



# **CAN-DP**

## **PROFIBUS-DP / CAN-Gateway**

### **Software Manual**

to Product: C.2905.xx



## NOTE

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### Changes in the chapters

The changes in the user's manual listed below affect changes in the firmware as well as changes in the description of the facts only.

Manual Rev.	Chapter	Changes versus previous version
1.2	3.	Notes inserted
	5.	Chapter completed and newly structured
	7.	Chapter: "Editing the GSD-File with a Text Editor" inserted

Technical details are subject to change without notice.

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# 1. Overview

## 1.1 About this Manual

This manual describes the local firmware of the CAN-DP module. The local firmware controls the data exchange between PROFIBUS-DP (abbreviated to PROFIBUS below) and CAN.

### Layer 2 Implementation

The manual describes the Layer 2 implementation and the implemented CANopen functions.

### Page Mode

Furthermore, the manual describes the Page Mode which was developed to allow more than 48 CAN identifiers to be controlled by one gateway. For a general understanding fundamental functions of the Page Mode will be described first, followed by descriptions of the function blocks (FBs) and data blocks (DBs), which are used to realize the Page Mode.

### 11-Bit and 29-Bit Identifier

The module CAN-DP supports 11-bit and 29-bit CAN identifier (CAN2.0A/B).

## 1.2 Introduction into Functionality of the Firmware

The gateway simulates a slave device with a defined number of input and output bytes to the PROFIBUS. After the gateway has been configured CAN devices can be operated as PROFIBUS slaves.

The PROFIBUS output bytes are transmitted to the CAN bus. One to eight output bytes are assigned to an Tx-identifier. Rx-identifiers are assigned to the input bytes on CAN side. Received CAN data is treated as input data by the PROFIBUS.

The PROFIBUS station address is set directly at the CAN-DP module by means of coding switches.

## 1.3 Configuration via PROFIBUS-DP

The CAN-DP module is configured via the PROFIBUS. The Siemens SIMATIC Manager for S7, for example, can be used as a configuration tool. Here, the gateway is assigned with logical modules which are assigned with further parameters such as the PLC address, data direction, data length and CAN identifier.

## 1.4 More addressable Identifiers via Page Mode

The Page Mode offers the chance to address more CAN identifiers than can be stored in one PROFIBUS telegram (that means more than 48). The number of the identifiers is only limited by the available memory range of the PLC and the CAN-Gateway.

<p><b>Note:</b> Page Mode can only be used, if the Siemens SIMATIC Manager for S7 is used as configuration-tool!</p>
--

## 2. Functionality of the Local Firmware

The following figure represents the functionality of the firmware.

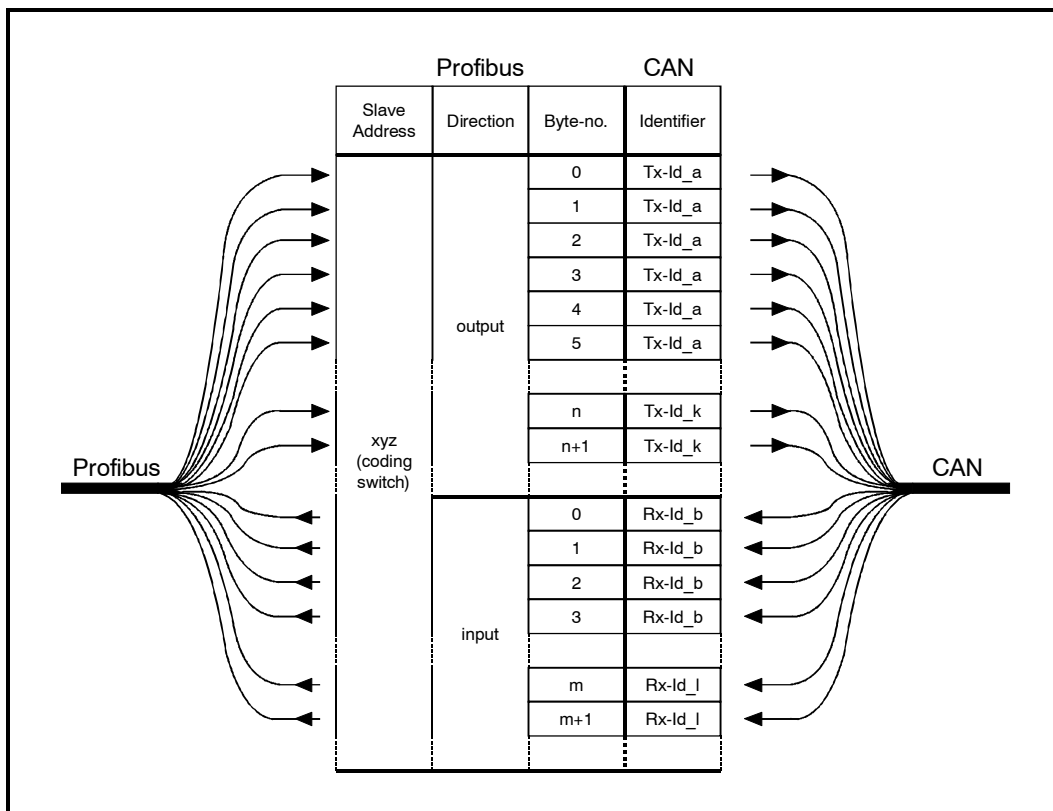


Fig. 2.1.1: Overview of functions of the CAN-DP module

### 2.1 PROFIBUS-Slave Address

The CAN-DP module simulates a slave module on the PROFIBUS side. The slave address is set by means of coding switches at the module. When switching on the module the hexadecimal PROFIBUS address set is requested. The settings have to be changed before switching the module on, because changes are ineffective during operation.

The address range which can be set is *hexadecimal 03 to 7C* or *decimal 3 to 124*. If an address is set which is smaller than 3 (decimal) or smaller than 03 (HEX), address 3 is valid. If an address is set which is larger than 7C (HEX) or larger than 124 (decimal), address 124 is valid.

The upper coding switch (HIGH) is used to set the MSBs, while the LSBs are set by means of the lower coding switch (LOW).

The PROFIBUS-slave address can *only* be set via coding switches. It *cannot* be programmed by means of a class 2 master via the command 'Set\_Slave\_Address'.

## 2.2 User Data

The CAN-DP-module simulates a total of up to 300 bytes for the input direction and the output direction in the current software implementation. From these 300 bytes a maximum of 244 bytes can be selected for one data direction, otherwise the division into input bytes and output bytes is entirely up to the user. (Examples: 150 input bytes and 150 output bytes, or 244 input bytes and 56 output bytes).

One to eight bytes (16 bytes when using the communication window, see page 26) each are assigned to a Tx-or Rx-identifier. The same identifier cannot be used as Tx-*and* Rx-identifier. The automatic response to remote requests (RTR) on the CAN bus cannot be used, therefore.

## 2.3 Watchdog (Reaction Control)

The firmware can be run with activated or deactivated reaction control. It is recommendable, though, to run it with activated reaction control.

## 2.4 Diagnose

The status of the LED displays and the DP-slave diagnose can be used for diagnose. The module supports five module-specific diagnose bytes. The diagnose will be described in more detail on page 9.

## 2.5 Parameter Telegram (CAN Bit Rate)

In addition to the seven standard bytes of the configuration, the CAN-DP module supports three module-specific bytes. Here, the DP master can change the CAN bit rate. Setting the bit rate by means of the parameter telegram is described on page 19.

## 2.6 Global-Control Services (FREEZE, SYNC, UNSYNC)

The Global-Control services have not yet been implemented.

## 2.7 PROFIBUS-DP Profiles

The PROFIBUS-DP profiles are not being supported yet.

## **2.8 More Addressable CAN Identifiers in Page Mode**

The Page Mode offers the chance to address more CAN identifiers than can be stored in one PROFIBUS telegram (that means more than 48).

Because of the additional protocol expenditure the handling of the Page Mode is slightly more complicated than the standard operation of the gateway. The data exchange between PROFIBUS and CAN requires two cycles instead of one PLC cycle.

## 3. Implementing and Diagnose

### 3.1 Prerequisites for Implementation

This chapter describes the implementation of the CAN-DP module at a PROFIBUS which is controlled by a Siemens SIMATIC-S7-300 or S7-400.

In order to be able to implement the module as described here, you need the configuration program 'SIMATIC-Manager' with the tool 'HW-configurator'.

**Note for CANopen:**

Configure the CAN-DP module absolutely first with the PLC via the SIMATIC-Manager as described in chapter: "5. Configuration with the SIMATIC Manager". Only after carried out configuration the CAN-DP module can be identified as CAN device!

### 3.2 Implementation

#### 3.2.1 Strategy

Please make the following steps to implement the module:

1	Install and wire the CAN-DP module (power supply, CAN bus, see hardware manual).
2	Set the PROFIBUS address of the module by means of the coding switch.
3	Connect the PROFIBUS connector to the PROFIBUS interface of the CAN-DP module.
4	Configure the settings of the CAN-DP module in the PLC via the SIMATIC manager
5	Switch on the power supply for the CAN-DP. Now the module has to run. The CAN-DP module is now automatically configured via the PLC.

**Note:** Take into account that in particular the CAN bit rate and the module ID (CANopen) must be set via the PROFIBUS.

### **3.2.2 Start-Up**

After switching on the power supply, the CAN-DP module starts automatically. It does not have its own mains switch.

During start-up LEDs “P” (PROFIBUS LED) and “D” (data exchange LED) flash. The PROFIBUS address set via the coding switches is read in.

The module receives projection data from the DP master and evaluates the specifications in them. If the projection complies with the structure, the CAN-DP module starts the data transfer.

### **3.2.3 Data Transfer**

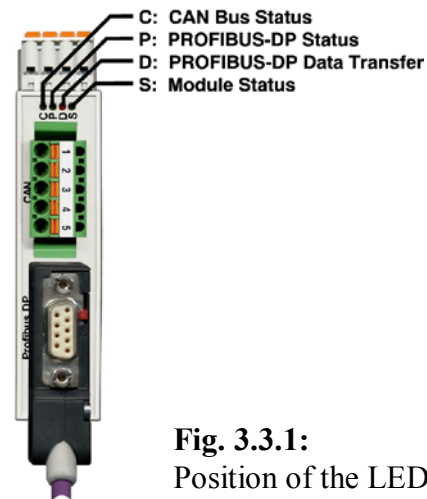
If the module is configured, the data transfer starts automatically after start-up: If the PLC master changes transmission data of an identifier, the data is transmitted from the CAN-DP module to the CAN bus. When the CAN-DP module receives data, it provides these to the PLC master.

The configuration is described in chapter 5 ‘Configuration via the SIMATIC-Manager’ from page 17.

### 3.3 Diagnose via LED Display

The function of LEDs has been defined by the firmware. In normal operation the LEDs are never switched off, i.e. they either flash or shine permanently.

The flash sequences which are listed in the following table are repeated about every six seconds.



**Fig. 3.3.1:**  
Position of the LEDs

LED	Function	Status	Meaning	Error handling
C (green)	CAN bus status	off	no power supply	check the 24 V power supply
		1x short flash	CAN error (morse signal 'E')	-
		3x long flash	CAN off (morse signal 'O')	-
		short-long-long	CAN warning ('W')	-
		on	CAN bus OK	-
P (green)	module-PROFIBUS status	off	no power supply	check the 24 V power supply
		1x short flash	looking for bit rate	the connection to the DP master has failed, check the PROFIBUS connection (fault in wiring in PROFIBUS cable, short circuit, terminating impedance in wrong position ?)
		2x short flashes	bit rate is monitored	check the PROFIBUS address specified
		3x short flashes	waiting for parameter telegram	parameter telegram is faulty. Diagnose via SIMATIC-Manager or system function SFC13 (DPNRM_DG) (see chap. 3.4)
		4x short flashes	waiting for configuration telegram	configuration telegram is faulty. Diagnose via SIMATIC-Manager or system function SFC13 (DPNRM_DG) (see chap. 3.4)
		on	PROFIBUS OK	-
D (green)	PROFIBUS-data exchange	off	no data exchange	-
		on	data exchange via PROFIBUS	-

**Table 3.3.1:** LED status

### 3.4 Slave Diagnose

In addition to the six diagnose bytes predefined in norm DIN EN 19245, part 3, the module supports three further module-specific diagnose bytes.

The slave diagnose can be requested by the following function components:

Automation device family	Number	Name
SIMATIC with IM 308-C	FB 192	FB IM308C
SIMATIC S7/M7	SFC 13	SFC DPNRM_DG

**Table 3.4.1:** Function component for requesting the slave diagnose

#### 3.4.1 Diagnose Bytes 0...5

The assignment of these diagnose bytes has been predefined in norm DIN EN 19425, part 3. Below, the status messages will be described in consideration of the CAN-DP module.

The following designations will be used for this:

Byte number	Status-byte designation
0	station status 1
1	station status 2
2	station status 3
3	master-PROFIBUS address
4	manufacturer-identification high byte
5	manufacturer-identification low byte

**Table 3.4.2:** Diagnose bytes 0...5

### 3.4.1.1 Station Status 1

Station status 1 contains error messages of the DP slave. If a bit is '0', no error applies. A bit set to '1' signalizes an error.

