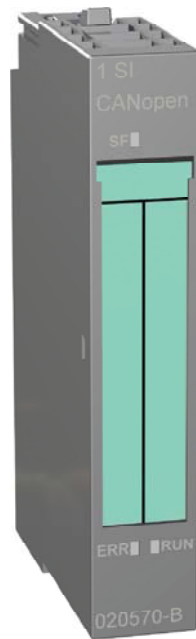


# Application Note

## 1 SI CANopen Function Blocks





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## Important user information

This document is intended to provide a good understanding of the function block functionality offered with the 1 SI CANopen Module for ET200S.

The reader of this document is expected to be familiar with high level software design, and communication systems in general. The use of advanced CANopen-specific functionality may require in-depth knowledge in CANopen networking internals and/or information from the official CANopen specifications. In such cases, the people responsible for the implementation of this product should either obtain the CANopen specification to gain sufficient knowledge or limit their implementation in such a way that this is not necessary.

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## Document history

Revision	Date	Description	Author
1.00	2009-12-01	Created	Lars-Åke Våldešj6
1.10	2010-01-18	Example is improved	Lars-Åke Våldešj6
1.11	2010-02-25	Explaining texts and Step 7 project are improved	Lars-Åke Våldešj6
1.12	2010-03-30	Text adjustments	Lars-Åke Våldešj6

## Referenced documents

Document name	Author	Document id.	Revision
1 SI CANopen User Manual	HMS	SCM-1200-005	1.10

## More information about the product

The latest information can be downloaded from [www.et200can.com](http://www.et200can.com).

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# 1. Requirements

The mounting and configuration of the 1 SI CANopen Module for ET200S is done following these steps:

1. Mounting
2. Configuring the ET200S Distributed I/O System to include the module ( See “ET200S Distributed I/O System Configuration” in the User manual)
3. Setting the parameters of the module ( See “ET200S Distributed I/O System Configuration” in the User manual)
4. Configuring the CANopen network, including the module (See “CANopen Network Configuration” in the User manual)

The following items are needed to perform the installation according to the example file:

Description	Name / Type	Version
<b>Hardware</b>		
Siemens ET200S rack	Either IM-type connected to PLC or CPU-type as standalone. See further information in manual under appendix “Siemens Interface Modules Compatibility”	n.a.
Power module		
Input module		
Output module		
1 SI CANopen Module configured as master	020570-B	1.09 or later
1 SI CANopen Module configured as slave	020570-B	1.09 or later
<b>Software</b>		
Siemens SIMATIC STEP7 tool	n.a.	V5.4 SP 5 or later
PORT CANopen Configuration Manager	020820-B	1.4.0.2 or later
USB adapter for above	020810-B	
PLC Function blocks	From <a href="http://www.et200can.com">www.et200can.com</a>	1.04 or later
HSP 2066 (STEP7 configuration file) or GSD files for the 1 SI CANopen Module	From <a href="http://www.et200can.com">www.et200can.com</a>	1.00 or later
EDS configuration file for the 1 SI CANopen Module	From <a href="http://www.et200can.com">www.et200can.com</a>	1.03 or later
<b>Other</b>		
CANopen cables	n.a.	n.a.
PLC configuration cable	n.a.	n.a.

## 2. Solution overview

This application note describes how to import, compile and use the Function blocks available for download from [www.et200can.com](http://www.et200can.com)

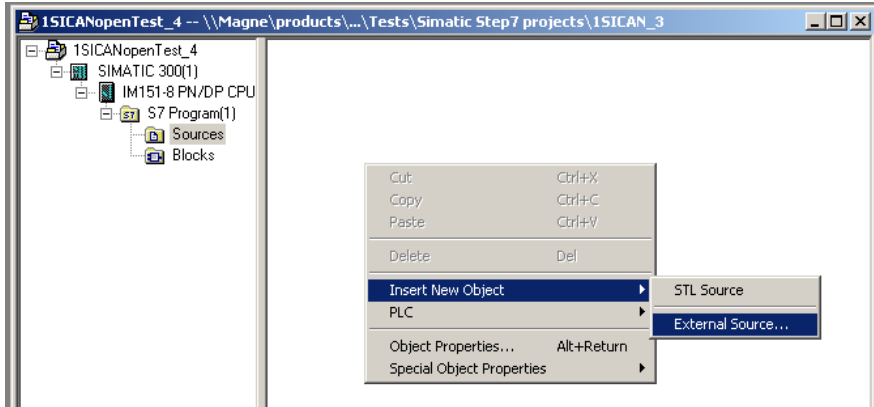
It also refers to a working example consisting of a STEP7 project and a PORT CCM project.

The contents describe step by step how a configuration is done. This document assumes the reader is familiar with industrial communication as CANopen, Siemens STEP7 and PORT CANopen Configuration Manager.

### 3. How to import blocks into the STEP7 project

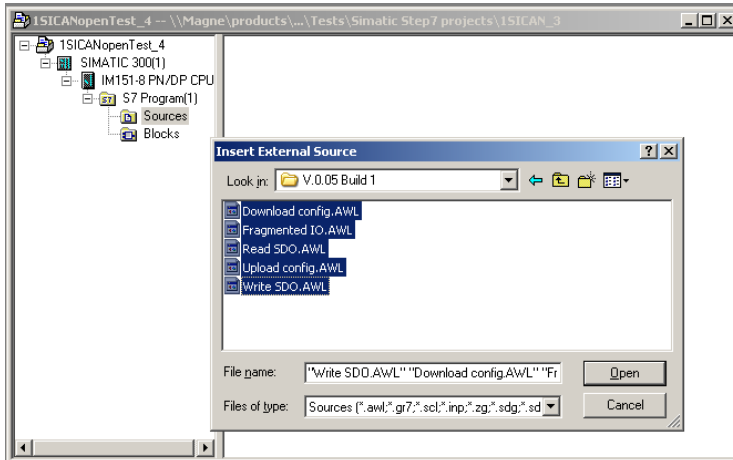
The function blocks for Fragmented I/O, SDO-Read, SDO-Write, Upload configuration and Download configuration supported from HMS has to be imported and compiled into your S7 project.

This is done by following the steps below.



**Figure 1** Select external source for blocks.

1. Select Sources
2. Right click in white area and select “Insert New Object” from “External Source”



**Figure 2** Select files.

3. Select the files needed and press OPEN



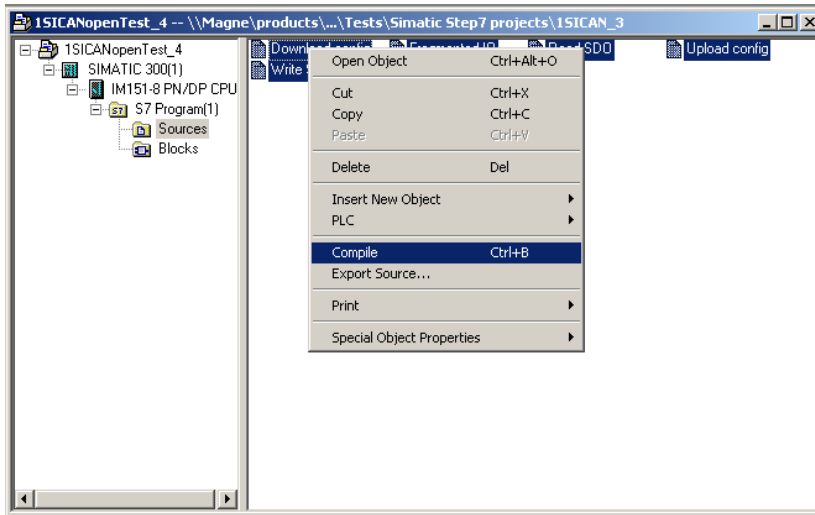


Figure 3 Compile Blocks.

