote Graphic Display.

Error Detected (Transition to *HALTED* State)

Effect: Command a transition to the *HALTED* state.

Reasons for switching to HALTED state:

- Application Watchdog timeout (configured by the user) (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide)
- System Watchdog timeout (system overrun, over 80% of the processing capacity is used), page 36

Cold Start

Cold Start is defined to be a power-up with all data initialized to its default values, and program started from the beginning with program variables cleared. Software and hardware settings are initialized.

Cold Start occurs for the following reasons:

- Boot controller without validated application online modification.
- Apply power to a logic controller without a charged backup battery.
- Download application
- Initialize logic controller

Effects of the Cold Start:

- Initialize the function blocks.
- Clear the user memory.
- Put system objects %S and system words %SW to their initial values.
- Reload parameters from post configuration (changes in the post configuration are applied).
- Restore application from non-volatile memory (unsaved online changes are lost).
- Restart the internal components of the controller.

Warm Start

The Warm Start resumes running the program, in its previous operating state, with the counters, function blocks, and system words and bits maintained.

Persistent Variables

Automatic Save on Power Outage

The controller automatically saves the first 50 memory words (%MW0 to %MW49) in the non-volatile memory following any interruption of power. The data is restored to the memory word region during the initialization, even if the controller performs a cold start due to a missing or depleted battery.

These automatically saved persistent variables are reinitialized:

- After each new download, if the **Reset Memories** checkbox is selected in download settings (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).
- Following an initialization command.
- On system bit %S0 activation (refer to System Bits, page 168).

Save by User Request

You can save memory words in the non-volatile memory or in the SD card. To perform the save operation:

1. Select the destination with %S90 (refer to System Bits, page 168):
 - Set to 0: non-volatile memory (default)
 - Set to 1: SD card
2. Set the number of memory words to be saved in the system word %SW148 (refer to System Words, page 175).
3. Set the system bit %S93 to 1 (refer to System Bits, page 168).

When the save operation is finished:

- The system bit %S93 is reset to 0.
- The system bit %S92 is set to 1, indicating that memory words have been successfully saved in non-volatile memory (%S90 set to 0).
- The system word %SW147 indicates the SD card operation result (%S90 set to 1).

NOTE: You can initiate a memory save while the logic controller is in the *RUNNING* state. However, depending on the number of memory variables you specify, the save operation may not be accomplished within a single logic scan cycle. As a consequence, the memory values may not necessarily be consistent because the value of the memory variables can change from one scan to another. If you wish to have a consistent set of values for the variables, consider first putting the logic controller into the *STOPPED* state.

Restore by User Request

You can restore the previously saved memory words. To perform the restore operation:

1. Set the system bit %S92 to 1.
The non-volatile memory operation has no effect if %S92 is 0 (no values were previously saved).
2. Select the source with %S90 (refer to System Bits, page 168):
 - Set to 0: non-volatile memory (default)
 - Set to 1: SD card
3. To restore from the non-volatile memory, set the number of memory words in the system word %SW148 (refer to System Words, page 175). When restoring from SD card, the complete `MemoryVariables.csv` file is processed.
4. Set the system bit %S94 to 1 (refer to System Bits, page 168).

When the restore operation is finished:

- The system bit %S94 is reset to 0 by the system.
- The system word %SW148 is updated with the number of objects restored (for example if you specify 100 words to restore and only 50 had previously been saved, the value of %SW148 will be 50).
- The system word %SW147 indicates the SD card operation result (%S90 set to 1).

Delete by User Request

You can delete the previously saved memory words on the non-volatile memory. To perform the delete operation:

- Set the system bit %S91 to 1 (refer to System Bits, page 168).
- When the delete operation is finished, the system bits %S91 and %S92 and the system word %SW148 are reset to 0 by the logic controller.

This operation does not erase the variables in RAM memory.

NOTE: It is not possible to delete only selected variables; the entire set of saved variables is deleted (meaning %SW148 has no impact on the erase operation, the erase operation is carried out regardless of the value of %SW148).

Output Behavior

Introduction

The controller defines output behavior in response to commands and system events in a way that allows for greater flexibility. An understanding of this behavior is necessary before discussing the commands and events that affect controller states.

The possible output behaviors and the controller states to which they apply are:

- Managed by application
- Initialization values
- Fallback behavior (see *EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide*)
 - Fallback values
 - Maintain values
- Output forcing

Managed by Application

Your application manages outputs normally. This applies in the *RUNNING* state.

Hardware Initialization Values

This output state applies in the *BOOTING*, *EMPTY*, and *POWERLESS* states.

In the initialization state, the outputs assume the following values:

- For embedded outputs:
 - Fast source transistor output: 0 Vdc
 - Fast sink transistor output: 24 Vdc
 - Regular source transistor output: 0 Vdc
 - Regular sink transistor output: 24 Vdc
 - Relay output: Open
- For expansion module outputs:
 - Regular source transistor output: 0 Vdc
 - Regular sink transistor output: 24 Vdc
 - Relay output: Open

Software Initialization Values

This output state applies when downloading or when resetting the application. It applies at the end of the download or at the end of a warm start or cold start.

Input objects (%I and %IW), network objects (%QWE and %QWM), and Modbus Serial IOScanner input objects (%IN and %IWN) are set to 0. Output objects (%Q and %QW), network objects (%IWE and %IWM), and Modbus Serial IOScanner output objects (%QN and %QWN) are set according to the selected fallback behavior.

Fallback Management

The objective of the fallback behavior is to control the outputs when the controller leaves the *RUNNING* state.

Fallback values are applied on the transition from *RUNNING* to *STOPPED* or *HALTED* states, except for special cases described below.

Fallback Behavior Configuration

Fallback behavior is configured on the **Programming** tab, **Tasks > Behavior** window:

- When **Fallback values** is selected, on a fallback occurrence, output values take the values configured in **Fallback value**.
- When **Maintain values** is selected, outputs keep their values on a fallback occurrence, except for outputs configured in pulse generator (PWM, PLS, PTO, FREQGEN) or reflex functions.

Fallback Execution

On a fallback occurrence:

- If **Fallback values** is selected, the outputs take the values configured in **Fallback value**.
- If **Maintain values** is selected, the outputs keep their values.

Special cases:

- Alarm output, PTO, and FREQGEN: The fallback is never applied. Their fallback values are forced to 0.
- PLS, PWM and reflex outputs:
 - If **Fallback values** is selected, the outputs take the values configured in **Fallback value**.
 - If **Maintain values** is selected, the outputs are set to 0.

NOTE:

- After a download, the outputs are set to their fallback values.
- In *EMPTY* state, the outputs are set to 0.
- As the data image reflects the physical values, fallback values are also applied to the data image. However, using system bit %S9 to apply fallback values does not modify the values of the data image.

Fallback Values

This output state applies in the *STOPPED* and *HALTED* states.

During fallback, the outputs assume the following values:

- For embedded outputs:
 - Fast transistor output: according to fallback setting
 - Regular transistor output: according to fallback setting
 - Relay output: according to fallback setting
 - Expert I/O functions (HSC, PLS, PWM, PTO, and FREQGEN):
 - Source output: 0 Vdc
 - Sink output: 24 Vdc
- For expansion module outputs:
 - Regular transistor output: according to fallback setting
 - Relay output: according to fallback setting

NOTE: An exception to the application of fallback values is in the case of an I/O expansion bus error. For more information, refer to *I/O Configuration General Description*, page 87.

Output Forcing

The controller allows you to force the state of selected outputs to a defined value for the purposes of system testing, commissioning, and maintenance.

You can force the value of an output while your controller is connected to EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic or with a TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display (see Modicon TMH2GDB, Remote Graphic Display, User Guide).

To do so, either use the **Force** command in an animation table, or force the value using the F0 or F1 buttons in the Ladder editor.

Output forcing overrides all other commands to an output irrespective of the task logic that is being executed.

The forcing is not released by any online change nor logout of EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.

The forcing is automatically released by Cold Start, page 43 and Download application, page 42 command.

The forcing does not apply for expert I/O functions (HSC, PLS, PWM, PTO, and FREQGEN).

⚠ WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

- You must have a thorough understanding of how forcing will affect the outputs relative to the tasks being executed.
- Do not attempt to force I/O that is contained in tasks that you are not certain will be executed in a timely manner, unless your intent is for the forcing to take effect at the next execution of the task whenever that may be.
- If you force an output and there is no apparent affect on the physical output, do not exit EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic without removing the forcing.

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

Output Rearming

In the case of a short-circuit or current overload, the common group of outputs automatically enters into thermal protection mode (all outputs in the group are set to 0), and are then periodically rearmed (each second) to test the connection state. However, you must be aware of the effect of this rearming on the machine or process being controlled.

NOTE: The output rearming does not apply to sink outputs.

⚠ WARNING

UNINTENDED MACHINE START-UP

Inhibit the automatic rearming of outputs if this feature is an undesirable behavior for your machine or process.

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

NOTE: Only the short-circuit between an output set to `TRUE` and 0 V is detected. The short-circuit between an output set to `FALSE` and 24 V is not detected.

If necessary, you can use system bits and words to both detect that a short circuit or overload has occurred and on which cluster of outputs it has occurred. System bit `%S10` can be used to detect within your program that an output error has occurred. You can then use the system word `%SW139` to determine programmatically in which cluster of outputs a short circuit or overload has occurred.

The automatic rearming feature can be disabled by setting the system bit `%S49` to 0 (`%S49` is set to 0 by default).

Post Configuration

Introduction

This section describes how to manage and configure the post configuration file of the Modicon M221 Logic Controller.

Post Configuration

Introduction

Post configuration is an option that allows you to modify some parameters of the application without changing the application. Post configuration parameters are defined in a file called **Machine.cfg**, which is stored in the controller.

By default, all communication parameters are set in the configuration of the application. However, under certain conditions, some or all of these parameters can be modified automatically via the mechanism Post Configuration. One or more communication parameters can be specified in the post configuration file, and those parameters can override the parameters specified by the configuration. For example, one parameter may be stored in the post configuration file to change the Ethernet IP address of the controller while leaving the other Ethernet parameters, such as the gateway address, unchanged.

Parameters

The post configuration file allows you to modify network parameters.

Ethernet parameters:

- Address configuration mode
- IP address
- Subnet mask
- Gateway address
- Device name

Serial line parameters, for each serial line in the application (embedded port or TMC2SL1 cartridge):

- Physical medium
- Baud rate
- Parity
- Data bits
- Stop bit
- Modbus address
- Polarization (for RS-485)

Operating Mode

The post configuration file is read and applied:

- after a Warm Start, page 44
- after a Cold Start, page 43
- after a reboot, page 41
- after an application download, page 42
- after an Ethernet reconfiguration caused by an Ethernet cable reconnection (exclusively for the Ethernet part of the post configuration file, page 96)

For further details on controller states and transitions, refer to [Controller States and Behaviors](#), page 37.

Post Configuration File Management

Introduction

The post configuration file can be transferred, modified, or deleted with an SD card. Refer to [Post Configuration Management](#), page 147.

NOTE: A post configuration file example is available in the directory `Firmwares & PostConfiguration\PostConfiguration\add_change\usr\cfg` of the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic installation directory.

Post Configuration File Format

A valid configuration must use the following format:

- The character '#' means beginning of comment, everything after this sign until the end of the line is ignored. Comments are not saved in the post configuration area of the M221 Logic Controller.
- Rule is `channel.parameter=value` (no space around the '=' sign).
- Channel and parameter are case-sensitive.
- Allowed channel, parameter, and values are in the following table.

| Channel | Parameter | Description | Value |
|------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---|
| ETH | IPMODE | Address configuration mode | 0 = Fixed 1 = BOOTP 2 = DHCP |
| | IP | IP address | Dotted decimal string |
| | MASK | Subnet mask | Dotted decimal string |
| | GATEWAY | Gateway address | Dotted decimal string |
| | NETWORKNAME | Device name on the network | ASCII string (maximum 16 characters) |
| SL1 SL2 | HW | Physical medium | 0 = RS-232 1 = RS-485 |
| | BAUDS | Data transmission rate | 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200 |
| | PARITY | Parity for error detection | 0 = None 1 = Odd 2 = Even |
| | DATAFORMAT | Data format | 7 or 8 |
| | STOPBIT | Stop bit | 1 or 2 |
| | MODBUSADDR | Modbus address | 1...247 |
| | POLARIZATION | Polarization (for cartridges only) | 0 = No 1 = Yes |

NOTE: When using a post configuration file for Ethernet configuration, it is not mandatory to specify all the parameters:

- If the M221 Logic Controller is configured (by the user application) in DHCP or BOOTP mode, the network parameters IP (IP address), MASK (subnet mask) and GATEWAY (gateway address) are not configured in the file.
- If a parameter is not configured in the post configuration file, the M221 Logic Controller uses the value configured in the user application (see Ethernet configuration, page 96).
- If the M221 Logic Controller is configured in DHCP or BOOTP mode by the user application and if fixed IP mode (IPMODE=0) is configured in the post configuration file, configure the network parameters (IP (IP address), MASK (subnet mask) and GATEWAY (gateway address)) as they are not configured by the user application. Otherwise, the M221 Logic Controller starts with the default Ethernet configuration.

Post Configuration File Transfer

After creating and modifying your post configuration file, it must be transferred to the logic controller. The transfer is performed by copying the post configuration file to an SD card with a script.

Refer to [Adding or Changing a Post Configuration](#), page 148.

Modifying a Post Configuration File

Use a text editor to modify the post configuration file on the PC.

NOTE: Do not change the text file encoding. The default encoding is ANSI.

NOTE: The Ethernet parameters of the post configuration file can be modified with EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. For more information, refer to [Connecting to a Logic Controller](#) (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).

Deleting the Post Configuration File

Refer to [Removing a Post Configuration File](#), page 149.

NOTE: The parameters defined in the application will be used instead of the corresponding parameters defined in the post configuration file.

Configuring the M221 Logic Controller

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Overview

This part provides information about how to configure the M221 Logic Controller references.

How to Configure a Controller

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Overview

This chapter describes how to build a configuration in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic and configure the M221 Logic Controller.

Building a Configuration

Introduction

Configure a controller by building a configuration in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. To build a configuration, first create a new project or open an existing project.

Refer to **EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic** Operating Guide for information on how to:

- create or open an existing project
- replace the default logic controller
- add an expansion module to the logic controller
- add a cartridge to the logic controller
- save the project.

Some general information about the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic user interface is provided below.

EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Window

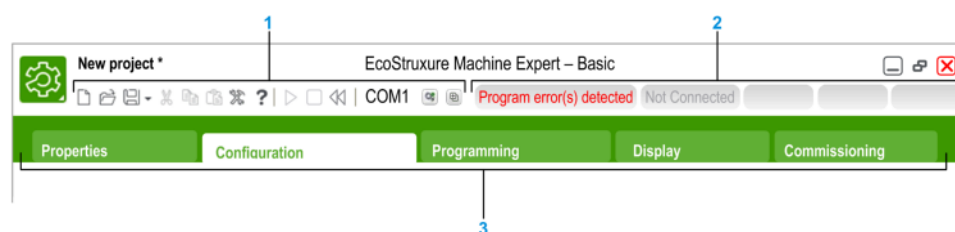
Once you have selected a project to work with, EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic displays the main window.

At the top of the main window, a toolbar (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) contains icons that allow you to perform common tasks, including opening the **Start Menu**.

Next to the toolbar, the status bar (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) displays informational messages about the state of the connection to the logic controller.

Below the toolbar and the status bar, the main window is divided into a number of *modules*. Each module controls a different stage of the development cycle, and is accessible by clicking the module tab.

This figure presents the toolbar, status bar, and the module tabs in the main window:



1 Toolbar

2 Status bar

3 Tabs

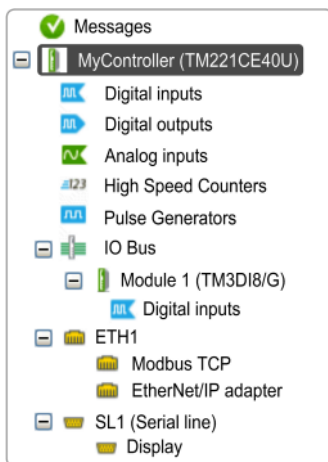
| Item | Description |
|------------|---|
| Toolbar | Provides easy access to commonly used functions. For more information, refer to the Toolbar (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide). |
| Status bar | Displays status and information messages on the system status. For more information, refer to the Status bar (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide). |
| Tabs | To develop an application, work your way through the module tabs from left to right: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties Set up the project properties. • Configuration Replicate and configure the hardware configuration of the logic controller and associated expansion modules. • Programming Develop the program in one of the supported programming languages. • Display Build an operator interface for a Remote Graphic Display device. Refer to the TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display User Guide for details. • Commissioning Manage the connection between EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic and the logic controller, upload/download applications, test, and commission the application. |

Hardware Tree

The hardware tree is displayed on left-hand side in the **Configuration** window. It shows a structured view of the hardware configuration. When you add a controller, an expansion module, or a cartridge to the project, several nodes are automatically added to the hardware tree.

NOTE: The nodes in the hardware tree are specific to the controller and the hardware configuration. These nodes depend on the I/O functions that the controller, expansion modules, and cartridges provide.

This figure presents the hardware tree of the controller configuration:



| Item | Description |
|---|--|
| Digital inputs | Use to configure the embedded digital inputs of the logic controller. |
| Digital outputs | Use to configure the embedded digital outputs of the logic controller. |
| Analog inputs | Use to configure the embedded analog inputs of the logic controller. |
| High Speed Counters | Use to configure the embedded high speed counting functions (HSC). |
| Pulse Generators | Use to configure the embedded pulse generator functions (PLS/PWM/PTO/FREQGEN). |
| IO Bus | Use to configure the expansion modules and cartridges connected to the logic controller. |
| ETH1 | Use to configure the embedded Ethernet communications. |
| Modbus TCP | Use to configure the Modbus TCP protocol for Ethernet communications. |
| EtherNet/IP adapter | Use to configure the EtherNet/IP adapter for Ethernet communications. |
| SLn (Serial line) | Use to configure the embedded serial line or the serial line added using a cartridge. |
| n Serial line number (1 or 2, controller-specific). | |

Editor

The editor area is displayed in center of the **Configuration** window. It displays the graphical representation of hardware configuration of the devices. The hardware configuration in a project can be:

- only a controller
- a controller with cartridges
- a controller with expansion modules
- a controller with cartridges and expansion modules.

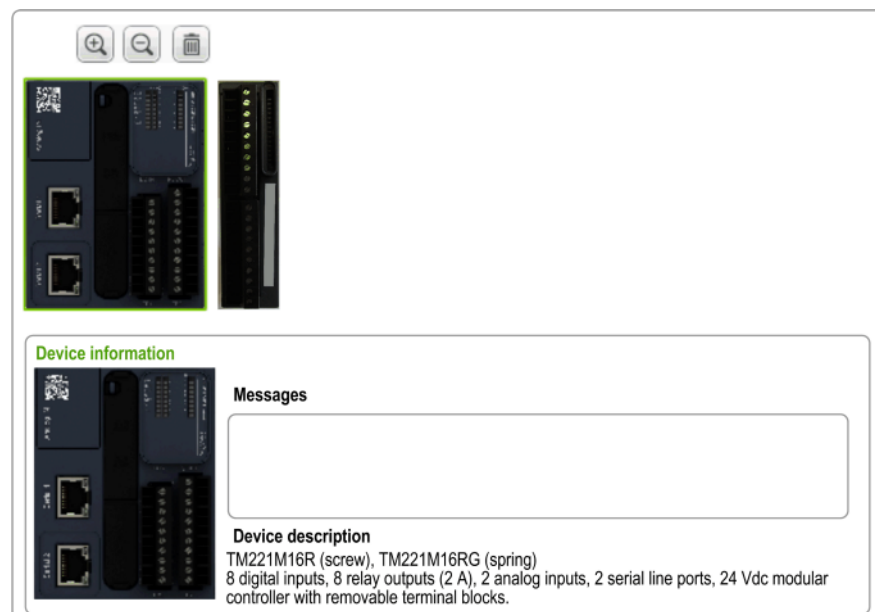
The editor area displays:

- a short description about the device when you click the device image or when you click the device node in the hardware tree.
- configuration properties of the item selected in the hardware tree.

If you add an expansion module to the configuration, the expansion module appears at the right-hand side of the controller or the previously added expansion module. Cartridges are added on the controller in the cartridge slot.

When configuring a controller, a cartridge, or an expansion module, the configuration properties of the node selected in the hardware tree are displayed below the graphical configuration. These properties allow you to configure the device.

This figure presents the configuration of a controller with an expansion module (the controller is selected):



Catalog

The catalog area is displayed on right-hand side in the **Configuration** window. It displays the complete range of the logic controllers, expansion modules, and cartridges that can be configured using EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. It also provides a short description of the selected device.

You can drag-and-drop the objects from the catalog area to the editor area. You can also replace the existing controller by a different controller with simple drag-and-drop from the catalog.

This figure presents the catalog of the logic controllers and the expansion modules:

| Reference | Type | Comm. Ports | Digital Input | Digital Output |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| TM221CE40R | Compact Vac | 1 SL + 1 ETH | 24 | 16 relays |
| TM221CE40T | Compact 24Vdc | 1 SL + 1 ETH | 24 | 16 transistors |
| TM221M16R/G | Modular 24Vdc | 2 SL | 8 | 8 relays |
| TM221M16T/G | Modular 24Vdc | 2 SL | 8 | 8 transistors |
| TM221M32TK | Modular 24Vdc | 2 SL | 16 | 16 transistors |
| TM221ME16R/G | Modular 24Vdc | 1 SL + 1 ETH | 8 | 8 relays |
| TM221ME16T/G | Modular 24Vdc | 1 SL + 1 ETH | 8 | 8 transistors |
| TM221ME32TK | Modular 24Vdc | 1 SL + 1 ETH | 16 | 16 transistors |

Device description

TM221M16R (screw), TM221M16RG (spring)
 8 digital inputs, 8 relay outputs (2 A), 2 analog inputs, 2 serial line ports, 24 Vdc modular controller with removable terminal blocks.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 5 V | 24 V |
| 520 mA | 432 mA |

Optional I/O Expansion Modules

Presentation

I/O expansion modules can be marked as optional in the configuration. The **Optional module** feature provides a more flexible configuration by the acceptance of the definition of modules that are not physically attached to the logic controller. Therefore, a single application can support multiple physical configurations of I/O expansion modules, allowing a greater degree of scalability without the necessity of maintaining multiple application files for the same application.

Without the **Optional module** feature, when the logic controller starts up the I/O expansion bus (following a power cycle, application download or initialization command), it compares the configuration defined in the application with the physical I/O modules attached to the I/O bus. Among other diagnostics made, if the logic controller determines that there are I/O modules defined in the configuration that are not physically present on the I/O bus, an error is detected and the I/O bus does not start.

With the **Optional module** feature, the logic controller ignores the absent I/O expansion modules that you have marked as optional, which then allows the logic controller to start the I/O expansion bus.

The logic controller starts the I/O expansion bus at configuration time (following a power cycle, application download, or initialization command) even if optional expansion modules are not physically connected to the logic controller.

The following module types can be marked as optional:

- TM3 I/O expansion modules
- TM2 I/O expansion modules

NOTE: TM3 Transmitter/Receiver modules (TM3XTRA1 and TM3XREC1) and TMC2 cartridges cannot be marked as optional.

The application must be configured with a functional level (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) of at least **Level 3.2** for modules marked as optional to be recognized as such by the logic controller.

You must be fully aware of the implications and impacts of marking I/O modules as optional in your application, both when those modules are physically absent and present when running your machine or process. Be sure to include this feature in your risk analysis.

⚠ WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Include in your risk analysis each of the variations of I/O configurations that can be realized marking I/O expansion modules as optional, and in particular the establishment of TM3 Safety modules (TM3S...) as optional I/O modules, and make a determination whether it is acceptable as it relates to your application.

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

Marking an I/O Expansion Module as Optional in Offline Mode

To add a module and mark it as optional in the configuration:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Drag-and-drop the I/O expansion module from the catalog to the editor. |
| 2 | In the Device information area, select the Optional module check box. |

To mark an existing I/O expansion module as optional in the configuration:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the I/O expansion module in the editor. |
| 2 | In the Device information area, select the Optional module check box. |

Optional I/O Expansion Modules in Online Mode

EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic operates in online mode when a physical connection to a logic controller has been established.

When in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online mode, the modification of the **Optional module** feature is disabled. You can visualize the downloaded configuration in the application:

- An I/O expansion module represented in yellow is marked as optional and not physically connected to the logic controller at start-up. An information message to that effect is displayed in the **Device information** area.
- An I/O expansion module represented in red is not marked as optional and not detected at start-up. An information message to that effect is displayed in the **Device information** area.

The selection of the **Optional module** feature is used by the logic controller to start the I/O bus. The following system words are updated to indicate the status of the physical I/O bus configuration:

| System Word | Comment |
|--|--|
| %SW118 Logic controller status word | <p>Bits 13 and 14 are pertinent to the I/O module status relative to the I/O bus.</p> <p>Bit 13, if FALSE, indicates that there are mandatory modules as defined by the I/O expansion bus configuration that are absent or otherwise inoperative when the logic controller attempts to start the I/O expansion bus. In this case, the I/O bus does not start.</p> <p>Bit 14, if FALSE, indicates that one or more modules have ceased communication with the logic controller after the I/O expansion bus is started. This is the case whether an I/O expansion module is defined as mandatory or as an optional module but present at start-up.</p> |
| %SW119 I/O expansion module configuration | <p>Each bit, starting with bit 1 (bit 0 is reserved), is dedicated to a configured I/O expansion module and indicates whether the module is optional (TRUE) or mandatory (FALSE) when the controller attempts to start the I/O bus.</p> |
| %SW120 I/O expansion module status | <p>Each bit, starting with bit 1 (bit 0 is reserved), is dedicated to a configured I/O expansion module and indicates the status of the module.</p> <p>When the logic controller attempts to start the I/O bus, if the value of %SW120 is non-zero (indicating that an error is detected for at least one of the modules), the I/O expansion bus does not start unless the corresponding bit in %SW119 is set to TRUE (indicating the module is marked as an optional module).</p> <p>When the I/O bus is started, if the value of %SW120 is modified by the system, it indicates that an error is detected on one or more I/O expansion modules (regardless of the Optional module feature).</p> |

For more information, refer to *System Words*, page 175.

Selecting the Functional Mode of an I/O Expansion Module in Offline Mode

The **Functional Mode** is only available on the digital expansion modules with firmware version ≥ 28 (SV ≥ 2.0), except TM3DI8A.

To select the module **Functional Mode** in the configuration:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the I/O expansion module in the editor. |
| 2 | <p>In the Device information area, select the Functional Mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal (default value) • Latch, Filter, Fallback <p>NOTE: In EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online mode, the modification of the Functional Mode is disabled.</p> |

Internal ID Codes

Logic controllers identify expansion modules by a simple internal ID code. This ID code is not specific to each reference, but identifies the structure of the expansion module. Therefore, different references can share the same ID code.

If you declare two modules with the same internal ID code next to each other in the configuration and both are declared as optional, a message appears at the bottom of the **Configuration** window. There must be at least one non-optional module between two optional modules.

This table shows the internal ID codes of expansion modules:

| Modules sharing the same internal ID code | ID code |
|---|---------|
| TM2DDI16DT, TM2DDI16DK | 0 |
| TM2DRA16RT, TM2DDO16UK, TM2DDO16TK | 1 |
| TM2DDI8DT, TM2DAI8DT | 4 |
| TM2DRA8RT, TM2DDO8UT, TM2DDO8TT | 5 |
| TM2DDO32TK, TM2DDO32UK | 3 |
| TM2DMM24DRF, TM2DDI32DK | 2 |
| TM2DMM8DRT | 6 |
| TM2ALM3LT, TM2AMI2HT, TM2AMI2LT, TM2AMI4LT, TM2AMI8HT, TM2AMM3HT, TM2AMM6HT, TM2AMO1HT, TM2ARI8HT, TM2ARI8LRJ, TM2ARI8LT, TM2AVO2HT | 96 |
| TM3DI16, TM3DI16G, TM3DI16K | 128 |
| TM3DI8, TM3DI8G, TM3DI8A | 132 |
| TM3DQ16R, TM3DQ16RG, TM3DQ16T, TM3DQ16TG, TM3DQ16TK, TM3DQ16U, TM3DQ16UG, TM3DQ16UK | 129 |
| TM3DQ32TK, TM3DQ32UK | 131 |
| TM3DQ8R, TM3DQ8RG, TM3DQ8T, TM3DQ8TG, TM3DQ8U, TM3DQ8UG | 133 |
| TM3DM8R, TM3DM8RG | 134 |
| TM3DM24R, TM3DM24RG | 135 |
| TM3SAK6R, TM3SAK6RG | 144 |
| TM3SAF5R, TM3SAF5RG | 145 |
| TM3SAC5R, TM3SAC5RG | 146 |
| TM3SAFL5R, TM3SAFL5RG | 147 |
| TM3AI2H, TM3AI2HG | 192 |
| TM3AI4, TM3AI4G | 193 |
| TM3AI8, TM3AI8G | 194 |
| TM3AQ2, TM3AQ2G | 195 |
| TM3AQ4, TM3AQ4G | 196 |
| TM3AM6, TM3AM6G | 197 |
| TM3TM3, TM3TM3G | 198 |
| TM3TI4, TM3TI4G | 199 |
| TM3TI4D, TM3TI4DG | 203 |
| TM3TI8T, TM3TI8TG | 200 |
| TM3DI32K | 130 |
| TM3XTYS4 | 136 |

Configuring the M221 Logic Controller

Controller Configuration

Controller configuration depends on the number and type of embedded input/outputs, I/O objects, and communication ports.

Use the **Configuration** tab to configure the properties of your controller and the expansion modules. Select a node in the hardware tree to configure the properties of the controller.

This table shows the available configurations of the M221 Logic Controller:

| Reference | Digital Input | Digital Output | Analog Input | High Speed Counter | Pulse Generator | Ethernet | Serial Line |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| TM221M16R• TM221C••R | X | X | X | X | – | – | X |
| TM221C••U | X | X | X | X | X | – | X |
| TM221ME16R• TM221CE••R | X | X | X | X | – | X | X |
| TM221M16T• TM221M32TK TM221C••T | X | X | X | X | X | – | X |
| TM221ME16T• TM221ME32TK TM221CE••T TM221CE••U | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

X Available for configuration in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. For information on how to configure:

- Digital inputs, refer to [Configuring Digital Inputs](#), page 63
- Digital outputs, refer to [Configuring Digital Outputs](#), page 67
- Analog inputs, refer to [Configuring Analog Inputs](#), page 68
- High speed counters, refer to [Configuring High Speed Counters](#), page 70
- Pulse generators, refer to [Configuring Pulse Generators](#), page 78
- Ethernet, refer to [Configuring Ethernet](#), page 96
- Serial lines, refer to [Configuring Serial Line](#), page 123.

Updating Firmware using Executive Loader Wizard

Overview

You can update the firmware of the controller using the Executive Loader wizard.

Refer to *Controller States and Behavior*, page 37 for information concerning the state of the firmware in your controller.

Updating the Firmware of the Controller

To launch the **ExecLoader** wizard, follow these steps:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Close all Windows applications, including virtual machines. |
| 2 | Click Start > Programs > Schneider Electric > EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic > EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Firmware Update or run the <i>ExecLoaderWizard.exe</i> from <i>EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic installation folder \Execloader</i> folder. |

Controller Firmware Compatibility

This table presents the controller firmware compatibility:

| Ethernet Hardware Type | Controller Firmware Version | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | FW < 1.12.1.1 | FW ≥ 1.12.1.1 |
| Legacy: SV on the product label without the suffix 'A' (System word %SW61, page 176 = 1) | Compatible | Compatible |
| Type A: SV on the product label with the suffix 'A' (System word %SW61, page 176 = 2) | Not compatible | Compatible |

Embedded Input/Output Configuration

What's in This Chapter

| | |
|--|----|
| Digital Input Configuration | 63 |
| Digital Output Configuration | 67 |
| Analog Input Configuration..... | 68 |
| High Speed Counter Configuration | 70 |
| Pulse Generator Configuration | 78 |

Overview

This chapter describes how to configure the embedded I/O objects of the M221 Logic Controller.

The number of embedded inputs and outputs depends on the controller reference. For more information, refer to the tables for:

- TM221C Logic Controller, page 18
- TM221M Logic Controller, page 23

Digital Input Configuration

Configuring Digital Inputs

Introduction

By default, all digital inputs are used as regular inputs. Some of the digital inputs are fast and can be used by configuring the high speed counters, page 70 while other inputs can be configured as event sources.