Bit	Error message if bit = '1'	Error handling
0	DP slave cannot be addressed by the master	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- correct PROFIBUS address set at the CAN-DP?</li> <li>- bus connector correctly wired?</li> <li>- power supply available at CAN-DP?</li> <li>- power off/power on executed at CAN-DP in order to read in DP address?</li> </ul>
1	DP slave is not yet ready for data exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- wait until the CAN-DP has completed start up</li> </ul>
2	The configuration data transmitted from DP master to DP slave do not correspond to the DP slave structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- check whether the station type and the CAN-DP structure have been correctly entered via the configuration tool</li> </ul>
3	The slave has got external diagnose data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- request and evaluate external diagnose data</li> </ul>
4	The requested function is not being supported by the DP slave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- check projecting</li> </ul>
5	DP master cannot interpret the response of the DP slave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- check bus structure</li> </ul>
6	Wrong setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- evaluate diagnose bytes 9 and 10</li> </ul>
7	DP slave has already been set by another master.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- this bit is always '1', if you, e.g., just access the CAN-DP by means of a PG or another DP master.</li> <li>The PROFIBUS address of the setting master is in the diagnose byte 'Master-PROFIBUS address'.</li> </ul>

**Table 3.4.3:** Bits of station status 1

### 3.4.1.2 Station Status 2

Station status 2 contains status messages to the DP slave. If a bit is '1', the according message is active. A bit set to '0' signalizes an inactive message.

Bit	Error message if bit = '1'
0	DP slave has to be set again.
1	A diagnose message applies. The DP slave cannot operate until the error has been removed (static diagnose message).
2	This bit is always '1'.
3	The response monitoring for the CAN-DP is activated.
4	DP slave has received freeze command.
5	DP slave has received SYNC command.
6	This bit is always '0'.
7	DP slave is deactivated.

**Table 3.4.4:** Bits of station status 2

### **3.4.1.3 Station Status 3**

Station status 3 is reserved and without significance for the CAN-DP.

### **3.4.1.4 Diagnose Byte 3: Master-PROFIBUS Address**

The PROFIBUS address of the master which was the last to set the DP slave and has got reading and writing access to the DP slave is stored in this byte.

### **3.4.1.5 Diagnose Bytes 4 and 5: Manufacturer Identification**

The manufacturer identification has been coded into two bytes. For the CAN-DP module the designation **04A4 hex** is returned.

### 3.4.2 External (Module-Specific) Diagnose Bytes

The CAN-DP module supports diagnose bytes 6 to 10 for module-specific diagnose messages.

Diagnose bytes	Meaning
0...5	defined in the PROFIBUS specification (see previous chapter)
6	length specification for module-specific diagnose information (here always 5)
7	header byte: bits 0...5 contain the block length including header (here always 4)
8	DP service (SAP) which led to error
9	depending on status of byte 8: byte 8 = 3D hex setting (SAP61) faulty, byte 9 contains the number of the faulty setting byte byte 8 = 3E hex configuration (SAP62) faulty, byte 9 contains the number of the faulty PROFIBUS module (= address of the simulated PLC module)
10	depending on status of byte 8: byte 8 = 3D hex setting (SAP61) faulty, byte 10 shows the correct values byte 8 = 3E hex configuration (SAP62) faulty 1 wrong I/O type: "out- input" or "blank" correct: "input" or "output" 2 wrong unit, such as "words" correct: unit = "byte" 3 wrong length correct: length = 1-8 or 16 4 only one byte has been specified for identifier 5 format specification is missing 6 wrong identifier

**Table 3.4.5:** Module-specific status messages

## 4. GSD File

Below, the GSD file (Device Master Data) of the CAN-DP module has been printed. The specification printed here are for orientation. Decisive is the data contained in the GSD file **CDPS04A4.GSD**, included in the product package.

```

;=====
; (c) esd electronic system design GmbH Hannover
;
; PROFIBUS-DP Geraetestamdatei
; Version: 1.07
;
; Autor: Olaf Kruse
; Erstellungsdatum: V1.0 30.04.1999 ok
; Aenderungen: V1.01 03.08.1999 ok baudrate 6 Mbaud, MaxTsdr-times
; V1.02 11.08.1999 ok baudrate 12 Mbaud, Min_Slave_Intervall,
; Max_Module, Max_Input_Len, Max_Output_Len, Max_Data_len
; V1.03 30.09.1999 ok Min_Slave_Intervall = 20 (2msec)
; V1.04 02.11.1999 ok MaxTsdr_45.45 = 60, MaxTsdr_1.5M = 150
; V1.05 20.12.1999 ok user-parameter-data:
; byte 13 = wakeup-time ( 0: off; 0xff: not relevant )
; byte 14,15 = sync-time ( 0: off; 0xffff: not relevant )
; V1.06 10.04.2000 uh menu structure for parameter
; V1.07 26.02.2001 uh Min_Slave_Intervall back to 4 msec
; V1.10 22.10.2003 uh Changed for new CAN-DP
;=====
; Art des Parameters
; (M) Mandatory (zwingend notwendig)
; (O) Optional (zusätzlich möglich)
; (D) Optional mit Default=0 falls nicht vorhanden
; (G) mindestens einer aus der Gruppe passend zur entsprechenden Baudrate
#PROFIBUS_DP
;--- Kapitel 2.3.2 Allgemeine DP-Schlüsselwoerter ---
GSD_Revision = 1 ; (M ab GSD_Revision 1) (Unsigned8)
Vendor_Name = "esd" ; (M) Herstellername (Visible-String 32)
Model_Name = "CAN-DP" ; (M) Herstellerbezeichnung des DP-Geraetes (Visible-String 32)
Revision = "V1.0" ; (M) Ausgabestand des DP-Geraetes (Visible-String 32)
Revision_Number = 1 ; (M ab GSD_Revision 1) (Unsigned8 (1 bis 63)) (1234)
Ident_Number = 1188 ; (M) Gerätetyp des DP-Gerätes (Unsigned16)
Protocol_Ident = 0 ; (M) Protokollkennung des DP-Geraetes 0: Profibus-DP (Unsigned8)
Station_Type = 0 ; (M) DP-Geraetetyp 0: DP-Slave (Unsigned8)
FMS_supp = 0 ; (D) kein FMS/DP-Mischgeraet (Boolean)
Hardware_Release = "V1.0" ; (M) Hardware Ausgabestand des DP-Geraetes (Visible-String 32)
Software_Release = "V1.0" ; (M) Software Ausgabestand des DP-Geraetes (Visible-String 32)
9.6_supp = 1 ; (G) 9,6 kBaud wird unterstuetzt
19.2_supp = 1 ; (G) 19,2 kBaud wird unterstuetzt
;31.25_supp = 1 ; fuer Gateway CAN-DP nicht moeglich (1234)
45.45_supp = 1 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 2) 45,45 kBaud wird unterstuetzt
93.75_supp = 1 ; (G) 93,75 kBaud wird unterstuetzt
187.5_supp = 1 ; (G) 187,5 kBaud wird unterstuetzt
500_supp = 1 ; (G) 500 kBaud wird unterstuetzt
1.5M_supp = 1 ; (G) 1,5 Mbaud wird unterstuetzt
3M_supp = 1 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 1) 3 Mbaud wird unterstuetzt
6M_supp = 1 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 1) 6 Mbaud wird unterstuetzt
12M_supp = 1 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 1) 12 Mbaud wird unterstuetzt
MaxTsdr_9.6 = 60 ; (G)
MaxTsdr_19.2 = 60 ; (G)
;MaxTsdr_31.25 = 15 ; fuer Gateway CAN-DP nicht moeglich (1234)
MaxTsdr_45.45 = 60 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 2)
MaxTsdr_93.75 = 60 ; (G)
MaxTsdr_187.5 = 60 ; (G)
MaxTsdr_500 = 100 ; (G)
MaxTsdr_1.5M = 150 ; (G)
MaxTsdr_3M = 250 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 1)
MaxTsdr_6M = 450 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 1)
MaxTsdr_12M = 800 ; (G ab GSD_Revision 1)
Redundancy = 0 ; (D) keine redundante Uebertragungstechnik
Repeater_Ctrl_Sig = 0 ; (D) RTS-Signalpegel (CNTR-P) Pin 4 des 9pol. SUB-D
; 0: nicht vorhanden 1: RS 485 2: TTL
24V_Pins = 0 ; (D) Bedeutung der 24V Pins des 9pol. SUB-D (Pin 7 24V; Pin 2 GND)
; 0: nicht angeschlossen 1: Input 2: Output
; Implementation_Type = "Visible-String" ; (1234)
Bitmap_Device = "CDPS00_N" ; (O ab GSD_Revision 1)
Bitmap_Diag = "CDPS00_D" ; (O ab GSD_Revision 1)
Bitmap_SF = "CDPS00_S" ; (O ab GSD_Revision 1)
;--- Kapitel 2.3.4 DP-Slave-bezogene Schlüsselwoerter ---
Freeze_Mode_supp = 0 ; (D) Der Freeze-Mode wird nicht unterstuetzt
Sync_Mode_supp = 0 ; (D) Der Sync-Mode wird nicht unterstuetzt
Auto_Baud_supp = 1 ; (D) Die Automatische Baudratenerkennung wird unterstuetzt
Set_Slave_Add_supp = 0 ; (D) Die Slave-Adresse kann vom Master nicht gesetzt werden
Min_Slave_Intervall = 6 ; (M) Minimaler Abstand zwischen 2 DDLM_Data_Exchange-Aufrufen (xx * 100us)

```



## 5. Configuration via SIMATIC Manager

### 5.1 Course of Configuration

The CAN-DP module is configured via the PROFIBUS.

**Note:** Without correct configuration via the SIMATIC manager the CAN-DP module and the CAN participants connected do not operate together and operation of the CAN participants connected can be disturbed.  
In particular the CAN-Bitrate configured in the CAN-DP-module and the module-ID (at CANopen) must match the settings of the CAN participants connected!  
If problems should occur, further information can be obtained with the diagnose as described in the chapters “4.3 Diagnose via LED Display” and “4.4 Slave Diagnose”.

**Please follow the steps below to configure the CAN-DP module:**

**1. Select CAN-DP**

Select menu *Hardware Catalogue* and there *Additional Field Devices* and *Other*. There select *GSD CAN-DP*.

**2. Set PROFIBUS Address**

Set the PROFIBUS address as described in chapter 5.1.1 on page 18.

**3. Parameter Telegram (set CAN bit rate, general configuration and CANopen module ID)**

Configure the configuration settings by means of the parameter telegram as described in chapter 5.1.2 on page 19.

**4. Assignment of the Slots of the DP-slaves**

Assign the slots as described in chapter 5.1.3 on page 22.

**5. Configuration of the Slots (SPS-Adresse)**

Configure the slots as described in chapter 5.1.4 on page 23.

**6. Save settings on hard disk**

Save the settings as described in chapter 5.1.5 on page 23.

### 5.1.1 Set PROFIBUS address

A window opens in which you have to specify the PROFIBUS station address.

**Attention!:** The *hexadecimal* address set at the coding switches has to be *converted* into a *decimal* value and entered here!