4. Mark the files, right click and select Compile

*Note: English language is required in STEP7 for the compilation to succeed.*

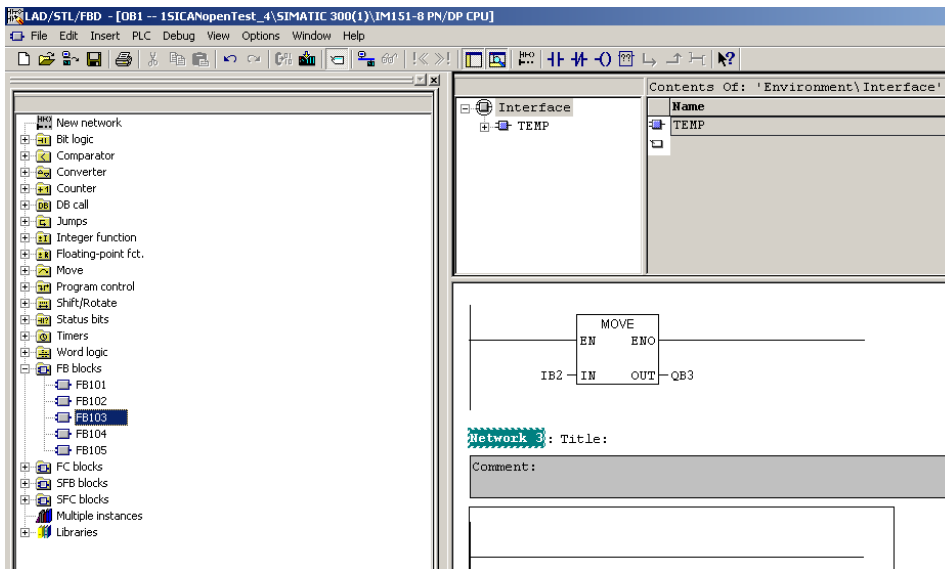


Figure 4 Insert Block from “FB blocks”.

5. Close "compile windows" and blocks can be selected from **FB blocks**. They have now been given numbers as below:

- FB101: Named “Upload Configuration” in symbol table in example code.
- FB102: Named “Download Configuration” in symbol table in example code.
- FB103: Named “Fragmented I/O” in symbol table in example code.
- FB104: Named “Read SDO” in symbol table in example code.
- FB105: Named “Write SDO” in symbol table in example code.

---

## 4. Start using the example

In the example two 1 SI CANopen Modules are used. One module is configured in master mode and one in slave mode. They are configured with 40 bytes of input data and 40 bytes of output data each. The 40 bytes of CANopen data from master (CANopen node ID 1) is received and looped back by the slave (CANopen node ID 2).

Memory bit M44.7 controls the loop in the slave module, if set to FALSE loop is enabled.

The modules are in fragmentation mode and use the Function Block “Fragmented I/O” to handle the transfer of data.

There are also examples for the Function blocks “Read SDO”, “Write SDO”, “Upload Configuration” and “Download Configuration”.

Connect modules and EMS CANopen USB adapter together with appropriate CANopen cable.

Start the PLC-rack

Download STEP7 program blocks and hardware configuration to the PLC (project stored under “1\_SI\_1\_11 Block example”).

Send CANopen configuration file via PORT CCM to the net. The example configuration that downloads concise files is stored in “PORT CCM 1 SI 40 to 1 SI 40.net”.

To test Configuration Upload and Download the following steps has to be performed:

- 1) Concise files for the modules have to be saved in non volatile memory in Master module at end of configuration via CCM.
- 2) Upload configuration from Master module to PLC-memory.
- 3) Send “load” to object 1011h in both Master and Slave module followed by Reset or Repower to restore default configuration.
- 4) Now configuration can be downloaded from PLC to the empty Master module which will then configure all modules on the CANopen network.

## 5. Fragmented I/O

If more CANopen data than module block size (4, 8, 16 or 32 bytes I/O) is required, Fragmented I/O can be used.

### 5.1. Hardware configuration

When the hardware is set up the backplane size of the module has to be defined. This is done by selecting that module from “hardware list” under “Special modules”, see below.

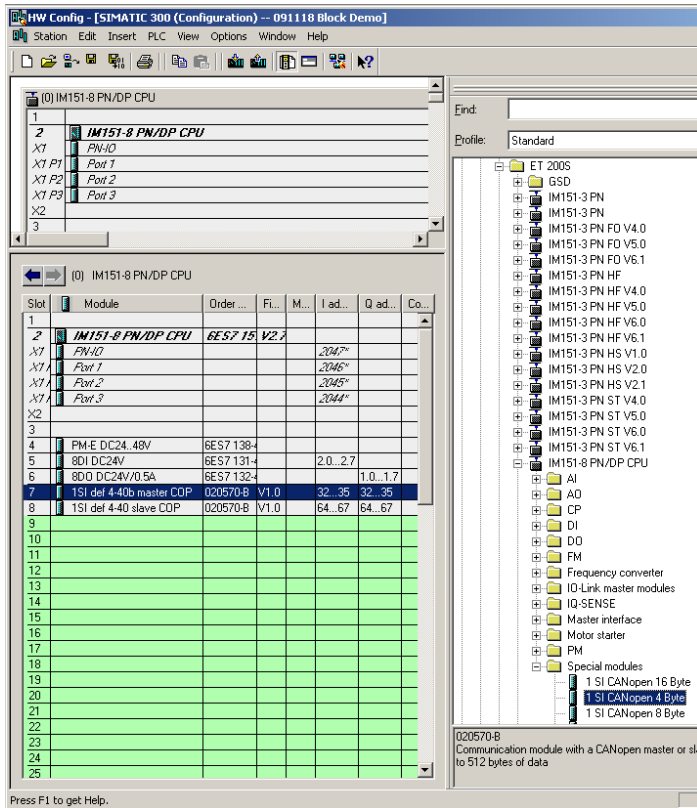


Figure 5 Hardware configuration, hardware list.

In this example a 4 byte 1 SI CANopen Module is used.