Digital Inputs Configuration

This table describes how to configure the digital inputs:

| Step | Action | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|---------|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| 1 | <p>Click the Digital inputs node in the hardware tree to display the digital input properties.</p> <p>This figure shows the properties of the digital inputs in the editor area:</p> <div data-bbox="312 394 1193 869" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <p>Digital inputs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Used</th> <th>Address</th> <th>Symbol</th> <th>Used by</th> <th>Filtering</th> <th>Latch</th> <th>Run/Stop</th> <th>Event</th> <th>Priority</th> <th>Subroutine</th> <th>Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.0</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.1</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.2</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.3</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.4</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.5</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.6</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%I0.7</td> <td></td> <td>Filtering</td> <td>3 ms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Not Used</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> </p> </div> | Used | Address | Symbol | Used by | Filtering | Latch | Run/Stop | Event | Priority | Subroutine | Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.0 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.1 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.2 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.3 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.4 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.5 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.6 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.7 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | |
| Used | Address | Symbol | Used by | Filtering | Latch | Run/Stop | Event | Priority | Subroutine | Comment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.0 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.1 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.2 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.3 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.4 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.5 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.6 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %I0.7 | | Filtering | 3 ms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | <p>Edit the properties to configure the digital inputs.</p> <p>For detailed information on the digital input configuration parameters, refer to the table below.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This table describes each parameter of the digital input configuration:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|------------------|----------|---|------------------|---|
| Used | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the input channel is being used in a program or not. |
| Address | No | %I0.x | – | Displays the address of the digital input on the controller, where x represents the channel number. If the controller has 8 digital input channels, x varies from 0...7. If the controller has 16 digital input channels, x varies from 0...15. For example, %I0.2 is the third digital input channel of the logic controller. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a symbol to associate with the digital input object. Double-click in the Symbol column, type the name of the symbol and press Enter . |
| Used by | No | any | Filtering | Displays the name of the component that uses the input channel. For example, if the input channel is used by a subroutine, this field displays User logic . The possible values in this field are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• User logic• Filtering• Latch• Run/Stop• Event• %HSCx where x is the high speed counter instance on the controller• %FCy where y is the fast counter instance on the controller If an input is being used by more than one operation, all values, separated by commas, are displayed in this field. |
| Filtering | Yes | No Filter 3 ms 12 ms | 3 ms | Allows you to select the noise filter duration for the input channel. Using a filter for the digital inputs reduces the noise on the controller input. If you select filter for an input, you cannot configure that input for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Latch• Event |
| Latch | Yes | True/False | False | Allows you to enable or disable latching for the inputs configured as events (%I0.2...%I0.5). By default, this option is disabled due to default value of Filtering . Set the Filtering to No Filter to enable the Latch option. Latching enables pulses with a duration shorter than the controller scan time to be memorized. When a pulse duration is shorter than a scan time and has a value greater than or equal to 1 ms, the controller latches the pulse, which is then updated in the next scan. If you enable Latch for an input, you cannot configure that input for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Filtering• Run/Stop• Event |
| Run/Stop | Yes | True/False | False | Allows you to configure 1 digital input as an additional Run/Stop switch. If you configure a digital input as Run/Stop switch, you cannot use the input in any other function block (for example, high speed counter function block, fast counter function block, and so on). If you enable Run/Stop for an input, you cannot configure that input for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Latch• Event |

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-------------------|----------|---|-----------------|--|
| Event | Yes | Not Used Falling Edge Rising Edge Both edges | Not Used | <p>Allows you to select an event that triggers the inputs %I0.2...%I0.5.</p> <p>By default, this option is disabled due to the default value of Filtering. Set Filtering to No Filter to enable the Event option.</p> <p>When you select an event from the drop-down list (other than Not Used):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Priority parameter is enabled to allow you to set the priority of the event. An event task is created and displayed (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) in the Configuration tab. |
| Priority | Yes | 0...7 | 7 | <p>Allows you to set the priority of the triggering event for the inputs %I0.2...%I0.5.</p> <p>You can set the priority of each event using the Priority parameter that is editable only for the inputs configured as event.</p> <p>Assign each configured event a different priority: if 2 events have same priority, a detected error message appears in the window.</p> |
| Subroutine | No | <i>any</i> | <i>empty</i> | Displays the number of the subroutine associated with an input configured as an event. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | <p>Allows you to specify a comment to associate with the digital input object.</p> <p>Double-click in the Comment column, type the comment and press Enter.</p> |

Additional configuration details are displayed in the **Programming** tab. For more information, refer to Digital Inputs (%I), page 154.

Digital Output Configuration

Configuring Digital Outputs

Introduction

By default, all digital outputs are used as regular outputs. For controllers equipped with transistor outputs, 2 outputs are fast transistor outputs and can be used by configuring the pulse generators, page 78.

Digital Outputs Configuration

This table describes how to configure the digital outputs:

| Step | Action | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|---------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | <p>Click the Digital outputs node in the hardware tree to display the digital output properties.</p> <p>This figure shows the properties of the digital outputs in the editor area:</p> <div data-bbox="379 795 1257 1272" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <p>Digital outputs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Used</th> <th>Address</th> <th>Symbol</th> <th>Used by</th> <th>Status Alarm</th> <th>Fallback value</th> <th>Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.0</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.1</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.2</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.3</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.4</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.5</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.6</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>%Q0.7</td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> </p> </div> | Used | Address | Symbol | Used by | Status Alarm | Fallback value | Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.0 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.1 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.2 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.3 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.4 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.5 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.6 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.7 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | |
| Used | Address | Symbol | Used by | Status Alarm | Fallback value | Comment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.0 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.1 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.2 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.3 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.4 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.5 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.6 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %Q0.7 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | <p>Edit the properties to configure the digital outputs.</p> <p>For detailed information on the digital output configuration parameters, refer to the table below.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This table describes each parameter of the digital output configuration:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|---------------|---|
| Used | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the output channel is being used in a program or not. |
| Address | No | %Q0.x | – | Displays the address of the digital output on the controller, where x represents the channel number. If the controller has 8 digital output channels, x varies from 0...7. If the controller has 16 digital output channels, x varies from 0...15. For example, %Q0.2 is the third digital output channel on the controller. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a symbol to associate with the digital output object. Double-click in the Symbol column, type the name of the symbol and press Enter . |
| Used by | No | <i>any</i> | <i>empty</i> | Displays the name of the component that uses the output channel. For example, if the output channel is used as status alarm, it displays Alarm . |
| Status Alarm | Yes | True/False | False | Allows you to enable or disable the status alarm for the output (%Q0.0...%Q0.7). You can configure only one output channel for the status alarm. You cannot configure an output as status alarm if the output is used in a program. The value of the status alarm is 1 when the controller is in the state <i>RUNNING</i> , and 0 in all other state |
| Fallback value | Yes | 1 or 0 | 0 | Specify the value to apply to this output (fallback to 0 or fallback to 1) when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. The default value is 0. If Maintain values fallback mode is configured, the output retains its current value when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. This field is disabled for the output configured as Status Alarm . |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a comment to associate with the digital output object. Double-click in the Comment column, type the comment and press Enter . |

Additional configuration details are displayed in the **Programming** tab. For more information, refer to Digital Outputs (%Q), page 155.

Analog Input Configuration

Configuring Analog Inputs

Introduction

The analog inputs do not have any configurable property in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. By default, analog inputs are used as regular inputs.

Analog Inputs Configuration

This table describes how to configure the analog inputs:

| Step | Action | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------|---------|--|--|--|------|---------|--------|------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------|---------|--|--------------------------|--------|--|----------|--------|---|------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------|--|----------|--------|---|------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | <p>Click the Analog inputs node in the hardware tree to display the analog input properties.</p> <p>This figure shows the properties of the analog inputs in the editor area:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">Analog inputs</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Used</th> <th>Address</th> <th>Symbol</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Scope</th> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> <th>Filter level</th> <th>Filter Unit</th> <th>Sampling</th> <th>Units</th> <th>Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%IW0.0</td> <td></td> <td>0 - 10 V</td> <td>Normal</td> <td>0</td> <td>1000</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%IW0.1</td> <td></td> <td>0 - 10 V</td> <td>Normal</td> <td>0</td> <td>1000</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Analog inputs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Used | Address | Symbol | Type | Scope | Minimum | Maximum | Filter level | Filter Unit | Sampling | Units | Comment | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %IW0.0 | | 0 - 10 V | Normal | 0 | 1000 | 0 | | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %IW0.1 | | 0 - 10 V | Normal | 0 | 1000 | 0 | | | | |
| Analog inputs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Used | Address | Symbol | Type | Scope | Minimum | Maximum | Filter level | Filter Unit | Sampling | Units | Comment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | %IW0.0 | | 0 - 10 V | Normal | 0 | 1000 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | %IW0.1 | | 0 - 10 V | Normal | 0 | 1000 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | <p>Edit the properties to configure the analog inputs.</p> <p>For detailed information on the analog input configuration parameters, refer to the table below.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This table describes each parameter of the analog input configuration:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Used | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the input channel is being used in a program or not. |
| Address | No | %IW0.x | – | Displays the address of the analog input on the controller, where x represents the channel number. If the controller has 2 analog input channels, x is either 0 or 1. For example, %IW0.1 is the second analog input channel on the controller. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a symbol to associate with the analog input object. Double-click in the Symbol column, type the name of the symbol and press Enter . |
| Type | No | 0 - 10 V | 0 - 10 V | Indicates the channel mode. For example, 0 - 10 V refers to the channel that can be used for an electrical input of voltage type in the range 0...10 V. |
| Scope | No | Normal | Normal | Indicates the range of values for a channel. |
| Minimum | No | 0 | 0 | Indicates the lower measurement limit. |
| Maximum | No | 1000 | 1000 | Indicates the upper measurement limit. |
| Filter level | No | 0 | 0 | Indicates the filtering value. Multiply by the Filter Unit value to obtain the filtering time. |
| Filter Unit | No | 100 ms | <i>empty</i> | Specifies the unit of time for the filtering value. |
| Sampling | No | – | <i>empty</i> | – |
| Units | No | <i>any</i> | <i>empty</i> | Indicates the unit of the analog input. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a comment to associate with the analog input object. Double-click in the Comment column, type the comment and press Enter . |

Additional configuration details are displayed in the **Programming** tab. For more information, refer to [Analog Inputs \(%IW\)](#), page 155.

High Speed Counter Configuration

Configuring High Speed Counters

Introduction

You can configure high speed counters to perform any one of the following functions:

- Single Phase
- Dual Phase [Pulse / Direction]
- Dual Phase [Quadrature X1]
- Dual Phase [Quadrature X2]
- Dual Phase [Quadrature X4]
- Frequency Meter

For information on how to select a function, refer to High Speed Counter in Counter Modes (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide) or High Speed Counter in Frequency Meter Mode (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

The **High Speed Counter** function block works at a maximum frequency of 100 kHz for all counting modes with a range of 0 to 65535 in single word and 0 to 4294967295 in double word.

The **High Speed Counter** function blocks use dedicated inputs and auxiliary inputs and outputs. These inputs and outputs are not reserved for the exclusive use of **High Speed Counter** function blocks:

- If the dedicated input/output is not used by an HSC instance, it is available for the application as a regular digital input/output.
- If the application does not use an HSC dedicated input/output as a regular digital input/output, it is available for the corresponding HSC instance.

Single Phase I/O Assignment

| | Main Inputs | | Auxiliary Inputs | | Reflex Outputs | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| %HSC0 | %I0.0 | - | %I0.2 | %I0.3 | %Q0.2 | %Q0.3 |
| %HSC1 | %I0.6 | - | %I0.5 | %I0.4 | %Q0.4 | %Q0.5 |
| %HSC2 | %I0.1 | - | - | - | %Q0.2 | %Q0.3 |
| %HSC3 | %I0.7 | - | - | - | %Q0.4 | %Q0.5 |
| Single Phase | Pulse input | Not used | Preset input | Catch input | Reflex output 0 | Reflex output 1 |

Dual Phase Pulse / Direction I/O Assignment

| | Main Inputs | | Auxiliary Inputs | | Reflex Outputs | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| %HSC0 | %I0.0 | %I0.1 | %I0.2 | %I0.3 | %Q0.2 | %Q0.3 |
| %HSC1 | %I0.6 | %I0.7 | %I0.5 | %I0.4 | %Q0.4 | %Q0.5 |
| Pulse / Direction | Pulse input | Direction input | Preset input | Catch input | Reflex output 0 | Reflex output 1 |

Dual Phase Quadrature I/O Assignment

| | Main Inputs | | Auxiliary Inputs | | Reflex Outputs | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| %HSC0 | %I0.0 | %I0.1 | %I0.2 | %I0.3 | %Q0.2 | %Q0.3 |
| %HSC1 | %I0.6 | %I0.7 | %I0.5 | %I0.4 | %Q0.4 | %Q0.5 |
| Quadrature X1 | Pulse input Phase A | Pulse input Phase B | Preset input | Catch input | Reflex output 0 | Reflex output 1 |
| Quadrature X2 | Pulse input Phase A | Pulse input Phase B | Preset input | Catch input | Reflex output 0 | Reflex output 1 |
| Quadrature X4 | Pulse input Phase A | Pulse input Phase B | Preset input | Catch input | Reflex output 0 | Reflex output 1 |

Frequency Meter I/O Assignment

| | Main Inputs | | Auxiliary Inputs | | Reflex Outputs | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| %HSC0 | %I0.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| %HSC1 | %I0.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Frequency Meter | Pulse input | Not used | Not used | Not used | Not used | Not used |

High Speed Counters Configuration

This table describes how to configure the high speed counters:

| Step | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|--|--|--|------------|---------|--------|------|---------------|---------|--|--------------------------|-------|--|----------------|-----|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|----------------|-----|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|----------------|-----|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--|----------------|-----|--|--|
| 1 | <p>Click the High Speed Counters node in the hardware tree.</p> <p>Result: The High Speed Counters list is displayed:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">High Speed Counters</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Configured</th> <th>Address</th> <th>Symbol</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Configuration</th> <th colspan="2">Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%HSC0</td> <td></td> <td>Not Configured</td> <td>...</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%HSC1</td> <td></td> <td>Not Configured</td> <td>...</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%HSC2</td> <td></td> <td>Not Configured</td> <td>...</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>%HSC3</td> <td></td> <td>Not Configured</td> <td>...</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | High Speed Counters | | | | | | | Configured | Address | Symbol | Type | Configuration | Comment | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC0 | | Not Configured | ... | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC1 | | Not Configured | ... | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC2 | | Not Configured | ... | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC3 | | Not Configured | ... | | |
| High Speed Counters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Configured | Address | Symbol | Type | Configuration | Comment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC0 | | Not Configured | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC1 | | Not Configured | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC2 | | Not Configured | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | %HSC3 | | Not Configured | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | <p>Click ... in under Configuration to select the type of high speed counter to assign and to display the High Speed Counter Assistant window.</p> <p>For detailed information on the high speed counter, refer to the table below.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This table describes each parameter of the high speed counters configuration:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------------|----------|---|----------------|--|
| Configured | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the high speed counter is being configured in a program or not. |
| Address | No | <i>%HSCi</i> | | Indicates the address of the high speed counter, where <i>i</i> is the object number. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a symbol to associate with the high speed counter object. Double-click in the Symbol column to edit the field. |
| Type | No | Not Configured Single Phase Dual Phase Frequency Meter | Not Configured | Indicates the counter operational mode. |
| Configuration | Yes | [...] (Button) | Disabled | Allows you to configure the high speed counter parameters using the High Speed Counter Assistant window. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a comment to associate with the high speed counter object. Double-click in the Comment column to edit the field. |

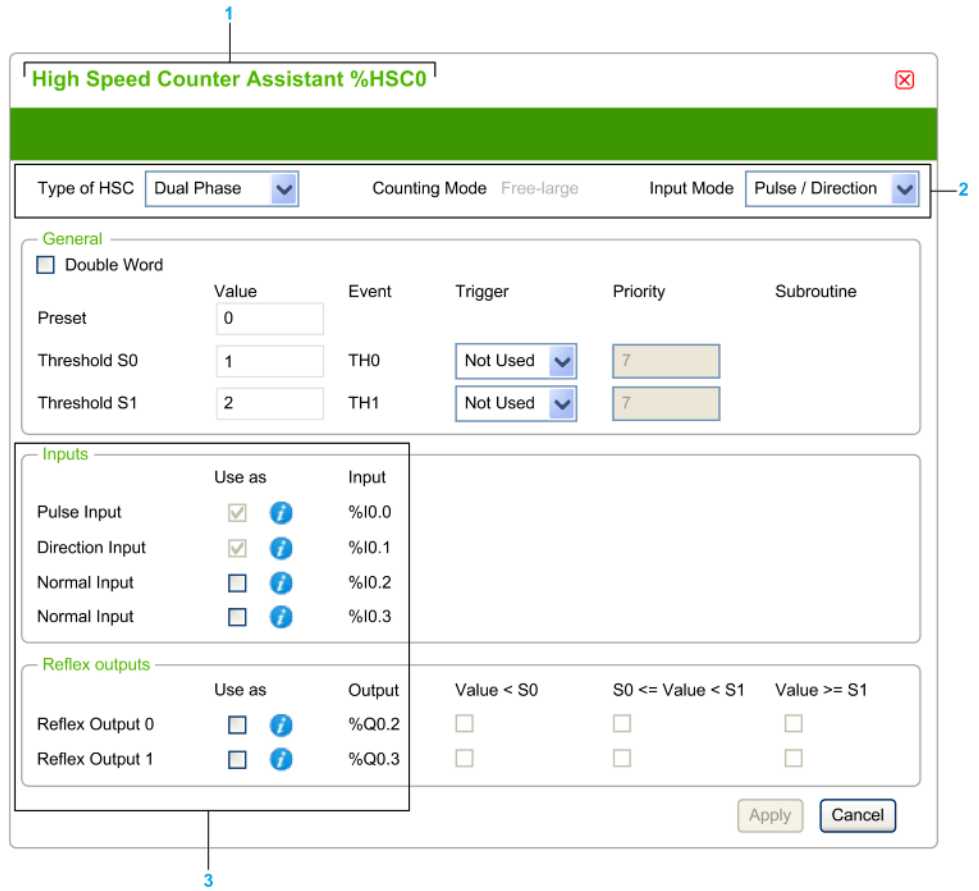
For details on the configuration of the Dual Phase [Pulse / Direction], Dual Phase [Quadrature X1], Dual Phase [Quadrature X2], Dual Phase [Quadrature X4], and Single Phase, refer to [Configuring Dual Phase and Single Phase Counters](#), page 73.

For details on the configuration of the Frequency Meter, refer to [Configuring Frequency Meter](#), page 76.

Configuring Dual Phase and Single Phase Counters

High Speed Counter Assistant

This figure presents an instance of the assistant window for %HSC0 configured as the Dual Phase [Pulse / Direction]:



| Item | Description |
|------|--|
| 1 | Displays the title of the assistant dialog window for the selected HSC instance %HSCi. |
| 2 | Allows you to select the HSC type, mode, and dual phase counter type. |
| 3 | Displays the dedicated inputs, auxiliary inputs, and reflex outputs. Properties in this area of the assistant window are different for each counter type and the HSC instance. For more details, refer to <i>Dedicated I/O Assignments</i> , page 70. |

Common Parameters

This table describes parameters common to all counter types:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------------|----------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Type of HSC | Yes | Not Configured Single Phase Dual Phase Frequency Meter | - | Indicates the selected counter operational mode and allows you to change it. The options depend on the instance and on the type of HSC in the other instances. Refer to <i>Dedicated I/O Assignments</i> , page 70. |
| Counting Mode | No | Free Large | - | Indicates the selected counter operational mode. The options depend on the instance and on the type of HSC in the other instances. Refer to <i>Dedicated I/O Assignments</i> , page 70. |
| Input Mode | Yes | Pulse / Direction Quadrature X1 Quadrature X2 Quadrature X4 | - | Indicates the selected counter operational mode and allows you to change it. The options depend on the instance and on the type of HSC in the other instances. Refer to <i>Dedicated I/O Assignments</i> , page 70. |
| Double Word | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to toggle between input data size of Word (16 bits) and Double Word (32 bits). Enabling this field changes the data size from Word (16 bits) to Double Word (32 bits). |
| Preset | Yes | 0...65535 (Word) | 0 (Word) | Allows you to specify the preset value for counting functions. |
| | | 0...4294967295 (Double Word) | 0 (Double Word) | |
| Threshold S0 | Yes | 0...65535 (Word) | 65535 (Word) | Allows you to specify the value of the HSC flag <i>S0</i> that contains the value of the threshold <i>TH0</i> . |
| | | 0...4294967295 (Double Word) | 4294967295 (Double Word) | |
| Threshold S1 | Yes | 0...65535 (Word) | 0...65535 (Word) | Allows you to specify the value for the HSC flag <i>S1</i> that contains the value of the threshold <i>TH1</i> . |
| | | 0...4294967295 (Double Word) | 0... 4294967295 (Double Word) | |
| Trigger | Yes | Not Used Falling Edge Rising Edge Both edges | Not Used | Allows you to select a triggering function for an event (for both threshold <i>TH0</i> and <i>TH1</i>) from the list. Selecting a triggering function makes the Priority parameter editable. |
| Priority | Yes | 0...7 | 7 | Allows you to set the priority of the triggering function of an event (for both threshold <i>TH0</i> and <i>TH1</i>). This field is greyed until you select a triggering function. |
| Subroutine | No | <i>any</i> | <i>empty</i> | Displays the subroutine associated with an input configured as an event (for both threshold <i>TH0</i> and <i>TH1</i>). |
| Normal Input | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Configurable as Preset Input by selecting the Use as check box, only on <i>%HSC0</i> and <i>%HSC1</i> , respectively <i>%IO.2</i> and <i>%IO.5</i> . |
| Normal Input | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Configurable as Catch Input by selecting the Use as check box, only on <i>%HSC0</i> and <i>%HSC1</i> , respectively <i>%IO.3</i> and <i>%IO.4</i> . |

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Reflex Output 0 | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Configure Reflex output 0 %Q0.2 for either %HSC0 or %HSC2. Configure Reflex output 0 %Q0.4 for either %HSC1 or %HSC3. |
| Reflex Output 1 | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Configure Reflex output 1 %Q0.3 for either %HSC0 or %HSC2. Configure Reflex output 1 %Q0.5 for either %HSC1 or %HSC3. |
| Value < S0 | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable the condition in which the counter is constantly compared to the output value to set the reflex output when the output value is lower than the value of HSC flag S0. |
| S0 <= Value < S1 | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable the condition in which the counter is constantly compared to the output value to set the reflex output when the output value is higher than or equals to the value of the HSC flag S0 and the output value is lower than the value of the HSC flag S1. |
| Value >= S1 | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable the condition in which the counter is constantly compared to the output value to set the reflex output when the output value is higher than or equals to the value of HSC flag S1. |

Dual Phase [Pulse / Direction] Parameters

This table describes parameters specific to Dual Phase [Pulse / Direction]:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Pulse Input | No | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | Configured as pulse input, only on %HSC0 and %HSC1, respectively %I0.0 and %I0.6. |
| Direction Input | No | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | Configured as directional input, only on %HSC0 and %HSC1, respectively %I0.1 and %I0.7. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUE = down counting FALSE = up counting |

Dual Phase [Quadrature X1], Dual Phase [Quadrature X2], and Dual Phase [Quadrature X4] Parameters

This table describes parameters specific to Dual Phase [Quadrature X1], Dual Phase [Quadrature X2], and Dual Phase [Quadrature X4]:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|---|
| Pulse Input Phase A | No | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | Configured as pulse input for phase A, only on %HSC0 and %HSC1, respectively %I0.0 and %I0.6. |
| Pulse Input Phase B | No | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | Configured as pulse input for phase B, only on %HSC0 and %HSC1, respectively %I0.1 and %I0.7. |

Single Phase Parameters

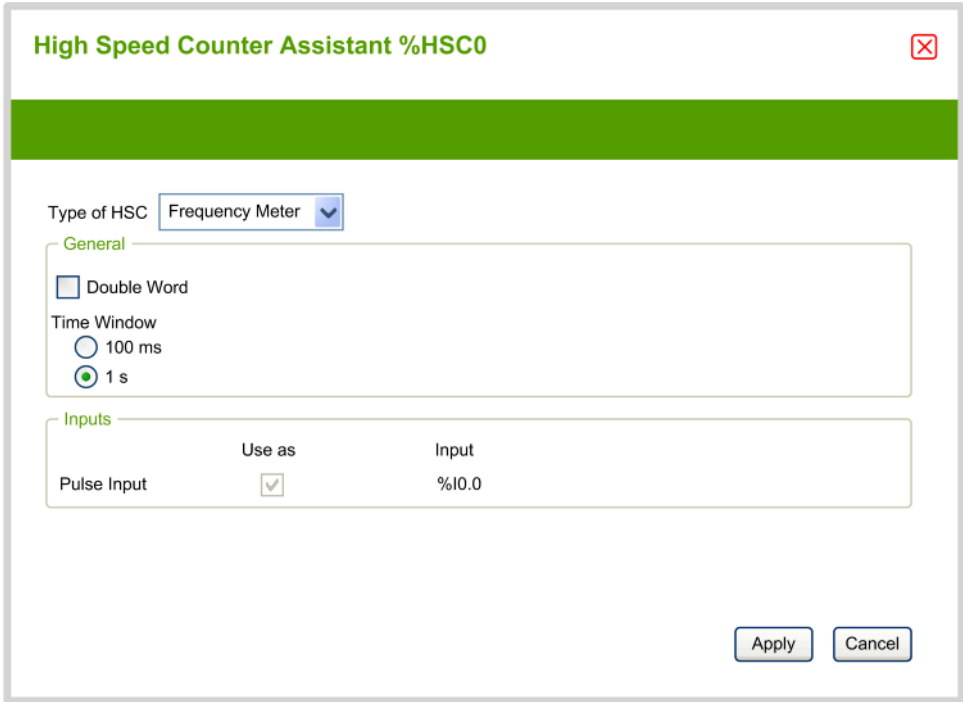
This table describes a parameter specific to Single Phase:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|---|
| Pulse Input | No | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | You can configure up to four HSC in Single Phase HSC type, they use, as a pulse input: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %I0.0 for %HSC0 • %I0.6 for %HSC1 • %I0.1 for %HSC2 • %I0.7 for %HSC3 |

Configuring Frequency Meter

High Speed Counter Assistant

This figure presents the High Speed Counter Assistant (%HSC0) window for the counter type Frequency Meter:



Frequency Meter Parameters

This table describes each parameter of the **High Speed Counter Assistant (%HSCi)** window for the counter type *Frequency Meter*:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|--------------------|----------|---|-----------------|---|
| Type of HSC | Yes | Not Configured Single Phase Dual Phase Frequency Meter | Frequency Meter | Indicates the selected counter operational mode and allows you to change it. The <i>Frequency Meter</i> is configurable on %HSC0 and/or %HSC1. Refer to the <i>Frequency Meter I/O Assignment</i> , page 71. |
| Double Word | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Use a 32-bit preset word. Enabling this field changes the data size from Word (16 bits) to Double Word (32 bits). |
| Time Window | Yes | 100 ms 1 s | 1 s | Allows you to select the time base to measure the frequency between 100 Hz and 100 kHz. |
| Pulse Input | No | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | Indicates the input used as pulse input, %I0.0 for %HSC0 or %I0.6 for %HSC1. |

Additional configuration details are displayed in the **Programming** tab.

For more details on the *High Speed Counter* function block, refer to the *Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide*, chapter *High Speed Counter Function Block (%HSC)*.

Pulse Generator Configuration

Configuring Pulse Generators

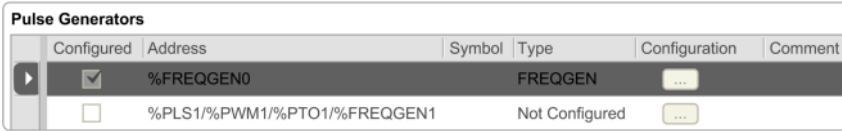
Introduction

The pulse generator function blocks, *Pulse (PLS)*, *Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)*, *Pulse Train Output (PTO)* and *Frequency Generator (FREQGEN)* are used to generate square or modulated wave signals on dedicated output channels %Q0.0 or %Q0.1.

The PWM outputs feature a modulated wave signal with a variable width and duty cycle, while the PTO outputs generate a square wave to control a linear single-axis stepper or servo drive in open loop mode. The PLS also creates a square wave for a programmed number of pulses.

Pulse Generators Configuration

This table describes how to configure the pulse generators:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | <p>Click the Pulse Generators node in the hardware tree to display the pulse generator properties.</p> <p>This figure presents the properties of the pulse generators in the editor area:</p>  |
| 2 | <p>Edit the properties and click [...] to configure the pulse generator output.</p> <p>For detailed information on the pulse generator configuration parameters, refer to the table below.</p> |

This table describes the parameters of the pulse generator:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Configured | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the pulse generated output is being configured in a program or not. |
| Address | No | %PLSx %PWMx %PTOx %FREQGENx | %PLSx/%PWMx/%PTOx/%FREQGENx | Displays the address of the <i>Pulse</i> output, <i>Pulse Width Modulation</i> output, <i>Pulse Train Output</i> , or <i>Frequency Generator</i> where x is the output number. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a symbol to associate with the pulse generator object. Double-click in the Symbol column to edit the field. |
| Type | No | Not Configured PLS PWM PTO FREQGEN | Not Configured | Displays the type of the pulse generator used for the output channel. |
| Configuration | Yes | [...] (Button) | Enabled | Allows you to configure the pulse generator using the Pulse Generator Assistant window. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | Allows you to specify a comment to associate with the pulse generator object. Double-click in the Comment column to edit the field. |

PLS Configuration

Refer to Configuring Pulse (%PLS), page 80.

For more details on the *Pulse* function block, refer to the Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide, chapter Pulse (%PLS) (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

PWM Configuration

Refer to Configuring Pulse Width Modulation (%PWM), page 82.

For more details on the *Pulse Width Modulation* function block, refer to the Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide, chapter Pulse Width Modulation (%PWM) (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

PTO Configuration

Refer to Configuring Pulse Train Output (%PTO), page 83

For more details on the *Pulse Train Output* function block, refer to the Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide, chapter Pulse Train Output (%PTO) (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

Frequency Generator Configuration

Refer to Configuring Frequency Generator (%FREQGEN), page 83

For more details on the *FREQGEN* function block, refer to the Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide, chapter Frequency Generator (%FREQGEN) (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

Configuring Pulse (%PLS)

Pulse Generator Assistant for PLS

This graphic presents the **Pulse Generator Assistant** window when the **Type of pulse generator** is set to **PLS**:

The screenshot shows a window titled "Pulse Generator Assistant %PLS0" with a close button in the top right corner. The window has a green header bar. Below the header, there are three sections: "General", "Behavior", and "Period".

- General**: "Type of pulse generator" is set to "PLS" (dropdown menu). A checkbox labeled "%Q0.0" is checked.
- Behavior**: A checkbox labeled "Double Word" is unchecked.
- Period**: "Time Base" is set to "1 s" (dropdown menu). "Preset" is set to "0" (text input field).

At the bottom right of the window, there are two buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

The table describes each parameter available when the channel is configured in **PLS** mode:

| Parameter | Value | Default Value | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|
| Type of pulse generator | Not Configured PLS PWM PTO FREQGEN | PLS | Allows you to choose the type of pulse generator and configure the output properties. Select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLS to configure the output channels in <i>PLS</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse (%PLS)</i>, page 80. • PWM to configure the output channels in <i>PWM</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse Width Modulation (%PWM)</i>, page 82. • PTO to configure the output channels in <i>PTO</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse Train Output (%PTO)</i>, page 83. • FREQGEN to configure the output channels in <i>FREQGEN</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Frequency Generator (%FREQGEN)</i>, page 85. |
| Double Word | True/False | False | Allows you to toggle between the data size of Word (16 bits) and Double Word (32 bits). By default, this parameter is disabled, which indicates that the current data size is Word (16 bits). Enabling this field changes the data size to Double Word (32 bits). |
| Time Base | 0.1 ms 1 ms 10 ms 1 s | 1 s | Allows you to select the time base for the frequency measurement. |
| Preset | Refer to the table below for complete range of preset values for <i>PLS</i> type pulse generator. | 0 | Allows you to specify the preset value for the pulse output. |

This table presents the range of values of the **Preset** parameter:

| Type | Time Base | Preset Value Range |
|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| <i>PLS</i> | 0.1 ms | 1...20000 |
| | 1 ms | 1...2000 |
| | 10 ms | 1...200 |
| | 1 s | 1 or 2 |

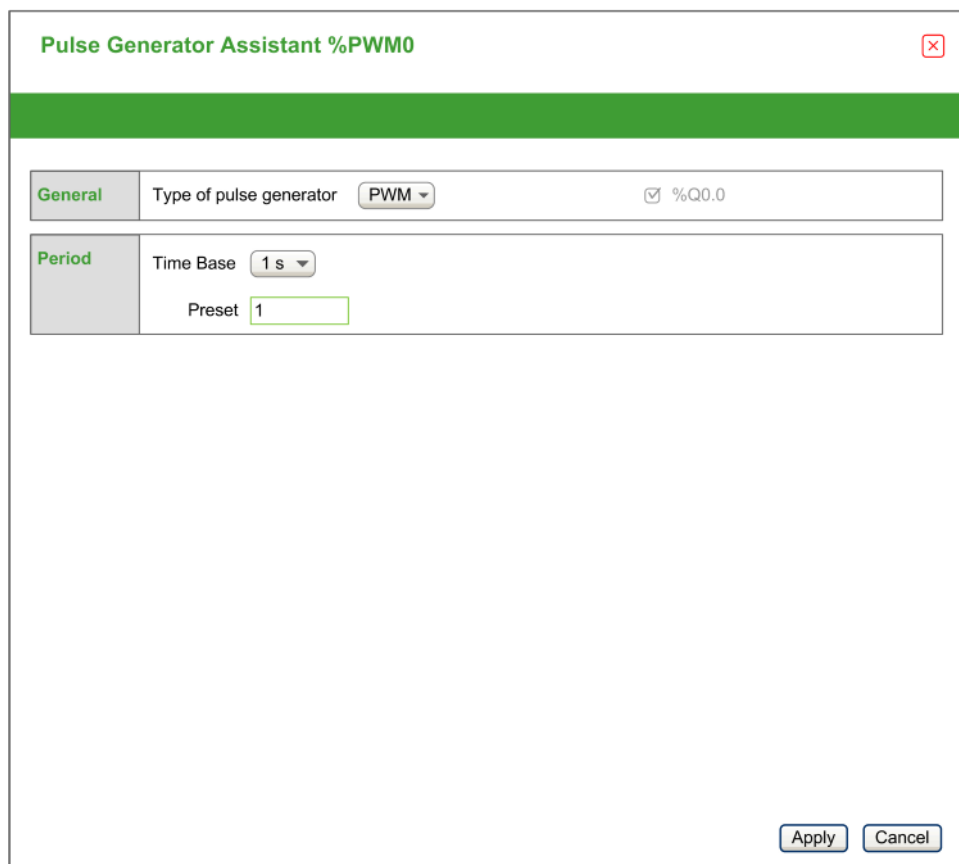
Additional configuration details are displayed in the **Programming** tab.

For more details on the *Pulse* function block, refer to the *Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide*, chapter *Pulse (%PLS)* (see *Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide*).

Configuring Pulse Width Modulation (%PWM)

Pulse Generator Assistant for PWM

This graphic presents the **Pulse Generator Assistant** window when the **Type of pulse generator** is set to **PWM**:



The table describes each parameter available when the channel is configured in **PWM** mode:

| Parameter | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| Type of pulse generator | Not Configured PLS PWM PTO FREQGEN | PWM | Allows you to choose the type of pulse generator and configure the output properties. Select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLS to configure the output channels in <i>PLS</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse (%PLS)</i>, page 80. • PWM to configure the output channels in <i>PWM</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse Width Modulation (%PWM)</i>, page 82. • PTO to configure the output channels in <i>PTO</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse Train Output (%PTO)</i>, page 83. • FREQGEN to configure the output channels in <i>FREQGEN</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Frequency Generator (%FREQGEN)</i>, page 85. |
| Time Base | 0.1 ms 1 ms 10 ms 1 s | 1 s | Allows you to select the time base for the frequency measurement. |
| Preset | Refer to the table below for complete range of preset values for <i>PWM</i> type pulse generator. | 0 | Allows you to specify the preset value for the <i>PWM</i> output. |

This table presents the range of values of the **Preset** parameter:

| Type | Time Base | Preset Value Range |
|------|-----------|--------------------|
| PWM | 0.1 ms | 1...10000 |
| | 1 ms | 1...1000 |
| | 10 ms | 1...100 |
| | 1 s | 1 |

Additional configuration details are displayed in the **Programming** tab.