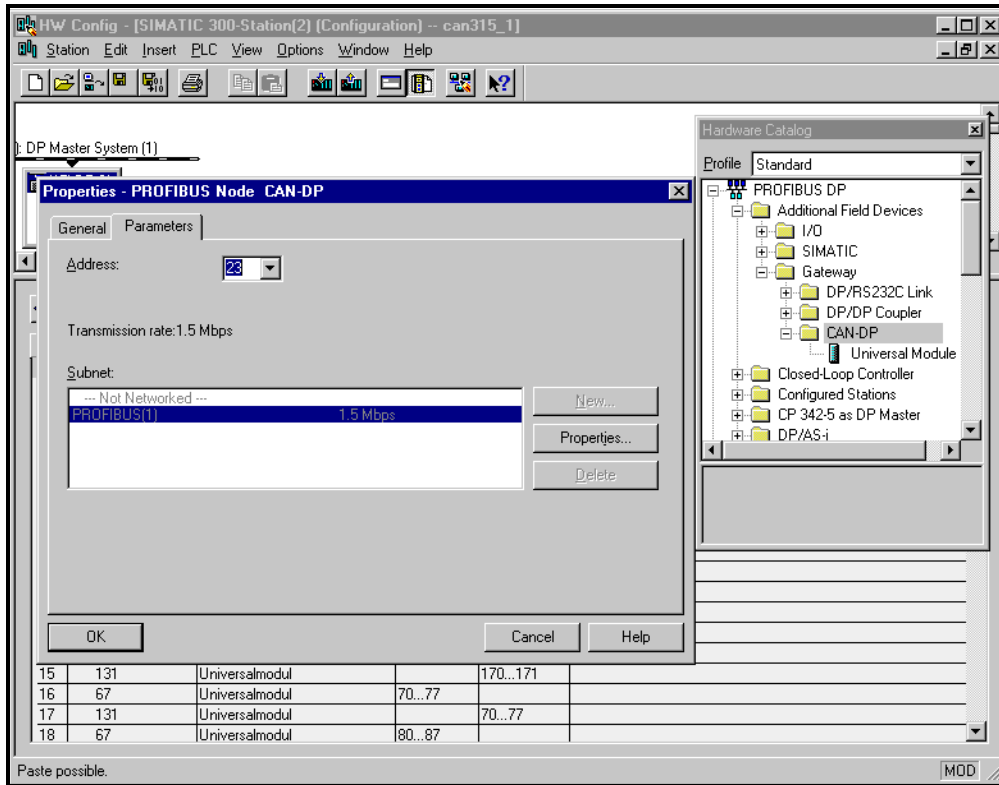
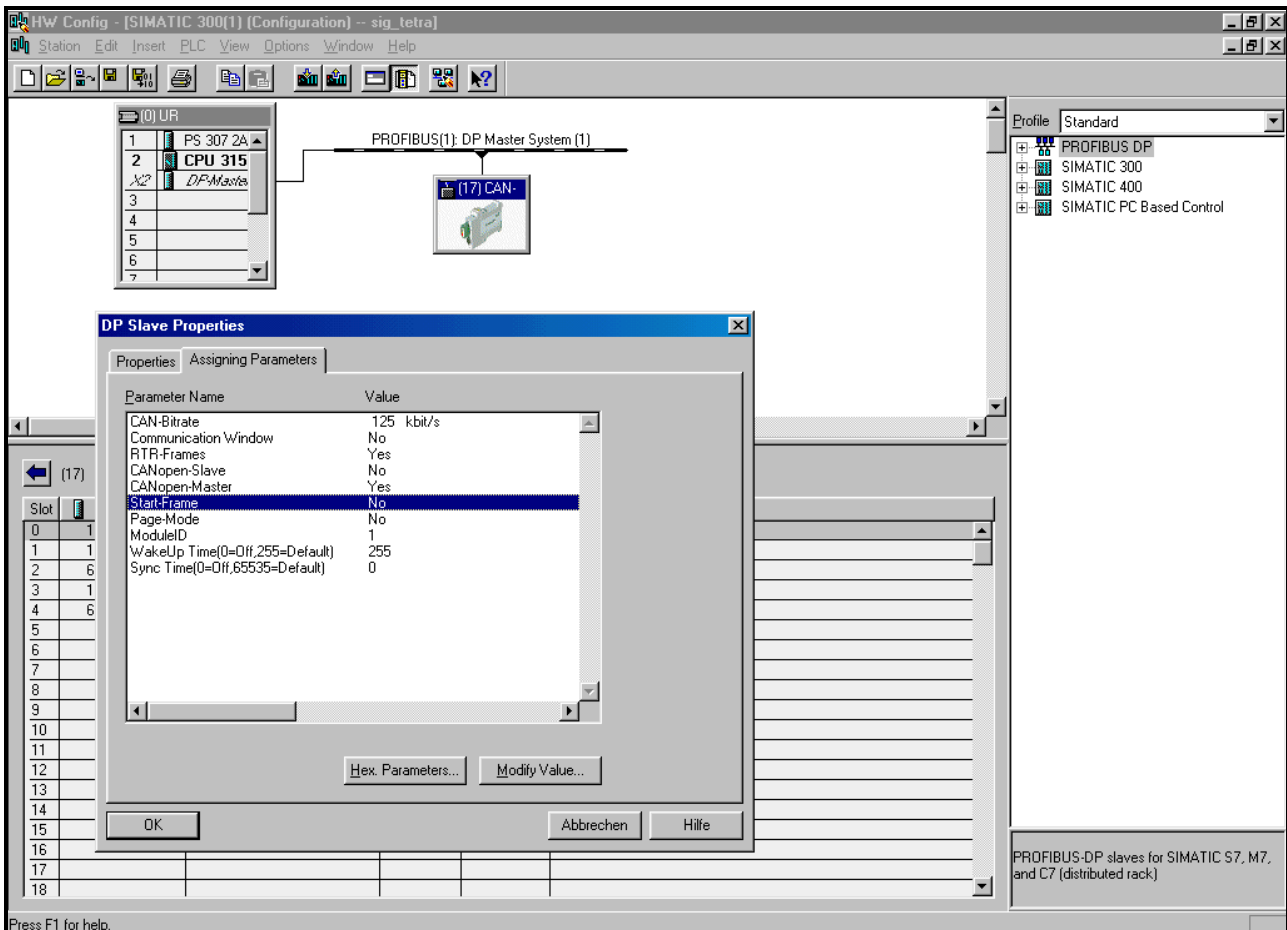


Fig. 5.1.2: Setting the PROFIBUS address of the CAN-DP

### 5.1.2 Parameter Telegram

In the configuration window the module 'DP slave' is now automatically added. If you desire another CAN bit rate than the standard setting of 125 Kbit/s, you can change it by means of the parameter telegram.

The module-specific bytes of the parameter telegram can be changed in the Properties window which opens, if the header of the DP-slave window is double clicked (here line '( 23 ) DP-Slave').



**Fig. 5.1.2:** Setting the parameters in the DP-slave properties window

**Note:** By means of selection point *Hex-Parameter* the parameters can be specified by means of entering hexadecimal values, as in older software versions. More comfortable, however, is of course the specification in the format shown above. Here, the parameters can be configured 'directly'. Therefore, in the following descriptions the configuration by means of hexadecimal values will not be considered.

**Description of Parameters:**

**CAN-Bit rate:** For the bit rate the following selections can be made:

<i>Bit rate [kbit/s]</i>
1000
666.6
500
333.3
250
166
125
100
66.6
50
33.3
20
12.5
10

**Table 5.2.1:** Setting the bit rate in 14 levels

**Communication Window:** This parameter activates the Communication Window. It is described in detail on page 26.  
**(CW)**

**RTR-Frames:** Transmit RTR-frames for the Rx-identifiers configured via PROFIBUS.  
**(NR)**

**CANopen-Slave:** Configure gateway as CANopen slave.  
**(CS)**

**CANopen-Master:** Configure gateway as CANopen master.  
**(CM)**

**Start-Frame:** After wake-up time has expired, a start frame is transmitted, if the gateway is a master (autostart).  
**(AS)**

**Page-Mode:** Activate Page-Mode.  
**(PM)**

Permissible combinations:

CW	NR	CS	CM	AS	PM	Meaning
x	no	yes	no	x	no	- after wake-up time the module automatically transmits <i>128 dec + Module-No.</i> and is in 'Pre-Operational' status - after a start frame has been received: put out TxId, transmit RTR-frames on RxId
x	yes	yes	no	x	no	- after wake-up time the module automatically transmits <i>128 dec + Module-No.</i> and is in 'Pre-Operational' status - after a start frame has been received: put out TxId
x	no	no	yes	no	no	- after wake-up time, put out TxId - transmit RTR-frames on RxId
x	yes	no	yes	no	no	- after wake-up time, put out TxId
x	no	no	yes	yes	no	- after wake-up time start frame, put out TxId, transmit RTR-frames on RxId
x	yes	no	yes	yes	no	- after wake-up time start frame, put out TxId

**Table 5.1.2:** Example for permissible settings

**Module-ID:**

Module-ID of the Gateway as CANopen slave.

The *Module-ID* under which the gateway is addressed is set via this byte, if the gateway has been configured as CANopen slave.

Value range: 1 ... 127 (decimal)

**WakeUp Time**

Via parameter *WakeUp Time* a delay in seconds is specified. It determines the time a module has to wait after a RESET or power-on, before it starts to transmit data to the CAN.

The *WakeUp Time* specified here, overwrites the value of *WakeUp Time* stored previously in the CAN-DP gateway, if another value than '255' was specified. If '255' is specified, the value stored in the gateway will be used.

If parameter *WakeUp Time* is set to '0', the module does not wait, but start the transmission of data as soon as they are available.

The *WakeUp Time* is specified as a decimal value, here.

Parameter	Value range [dec] in [s]	Explanations
<i>WakeUp Time</i>	0	WakeUp-Time function off
	1...254	WakeUp Time in seconds
	255	Use current value from gateway (default)

**Table 5.1.3:** Function of parameter *WakeUp Time*

**SYNC Time:** The CAN-DP module can cyclically transmit the command SYNC for simple CANopen applications.

The specified cycle is specified in milliseconds.

**SYNC Time** is specified as a decimal value, here.

Parameter	Value range [dec] in [ms]	Explanations
<b>SYNC Time</b>	0	No SYNC transmissions possible
	1...65534	SYNC Time in milliseconds (1...65534 ms)
	65535	Use current value from gateway (default)

**Table 5.1.4:** Function of parameter *SYNC Time*

**Attention:**

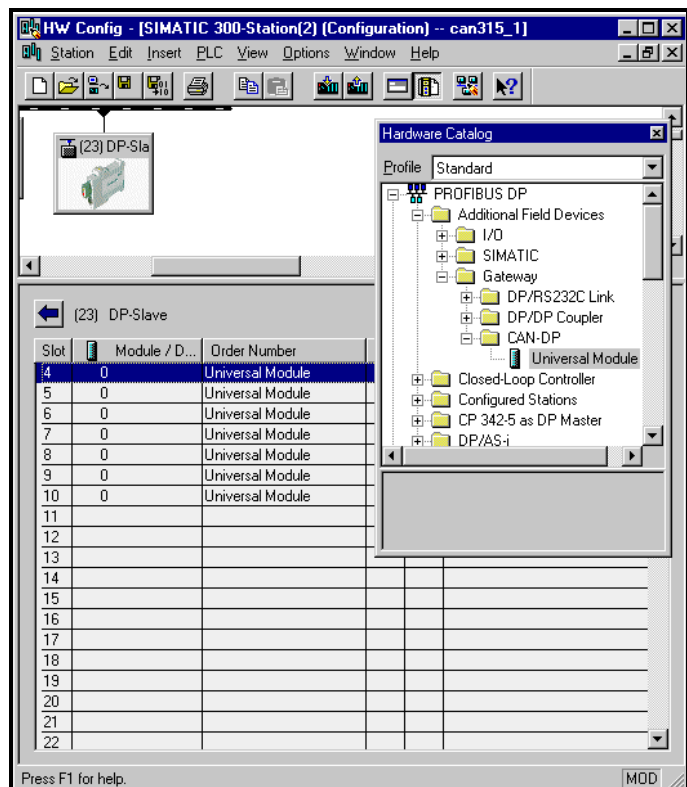
*SYNC Time* can be set in two different ways:

1. As described above.
2. Via bytes 4 and 5 of the Communication Window (refer to page 32).

Both specifications are equal. That means that the last specification is valid!

**5.1.3 Assigning the Slots of the DP Slave**

The desired number of slots to be used by the DP slave for data exchange is set by double clicking the device 'Universal Module' for each byte with activated DP-slave window. In the DP-slave window the assigned slots are represented by a '0'.



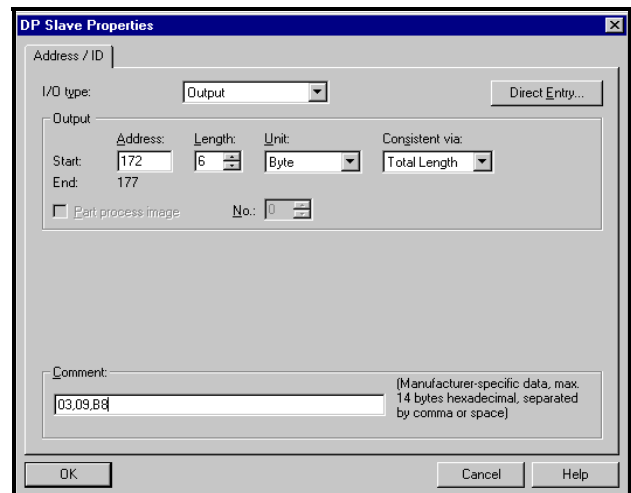
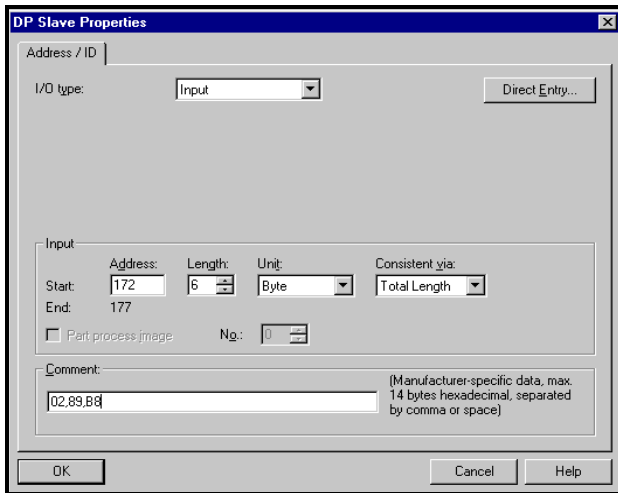
**Fig. 5.1.3:** Setting the parameters

### 5.1.4 Configuration of Slots

In order to configure the slots the slot entry has to be double clicked. A properties window opens in which the simulated PLC slots are configured. Below, two examples with 11-bit identifiers are shown:

Data direction: input  
 PLC address: 172 decimal  
 Length: 6  
 Unit: byte  
 Consistent over: whole length  
 Identifier: 0289 hexadecimal  
 Form byte: B8 hexadecimal

Data direction: output  
 PLC address: 172 decimal  
 Length: 6  
 Unit: byte  
 Consistent over: whole length  
 Identifier: 0309 hexadecimal  
 Form byte: B8 hexadecimal



**Fig. 5.1.4:** Example: Configuration of input data

**Fig. 5.1.5:** Example: Configuration of output data

**Attention:**

In order to guarantee that the module works perfectly, at least one output (any unit) has to be configured always. The PROFIBUS controller SPC3 does not trigger an interrupt, if no output is defined! If no CAN is to be assigned when an output is defined, it is permissible to specify the value 07F8 hex as an identifier, here.