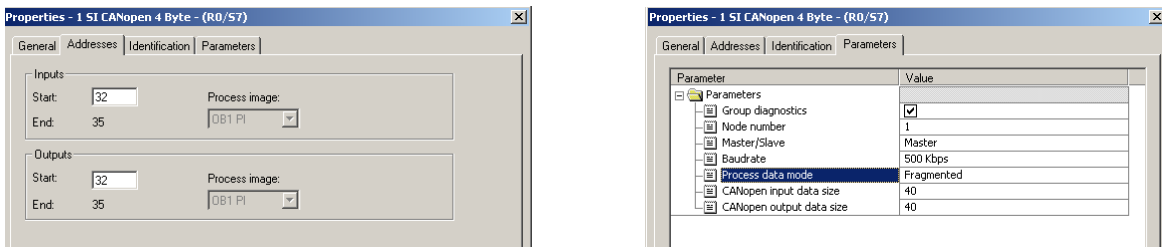


Figure 6 Setting properties for the 1 SI CANopen Module.

Start address for the four Input and Output bytes is set to 32 decimal in this example.

Process data mode is changed to Fragmented. COP data size is set to 40 in both directions. All other values are kept as default.

## 5.2. How to configure the Fragmentation block

### 5.2.1. Master mode

Load Function Block “Fragmented I/O” into a Network and set input and output data.

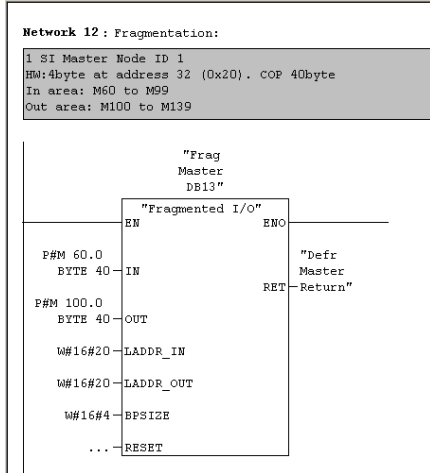


Figure 7 Fragmented I/O block for Master

*Inputs:*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Example info for Master</b>
DBx	Enter a data block id DBx where x is unique (Used by the function block for internal data variables and calculations)	<i>DB13</i>
IN	Set place and size for the INPUT data (data read to the module from the CANopen network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P#M</i>: Pointer to M-area</li> <li>• <i>60.0</i>: Start address in M-area</li> <li>• <i>BYTE 40</i>: Size of input COP-data</li> </ul>
OUT	Set place and size for the OUTPUT data (data written from the module to the CANopen network).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P #M</i>: Pointer to M-area</li> <li>• <i>100.0</i>: Start address in M-area</li> <li>• <i>BYTE 40</i>: Size of output COP-data</li> </ul>
LADDR_ IN	Set logic address for the position where the INPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>20</i>: The actual first address in hex, I32 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of the module</li> </ul>
LADDR_ OUT	Set logic address for the position where the OUTPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>20</i>: The actual first address in hex, Q32 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of module</li> </ul>
BPSIZE	Set 1SI CANopen Module size in backplane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>4</i>: The actual size in hex, size of selected module from Hardware Configuration. Put in 20h for a 32 byte module.</li> </ul>
EN	Logic 1 runs the Fragmentation block. The module and the block only transfer data-segments that have been changed. 2 bytes of the actual backplane size is used for control of fragmentation, the rest transfers data, i.e. in a 4 byte module 2 bytes of data is transferred for every scan cycle of the PLC-program. Always run in example.	
RESET	Logic 1 updates the entire INPUT and OUTPUT area between the M-area and the 1 SI CANopen Module. RESET has to be high for at least one program scan-cycle.	

*Outputs:*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Example info</b>
ENO	Not used in this example.	-
RET	Holds result from latest execution of block. New data is available after every time block is executed. For Error codes, see “Error Codes (RET)” under Fragmentation Handling in manual.	<i>“Defr Master Return”</i> : MW56

### 5.2.2. Slave mode

Load Function Block “Fragmented I/O” into a Network and set input and output data.

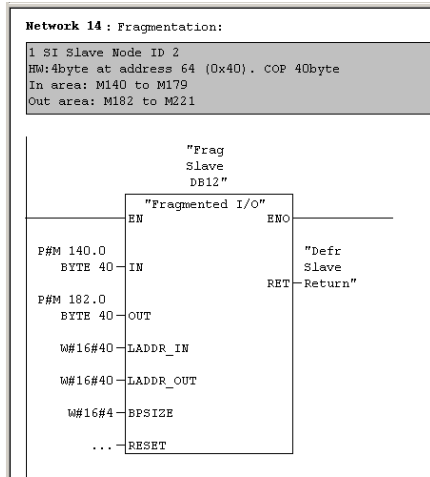


Figure 8 Fragmented I/O block for Slave

*Inputs:*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Example info for Slave</b>
DBx	Enter a data block id DBx where x is unique (Used by the function block for internal data variables and calculations)	<i>DB12</i>
IN	Set place and size for the INPUT data (data read to the module from the CANopen network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P#M</i>: Pointer to M-area</li> <li>• <i>I40.0</i>: Start address in M-area</li> <li>• <i>BYTE 40</i>: Size of input COP-data</li> </ul>
OUT	Set place and size for the OUTPUT data (data written from the module to the CANopen network).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P #M</i>: Pointer to M-area</li> <li>• <i>I82.0</i>: Start address in M-area</li> <li>• <i>BYTE 40</i>: Size of output COP-data</li> </ul>
LADDR_ IN	Set logic address for the position where the INPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>40</i>: The actual first address in hex, I64 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of the module</li> </ul>
LADDR_ OUT	Set logic address for the position where the OUTPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>40</i>: The actual first address in hex, Q64 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of module</li> </ul>
BPSIZE	Set 1SI CANopen Module size in backplane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>4</i>: The actual size in hex, size of selected module from Hardware Configuration. Put in 20h for a 32 byte module.</li> </ul>
EN	Logic 1 runs the Fragmentation block. The module and the block only transfer data-segments that have been changed. 2 bytes of the actual backplane size is used for control of fragmentation, the rest transfers data, i.e. in a 4 byte module 2 bytes of data is transferred for every scan cycle of the PLC-program. Always run in example.	
RESET	Logic 1 updates the entire INPUT and OUTPUT area between the M-area and the 1 SI CANopen Module. RESET has to be high for at least one program scan-cycle.	