For more details on the *Pulse Width Modulation* function block, refer to the Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide, chapter Pulse Width Modulation (%PWM) (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

Configuring Pulse Train Output (%PTO)

Pulse Generator Assistant for PTO

This graphic presents the **Pulse Generator Assistant** window when the **Type of pulse generator** is set to **PTO**:

Pulse Generator Assistant %PTO0

General
 Type of pulse generator: PTO
 Pulse: %Q0.0
 Output mode: Pulse / Direction
 Direction: %Q0.4

Mechanics
 Backlash Compensation: 0

Software Position Limits
 Enable the software position limits
 Zone of operation: -2e31 to 2e31
 Low limit: -2147483648
 High limit: 2147483647

Motion
 Max. velocity (Hz): 100000
 Start velocity (Hz): 0
 Stop velocity (Hz): 0
 Max. acc. (Hz/ms): 100000
 Fast stop dec. (Hz/ms): 5000
 Max dec. (Hz/ms): 100000

Homing
 REF input: Not Used
 Contact type: Normally opened

Probe activation
 PROBE input: Not Used

Apply Cancel

The table describes each parameter available when the channel is configured in **PTO** mode:

| Parameter | Value | Default | Description | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| General | Type of pulse generator | Not Configured PLS PWM PTO FREQGEN | PTO Allows you to choose the type of pulse generator and configure the output properties. Select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLS to configure the output channels in <i>PLS</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse (%PLS)</i>, page 80. • PWM to configure the output channels in <i>PWM</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse Width Modulation (%PWM)</i>, page 82. • PTO to configure the output channels in <i>PTO</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Pulse Train Output (%PTO)</i>, page 83. • FREQGEN to configure the output channels in <i>FREQGEN</i> mode. Refer to <i>Configuring Frequency Generator (%FREQGEN)</i>, page 85. | |
| | Output mode | Clock Wise / Counter Clock Wise Pulse / Direction | Pulse / Direction Select the pulse Output mode (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide). NOTE: The Clock Wise / Counter Clock Wise output mode is only valid for PTO0. This mode disables PTO1. | |
| | Pulse | %Q0.0 for PTO0, %Q0.1 for PTO1 | %Q0.0 for PTO0, %Q0.1 for PTO1 | When Pulse / Direction is selected in Output mode , select the output that provides the motor operating speed. |
| | Direction | Not used %Q0.0...16 (depending on controller reference) | %Q0.2 | When Pulse / Direction is selected in Output mode , select the output that provides the motor rotation direction. Set to Not used (disabled) if directional output is not required for the application. NOTE: The application must be configured with a functional level of at least Level 5.0 to enable the Not used option. |
| | Clock Wise | %Q0.0 | %Q0.0 | When Clock Wise / Counter Clock Wise is selected in Output mode , select the output that provides the signal for forward motor operating speed and direction. |
| | Counter Clock Wise | %Q0.1 | %Q0.1 | When Clock Wise / Counter Clock Wise is selected in Output mode , select the output that provides the signal for reverse motor operating speed and direction. |
| Mechanics | Backlash Compensation | 0...65535 | 0 Set backlash compensation value. The specified number of backlash compensation pulses are not added to the position counter. See Backlash Compensation (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide). | |
| Software Position Limits | Enable the software position limits | Enabled Disabled | Enabled Select whether to use the software position limits. | |
| | Low Limit | -2147483648... 2147483647 | -2147483648 Set the software limit position to be detected in the negative direction. | |
| | High Limit | -2147483648... 2147483647 | 2147483647 Set the software limit position to be detected in the positive direction. | |
| Motion | Max. velocity | 0...100000 | 100000 Set the pulse output maximum velocity (in Hz). | |
| | Start velocity | 0...100000 | 0 Set the pulse output start velocity (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide) (in Hz). 0 if not used. | |
| | Stop velocity | 0...100000 | 0 Set the pulse output stop velocity (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide) (in Hz). 0 if not used. | |
| | Max. acc. | 1...100000 | 100000 Set the acceleration maximum value (in Hz/ms). | |
| | Fast stop dec. | 1...100000 | 5000 Set the deceleration value in case an error is detected (in Hz/ms) | |
| | Max. dec. | 1...100000 | 100000 Set the deceleration maximum value (in Hz/ms). | |

| Parameter | | Value | Default | Description |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Homing | REF input | Not Used Input | Not Used | Select whether to use the REF input to set the homing position. |
| | Contact type | Normally opened Normally closed | Normally opened | Select whether the switch contact default state is open or closed. NOTE: The input type is only available when REF input is selected. |
| Probe activation | PROBE input | Not Used Input | Not Used | Select whether to use the PROBE input. NOTE: Refer to Regular Input Characteristics for details on the physical characteristics of the selected input. |

Additional configuration details are displayed in the **Programming** tab.

For more details on the *Pulse Train Output* function block, refer to the Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide, chapter Pulse Train Output (%PTO) (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

Configuring Frequency Generator (%FREQGEN)

Pulse Generator Assistant for FREQGEN

This graphic presents the **Pulse Generator Assistant** window when the **Type of pulse generator** is set to **FREQGEN**:

The Frequency Generator (FG) function generates a square wave signal with programmable frequency and duty cycle of 50%. The controller uses an internal clock generator and provides an output signal on a dedicated output channel (% Q0.0). This output signal can directly command a constant motion of the axis. The target frequency is always positive.

For more details on the *FREQGEN* function block, refer to the Modicon M221 Logic Controller Advanced Functions Library Guide, chapter Frequency Generator

(%FREQGEN) (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide).

I/O Bus Configuration

What's in This Chapter

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| Maximum Hardware Configuration..... | 91 |
| Configuring Cartridges and Expansion Modules..... | 95 |

Overview

This chapter describes how to configure the I/O bus (expansion modules) of the M221 Logic Controller.

I/O Configuration General Description

Introduction

In your project, you can add I/O expansion modules to your M221 Logic Controller to increase the number of digital and analog inputs and outputs over those native to the logic controller itself (embedded I/O).

You can add either TM3 or TM2 I/O expansion modules to the logic controller, and further expand the number of I/O via TM3 transmitter and receiver modules to create remote I/O configurations. Special rules apply in all cases when creating local and remote I/O expansions, and when mixing TM2 and TM3 I/O expansion modules (refer to *Maximum Hardware Configuration*, page 91).

The I/O expansion bus of the M221 Logic Controller is created when you assemble the I/O expansion modules to the logic controller. I/O expansion modules are considered as external devices in the logic controller architecture and are treated, as such, differently than the embedded I/Os of the logic controller.

I/O Expansion Bus Errors

If the logic controller cannot communicate with one or more I/O expansion modules that is (are) contained in the program configuration and those modules are not configured as optional modules (refer to *Optional I/O Expansion Modules*, page 57), the logic controller considers it as an I/O expansion bus error. The unsuccessful communication may be detected during the startup of the logic controller or during runtime, and there may be any number of causes. Causes of communication exception on the I/O expansion bus include, among other things, disconnection of or physically missing I/O modules, electromagnetic radiation beyond published environmental specifications, or otherwise, inoperative modules.

During runtime, if an I/O expansion bus error is detected, the diagnostic information is contained in %SW118 and %SW120, and the red LED indicator labeled **ERR** flashes.

Active I/O Expansion Bus Error Handling

System bit %S106 is set to 0 by default to specify the use of active I/O error handling. The application can set this bit to 1 to use passive I/O error handling instead.

By default, when the logic controller detects a TM3 module in bus communication error, it sets the bus to a "bus off" condition whereby the TM3 expansion module

outputs, the input image and the output image are set to 0. A TM3 expansion module is considered to be in bus communication error when an I/O exchange with the expansion module has been unsuccessful for at least two consecutive bus task cycles. When a bus communication error occurs, bit n of %SW120 is set to 1, where n is the expansion module number, and %SW118 bit 14 is set to 0.

Normal I/O expansion bus operation can only be restored after eliminating the source of the error and performing one of the following:

- Power cycle
- New application download
- Application request through a rising edge on bit %S107
- With EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic by selection of the **Initialize Controller** command

Passive I/O Expansion Bus Error Handling

The application can set system bit %S106 to 1 to use passive I/O error handling. This error handling is provided to afford compatibility with previous firmware versions and previous controllers that the M221 Logic Controller replaces.

When passive I/O error handling is in use, the controller attempts to continue data bus exchanges with the modules during bus communication errors. While the expansion bus error persists, the logic controller attempts to re-establish communication on the bus with incommunicative modules, depending on the type of I/O expansion module, TM3 or TM2:

- For TM3 I/O expansion modules, the value of the I/O channels is maintained (**Maintain values**) for approximately 10 seconds while the logic controller attempts to re-establish communication. If the logic controller cannot re-establish communications within that time, all affected TM3 I/O expansion outputs are set to 0.
- For the TM2 I/O expansion modules that may be part of the configuration, the value of the I/O channels is maintained indefinitely. That is to say, the outputs of the TM2 I/O expansion modules are set to **Maintain values** until either power is cycled on the logic controller system, or you issue an **Initialize Controller** command with EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.

In either case, the logic controller continues to solve logic and the embedded I/O continues to be managed by the application (*Managed by application*, page 46) while it attempts to re-establish communication with the incommunicative I/O expansion modules. If the communication is successful, the I/O expansion modules resume to be managed by the application. If communication with the I/O expansion modules is unsuccessful, you must resolve the reason for the unsuccessful communication, and then cycle power on the logic controller system, or issue an **Initialize Controller** command with EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.

The value of the incommunicative I/O expansion modules input image is maintained and the output image value is set by the application.

Further, if the incommunicative I/O module(s) disturb the communication with unaffected modules, the unaffected modules will also be considered in error and their corresponding bit in %SW120 will be set to 1. However, with the ongoing data exchanges that characterize the Passive I/O Expansion Bus Error Handling, the unaffected modules will nonetheless apply the data sent, and will not apply the fallback values as for the incommunicative module.

Therefore, you must monitor within your application the state of the bus and the error state of the module(s) on the bus, and to take the appropriate action necessary given your particular application.

▲ WARNING**UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION**

- Include in your risk assessment the possibility of unsuccessful communication between the logic controller and any I/O expansion modules.
- If the “Maintain values” option deployed during an I/O expansion bus error is incompatible with your application, use alternate means to control your application for such an event.
- Monitor the state of the I/O expansion bus using the dedicated system words and take appropriate actions as determined by your risk assessment.

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

For more information on the actions taken upon start-up of the logic controller when an I/O expansion bus error is detected, refer to *Optional I/O Expansion Modules*, page 57.

Restarting the I/O Expansion Bus

When active I/O error handling is being applied, that is, TM3 outputs set to 0 when a bus communication error is detected, the application can request a restart of the I/O expansion bus while the logic controller is still running (without the need for a Cold Start, Warm Start, power cycle, or application download).

System bit %S107 is available to request restarts of the I/O expansion bus. The default value of this bit is 0. The application can set %S107 to 1 to request a restart of the I/O expansion bus. On detection of a rising edge of this bit, the logic controller reconfigures and restarts the I/O expansion bus if all of the following conditions are met:

- %S106 is set to 0 (that is, I/O expansion bus activity is stopped)
- %SW118 bit 14 is set to 0 (I/O expansion bus is in error)
- At least one bit of %SW120 is set to 1 (at least one expansion module is in bus communication error)

If %S107 is set to 1 and any of the above conditions is not met, the logic controller takes no action.

Match Software and Hardware Configuration

The I/O that may be embedded in your controller is independent of the I/O that you may have added in the form of I/O expansion. It is important that the logical I/O configuration within your program matches the physical I/O configuration of your installation. If you add or remove any physical I/O to or from the I/O expansion bus or, depending on the controller reference, to or from the controller (in the form of cartridges), then you must update your application configuration. This is also true for any field bus devices you may have in your installation. Otherwise, there is the potential that the expansion bus or field bus no longer function while the embedded I/O that may be present in your controller continues to operate.


▲ WARNING**UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION**

Update the configuration of your program each time you add or delete any type of I/O expansions on your I/O bus, or you add or delete any devices on your field bus.

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

Adding an I/O Expansion Module

To add a module in the configuration:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Drag-and-drop the I/O expansion module from the catalog to the editor. |
| 2 | <p>The following features are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optional Feature for I/O Expansion Modules, refer to Marking an I/O Expansion Module as Optional in Offline Mode, page 58 Functional Mode feature for I/O Expansion Modules, refer to Selecting the Functional Mode of an I/O Expansion Module in Offline Mode, page 59 <p>In the Device information area, select the Optional module or the Functional Mode check box:</p>  |

Presentation of the Optional Feature for I/O Expansion Modules

I/O expansion modules can be marked as optional in the configuration. The **Optional module** feature provides a more flexible configuration by the acceptance of the definition of modules that are not physically attached to the logic controller. Therefore, a single application can support multiple physical configurations of I/O expansion modules, allowing a greater degree of scalability without the necessity of maintaining multiple application files for the same application.

You must be fully aware of the implications and impacts of marking I/O modules as optional in your application, both when those modules are physically absent and present when running your machine or process. Be sure to include this feature in your risk analysis.

⚠ WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Include in your risk analysis each of the variations of I/O configurations that can be realized marking I/O expansion modules as optional, and in particular the establishment of TM3 Safety modules (TM3S...) as optional I/O modules, and make a determination whether it is acceptable as it relates to your application.

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

NOTE: For more details about this feature, refer to *Optional I/O Expansion Modules*, page 57.

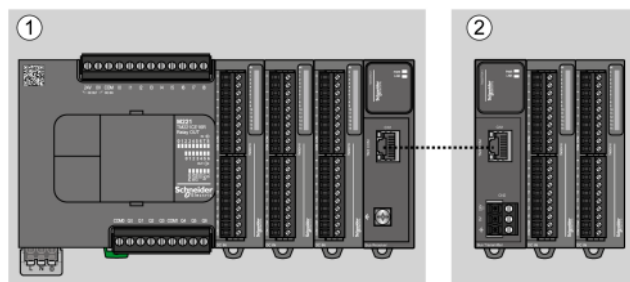
Maximum Hardware Configuration

Introduction

The M221 Logic Controller is a control system that offers an all-in-one solution with optimized configurations and an expandable architecture.

Local and Remote Configuration Principle

The following figure defines the local and remote configurations:



- (1) Local configuration
- (2) Remote configuration

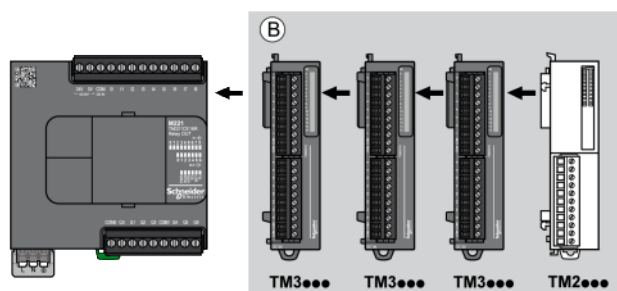
M221 Logic Controller Local Configuration Architecture

Optimized local configuration and flexibility are provided by the association of:

- M221 Logic Controller
- TM3 expansion modules
- TM2 expansion modules

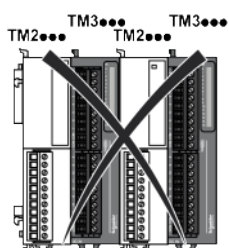
Application requirements determine the architecture of your M221 Logic Controller configuration.

The following figure represents the components of a local configuration:



(B) Expansion modules (see maximum number of modules)

NOTE: You cannot mount a TM2 module before any TM3 module as indicated in the following figure:



Maximum Number of Modules

The following table shows the maximum configuration supported:

| References | Maximum | Type of Configuration |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| TM221C**** TM221M***** | 7 TM3 / TM2 expansion modules | Local |
| TM3XREC1 | 7 TM3 expansion modules | Remote |
| TM3BCEIP TM3BCSL | 7 TM3 / TM2 expansion modules without transmitter and receiver 14 TM3 expansion modules with transmitter and receiver | Distributed |
| <p>NOTE: TM3 transmitter and receiver modules are not included in a count of the maximum number of expansion modules.</p> | | |

NOTE: The configuration with its TM3 and TM2 expansion modules is validated by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software in the **Configuration** window taking into account the total power consumption of the installed modules.

NOTE: In some environments, the maximum configuration populated by high consumption modules, coupled with the maximum distance allowable between the TM3 transmitter and receiver modules, may present bus communication issues although the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software allows for the configuration. In such a case you will need to analyze the consumption of the modules chosen for your configuration, as well as the minimum cable distance required by your application, and possibly seek to optimize your choices.

Current Supplied to the I/O Bus

The following table shows the maximum current supplied by the controllers to the I/O Bus:

| Reference | IO Bus 5 Vdc | IO Bus 24 Vdc |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| TM221C16R TM221CE16R | 325 mA | 120 mA |
| TM221C16T TM221CE16T | 325 mA | 148 mA |
| TM221C16U TM221CE16U | 325 mA | 148 mA |
| TM221C24R TM221CE24R | 520 mA | 160 mA |
| TM221C24T TM221CE24T | 520 mA | 200 mA |
| TM221C24U TM221CE24U | 520 mA | 200 mA |
| TM221C40R TM221CE40R | 520 mA | 240 mA |
| TM221C40T TM221CE40T | 520 mA | 304 mA |
| TM221C40U TM221CE40U | 520 mA | 304 mA |
| TM221M16R• TM221ME16R• | 520 mA | 460 mA |
| TM221M16T• TM221ME16T• | 520 mA | 492 mA |
| TM221M32TK TM221ME32TK | 520 mA | 484 mA |

NOTE: Expansion modules consume current from the 5 Vdc and 24 Vdc supplied to the I/O Bus. Therefore, the current delivered by the logic controller to the I/O Bus defines the maximum number of expansion modules that can be connected to the I/O Bus (validated by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software in the **Configuration** window).

Configuring Cartridges and Expansion Modules

Introduction

In your project, you can add the following devices to the controller:

- TMC2 Cartridges
- TM3 Digital I/O Modules
- TM3 Analog I/O Modules
- TM3 Expert I/O Modules
- TM2 Digital I/O Modules
- TM2 Analog I/O Modules

TMC2 Cartridges

For more information about cartridge configuration, refer to the following programming and hardware guides:

| Cartridge Type | Hardware Guide | Programming Guide |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| TMC2 Cartridges | TMC2 Cartridges Hardware Guide | TMC2 Cartridges Programming Guide |

TM3 Expansion Modules

For more information about module configuration, refer to the following programming and hardware guides of each expansion module type:

| Expansion Module Type | Hardware Guide | Programming Guide |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| TM3 Digital I/O Expansion Modules | TM3 Digital I/O Expansion Modules Hardware Guide | TM3 Expansion Modules Programming Guide |
| TM3 Analog I/O Expansion Modules | TM3 Analog Modules Hardware Guide | |
| TM3 Expert I/O Expansion Modules | TM3 Expert I/O Modules Hardware Guide | |
| TM3 Safety Modules | TM3 Safety Modules Hardware Guide | |
| TM3 Transmitter and Receiver Modules | TM3 Transmitter and Receiver Modules Hardware Guide | |

TM2 Expansion Modules

For more information about module configuration, refer to the programming and hardware guides of each expansion module type:

| Expansion Module Type | Hardware Guide | Programming Guide |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| TM2 Digital I/O Modules | TM2 Digital I/O Modules Hardware Guide | TM2 Expansion Modules Programming Guide |
| TM2 Analog I/O Modules | TM2 Analog I/O Modules Hardware Guide | |

Embedded Communication Configuration

What's in This Chapter

| | |
|--|-----|
| Ethernet Configuration | 96 |
| Serial Line Configuration | 123 |
| Supported Modbus Function Codes | 136 |
| State Machine Diagram for Modbus IOscanner | 138 |

Overview

This chapter describes how to configure the communication features of the M221 Logic Controller.

Ethernet Configuration

Configuring Ethernet Network

Introduction

You can configure the TCP/IP connection to the logic controller by configuring the Ethernet network. The Ethernet establishes a local area network (LAN) between the logic controller and other devices. The Ethernet configuration provides you the ability to configure the IP address of the network device.

NOTE: The controller-PC link uses the TCP/IP protocol. It is required for this protocol to be installed on the PC.

You can obtain the IP address by the following protocols:

- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)

You can also specify the IP address by specifying the following addresses:

- IP address
- Subnet mask
- Gateway address

NOTE: Schneider Electric adheres to industry best practices in the development and implementation of control systems. This includes a "Defense-in-Depth" approach to secure an Industrial Control System. This approach places the controllers behind one or more firewalls to restrict access to authorized personnel and protocols only.

▲ WARNING

UNAUTHENTICATED ACCESS AND SUBSEQUENT UNAUTHORIZED MACHINE OPERATION

- Evaluate whether your environment or your machines are connected to your critical infrastructure and, if so, take appropriate steps in terms of prevention, based on Defense-in-Depth, before connecting the automation system to any network.
- Limit the number of devices connected to a network to the minimum necessary.
- Isolate your industrial network from other networks inside your company.
- Protect any network against unintended access by using firewalls, VPN, or other, proven security measures.
- Monitor activities within your systems.
- Prevent subject devices from direct access or direct link by unauthorized parties or unauthenticated actions.
- Prepare a recovery plan including backup of your system and process information.

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

Ethernet Services

The logic controller supports the following services:

- Modbus TCP Server
- Modbus TCP Client
- EtherNet/IP Adapter
- Modbus TCP Slave Device

This table presents the maximum number of TCP server connections:

| Connection Type | Maximum Number of Connections |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Server | 8 |
| Client | 1 |

Each server based on TCP manages its own set of connections.

When a client tries to open a connection that exceeds the poll size, the logic controller closes the oldest connection, other than the connection with EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.

The server connections stay open as long as the logic controller stays in its present operational state (*RUNNING*, *STOPPED*, or *HALTED*).

The server connections are closed when a transition is made from its present operational state (*RUNNING*, *STOPPED*, or *HALTED*), except in case of power outage (because the controller does not have time to close the connections).

The server connections can be closed when the EtherNet/IP originator or Modbus TCP Master requests to close.

Ethernet Configuration

This table describes how to configure the Ethernet:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | <p>Click the ETH1 node in the hardware tree to display the Ethernet properties.</p> <p>This figure presents the Ethernet properties in the editor area:</p> <div data-bbox="435 389 1211 920" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"> <p>Ethernet</p> <p>Device name <input type="text" value="M221"/></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> IP address by DHCP <input type="radio"/> IP address by BOOTP <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed IP address </p> <p>IP address <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Subnet mask <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Gateway address <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Transfer Rate <input type="text" value="Auto"/></p> <p>Security Parameters</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programming protocol enabled</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EtherNet/IP protocol enabled</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modbus server enabled</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto discovery protocol enabled</p> </div> |
| 2 | <p>Edit the properties to configure the Ethernet.</p> <p>For detailed information on the Ethernet configuration parameters, refer to the table below.</p> |

NOTE: The **Security Parameters** displayed depend on the functional level (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) selected for the application.

This table describes each parameter of the Ethernet configuration:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Ethernet | | | | |
| Device name | Yes | <i>any</i> | M221 (if the controller used in the configuration is M221 Logic Controller) | Displays the name of the device that is connected with the Ethernet network. The characters a...z, A...Z, 0...9 and the underscore character (_) are allowed. |
| IP address by DHCP | Yes ⁽¹⁾ | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to obtain the IP address from the DHCP server on the network. |
| IP address by BOOTP | Yes ⁽¹⁾ | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to obtain the IP address from the Boot PROM configuration server on the network. |
| Fixed IP address | Yes ⁽¹⁾ | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | Allows you to specify the IP address manually for host or network interface identification. |
| IP address | Yes ⁽²⁾ | <i>w.x.y.z⁽³⁾</i> | 0.0.0.0 | Allows you to specify the IP address of the device in the Ethernet network. See <i>Address Classes</i> , page 101 Assigning 0.0.0.0 (the default) as IP address for the M221 Logic Controller forces the firmware to generate an IP address from the MAC address. The generated IP address is 10.10.XXX.YYY, where XXX and YYY are the decimal values of the last 2 bytes (EE.FF) of the MAC address (AA.BB.CC.DD.EE.FF) Example: MAC address: 00:80:78:19:19:73 EE (19 hex) = 25 decimal FF (73 hex) = 155 decimal IP address generated: 10.10. 25.155 . The firmware also generates an IP address from the MAC address if the specified IP address is identified as being a duplicate address on the network. Bit 9 of system word %SW118 is set to 1 (see <i>System Words Description</i> , page 176) and system word %SW62 is set to 1 (see <i>System Words Description</i> , page 176) when a duplicated IP address is detected. The MAC address of the logic controller is stored in %SW107-%SW109 (see <i>System Words Description</i> , page 176). |
| Subnet mask | Yes ⁽²⁾ | <i>w.x.y.z⁽³⁾</i> | 0.0.0.0 | Allows you to specify the address of the subnetwork to authorize a group of devices for data exchange. It determines which bits in an IP address correspond to the network address and which bits correspond to the subnet portions of the address. See <i>Subnet Mask</i> , page 101 |
| Gateway address | Yes ⁽²⁾ | <i>w.x.y.z⁽³⁾</i> | 0.0.0.0 | Allows you to specify the IP address of the node (a router) on a TCP/IP network that serves as an access point to another network. See <i>Gateway Address</i> , page 101 |
| Transfer Rate | No | – | Auto | Displays the selected mode for Ethernet speed. Auto stands for "Auto Negotiation". |
| Security Parameters | | | | |
| The security parameters allow you to enable or disable communication protocols and features. | | | | |
| Programming protocol enabled | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable programming via the Ethernet port. Also enables or disables the software object access via animation tables or HMI devices. |
| EtherNet/IP protocol enabled | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable the EtherNet/IP protocol to connect to a network for data exchange. |

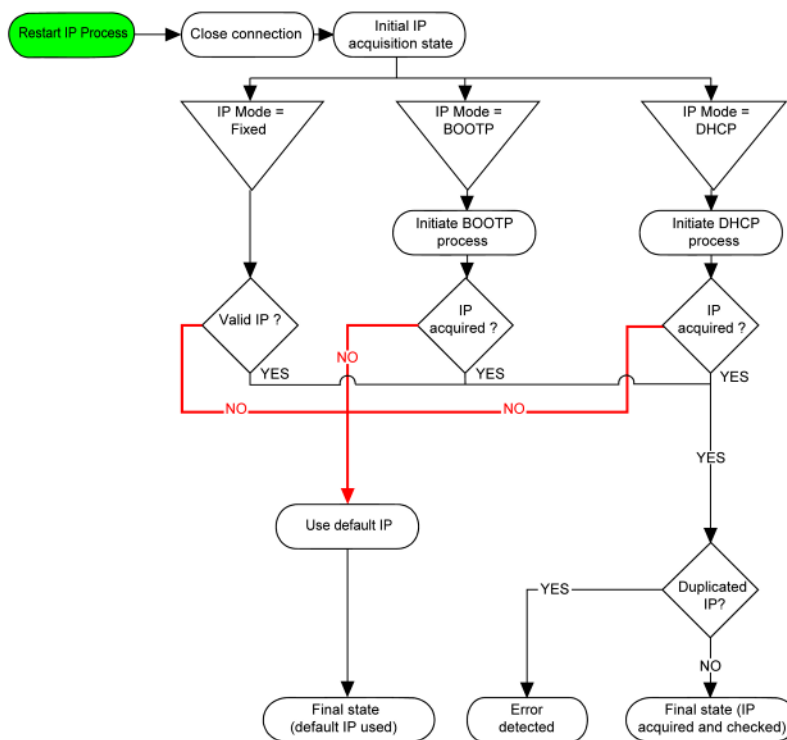
| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|--|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Modbus server enabled | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable the Modbus TCP server. As a consequence, this enables or disables access to memory objects %M and %MW using standard Modbus requests. |
| Auto discovery protocol enabled | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable the auto discovery protocol to automatically detect devices on supported Ethernet fieldbuses. |

(1) You can select any one option for IP addressing. Selecting any one option disables the other options.
 (2) These options are enabled only if you select the option **Fixed IP Address** for IP addressing.
 (3) w, x, y, and z are the bytes that store the address and each byte can store a value in the range 0...255.

NOTE: When a protocol listed in **Security Parameters** is disabled, requests from the corresponding server type are ignored. The corresponding configuration screen remains accessible; however, program execution is not affected.

Address Management

This diagram presents the different types of address systems for the M221 Logic Controller:



NOTE: If a device programmed to use the DHCP or BOOTP addressing methods is unable to contact its respective server, the controller uses the default IP address. It will, however, constantly repeat its request.

The IP process restarts in the following cases:

- Controller reboot
- Ethernet cable reconnection
- Application download (if IP parameters change)
- DHCP or BOOTP server detected after a prior addressing attempt was unsuccessful or when the DHCP address lease expires.

Address Classes

The IP address is linked:

- to a device (the host)
- to the network to which the device is connected

An IP address is always coded using 4 bytes.

The distribution of these bytes between the network address and the device address may vary. This distribution is defined by the address classes.

The different IP address classes are defined in this table:

| Address Class | Byte1 | | | | Byte 2 | Byte 3 | Byte 4 |
|---------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Class A | 0 | Network ID | | | Host ID | | |
| Class B | 1 | 0 | Network ID | | | Host ID | |
| Class C | 1 | 1 | 0 | Network ID | | | Host ID |
| Class D | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Multicast Address | | |
| Class E | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Address reserved for subsequent use | |

Subnet Mask

The subnet mask is used to address several physical networks with a single network address. The mask is used to separate the subnetwork and the device address in the host ID.

The subnet address is obtained by retaining the bits of the IP address that correspond to the positions of the mask containing 1, and replacing the others with 0.

Conversely, the subnet address of the host device is obtained by retaining the bits of the IP address that correspond to the positions of the mask containing 0, and replacing the others with 1.

Example of a subnet address:

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| IP address | 192 (11000000) | 1 (00000001) | 17 (00010001) | 11 (00001011) |
| Subnet mask | 255 (11111111) | 255 (11111111) | 240 (11110000) | 0 (00000000) |
| Subnet address | 192 (11000000) | 1 (00000001) | 16 (00010000) | 0 (00000000) |

NOTE: The device does not communicate on its subnetwork when there is no gateway.

Gateway Address

The gateway allows a message to be routed to a device that is not on the current network.

If there is no gateway, the gateway address is 0.0.0.0.

Configuring Modbus TCP or Modbus TCP IOScanner

Introduction

You can configure the Ethernet port for Modbus TCP or Modbus TCP IOScanner as:

- Modbus, page 102
- Client mode, page 104

Only one instance of IOScanner can be defined: if you configure it on a serial port, you cannot configure it on an Ethernet port and vice versa. Refer to [Configuring Modbus Serial IOScanner](#), page 129.

The maximum number of TCP and Serial IOScanner objects depends on the functional level. For more information, refer to .

If a communication interruption occurs, the IOScanner stops. For more information on the status, page 176, refer to %SW212.

Use the following system bits to reset or suspend the Modbus TCP IOScanner (refer to [System Bits Description](#), page 169): %S112 and %S115.

Configuring Modbus TCP: Modbus Mapping

This table describes how to configure Modbus mapping:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | <p>In the Configuration window, click ETH1→ Modbus TCP to display the Modbus TCP properties. The following illustration shows the properties displayed in the editor area:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Modbus TCP</p> <p>Modbus mapping</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled Unit ID <input type="text" value="247"/> Output registers (%IWM) <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="button" value="↓↑"/> Input registers (%QWM) <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="button" value="↓↑"/></p> </div> |
| 2 | <p>Select Enabled to edit the properties to configure Modbus mapping.</p> <p>NOTE: If the Enabled button is grayed out, verify that the Functional Level of your application (Programming > Tasks > Behavior tab) is at least Level 3.2.</p> |
| 3 | Click Apply . |

This table describes each parameter of the **Modbus mapping** configuration:

| Parameter | Editable ⁽¹⁾ | Value | Default Value | Description |
|--|-------------------------|------------|---------------|--|
| Enabled | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Select to enable Modbus mapping . NOTE: If you deselect the Enabled check box, and you have used network variables in your program, they are no longer valid and your program can no longer be compiled. If you wish to temporarily disable the Modbus TCP/IP services without invalidating the use of its network variables, you can deactivate the Security Parameters for the protocol in the Ethernet properties window, page 96. |
| Unit ID | Yes | 1...247 | - | Specify the unit ID of the local server. Modbus TCP requests originating from a device with the same unit ID are sent to the Modbus mapping table instead of the regular Modbus server. |
| Output registers (%IWM) | Yes | 1...20 | 10 | The number of output registers available. Output registers are used to store the values of Modbus TCP (%IWM) objects, page 161. |
| Input registers (%QWM) | Yes | 1...20 | 10 | The number of input registers available. Input registers are used to store the values of Modbus TCP (%QWM) objects, page 160. |
| ⁽¹⁾ Only if the Modbus server enabled option is selected in the Security Parameters section of the Ethernet properties windows, page 100. | | | | |

Modbus TCP Slave Device I/O Mapping Table

When the Modbus TCP slave device has been configured, Modbus commands sent to its unit ID (Modbus address) access network objects (%IWM and %QWM) of the controller, instead of the regular Modbus words accessed when the unit ID is 255. This facilitates read/write operations by a Modbus master I/O scanner application.

If the unit ID selected in the master is not the one configured in the M221 slave (or vice versa), data is read or written to regular Modbus words %MWx instead of network objects %IWMx and %QWMx. No Modbus error is returned.

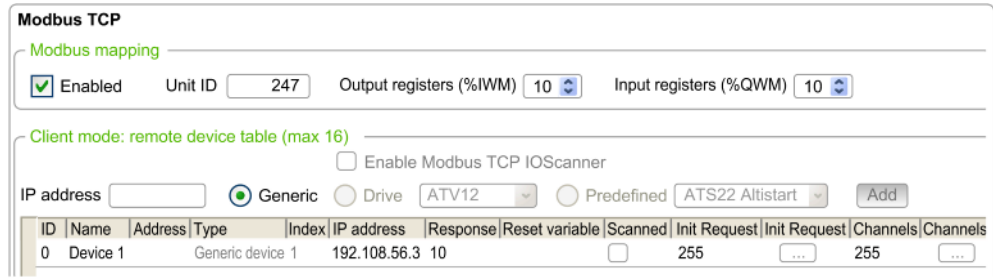
Access to the Modbus TCP slave I/O mapping table (%IWM/%QWM) is done with the same priority as access to regular Modbus words (%MW).