The individual parameters of the properties window will be explained in detail in the following chapter.

### 5.1.5 Save Settings to Hard Disk

Now you have to save the settings via menu points *Station/Save* to hard disc. Afterwards the settings are transmitted to the PLC by means of menu points *Target System/Load in Unit*.

## 5.2 Description of Input Window ‘*Properties - DP Slave*’

- In field *I/O-Type* ‘input’ or ‘output’ has to be selected, depending on the data direction desired. Other properties are not permissible.
- In field *Address* the PLC-I/O address is entered as a **decimal value**.
- By means of fields *Length* and *Unit* the number of data bytes is specified.
- The entry in field *Consistent over* shows whether the data is to be transmitted as individual unit (bytes, words, etc.) or as complete package (1-8 bytes or 16 bytes in Communication Window) during a PLC cycle. This function is only to be set to ‘whole length’ if required, because the transmission as ‘unit’ is faster.

**Note:**

If the data is to be transmitted consistently over the entire length, you have to specify this here *and* you have to use SFC14 and SFC15 (refer to Step7-PLC Manual).

- In field *Comment* the CAN identifier and then the control byte *form*, each divided by commas, are transmitted in the first two bytes. The data format for all properties is **hexadecimal (!)**.

**Note:**

A 29-bit identifier requires *four* bytes and bit 29 must be set to ‘1’ (counted 0...31 bits), in order to enable the module to distinguish between 11-bit and 29-bit identifiers.

If ‘input’ has been selected in the *I/O-Type* field, the CAN identifier entered there is regarded as an Rx-identifier by the PLC. If ‘output’ has been selected in the *I/O-Type*, the CAN identifier entered here is a Tx-identifier.

**Attention:** No Rx-identifier must be assigned twice!

Example: If the *same* Rx-identifier has unpermissibly been selected on PLC-address 50 and address 51, no new Rx-data would be received on address 50 after the Rx-identifier has been assigned. The data received last remained unchanged.

This Rx-identifier rule is also valid for the Rx-identifier activated via the Communication Window.

The control byte *form* is used to convert the user data from Motorola format (high byte first) into Intel format (low byte first).

**Background:** Messages which are longer than 1 byte are normally transmitted via a CANopen network in Intel notation, while the Siemens PLC operates in Motorola format.

Starting with bit 7 of the format byte you can decide whether the following byte is to be converted as well, i.e. swapped, or not. If a '1' is specified for a byte, the following bytes are converted until the next '0' transmitted. The functionality can be explained best by means of an example.

**Example:**

A CAN telegram has got a date in Intel format in the first byte, followed by 2 bytes which are not to be swapped and a long word in the last 4 bytes which is in Intel format again.

Binary the following representation results for the format byte:

Bit No.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>Bit of form</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
hexa-decimal	8				E			
action	begin swap	end swap	un-changed	un-changed	begin swap	swap	swap	end swap

Data bytes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CAN-frame	2 bytes Intel format		byte 3	byte 4	4 bytes Intel format			
PLC data	2 bytes Motorola format		byte 3	byte 4	4 bytes Motorola format			

From this the format byte results in 8E hex. If all eight bytes are to be swapped, for instance, value FE hex is specified for the format byte.

The lowest bit is generally without significance, because the telegram and therefore the formatting have been completed. The bit should always be set to 0.

**Note:** The parameter '*form*' must always be set, even if no byte swapping is necessary. In this case the parameter has to be set to '00'.

## 5.3 The Communication Window

### 5.3.1 Introduction

If the connected CANopen modules are addressed as described in chapter ‘? Course of Configuration’, each CAN identifier needs its own PLC address. The Communication Window has the advantage that individual PLC addresses for different Tx-identifiers and different Rx-identifiers can be used. This is possible, because the identifiers of the CANopen modules are transmitted as parameters together with the data at each access.

The disadvantage of the Communication Window is the lower data flow, though. Therefore it is recommendable to use the Communication Window for non-time-critical accesses such as writing the SDOs after starting up the device.

**The data length must always be 16 bytes in the configuration!**

**The identifier to be used is always ‘FFEF’ hex!**

The Communication Window will be described in detail on the following pages.

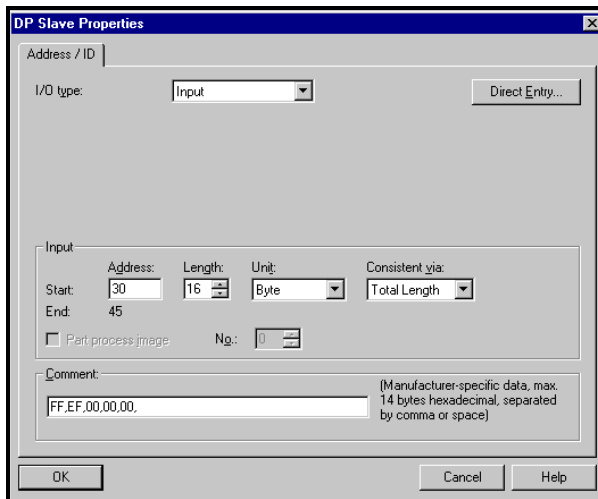
### 5.3.2 Configuring the Communication Window

The Communication Window is configured via PROFIBUS. An entry for each the transmission and reception of data via the Communication Window is required. More than these two properties are not accepted by the firmware.

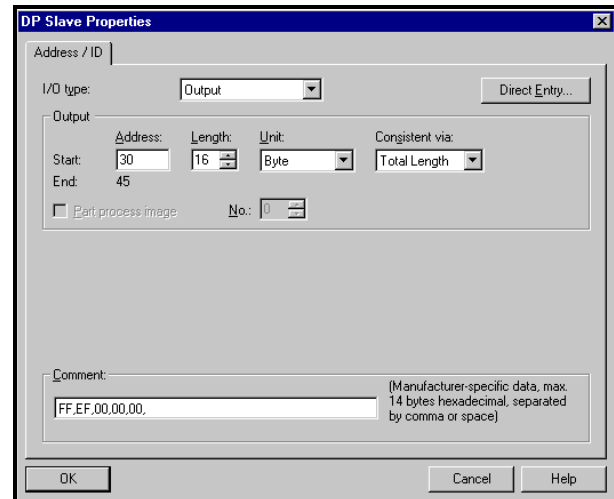
The following two pictures show the required properties. **Apart from the PLC address and the specifications for the SYNC Time in the comment bytes 4 and 5, all parameters have been specified.** Even the identifier cannot be selected freely! Consistently the whole length has always to be specified! A shared PLC address or different PLC addresses are permissible for input and output direction.

Data direction: input  
 PLC address: any (example: 30)  
 Length: 16  
 Unit: byte  
 Consistent over: whole length!  
 Identifier: FFEF hexadecimal  
 Form byte: 00 hexadecimal

Data direction: output  
 PLC address: any (example: 30)  
 Length: 16  
 Unit: byte  
 Consistent over: whole length!  
 Identifier: FFEF hexadecimal  
 Form byte: 00 hexadecimal



**Fig. 5.3.1:** Configuring the input path of the Communication Window



**Fig. 5.3.2:** Configuring the output path of the Communication Window

### 5.3.3 Format of Communication Window

The 16 bytes of the Communication Window are assigned differently, according to data direction.

#### 5.3.3.1 Write Bytes of the Communication Window

(command setting and transmitting of data PLC -> Gateway -> CAN)

Bytes of Communication Window	Contents
0	high byte of CAN identifier (identifier bits [15] 10...8)
1	low byte of CAN identifier (identifier bits 7...0)
2	with 11-bit CAN identifier byte 2 and 3 always '0'
3	with 29-bit CAN identifier     byte 2: identifier bits 28...24 byte 3: identifier bits 23...16
4	data byte 0
5	data byte 1
6	data byte 2
7	data byte 3
8	data byte 4
9	data byte 5
10	data byte 6
11	data byte 7
12	data length for transmission jobs (Tx)
13	PLC loop counter (has to be incremented in pulse with OB1 in order to tell the gateway the OB1 cycle)
14	sub command (always set to '0')
15	command (description refer page 30)

**Table 5.4.1:** Write bytes of the Communication Window

**5.3.3.2 Read Bytes of the Communication Window**

(command acknowledge and reception of data CAN -> Gateway -> PLC)

Bytes of the Communication Window	Contents
0	as long as no receive data are available 'EEEE' hex, otherwise high byte of CAN identifier (identifier bits [15] 10...8)
1	low byte of CAN identifier (identifier bits 7...0)
2	with 11-bit CAN identifier byte 2 and 3 always '0'
3	with 29-bit CAN identifier byte 2: identifier bits 28...24 byte 3: identifier bits 23...16
4	data byte 0
5	data byte 1
6	data byte 2
7	data byte 3
8	data byte 4
9	data byte 5
10	data byte 6
11	data byte 7
12	number of received data bytes
13	return of the PLC loop counter which has been transmitted to the gateway via the last PROFIBUS telegram
14	return of the sub command
15	error code of the read function (not supported at the moment)

**Table 5.4.2:** Read bytes of the Communication Window

The following table shows commands which are currently being supported. The sub command is not yet being evaluated and should always be set to '0', therefore.

Command	Function
1	transmit data
3	receive data at enabled Rx-identifiers
4	enable Rx-identifier for data reception
5	deactivate reception (command 4)
6	transmits an RTR frame
7	executes command 4 and command 6
(11)	(reserved)
20	If the gateway is configured as CANopen master: Cyclical transmission of the CANopen SYNC command (ID 80 hex, len = 0)

**Table 5.4.3** Commands of Communication Window

**Attention:**

A command is only completely processed, if, when reading the Communication Window, byte 13 of the CAN-DP-module provides the value of the PLC-loop counter which was specified during the command call.

Before the following command is called, it is therefore advisable to check byte 13 first!

Explanations to the commands:

**Command 1: Send data**

In order to send data via the Communication Window the CAN identifier has to be specified in bytes 0 and 1 (or 0...3 for 29-bit identifiers). In addition to the number of bytes to be transmitted, a PLC-loop counter has to be specified. The loop counter has to be realised by the user. It is required to provide the CAN-DP-gateway with the OB1-cycle of the PLC.

**Command 3: Reception on enabled Rx-identifiers**

The reception of data requires the CAN-Rx-identifiers which are to receive data to be enabled (see command 4).

After reception command 3 has been written, read accesses to the Communication Window will give you the data structure shown on page 29. The Rx-data is received asynchronously to the PLC-cycle. Until valid data has been received you will be returned the value 'EEEE' hex in the first bytes in read accesses. Only after valid data has been received the Rx-identifier of the read frame in the first bytes becomes readable. In addition, the read command which requested the reception of data is assigned by means of the returned PLC-loop counter in byte 13.

The module has got a FIFO-memory for 255 CAN-frames to buffer the received Rx-data. If several Rx-frames are to be received on one Rx-identifier, or if frames of various Rx-identifiers enabled for reception are received, the data is not lost, as long as the PLC reads out the FIFO memory quicker than it is being filled.

**Command 4: Enabling Rx-identifiers for reception**

By means of this command the Rx-identifier whose data is to be received has to be enabled. More than one Rx-identifier can be enabled at the same time. For this, the command has to be called an according number of times.

**Command 5: Deactivate reception (command 4)**

After this command has been called no data is received any longer on the specified Rx-identifiers.

**Command 6: Sending an RTR-frame**

By means of this command a remote-request frame is transmitted. Prior to the transmission the reception on the Rx-identifier has to be enabled by command 4.

**Command 7: Executes command 4 and command 6**

See there.

## Command 20: Cyclical transmission of the CANopen command SYNC

The CAN-DP module can cyclically transmit the command SYNC for simple CANopen applications.

The command is transmitted as shown in the table above. The cycle is specified e.g in the properties window in bytes 4 and 5 when the Communication Window is configured (refer to page 27).

The cycle is specified in milliseconds.  
Value range: 0...FFFE hex (0...65534 ms)

**Attention:**

In order to guarantee that all CANopen users have received their new data when they receive the SYNC command, the cyclical transmission command of the SYNC command cannot interrupt transmission of a DP-telegram on the CAN. That means that the SYNC command is delayed until the DP-telegram has been transmitted, if its transmission and the transmission of a SYNC command coincide.  
This can result in slight changes of time in the cyclical transmission of the SYNC command.

**Attention:**

*SYNC Time* can be set in two different ways:

1. In the parameter telegram in the DP-properties window (refer to page 19)
2. Via byte 4 and 5 of the Communication window (refer to page 27)

These specifications are equal. That means that the last specification is valid!