*Outputs:*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Example info</b>
ENO	Not used in this example.	-
RET	Holds result from latest execution of block. New data is available after every time block is executed. For Error codes, see "Error Codes (RET)" under Fragmentation Handling in manual.	<i>"Defer Slave Return": MW58</i>

## 6. Read SDO

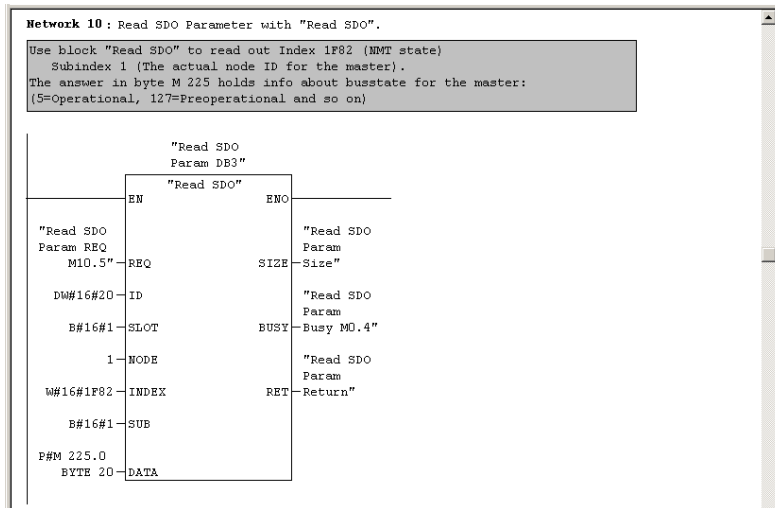
*Note: This function is only supported by the 1 SI CANopen Module in master mode!*

### 6.1. How to configure the Read SDO block

Load Function Block “Read SDO” into a Network and set input and output data.

In the example Index 1F82h is read from the master itself to get the NMT state it is in (operational could indicate that network is up and running).

(Index 1F82h could be written to with “Write SDO” for example to set the complete network in Operational, or to Reset a node. See the manual for more detailed information.)



**Figure 9** Read SDO block

*Note: Constants used above for NODE, INDEX and SUB can be replaced with variables as MWx for NODE and INDEX and MBx for SUB. This makes it possible to use same block to read different SDO:s. In VAR-table “defrag 40-40” in example row 2-4 holds variables that can be used to test this.*

*Note: In the example a pulse is generated at input “REQ” every tenth second by a timer in network 9. It can be stopped by setting bit M10.7 to TRUE in VAR-table “defrag 40-40”.*



*Inputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
DBx	Enter a data block id DBx where x is unique (Used by the function block for internal data variables and calculations)	<i>DB3</i>
REQ	Logic 1 for one scan cycle of the PLC-program starts the Read SDO request (see RET below for handling instructions for REQ)	<i>“Read SDO Param REQ M10.5”</i> : M10.5
ID	Logic address for the position where the INPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>DW#16#</i>: Data is put in as doubleword in hex</li> <li>• <i>20</i>: The actual first address in hex, I32 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of the module</li> </ul>
SLOT	Defines which slot is used on the PROFIBUS/PROFINET/Backplane network. This parameter has to be unique for each of the SDO requests running simultaneously as the answer on the request is put in the slot where the request was placed. Valid values: 0 - 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>I</i>: Number of used slot</li> </ul>
NODE	Node ID of the CANopen Module where SDO read is to be performed. Node ID 0 always address the CANopen master, even when the CANopen master has another Node ID	<i>I</i> : Node ID for Master (Variable MWx could be used instead of constant)
INDEX	Object index to be read	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>I#82</i>: The SDO index read (Request NMT state) (Variable MWx could be used instead of constant)</li> </ul>
SUB	Object sub index to be read	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>B#16#</i>: Data put in as byte in hex</li> <li>• <i>I</i>: The SDO sub index read (Node ID for master) (Variable MBx code be used instead of constant)</li> </ul>
DATA	Place and size of the location to write the answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P#M</i>: Pointer to M-area</li> <li>• <i>225.0</i>: Start address in M-area</li> <li>• <i>BYTE 20</i>: Maximum size to use in M-area</li> </ul>
EN	Logic 1 runs the Read SDO block	Always run

*Outputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
ENO	Not used in this example.	-
SIZE	Number of bytes that have been read.	<i>“Read SDO Param Size”</i> : MW13
BUSY	If the request is not finished within one scan cycle, BUSY turns TRUE and stays TRUE until the request is finished, when it returns to FALSE.	<i>“Read SO Param Busy M0.4”</i> : M0.4
RET	Holds result from execution of block. Available when BUSY turns FALSE, until REQ is set to TRUE. For Error codes, see “Error Codes (RET)” under SDO Read/Write in manual.	<i>“Read SDO Param Return”</i> : MW15

## 6.2. Other suggestion of use for "Read SDO"

Another example for the use of "Read SDO" is to read out generic data objects from other slaves (similar to Index 2000h to 201Fh in the 1 SI CANopen Module) instead of having the data mapped in a receive PDO and reserving space in the backplane area of the 1 SI CANopen Module. This is normally used for parameters that are rarely updated on the CANopen network to decrease the network load.

## 7. Write SDO

*Note: This function is only supported by the 1 SI CANopen Module in master mode!*

### 7.1. How to configure the Write SDO block

Load Function Block "Write SDO" into a Network and set input and output data.

In the example "load" is written to Index 1011h (Restore parameters) in the slave, node 2, to restore the out of box configuration of the slave.

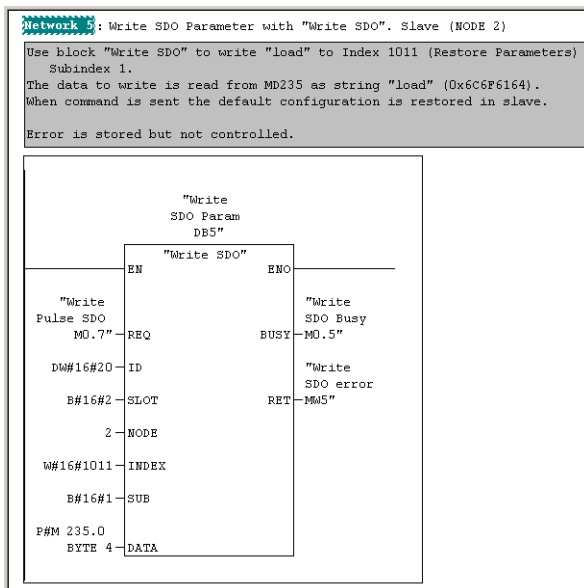


Figure 10 Write SDO block

*Note: Constants used above for NODE, INDEX and SUB can be replaced with variables as MWx for NODE and INDEX and MBx for SUB. This makes it possible to use same block to write different SDO:s. In VAR-table "defrag 40-40" in example row 2-4 holds variables that can be used to test this.*

*Note: To check that Upload and Download concise blocks works load could be sent to the master by changing NODE to 1 in example in OB1, The master will then be reset to default configuration after repower. (If master is physically removed and then replaced after some seconds, the OB1 code will start reconfigure the master from saved concise files. See chapter 8 and 10.)*

*Inputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
DBx	Enter a data block id DBx where x is unique (Used by the function block for internal data variables and calculations)	<i>DB5</i>
REQ	Logic 1 for one scan cycle of the PLC-program starts the Write SDO request (see RET below for handling instructions for REQ)	<i>“Write Pulse SDO M0.7”</i> : M0.7
ID	Logic address for the position where the INPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>DW#16#</i>: Data is put in as doubleword in hex</li> <li>• <i>20</i>: The actual first address in hex, I32 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of the module</li> </ul>
SLOT	Defines which slot is used on the PROFIBUS/PROFINET/Backplane network. This parameter has to be unique for each of the SDO requests running simultaneously as the answer on the request is put in the slot where the request was placed. Valid values: 0 - 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>2</i>: Number of used slot</li> </ul>
NODE	Node ID of the CANopen module where SDO read is to be performed. Node ID 0 always address the CANopen master, even when the CANopen master has another Node ID	<i>2</i> : Node ID for slave where data is written
INDEX	Object index to be written	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>1011</i>: hex for the SDO index (Restore parameters)</li> </ul>
SUB	Object sub index to be written	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>B#16#</i>: Data put in as byte in hex</li> <li>• <i>1</i>: for the SDO sub index 1</li> </ul>
DATA	Place and size of the location to read the outgoing data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P#M</i>: Pointer to M-area</li> <li>• <i>235.0</i>: Start address in M-area</li> <li>• <i>BYTE 4</i>: Size to be written in M-area (Value <i>6C6F6164h</i> is put into these four bytes to represent the ASCII values for “load”.)</li> </ul>
EN	Logic 1 runs the Write SDO block	Always run

*Outputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
ENO	Not used in this example.	-
BUSY	If the request is not finished within one scan cycle, BUSY turns TRUE and stays TRUE until the request is finished, when it returns to FALSE.	<i>“Write SDO Busy M0.5”</i> : M0.5
RET	Holds result from execution of block. Available when BUSY turns FALSE, until REQ is set to TRUE. For Error codes, see “Error Codes (RET)” under SDO Read/Write in manual.	<i>“Write SDO error MW5”</i> : MW5

## 7.2. Other suggestion of use for “Write SDO”

Another use of “Write SDO” is to write in generic data objects in other slaves (similar to Index 2100h to 211Fh in 1 SI CANopen Module) instead of having the data mapped in a transmit PDO that occupies space in the backplane are of the 1 SI CANopen Module. This is normally used for parameters that are rarely updated on the CANopen network to decrease the network load.

## 8.Upload Configuration from 1 SI CANopen master

*Note: This function is only supported by the 1 SI CANopen Module in master mode!*

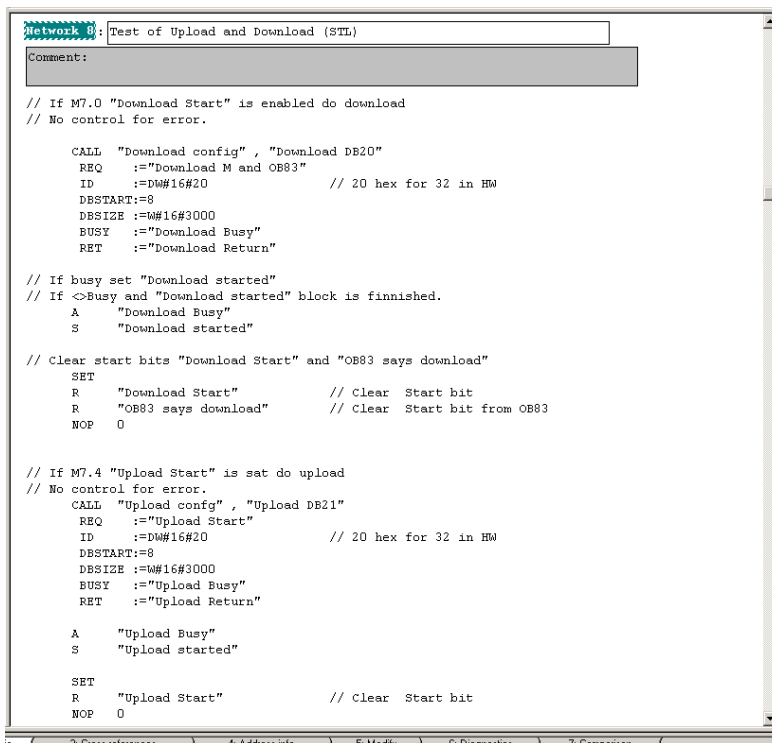
The 1 SI CANopen Module for ET200S can be removed and replaced with other hardware without turning off the power. To be able to restart accurately and fast, the configuration of the CANopen Network, concise files stored in object 1F22h, can be uploaded to the PLC after configuration and downloaded to the new hardware once this is attached to the rack. The upload of the configuration to PLC is performed by “Upload Configuration” block and download by “Download Configuration” block. Maximum size for concise files in the 1 SI CANopen Module is 196k byte.

*Note: After configuration is performed by external configurator “save” has to be sent to object 1010h in the master module from the configurator to generate a CRC in the master module that upload block reads from. The uploaded data is checked against this CRC.*

*Note: If save is not performed the configuration, including concise files, will be lost at powercycling.*

### 8.1. How to configure the Upload Configuration block

Load Function Block “Upload Configuration” into a Network and set input and output data. In this example it is written in STL-format to show how that could look like.



```

Network 1: Test of Upload and Download (STL)
Comment:
// If M7.0 "Download Start" is enabled do download
// No control for error.

CALL "Download config" , "Download DB20"
REQ := "Download M and OB83"
ID := DW#16#20 // 20 hex for 32 in HW
DBSTART:=8
DBSIZE :=M#16#3000
BUSY := "Download Busy"
RET := "Download Return"

// If busy set "Download started"
// If <>Busy and "Download started" block is finished.
A "Download Busy"
S "download started"

// Clear start bits "Download Start" and "OB83 says download"
SET
R "download Start" // Clear Start bit
R "OB83 says download" // Clear Start bit from OB83
NOP 0

// If M7.4 "Upload Start" is sat do upload
// No control for error.
CALL "Upload cfgn" , "Upload DB21"
REQ := "Upload Start"
ID := DW#16#20 // 20 hex for 32 in HW
DBSTART:=8
DBSIZE :=M#16#3000
BUSY := "Upload Busy"
RET := "Upload Return"

A "Upload Busy"
S "Upload started"

SET
R "Upload Start" // Clear Start bit
NOP 0

```

Figure 11 Network with “Download configuration” and “Upload configuration”

Upload is initiated by setting bit “Upload Start” (M7.4) in example above.

*Inputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
DBx	Enter a data block id DBx where x is unique (Used by the function block for internal data variables and calculations)	<i>DB21</i> : for Upload
REQ	Logic 1 for one scan cycle of the PLC-program starts the request (see RET below for handling instructions for REQ)	<i>“Upload start”</i> : M7.4
ID	Logic address for the position where the INPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>DW#16#</i>: Data is put in as doubleword in hex</li> <li>• <i>20</i>: The actual first address in hex, I32 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of the module</li> </ul>
DBSTART	The number of the first DB (Data Block) of a maximum of four that concise files are stored in	8: DB8, DB9, DB10 and DB11 will be used for concise data. (Do not use these DB:s for anything else. Configuration blocks will erase all data in them)
DBSIZE	Size of the data blocks that are used to store data. Valid values are 262 – 50000 decimal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>3000</i>: Number of used bytes in hex (12288 bytes)</li> </ul>

*Outputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
ENO	Not used in this example.	-
BUSY	If the request is not finished within one scan cycle, BUSY turns TRUE and stays TRUE until the request is finished, when it returns to FALSE.	<i>“Upload Busy”</i> : M7.5
RET	Holds result from execution of block. Available when BUSY turns FALSE, until REQ is set to TRUE. For Error codes, see “Error Codes (RET)” under SDO Read/Write in manual.	<i>“Upload Return”</i> : MW11

## 9. Download Configuration to 1 SI CANopen master

*Note: This function is only supported by the 1 SI CANopen Module in master mode!*

The 1 SI CANopen Module for ET200S can be removed and replaced with other hardware without turning off the power. To be able to restart accurately and fast, the configuration of the CANopen Network, concise files stored in object 1F22h, can be uploaded to the PLC after configuration and downloaded to the new hardware once this is attached to the rack. The download of the configuration to PLC is performed by “Download Configuration” block. Maximum size for concise files in the 1 SI CANopen Module is 196k byte.