The Modbus TCP slave device responds to a subset of the Modbus function codes, but does so in a way that differs from Modbus standards, with the purpose of exchanging data with the external I/O scanner. The following Modbus function codes are supported by the Modbus TCP slave device:

| Function Code Dec (Hex) | Function | Comment |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 3 (3 hex) | Read output register | Allows the master I/O scanner to read network object %QWM of the device |
| 4 (4 hex) | Read input registers | Allows the master I/O scanner to read network object %IWM of the device |
| 6 (6 hex) | Write single register | Allows the master I/O scanner to write a single network object %IWM of the device |
| 16 (10 hex) | Write multiple registers | Allows the master I/O scanner to write to multiple network objects %IWM of the device |
| 23 (17 hex) | Read/write multiple registers | Allows the master I/O scanner to read network object %QWM and write network object %IWM of the device |

Configuring Modbus TCP: Client Mode

This table describes how to configure client mode:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | <p>In the Configuration window, click ETH1 → Modbus TCP to display the Modbus TCP properties. The following illustration shows the properties displayed in the editor area:</p>  |
| 2 | Add a remote device. Refer to Adding Remote Devices, page 104. |
| 3 | <p>If you want to configure Modbus TCP IOScanner, select Enable Modbus TCP IOScanner.</p> <p>NOTE: If the Enable Modbus TCP IOScanner button is grayed out, verify that the Functional Level of your application (Programming > Tasks > Behavior tab) is at least Level 6.0 and that there is no instance configured in Serial line > Modbus Serial IOScanner.</p> <p>You can configure and add remote devices for Modbus TCP even if Modbus TCP IOScanner is enabled.</p> |

Adding Remote Devices

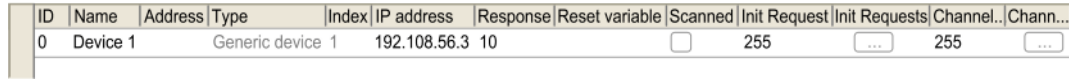
The following table describes the parameters of **Client mode: remote device table (max 16)** to add a device:

| Parameter | Editable ⁽¹⁾ | Value | Default Value | Description |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|
| IP address | Yes | w.x.y.z ⁽²⁾ | – | Allows you to specify the IP address of the device to add. Also, refer to Adding Remote Devices. |
| Generic Drive Predefined | Yes | Selection | Generic | Allows you to select the type of device to add. Drive and Predefined are available if Modbus TCP IOScanner is enabled. NOTE: TM3 bus couplers are part of Predefined . |



⁽¹⁾ Only if the **Modbus server enabled** option is selected in the **Security Parameters** section of the Ethernet properties window, page 96.

⁽²⁾ w, x, y, and z are the bytes that store the address and each byte can store a value in the range.

This table describes how to add a remote device:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Enter the IP address in the IP address field. |
| 2 | <p>Select Generic, Drive, or Predefined.</p> <p>Drive and Predefined are only enabled if Enable Modbus TCP IOScanner is selected.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Click the Add button.</p> <p>The Add button is disabled if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum of 16 devices is already configured. The IP address is in an incorrect format. <p>Result: A list of remote devices that you have added appears on the screen.</p>  |
| 4 | Click Apply . |

This table describes each column of the table listing the remote devices:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------------|--|
| ID | No | 0...15 | 0 | Unique device identifier assigned by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. |
| Name | Yes | 1...32 characters The device name must be unique. | Device x ⁽¹⁾ | The name of the device. |
| Address | No | – %DRVn ⁽²⁾ | – %DRVn | %DRVn is used to configure the device in the application using Drive function blocks. |
| Type | No | Type of the device | – | To change the device type, you must remove the device from the list (by right-clicking and choosing Delete), then add the correct device type. |
| Index | No | 1...16 | – | The index number of the devices which are remotely connected. |
| IP address | Yes | w.x.y.z ⁽²⁾ | – | Address used to identify the device within the network. Duplicate slave addresses are allowed. |
| Response timeout (x 100 ms) | Yes | 0...65535 | 10 | The connection timeout duration. The period of time (in units of 100 ms) during which the controller attempts to establish a TCP connection to the remote device. At the end of this period, if a TCP connection is still not established, the controller stops connection attempts until the next connection request with an EXCH instruction. |
| Reset variable | Yes | %Mn | – | Specify the address of the memory bit to use to reset the device (re-send the initialization requests). When the specified memory bit is set to 1 by the application, the device is reset. |
| Scanned | No | TRUE/FALSE | TRUE | Allows to see which device is configured for Modbus TCP IOScanner. |
| Init Request Unit ID | Yes | 0...255 | 255 | Specify the unit ID of the local device. Modbus TCP requests originating from a device with the same unit ID are sent to the Modbus mapping table instead of the regular Modbus server. |
| Init. requests⁽³⁾ | Yes |  | – | Click to display the Initialization request assistant window, page 105. |
| Channels Unit ID | Yes | 0...255 | 255 | Specify the unit ID of the local device. Modbus TCP requests originating from a device with the same unit ID are sent to the Modbus mapping table instead of the regular Modbus server. |
| Channels⁽³⁾ | Yes |  | – | Click to display the Channel assistant window, page 107. |

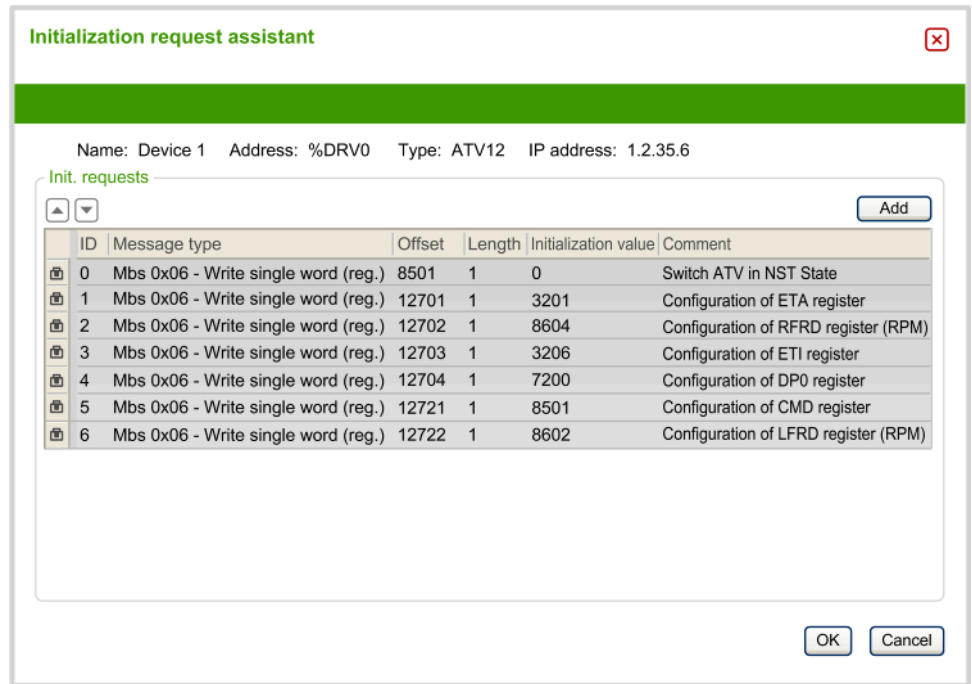
(1) w, x, y, and z are the bytes that store the address and each byte can store a value in the range 0...255.
 (2) x and n are integers respectively incremented each time a device or a drive device is added.
 (3) Enabled if **Modbus Serial IOScanner** is not configured in **Serial line** node → **Protocol Settings**.


Configuring Initialization Requests

Initialization requests are device-specific commands sent by the Modbus TCP IOScanner or Modbus Serial IOScanner to initialize a slave device. The Modbus TCP IOScanner or Modbus Serial IOScanner does not start cyclic data exchange with the device until all its initialization requests have been acknowledged by the device. During the initialization phase, network objects are not updated.

Up to 20 initialization requests can be defined for each slave device.

The **Initialization request assistant** window presents the defined initialization requests:



Preconfigured initialization requests are displayed with a lock symbol  and a gray background. Some parameters cannot be modified for predefined initialization requests.

According to the device type that you selected, some initialization requests may be configured.

This table describes the properties of initialization requests:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| ID | No | 0...19 | 0 | Unique initialization request identifier. |
| Message type | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 | Mbs 0x05 - Write single bit (coil) | Select the Modbus function code for the type of exchange to use for this initialization request. NOTE: If configuring a generic device that does not support the default Mbs 0x05 - Write single bit (coil) request type, you must replace the default value with a supported request type. |
| Offset | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | 0...65535 | 0 | Offset of the first register to initialize. |
| Length | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | 1 for Mbs 0x05 - Write single bit (coil) 1 for Mbs 0x06 - Write single word (register) 128 for Mbs 0x0F - Write multiple bits (coils) 123 for Mbs 0x10 - Write multiple words (reg.) | 1 | Number of objects (memory words or bits) to be initialized. For example, if writing multiple words with Offset = 2 and Length = 3 , %MW2 , %MW3 , and %MW4 are initialized. |
| Initialization value | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | 0...65535 if memory words (registers) are being initialized 0...1 if memory bits (coils) are being initialized | 0 | Value to initialize the targeted registers with. |
| Comment | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | - | Empty | Optionally, type a comment to associate with this request. |

Click **Add** to create new initialization requests.

Select an entry then use the up arrow and down arrow buttons to change the order in which the initialization requests are sent to the device.

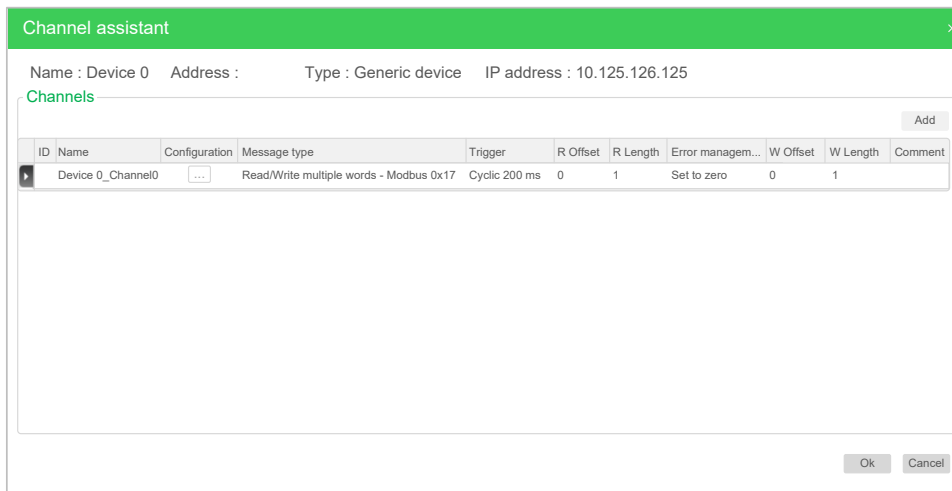
When the initialization requests have been defined, click **OK** to save the configuration and close the **Initialization request assistant**.


Channel Assistant

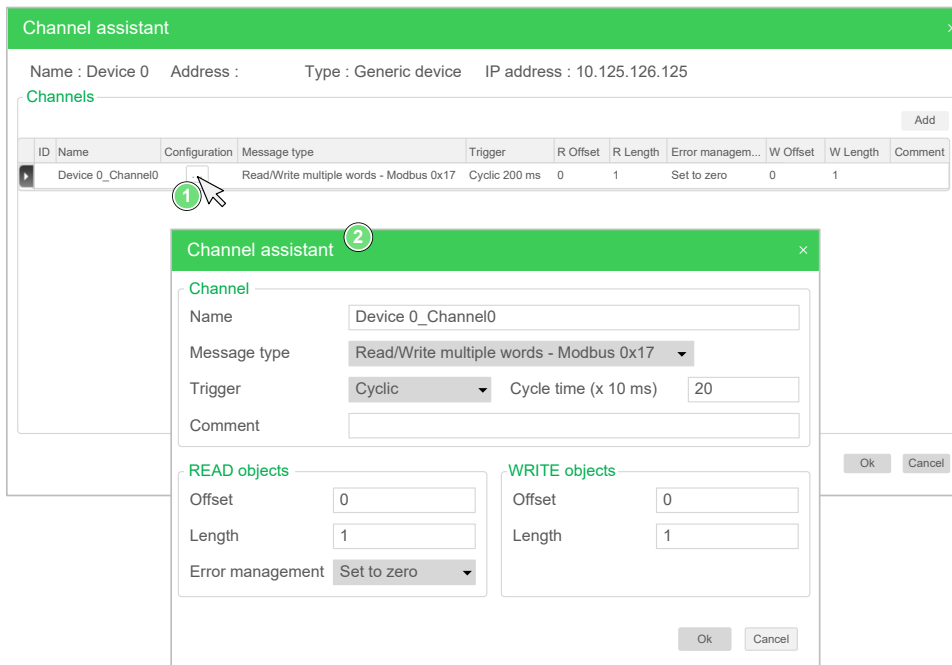
Up to 10 channels can be defined for each slave device. Each channel represents a single Modbus request.


NOTE: The number of objects defined (items of data read and written) is validated when you click **Apply** on the properties window.

The **Channel assistant** window lists the defined channels:




Click on **Configuration**  (1) to display the **Channel assistant** window detail (2):



Preconfigured channels are displayed with a lock symbol  and a gray background. Some parameters cannot be modified for predefined channels.

This table describes the properties of channels:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-------------------------|----------|---|-----------------|--|
| ID | No | 0...19 | 0 | Unique initialization identifier. |
| Name | Yes | 0...32 characters | Device_channel0 | Double-click to edit the name of the channel. |
| Configuration | Yes |  | - | Click to display the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Message type | No | - | - | The Modbus function code that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Trigger | No | - | - | The trigger type and cycle time that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| R Offset | No | - | - | The READ object offset that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| R Length | No | - | - | The READ object length that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Error management | No | - | - | The error management policy that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| W Offset | No | - | - | The WRITE object offset that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| W Length | No | - | - | The WRITE object length that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Comment | Yes | - | Empty | Optionally, type a comment to associate with this channel. |

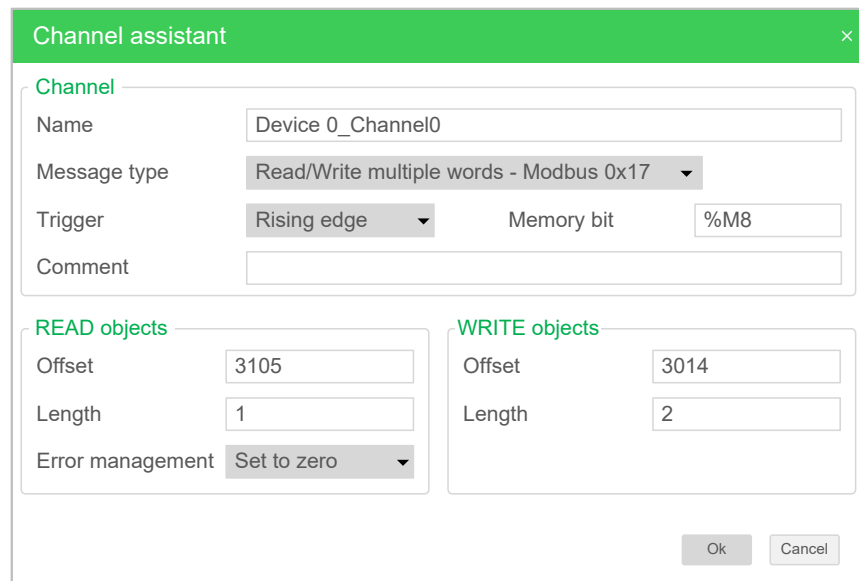
Click **Add** to create a new channel.

When the channels have been defined, click **OK** to save the configuration and close the **Channel assistant**.

Configuring Channels

Use the **Channel assistant** detail window to configure channels.

The following example shows a channel configured for a Read/Write Multiple Words request (Modbus function code 23). It reads one word from the register with offset 16#0C21 and writes two words to the register with offset 16#0C20. This request is executed when there is a rising edge of the defined **Trigger** (see graphic below):



This table describes the properties of channels:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|---|----------|--|---|--|
| Name | Yes | 0...32 characters | Device 0_Channel0 | Enter a name for the channel. |
| Message type | Yes | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 | Mbs 0x17 - Read/Write mult. words (reg.) | Select the Modbus function code for the type of exchange to use on this channel. |
| Trigger | Yes | Cyclic Rising edge | Cyclic | Choose the trigger type for the data exchange: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclic: The request is triggered with the frequency defined in the Cycle Time (x 10 ms) field • Rising edge: The request is triggered upon detection of a rising edge of a memory bit. Specify the address of the Memory bit to use. |
| Cycle time (x 10 ms) (If Cyclic is selected) | Yes | 1...6000 | 20 | Specify the periodic trigger cycle time, in units of 10 ms. |
| Memory bit (If Rising edge is selected) | Yes | %Mn | - | Specify a memory bit address, for example, %M8. The data exchange is triggered when a rising edge of this memory bit is detected. |
| Comment | Yes | - | Empty | Optionally, type a comment to describe the purpose of the channel. |
| READ objects | | | | |
| Offset | Yes | 0...65535 | 0 | Address of the first memory word (register) or bit (coil) to read. |
| Length | Yes | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 for maximum length | - | Number of memory words (registers) or bits (coils) to read. |
| Error management | Yes | Set to zero Retain last value | Set to zero | Specify how to manage the situation when data can no longer be read from the device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Set to zero to set the last data values received to zero. • Select Retain last value to keep the last data values received. |
| WRITE objects | | | | |
| Offset | Yes | 0...65535 | 0 | Address of the first memory word (register) or bit (coil) to write. |
| Length | Yes | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 for maximum length | - | Number of memory words (registers) or bits (coils) to write. |

Click **OK** to complete channel configuration.

Configuring EtherNet/IP

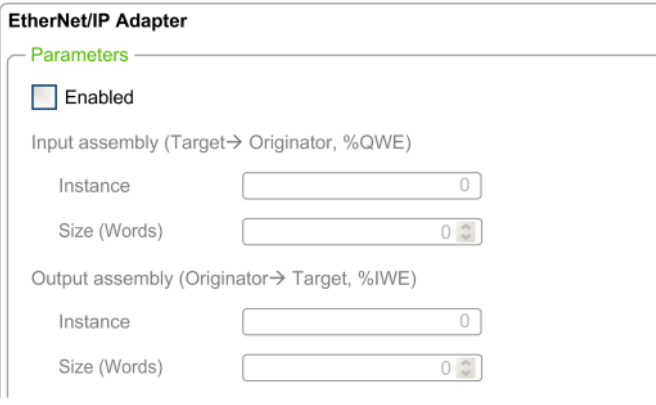
Introduction

This section describes the configuration of the EtherNet/IP connection to the controller.

For further information about EtherNet/IP, refer to www.odva.org.

EtherNet/IP Adapter Configuration

The following table describes how to display the EtherNet/IP Adapter configuration window:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | <p>Click the EtherNet/IP adapter node that appears below the ETH1 node in the hardware tree.</p> <p>This figure presents the properties of the EtherNet/IP Adapter in the editor area:</p>  |
| 2 | <p>Select Enabled to edit the properties to configure the EtherNet/IP Adapter.</p> <p>NOTE: If the Enabled button is grayed out, verify that the Functional Level of your application (Programming > Tasks > Behavior tab) is at least Level 3.2.</p> <p>For detailed information on the EtherNet/IP Adapter configuration parameters, refer to the table below.</p> |
| 3 | Click Apply . |

EtherNet/IP Adapter Properties

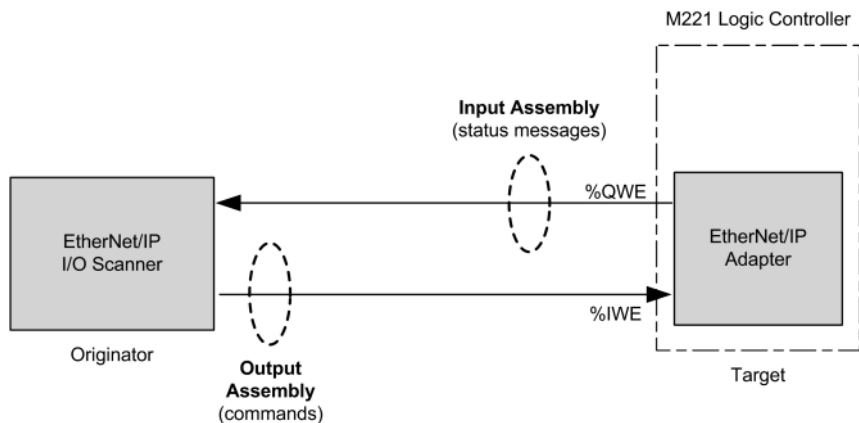
This table describes each parameter of the EtherNet/IP Adapter configuration:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|--|----------|------------|---------------|---|
| Enabled | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | <p>Select to enable the EtherNet/IP Adapter configuration.</p> <p>NOTE: If you deselect the Enabled check box, and you have used network variables in your program, they are no longer valid and your program can no longer be compiled. If you wish to temporarily disable the EtherNet/IP Adapter services without invalidating the use of its network variables, you can deactivate the Security Parameters for the protocol in the Ethernet properties window, page 96.</p> <p>When disabled, by deselecting the Enabled checkbox, configured fallback values, page 158 of %QWE objects, as well as symbols and comments, are lost.</p> |
| Input assembly (Target->Originator, %QWE) | | | | |
| Instance | Yes | 1...255 | 100 | The identifier of the Input assembly. |
| Size (words) | Yes | 1...20 | 20 | The size of the Input assembly. |
| Output assembly (Originator->Target, %IWE) | | | | |
| Instance | Yes | 1...255 | 150 | The identifier of the Output assembly. |
| Size (words) | Yes | 1...20 | 20 | The size of the Output assembly. |

NOTE: Output means output from the Scanner controller (%IWE for the Adapter).

Input means input from the Scanner controller (%QWE for the Adapter).

The following graphic presents the directionality of Input assembly and Output assembly in EtherNet/IP communications:



EDS File

A template electronic data sheet (EDS) file, **M221_EDS_Model.eds**, is provided in *EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic installation folder\Firmwares & PostConfiguration*.

Modify the file as described in the user guide to be found in the same folder.

Profile

The controller supports the following objects:

| Object class | Class ID (hex) | Cat. | Number of Instances | Effect on Interface Behavior |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------|---------------------|---|
| Identity Object, page 113 | 01 | 1 | 1 | Provides the identification of the device and general information about it. Supports the reset service. |
| Message Router Object, page 115 | 02 | 1 | 1 | Provides a message connection that allows the client to address a service to any object class or instance residing in the device. |
| Assembly Object, page 117 | 04 | 2 | 2 | Binds attributes of multiple objects, which allows data to or from each object to be sent or received over a single connection. |
| Connection Manager Object, page 119 | 06 | – | 1 | Manages the characteristics of a communication connection. |
| TCP/IP Interface Object, page 120 | F5 | 1 | 1 | Provides the mechanism to configure the TCP/IP network interface of a device. |
| Ethernet Link Object, page 122 | F6 | 1 | 1 | Maintains link specific counters and status information for an IEEE 802.3 communication interface. |

Identity Object (Class ID = 01 hex)

The following table describes the class attributes of the Identity Object (Instance 0):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Details |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| 1 | Get | Revision | UINT | 01 | Implementation revision of the Identity Object |
| 2 | Get | Max Instances | UINT | 01 | The largest instance number |
| 3 | Get | Number of Instances | UINT | 01 | The number of object instances |
| 4 | Get | Optional Instance Attribute List | UINT, UINT [] | 00 | The first 2 bytes contain the number of optional instance attributes. Each following pair of bytes represents the number of other optional instance attributes. |
| 6 | Get | Max Class Attribute | UINT | 07 | The largest class attributes value |
| 7 | Get | Max Instance Attribute | UINT | 07 | The largest instance attributes value |

The following table describes the Class Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all class attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

The following table describes the Instance Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all class attributes |
| 05 | Reset ⁽¹⁾ | Initializes EtherNet/IP component (controller reboot) |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

(1) Reset Service description:

When the Identity Object receives a Reset request, it:

- determines whether it can provide the type of reset requested
- responds to the request
- attempts to perform the type of reset requested

The Reset common service has one specific parameter, Type of Reset (USINT), with the following values:

| Value | Type of Reset |
|-----------|---|
| 0 | Reboot the controller NOTE: This value is the default value if this parameter is omitted. |
| 1 | Reset Warm |
| 2 | Not supported |
| 3...99 | Reserved |
| 100...199 | Not used |
| 200...255 | Reserved |

The following table describes the Instance attributes:

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Details |
|---|--------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Get | Vendor ID | UINT | F3 | Schneider Automation identifier |
| 2 | Get | Device type | UINT | 0E | Device is a logic controller |
| 3 | Get | Product code | UINT | 1003 | M221 Logic Controller product code |
| 4 | Get | Revision | Struct of USINT, USINT | – | Product revision of the controller. ⁽¹⁾ Equivalent to the 2 low bytes of the controller version. Example: For the M221 Logic Controller firmware version 1.3.2.0, the value read is 1.3 |
| 5 | Get | Status | WORD ⁽¹⁾ | – | See definition in the table below |
| 6 | Get | Serial number | UDINT | – | Serial number of the controller XX + 3 least significant bytes of the MAC address |
| 7 | Get | Product name | Struct of USINT, STRING | – | Maximum length is 32. Example: TM221CE16T |
| <p>(1) Mapped in a WORD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSB: minor revision (second USINT) LSB: major revision (first USINT) | | | | | |

Status Description (Attribute 5):

| Bit | Name | Description |
|---------|---------------------------|---|
| 0 | Owned | Unused |
| 1 | Reserved | – |
| 2 | Configured | TRUE indicates the device application has been reconfigured. |
| 3 | Reserved | – |
| 4...7 | Extended Device Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: self-testing or undetermined 1: firmware update in progress 2: at least one invalid I/O connection error detected 3: no I/O connections established 4: non-volatile configuration invalid 5: non recoverable error detected 6: at least one I/O connection in RUNNING state 7: at least one I/O connection established, all in idle mode 8: reserved 9...15: unused |
| 8 | Minor Recoverable Error | TRUE indicates the device detected an error, which, under most circumstances, is recoverable. This type of event does not lead to a change in the device state. |
| 9 | Minor Unrecoverable Error | TRUE indicates the device detected an error, which, under most circumstances, is not recoverable. This type of event does not lead to a change in the device state. |
| 10 | Major Recoverable Error | TRUE indicates the device detected an error, which requires the device to report an exception and enter into the HALT state. This type of event leads to a change in the device state, but, under most circumstances, is recoverable. |
| 11 | Major Unrecoverable Error | TRUE indicates the device detected an error, which requires the device to report an exception and enter into the HALT state. This type of event leads to a change in the device state, but, under most circumstances is not recoverable. |
| 12...15 | Reserved | – |

Message Router Object (Class ID = 02 hex)

The following table describes the class attributes of the Message Router Object (Instance 0):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Details |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| 1 | Get | Revision | UINT | 01 | Implementation revision of the Message Router Object |
| 2 | Get | Max Instances | UINT | 01 | The largest instance number |
| 3 | Get | Number of Instance | UINT | 01 | The number of object instances |
| 4 | Get | Optional Instance Attribute List | Struct of UINT, UINT [] | – | The first 2 bytes contain the number of optional instance attributes. Each following pair of bytes represents the number of other optional instance attributes (from 100 to 119). |
| 5 | Get | Optional Service List | UINT | 00 | The number and list of any implemented optional services attribute (0: no optional services implemented) |
| 6 | Get | Max Class Attribute | UINT | 07 | The largest class attributes value |
| 7 | Get | Max Instance Attribute | UINT | 77 | The largest instance attributes value |

NOTE: Use instance 0 to read the Class Attributes information.

The following table describes the Class Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all class attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

The following table describes the Instance Services (Instance 1):

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all class attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

The following table describes the Instance attributes:

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Description |
|--------------|--------|--|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Get | Implemented Object List | Struct of UINT, UINT [] | – | Implemented Object list. The first 2 bytes contain the number of implemented objects. Each following pair of bytes represents another implemented class number. This list contains the following objects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01: Identity • 02: Message Router • 04: Assembly • 06: Connection Manager • F5: TCP/IP • F6: Ethernet Link |
| 2 | Get | Number available | UINT | 08 | Maximum number of concurrent CIP (Class 1 or Class 3) connections supported |
| 100 | Get | Total incoming Class1 packets received during the last second | UINT | – | Total number of incoming packets received for all implicit (Class 1) connections during the last second |
| 101 | Get | Total outgoing Class1 packets sent during the last second | UINT | – | Total number of outgoing packets sent for all implicit (Class 1) connections during the last second |
| 102 | Get | Total incoming Class3 packets received during the last second | UINT | – | Total number of incoming packets received for all explicit (Class 3) connections during the last second |
| 103 | Get | Total outgoing Class3 packets sent during the last second | UDINT | – | Total number of outgoing packets sent for all explicit (Class 3) connections during the last second |
| 104 | Get | Total incoming unconnected packets received during the last second | UINT | – | Total number of incoming unconnected packets received during the last second |
| 105 | Get | Total outgoing unconnected packets sent during the last second | UINT | – | Total number of outgoing unconnected packets sent during the last second |
| 106 | Get | Total incoming EtherNet/IP packets received during the last second | UINT | – | Total unconnected Class 1 or Class 3 packets received during the last second |
| 107 | Get | Total outgoing EtherNet/IP packets sent during the last second | UINT | – | Total unconnected Class 1 or Class 3 packets sent during the last second |
| 108 | Get | Total incoming Class1 packets received | UINT | – | Total number of incoming packets received for all implicit (Class 1) connections |
| 109 | Get | Total outgoing Class1 packets sent | UINT | – | Total number of outgoing packets sent for all implicit (Class 1) connections |
| 110 | Get | Total incoming Class3 packets received | UINT | – | Total number of incoming packets received for all explicit (Class 3) connections. This number includes the packets that would be returned if an error had been detected (listed in the next two rows). |
| 111 | Get | Total incoming Class3 packets Invalid Parameter Value | UINT | – | Total number of incoming Class 3 packets that targeted an unsupported service/class/instance/attribute/member |
| 112 | Get | Total incoming Class3 packets Invalid Format | UINT | – | Total number of incoming Class 3 packets that had an invalid format |

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Description |
|--------------|--------|--|-----------|-------------|--|
| 113 | Get | Total outgoing Class3 packets sent | UINT | – | Total number of packets sent for all explicit (Class 3) connections |
| 114 | Get | Total incoming unconnected packets received | UINT | – | Total number of incoming unconnected packets. This number includes the packets that would be returned if an error had been detected (listed in the next two rows). |
| 115 | Get | Total incoming unconnected packets Invalid Parameter Value | UINT | – | Total number of incoming unconnected packets that targeted an unsupported service/class/instance/attribute/member |
| 116 | Get | Total incoming unconnected packets Invalid Format | UINT | – | Total number of incoming unconnected packets that had an invalid format |
| 117 | Get | Total outgoing unconnected packets sent | UINT | – | Total number of all unconnected packets sent |
| 118 | Get | Total incoming EtherNet/IP packets | UINT | – | Total number of unconnected (Class 1) or Class 3 packets received |
| 119 | Get | Total outgoing EtherNet/IP packets | UINT | – | Total number of unconnected (Class 1) or Class 3 packets sent |

Assembly Object (Class ID = 04 hex)

The following table describes the class attributes of the Assembly Object (Instance 0):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Details |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 1 | Get | Revision | UINT | 02 | Implementation revision of the Assembly Object |
| 2 | Get | Max Instances | UINT | – | The largest instance number of created objects of this class. Example: If input instances = 200, output instances = 100, this attribute returns 200. |
| 3 | Get | Number of Instances | UINT | 02 | The number of object instances |
| 4 | Get | Optional Instance Attribute List | Struct of: UINT UINT [] | – | The first 2 bytes contain the number of optional instance attributes. Each following pair of bytes represents the number of other optional instance attributes. |
| 5 | Get | Optional Service List | UINT | 00 | The number and list of any implemented optional services attribute (0: no optional services implemented) |
| 6 | Get | Max Class Attribute | UINT | 07 | The largest class attributes value |
| 7 | Get | Max Instance Attribute | UINT | 04 | The largest instance attributes value |

The following table describes the Class Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

The following table describes the Instance Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |
| 10 | Set Attribute Single | Modifies the value of the specified attribute |
| 18 | Get Member | Reads a member of an Assembly object instance |
| 19 | Set Member | Modifies a member of an Assembly object instance |

Instances Supported

Output means OUTPUT from Originator controller (= %IWE for the M221 Logic Controller).

Input means INPUT from Originator controller (= %QWE for the M221 Logic Controller).

The controller supports 2 Assemblies:

| Name | Instance | Data Size |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Input Assembly (EtherNet/IP) (%QWE) | Configurable from 1...255 | 1...20 words |
| Output Assembly (EtherNet/IP) (%IWE) | Configurable from 1...255 | 1...20 words |

NOTE: The Assembly object binds together the attributes of multiple objects so that information sent to or received from each object can be communicated over a single connection. Assembly objects are static.

The assemblies in use can be modified through the parameter access of the network configuration tool (RSNetWorx). You must perform a power cycle of the logic controller to register a new assembly assignment.