### 5.3.4 Examples on the Communication Window

#### 5.3.4.1 Transmitting Data

##### 1. Basic Setting of the Communication Window

The basic settings have to be made only once when setting up the Communication Window.

##### 1.1 Activating the Communication Window during the configuration of the CAN-DP-gateway (see page 20)

*Communication Window:* yes

##### 1.2 Definition of the 16 input and output bytes of the Communication Window (see page 27) e.g.

Data direction:	<b>input</b>	Data direction:	<b>output</b>
PLC-address:	e.g. here: 30	PLC-address:	e.g. here: 30
Length:	16 (always)	Length:	16 (always)
Unit:	byte	Unit:	byte
Consistent over:	entire length!	Consistent over:	entire length!
Identifier:	FFEF hexadecimal (always)	Identifier:	FFEF hexadecimal (always)
Form byte:	00 hexadecimal	Form byte:	00 hexadecimal

##### 1.3 Program PLC-loop counter

8-bit loop counter for handshake function between PLC and gateway

	PLC-Cycle (Pseudo Code):
...	...
1.	Read Byte 13 (returned loop counter) of ‘ <b>Read Bytes of Communication-Windows</b> ’ (refer to page 29)
2.	Compare Byte 13 of the ‘ <b>Read Bytes of Communication-Windows</b> ’ with PLC-loop counter byte 13 of the ‘ <b>Write Bytes of Communication-Windows</b> ’ (refer to page 28), if unequal go to 6., if equal go to 3.
3.	Increase PLC-loop counter (Byte 13) of ‘ <b>Write Bytes of Communication-Window</b> ’ (refer to page 28)
4.	Evaluation of ‘ <b>Read Bytes of Communication-Windows</b> ’ (refer to page 29), i.e. the evaluation of the answer to the last command or received CAN frame (depending on the application).
5.	Send new ‘ <b>Read Bytes of Communication-Window</b> ’ (refer to page 28) with increased loop-counter value of 3. and if necessary new application data.
6.	Continue PLC program (new request at the next program cycle)

## 2. Start Transmission Command by Writing the 16 Bytes of the Communication Window

Byte of Communication Window	Contents	Example here [hex]
1	high byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit [15] 10...8) low byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit 7...0)	<b>00</b> <b>12</b>
2 3	bytes 2 and 3 always '0' for 11-bit identifier	<b>00</b> <b>00</b>
4	data byte 0	<b>00</b>
5	data byte 1	<b>01</b>
6	data byte 2	<b>02</b>
7	data byte 3	<b>03</b>
8	data byte 4	<b>04</b>
9	data byte 5	<b>05</b>
10	data byte 6	<b>06</b>
11	data byte 7	<b>07</b>
12	data length for transmission commands	<b>08</b>
13	PLC-loop counter	<b>8-bit counter</b>
14	sub-command (always set to '0')	<b>00</b>
15	command 'transmit data'	<b>01</b>

The data bytes 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 07 are transmitted on Tx-identifier 0012 hex.

In order to acknowledge the execution of the command a read access to byte 13 of the Communication Window should follow. It has to have the same value of the PLC-loop counter as when the command was called.

### 5.3.4.2 Receiving Data

#### 1. Basic Setting of the Communication Window

The basic settings of the Communication Window have already been described in the example above 'Transmitting Data'.

#### 2. Receiving Data

##### 2.1 Enabling the Rx-identifier for reception

In this example the data of the Rx-identifier 0123 hex are to be received.

Byte of Communication Window	Contents	Example here [hex]
1	high byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit [15] 10...8) low byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit 7...0)	<b>01</b> <b>23</b>
2 3	bytes 2 and 3 always '0' for 11-bit identifier	<b>00</b> <b>00</b>
4	data byte 0	<b>00</b>
5	data byte 1	<b>00</b>
6	data byte 2	<b>00</b>
7	data byte 3	<b>00</b>
8	data byte 4	<b>00</b>
9	data byte 5	<b>00</b>
10	data byte 6	<b>00</b>
11	data byte 7	<b>00</b>
12	data length for transmission command (Tx)	<b>00</b>
13	PLC-loop counter	<b>8-bit counter</b>
14	sub-command (always set to '0')	<b>00</b>
15	command 'Enable Rx-Identifier'	<b>04</b>

In order to acknowledge the execution of the command a read access of byte 13 of the Communication Window should be made with every command call. It has to have the same value of the PLC-loop counter as it had when the command was called.

## 2.2 Initiate reception of data of the enabled Rx-identifier

Byte of Communication Window	Contents	Example here [hex]
1	high byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit [15] 10...8) low byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit 7...0)	<b>01</b> <b>23</b>
2 3	bytes 2 and 3 always '0' for 11-bit identifier	<b>00</b> <b>00</b>
4	data byte 0	<b>00</b>
5	data byte 1	<b>00</b>
6	data byte 2	<b>00</b>
7	data byte 3	<b>00</b>
8	data byte 4	<b>00</b>
9	data byte 5	<b>00</b>
10	data byte 6	<b>00</b>
11	data byte 7	<b>00</b>
12	data length for transmission commands (Tx)	<b>00</b>
13	PLC-loop counter	<b>8-bit counter + n</b>
14	sub-command (always set to '0')	<b>00</b>
15	command 'Read Rx-Identifier'	<b>03</b>

## 2.3 Reading the data

After an undetermined time the Rx-data is received and can be accessed by reading the Communication Window. Since the data is received asynchronously to the PLC-cycles the Communication Window has to be read again and again until the data was received (polling). By comparing the values of the PLC-loop counter you can determine, whether the data received is the correct data from the read command.

A read access returns the following bytes:

Byte of Communication Window	Contents	Example here [hex]
1	high byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit [15] 10...8) low byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit 7...0)	<b>01</b> <b>23</b>
2 3	bytes 2 and 3 always '0' for 11-bit identifier	<b>00</b> <b>00</b>
4	received data byte 0	<b>AA</b>
5	received data byte 1	<b>BB</b>
6	received data byte 2	<b>CC</b>
7	received data byte 3	<b>DD</b>
8	received data byte 4	<b>EE</b>
9	received data byte 5	<b>FF</b>
10	received data byte 6	<b>00</b>
11	received data byte 7	<b>11</b>
12	data length	<b>08</b>
13	PLC-loop counter	<b>8-bit counter + n</b>
14	returned sub-command (without significance)	<b>00</b>
15	error code of the read function (without significance)	<b>00</b>

2.4 Deactivate reception of data on this Rx-identifier

If no further data is to be received on this identifier, the reception is to be disabled again.

Byte of Communication Window	Contents	Example here [hex]
1	high byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit [15] 10...8) low byte of CAN-identifier (identifier bit 7...0)	<b>01</b> <b>23</b>
2 3	bytes 2 and 3 always '0' for 11-bit identifiers	<b>00</b> <b>00</b>
4	data byte 0	<b>00</b>
5	data byte 1	<b>00</b>
6	data byte 2	<b>00</b>
7	data byte 3	<b>00</b>
8	data byte 4	<b>00</b>
9	data byte 5	<b>00</b>
10	data byte 6	<b>00</b>
11	data byte 7	<b>00</b>
12	data length for transmission commands (Tx)	<b>00</b>
13	PLC-loop counter	<b>8-bit counter + m</b>
14	sub-command (always set to '0')	<b>00</b>
15	command 'Disable Rx-Identifier'	<b>05</b>

## 6. Page Mode

**Note:** Page Mode can only be used, if the configuration tool Siemens SIMATIC Manager for S7 is used!

### 6.1 Properties

The Page Mode offers the chance to address more CAN identifiers than can be stored in a PROFIBUS telegram (that means more than 48). The number of possible identifiers is only limited by the free memory available on the PLC and the CAN gateway.

By means of the Communication Window, too, more than 48 identifiers can be transmitted. You can only transmit one CAN frame each per PLC cycle, however, via the Communication Window, therefore it is generally more suitable for infrequent accesses, such as one-time configurations.

Because of the additional protocol expenditure the handling of the Page Mode is slightly more complicated than the standard operation of the gateway. The data exchange between PROFIBUS and CAN requires two cycles instead of one PLC cycle, because of the required handshake.

In order to simplify the handling of the Page Mode, function blocks and data blocks which control the Page Mode are contained in the package.

### 6.2 Activation

Before you activate the Page Mode you have to integrate the according functional and data blocks into your PLC program. Please read the following chapters carefully to get an insight into the mode of operation and be able to use the contained functional and data blocks according to your demands.

The Page Mode is activated via the SIMATIC manager (SIEMENS PLC, S7).

### 6.3 Communication Window in Page Mode

When specifying *Communication Window* the Communication Window can be activated in the DP-salve properties window while configuring the gateway (see page 20).

The Communication Window is set up and handled like in normal operation (see page 26). The Communication Window must be defined in the last segment, however.

**Note:** Using the Communication Windows (*CW*) is only useful to configure the connected CAN-devices. If the connected CAN-devices have been configured, the normal page mode (*PM*) is to be preferred.

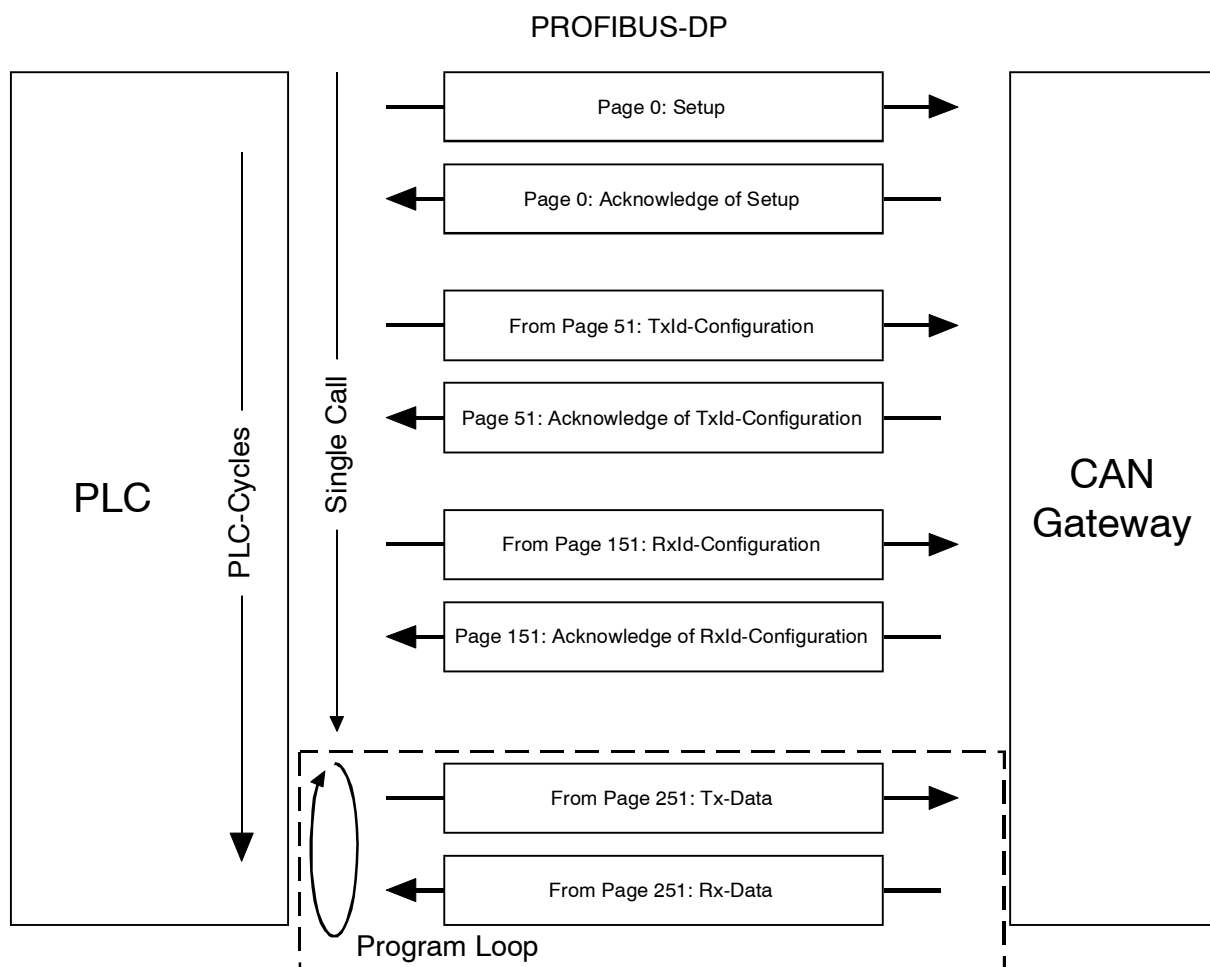
## 6.4 Mode of Operation

### 6.4.1 Overview

In order to provide more CAN identifiers than can be stored in a PROFIBUS telegram, a protocol-controlled data exchange between PLC and gateway is necessary.

For the communication so-called *pages* are defined in which the parameters and data are exchanged. On PLC side an input and an output area are reserved for the transmission of the pages.