### 9.1. How to configure the Download Configuration blocks

Load Function Block “Download Configuration” into a Network and set input and output data. In this example it is written in STL-format to show how that could look like.

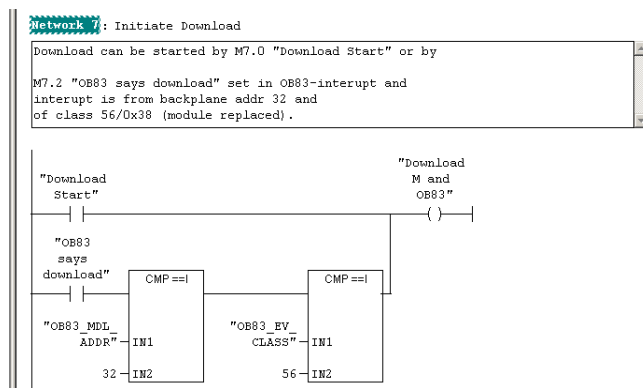


Figure 12 Logic for start of Download Configuration

To initiate download in this example, data set in OB83 is checked, or bit “Download Start” (M7.0) is enabled.

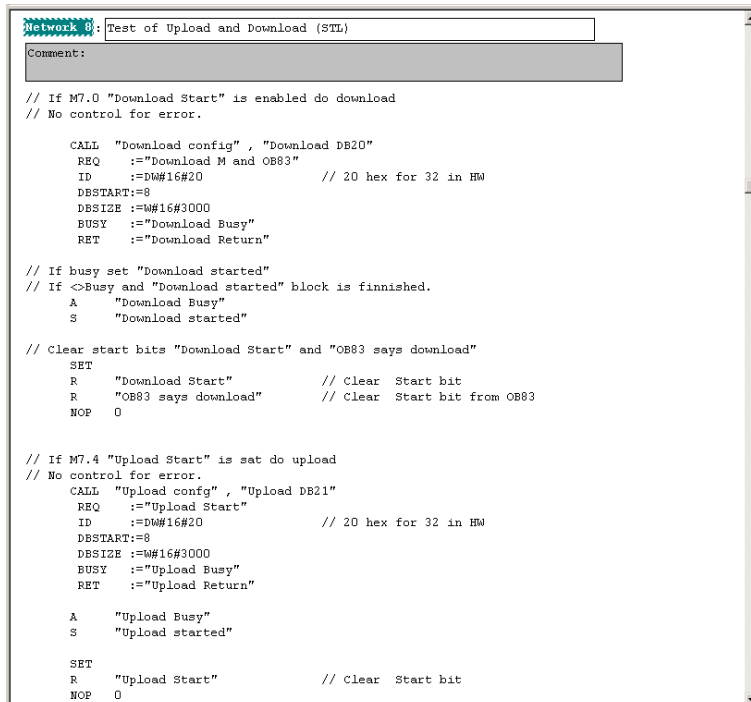


Figure 13 Network with “Download configuration” and “Upload configuration”

*Inputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
DBx	Enter a data block id DBx where x is unique (Used by the function block for internal data variables and calculations)	<i>DB20</i> : for Download
REQ	Logic 1 for one scan cycle of the PLC-program starts the request (see RET below for handling instructions for REQ)	<i>“Download start”</i> : M7.0 (or data set in OB83)
ID	Logic address for the position where the INPUT data starts for the 1 SI CANopen Module in the rack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>DW#16#</i>: Data is put in as doubleword in hex</li> <li>• <i>20</i>: The actual first address in hex, I32 (decimal) set in Hardware Configuration of the module</li> </ul>
DBSTART	The number of the first DB (Data Block) of a maximum of four that concise files are stored in	8: DB8, DB9, DB10 and DB11 will be used for concise data. (Do not use these DB:s for anything else. Configuration blocks will erase all data in them)
DBSIZE	Size of the data blocks that are used to store data. Valid values are 262 – 50000 decimal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>W#16#</i>: Data put in as word in hex</li> <li>• <i>3000</i>: Number of used bytes in hex (12288 bytes)</li> </ul>

*Outputs:*

Name	Explanation	Example info
ENO	Not used in this example.	-
BUSY	If the request is not finished within one scan cycle, BUSY turns TRUE and stays TRUE until the request is finished, when it returns to FALSE.	<i>“Download Busy”</i> :M7.1
RET	Holds result from execution of block. Available when BUSY turns FALSE, until REQ is set to TRUE. For Error codes, see “Error Codes (RET)” under SDO Read/Write in manual.	<i>“Download Return”</i> : MW8

## 9.2. The use of OB83 to start Download Configuration

If OB83 is not programmed, the CPU changes from RUN to STOP when an insert/remove module interrupt occurs.

By including OB83 in the STEP7 program, the generated interrupt when a module is inserted or removed in RUN mode will start the OB83 FB instead of going to STOP (OB83: Insert/Remove Module interrupt).

Information in 9.2.1 below is copied from the Help-file in STEP7. For further info read manual and help-file for STEP7.

### 9.2.1. Insert/Remove Module Interrupt(OB83)

Insert/Remove Module Interrupt (OB83)

Description

S7-400 CPUs monitor the presence of modules in the central rack and expansion racks at intervals of approximately 1 second.

After the power supply is turned on, the CPU checks whether all the modules listed in the configuration table created with STEP7 are actually inserted. If all the modules are present, the actual configuration is saved and is used as a reference value for cyclic monitoring of the modules. In each scan cycle, the newly detected actual configuration is compared with the previous actual configuration. If there are discrepancies between the configurations, an insert/remove module interrupt is signaled and an entry is made in the diagnostic buffer and the system status list. In RUN mode, the insert/remove module interrupt OB is started.

**Note:** Power supply modules, CPUs, and IMs must not be removed in RUN mode.

Between removing and inserting a module, at least two seconds must be allowed to pass so that the CPU can detect that a module has been removed or inserted.

Assigning Parameters to a Newly Inserted Module

If a module is inserted in RUN mode, the CPU checks whether the module type of the new module matches the original module. If they match, the module is assigned parameters. Either the default parameters or the parameters assigned with STEP7 are transferred to the module.