The following table describes the Instance attributes:

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value | Description |
|--------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---|
| 1 | Get | Number of Member Object List | UINT | 1...20 | Number of members for this assembly |
| 2 | Get | Member List | ARRAY of Struct | – | Array of 1 structure where each structure represents one member |
| 3 | Get/Set | Instance Data | ARRAY of Byte | – | Data Set service only available for Controller output |
| 4 | Get | Instance Data Size | UINT | 2...40 | Size of data in bytes |

Member list content:

| Name | Data Type | Value | Type of Reset |
|------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Member data size | UINT | 4...40 | Member data size in bits |
| Member path size | UINT | 6 | Size of the EPATH (see table below) |
| Member path | EPATH | – | EPATH to the Member |

EPATH is:

| Word | Value (hex) | Semantic |
|------|-------------|---|
| 0 | 2004 | Class 4 |
| 1 | 24xx | Instance xx, where xx is the instance value (for example: 2464 hex = instance 100) |
| 2 | xxxx | See the Common Industrial Protocol Specification Volume 1 - Appendix C for the format of this field |

Connection Manager Object (Class ID = 06 hex)

The following table describes the class attributes of the Assembly Object (Instance 0):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Details |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Get | Revision | UINT | 01 | Implementation revision of the Connection Manager Object |
| 2 | Get | Max Instances | UINT | 01 | The largest instance number |
| 3 | Get | Number of Instances | UINT | 01 | The number of object instances |
| 4 | Get | Optional Instance Attribute List | Struct of: UINT UINT [] | – | The number and list of the optional attributes. The first word contains the number of attributes to follow and each following word contains another attribute code. Following optional attributes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of incoming connection open requests • The number of requests rejected because of the non-conforming format of the Forward Open • The number of requests rejected because of insufficient resources • The number of requests rejected because of the parameter value sent with the Forward Open • The number of Forward Close requests received • The number of Forward Close requests that had an invalid format • The number of Forward Close requests that could not be matched to an active connection • The number of connections that have timed out because the other side stopped producing, or a network disconnection occurred |
| 6 | Get | Max Class Attribute | UINT | 07 | The largest class attributes value |
| 7 | Get | Max Instance Attribute | UINT | 08 | The largest instance attributes value |

The following table describes the Class Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all class attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

The following table describes the Instance Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all instance attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |
| 4E | Forward Close | Closes an existing connection |
| 52 | Unconnected Send | Sends a multi-hop unconnected request |
| 54 | Forward Open | Opens a new connection |

The following table describes the Instance attributes (Instance 1):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value | Description |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|--|
| 1 | Get | Open Requests | UINT | – | Number of Forward Open service requests received |
| 2 | Get | Open Format Rejects | UINT | – | Number of Forward Open service requests which were rejected due to invalid format |
| 3 | Get | Open Resource Rejects | UINT | – | Number of Forward Open service requests which were rejected due to lack of resources |
| 4 | Get | Open Other Rejects | UINT | – | Number of Forward Open service requests which were rejected for reasons other than invalid format or lack of resources |
| 5 | Get | Close Requests | UINT | – | Number of Forward Close service requests received |
| 6 | Get | Close Format Requests | UINT | – | Number of Forward Close service requests which were rejected due to invalid format |
| 7 | Get | Close Other Requests | UINT | – | Number of Forward Close service requests which were rejected for reasons other than invalid format |
| 8 | Get | Connection Timeouts | UINT | – | Total number of connection timeouts that have occurred in connections controlled by this Connection Manager |

TCP/IP Interface Object (Class ID = F5 hex)

This object provides the mechanism to configure a TCP/IP network interface device.

The following table describes the class attributes of the TCP/IP Interface Object (Instance 0):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Details |
|--------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Get | Revision | UINT | 02 | Implementation revision of the TCP/IP Interface Object |
| 2 | Get | Max Instances | UINT | 01 | The largest instance number |
| 3 | Get | Number of Instance | UINT | 01 | The number of object instances |
| 6 | Get | Max Class Attribute | UINT | 07 | The largest class attributes value |
| 7 | Get | Max Instance Attribute | UINT | 06 | The largest instance attributes value |

The following table describes the Class Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all class attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

Instance Codes

Only instance 1 is supported.

The following table describes the Instance Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all instance attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified instance attribute |

The following table describes the Instance Attributes (Instance 1):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value | Description |
|--------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Get | Status | DWORD | Bit level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: The interface configuration attribute has not been configured. 1: The interface configuration contains a valid configuration. All other bits are reserved and set to 0. |
| 2 | Get | Configuration Capability | DWORD | Bit level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: BOOTP Client 2: DHCP Client All other bits are reserved and set to 0. |
| 3 | Get | Configuration | DWORD | Bit level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: The interface configuration is valid. 1: The interface configuration is obtained with BOOTP. 2: The interface configuration is obtained with DHCP. 3: Reserved 4: DNS Enable All other bits are reserved and set to 0. |
| 4 | Get | Physical Link | UINT | Path size | Number of 16-bit words in the Path element |
| | | | Padded EPATH | Path | Logical segments identifying the physical link object. The path is restricted to one logical class segment and one logical instance segment. The maximum size is 12 bytes. |
| 5 | Get | Interface configuration | UDINT | IP Address | Hexadecimal format Example: 55 DD DD DE = 85.221.221.222 |
| | | | UDINT | Network Mask | Hexadecimal format Example: FF 0 0 0 = 255.0.0.0 |
| | | | UDINT | Gateway Address | Hexadecimal format Example: 55 DD DD DE = 85.221.221.222 |
| | | | UDINT | Primary Name | 0: no primary name server address has been configured. |
| | | | UDINT | Secondary Name | 0: no secondary name server address has been configured. Otherwise, the name server address shall be set to a valid Class A, B, or C address. |
| | | | STRING | Default Domain Name | ASCII characters. Maximum length is 16 characters. Padded to an even number of characters (padding not included in length). 0: no Domain Name is configured |
| 6 | Get | Host Name | UINT | – | Host name length |
| | | | STRING | – | ASCII characters. Maximum length is 64 characters. Padded to an even number of characters (padding not included in length). 0: no Host Name is configured |

Ethernet Link Object (Class ID = F6 hex)

This object maintains link specific counters and status information for an Ethernet 802.3 communications interface.

The following table describes the class attributes of the Ethernet Link Object (Instance 0):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value (hex) | Details |
|--------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| 1 | Get | Revision | UINT | 03 | Implementation revision of the Ethernet Link Object |
| 2 | Get | Max Instances | UINT | 01 | The largest instance number |
| 3 | Get | Number of Instances | UINT | 01 | The number of object instances |
| 6 | Get | Max Class Attribute | UINT | 07 | The largest class attributes value |
| 7 | Get | Max Instance Attribute | UINT | 03 | The largest instance attribute value |

The following table describes the Class Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all class attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified attribute |

Instance Codes

Only instance 1 is supported.

The following table describes the Instance Services:

| Service Code (hex) | Name | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| 01 | Get Attribute All | Returns the value of all instance attributes |
| 0E | Get Attribute Single | Returns the value of the specified instance attribute |

The following table describes the Instance Attributes (Instance 1):

| Attribute ID | Access | Name | Data Type | Value | Description |
|--------------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Get | Interface Speed | UDINT | – | Speed in Mbps (10 or 100) |
| 2 | Get | Interface Flags | DWORD | Bit level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: link status • 1: half/full duplex • 2..4: negotiation status • 5: manual setting / requires reset • 6: local hardware error detected All other bits are reserved and set to 0. |
| 3 | Get | Physical Address | ARRAY of 6 USINT | – | This array contains the MAC address of the product. Format: XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX |

Serial Line Configuration

Configuring Serial Lines

Introduction

The M221 Logic Controller references are equipped with at least 1 serial line. The controller references without the Ethernet feature support 2 serial lines:

- SL1 (serial line)
- SL2 (serial line)

Each serial line can be configured for one of the following protocols:

- Modbus (RTU or ASCII), page 126. Serial lines are configured for the Modbus RTU protocol by default.
- ASCII, page 126
- Modbus Serial IOScanner, page 129. Only one instance can be configured: if configured on one serial line, it cannot be used on the other serial line.

NOTE: Care must be taken when both the Modbus Serial IOScanner and Message (%MSG) function blocks (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Generic Functions Library Guide) are used in your application, as this can lead to the cancellation of on-going IOScanner communication.

The application must be configured with a functional level (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) of at least **Level 5.0** to support the Modbus Serial IOScanner.

NOTE: The TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display, page 128 protocol can only be configured on SL1.

Modem Support

A modem connection allows you to:

- Remotely access the controller for the purpose of programming and/or monitoring. In this case, a local modem must be connected to the PC running the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software, and a modem connection must be configured (see SoMachine Basic, Operating Guide).
- Perform data exchanges between controllers using the Modbus protocol.
- Send or receive messages with any device using the *Send Receive Message* function block.
- Send or receive SMS to or from mobile phone or other devices able to send or receive SMS messages.

Serial lines support the following features to simplify modem connections:

- An initialization (Init) command to send an initial configuration to the modem. This command is automatically sent by the controller after an application download or at power on.
- System bit %S105 to be able to send the Init command to the modem again.
- System word %SW167 to provide the status of the Init command operation.

Serial Line Configuration

This table describes how to configure the serial line:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | <p>Click the SL1 (Serial line) or SL2 (Serial line) node in the hardware tree to display the serial line configuration.</p> <div data-bbox="343 344 911 949" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"> <p>Serial line configuration</p> <p>Protocol settings</p> <p>Protocol Modbus ▼</p> <hr/> <p>Serial line settings</p> <p>Baud rate 19200 ▼</p> <p>Parity Even ▼</p> <p>Data bits 8 ▼</p> <p>Stop bits 1 ▼</p> <p>Physical medium</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> RS-485 Polarization 4.7 kΩ ▼</p> <p><input type="radio"/> RS-232</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> Apply Cancel </p> </div> |

This table describes protocol and serial line settings of the serial line:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Protocol Settings | | | | |
| Protocol | Yes | Modbus ASCII TMH2GDB Modbus Serial IOScanner | Modbus | Select a protocol from the drop-down list. NOTE: When using an SR2MOD03 modem and the <i>Send Receive SMS</i> function block, select the ASCII protocol. |
| Serial Line Settings | | | | |
| Baud rate | Yes | 1200 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 57600 115200 | 19200 | Allows you to select the data transmission rate (bits per second) from the drop-down list. |
| Parity | Yes | None Even Odd | Even | Allows you to select the parity of the transmitted data for error detection. Parity is a method of error detection in transmission. When parity is used with a serial port, an extra data bit is sent with each data character, arranged so that the number of bits set to 1 in each character, including the parity bit, is always odd or always even. If a byte is received with an incorrect number of bits set to 1, the byte is invalid. |
| Data bits | Yes (only for the ASCII protocol) | 7 8 | 8 | Allows you to select the data bit from the drop-down list. The number of data bits in each character can be 7 (for true ASCII) or 8. |
| Stop bits | Yes | 1 2 | 1 | Allows you to select the stop bit from the drop-down list. Stop bit is a bit indicating the end of a byte of data. For electronic devices usually 1 stop bit is used. For slow devices like electromechanical teleprinters, 2 stop bits are used. |
| Physical medium | Yes | RS-485 RS-232 | RS-485 | Allows you to select the physical medium for communication. You can select either RS-485 or RS-232 medium. For the embedded serial line 2, only RS-485 medium is available. A physical medium in data communications is the transmission path over which a signal propagates. It is an interface for interconnection of devices with the logic controller. NOTE: When using an SR2MOD03 , select the RS-232 option. |
| Polarization (for the controller) | No | No 4.7 kΩ | No (for RS232) 4.7 kΩ (for RS485) | This parameter is disabled for the controller ⁽¹⁾ . |
| Polarization (for cartridges) | Yes | Yes No | No | Polarization resistors are integrated in cartridge modules. This parameter allows you to switch on or off polarization. |
| <p>(1) TM221 embedded SL1 and embedded SL2 contains fixed internal high impedance bias network resistors (4.7 kΩ). Do not use external line termination resistors (standard 150 Ω) without additional external low impedance line polarization resistors (standard 450 Ω...650 Ω) to secure a proper idle voltage state of minimum 200 mV between the D1 and D0 data lines.</p> | | | | |

Configuring Modbus and ASCII Protocols

Device Settings for Modbus and ASCII Protocols

This table describes the parameters when the **Modbus** or **ASCII** protocol is selected:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|------------------------|----------|---|---------------|--|
| Device Settings | | | | |
| Device | Yes | None Generic Modem SR2MOD01 SR2MOD03 | None | Select a device from the drop-down list. Select SR2MOD03 to use the %SEND_RECV_SMS function block. |
| Init command | Yes | - | - | The Init command is a set of Hayes commands sent to the modem connected on the serial line. It is an ASCII string limited to 128 characters. The logic controller uses this string to configure and verify the modem. The Init command is sent to the modem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At power on If the %S105 system bit is set to 1. %SW167 provides the status of the initialization command sent to the modem. A default Init command is used by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic for SR2MOD03 modem. For more information, refer to the . NOTE: To use the SMS function block, change the default Init command to: <i>AT&F;E0;S0=2;Q0;V1;+WIND=0;+CBST=0,0,1;&W;+CNMI=0,2,0,0,0;+CSAS;+CMGF=0;+CME=1</i> (see Recv_SMS Function Block (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Generic Functions Library Guide)). |

Configuring the Modem Init Command

The Init command is a set of Hayes commands sent to initialize a modem. The default Init command provided by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic configuration screen is to be used with a modem to match with the default serial line configuration for remote access, exchanges between controllers or sending/receiving messages.

Use a PC terminal software if you need to adapt the Init command.

SR2MOD01 Hayes Command

The default Init command provided by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic is:
`ate0\n0\v1&d0&k0s0=1s89=0$EB0#p0$sb19200n0s28=1s37=13&w0`

SR2MOD03 Hayes Command

The default Init command provided by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic is:
`AT&F;E0;S0=2;Q0;V1;+WIND=0;+CBST=0,0,1;&W;+CMGF=1;+CNMI=0,2,0,0,0;+CSAS`

To send or receive SMS, the command must be modified to: *AT&F;E0;S0=2;Q0;V1;+WIND=0;+CBST=0,0,1;&W;+CNMI=0,2,0,0,0;+CSAS;+CMGF=0;+CMEE=1*

Protocol Settings for Modbus

This table describes the parameters when the **Modbus** protocol is selected:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Transmission mode | Yes | RTU ASCII | RTU | Allows you to select the protocol transmission mode for communication from the drop-down list. Select ASCII to use the %SEND_RECV_SMS function block. Protocol advanced parameters are displayed based on the selected protocol. |
| Addressing | Yes | Slave Master | Slave | Allows you to select the addressing mode. You can only select either of the Slave or Master addressing. Selecting any of the addressing modes clears the present one. A device configured as a slave can send Modbus requests. |
| Address [1...247] | Yes | 1...247 | 1 | Allows you to specify the address ID of the slave. NOTE: This field is displayed only for the addressing of the slave. For master, this field does not appear on the screen. |
| Response timeout (x 100 ms) | Yes | 0...255 | 10 | Defines the maximum time that the controller waits for a response before terminating the exchange in error. Enter 0 to disable the timeout. |
| Time between frames (ms) | Yes | 1...255 | 10 | The period of time between frames (corresponds to inter-frame delay used in other products). NOTE: The value is subject to adjustment to conform to Modbus standard 3.5 character time delay. |

Protocol Settings for ASCII

This table describes the parameters when the **ASCII** protocol is selected:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|---|---|
| Response timeout (x 100 ms) | Yes | 0...255 | 10 | Defines the maximum time that the controller waits for a response before terminating the exchange in error. Enter 0 to disable the timeout. NOTE: When using an SR2MOD03 and the function block SMS, enter 0 to disable the timeout. |
| Stop condition | | | | |
| Frame length received | Yes (only if the check box is selected) | 1...255 | 0 (if check box is not selected) 1 (if check box is selected) | Allows you to specify the length of the received frame. NOTE: You can configure only one parameter for stop condition that is either Frame length received or Frame received timeout (ms) . |
| Frame received timeout (ms) | Yes (only if the check box is selected) | 1...255 | 0 (if check box is not selected) 10 (if check box is selected) | Allows you to specify the timeout duration for the received frame. NOTE: When using an SR2MOD03 and the function block SMS, select the checkbox and enter 200. |
| Frame structure | | | | |
| Start character | Yes (only if the check box is selected) | 1...255 | 0 (if check box is not selected) 58 (if check box is selected) | Allows you to specify the start character of the frame. The ASCII character corresponding to the start character value is displayed on right-hand side of the value field. |
| First end character | Yes | 1...255 | 0 (if check box is not selected) 10 (if check box is selected) | Allows you to specify the first end character of the frame. NOTE: To be able to disable the First end character , configure at least one stop condition parameter. The ASCII character corresponding to the first end character value is displayed on right-hand side of the value field. |
| Second end character | Yes (only if the check box is selected) | 1...255 | 0 (if check box is not selected) 10 (if check box is selected) | Allows you to specify the second end character of the frame. NOTE: This field is disabled when the disabled First end character is disabled. The ASCII character corresponding to the second end character value is displayed on right-hand side of the value field. |
| Send frame characters | Yes | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Allows you to enable or disable the automatic addition of start, first end, and second end characters (when defined) in the frames sent. |

Configuring the TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display

Protocol Settings for Display

This table describes the parameters when the **Display** protocol is selected:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|---|
| Time between frames (ms) | Yes | 1...255 | 10 | The period of time between frames (corresponds to inter-frame delay used in other products). NOTE: The value is subject to adjustment to conform to Modbus standard 3.5 character time delay. |

Configuring Modbus Serial IOScanner

Description

Only one instance of IOScanner can be defined: if you configure it on a Ethernet port, you cannot configure it on an serial port. Refer to .

The maximum number of TCP and Serial IOScanner objects is:

- 128, if the **Functional Level < 6.0**.
- 512, if the **Functional Level ≥ 6.0**.

If a communication interruption occurs, the IOScanner stops. For more information on the status, page 176, refer to %SW210 or %SW211.

To reset or suspend the Modbus Serial IOScanner, refer to %S110, %S111, %S113 and %S114 in the System Bits Description, page 169).

Protocol Settings

This table describes the parameters when the **Modbus Serial IOScanner** protocol is selected:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------|---|
| Transmission mode | Yes | RTU ASCII | RTU | Select the protocol transmission mode for communication from the drop-down list. |
| Response timeout (x 100 ms) | Yes | 0...255 | 10 | Defines the maximum time that the controller waits for a response before terminating the exchange in error. Enter 0 to disable the timeout. |
| Time between frames (ms) | Yes | 1...255 | 10 | The period of time between frames (corresponds to inter-frame delay used in other products). NOTE: The value is subject to adjustment to conform to Modbus standard 3.5 character time delay. |

Adding a Device on the Modbus Serial IOScanner

Introduction

This section describes how to add devices to be scanned by the Modbus Serial IOScanner.

You can add up to 16 Modbus slave devices.

EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic is supplied with a number of predefined device types. Predefined device types have predefined initialization requests and preconfigured channels to facilitate integration of the devices in the network.

A generic slave device is also provided, for which initialization requests and channels must be configured.



Adding a Device on the Modbus Serial IOScanner

To add a device on the Modbus Serial IOScanner:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Choose either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive and select one of the supported device types from the dropdown list. • Others and select the device type from the dropdown list. If you cannot find your device type in either list, select Generic device and configure it. |
| 2 | Click Add . |
| 3 | Configure the device as described in Device Settings, page 130. |
| 4 | Click Apply . |

Device Settings

This table describes the parameters when the **Modbus Serial IOScanner** protocol is selected:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------------|---|
| ID | No | 0...15 | 0 | Unique device identifier assigned by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. |
| Name | Yes | 1...32 characters The device name must be unique. | Device x ⁽¹⁾ | Specify a unique name for the device. |
| Address | No | – %DRVn ^{(1) (2)} | – %DRV0 | %DRVn is used to configure the device in the application using Drive function blocks (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Advanced Functions Library Guide). |
| Type | No | Type of the device | – | The device type is not editable. To change the device type, you must remove the device from the list (by right-clicking and choosing Delete), then add the correct device type. |
| Slave address | Yes | 1...247 | 1 | Address used to identify the device within the network. Duplicate slave addresses are allowed. |
| Response timeout (x 100 ms) | Yes | 0...255 | 10 | The timeout (in milliseconds) used in data exchanges with the device. This value can be adapted individually to the device and overrides the Response timeout set for the master in the Protocol Settings . |
| Reset variable | Yes | %Mn | – | Specify the address of the memory bit to use to reset the device (re-send the initialization requests). When the specified memory bit is set to 1 by the application, the device is reset. |
| Init. requests | Yes |  | - | Click to display the Initialization request assistant window, page 131. |
| Channels | Yes |  | - | Click to display the Channel assistant window, page 133. |

(1) x and n are integers incremented each time a device or a drive device is added.

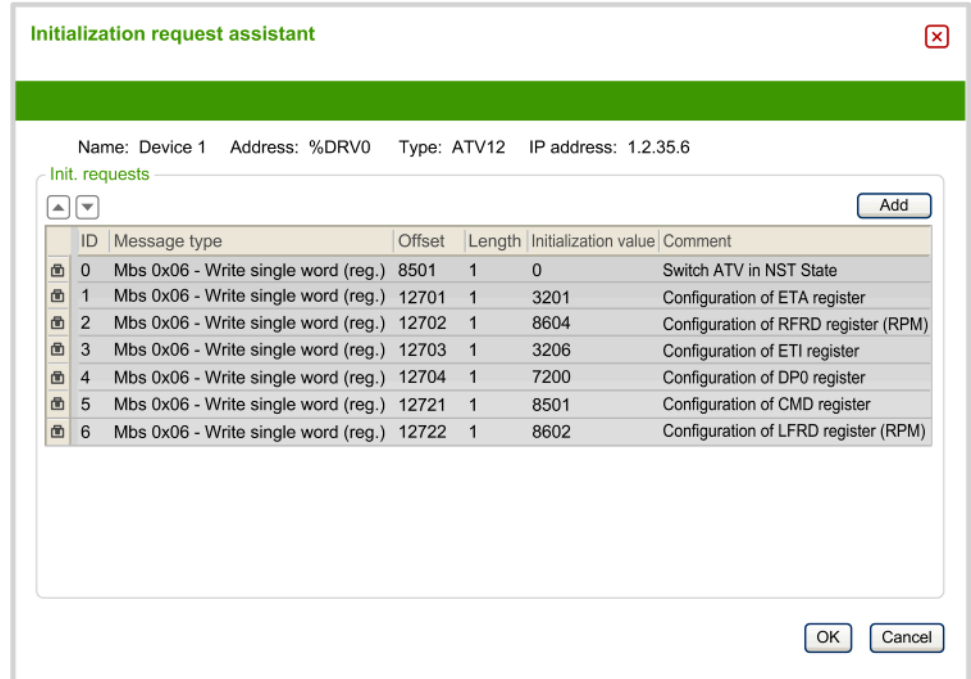
(2) Only if **Drive** is selected as the device type.


Configuring Initialization Requests

Initialization requests are device-specific commands sent by the Modbus TCP IOScanner or Modbus Serial IOScanner to initialize a slave device. The Modbus TCP IOScanner or Modbus Serial IOScanner does not start cyclic data exchange with the device until all its initialization requests have been acknowledged by the device. During the initialization phase, network objects are not updated.

Up to 20 initialization requests can be defined for each slave device.

The **Initialization request assistant** window presents the defined initialization requests:



Preconfigured initialization requests are displayed with a lock symbol  and a gray background. Some parameters cannot be modified for predefined initialization requests.

According to the device type that you selected, some initialization requests may be configured.

This table describes the properties of initialization requests:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| ID | No | 0...19 | 0 | Unique initialization request identifier. |
| Message type | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 | Mbs 0x05 - Write single bit (coil) | Select the Modbus function code for the type of exchange to use for this initialization request. NOTE: If configuring a generic device that does not support the default Mbs 0x05 - Write single bit (coil) request type, you must replace the default value with a supported request type. |
| Offset | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | 0...65535 | 0 | Offset of the first register to initialize. |
| Length | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | 1 for Mbs 0x05 - Write single bit (coil) 1 for Mbs 0x06 - Write single word (register) 128 for Mbs 0x0F - Write multiple bits (coils) 123 for Mbs 0x10 - Write multiple words (reg.) | 1 | Number of objects (memory words or bits) to be initialized. For example, if writing multiple words with Offset = 2 and Length = 3 , %MW2 , %MW3 , and %MW4 are initialized. |
| Initialization value | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | 0...65535 if memory words (registers) are being initialized 0...1 if memory bits (coils) are being initialized | 0 | Value to initialize the targeted registers with. |
| Comment | Yes, if initialization request is not predefined. | - | Empty | Optionally, type a comment to associate with this request. |

Click **Add** to create new initialization requests.

Select an entry then use the up arrow and down arrow buttons to change the order in which the initialization requests are sent to the device.

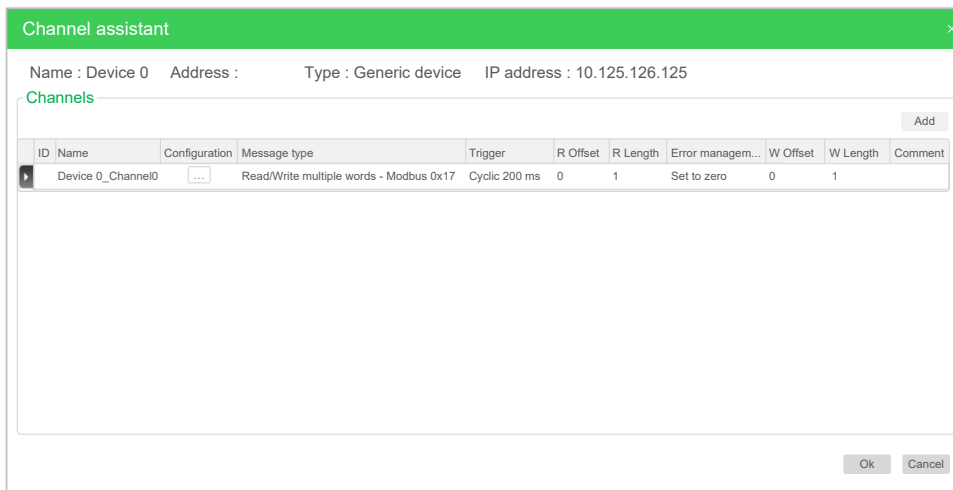
When the initialization requests have been defined, click **OK** to save the configuration and close the **Initialization request assistant**.


Channel Assistant

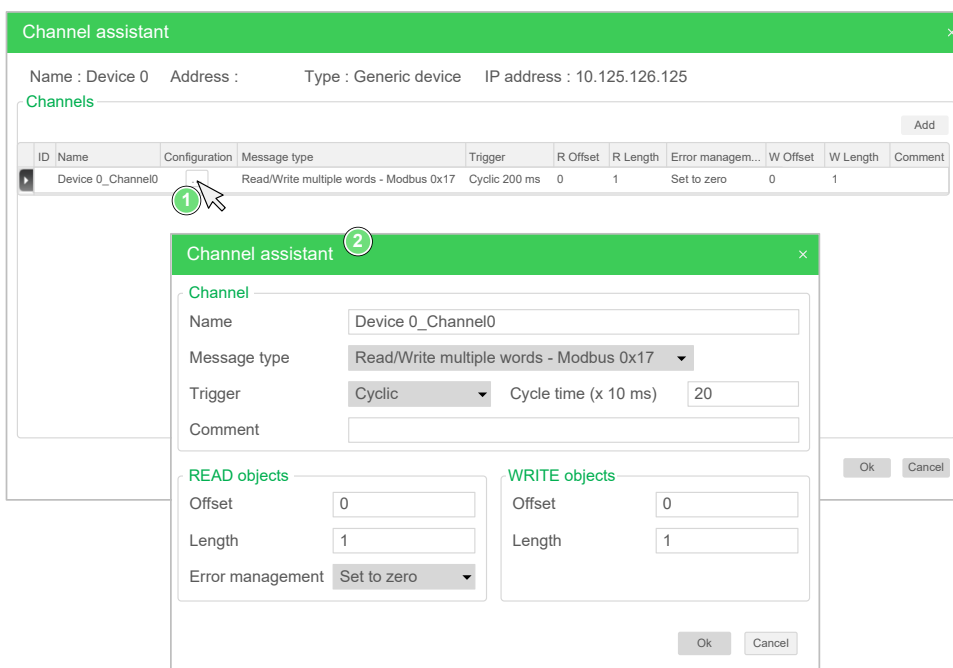
Up to 10 channels can be defined for each slave device. Each channel represents a single Modbus request.


NOTE: The number of objects defined (items of data read and written) is validated when you click **Apply** on the properties window.

The **Channel assistant** window lists the defined channels:




Click on **Configuration**  (1) to display the **Channel assistant** window detail (2):



Preconfigured channels are displayed with a lock symbol  and a gray background. Some parameters cannot be modified for predefined channels.

This table describes the properties of channels:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-------------------------|----------|---|-----------------|--|
| ID | No | 0...19 | 0 | Unique initialization identifier. |
| Name | Yes | 0...32 characters | Device_channel0 | Double-click to edit the name of the channel. |
| Configuration | Yes |  | - | Click to display the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Message type | No | - | - | The Modbus function code that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Trigger | No | - | - | The trigger type and cycle time that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| R Offset | No | - | - | The READ object offset that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| R Length | No | - | - | The READ object length that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Error management | No | - | - | The error management policy that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| W Offset | No | - | - | The WRITE object offset that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| W Length | No | - | - | The WRITE object length that was selected in the Channel assistant detail window. |
| Comment | Yes | - | Empty | Optionally, type a comment to associate with this channel. |

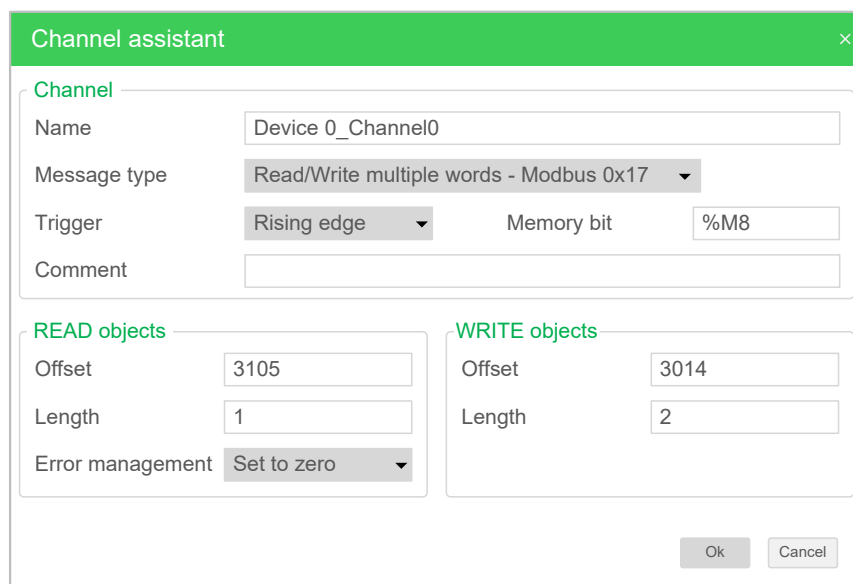
Click **Add** to create a new channel.

When the channels have been defined, click **OK** to save the configuration and close the **Channel assistant**.

Configuring Channels

Use the **Channel assistant** detail window to configure channels.

The following example shows a channel configured for a Read/Write Multiple Words request (Modbus function code 23). It reads one word from the register with offset 16#0C21 and writes two words to the register with offset 16#0C20. This request is executed when there is a rising edge of the defined **Trigger** (see graphic below):



This table describes the properties of channels:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|---|----------|--|---|--|
| Name | Yes | 0...32 characters | Device 0_Channel0 | Enter a name for the channel. |
| Message type | Yes | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 | Mbs 0x17 - Read/Write mult. words (reg.) | Select the Modbus function code for the type of exchange to use on this channel. |
| Trigger | Yes | Cyclic Rising edge | Cyclic | Choose the trigger type for the data exchange: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclic: The request is triggered with the frequency defined in the Cycle Time (x 10 ms) field • Rising edge: The request is triggered upon detection of a rising edge of a memory bit. Specify the address of the Memory bit to use. |
| Cycle time (x 10 ms) (If Cyclic is selected) | Yes | 1...6000 | 20 | Specify the periodic trigger cycle time, in units of 10 ms. |
| Memory bit (If Rising edge is selected) | Yes | %Mn | - | Specify a memory bit address, for example, %M8. The data exchange is triggered when a rising edge of this memory bit is detected. |
| Comment | Yes | - | Empty | Optionally, type a comment to describe the purpose of the channel. |
| READ objects | | | | |
| Offset | Yes | 0...65535 | 0 | Address of the first memory word (register) or bit (coil) to read. |
| Length | Yes | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 for maximum length | - | Number of memory words (registers) or bits (coils) to read. |
| Error management | Yes | Set to zero Retain last value | Set to zero | Specify how to manage the situation when data can no longer be read from the device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Set to zero to set the last data values received to zero. • Select Retain last value to keep the last data values received. |
| WRITE objects | | | | |
| Offset | Yes | 0...65535 | 0 | Address of the first memory word (register) or bit (coil) to write. |
| Length | Yes | See Supported Modbus Function Codes, page 137 for maximum length | - | Number of memory words (registers) or bits (coils) to write. |

Click **OK** to complete channel configuration.

Supported Modbus Function Codes

Supported Modbus Function Codes

Presentation

This section lists the supported Modbus function codes and their effect on controller memory variables for:

- Modbus Serial, page 136
- Modbus Serial IOScanner, page 137
- Modbus TCP, page 137
- Modbus TCP IOScanner, page 137

Modbus Serial

The following Modbus requests are supported:

| Supported Modbus Function Code Dec (Hex) | Supported Sub-Function Code | Description |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 (1 hex) or 2 (2 hex) | – | Read multiple internal bits %M |
| 3 (3 hex) or 4 (4 hex) | – | Read multiple internal registers %MW |
| 5 (5 hex) | – | Write single internal bit %M |
| 6 (6 hex) | – | Write single internal register %MW |
| 8 (8 hex) | 0 (0 hex), 10 (0A hex)...18 (12 hex) | Diagnostics |
| 15 (0F hex) | – | Write multiple internal bits %M |
| 16 (10 hex) | – | Write multiple internal registers %MW |
| 23 (17 hex) | – | Read/write multiple internal registers %MW |
| 43 (2B hex) | 14 (0E hex) | Read device identification (regular service) |

NOTE: The impact of Modbus function codes used by a master M221 Logic Controller depends on the slave device type. In the major types of slave device:

- Internal bit means %M
- Input bit means %I
- Internal register means %MW
- Input register means %IW

Depending on the type of slave and the slave address, an internal bit should be a %M or %Q; an input bit should be a %I or %S, an input register should be a %IW or a %SW and an internal register should be a %MW or a %QW.

For more details, refer to the documentation of the slave device.