After the system has been started a page with setup data is exchanged between PLC and gateway. In the following pages the PLC transmits the configuration of the Tx- and Rx-identifiers. These pages contain the identifier numbers used for the CAN, the number of bytes and information about the data format.



**Fig. 6.4.1:** Exchange of parameters and data in Page Mode (overview)

If the setup has been completed, data can be exchanged. With each PLC cycle an input and an output page is transmitted. If more identifiers have to be provided than can be stored in a page, the following identifiers will be handled in the following PLC cycles. With rising number of identifiers and depending on the length of data to be transmitted per identifier, more PLC cycles are required, therefore, to transmit all data. In order to keep the number of PLC cycles low, input and output page should be selected as large as possible.

In an example below, 127 motors are controlled by a SIEMENS SIMATIC S7-PLC. Together these motors use 127 Tx- and 127 Rx-identifiers. In this example 20 PLC-cycles are needed to supply all identifiers (20 cycles are required for 10 pages).

The product package contains function blocks (FB) and data blocks (DB) with which the transmission of the pages can be controlled. Users do not have to program the control of the pages themselves, therefore !

The FB and DB will be described from page 49.

### 6.4.2 Definition of PLC-Addresses

The Page Mode needs input and output addresses. The number of addresses used is limited to the top only by the PLC. The inputs need at least a page size of 32 bytes so that the setup can be made via page 0 and page 1.

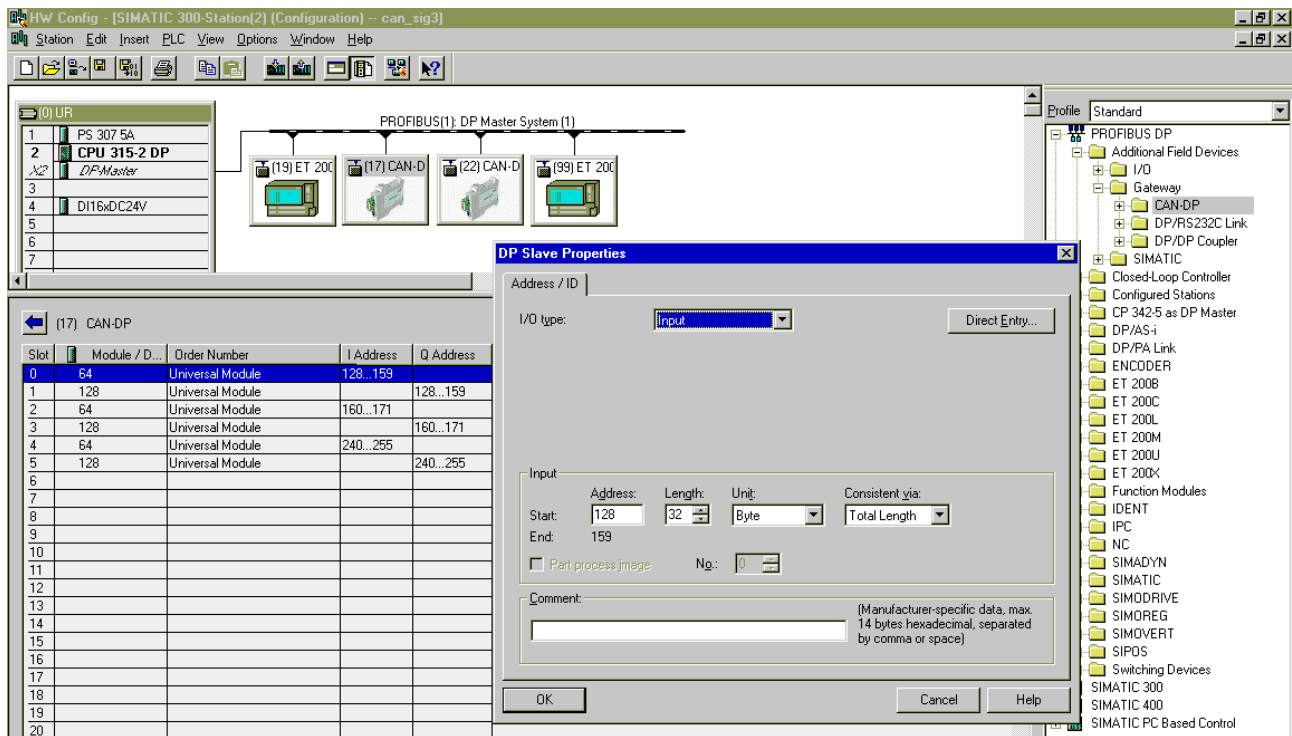


Fig. 6.4.2: Example 1: Configuring the PLC-addresses in Page Mode

**Example 1:**

The figure above represents the assignment of a SIMATIC-S7-300 PLC for the Page Mode. 105 bytes have been specified for the Page Mode and 16 bytes for the Communication Window. With these the S7-300 is completely occupied, because it offers a maximum of 122 bytes.

Below the specification of a PLC-slot will be called *page segment*.

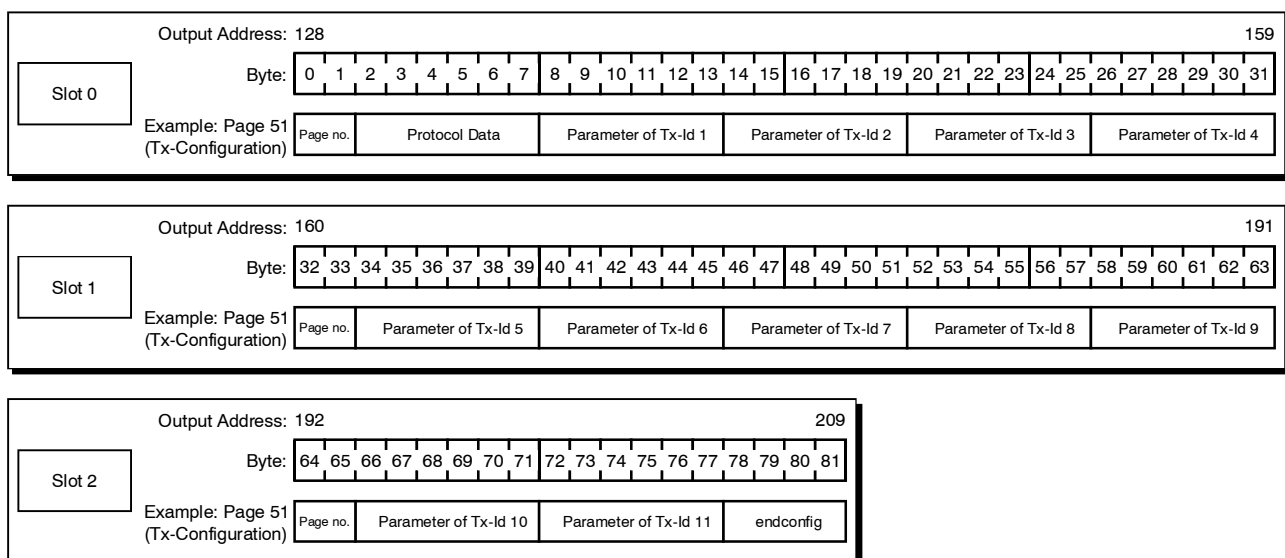
In example 1 a data length of 32 bytes for each segment and the consistency for the entire 32 bytes have been set. The data length has not been chosen larger, because the S7-300 cannot transmit more than 32 bytes consistently. This, however, is absolutely necessary for the Page Mode.

**Generally a segment is to be specified with 32 bytes.** Given that at least 32 bytes have already been specified for the input data, it is also permissible to use any length between 0 and 32 bytes for the last segment. The length of the input data might differ from the length of the output date. It is absolutely necessary, however, that the input addresses of successive slots are sequentially, and that the output addresses of successive slots are sequentially.

**Example 2:**

For the output page 32 bytes have been specified at slot 0 from address 128. Slot 1 has also 32 bytes and therefore covers addresses 160...191. Slot 2 has only 18 bytes and covers addresses 192...209. A maximum size of 82 bytes results for the output page.

The following figure shoes the page in the address range of the PLC. For the application example the assignment with the Tx-configuration page (page 51) has been specified. With a size of 82 bytes 11 Tx-identifiers could be configured on one page. In the last four bytes the end identifier is specified. If more Tx-identifiers are required, Tx-pages 52, 53, etc. are transmitted afterwards.



**Fig. 6.4.4:** Example 2: Output page with a length of 82 bytes

If the Page Mode is used with Communication Window, the Communication Window must be defined in the segment which is assigned to the **last** PLC-slot.

The following table summarizes the rules for the assignment of addresses in PLC Page Mode:

<b>Rules for the assignment of addresses in Page Mode</b>	
1	Define at least 32 input bytes !
2	Segment length always = 32 bytes ! Exception: last segment ≤ 32 bytes !
3	Consistency over the entire length !
4	Sequential addressing of segments of inputs and outputs !
5	Communication Window into the last two segments (if desired) !

**Table 6.4.1:** Rules for the assignment of addresses in Page Mode

### 6.4.3 Page Structure

The maximum length of the page depends on the configuration of addresses, made by the user (see page 40).

On all pages the first eight bytes contain information which is required for the protocol-controlled exchange of pages between PLC and gateway. They are followed by the ‘user data’ of the page. During configuration this data contains, e.g., the definition of identifiers, during operation the data of the identifiers.

Byte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	...
Length [bytes]	2		6						depending on page no.									...
Content	page no.		protocol data						user data									...
Example	51		...						e.g. Tx-identifier definition									...

**Table 6.4.2:** Structure of pages

The first two bytes of each segment of a page specify the page number. The page number marks the page to be transmitted and the type of page. The following table shows the page numbers, page types and the functional and data blocks which are available.

Page number	Page type	Function block	Data block	Formal operand ENABLE
0	setup page	FB2	-	0
51...150	Tx-configuration		DB94	1
151...250	Rx-configuration		DB95	
≥ 251	data exchange		output: DB96 input: DB97	

**Table 6.4.3:** Overview of pages

The contents of bytes 3 to 7, the ‘protocol data’ will not be referred to. Please use the function block (FB2) contained in the product package to control the transmission of pages. It contains the commands required for the protocol control.

The following chapters will describe the page types.

#### 6.4.4 Setup via Page 0 and 1

After the system has been started, the gateway has to transmit the length of the previously configured page to the PLC. This is made by means of the so-called *page 1*.

For this the PLC has to transmit *page 0* to the gateway first. The gateway then returns the setup data in page 1.

The product package contains a function block which is responsible for the transmission and reception of pages 0 and 1 (FB2). We recommend that you use this function block. If you use function block FB2, you do not have to configure further parameters.

The setup requires some time. Therefore it is recommendable to delay the transmission of the next page for about 5 sec. It is, for example, possible to program a PLC timer which considers the delay.

### 6.4.5 Tx-Configuration via Pages 51...150

The Tx-identifiers are configured via pages 51 to 150 (decimal). The page structure is as follows:

Byte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	...
Length [bytes]	2		6						4				1	1	4				1	1	...	
Contents	page no.	protocol data							<i>TxId_value</i>			<i>form</i>	<i>length</i>	<i>TxId_value</i>			<i>form</i>	<i>length</i>	...			
									parameters of Tx-identifier 1						parameters of Tx-identifier 2							
Example	≥ 51	...							301			B8	6	303			B8	8	...			

**Table 6.4.4:** Structure of pages 51...150

Bytes 0 to 7 contain the protocol information already mentioned above (refer also to page 43).

From byte 8 in the first segment (byte 2 in the following segments) the definition of the desired Tx-identifiers is transmitted to the CAN gateway. For each Tx-identifier 6 bytes are required:

*TxId\_value* These four bytes specify the numeric value of the Tx-identifier.

*form* Via this byte you can choose whether the output data is to be converted from Motorola data format of the PLC into Intel data format of the CAN network or not. Byte *form* has already been described in detail on page 24.

*length* Here the number of data bytes of the Tx-identifier is specified. Entries between 1 and 8 are permissible.

### 6.4.6 Rx-Configuration via Pages 151...250

The Rx-identifiers are configured via pages 151 to 250 (decimal). The page structure is as follows:

Byte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	...
Length [bytes]	2		6						4			1	1	4			1	1	...			
Contents	page no.	protocol data						<i>RxId_value</i>		<i>form</i>	<i>length</i>	<i>RxId_value</i>		<i>form</i>	<i>length</i>	...						
								parameters of Rx-identifier 1			parameters of Rx-identifier 2											
Example	≥ 151	...						301			B8	6	303		B8	8	...					

**Table 6.4.5:** Structure of pages 151...250

Bytes 0 to 7 contain the protocol information already mentioned above (refer also to page 43).

From byte 8 in the first segment (byte 2 in the following segments) the definition of the desired Rx-identifiers is transmitted to the CAN gateway. For each Rx-identifier 6 bytes are required:

*RxId\_value* These four bytes specify the numeric value of the Rx-identifier.

*form* Via this byte you can choose whether the output data is to be converted from Motorola data format of the PLC into Intel data format of the CAN network or not. Byte *form* has already been described in detail on page 24.

*length* Here the number of data bytes of the Rx-identifier is specified. Entries between 1 and 8 are permissible.