Programming OB83

You must create OB83 as an object in your S7 program using STEP7. Write the program to be executed in OB83 in the generated block and download it to the CPU as part of your user program.

You can use OB83, for example, for the following purposes:

- To evaluate the start information of OB83.
- By including system functions SFC55 to 59, to assign parameters to a newly inserted module.

You can find detailed information on OBs, SFBs, and SFCs in the corresponding Help on Blocks.

### 9.2.2. OB83 Code in example

In the example only Fault ID, Module address and Event Class is read out in OB83 to be controlled in OB1.





```
OB83 : "I/O Point Fault"
Comment:
Network ID: Title:
Comment:

SET
S "OB83 says download" // Start Download Config in OB1

L #OB83_FLT_ID
T "OB83_FLT_ID"

L #OB83_MDL_ADDR
T "OB83_MDL_ADDR"

L #OB83_EV_CLASS
T "OB83_EV_CLASS"

NOP 0
```

**Figure 14 OB83 code**

## 10. The use of OB82 to get Group diagnostics interrupt

It is possible to get diagnostic information from the 1 SI CANopen Module. This is done by setting the Group diagnostic checkbox in the hardware configuration. The different errors that can be set are found in the manual.

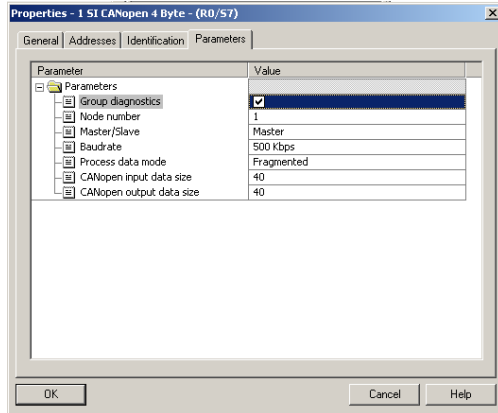


Figure 15 Group diagnostics is enabled

If OB82 is not programmed, the CPU changes to STOP mode when a diagnostic interrupt is triggered and enabled.

Information in 10.1 below is copied out from Help-file in STEP7. For further info read manual and help-file for STEP7.

### 10.1. Diagnostic Interrupt (OB82)

#### Description

The operating system of the CPU calls OB82 when a module with diagnostics capability on which you have enabled the diagnostic interrupt detects an error and when the error is eliminated (the OB is called when the event comes and goes).

#### Programming OB82

You must create OB82 as an object in your S7 program using STEP7. Write the program to be executed in OB82 in the generated block and download it to the CPU as part of your user program.

You can, for example, use OB82 for the following purposes:

- To evaluate the start information of OB82.
- To obtain exact diagnostic information about the error that has occurred.

When a diagnostic interrupt is triggered, the module on which the problem has occurred automatically enters 4 bytes of diagnostic data and their start address in the start information of the diagnostic interrupt OB and in the diagnostic buffer. This provides you with information about when an error occurred and on which module.

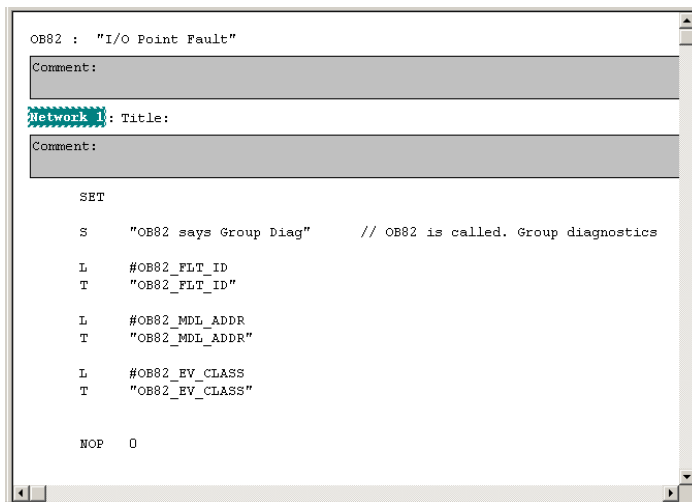
With a suitable program in OB82, you can evaluate further diagnostic data for the module (which channel the error occurred on, which error has occurred). Using SFC51 RDSYSST, you can read out the module diagnostic data and enter this information in the diagnostic buffer with SFC52 WRUSRMSG. You can also send a user defined diagnostic message to a monitoring device.

If you do not program OB82, the CPU changes to STOP mode when a diagnostic interrupt is triggered.

You can find detailed information on OBs, SFBs, and SFCs in the corresponding Help on Blocks.

## 10.2. OB82 Code in example

In the example only Fault ID, Module address and Event Class is read out in OB82 to be controlled in OB1.



```
OB82 : "I/O Point Fault"
Comment:
Network 1: Title:
Comment:

SET

S   "OB82 says Group Diag"    // OB82 is called. Group diagnostics

L   #OB82_FLT_ID
T   "OB82_FLT_ID"

L   #OB82_MDL_ADDR
T   "OB82_MDL_ADDR"

L   #OB82_EV_CLASS
T   "OB82_EV_CLASS"

NOP  0
```

Figure 16 OB82 code

# 11. Variables in VAR table “defrag 40-40” in example

In the example a variable table named “defrag 40-40” is saved. A short explanation about what can be seen in it is made below.

Address	Symbol	Display format	Status value	Modify value	
1	M 10.5	"Read SDO Param REQ"	BOOL	false	
2	MW 17	"SDO Index"	HEX	W#16#1F82	W#16#1F82
3	MB 19	"SDO Sub"	HEX	B#16#01	B#16#01
4	MW 20	"SDO node"	HEX	W#16#0001	W#16#0001
5	MW 15	"Read SDO Param Retu"	HEX	W#16#0000	
6	MW 50	"Read SDO param Err"	HEX	W#16#0000	
7	M 0.4	"Read SDO Param Busy"	BOOL	false	
8	MW 13	"Read SDO Param Size"	HEX	W#16#0001	
9	MD 225		CHARACTER	DW#16#005000000	
10	MD 229		CHARACTER	DW#16#000000000	
11	MW 233		CHARACTER	W#16#0000	
12					
13	MB 224	"Error bits"	HEX	B#16#08	
14	M 10.7	"STOP SDO data M10.7"	BOOL	false	
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23	M 7.6	"Send load M7.6"	BOOL	true	
24	MW 5	"Write SDO error MW5"	HEX	W#16#3801	
25	MW 48	"SDO data write Err"	HEX	W#16#3801	
26	MD 235		HEX	DW#16#6C6F6164	DW#16#00001234
27					

- Line 1 to 11 is for Read SDO in chapter 6 1) M10.5 is REQ. 2-4) can be used to replace constants in example code to test different Indexes without replacing code in OB1. 5-11) Holds outputs from the Read SDO (latest error is copied to MW50, Data is stored in M225 and forward.
- Line 13 holds one error bit for every used Block.
- Line 14 stops SDO read if set.
- Line 23 to 26 is for Write SDO of 4 bytes, in chapter 7, from MD235 to Object index 1011h sub 1 in the 1 SI slave Module (Writes “load” 6C6F6164h to slave).