Modbus Serial IOScanner and Modbus TCP IOScanner

This table lists the Modbus function codes supported by the Modbus Serial IOScanner and Modbus TCP IOScanner:

| Function Code Dec (Hex) | Description | Available For Configuration | Maximum Length (Bits) |
|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| 1 (1 hex) | Read multiple bits (coils) | Channel | 128 |
| 2 (2 hex) | Read multiple bits (discrete inputs) | Channel | 128 |
| 3 (3 hex) | Read multiple words (holding registers) | Channel | 125 |
| 4 (4 hex) | Read multiple words (input registers) | Channel | 125 |
| 5 (5 hex) | Write single bit (coil) | Channel Initialization Value (default message type for initialization values) | 1 |
| 6 (6 hex) | Write single word (register) | Channel Initialization Value | 1 |
| 15 (0F hex) | Write multiple bits (coils) | Channel Initialization Value | 128 |
| 16 (10 hex) | Write multiple words (registers) | Channel Initialization Value | 123 |
| 23 (17 hex) | Read/write multiple words (registers) | Channel (default message type for channel configuration) | 125 (read) 121 (write) |

Modbus Mapping Table for Modbus TCP

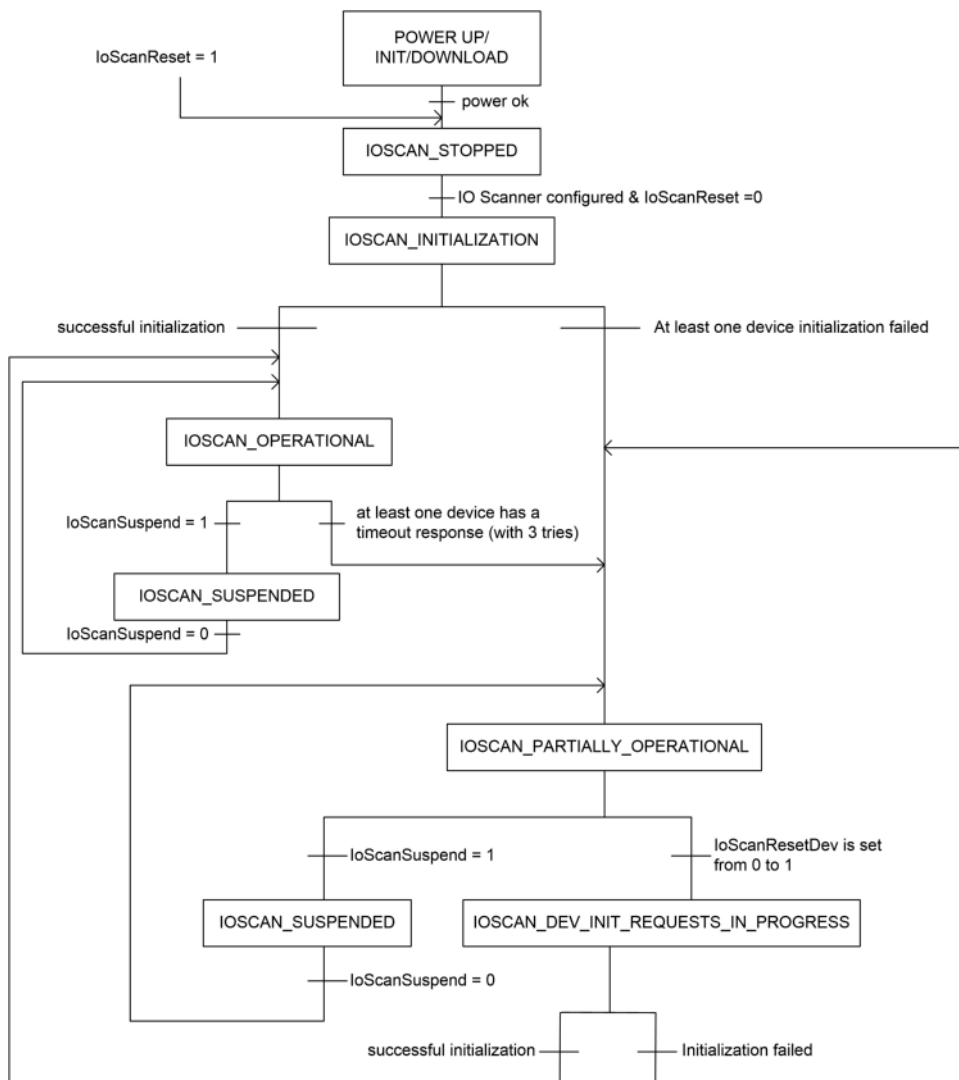
Modbus TCP slave devices support a subset of the Modbus function codes. Function codes originating from a Modbus master with matching unit ID are directed to the Modbus mapping table and access network objects (%/WM and %QWM) of the controller. Refer to Modbus TCP Slave Device I/O Mapping Table, page 103.

State Machine Diagram for Modbus IOscanner

State Machine Diagram for Modbus IOscanner

Description

The following graphic shows the states of the Modbus IOScanner:



The following table displays the system objects for each IOScanner position:

| Object Description | SL1 | SL2 | Ethernet |
|------------------------|---|--------|----------|
| State of the IOScanner | %SW210 | %SW211 | %SW212 |
| ioScanReset | %S110 | %S111 | %S112 |
| ioScanSuspend | %S113 | %S114 | %S115 |
| ioScanResetDev | %Mx defined in the device configuration | | |

SD Card

What's in This Chapter

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Introduction

The Modicon M221 Logic Controller allows file transfers with an SD card.

This chapter describes how to manage Modicon M221 Logic Controller files with an SD card.

You can use the SD card when you want to store data. Refer to Data Logging.

File Management Operations

Introduction

The Modicon M221 Logic Controller allows the following types of file management with an SD card:

- Clone management, page 141: back up the application, firmware, and post configuration (if it exists) of the logic controller
- Firmware management, page 142: download firmware directly to the logic controller, and load firmware to the Remote Graphic Display
- Application management, page 146: back up and restore the logic controller application, or copy it to another logic controller of the same reference
- Post configuration management, page 147: add, change, or delete the post configuration file of the logic controller
- Error log management, page 149: back up or delete the error log file of the logic controller
- Memory management, page 152: Back up and restore memory objects of the controller

NOTE:

- Logic controller logic solving and services execution continues during file transfers.
- Certain commands require a power cycle of the logic controller. See the description of the commands for more information.
- The Modicon M221 Logic Controller accepts only SD cards formatted in FAT or FAT32.

With the use of the SD card, powerful operations can be automatically conducted affecting the behavior of your logic controller and resident application. Care must be taken when inserting an SD card into the controller; you must be aware of the affect that the contents of the SD card will have on your logic controller.

NOTE: File management with SD card uses script files. These scripts can be automatically created with the **Memory Management** task (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).

▲ WARNING**UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION**

- You must have operational knowledge of your machine or process before connecting an SD card to your logic controller.
- Ensure that guards are in place so that any potential affect of the contents of the SD card will not cause injury to personnel or damage to equipment.

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

If you remove power to the device, or there is a power outage or communication interruption during the transfer of the application, your device may become inoperative. If a communication interruption or a power outage occurs, reattempt the transfer. If there is a power outage or communication interruption during a firmware update, or if an invalid firmware is used, your device will become inoperative. In this case, use a valid firmware and reattempt the firmware update.

NOTICE**INOPERABLE EQUIPMENT**

- Do not interrupt the transfer of the application program or a firmware change once the transfer has begun.
- Re-initiate the transfer if the transfer is interrupted for any reason.
- Do not attempt to place the device into service until the file transfer has completed successfully.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

SD Card Supported File Types

Introduction

This table lists the file locations and types of file that can be managed:

| SD card folder | Description | Default file name |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| / | Script file | Script.cmd |
| / | Script log | Script.log |
| /disp/ | Remote Graphic Display firmware file | TMH2GDB.mfw |
| /sys/os | Logic controller firmware file | M221.mfw |
| /TM3 | TM3 analog expansion modules firmware | TM3_Ana.mfw |
| /usr/app | Application file | *.smbk |
| /usr/cfg | Post configuration file | Machine.cfg |
| /usr/mem | Memory back up file | Memories.csv |
| /sys/log | Detected error log file | PlcLog.csv |

Script File Commands

A script file is a text file stored in the root directory of the SD card containing commands to manage exchanges with the controller. Script files must be encoded in ANSI format.

This table describes the supported script commands:

| Command | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| Download | Download a file from the SD card to the controller. |
| Upload | Upload files contained in controller memory to the SD card. |
| Delete | Delete files contained in a controller. |

Script File Examples

Download commands:

```
Download "/usr/cfg"
Download "/sys/os/M221.mfw"
Download "/disp/TMH2GDB.mfw"
```

Upload commands:

```
Upload "/usr/app/*"
Upload "/usr/cfg/Machine.cfg"
```

Delete commands:

```
Delete "/usr/app/*"
Delete "/sys/log/PlcLog.csv"
```

NOTE: Post configuration files specified in **Upload** or **Delete** commands must have the extension `.cfg` or `.CFG`.

If no post configuration file is specified, or the specified file name does not exist, the default file name `Machine.cfg` is assumed.

Script Log

A `script.log` file is automatically created in the SD card root directory after script operations. The status of the script operations can be verified reading this file.

Clone Management

Cloning

Cloning allows you to automatically back up the application, firmware, and post configuration (if it exists) of the Modicon M221 Logic Controller to the SD card.

The SD card can then be used to later restore the firmware, application, and post configuration (if it exists) to the logic controller, or copy them to another logic controller with the same reference.

Before cloning a controller, the M221 Logic Controller verifies whether the application is copy-protected or not. For details, refer to Password Protecting an Application (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide).

NOTE:

- The SD card must be empty and correctly formatted to perform this procedure.
- The SD card name must be different from `DATA`, refer to Data Logging.
- The detected error log and data memory are not cloned.
- If the application is password-protected, the clone operation is blocked (the **SD LED** is flashing).

Creating a Clone SD Card

This procedure describes how to copy the application, firmware, and post configuration (if it exists) from the controller to an SD card:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Format an SD card on the PC. |
| 2 | Insert the SD card into the controller. Result: The clone operation starts automatically and the SD LED is illuminated. |
| 3 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD LED flashes and the detected error is logged in <code>Script.log</code> file. NOTE: The clone operation lasts 2 or 3 minutes. The clone operation has a low priority in order to minimize impact on the user logic and communication performance of the logic controller. Depending on the amount of free time in your program, the operation may require more time to complete if the logic controller is in <i>RUNNING</i> state compared to the <i>STOPPED</i> state. |
| 4 | Remove the SD card from the controller. |

Restoring or Copying from a Clone SD Card

This procedure describes how to download the application, firmware, and post configuration (if it exists) stored in the SD card to your controller:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Remove power from the controller. |
| 2 | Insert the SD card into the controller. |
| 3 | Restore power to the controller. Result: The clone operation is in progress. NOTE: The SD LED is turned on during the operation. |
| 4 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <code>Script.log</code> file. |
| 5 | Remove the SD card to restart the controller. |

NOTE: Downloading a cloned application to the controller first removes the existing application from controller memory, regardless of any user access-rights that may be enabled in the target controller.

Firmware Management

Overview


You can use an SD card to download firmware updates directly to the logic controller, a Remote Graphic Display, or TM3 analog expansion modules.

Refer to [Controller States and Behavior](#), page 37 for information on the logic controller operating states and status of the LEDs.

To perform firmware management, the SD card name must be different from `DATA`, refer to [Data Logging](#).

Downloading Firmware to the Controller

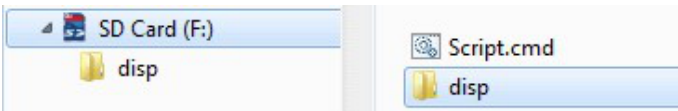
This table describes how to download a firmware to the logic controller using an SD card:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Remove power from the controller. |
| 2 | Insert an empty SD card into the PC that is running EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. |
| 3 | Create a file called <i>script.cmd</i> in the SD card root directory. |
| 4 | Edit the file and insert the following command: <code>Download "/sys/os"</code> |
| 5 | Create the folder path <code>\sys\os</code> in the SD card root directory and copy the firmware file in the <code>os</code> folder:  NOTE: A firmware file example and the script are available in the folder <i>Firmwares & PostConfiguration\M221</i> of the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic installation folder. The firmware file name for the M221 Logic Controller is <code>M221.mfw</code> . |
| 6 | Remove the SD card from the PC and insert it into the SD card slot of the logic controller. |
| 7 | Restore power to the controller. Result: Copying of the firmware file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. |
| 8 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <i>Script.log</i> file. |
| 9 | Remove the SD card. |
| 10 | Reconnect the USB programming cable to the logic controller and login to the logic controller with the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software. |

Downloading Firmware to the Remote Graphic Display

NOTE: Before downloading, verify whether the firmware version to be installed is compatible with the installed EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic software version and the logic controller firmware version. Refer to Compatibility of the Remote Graphic Display (see Modicon TMH2GDB, Remote Graphic Display, User Guide).

This table describes how to download a firmware to the Remote Graphic Display using an SD card:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Apply power to the logic controller. |
| 2 | Connect the Remote Graphic Display to the logic controller (see Modicon TMH2GDB, Remote Graphic Display, User Guide). |
| 3 | Insert an empty SD card into the PC that is running EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. |
| 4 | Create a file called <i>script.cmd</i> in the SD card root directory. |
| 5 | Edit the file and insert the following command: Download "/disp/TMH2GDB.mfw" |
| 6 | Create the folder path <i>/disp/</i> in the SD card root directory and copy the firmware file in the <i>disp</i> folder:  NOTE: The firmware file and an example script are available in the folder <i>Firmwares & PostConfiguration\TMH2GDB\</i> of the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic installation folder. The firmware file name for the Remote Graphic Display is <i>TMH2GDB.mfw</i> . |
| 7 | Remove the SD card from the PC and insert it into the SD card slot of the M221 Logic Controller. Result: The logic controller begins transferring the firmware file from the SD card to the Remote Graphic Display. During this operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the message File Transfer is displayed on the Remote Graphic Display the SD system LED on the M221 Logic Controller is illuminated system word <i>%SW182</i> is set to 5 (Display firmware transfer in progress) NOTE: Do not disconnect the Remote Graphic Display or remove power from the M221 Logic Controller while the operation is in progress. The firmware update takes 5 to 6 minutes. |
| 8 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <i>Script.log</i> file. NOTE: Restoring the file system on the Remote Graphic Display (red backlight) is part of the process. |

Downloading Firmware to TM3 Expansion Modules

The firmware can be updated in:

- TM3D• and TM3XTYS4 with firmware version ≥ 28 (SV ≥ 2.0)
- TM3A• and TM3T• with firmware version ≥ 26 (SV ≥ 1.4)

NOTE: The software version (SV) is found on the packaging and product labels.

Firmware updates are performed using a script file on an SD card. When the SD card is inserted in the SD card slot of the M221 Logic Controller, the logic controller updates the firmware of the TM3 analog expansion modules on the I/O bus, including those that are:

- Connected remotely, using a TM3 Transmitter/Receiver module
- In configurations comprising a mix of TM3 and TM2 expansion modules.

This table describes how to download a firmware to one or more TM3 expansion modules using an SD card:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Apply power to the controller. |
| 2 | Ensure that the controller is in the <i>EMPTY</i> state by deleting the application in the controller. You can do this with EcoStruxure Machine Expert by using one of the following script commands: Delete <code>"/usr/*"</code> Delete <code>"/usr/app"</code> |
| 3 | Insert an empty SD card into the PC. |
| 4 | Create a file called <i>script.cmd</i> in the SD card root directory. |
| 5 | Edit the file and insert the following command: Download <code>"/TM3/<filename>/*"</code> NOTE: <code><filename></code> is the file name of the firmware you wish to update. The asterisk signifies that all modules will be updated. To download the firmware to one specific TM3 expansion module, replace the asterisk with the position of the expansion module in the configuration. For example, to specify the module at position 4: Download <code>"/TM3/<filename>/4"</code> |
| 6 | Create the folder path <i>/TM3/</i> in the SD card root directory and copy the firmware file to the <i>TM3</i> folder. NOTE: A firmware file (the firmware file valid at the time of the installation of EcoStruxure Machine Expert) and an example script are available in the folder <i>Firmwares & PostConfiguration\TM3\</i> of the EcoStruxure Machine Expert installation folder. |
| 7 | Remove the SD card from the PC and insert it into the SD card slot of the controller. Result: The controller begins transferring the firmware file from the SD card to the updatable TM3 expansion modules or to the one module specified in step 5. During this operation, the SD system LED on the controller is illuminated. NOTE: The firmware update takes 10 to 15 seconds for each expansion module being updated. Do not remove power from the controller, or remove the SD card, while the operation is in progress. Otherwise, the firmware update may be unsuccessful and the modules may no longer function correctly. In this case, run the Recovery Procedure (see Modicon TM3 (EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic), Expansion Modules, Programming Guide) to reinitialize the firmware on the modules. |
| 8 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <i>Script.log</i> file. |
| 9 | After the update(s), remove power from the controller (and TM3XREC1 receiver module, if any). |
| 10 | Restore power to the controller (and TM3XREC1 receiver module, if any). Result: The module(s) is (are) updated. |

If you remove power to the device, or there is a power outage or communication interruption during the transfer of the application, your device may become inoperative. If a communication interruption or a power outage occurs, reattempt the transfer. If there is a power outage or communication interruption during a firmware update, or if an invalid firmware is used, your device will become inoperative. In this case, use a valid firmware and reattempt the firmware update.

NOTICE

INOPERABLE EQUIPMENT

- Do not interrupt the transfer of the application program or a firmware change once the transfer has begun.
- Re-initiate the transfer if the transfer is interrupted for any reason.
- Do not attempt to place the device into service until the file transfer has completed successfully.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

Application Management

Overview

You can use an SD card to back up and restore your controller application, or copy it to another controller with the same reference.

To perform application management, the SD card name must be different from `DATA`, refer to Data Logging.

Backing Up an Application

This table describes how to back up the controller application on the SD card:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Create a <code>script.cmd</code> file with a text editor on your PC. |
| 2 | Edit the file and insert the following line: <code>Upload "/usr/app"</code> |
| 3 | Copy the script file to the root folder of the SD card. |
| 4 | Insert the prepared SD card in the controller. Result: Copying of the application file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. NOTE: The application backup process has a low priority in order to minimize impact on the program and communication performance of the logic controller. Depending on the amount of free time in your program, the operation may take considerably longer to complete if the logic controller is in <i>RUNNING</i> state compared to the <i>STOPPED</i> state. |
| 5 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <code>Script.log</code> file. Result: The application file (<code>*.smbk</code>) is saved on the SD card. |

Restoring an Application or Copying an Application to Another Controller

This table describes how to transfer the controller application from the SD card to the controller:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Take an SD card previously created and edit the <i>script.cmd</i> file in the root folder of the SD card with a text editor. |
| 2 | Replace the content of the script by the following line: <code>Download "/usr/app"</code> |
| 3 | Remove power from the controller. |
| 4 | Insert the prepared SD card in the controller. |
| 5 | Restore power to the controller. Result: Copying of the application file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. |
| 6 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <i>Script.log</i> file. |
| 7 | Remove the SD card to restart the controller. |

Post Configuration Management

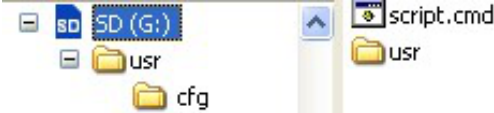
Overview

You can use an SD card to add, change, or delete the post configuration file of your controller.

To perform post configuration management, the SD card name must be different from *DATA*, refer to Data Logging.

Adding or Changing a Post Configuration

This table describes how to add or change the controller post configuration:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Create a file called <code>script.cmd</code> . |
| 2 | Edit the file and insert the following line: <code>Download "/usr/cfg"</code> |
| 3 | Copy the post configuration file (<code>Machine.cfg</code>) to the folder <code>\usr\cfg</code> and the script file to the root folder of the SD card:  NOTE: A post configuration file example and the associated script are available in the directory <code>Firmwares & PostConfiguration\PostConfiguration\add_change\</code> of the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic installation directory. |
| 4 | If necessary, edit the <code>Machine.cfg</code> file to configure your post configuration parameters. |
| 5 | Insert the prepared SD card in the controller. Result: Downloading of the post configuration file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. NOTE: Before the download the file format is verified, as well as if all of the channels, parameters, and values configured are valid. In case of detected error the download is aborted. NOTE: If a post configuration parameter is incompatible with the physical configuration, it is ignored. |
| 6 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <code>Script.log</code> file. |
| 7 | Do a power cycle or an initialization command to apply the new post configuration file. |

Reading a Post Configuration File

This table describes how to read the post configuration file of the controller:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Create a <code>script.cmd</code> file with a text editor on your PC. |
| 2 | Edit the file and insert the following line: <code>Upload "/usr/cfg"</code> |
| 3 | Copy the script file to the root folder of the SD card. |
| 4 | Insert the prepared SD card in the controller. Result: Copying of the post configuration file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. NOTE: The application backup process has a low priority to minimize impact on the program and communication performance of the logic controller. Depending on the amount of free time in your program, the operation may take considerably longer to complete, if the logic controller is in <i>RUNNING</i> state compared to the <i>STOPPED</i> state. |
| 5 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <code>Script.log</code> file. Result: The post configuration file is saved on the SD card. |

Removing a Post Configuration File

This table describes how to remove the post configuration file of the controller:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Insert an empty SD card into the PC that is running EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. |
| 2 | Create a file called <code>script.cmd</code> . |
| 3 | Edit the file and insert the following line: <code>Delete "/usr/cfg"</code> |
| 4 | Copy the script file available in the directory <i>Firmwares & PostConfiguration\remove</i> of the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic installation directory to the root directory of the SD card. |
| 5 | Insert the prepared SD card in the controller. Result: The post configuration file is removed. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. |
| 6 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <code>Script.log</code> file. |
| 7 | Do a power cycle or an initialization command to apply the application parameters. |

Error Log Management

Overview

You can use the SD card to back up or delete the error log file of the logic controller.

To perform error log management, the SD card name must be different from `DATA`, refer to Data Logging.

Backing Up the Error Log

This table describes how to back up the logic controller error log file on the SD card:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Create a <code>script.cmd</code> file with a text editor on your PC. |
| 2 | Edit the file and insert the following line: <code>Upload "/sys/log"</code> |
| 3 | Copy the script file to the root folder of the SD card. |
| 4 | Insert the prepared SD card in the logic controller. Result: Transfer of the error log file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. |
| 5 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <code>Script.log</code> file. Result: The error log file (<code>PlcLog.csv</code>) is saved on the SD card. |

Deleting the Error Log

This table describes how to delete the error log file in the logic controller:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Create a <i>script.cmd</i> file with a text editor on your PC. |
| 2 | Edit the file and insert the following line: Delete <code>"/sys/log"</code> |
| 3 | Copy the script file to the root folder of the SD card. |
| 4 | Insert the prepared SD card in the logic controller. Result: Deleting of the error log file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. |
| 5 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <i>Script.log</i> file. Result: The error log file (<i>PlcLog.csv</i>) is deleted from the logic controller. |

Error Log Format

The logic controller provides an error list containing the last 10 detected errors in the log memory. Each error entry into the error log file is composed of the following parts:

- Date and time
- Level
- Context
- Error code
- Priority (internal use only)

After an upload through the SD card, the code is represented as in the example below:

```
02/06/14, 12:04:01, 0x0111000100
```

This table describes the meaning of the hexadecimal error representation:

| Group | Error code (hex) | Error Description | Result |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| General | 08000011xx | Invalid hardware calibration parameters | Ethernet channel is inoperative %SW118.bit10 set to 0 ERR LED flashes |
| Operating system | 0F01xxxxxx | Operating system error detected | Transition to <i>HALTED</i> state |
| Memory management | 0F030009xx | Internal memory allocation error detected | Transition to <i>HALTED</i> state |
| SD card | 010C001Bxx | Error while accessing an SD card; the operation exceeded an internal timeout (3000 ms). | The SD card operation is canceled. |
| Watchdog timer | 0104000Axx | Logic controller resource utilization greater than 80% - first detection | Watchdog timeout signaled: %S11 set to 1 ERR LED flashes |
| | 0804000Bxx | Logic controller resource utilization greater than 80% - second consecutive detection | Transition to <i>HALTED</i> state |
| | 0804000Cxx | Task watchdog timer in master task | Transition to <i>HALTED</i> state |
| | 0804000Dxx | Task watchdog timer in periodic task | Transition to <i>HALTED</i> state |
| Battery | 0105000Exx | Battery is depleted | Depleted battery signaled: %S75 set to 1 BAT LED illuminated |
| RTC | 01060012xx | RTC is invalid | Invalid RTC signaled: %SW118.bit12 set to zero %S51 set to 1 |
| User application | 0807000Fxx | Application is not compatible with firmware | Transition to <i>EMPTY</i> state |
| | 08070010xx | Checksum error detected | Transition to <i>EMPTY</i> state |
| Ethernet | 010B0014xx | Duplicate IP address detected | Duplicate IP signaled: %SW62 set to 1 %SW118.bit9 set to 0 ERR LED flashes |
| Embedded I/O | 010D0013xx | Short-circuit detected on protected output | Over-current signaled: %SW139 set to 1 (depending on the output block) ERR LED flashes |
| Read non-volatile memory | 01110000xx | Read error detected - file not found | Unsuccessful read operation |
| | 01110001xx | Read error detected - incorrect logic controller type | |
| | 01110002xx | Read error detected - incorrect header | |
| | 01110003xx | Read error detected - incorrect area descriptor | |
| | 01110004xx | Read error detected - incorrect area descriptor size | |
| Write non-volatile memory | 01120002xx | Write error detected - incorrect header | Unsuccessful write operation |
| | 01120004xx | Write error detected - incorrect area descriptor size | |
| | 01120005xx | Write error detected - unsuccessful erase | |
| | 01120006xx | Write error detected - incorrect header size | |
| Persistent variable | 01130007xx | Checksum error detected in persistent variables | Persistent variables cannot be restored |
| | 01130008xx | Size error detected in persistent variables | |

| Group | Error code (hex) | Error Description | Result |
|-------------|------------------|--|--|
| Ethernet IP | 01140012xx | Unsuccessful Ethernet IP variable creation | Variable cannot be created, unsuccessful operation |

Memory Management: Backing Up and Restoring Controller Memory

Overview

You can use an SD card to back up and restore controller memory objects, or copy the memory objects to another controller.

Backing Up Controller Memory

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Create a <i>script.cmd</i> file with a text editor on your PC. |
| 2 | Edit the file and insert the following line: <code>Upload "/usr/mem"</code> |
| 3 | Copy the script file to the root folder of the SD card. |
| 4 | Insert the prepared SD card in the controller. Result: Copying of the memory begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. NOTE: The memory backup process has a low priority to minimize impact on the program and communication performance of the logic controller. Depending on the amount of free time in your program, the operation may take considerably longer to complete if the logic controller is in <i>RUNNING</i> state compared to the <i>STOPPED</i> state. |
| 5 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <i>Script.log</i> file. Result: The memory file (*.csv) is saved on the SD card. |

Restoring Controller Memory or Copying to Another Controller

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Edit the <i>script.cmd</i> file in the root folder of the SD card with a text editor. |
| 2 | Replace the content of the script by the following line: <code>Download "/usr/mem"</code> |
| 3 | Insert the prepared SD card in the controller. Result: Copying of the memory file begins. During the operation, the SD system LED on the logic controller is illuminated. NOTE: Avoid removing power from the logic controller while the operation is in progress. |
| 4 | Wait until the end of the operation (until the SD LED is off or flashing). If an error is detected, the SD and ERR LEDs flash and the detected error is logged in <i>Script.log</i> file. |

Programming the M221 Logic Controller

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Overview

This part provides information about the system and I/O objects specific to the M221 Logic Controller. These objects are displayed in the **Programming** tab.

For descriptions of all other objects, refer to EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic Generic Functions Library Guide.

I/O Objects

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| Analog Inputs (%IW)..... | 155 |
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Digital Inputs (%I)

Introduction

Digital input bit objects are the image of digital inputs on the logic controller.

Displaying Digital Input Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of the digital inputs:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click I/O objects > Digital inputs . Result: Digital input properties appear on the screen. |

Digital Inputs Properties

This table describes each property of the digital input:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|---|
| Used | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the input channel is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %I0.i | – | Displays the address of the digital input on the controller, where i represents the channel number. If the controller has n digital input channels, the value of i is given as 0...n-1. For example, %I0.2 is the digital input at the digital input channel number 2 of the logic controller. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this input. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this address. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this channel. |

Digital Outputs (%Q)

Introduction

Digital output bit objects are the image of digital outputs on the logic controller.

Displaying Digital Output Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of the digital outputs:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click I/O objects > Digital outputs . Result: Digital output properties appear on the screen. |

Digital Outputs Properties

This table describes each property of the digital output:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the output channel is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %Q0.i | – | Displays the address of the digital output on the controller, where i represents the channel number. If the controller has n digital output channels, the value of i is given as 0...n-1. For example, %Q0.3 is the digital output at the digital output channel number 3 of the logic controller. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this output. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | The comment associated with this address. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this channel. |

Analog Inputs (%IW)

Introduction

Analog input word objects are the digital values of an analog signal connected to the logic controller.

Two 0-10V analog inputs are embedded in the logic controller. The embedded analog inputs use a 10 bits resolution converter so that each increment is approximately 10 mV ($10V/2^{10}-1$). Once the system detects the value 1023, the channel is considered to be saturated.

Refer to M221 Hardware Guide (see Modicon M221 Logic Controller, Hardware Guide) and TMC2 Cartridges Hardware Guide used in the configuration for more details.

Displaying Analog Input Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of the analog inputs:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click I/O objects > Analog inputs . Result: Analog input properties appear on the screen. |

Analog Inputs Properties

This table describes each property of the analog input:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|---|
| Used | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the input channel is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %IW0.i | – | Displays the address of the embedded analog input on the controller, where i represents the channel number. If the controller has n analog input channels, the value of i is given as 0...n-1. For example, %IW0.1 is the analog input at the analog input channel number 1 of the logic controller. |
| | | %IW0.x0y | – | Displays the address of the analog output channel on the cartridge, where x is the cartridge number and y is the channel number. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this input. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | The comment associated with this address. Double-click in the Comment column and type a comment to associate with this address. |

Analog Outputs (%QW)

Introduction

Analog output word objects are the digital values of the analog signals received from the logic controller using cartridges.

Two 0-10 V analog outputs and two 4-20 mA analog outputs are embedded in the cartridges TMC2AQ2C and TMC2AQ2V respectively.

Refer to TMC2 Cartridges Hardware Guide used in the configuration for more details.

Displaying Analog Output Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of the analog outputs:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click I/O objects > Analog outputs . Result: Analog output properties appear on the screen. |

Analog Outputs Properties

This table describes each property of the analog output:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | True/False | False | Indicates whether the output channel is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %QW0.x0y | – | Displays the address of the analog output channel on the cartridge, where x is the cartridge number and y is the channel number. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this output. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | The comment associated with this address. Double-click in the Comment column and type a comment to associate with this address. |

Network Objects

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Input Assembly (EtherNet/IP) Objects (%QWE)

Introduction

Input assembly objects are the digital values of EtherNet/IP Input assembly frames received on the logic controller.

Displaying Input Assembly Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Input assembly objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Input assembly (EtherNet/IP) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Input Assembly Properties

This table describes each property of an Input assembly object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|---|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %QWEi | – | The address of the Input assembly, where i is the instance identifier. For the maximum number of instances, refer to <i>Maximum Number of Objects</i> , page 31. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Fallback value | Yes | -32768...32767 | 0 | Specify the value to apply to this object when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. NOTE: If Maintain values fallback mode is configured, the object retains its value when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. The value 0 is displayed and cannot be edited. For more details, refer to <i>Fallback Behavior</i> (see <i>EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide</i>). |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object. |

Output Assembly (EtherNet/IP) Objects (%IWE)

Introduction

Output assembly objects are the digital values of EtherNet/IP Output assembly frames received on the logic controller.

Displaying Output Assembly Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Output assembly objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Output assembly (EtherNet/IP) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Output Assembly Properties

This table describes each property of an Output assembly object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default value | Description |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %IWEi | – | The address of the Output assembly, where i is the instance identifier. For the maximum number of instances, refer to <i>Maximum Number of Objects</i> , page 31. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object. |

Input Registers (Modbus TCP) Objects (%QWM)

Introduction

Input registers objects are the digital values of Modbus TCP mapping table input registers received on the logic controller.

Displaying Input Registers Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Input registers objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Input registers (Modbus TCP) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Input Registers Properties

This table describes each property of an Input registers object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default value | Description |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %QWMi | – | The address of the Input registers object, where i is the instance identifier. For the maximum number of instances, refer to Maximum Number of Objects, page 31. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Fallback value | Yes | -32768...32767 | 0 | Specify the value to apply to this object when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. NOTE: If Maintain values fallback mode is configured, the object retains its value when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. The value 0 is displayed and cannot be edited. For more details, refer to Fallback Behavior (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide). |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object. |

Output Registers (Modbus TCP) Objects (%IWM)

Introduction

Output registers objects are the digital values of Modbus TCP mapping table output registers received on the logic controller.

Displaying Output Registers Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Output registers objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Output registers (Modbus TCP) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Output Registers Properties

This table describes each property of an Output registers object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default value | Description |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %IWMi | – | The address of the Output registers object, where i is the instance identifier. For the maximum number of instances, refer to <i>Maximum Number of Objects</i> , page 31. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object. |

Digital Input (IOScanner) Objects (%IN)

Introduction

Digital input (IOScanner) objects are the digital values received from Modbus Serial IOScanner or Modbus TCP IOScanner devices.

Displaying Digital inputs (IOScanner) Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Digital inputs (IOScanner) objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Digital inputs (IOScanner) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Digital inputs (IOScanner) Properties

This table describes each property of an Digital inputs (IOScanner) object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default value | Description |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Used | No | TRUE/ FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in the program. |
| Address | No | %IN(i+x).y.z) | – | The address of the object, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i: index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 for SL1 200 for SL2 300 for ETH1(Modbus TCP IOScanner) x: device ID y: channel ID z: object instance identifier For the maximum number of instances, refer to <i>Maximum Number of Objects</i> , page 31. |
| Channel | No | Name of the configured channel. | - | The name of the channel being used to receive the data from the device. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object. |

Digital Output (IOScanner) Objects (%QN)

Introduction

Digital output (IOScanner) objects are the digital values sent to Modbus Serial IOScanner or Modbus TCP IOScanner devices.