### 6.4.7 Data Exchange via Pages 251...n

The user data is read and written via page 251 (decimal) and following. The maximum number of data pages is 65285.

The structure of the page for output data can differ from the page structure for input data, because the number of Rx-data can differ from the number of Tx-data.

Byte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	...
Length [bytes]	2		6						1	1...8 (here: 4)				1	1...8 (here: 6)						...	
Contents	page no.	protocol data						<i>force</i>	<i>Tx_user_data</i>				<i>force</i>	<i>Tx_user_data</i>						...		
								data of Tx-identifier 1				data of Tx-identifier 2										
Example	≥ 251		...						2	12 34 56 78 (hex)				1	BA 98 76 54 32 10 (hex)						...	

**Table 6.4.6:** Example of a data page for output data

Bytes 0 to 7 contain the protocol information already mentioned above (refer also to page 43).

Starting with byte 8 in the first segment, the data of the first identifier are transmitted to the gateway. The data of the next identifier follow directly, that means that only as many data bytes are transmitted each per identifier as have been defined in *length*!

In the second segment the transmission of data already starts with byte 2, because bytes 2 to 7 do not contain protocol information.

*force*

In this byte you can specify the time when the Tx-data is to be transmitted:

<i>force</i>	Transmission
0	data is not put out as CAN frame
1	data is always (following each PROFIBUS telegram) put out as CAN frame
2	data is only put out as CAN frame, if data was changed
3	data is put out as CAN frame once *)
4	data is put out as CAN frame once *)

\*) Change between 3 and 4 causes a direct output of data

**Table 6.4.7:** Specifying the cause for transmitting Tx-data

*Tx\_user\_data*

Here the user data of this Tx-identifier to be transmitted are specified.

Byte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	...
Length [bytes]	2		6						1	1...8 (here: 6)						1	1...8 (here: 4)				...	
Contents	page no.	protocol data						<i>count_in 1</i>	<i>Rx_user_data</i>						<i>count_in 2</i>	<i>Rx_user_data</i>				...		
								data of Rx-identifier 1						data of Rx-identifier 2								
Example	≥ 251	...						14	11 22 33 44 55 66 (hex)						15	99 88 77 66 (hex)				...		

**Table 6.4.8:** Example of a data page for input data

*count\_in x*      In this byte the gateway specifies an input counter. The input counter is incremented with each Rx-frame received. It can be used by the user, for example, to program a guarding protocol.

*Rx\_user\_data*      Here the received user data of this Rx-identifier are entered.

## 6.5 Using the Page Mode with FBs and DBs

The previous chapter has described the principal function of the Page Mode and the assignment of pages to show the functionality. The product package of the gateway includes function blocks and data blocks as source codes, which you should include in your PLC program, if you wanted to use the Page Mode.

### 6.5.1 Function Block FB 2: Configuration and Data Exchange

By means of function block FB2 all configurations and data transfers of the Page Mode can be executed. The types of data blocks which are used by FB2 will be shown in the following example call.

Calling FB2 (example):

```
CALL FB      2 , DB102
  FREIGABE   :=#BIT1
  WRITE_ADDRESS :=#WRITE_ADDRESS
  WRITE_CONFIG_DB:=#WRITE_CONFIG_DB
  WRITE_DB    :=#WRITE_DB
  READ_ADDRESS :=#READ_ADDRESS
  READ_CONFIG_DB :=#READ_CONFIG_DB
  READ_DB     :=#READ_DB
  RET_VALUE  :=#t016
```

Explanation of data blocks and parameters:

Data block/parameter	Function	For a detailed description refer to page
<i>FREIGABE</i>	Enable after setup via page 0 and 1.	50
<i>WRITE_ADDRESS</i>	Start address of the first output segment.	50
<i>WRITE_CONFIG_DB</i>	Data block to define the Tx-identifiers.	50
<i>WRITE_DB</i>	Data block to write the output data.	54
<i>READ_ADDRESS</i>	Start address of the first input segment.	51
<i>READ_CONFIG_DB</i>	Data block to define the Rx-identifiers.	52
<i>READ_DB</i>	Data block to read the input data.	56
<i>RET_VALUE</i>	Message about the handling of the present page.	57

**Table 6.5.1:** Function of data blocks used by FB2

**FREIGABE**

Enable after basic set-up via pages 0 and 1.

The module is initialized by means of function block FB2 by bit *FREIGABE* = 0. For all other operations you have to set it to '1'. FB2 only needs an instance DB for the setup.

**WRITE\_ADDRESS**

**Start address of the first output segment.**

Via this parameter the PLC start address of the first segment of the output page is transferred to the PLC.

**WRITE\_CONFIG\_DB**  
(DB94)

**Data block to define the Tx-Identifiers.**

In the PLC-source code, included in the product package, the *WRITE-CONFIG-DB* has been realized as data block DB94.

In *WRITE-CONFIG-DB* 6 bytes are required for each Tx-identifier to be written:

Address	Bytes 0...3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Explanation
0	<i>Tx-Identifier 1</i>	<i>form 1</i>	<i>length 1</i>	definition of Tx-Id 1
6	<i>Tx-Identifier 2</i>	<i>form 2</i>	<i>length 2</i>	definition of Tx-Id 2
12	<i>Tx-Identifier 3</i>	<i>form 3</i>	<i>length 3</i>	definition of Tx-Id 3
:	:	:	:	:
n · 6	<i>endconfig</i>	-	-	marking the end of the DB or the Tx-configuration

**Table 6.5.2:** Structure of the *WRITE-CONFIG-DB*

*Tx-Identifier x* Here the value of the Tx-identifier has to be specified.  
11-Bit CAN-ID 0 ... 2047  
29-Bit CAN-ID 0 ... 536870911

*form x* In parameter *form* you choose whether the output data is to be converted from Motorola format of the PLC into the Intel format of the CAN network or not. Byte *form* has already been described in detail on page 24.

*length x* This byte specifies the number of data bytes which are to be transmitted on the Tx-identifier which is defined here.

- endconfig* The PLC has to be told whether another data block is required for the definition of the Tx-identifiers and when the Tx-definition will be finished.
- If another data block is required, the hexadecimal value 'DDDDDDDD' has to be specified as last Tx-identifier definition. FB2 will then continue with the handling of the following DB.
  - If the last Tx-identifier has been defined, this is indicated to the FB2 by specifying the hexadecimal value 'EEEEEEEE' as last Tx-identifier definition. FB2 will then continue with the configuration of the Rx-identifiers.

The length of the data blocks differs. The required length can be determined from the number of required Tx-identifiers plus the four bytes for the end flag.

**Example:**

You have to define 16 Tx-identifiers via DB11.

DB11 defines Tx-Ids 1 ... 10,  
therefore requires a length of  $(10 \cdot 6 + 4) = 64$  bytes  
End flag = DDDDDDDD hex

DB12 defines Tx-Ids 11 ... 16,  
therefore requires a length of  $(6 \cdot 6 + 4) = 40$  bytes  
End flag = EEEEEEEE hex

**Note:**

In FB2 the bit *FREIGABE* has to be set = 1!

***READ\_ADDRESS***

**Start address of the first input segment.**

Via this parameter the PLC-start address of the first segment of the input page is transferred to the PLC.

**READ\_CONFIG\_DB**  
(DB95)**Data block for defining the Rx-identifiers.**

In the PLC-source code included in the product package, the *READ-CONFIG-DB* has been realized as data block DB95.

In *READ-CONFIG-DB* 6 bytes are required for each Rx-identifier to be written:

Address	Bytes 0...3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Explanation
0	<i>Rx-Identifier 1</i>	<i>form 1</i>	<i>length 1</i>	definition of Rx-Id 1
6	<i>Rx-Identifier 2</i>	<i>form 2</i>	<i>length 2</i>	definition of Rx-Id 2
12	<i>Rx-Identifier 3</i>	<i>form 3</i>	<i>length 3</i>	definition of Rx-Id 3
:	:	:	:	:
n · 6	<i>endconfig</i>	-	-	marking the end of the DB or the Rx-configuration

**Table 6.5.3:** Structure of the *READ-CONFIG-DB*

*Rx-Identifier x* Here the value of the Rx-identifier has to be specified.  
11-Bit CAN-ID 0 ... 2047  
29-Bit CAN-ID 0 ... 536870911

*form x* In parameter *form* you choose, whether the input data is to be converted from Intel format of the CAN network to the Motorola format of the PLC or not. Byte *form* has already been described in detail on page 24.

*length x* This byte specifies the number of data bytes which are to be received by this Rx-identifier.

*endconfig* The PLC has to be told whether another data block is required for the definition of the Rx-identifiers and when the Rx-definition will be finished.

- If another data block is required, the hexadecimal value 'DDDDDDDD' has to be specified as last Rx-identifier definition. FB2 will then continue with the handling of the following DB.
- If the last Rx-identifier has been defined, this is indicated to the FB2 by specifying the hexadecimal value 'EEEEEEEE'. FB2 will then continue with the transmission of user data.

The length of the data blocks differs. The required length can be determined from the number of Rx-identifiers required plus the four bytes for the end flag.

**Example:**

You have to define 19 Rx-identifiers, starting with DB26.

DB26 defines Rx-Ids 1 ... 10,  
therefore requires a length of  $(10 \cdot 6 + 4) = 64$  bytes  
End flag = DDDDDDDD hex

DB27 defines Rx-Ids 11 ... 19,  
therefore requires a length of  $(9 \cdot 6 + 4) = 58$  bytes  
End flag = EEEEEEEE hex

**Note:**

In FB2 the bit *FREIGABE* has to be set = 1!

**WRITE\_DB**  
(DB96)**Data block for writing the output data**

The output data is stored in the data block according to identifier number (TxId1, TxId2, etc.). For each Tx-identifier the length (number of data bytes + *force*-byte) is stored in one byte, the parameter *force* is stored in another byte and then the user data is stored. The number of user data can differ from 1 to 8 bytes. The data of the following Tx-identifier always come directly after the previous one. The address from which the data of a Tx-identifier is stored has to be determined from the data of the previous Tx-identifiers, therefore.

Address	1 byte	1 byte	<i>n</i> bytes	Explanation
0	<i>length 1</i>	<i>force 1</i>	<i>user data 1</i>	user data of Tx-Id 1

Address	1 byte	1 byte	<i>m</i> bytes	Explanation
<i>n + 2</i>	<i>length 2</i>	<i>force 2</i>	<i>user data 2</i>	user data of Tx-Id 2

Address	1 byte	1 byte	<i>l</i> bytes	Explanation
<i>n + 2 + m + 2</i>	<i>length 3</i>	<i>force 3</i>	<i>user data 3</i>	user data of Tx-Id 3

:

Address	1 byte	-	Explanation
<i>xxx</i>	<i>enddata</i>	-	marking the end of the DB or the output data

**Table 6.5.4:** Structure of *WRITE\_DB*

*length x* This byte specifies the number of data bytes which are to be transmitted on the Tx-identifier defined here (+1 for the *force*-byte):

$$length = (\text{number of data bytes}) + 1$$

*force* *x* Via this byte you can specify the time when the data of the Tx-identifier are to be transmitted to the CAN.

<i>force</i>	Function
0	Data is not put out as CAN frame.
1	Data is always (following each PROFIBUS telegram) put out as CAN frames.
2	Data is only put out as CAN frame if data has changed.
3	Data is only put out as CAN frame once.
4	Data is only put out as CAN frame once.

**Table 6.5.5:** Meaning of parameter *force*

In order to transmit the CAN frame with the user data once, parameter *force* has to be set to value '3'. If the parameter is set to '3' again in the following cycle, the frame will not be transmitted. In order to transmit more than once *force* has to be set to the value '4' in the following cycle. Each further switch between the values triggers a transmission of frames.

*userdata* *x* The user data between 1 to 8 bytes is specified after parameter *force*.

*enddata* This parameter tells the PLC whether another data block with user data will follow, or whether this was the last user data to be transmitted.

- If another data block is required, the hexadecimal value 'DD' has to be specified for *length* following the definition of the last user data. FB2 will then continue to handle the following DB.
- If the last user data of this application has been specified, FB2 will be told by entering the hexadecimal value 'EE' in cell *length*. FB2 will then continue to transmit the user data of the first *WRITE\_DB*.

**Note:**

Bit *FREIGABE* has to be set = 1 in FB2, if the output data is to be written!

**READ\_DB**  
(DB97)**Data block for reading the input data.**

The input data is stored in the data block according to identifier number (RxId1, RxId2, etc.). For each Rx-identifier the length (number of data bytes + *count\_in*-byte) is stored in one byte, the input counter *count\_in* is stored in another byte and then the user data is stored. The number of user data can differ from 1 to 8 bytes. The data of the following Rx-identifier always comes directly after the previous one. The address from which the data of an Rx-identifier is stored has to be determined from the data of the previous Rx-identifiers, therefore.