Address	Symbol	Display format	Status value	Modify value	
29	M 10.6	"Reset OB83 and OB82"	BOOL	false	
30	M 7.2	"OB83 says download"	BOOL	false	
31	MW 30	"OB83_FLT_ID"	HEX	W#16#0000	
32	MW 32	"OB83_MDL_ADDR"	HEX	W#16#0000	
33	MW 38	"OB83_EV_CLASS"	HEX	W#16#0000	
34	M 7.3	"OB82 says Group Diag"	BOOL	false	
35	MW 40	"OB82_FLT_ID"	HEX	W#16#0000	
36	MW 42	"OB82_MDL_ADDR"	HEX	W#16#0000	
37	MW 36	"OB82_EV_CLASS"	HEX	W#16#0000	
38					
39	M 7.0	"Download Start"	BOOL	false	
40	M 10.4	"Download M and OB83"	BOOL	false	
41	M 7.1	"Download Busy"	BOOL	false	
42	MW 8	"Download Return"	HEX	W#16#0000	
43	M 44.1	"Download started"	BOOL	true	
44					
45	M 7.4	"Upload Start"	BOOL	false	
46	M 7.5	"Upload Busy"	BOOL	false	
47	MW 11	"Upload Return"	HEX	W#16#0000	
48	M 44.0	"Upload started"	BOOL	true	
49					
50	D88.DBD 0		HEX	DW#16#000034C2	
51	D88.DBD 4		HEX	DW#16#343C0004	
52	D88.DBD 8		HEX	DW#16#00040004	
53	D88.DBD 12		HEX	DW#16#00040004	
54					
55	D88.DBD 256		HEX	DW#16#3099FFFF	
56	D88.DBW 260		HEX	W#16#FFFF	
57	D88.DBD 262		HEX	DW#16#B5050000	
58	D88.DBD 266		HEX	DW#16#00140104	

Note: Line 29-33 and 39-58 is for Upload and Download of configuration. Line 34-37 is for Diagnostic Interrupt handling.

- Line 29 resets stored data from OB83 and OB82.
- Line 30 to 33 concerns downloading of configuration in chapter 0 (OB83 in chapter 9.2).
- Line 34 to 37 holds data from OB82, Group Diagnostics handled in chapter 10.
- Line 39 to 43 holds info for Downloading of configuration.
- Line 45 to 48 holds info for Uploading of configuration in chapter 8.
- Line 50 to 53 holds size of first node ID:s in 1F22.
- Line 55 and 56 holds CRC for the concise files.
- Line 57 and 58 holds first concise data.

Address	Symbol	Display format	Status value	Modify value
61	QB 1	HEX	B#16#10	
62	M 44.6 "Loop Master data"	BOOL	false	
63				
64	MD 60 "Start Master frag data"	HEX	DW#16#10111213	
65	MD 64	HEX	DW#16#14151617	
66	MD 68	HEX	DW#16#20212223	
67	MD 72	HEX	DW#16#24252627	
68	MD 76	HEX	DW#16#30313233	
69	MD 80	HEX	DW#16#34353637	
70	MD 84	HEX	DW#16#40414243	
71	MD 88	HEX	DW#16#44454647	
72	MD 92	HEX	DW#16#00000000	
73	MD 96	HEX	DW#16#00000000	
74				
75	MD 100	HEX	DW#16#10111213	DW#16#10111213
76	MD 104	HEX	DW#16#14151617	DW#16#14151617
77	MD 108	HEX	DW#16#20212223	DW#16#20212223
78	MD 112	HEX	DW#16#24252627	DW#16#24252627
79	MD 116	HEX	DW#16#30313233	DW#16#30313233
80	MD 120	HEX	DW#16#34353637	DW#16#34353637
81	MD 124	HEX	DW#16#40414243	DW#16#40414243
82	MD 128	HEX	DW#16#44454647	DW#16#44454647
83	MD 132	HEX	DW#16#50515253	DW#16#50515253
84	MD 136	HEX	DW#16#54555657	DW#16#54555657
85				
86	MW 56 "Defr Master Return"	HEX	W#16#0000	
87	MW 52 "Defr master err"	HEX	W#16#0000	
88	QD 32	HEX	DW#16#44011213	
89	ID 32	HEX	DW#16#44011213	

Note: Master data handled in chapter 5.2.1

M44.6=FALSE (dataloop in master is disabled)  
TRUE (copies indata to outdata, dataloop)

- Line 61 holds 24v Input and Output blocks
- Line 62 holds loop-switch for master data
- Line 64 to 73 holds fragmented in data from Master.
- Line 75 to 84 holds out data to be fragmented to Master.
- Line 86 holds RET from master block.
- Latest error is copied to line 87.
- Line 88 holds first four bytes of Q-data to master.
- Line 89 holds first four bytes of I-data from master (first two bytes is for fragmentation protocol).

Address	Symbol	Display format	Status value	Modify value
91	M 44.7 "i Loop Slave data"	BOOL	false	
92	MD 140 "Start Slave frag data"	HEX	DW#16#10111213	
93	MD 144	HEX	DW#16#14151617	
94	MD 148	HEX	DW#16#20212223	
95	MD 152	HEX	DW#16#24252627	
96	MD 156	HEX	DW#16#30313233	
97	MD 160	HEX	DW#16#34353637	
98	MD 164	HEX	DW#16#40414243	
99	MD 168	HEX	DW#16#44454647	
100	MD 172	HEX	DW#16#50515253	
101	MD 176	HEX	DW#16#54555657	
102				
103	MD 182	HEX	DW#16#10111213	
104	MD 186	HEX	DW#16#14151617	
105	MD 190	HEX	DW#16#20212223	
106	MD 194	HEX	DW#16#24252627	
107	MD 198	HEX	DW#16#30313233	
108	MD 202	HEX	DW#16#34353637	
109	MD 206	HEX	DW#16#40414243	
110	MD 210	HEX	DW#16#44454647	
111	MD 214	HEX	DW#16#50515253	
112	MD 218	HEX	DW#16#54555657	
113				
114				
115	MW 58 "Defr Slave Return"	HEX	W#16#0000	
116	MW 54 "Defr slave err"	HEX	W#16#0000	
117	QD 64	HEX	DW#16#44011213	
118	ID 64	HEX	DW#16#44011213	

Note: Slave data handled in chapter 5.2.2.

M44.7=FALSE (copies indata to outdata, dataloop)  
TRUE (dataloop in master is disabled)

- Line 91 holds loop-switch for slave data
- Line 92 to 101 holds fragmented in data from Slave.
- Line 103 to 112 holds out data to be fragmented to Slave.
- Line 115 holds RET from slave block.
- Latest error is copied to line 116.
- Line 117 holds first four bytes of Q-data to slave.
- Line 118 holds first four bytes of I-data from slave (first two bytes is for fragmentation protocol)