Displaying Digital outputs (IOScanner) Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Digital outputs (IOScanner) objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Digital outputs (IOScanner) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Digital outputs (IOScanner) Object Properties

This table describes each property of a Digital outputs (IOScanner) object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default value | Description |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %QN(i+x).y.z | – | The address of the object, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i: index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 for SL1 200 for SL2 300 for ETH1(Modbus TCP IOScanner) x: device ID y: channel ID z: object instance identifier For the maximum number of instances, refer to <i>Maximum Number of Objects</i> , page 31. |
| Channel | Yes | Name of the configured channel. | - | The name of the channel being used to send the data to the device. |
| Fallback value | Yes | 0 or 1 | 0 | Specify the value to apply to this object when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. <p>NOTE: If Maintain values fallback mode is configured, the object retains its value when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. The value 0 is displayed and cannot be edited. For more details, refer to <i>Fallback Behavior</i>.</p> |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. <p>Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object.</p> <p>If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments.</p> |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. <p>Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object.</p> |

Input Register (IOScanner) Objects (%IWN)

Introduction

Input register (IOScanner) objects are the register values received from Modbus Serial IOScanner or Modbus TCP IOScanner devices.

Displaying Input registers (IOScanner) Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Input registers (IOScanner) objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Input registers (IOScanner) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Input registers (IOScanner) Properties

This table describes each property of an Input registers (IOScanner) object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default value | Description |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in the program. |
| Address | No | %IWN(i+x).y.z | – | The address of the object, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i: index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 100 for SL1 ◦ 200 for SL2 ◦ 300 for ETH1 (Modbus TCP IOScanner) • x: device ID • y: channel ID • z: object instance identifier For the maximum number of instances, refer to <i>Maximum Number of Objects</i> , page 31. |
| Channel | No | Name of the configured channel. | - | The name of the channel being used to receive the data from the device. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object. |

Output Register (IOScanner) Objects (%QWN)

Introduction

Output register (IOScanner) objects are the register values sent to Modbus Serial IOScanner or Modbus TCP IOScanner devices.

Displaying Output registers (IOScanner) Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of Output registers (IOScanner) objects:

| Step | Action |
|------|---|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click Network objects > Output registers (IOScanner) . Result: The properties window appears. |

Output registers (IOScanner) Object Properties

This table describes each property of a Output registers (IOScanner) object:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default value | Description |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the object is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %QWN(i+x).y.z | – | The address of the object, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i: index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 for SL1 200 for SL2 300 for ETH1(Modbus TCP IOScanner) x: device ID y: channel ID z: object instance identifier For the maximum number of objects, refer to <i>Maximum Number of Objects</i> , page 31. |
| Channel | Yes | Name of the configured channel. | - | The name of the channel being used to send the data to the device. |
| Fallback value | Yes | -32768...32767 | 0 | Specify the value to apply to this object when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. NOTE: If Maintain values fallback mode is configured, the object retains its value when the logic controller enters the <i>STOPPED</i> or an exception state. The value 0 is displayed and cannot be edited. For more details, refer to <i>Fallback Behavior</i> (see <i>EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide</i>). |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with this address. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with this object. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of this symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with this object. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with this object. |

Modbus IOScanner Network Diagnostic Codes (%IWNS)

Device Diagnostic Codes

The following table shows the possible values of the diagnostic codes returned by device x in the corresponding Modbus IOScanner network diagnostic object ($\%IWNS(100+x)$ for SL1, or $\%IWNS(200+x)$ for SL2, $\%IWNS(300+x)$ for ETH1):

| Value | Description |
|-------|--|
| 0 | Device not scanned. |
| 1 | Device is being initialized by Modbus IOScanner (Initialization request of device being sent). |
| 2 | Device is present and ready to be scanned (initialization requests sent, if any). |
| 3 | Device not scanned correctly due to a communication error detected on a channel of the device. |
| 4 | Device not initialized correctly due to a communication error detected during initialization request of the device. |
| 5 | Device not correctly identified because the vendor name or product code returned by the device does not match the expected values. |
| 6 | Communication error occurred during identification and initialization. Possible reasons are: incommunicative or absent device, incorrect communication parameters, or unsupported Modbus function. |

Channel Diagnostic Codes

The following table shows the possible values of the diagnostic codes returned by device x and channel y in the corresponding Modbus IOScanner network diagnostic object ($\%IWNS(100+x).y$ for SL1, $\%IWNS(200+x).y$ for SL2, $\%IWNS(300+x).y$ for ETH1):

| Value | Description |
|-------|--|
| >0 | Value of Modbus Exception Code. Operation Error Code (Modbus Exception Code) (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Generic Functions Library Guide) |
| 0 | Channel is active |
| -1 | Channel is inactive |
| <-1 | Value of the Communication Error Code (CommError) (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Generic Functions Library Guide) Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic code value = -15 = -(1+ CommError error code 14) → <i>BadLength</i> Diagnostic code value = -2 = -(1 + CommError error code 1) → <i>TimeOut</i> |

System Objects

What's in This Chapter

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| System Bits (%S) | 168 |
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System Bits (%S)

Introduction

This section provides information about the function of system bits.

Displaying System Bits Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of the system bits:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click System objects > System Bits . Result: System bit properties appear on the screen. |

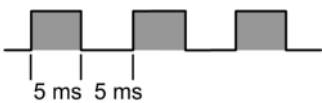
System Bits Properties

This table describes each property of the system bit:

| Parameter | Edita-ble | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the system bit is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %Si | – | Displays the system bit address, where <i>i</i> is the bit number that represents the sequential position of the system bit in the memory. If the controller has maximum <i>n</i> system bits, the value of <i>i</i> is given as 0... <i>n</i> -1. For example, %S4 is system bit 4. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with the system bit. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with the system bit. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of the symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with the system bit. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with the system bit. |

System Bits Description

This table presents the description of the system bits and how they are controlled:

| System Bit | Function | Description | Init State | Control |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------|---------------------|
| %S0 | Cold Start | Normally set to 0, it is set to 1 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A power return with loss of data (battery malfunction), The program or an animation table. This bit is set to 1 during the first complete scan. It is reset to 0 by the system before the next scan. | 0 | S or U→S, SIM |
| %S1 | Warm Start | Normally set to 0. It is set to 1 by a power return with data backup, by a program or an animation table. It is reset to 0 by the system at the end of the complete scan. | 0 | S and U |
| %S4 %S5 %S6 %S7 | Time base: 10 ms Time base: 100 ms Time base: 1 s Time base: 1 min | The rate of status changes is measured by an internal clock. They are not synchronized with the controller scan. Example: %S4  | – | S, SIM (except %S4) |
| %S9 | Fallback outputs | When %S9 is set to 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For outputs configured as Status Alarms, PTO, or FREQGEN, the outputs are set to 0. Fallback values are applied to the physical digital and analog outputs (embedded outputs, TM2/TM3 expansion module outputs and TMC2 cartridge outputs). The data image is unaffected by %S9. The data image reflects the logic applied by the application. Only the physical outputs are affected. The fallback values are applied regardless of the fallback behavior (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) mode configured for specific outputs. When %S9 is set to 0, the data image values are re-applied to the physical outputs. NOTE: When the controller is in the <i>STOPPED</i> state and Maintain values fallback behavior is configured, a rising edge on %S9 applies fallback values to the physical outputs and to data image values. | 0 | U |
| %S10 | I/O communication status | Normally set to 1 (TRUE on control panel). This bit can be set to 0 (FALSE on control panel) by the system when an I/O communication interruption is detected. When %S10=0, the ERR LED flashes. | 1 | S |
| %S11 | Watchdog overflow | Normally set to 0. This bit can be set to 1 by the system when the program execution time (scan time) exceeds the maximum scan time (application watchdog). Watchdog overflow causes the controller state to change to <i>HALTED</i> . %S11 is also set to 1 by the system if the processing load is greater than 80% of the processing capacity (refer to %SW75, page 175). If the processor load is greater than 80% on any two consecutive measurements, the controller goes to <i>HALTED</i> state. Otherwise, %S11 is reset. | 0 | S |
| %S12 | Logic controller in <i>RUNNING</i> state | This bit indicates that the controller is <i>RUNNING</i> . The system sets the bit to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 when the controller state is <i>RUNNING</i>, 0 for <i>STOPPED</i>, <i>BOOTING</i>, or any other state. | 0 | S, SIM |
| %S13 | First cycle in <i>RUNNING</i> state | Normally set to 0. Set to 1 by the system during the first scan after the controller state has been changed to <i>RUNNING</i> . | 0 | S, SIM |
| %S14 | I/O force activated | Normally set to 0. Set to 1 by the system if at least one input or output is being forced. | 0 | S, SIM |
| %S15 | Input forced | Normally set to 0. Set to 1 by the system if at least one input is being forced. | 0 | S, SIM |
| %S16 | Output forced | Normally set to 0. Set to 1 by the system if at least one output is being forced. | 0 | S, SIM |

| System Bit | Function | Description | Init State | Control |
|------------|---|--|------------|-------------|
| %S17 | Last ejected bit | Normally set to 0. It is set by the system according to the value of the last ejected bit. It indicates the value of the last ejected bit. | 0 | S→U, SIM |
| %S18 | Arithmetic overflow or error | Normally set to 0. It is set to 1 in the case of an overflow when a 16-bits operation is performed, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A result greater than + 32767 or less than - 32768, in single length, • A result greater than + 2147483647 or less than - 2147483648, in double length, • A result greater than + 3.402824E+38 or less than - 3.402824E+38, in floating point, • Division by 0, • The square root of a negative number, • BTI or ITB conversion not significant: BCD value out of limits. It must be tested by the program after each operation where there is a risk of an overflow; then reset to 0 by the program if an overflow occurs. | 0 | S→U, SIM |
| %S19 | Scan period overrun (periodic scan) | Normally set to 0, this bit is set to 1 by the system in the event of a scan period overrun (scan time greater than the period defined by the program at configuration or programmed in %SW0). This bit is reset to 0 by the program. | 0 | S→U |
| %S20 | Index overflow | Normally set to 0, it is set to 1 when the address of the indexed object becomes less than 0 or more than the maximum size of an object. It must be tested by the program after each operation where there is a risk of overflow; then reset to 0 if an overflow occurs. | 0 | S→U, SIM |
| %S21 | Grafcet initialization | Normally set to 0, it is set to 1 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cold restart, %S0 = 1, • The program, in the preprocessing program part only, using a Set Instruction (S %S21) or a set coil -(S)- %S21, • The terminal. At state 1, it causes Grafcet initialization. Active steps are deactivated and initial steps are activated. It is reset to 0 by the system after Grafcet initialization. | 0 | U→S, SIM |
| %S22 | Grafcet reset | Normally set to 0, it can only be set to 1 by the program in pre-processing. At state 1, it causes the active steps of the entire Grafcet to be deactivated. It is reset to 0 by the system at the start of the execution of the sequential processing. | 0 | U→S, SIM |
| %S23 | Preset and freeze Grafcet (List) | Normally set to 0, it can only be set to 1 by the program in the pre-processing program module. Set to 1, it validates the pre-positioning of Grafcet (List). Maintaining this bit at 1 freezes Grafcet (List) execution. It is reset to 0 by the system at the start of the execution of the sequential processing. | 0 | U→S, SIM |
| %S28 | String overflow | Set to 1, it indicates that there is an overflow in a memory object when managing strings. | 0 | S→U, SIM |
| %S32 | Device reset using Ethernet/IP protocol | This system bit enables the device reset using the CIP identity object in the Ethernet/IP protocol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set to 0: disabled (default). • Set to 1: enabled. | 0 | U |
| %S33 | Read or Write selection for Ethernet server configuration read/change | Normally set to 0. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set to 0, the %SW33 to %SW38 contains the Ethernet parameters in use (IP declared or IP assigned by BOOTP or automatic IP self assigned). These parameters are those configured in the application or those of the post configuration in SD card (in this case, %SW98 or %SW99 or %SW100 is different from 0). • Set to 1 (if there is no post configuration in use), then the new configuration is given by %SW33 to %SW38. This bit can be set to its initial state 0 by the program and the system (on cold restart). Then, the Ethernet is reset to apply the application configuration whatever the current configuration is. This bit cannot be set to 1 if a post configuration is in use. | 0 | U→S |

| System Bit | Function | Description | Init State | Control |
|------------|--|--|------------|---------|
| %S34 | Ethernet Autonegotiation | Set to 0 to allow the autonegotiation of the speed and half or full duplex mode. Set to 1 to force some specific configuration set in %S35 and %S36. NOTE: A modification in the state of %S34, %S35, or %S36 provokes a reinitialization of the Ethernet channel. As a consequence, the Ethernet channel may not be available for several seconds after the modification. | 0 | U |
| %S35 | Ethernet half/full duplex mode | In case of the %S34 = 0 (autonegotiation) this bit will be set by the system, and it will be read only for the user. But is the %S34 = 1, the mode will be forced based on the value of this bit set by the user: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0 if Half Duplex, Set to 1 if Full Duplex. NOTE: A modification in the state of %S34, %S35, or %S36 provokes a reinitialization of the Ethernet channel. As a consequence, the Ethernet channel may not be available for several seconds after the modification. | – | U or S |
| %S36 | Ethernet speed | In case of the %S34 = 0 (autonegotiation) this bit will be set by the system, and it will be read only for the user. But is the %S34 = 1, the mode will be forced based on the value of this bit set by the user: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0 if 10 Mbps, Set to 1 if 100 Mbps. NOTE: A modification in the state of %S34, %S35, or %S36 provokes a reinitialization of the Ethernet channel. As a consequence, the Ethernet channel may not be available for several seconds after the modification. | – | U or S |
| %S38 | Permission for events to be placed in the events queue | Normally set to 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, events cannot be placed in the events queue. Set to 1, events are placed in the events queue as soon as they are detected, This bit can be set to its initial state 1 by the program and the system (on cold restart). | 1 | U→S |
| %S39 | Saturation of the events queue | Normally set to 0. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, all events are reported. Set to 1, at least one event is lost. This bit can be set to 0 by the program and the system (on cold restart). | 0 | U→S |
| %S49 | Output rearming, page 45 | Normally set to 0, this bit can be set to 1 or 0 by the program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the automatic re-arming of outputs following a short circuit is disabled. Set to 1, the automatic re-arming of outputs following a short circuit is enabled. NOTE: The bit is reset to 0 on a cold start; otherwise, the bit value is retained. The system bit %S10 can be used to detect within your program that an output error has occurred. You can then use the system word %SW139 to determine programmatically in which cluster of outputs a short circuit or overload has occurred. NOTE: %S10 and %SW139 are reset to their initial state when %S49 is set to 1. | 0 | U→S |

| System Bit | Function | Description | Init State | Control |
|------------|--|--|------------|----------|
| %S50 | Updating the date and time using words %SW49 to %SW53 | <p>Normally set to 0, this bit can be set to 1 or 0 by the program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the date and time can be read. Set to 1, the date and time can be updated but not read. <p>While %S50 is set to 1, the controller date and time are no longer updated by the system and cannot be read by the user program.</p> <p>The internal RTC controller is updated on a falling edge of %S50.</p> <p>Process details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If %S50 = 0, the controller regularly updates the system words %SW49-53 from its internal clock. Reading %SW49-53 then provides the controller internal date & time. Setting %S50 to 1 stops this update and allows to write to %SW49-53 without being overwritten by the above process. When the controller detects a falling edge of %S50 (from 1 to 0), it applies the values of %SW49-53 to its internal clock and restarts the update of %SW49-53. <p>This %S50 process is also the mechanism used by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic to update the controller time from the RTC management view.</p> <p>So if EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic detects that %S50 is already set to 1, a message informs that EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic cannot read the exact value of the controller internal clock.</p> <p>However, this situation does not prevent updates to the controller date & time from the RTC management view but, if used, %S50 will be reset by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic.</p> <p>NOTE: If this process is used to update the RTC time from the program, the controller must be in the <i>STOPPED</i> state while manually updating the time from the RTC management view.</p> | 0 | U→S |
| %S51 | Time-of-day clock status | <p>Normally set to 0, this bit can be set to 1 or 0 by the program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the date and time are consistent. Set to 1, the date and time must be initialized by the program. <p>When this bit is set to 1, the time of day clock data is not valid. The date and time may never have been configured, the battery may be low, or the controller correction constant may be invalid (never configured, difference between the corrected clock value and the saved value, or value out of range).</p> <p>State 1 transitioning to state 0 forces a Write of the correction constant to the RTC.</p> | 0 | U→S, SIM |
| %S52 | RTC write error detected | <p>This bit, managed by the system, is set to 1 to indicate that an RTC write (requested by %S50) has not been performed because of invalid values in %SW49 to %SW53, page 176. This bit is set to 0 if the requested RTC change has been correctly applied.</p> | 0 | S, SIM |
| %S59 | Updating the date and time using word %SW59 | <p>Normally set to 0, this bit can be set to 1 or 0 by the program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the system word %SW59 is not managed, Set to 1, the date and time are incremented or decremented according to the rising edges on the control bits set in %SW59. | 0 | U |
| %S66 | Battery LED | <p>If the battery is missing or in error, the battery LED is ON. Set this bit to 1 to deactivate the battery LED. This system bit is set to 0 at the start.</p> | 0 | U→S |
| %S75 | Battery status | <p>This system bit is set by the system and can be read by the user. It indicates the battery status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the external battery is operating normally. Set to 1, external battery power is low, or no external battery is detected. | 0 | S |
| %S90 | Backup/Restore/Eraser destination | <p>This system bit selects the destination of the memory words backup/restore/erase operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0: non-volatile memory (default). Set to 1: SD card. | 0 | U |
| %S91 | Erase backed up variables | <p>Set this bit to 1 to erase the backed up variables stored in non-volatile memory or the SD card, depending on %90.</p> | – | U→S |
| %S92 | %M _W variables backed up in non-volatile memory | <p>This system bit is set to 1 by the system if memory word (%M_W) variables are available in non-volatile memory.</p> | – | S |

| System Bit | Function | Description | Init State | Control |
|----------------|---|---|------------|---------|
| %S93 | Back up %MW | Set this bit to 1 to back up the %MW variables in the non-volatile memory or SD card, depending on %S90. | – | U→S |
| %S94 | Restore %MW | Set this bit to 1 to restore the data backed up in non-volatile memory or SD card, depending on %S90. | – | U→S |
| %S96 | Backup program OK | This bit can be read at any time (either by the program or while adjusting), in particular after a cold start or a warm restart. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the backup program is invalid. Set to 1, the backup program is valid. | 0 | S, SIM |
| %S101 | Changing a port address (Modbus protocol) | Used to change a serial line port address using system words %SW101 (SL1) and %SW102 (SL2). To do this, %S101 must be set to 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the address cannot be changed. The value of %SW101 and %SW102 matches the current port address, Set to 1, the address can be changed by changing the values of %SW101 (SL1) and %SW102 (SL2). <p>NOTE: %S101 cannot be set to 1 if a post configuration file is defined on SL1 or SL2.</p> | 0 | U |
| %S103 %S104 | Using the ASCII protocol | Enables the use of the ASCII protocol on SL1 (%S103) or SL2 (%S104). The ASCII protocol is configured using system words %SW103 and %SW105 for SL1, and system words %SW104 and %SW106 for SL2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to 0, the protocol used is the one configured in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, or specified in the post configuration, page 49. Set to 1, the ASCII protocol is used on SL1 (%S103) or SL2 (%S104). In this case, the system words %SW103, %SW105, and %SW121 must be previously configured for SL1, and %SW104, %SW106, and %SW122 for SL2. Each change of those %SW will be taken into account after a rising edge to %S103 or %S104. <p>NOTE: A rising or falling edge on %S103 or %S104 cancels an exchange in progress (<i>EXCH</i> instruction).</p> <p>NOTE: Setting %S103 or %S104 to 0 reconfigures the serial line with the EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic parameters.</p> <p>NOTE: %S103 and %S104 are ignored if a Modbus Serial Line IOScanner is configured on the corresponding serial line.</p> | 0 | U |
| %S105 | Modem initialization command | Set to 1 to send the initialization command to the modem. Reset to 0 by the system. See also %SW167, page 175. | 0 | U/S |
| %S106 | I/O bus behavior | The default value is 0, meaning that a bus communication error on an expansion module, page 87 stops the I/O expansion bus exchanges. <p>Set this bit to 1 to specify that the controller continues to make I/O expansion bus exchanges.</p> <p>NOTE: When a bus communication error occurs, bit n of %SW120 is set to 1, where n is the expansion module number, and %SW118 bit 14 is set to 0.</p> <p>For more information on bus error handling, refer to I/O Configuration General Description, page 87.</p> | 0 | U/S |
| %S107 | I/O bus restart | The default value is 0. Reset to 0 by the system. <p>Set this bit to 1 to force a restart of the I/O expansion bus, page 89. On detection of a rising edge of this bit, the logic controller reconfigures and restarts the I/O expansion bus if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> %S106 is set to 0 (that is, I/O exchanges are stopped) %SW118 bit 14 is set to 0 (I/O bus is in error) At least one bit of %SW120 is set to 1 (identifying the module that is in bus communication error) <p>For more information on bus error handling, refer to I/O Configuration General Description, page 87.</p> | 0 | U/S |
| %S110 | IOScanner reset SL1 | Set to 1 to reset the Modbus Serial IOScanner on Serial Line 1. | 0 | U/S |
| %S111 | IOScanner reset SL2 | Set to 1 to reset the Modbus Serial IOScanner on Serial Line 2. | 0 | U/S |
| %S112 | IOScanner reset ETH1 | Set to 1 to reset the Modbus TCP IOScanner on Ethernet. | 0 | U/S |
| %S113 | IOScanner suspend SL1 | Set to 1 to suspend the Modbus Serial IOScanner on Serial Line 1. | 0 | U/S |
| %S114 | IOScanner suspend SL2 | Set to 1 to suspend the Modbus Serial IOScanner on Serial Line 2. | 0 | U/S |
| %S115 | IOScanner suspend ETH1 | Set to 1 to suspend the Modbus TCP IOScanner on Ethernet. | 0 | U/S |

| System Bit | Function | Description | Init State | Control |
|--|------------------------------------|---|------------|---------|
| %S119 | Local I/O error detected | Normally set to 1. This bit can be set to 0 when an I/O communication interruption is detected on the logic controller. %SW118 determines the nature of the communication interruption. Resets to 1 when the communication interruption disappears. | 1 | S |
| %S122 | Automatically switch to Alarm page | Set to 1, the Remote Graphic Display automatically switches to the Alarm page when a rising edge is detected on an alarm bit. | 0 | U |
| %S123 | Display red backlight on alarm | Set to 1, the backlight on the Remote Graphic Display is red when an alarm is active. | 0 | U |
| <p>S Controlled by the system</p> <p>U Controlled by the user</p> <p>U→S Set to 1 by the user, reset to 0 by the system</p> <p>S→U Set to 1 by the system, reset to 0 by the user</p> <p>SIM Applied in the Simulator</p> | | | | |

System Words (%SW)

Introduction

This section provides information about the function of system words.

Displaying System Words Properties

Follow these steps to display properties of the system words:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click System objects > System Words . Result: System word properties appear on the screen. |

System Words Properties

This table describes each property of the system word:

| Parameter | Edita-ble | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the system word is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %SWi | – | Displays the system word address, where i is the word number that represents the sequential position of the system word in the memory. If the controller has maximum n system words, the value of i is given as 0...n-1. For example, %SW50 is system word 50. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with the system word. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with the system word. If a symbol already exists, you can right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of the symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with the system word. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with the system word. |

System Words Description

This table presents the description of the system words and how they are controlled:

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|--------------|--|---|---------|
| %SW0 | Controller scan period (master task set to periodic scan mode) | Modifies the controller scan period (1...150 ms) defined in the Master task properties (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) or an animation table. | U, SIM |
| %SW1 | Periodic task period | <p>Modifies the cycle time [1...255 ms] of the periodic task, without losing the Period value specified in the periodic task properties window.</p> <p>Allows you to recover the Period value saved in the periodic task properties window:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in case of a cold start, or • if the value you write in %SW1 is outside [1...255] range. <p>The %SW1 value can be modified in the program at each end of a cycle, in the program or in an animation table without having to stop the program. Cycle times can be correctly observed while the program is running.</p> | U, SIM |
| %SW6 | Controller state %MW60012 | <p>Controller state:</p> <p>0 = <i>EMPTY</i></p> <p>2 = <i>STOPPED</i></p> <p>3 = <i>RUNNING</i></p> <p>4 = <i>HALTED</i></p> <p>5 = <i>POWERLESS</i></p> | S, SIM |
| %SW7 | Controller status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [0]: Backup/restore in progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if backup/restore of the program is in progress, ◦ Set to 0 if backup/restore of the program is complete or disabled. • Bit [1]: Configuration of the controller is OK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if configuration ok. • Bit [2]: SD card status bits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if SD card is present. • Bit [3]: SD card status bits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if SD card is being accessed. • Bit [4]: Application memory status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if application in RAM memory is different from that in non-volatile memory. • Bit [5]: SD card status bits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if SD card is in error. • Bit [6]: Not used (status 0) • Bit [7]: Controller reserved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 when the controller is connected to EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. • Bit [8]: Application in Write mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if application is protected. In this case, the clone operation does not replicate the application (refer to Clone Management, page 141). • Bit [9]: Not used (status 0) • Bit [10]: Second serial port installed as cartridge (compact only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0 = No serial cartridge ◦ 1 = Serial cartridge installed • Bit [11]: Second serial port type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 = EIA RS-485 • Bit [12]: Validity of the application in internal memory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if the application is valid. • Bit [14]: Validity of the application in RAM memory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if the application is valid. • Bit [15]: Ready for execution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if ready for execution. | S, SIM |
| %SW11 | Software watchdog value | Contains the maximum value of the watchdog. The value (10...500 ms) is defined by the configuration. | U, SIM |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| %SW13 | Boot loader version xx.yy | For example, if %SW13=000E hex: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 MSB=00 in hexadecimal, then xx=0 in decimal 8 LSB=0E in hexadecimal, then yy=14 in decimal As a result, boot loader version is 0.14, displayed as 14 decimal. | S, SIM |
| %SW14 | Commercial version, xx.yy | For example, if %SW14=0232 hex: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 MSB=02 in hexadecimal, then xx=2 in decimal 8 LSB=32 in hexadecimal, then yy=50 in decimal As a result, commercial version is 2.50, displayed as 250 decimal. | S, SIM |
| %SW15-%SW16 | Firmware version aa.bb.cc.dd | For example, if: <p>%SW15=0003 hex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 MSB=00 in hexadecimal, then aa=00 in decimal 8 LSB=03 in hexadecimal, then bb=03 in decimal <p>%SW16=0B16 hex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 MSB=0B in hexadecimal, then cc=11 in decimal 8 LSB=16 in hexadecimal, then dd=22 in decimal As a result, firmware version is 0.3.11.22 displayed as 00031122 decimal. | S, SIM |
| %SW17 | Default status for floating operation | When an error is detected in a floating arithmetic operation, bit %S18 is set to 1 and the default status of %SW17 is updated according to the following coding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit [0]: Invalid operation, result is not a number (NaN) Bit [1]: Reserved Bit [2]: Division by 0, result is invalid (-Infinity or +Infinity) Bit [3]: Result greater in absolute value than +3.402824e+38, result is invalid (-Infinity or +Infinity). It must be tested by the program after each operation where there is a possible overflow; then reset to 0 by the program if an overflow occurs. | S and U, SIM |
| %SW18-%SW19 | 100 ms absolute timer counter | This counter works using 2 words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> %SW18 represents the least significant word, %SW19 represents the most significant word. The %SW18 increases from 0 to 32767 each 100 ms. When 32767 is reached, %SW19 is incremented and %SW18 is reset to 0. These double word are also reset during the initialization phase and on a reset of %S0. | S and U, SIM |
| %SW30 | Last scan time (master task) | Indicates the execution time of the last controller scan cycle (in ms). <p>NOTE: This time corresponds to the time elapsed between the start (acquisition of inputs) and the end (update of outputs) of a master task scan cycle. If the scan time is 2.250 ms, the %SW30 is 2 and the %SW70 is 250.</p> | S |
| %SW31 | Max. scan time (master task) | Indicates the execution time of the longest controller scan cycle since the last cold start (in ms). <p>This time corresponds to the time elapsed between the start (acquisition of inputs) and the end (update of outputs) of a scan cycle. If the maximum scan time is 2.250 ms, the %SW31 will be 2 and the %SW71 will be 250.</p> <p>NOTE: To detect a pulse signal when the latching input option is selected, the pulse width (TON) and the period (P) must meet the following 2 requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TON ≥ 1 ms The input signal period (P) follows the Nyquist-Shannon sampling rule stating that the input signal period (P) is at least twice the maximum program scan time (%SW31): P ≥ 2 x %SW31. | S |
| %SW32 | Min. scan time (master task) | Indicates the execution time of shortest controller scan cycle since the last cold start (in ms). <p>NOTE: This time corresponds to the time elapsed between the start (acquisition of inputs) and the end (update of outputs) of a scan cycle. If the minimum scan time is 2.250 ms, the %SW32 is 2 and the %SW72 is 250.</p> | S |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------|---|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------|
| %SW33 %SW34 %SW35 %SW36 %SW37 %SW38 | IP address for Ethernet server configuration read/write | The IP settings can be modified. The read or write selection is done using the system bit %S33. The system words %SW33 . . . %SW38 contains the Ethernet parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP address: %SW33 and %SW34 For IP address AA.BB.CC.DD: %SW33 = CC.DD and %SW34 = AA.BB Subnetwork mask: %SW35 and %SW36 For subnetwork mask AA.BB.CC.DD: %SW35 = CC.DD and %SW36 = AA.BB Gateway address: %SW37 and %SW38 For gateway address AA.BB.CC.DD: %SW37 = CC.DD and %SW38 = AA.BB | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW39 | Periodic average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the periodic task (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW40 | Event 0 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.2 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW41 | Event 1 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.3 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW42 | Event 2 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.4 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW43 | Event 3 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.5 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW44 | Event 4 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC0 or HSC2 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW45 | Event 5 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC0 or HSC2 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW46 | Event 6 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC1 or HSC3 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW47 | Event 7 average time | Indicates the average execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC1 or HSC3 (last 5 times). | – | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW48 | Number of events | Indicates how many events have been executed since the last cold start. (Counts all events except cyclic events.) NOTE: Set to 0 (after application loading and cold start), increments on each event execution. | S, SIM | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW49 %SW50 %SW51 %SW52 %SW53 | Real-Time Clock (RTC) | RTC functions: words containing current date and time values (in BCD): <table border="1" data-bbox="466 1294 1327 1554"> <tr> <td>%SW49</td> <td>xN Day of the week (N=1 for Monday) NOTE: %SW49 is read only (S).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%SW50</td> <td>00SS Seconds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%SW51</td> <td>HHMM: hour and minute</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%SW52</td> <td>MMDD: month and day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%SW53</td> <td>CCYY: century and year</td> </tr> </table> Set system bit %S50 to 1 to enable updating the RTC value using system words %SW49 to %SW53. On a falling edge of %S50 the internal RTC controller is updated using the values written in these words. For more details, see system bit %S50, page 169. | %SW49 | xN Day of the week (N=1 for Monday) NOTE: %SW49 is read only (S). | %SW50 | 00SS Seconds | %SW51 | HHMM: hour and minute | %SW52 | MMDD: month and day | %SW53 | CCYY: century and year | S and U, SIM |
| %SW49 | xN Day of the week (N=1 for Monday) NOTE: %SW49 is read only (S). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW50 | 00SS Seconds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW51 | HHMM: hour and minute | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW52 | MMDD: month and day | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW53 | CCYY: century and year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW54 %SW55 %SW56 %SW57 | Date and time of the last stop | System words containing the date and time of the last power outage or controller stop (in BCD): <table border="1" data-bbox="466 1715 1327 1886"> <tr> <td>%SW54</td> <td>SS Seconds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%SW55</td> <td>HHMM: hour and minute</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%SW56</td> <td>MMDD: month and day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%SW57</td> <td>CCYY: century and year</td> </tr> </table> | %SW54 | SS Seconds | %SW55 | HHMM: hour and minute | %SW56 | MMDD: month and day | %SW57 | CCYY: century and year | S, SIM | | |
| %SW54 | SS Seconds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW55 | HHMM: hour and minute | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW56 | MMDD: month and day | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW57 | CCYY: century and year | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|---|--|
| %SW58 | Code of last stop | Displays code giving cause of last transition from the <i>RUNNING</i> state to another state: | S, SIM | | |
| | | 0 | | Initial value (after a download or an initialization command) | |
| | | 1 | | Run/Stop input or Run/Stop switch is set to 0. A falling edge on the Run/Stop input or Run/Stop switch at 0 has been detected while the controller was in the <i>RUNNING</i> state, or the controller was powered on with the Run/Stop input or Run/Stop switch at 0. | |
| | | 2 | | Program error detected. A program error has been detected while the controller was in the <i>RUNNING</i> state (in which case the controller goes to the <i>HALTED</i> state), or the controller was in the <i>HALTED</i> state when the power was cycled, preventing it starting in run. | |
| | | 3 | | Stop command using EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic online button or Remote Graphic Display. | |
| | | 4 | | Power outage. The controller starting in run after a power cycle, or the controller is in the <i>STOPPED</i> state because the starting mode is Start in Previous State and the controller was in the <i>STOPPED</i> state when the power outage occurred. | |
| | | 5 | | Hardware error detected. | |
| | | 6 | | Not used. | |
| | | 7 | | Power on with starting mode configured as Start in stop . | |
| | | 8 | | The controller could not recover previous data that it had at last power outage (for example because the battery is low), preventing it starting in run. | |
| | | 9 | | Controller is not able to run due to internal memory errors. | |
| | | The reasons for the last stop are prioritized in the following order (that is, when the controller is in the <i>STOPPED</i> state after a power cycle): 1, 7, 4, 8, 2 | | | |
| | | %SW59 | | Adjust current date | Adjusts the current date. Contains 2 sets of 8 bits to adjust current date. The operation is always performed on rising edge of the bit. This word is enabled by bit %S59. |
| Increment | Decrement | | Parameter | | |
| bit 0 | bit 8 | | Day of week | | |
| bit 1 | bit 9 | | Seconds | | |
| bit 2 | bit 10 | | Minutes | | |
| bit 3 | bit 11 | | Hours | | |
| bit 4 | bit 12 | | Days | | |
| bit 5 | bit 13 | | Month | | |
| bit 6 | bit 14 | | Years | | |
| bit 7 | bit 15 | | Centuries | | |
| %SW61 | Ethernet hardware ID | Values and firmware compatibility are as follows: 0 - Reserved. 1 - Legacy. Compatible with all firmware versions. 2 - Type A. Compatible with firmware version 1.12.1.1 or later. | - | | |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|---------|
| %SW62 | Ethernet error detection | Indicates the error code: 0 - No error detected 1 - Duplicate IP: the M221 Logic Controller is configured with its default IP address (generated from the MAC address) 2 - DHCP in progress 3 - BOOTP in progress 4 - Invalid parameters: port is disabled 5 - Fixed IP address initialization in progress 6 - Ethernet link down | S |
| %SW63 | EXCH1 block error code | EXCH1 error code: 0 - operation was successful 1 - number of bytes to be transmitted exceeds the limit (> 255) 2 - insufficient transmission table 3 - insufficient word table 4 - receive table overflowed 5 - time-out elapsed 6 - transmission 7 - incorrect command within table 8 - selected port not configured/available 9 - reception error: This error code reflects an incorrect or corrupted reception frame. It can be caused due to an incorrect configuration in the physical parameters (for example, parity, data bits, baudrate, and so on) or an unreliable physical connection causing signal degradation. 10 - cannot use %KW if receiving 11 - transmission offset larger than transmission table 12 - reception offset larger than reception table 13 - controller stopped EXCH processing | S |
| %SW64 | EXCH2 block error code | EXCH2 error code: See %SW63. | S |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| %SW65 | EXCH3 block error code | <p>1-4, 6-13: See %SW63. (Note that error code 5 is invalid and replaced by the Ethernet-specific error codes 109 and 122 described below.)</p> <p>The following are Ethernet-specific error codes:</p> <p>101 - incorrect IP address</p> <p>102 - no TCP connection</p> <p>103 - no socket available (all connection channels are busy)</p> <p>104 - network is down</p> <p>105 - network cannot be reached</p> <p>106 - network dropped connection on reset</p> <p>107 - connection aborted by peer device</p> <p>108 - connection reset by peer device</p> <p>109 - connection time-out elapsed</p> <p>110 - rejection on connection attempt</p> <p>111 - host is down</p> <p>120 - incorrect index (remote device is not indexed in configuration table)</p> <p>121 - system error (MAC, chip)</p> <p>122 - receiving process timed-out after data was sent</p> <p>123 - Ethernet initialization in progress</p> | S |
| %SW67 | Function and type of controller | Contains the logic controller code ID. For more information, refer to the M221 Logic Controller Code ID table, page 190. | S, SIM |
| %SW70 | Scan time microseconds resolution | <p>Indicates the execution time of the last controller scan cycle (in μs).</p> <p>NOTE: This time corresponds to the time elapsed between the start (acquisition of inputs) and the end (update of outputs) of a master task scan cycle. If the scan time is 2.250 ms, the %SW30 will be 2 and the %SW70 will be 250.</p> | – |
| %SW71 | Max. scan time microseconds resolution | <p>Indicates the execution time of the longest controller scan cycle since the last cold start (in ms).</p> <p>NOTE: This time corresponds to the time elapsed between the start (acquisition of inputs) and the end (update of outputs) of a scan cycle. If the scan time is 2.250 ms, the %SW31 will be 2 and the %SW71 will be 250.</p> | – |
| %SW72 | Min. scan time microseconds resolution | <p>Indicates the execution time of the shortest controller scan cycle since the last cold start (in ms).</p> <p>NOTE: This time corresponds to the time elapsed between the start (acquisition of inputs) and the end (update of outputs) of a scan cycle. If the scan time is 2.250 ms, the %SW32 will be 2 and the %SW72 will be 250.</p> | – |
| %SW75 | Load of processor | <p>Indicates the percentage of processing load.</p> <p>Processing load is defined as the percentage of the total available processing time that is used to process your program tasks (this value is an average and it is calculated every second). In case of processing load higher than 80% for two consecutive periods of time, the controller goes to <i>HALTED</i> state.</p> | S |
| %SW76 to %SW79 | Down counters 1-4 | These 4 words serve as 1 ms timers. They are decremented individually by the system every ms if they have a positive value. This gives 4 down counters down counting in ms which is equal to an operating range of 1 ms to 32767 ms. Setting bit 15 to 1 can stop decrementation. | S and U, SIM |
| %SW80 | Status of embedded analog inputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [0]: Set to 1 if the embedded analog inputs are operational • Bit [6]: Set to 1 if an error is detected on analog input 0 • Bit [7]: Set to 1 if an error is detected on analog input 1 • All other bits are reserved and set to 1 | S and U, SIM |
| %SW94 %SW95 | Application signature %MW60028-% MW60034 | <p>If the application changes, in terms of configuration or programming data, the signature (sum of all checksums) also changes.</p> <p>If %SW94 = 91F3 in hexadecimal, the application signature is 91F3 in hexadecimal.</p> | S, SIM |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|------------------|--|--|---------|
| %SW96 | Diagnostics for save/restore function of program and %MW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [1]: This bit is set by the firmware to indicate when the save is complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if the backup is complete. ◦ Set to 0 if a new backup is requested. • Bit [2]: Back up error detected, refer to bits 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 for further information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if an error is detected. ◦ Set to 0 if a new backup is requested. • Bit [6]: Set to 1 if the controller contains a valid application in RAM memory. • Bit [10]: Difference detected between RAM memory and non-volatile memory. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if there is a difference. • Bit [12]: Indicates if a restore error has occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if an error is detected. • Bit [14]: Indicates if a non-volatile memory write error has occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1 if an error is detected. | S, SIM |
| %SW98 | Post configuration status (Serial Line 1) | <p>The bits are set to 1 when the post configuration was applied for the parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [0]: Hardware option (RS485 or RS232) • Bit [1]: Baudrate • Bit [2]: Parity • Bit [3]: Data size • Bit [4]: Number of stop bits • Bit [5]: Modbus address • Bit [6]: Polarization (if available in the port) | S |
| %SW99 | Post configuration status (Serial Line 2) | <p>The bits are set to 1 when the post configuration was applied for the parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [0]: Hardware option (RS485) • Bit [1]: Baudrate • Bit [2]: Parity • Bit [3]: Data size • Bit [4]: Number of stop bits • Bit [5]: Modbus address • Bit [6]: Polarization (if available in the port) | S |
| %SW100 | Post configuration status (Ethernet) | <p>The bits are set to 1 when the post configuration was applied for the parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [0]: IP mode (fixed, DHCP, or BOOTP) • Bit [1]: IP address • Bit [2]: Network submask • Bit [3]: Default gateway • Bit [4]: Device name <p>NOTE: The post configuration has priority over the configuration provided by your application. The configuration of your application is not taken into account if the M221 Logic Controller has a post configuration.</p> | S |
| %SW101 %SW102 | Value of the Modbus address port | <p>When bit %S101 is set to 1, you can change the Modbus address of SL1 or SL2. The address of SL1 is %SW101. The address of SL2 is %SW102.</p> <p>NOTE: The update is applied immediately after writing a new address to %SW101 or %SW102.</p> | U |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------|----|----|----|----|---|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|------|
| %SW103 %SW104 | Configuration for use of the ASCII protocol | <p>When bit %S103 (SL1) or %S104 (SL2) is set to 1, the ASCII protocol is used. System word %SW103 (SL1) or %SW104 (SL2) must be set according to the elements below:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8">End of the character string</td> <td>Data bit</td> <td>Stop bit</td> <td>Parity</td> <td>RTS / CTS</td> <td colspan="4">Baud rate</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baud rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 000: 1200 baud, ◦ 001: 2400 baud, ◦ 010: 4800 baud, ◦ 011: 9600 baud, ◦ 100: 19200 baud, ◦ 101: 38400 baud, ◦ 110: 57600 baud, ◦ 111: 115200 baud. • RTS/CTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0: disabled, ◦ 1: enabled. • Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 00: none, ◦ 10: odd, ◦ 11: even. • Stop bit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0: 1 stop bit, ◦ 1: 2 stop bits. • Data bits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0: 7 data bits, ◦ 1: 8 data bits. | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | End of the character string | | | | | | | | Data bit | Stop bit | Parity | RTS / CTS | Baud rate | | | | S, U |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| End of the character string | | | | | | | | Data bit | Stop bit | Parity | RTS / CTS | Baud rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW105 %SW106 | Configuration for use of the ASCII protocol | <p>When bit %S103 (SL1) or %S104 (SL2) is set to 1, the ASCII protocol is used. System word %SW105 (SL1) or %SW106 (SL2) must be set according to the elements below:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8">Timeout frame in ms</td> <td colspan="8">Timeout response in multiples of 100 ms</td> </tr> </table> | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Timeout frame in ms | | | | | | | | Timeout response in multiples of 100 ms | | | | | | | | S, U |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeout frame in ms | | | | | | | | Timeout response in multiples of 100 ms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW107 %SW108 %SW109 | MAC address | <p>Indicates the controller MAC address (only references with Ethernet channel).</p> <p>For MAC address AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %SW107 = AA:BB • %SW108 = CC:DD • %SW109 = EE:FF | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %SW114 | Enable schedule blocks | <p>Enables or disables operation of schedule blocks by the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [0]: Enable/disable schedule block number 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 0: disabled ◦ Set to 1: enabled • ... • Bit [15]: Enable/disable schedule block number 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 0: disabled ◦ Set to 1: enabled <p>Initially all schedule blocks are enabled.</p> <p>The default value is FFFF hex.</p> | S and U, SIM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|----------------------------|--|---|---------|
| %SW115 %SW116 %SW117 | Controller serial numbers part 1, 2, and 3 respectively (in BCD) | Allows to obtain the serial number of the controller. Example with the serial number 8A160400008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %SW115 : 16#0008 • %SW116 : 16#6040 • %SW117 : 16#0001 | S |
| %SW118 | Logic controller status word | Indicates conditions on logic controller. For a controller operating normally, the value of this word is FFFF hex. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [9]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 0: External error detected or communication interruption, for example duplicate IP address ◦ Set to 1: No error detected. • Bit [10]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 0: Invalid internal configuration; contact Schneider Electric customer service. ◦ Set to 1: No error detected. • Bit [13]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 0: Configuration error detected (mandatory modules, as defined by the I/O expansion bus configuration, are absent or otherwise inoperative when the logic controller attempts to start the I/O expansion bus). In this case, the I/O bus does not start. ◦ Set to 1: No error detected. • Bit [14]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 0: One or more modules have ceased communication with the logic controller after the I/O expansion bus is started. This is the case whether an I/O expansion module is defined as mandatory or optional but present at start-up. ◦ Set to 1: No error detected. <p>For more information on bus error handling, refer to <i>I/O Configuration General Description</i>, page 87.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [15]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 0: Cartridge error detected (configuration or runtime operation). ◦ Set to 1: No error detected. <p>NOTE: The other bits of this word are set to 1 and are reserved.</p> | S, SIM |
| %SW119 | Optional module feature configuration | One bit for each expansion module in the configuration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit [0]: Reserved for the logic controller • Bit n: Module n <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set to 1: Module is marked as optional in the configuration. ◦ Set to 0: Module is not marked as optional in the configuration. | S, SIM |
| %SW120 | Expansion I/O module status | 1 bit for each expansion module in the configuration. Bit 0: Reserved for the logic controller When the logic controller attempts to start the I/O bus, bit n: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = no error detected • 1 = error detected or module not present. The I/O expansion bus does not start unless the corresponding bit in %SW119 is set to TRUE (indicating the module is marked as optional). <p>After the bus started and is running with data exchanges with the controller, bit n:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = no error detected • 1 = error detected on the I/O expansion module (regardless if it is a module marked as optional). <p>For more information on bus error handling, refer to <i>I/O Configuration General Description</i>, page 87.</p> | S, SIM |
| %SW121 %SW122 | Configuration for use of ASCII protocol | When bit %S103 (SL1) or %S104 (SL2) is set to 1, the ASCII protocol is used. You can change the ASCII frame size of SL1 or SL2. The ASCII frame size of SL1 is %SW121, and that of SL2 is %SW122. | U |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| %SW128 | Cartridge 1 status | Indicates the status code for the cartridge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSB: presents the status of the I/O channel 1 • MSB: presents the status of the I/O channel 2 General status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x80: Cartridge is not present and it is not configured in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. • 0x81: Module is present, but it is not configured. • 0x82: Internal communication error with the cartridge. • 0x83: Internal communication error with the cartridge. • 0x84: Detected cartridge different from the configuration. • 0x85: Configured cartridge is not detected. Input channel operation status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x00: Normal. • 0x01: Conversion in progress. • 0x02: Initialization. • 0x03: Input operation setting error detected or module without input. • 0x04: Reserved. • 0x05: Wiring error detected (High limit range out). • 0x06: Wiring error detected (Low limit range out). • 0x07: Non-volatile memory error detected. • Others: Reserved. Output channel operation status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x00: Normal. • 0x01: Reserved. • 0x02: Initialization. • 0x03: Output operation setting error detected or module without output. • 0x04: Reserved. • 0x05: Reserved. • 0x06: Reserved. • 0x07: Non-volatile memory error detected. • Others: Reserved. | S, SIM |
| %SW129 | Cartridge 2 status | | |
| %SW130 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.2. | S |
| %SW131 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.3. | S |
| %SW132 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.4. | S |
| %SW133 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the input %I0.5. | S |
| %SW134 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC0 or HSC2. | S |
| %SW135 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC0 or HSC2. | S |
| %SW136 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC1 or HSC3. | S |
| %SW137 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC1 or HSC3. | S |
| %SW138 | Periodic task execution time | Indicates the last execution time in μ s of the periodic task. | S |
| %SW139 | Embedded digital output protection | Indicates the protection error status of output blocks: Bit0 = 1 - Q0 - Q3 protect error - Block0 Bit1 = 1 - Q4 - Q7 protect error - Block1 Bit2 = 1 - Q8 - Q11 protect error - Block2 Bit3 = 1 - Q12 - Q15 protect error - Block3 NOTE: %SW139 is not used for sink outputs. | S |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------|
| %SW140 | Controller last error code 1 | Most recent error code written to PlcLog.csv: AABCCCCDD: | S |
| %SW141 | Controller last error code 2 | %SW142 = AABB hex %SW141 = CCCC hex | |
| %SW142 | Controller last error code 3 | %SW140 = 00DD hex Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AA = error level • BB = error context • CCCC = error code • DD = error priority (internal use only) | |
| %SW143 | Number of entries in PlcLog.csv | Number of error codes contained in PlcLog.csv. | S |
| %SW147 | SD card operation diagnostic code | If %S90 set to 1, indicates the SD card operation result after saving memory words. The diagnostic codes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: No error • 1: Operation in progress • 10: Eject the SD card • 11: No SD card detected • 12: SD card write protected • 13: The SD card is full • 21: Number of memory words invalid • 22: No memory words to be saved • 30: A line in the CSV file is invalid • 31: A line in the CSV file is too long • 32: Format of the CSV file invalid • 40: Error when creating the CSV file • 50: Internal system error • 51: Error when opening the CSV file | S |
| %SW148 | Number of persistent variables | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If %S90 is set to 0, you can save up to 2000 memory words (%MW50 up to %MW2049). • If %S90 is set to 1, you can save all memory words from %MW0. For more information, refer to Persistent Variables Saved by User Request, page 44. | U |
| %SW149 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.2. | S |
| %SW150 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.3. | S |
| %SW151 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.4. | S |
| %SW152 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.5. | S |
| %SW153 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC0 or HSC2. | S |
| %SW154 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC0 or HSC2. | S |
| %SW155 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC1 or HSC3. | S |
| %SW156 | Event execution time | Indicates the last execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC1 or HSC3. | S |
| %SW157 | Periodic execution time | Indicates the last execution time of the periodic task in ms. | S |
| %SW158 | Periodic average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the periodic task (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW159 | Event 0 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.2 (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW160 | Event 1 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.3 (last 5 times). | S |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|--------------|---|--|---------|
| %SW161 | Event 2 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.4 (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW162 | Event 3 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the input %I0.5 (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW163 | Event 4 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC0 or HSC2 (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW164 | Event 5 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC0 or HSC2 (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW165 | Event 6 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 0 of HSC1 or HSC3 (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW166 | Event 7 average time | Indicates the average execution time in ms of the event task associated with the Threshold 1 of HSC1 or HSC3 (last 5 times). | S |
| %SW167 | Status of Modem initialization command | <p>%SW167 indicates the status of the initialization command sent to the modem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the modem does not respond to the initialization command within 10 attempts, its value is FFFF; modem does not respond. If the modem responds "OK" within the 10 attempts, its value is 0; modem is present and has accepted the initialization command. If the modem sends something else within the 10 attempts, its value is 4; incorrect response from the modem, or the modem rejects the initialization command. <p>NOTE: %S105 can be used to re-send the modem initialization command.</p> | S |
| %SW168 | Modbus TCP – Connections in use | <p>Indicates the number of Ethernet Modbus TCP server connections in use.</p> <p>NOTE: If you disconnect the cable, the connection is not closed immediately. Each time the cable is re-connected to the network, it requests a new connection and the number of connections in use indicated by %SW168 increases.</p> | S |
| %SW170 | Frames transmitted – Serial line 1 | Indicates the count of frames transmitted by the serial line 1. | S |
| %SW171 | Frames transmitted – Serial line 2 | Indicates the count of frames transmitted by the serial line 2. | S |
| %SW172 | Frames transmitted – USB | Indicates the count of frames transmitted by the USB channel. | S |
| %SW173 | Frames transmitted – Modbus TCP | Indicates the count of frames transmitted by Modbus TCP on Ethernet. | S |
| %SW174 | Frames received successfully – Serial line 1 | Indicates the count of frames correctly received by the serial line 1. | S |
| %SW175 | Frames received successfully – Serial line 2 | Indicates the count of frames correctly received by the serial line 2. | S |
| %SW176 | Frames received successfully – USB | Indicates the count of frames correctly received by the USB channel. | S |
| %SW177 | Frames received successfully – Modbus TCP | Indicates the count of frames correctly received by the Modbus TCP on Ethernet. | S |
| %SW178 | Frames received with an error – Serial line 1 | Indicates the count of frames received with an error detected for the serial line 1. | S |
| %SW179 | Frames received with an error – Serial line 2 | Indicates the count of frames received with an error detected for the serial line 2. | S |
| %SW180 | Frames received with an error – USB | Indicates the count of frames received with an error detected for the USB channel. | S |
| %SW181 | Frames received with an error – Modbus TCP | Indicates the count of frames received with an error detected for Modbus TCP on Ethernet. | S |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|-------------------|--|--|---------|
| %SW182 | Remote Graphic Display connection state | Indicates the connection state of the Remote Graphic Display: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: Display not connected 1: Display application not ready 2: Display application transfer 3: Display application running 4: Display firmware update required 5: Display firmware transfer in progress | S |
| %SW183 | Remote Graphic Display last error detected | Indicates the last error detected on the Remote Graphic Display: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No error detected 1: Display application transfer unsuccessful 2: Incompatible version of the display | S |
| %SW184 | Remote Graphic Display Page Index | Indicates the page index of the displayed page on the Remote Graphic Display. When written, specifies the page index of the page to display on the Remote Graphic Display, if it exists. Otherwise, the value is ignored. A page index is generated by EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic when the user creates a new Operator Interface page. The following pages have fixed page index values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 112: Setup Menu 113: Controller Information 114: Controller Setup 117: Display Setup 120: Controller State 121: Controller Status 128: Alarm View | S, U |
| %SW185 | TMH2GDB firmware version xx.yy | Firmware version of the TMH2GDB Remote Graphic Display. For example, %SW185 = 0104 hex means that the firmware version is V1.4. | S |
| %SW188 | Frames transmitted - Modbus Mapping table | Total number of frames transmitted via the Modbus mapping table. | S |
| %SW189 | Frames received - Modbus Mapping table | Total number of frames received without error via the Modbus mapping table. | S |
| %SW190, %SW191 | Class 1 outgoing packets sent | Total number of outgoing packets sent for implicit (Class 1) connections. | S |
| %SW192, %SW193 | Class 1 incoming packets received | Total number of incoming packets received for implicit (Class 1) connections. | S |
| %SW194, %SW195 | Unconnected incoming packets received | Total number of incoming unconnected packets, including packets that would be returned if an error was detected. | S |
| %SW196, %SW197 | Unconnected incoming packets invalid | Total number of incoming unconnected packets that had an invalid format, or targeted an unsupported service, class, instance, attribute, or member. | S |
| %SW198, %SW199 | Incoming packets received for explicit (Class 3) connections | Total number of incoming packets for explicit (Class 3) connections, including packets that would be returned if an error was detected. | S |
| %SW200, %SW201 | Incoming Class 3 packets invalid | Total number of explicit (Class 3) packets that had an invalid format, or targeted an unsupported service, class, instance, attribute, or member. | S |
| %SW202 | Instance input | Instance input configured in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. Default value: 0 | S |
| %SW203 | Input size | Input size configured in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. Default value: 0 | S |
| %SW204 | Instance output | Instance output configured in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. Default value: 0 | S |
| %SW205 | Output size | Output size configured in EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic. Default value: 0 | S |
| %SW206 | Timeout | Total number of connection timeouts that have occurred in connections. Default value: 0 | S, U |

| System Words | Function | Description | Control |
|--|--|--|---------|
| %SW207 | Status of the Ethernet/IP class 1 connection | <p>Indicates the status of the EtherNet/IP class 1 connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: At least one connection is idle. 1: The open connections are in run. 2: At least one connection has no indication or no communication. <p>NOTE: Status 2 overrides status 0.</p> <p>NOTE: The application must be configured with a functional level (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) of at least Level 3.2 for this word to be supported.</p> | S |
| %SW210 | Status of the IOScanner SL1 | <p>Contains the status of the Modbus Serial IOScanner on Serial Line 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: IOScanner is stopped 1: Initialization request to device being sent by IOScanner 2: IOScanner is operational 3: IOScanner is partially operational (some devices are not being scanned) 4: IOScanner is suspended | S |
| %SW211 | Status of the IOScanner SL2 | <p>Contains the status of the Modbus Serial IOScanner on Serial Line 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: IOScanner is stopped 1: Initialization request being sent by IOScanner 2: IOScanner is operational 3: IOScanner is partially operational (some devices are not being scanned) 4: IOScanner is suspended | S |
| %SW212 | Status of the Modbus TCP IOScanner | <p>Contains the status of the Modbus TCP IOScanner on Ethernet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: IOScanner is stopped 1: Initialization request being sent by IOScanner to device 2: IOScanner is operational 3: IOScanner is partially operational (some devices are not being scanned) 4: IOScanner is suspended <p>NOTE: The application must be configured with a functional level (see EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic, Operating Guide) of at least Level 6.0 for this system word to be supported.</p> | S |
| <p>S Controlled by the system</p> <p>U Controlled by the user</p> <p>SIM Applied in the simulator</p> | | | |

M221 Logic Controller Code ID

This table presents the code IDs of the M221 Logic Controller references:

| Reference | Code ID |
|-------------|---------|
| TM221M16R• | 0x0780 |
| TM221ME16R• | 0x0781 |
| TM221M16T• | 0x0782 |
| TM221ME16T• | 0x0783 |
| TM221M32TK | 0x0784 |
| TM221ME32TK | 0x0785 |
| TM221C16R | 0x0786 |
| TM221CE16R | 0x0787 |
| TM221C16U | 0x0796 |
| TM221CE16U | 0x0797 |
| TM221C16T | 0x0788 |
| TM221CE16T | 0x0789 |
| TM221C24R | 0x078A |
| TM221CE24R | 0x078B |
| TM221C24T | 0x078C |
| TM221CE24T | 0x078D |
| TM221C24U | 0x0798 |
| TM221CE24U | 0x0799 |
| TM221C40R | 0x078E |
| TM221CE40R | 0x078F |
| TM221C40T | 0x0790 |
| TM221CE40T | 0x0791 |
| TM221C40U | 0x079A |
| TM221CE40U | 0x079B |

Input Channel Status (%IWS)

Introduction

The following provides information about the properties of input channel status words. A dedicated input channel status word exists for each analog input channel added using an I/O expansion module or TMC2 cartridge.

Displaying Input Channel Status Word Properties

Follow these steps to display the properties of the input channel status words:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click System objects > Input Status Words . Result: Input channel status word properties is displayed. |

Input Channel Status Word Properties

This table describes each property of the input channel status word:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the input channel status word is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %IWSx.y or %IWS0.x0y | – | The address of the input channel status word. For I/O expansion modules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • x is the module number • y is the channel number For analog cartridges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • x is the cartridge number • y is the channel number For example, <i>%IWS0.101</i> is the address of the second channel of the cartridge in the first slot of the logic controller. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with the input channel status word. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with the input channel status word. If a symbol already exists, right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of the symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with the input channel status word. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with the input channel status word. |

For More Information

To view the possible values of the input channel status word:

| For information on: | refer to... |
|-----------------------|---|
| TM3 expansion modules | TM3 Analog I/O Modules Diagnostics (see Modicon TM3 (EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic), Expansion Modules Configuration, Programming Guide) |
| TM2 expansion modules | TM2 Analog I/O Modules Diagnostics (see Modicon TM2 (SoMachine Basic), Expansion Modules Configuration, Programming Guide) |
| TMC2 cartridges | TMC2 Analog Cartridge Diagnostics (see Modicon TMC2, Cartridges, Programming Guide) |

Output Channel Status (%QWS)

Introduction

The following provides information about the properties of output status words. A dedicated output channel status word exists for each analog output channel added using an I/O expansion module or TMC2 cartridge.

Displaying Output Channel Status Words Properties

Follow these steps to display the properties of the output channel status words:

| Step | Action |
|------|--|
| 1 | Select the Tools tab in the left-hand area of the Programming window. |
| 2 | Click System objects > Output Status Words . Result: Output channel status word properties are displayed in the properties window. |

Output Channel Status Word Properties

This table describes each property of the output channel status word:

| Parameter | Editable | Value | Default Value | Description |
|----------------|----------|------------------------|---------------|--|
| Used | No | TRUE/FALSE | FALSE | Indicates whether the output channel status word is being referenced in a program. |
| Address | No | %QWSx.yor %QWS0.x0y | – | The address of the output channel status word. For I/O expansion modules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • x is the module number • y is the channel number For cartridges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • x is the cartridge number • y is the channel number For example, %QWS3.0 is the address of the first output channel in the third I/O expansion module connected to the logic controller. |
| Symbol | Yes | – | – | The symbol associated with the output channel status word. Double-click in the Symbol column and type the name of the symbol to associate with the output channel status word. If a symbol already exists, right-click in the Symbol column and choose Search and Replace to find and replace occurrences of the symbol throughout the program and/or program comments. |
| Comment | Yes | – | – | A comment associated with the output channel status word. Double-click in the Comment column and type an optional comment to associate with the output channel status word. |

For More Information

To view the possible values of the output channel status word:

| For information on: | refer to... |
|----------------------------|---|
| TM3 expansion modules | TM3 Analog I/O Modules Diagnostics (see Modicon TM3 (EcoStruxure Machine Expert - Basic), Expansion Modules Configuration, Programming Guide) |
| TM2 expansion modules | TM2 Analog I/O Modules Diagnostics (see Modicon TM2 (SoMachine Basic), Expansion Modules Configuration, Programming Guide) |
| TMC2 cartridges | TMC2 Analog Cartridge Diagnostics (see Modicon TMC2, Cartridges, Programming Guide) |

Glossary

A

analog input:

Converts received voltage or current levels into numerical values. You can store and process these values within the logic controller.

analog output:

Converts numerical values within the logic controller and sends out proportional voltage or current levels.

B

BOOTP:

(bootstrap protocol) A UDP network protocol that can be used by a network client to automatically obtain an IP address (and possibly other data) from a server. The client identifies itself to the server using the client MAC address. The server, which maintains a pre-configured table of client device MAC addresses and associated IP addresses, sends the client its pre-configured IP address. BOOTP was originally used as a method that enabled diskless hosts to be remotely booted over a network. The BOOTP process assigns an infinite lease of an IP address. The BOOTP service utilizes UDP ports 67 and 68.

C

CFC:

(continuous function chart) A graphical programming language (an extension of the IEC 61131-3 standard) based on the function block diagram language that works like a flowchart. However, no networks are used and free positioning of graphic elements is possible, which allows feedback loops. For each block, the inputs are on the left and the outputs on the right. You can link the block outputs to the inputs of other blocks to create complex expressions.

configuration:

The arrangement and interconnection of hardware components within a system and the hardware and software parameters that determine the operating characteristics of the system.

continuous function chart language:

A graphical programming language (an extension of the IEC61131-3 standard) based on the function block diagram language that works like a flowchart. However, no networks are used and free positioning of graphic elements is possible, which allows feedback loops. For each block, the inputs are on the left and the outputs on the right. You can link the block outputs to inputs of other blocks to create complex expressions.

D

DHCP:

(dynamic host configuration protocol) An advanced extension of BOOTP. DHCP is more advanced, but both DHCP and BOOTP are common. (DHCP can handle BOOTP client requests.)

digital I/O:

(digital input/output) An individual circuit connection at the electronic module that corresponds directly to a data table bit. The data table bit holds the value of the signal at the I/O circuit. It gives the control logic digital access to I/O values.

E

EDS:

(*electronic data sheet*) A file for fieldbus device description that contains, for example, the properties of a device such as parameters and settings.

EtherNet/IP Adapter:

An EtherNet/IP Adapter, sometimes also called a server, is an end-device in an EtherNet/IP network. I/O blocks and drives can be EtherNet/IP Adapter devices.

EtherNet/IP:

(*Ethernet industrial protocol*) An open communications protocol for manufacturing automation solutions in industrial systems. EtherNet/IP is in a family of networks that implement the common industrial protocol at its upper layers. The supporting organization (ODVA) specifies EtherNet/IP to accomplish global adaptability and media independence.

F

FBD:

(*function block diagram*) One of 5 languages for logic or control supported by the standard IEC 61131-3 for control systems. Function block diagram is a graphically oriented programming language. It works with a list of networks, where each network contains a graphical structure of boxes and connection lines, which represents either a logical or arithmetic expression, the call of a function block, a jump, or a return instruction.

FreqGen:

(*frequency generator*) A function that generates a square wave signal with programmable frequency.

G

GRAFSET:

The functioning of a sequential operation in a structured and graphic form.

This is an analytical method that divides any sequential control system into a series of steps, with which actions, transitions, and conditions are associated.

H

HMI:

(*human machine interface*) An operator interface (usually graphical) for human control over industrial equipment.

HSC:

(*high-speed counter*) A function that counts pulses on the controller or on expansion module inputs.

I

IEC 61131-3:

Part 3 of a 3-part IEC standard for industrial automation equipment. IEC 61131-3 is concerned with controller programming languages and defines 2 graphical and 2 textual programming language standards. The graphical programming languages are ladder diagram and function block diagram. The textual programming languages include structured text and instruction list.

IL:

(instruction list) A program written in the language that is composed of a series of text-based instructions executed sequentially by the controller. Each instruction includes a line number, an instruction code, and an operand (refer to IEC 61131-3).

Input Assembly:

Assemblies are blocks of data exchanged between network devices and the logic controller. An Input Assembly generally contains status information from a network device read by the controller.

instruction list language:

A program written in the instruction list language that is composed of a series of text-based instructions executed sequentially by the controller. Each instruction includes a line number, an instruction code, and an operand (see IEC 61131-3).

L**ladder diagram language:**

A graphical representation of the instructions of a controller program with symbols for contacts, coils, and blocks in a series of rungs executed sequentially by a controller (see IEC 61131-3).

LAN:

(local area network) A short-distance communications network that is implemented in a home, office, or institutional environment.

LD:

(ladder diagram) A graphical representation of the instructions of a controller program with symbols for contacts, coils, and blocks in a series of rungs executed sequentially by a controller (refer to IEC 61131-3).

LSB:

(least significant bit/byte) The part of a number, address, or field that is written as the right-most single value in conventional hexadecimal or binary notation.

M**master task:**

A processor task that is run through its programming software. The master task has 2 sections:

- **IN:** Inputs are copied to the IN section before execution of the master task.
- **OUT:** Outputs are copied to the OUT section after execution of the master task.

Modbus:

The protocol that allows communications between many devices connected to the same network.

MSB:

(most significant bit/byte) The part of a number, address, or field that is written as the left-most single value in conventional hexadecimal or binary notation.

N**N/C:**

(normally closed) A contact pair that closes when the actuator is de-energized (no power is applied) and opens when the actuator is energized (power is applied).

N/O:

(normally open) A contact pair that opens when the actuator is de-energized (no power is applied) and closes when the actuator is energized (power is applied).

O**Output Assembly:**

Assemblies are blocks of data exchanged between network devices and the logic controller. An Output Assembly generally contains command sent by the controller to network devices.

P**periodic execution:**

The task is executed either cyclically or periodically. In periodic mode, you determine a specific time (period) in which the task is executed. If it is executed under this time, a waiting time is generated before the next cycle. If it is executed over this time, a control system indicates the overrun. If the overrun is too high, the controller is stopped.

periodic task:

The periodic task is a periodic, high-priority task of short duration that runs on a logic controller through its programming software. The short duration of the periodic task prevents it from interfering with the execution of slower, lower priority tasks. A periodic task is useful when fast periodic changes in digital inputs need to be monitored.

PID:

(proportional, integral, derivative) A generic control loop feedback mechanism (controller) widely used in industrial control systems.

post configuration:

(post configuration) An option that allows to modify some parameters of the application without changing the application. Post configuration parameters are defined in a file that is stored in the controller. They are overloading the configuration parameters of the application.

protocol:

A convention or standard definition that controls or enables the connection, communication, and data transfer between 2 computing system and devices.

PTO:

(pulse train outputs) A fast output that oscillates between off and on in a fixed 50-50 duty cycle, producing a square wave form. PTO is especially well suited for applications such as stepper motors, frequency converters, and servo motor control, among others.

PWM:

(pulse width modulation) A fast output that oscillates between off and on in an adjustable duty cycle, producing a rectangular wave form (though you can adjust it to produce a square wave).

R**RTC:**

(real-time clock) A battery-backed time-of-day and calendar clock that operates continuously, even when the controller is not powered for the life of the battery.

S

security parameters:

A set of configuration parameters used to enable or disable specific protocols and features relating to the cybersecurity of an application.

SFC:

(*sequential function chart*) A language that is composed of steps with associated actions, transitions with associated logic condition, and directed links between steps and transitions. (The SFC standard is defined in IEC 848. It is IEC 61131-3 compliant.)

SMS:

(*short message service*) A standard communication service for telephones (or other devices) that send short text messages over the mobile communications system.

ST:

(*structured text*) A language that includes complex statements and nested instructions (such as iteration loops, conditional executions, or functions). ST is compliant with IEC 61131-3.

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