Address	1 byte	1 byte	<i>n</i> bytes	Explanation
0	<i>length 1</i>	<i>count_in 1</i>	<i>userdata 1</i>	user data of Rx-Id 1

Address	1 byte	1 byte	<i>m</i> bytes	Explanation
<i>n + 2</i>	<i>length 2</i>	<i>count_in 2</i>	<i>userdata 2</i>	user data of Rx-Id 2

Address	1 byte	1 byte	<i>l</i> bytes	Explanation
<i>n + 2 + m + 2</i>	<i>length 3</i>	<i>count_in 3</i>	<i>userdata 3</i>	user data of Rx-Id 3

:

Address	1 byte	-	Explanation
<i>xxx</i>	<i>enddata</i>	-	marking the end of the DB or the input data

**Table 6.5.6:** Structure of *WRITE\_DB*

*length x* This byte specifies the number of data bytes to be received via this Rx-identifier (+1 for the *count\_in*-byte):

$$length = (\text{number of data bytes}) + 1$$

*count\_in x* In this byte an input counter is specified by the gateway. The input counter is incremented with every Rx-frame received. It can, for example, be used to program a guarding protocol.

*userdata x* The user data between 1 to 8 bytes is specified after parameter *count-in*.

*enddata* This parameter tells the PLC whether another data block with user data will follow, or whether this was the last user data to be received.

- If another data block is required, the hexadecimal value 'DD' has to be specified for *length* following the definition of the last user data. FB2 will then continue to handle the following DB.
- If the last user data of this application has been specified, FB2 will be told by entering the hexadecimal value 'EE' in cell *length*. FB2 will then continue to transmit the user data of the first *READ\_DB*.

**Note:**

Bit *FREIGABE* has to be set = 1 in FB2, if the input data is to be read!

**RET\_VALUE****Returning status of handling of current page.**

This parameter is '0', if bit *FREIGABE* = '0'. If *FREIGABE* = '1', *RET\_VALUE* contains a number which specifies the page type which is being handled at the moment:

<i>RET_VALUE</i> (at <i>FREIGABE</i> = 1)	Page type currently being transmitted
0	no page transmission
1	reserved
2	Tx-configuration via pages 51...150
3	Rx-configuration via pages 151...250
4	data pages 251...n

**Table 6.5.7:** Return parameter *RET\_VALUE*

## 6.6 Methodology

The following list gives a step-by-step instruction for the configuration and operation of the Page Mode.

### 1. Hardware Configuration

- 1.1 Determine PLC-address range for Page Mode (inputs/outputs), i.e.
  - configure segments:  $n \cdot 32$  bytes +  $x$  bytes ( $x \leq 32$ )
  - successive addresses!
- 1.2 If required: Communication Window (at the end)

### 2. PLC-Program

- 2.1 Include FB2:
  - WRITE\_ADDRESS*: start address of first output segment
  - READ\_ADDRESS*: start address of first input segment
- 2.2 Data blocks:
  - WRITE\_CONFIG\_DB*: generate and preset (determine length of DB!)
  - READ\_CONFIG\_DB*: generate and preset (determine length of DB!)
  
  - WRITE\_DB*: generate and supply with data during program
  - READ\_DB*: generate and read data during program

### 3. Include More FBs

- 3.1 FB4: data exchange via Communication Window
- 3.2 FB1: initializing CANopen modules by means of a list (*INIT\_LIST\_DB*, *INIT\_DB*)
- 3.3 FB3: controlling 127 uniform CANopen devices

## 7. Editing the GSD-File with a Text Editor

We recommend to configure the module with a PROFIBUS configuration tool, as e.g. the SIMATIC manager.  
 Not every PROFIBUS configuration software supports the “Universalmodule” (see chapter: “5. Configuration with the SIMATIC Manager”).  
 If the “Universalmodule” is not supported, the GSD-file has to be adapted via a text editor.

The configuration of a module is made by means of a configuration frame, whose content is entered in the GSD-file.

The frame of the configuration is sub-divided in three octets (see also PROFIBUS-Specification, Normative Part 8, page 738, Fig. 16):

- Octet 1: *Number\_of\_the\_manufacturer-specific\_data*
- Octet 2: *Number\_of\_output\_or\_inputbytes*
- Octet 3: *Manufacturer-specific\_configuration\_byte*
- ⋮
- ⋮

The octets have the following meaning:

### Octet 1: *Number\_of\_manufacturer-specific\_data*

Because the CAN-DP always uses a specific ID-format to represent a connected CAN-module, the identifier-byte has the following structure (see also PROFIBUS-Specification- Normative-Part-8, page 737):

	MSB				LSB			
Bit-No.:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Content:	00: free place		always 0	always 0	Length of the manufactuerer-specific data:			
	01: Input				0011	11-bit identifier		
	10: Output				0101	29-bit identifier		
					0101	Communication window		

**Example Octet 1:**

Bit-No.:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Content:	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

= 0x83                      Output, 3 byte manufacturer-specific data (11-bit identifier)

**Octet 2: *Number\_of\_output\_or\_input\_bytes***

Octet 2 gives the consistency, the structure (byte/word) and the number of the in/output bytes. Length bytes of the output as seen from the PROFIBUS master (see also PROFIBUS-Specification-Normative-Part-8, page 738)

	MSB						LSB	
Bit-No.:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Content:	Consistency over 0: byte or word 1: complete length	Length-format 0: byte-structure 1: word- structure	Number of inputs/outputs					
			Bit		Meaning			
			5	4	3	2	1	0
			0	0	0	0	0	0
			:				:	
			1	1	1	1	1	1
			63 bytes, resp. 63 words					

**Example Module 1:**

Bit-No.:	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Content:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

= 0x05                      6 byte data

**Octet 3, 4, 5: *Manufacturer-specific\_configuration\_byte***

Octet 3 and Octet 4 = CAN-identifier                      example: Identifier 0x0203  
 Octet 5                      = Form byte

## Example Module 1

The configuration-frame for module 1 has the following structure and has to be inserted into the GSD-file.

Example for manual GSD-file entries:

```

...
Module="Name of the module" 0x83, 0x05, 0x02, 0x03, 0x00
EndModule
...

```

### Meaning of the entries under “Name of the module”:

“Name of the module” ...	Comment to name the module		
0x83...	Module is an output (0x80) and three manufacturer-specific configuration-byte (0x03) will follow.		
0x05...	Consistency over byte, the length format is byte-structure (0x05) and 6 byte data are transferred (0x05 = 6...1).		
0x02...	Manufacturer-specific data:	0x02	
0x03...	Manufacturer-specific data:	0x03	Identifier = 0x0203 (e.g.: CANopen Rx PDO for Modul-ID 3)
0x00...	Manufacturer-specific data:	0x00	no byte-swapping, i.e. the sequence of the data will not be changed

**Attention!:** Please note, that the GSD-file has to be renamed. The file name may be maximum 8 characters long. Some configuration-software for the PROFIBUS Master does not operate with longer file names.

## 8. Application Example with Page Mode

The following summary shows the FBs and DBs required to control the CANopen devices:

Example for calling FB 1

( Setup of CANopen module by means of a list, see below)

Network 7: motor setup

```

-----
O      #BIT15                // domain-transfer is on ?
O      #BIT14
SPB    M033                // yes --> jump
L      #INIT_LIST_DB
T      #t016
M012: AUF DB [#t016]        // open DB with init-list
L      127                 // maximum 127 motors
L      #MOTOR
+      1
T      #MOTOR
<I
SPB    M013                // ==> jump to the end
+      -1                 // motor 1 starts at byte 0, motor 2 starts at byte 8, ...
SLW    3                   // means * 8: motor-index -> byte-number
SLW    3                   // means * 8: byte-number -> bit-address
T      #t000
L      0                   // means: motor not present
L      DBW [#t000]        // get DB-number to init this motor
T      #INIT_DB
==I
SPB    M012                // to next motor
L      W#16#FFFF         // means: motor not needed to initialize
==I
SPB    M012                // to next motor
L      #t000
+      16
T      #t000
L      DBW [#t000]        // get offset in the actual init-DB
T      #INIT_OFFSET
L      #MOTOR             // motor no.
L      W#16#600
+I
T      #TX_ID
L      #MOTOR             // motor no.
L      W#16#580
+I
T      #RX_ID
UN     #BIT15
S      #BIT15
M033: CALL FB 1 , DB101
      transfer      :=#BIT15
      tx_id        :=#TX_ID
      rx_id        :=#RX_ID
      write_address_cw:=#WRITE_ADDRESS_CW
      read_address_cw:=#READ_ADDRESS_CW
      init_db      :=#INIT_DB
      offset       :=#INIT_OFFSET
      ret_value    :=#t016
U      #BIT15
S      #BIT14
L      W#16#0           // means: configuration in FB1 is off
L      #t016           // status of setup
==I
SPB    M034
UN     #FREIGABE
SPB    M014
L      #INIT_LIST_DB
T      #t008
AUF    DB [#t008]        // open DB with init-list
L      #MOTOR
+      -1                 // motor 1 starts at byte 0, motor 2 starts at byte 8, ...
SLW    3                   // means * 8: motor-index -> byte-number
SLW    3                   // means * 8: byte-number -> bit-address
+      L#32
T      #t000

```

```

L      #t016          // get status of setup
T      DBW [#t000]   // save in init-list-DB
L      W#16#FFFF    // means: configuration in FB1 always runs
L      #t016        // status of setup
==I
SPB   M014
L      W#16#FFFE    // means: configuration in FB1 is ready
L      #t016        // status of setup
==I
SPB   M011
SPA   M014
M034: U  #BIT14
R      #BIT14
SPA   M014
M011: U  #BIT15
R      #BIT15
SPA   M014
M013: UN #BIT1
S      #BIT1        // say motor-configuration is ready
L      2
T      #RET_VALUE   // say: configuration of Tx-ID
M014: SPA M035
M015: NOP 0

*****

Calling FB 2: Data exchange via Page Mode
-----
(
1. : Page 0      -> reading the lengths (absolutely necessary !!!)
2. : Page 51 ff -> Tx-configuration ( once )
3. : Page 151 ff -> Rx-configuration ( once )
4. : Page 251 ff -> data exchange: output and input ( cyclically )
      ( Page 251, 252, 253, ... xyz, 251, 252, ... xyz (depending on the number of pages required)
)
)

Network 9: page-mode-output and page-mode-input
-----
CALL FB 2 , DB102
FREIGABE :=#BIT1 // muss zuerst NULL sein (s.o.)
WRITE_ADDRESS :=#WRITE_ADDRESS
WRITE_CONFIG_DB:=#WRITE_CONFIG_DB
WRITE_DB :=#WRITE_DB
READ_ADDRESS :=#READ_ADDRESS
READ_CONFIG_DB :=#READ_CONFIG_DB
READ_DB :=#READ_DB
RET_VALUE :=#t016

*****

Calling FB 4: give commands via Communication Window
-----
(after setup via FB 1, because FB 1 operates via the Communication Window as well)

Network 5:
-----
U      M      95.0
SPB   M401
L      0          // CAN-ID = 0
T      MW      0
T      MW      4
T      MB      12
T      MB      14 // subcommand
T      MB      15 // command = 0:
SPA   M499
M401: U  M      95.1 // start-frame ready ?
SPB   M402
L      0          // CAN-ID = 0 (for start-frame)
T      MW      0
L      W#16#100 // CAN-data = 0x01,0x00 (start-frame)
T      MW      4
L      2
T      MB      12
L      0
T      MB      14 // subcommand
L      1
T      MB      15 // command = 1: send frame
SPA   M499

```

## Examples

---

```
M402: U      M      95.2          // sync-time ready ?
      SPB    M403
      L      0
      T      MW     0
      L      W#16#200          // time = 512 msec
      T      MW     4
      L      0
      T      MB     12
      L      0
      T      MB     14          // subcommand
      L      20
      T      MB     15          // command = 20: set sync-frame-time
      SPA    M499
M403: U      M      95.3
      SPB    M404
      L      W#16#181          // 1.PDO of motor 1
      T      MW     0
      L      0
      T      MW     4
      T      MB     12
      T      MB     14          // subcommand
      L      4
      T      MB     15          // command = 4: activate reception
      SPA    M499
M404: U      M      95.4
      SPB    M405
      L      W#16#18A          // 1.PDO of motor 10
      T      MW     0
      L      0
      T      MW     4
      T      MB     12
      T      MB     14          // subcommand
      L      4
      T      MB     15          // command = 4: activate reception
      SPA    M499
M405: U      M      95.5
      SPB    M406
      L      W#16#183          // 1.PDO of motor 3
      T      MW     0
      L      0
      T      MW     4
      T      MB     12
      T      MB     14          // subcommand
      L      4
      T      MB     15          // command = 4: activate reception
      SPA    M499
M406: U      M      95.6
      SPB    M407
      L      W#16#184          // 1.PDO of motor 4
      T      MW     0
      L      0
      T      MW     4
      T      MB     12
      T      MB     14          // subcommand
      L      4
      T      MB     15          // command = 4: activate reception
      SPA    M499
M407: U      M      95.7
      SPB    M408
      L      W#16#187          // 1.PDO of motor 7
      T      MW     0
      L      0
      T      MW     4
      T      MB     12
      T      MB     14          // subcommand
      L      4
      T      MB     15          // command = 4: activate reception
      SPA    M499
M408: U      M      96.0
      SPB    M499
      L      W#16#188          // 1.PDO of motor 8
      T      MW     0
      L      0
      T      MW     4
      T      MB     12
      T      MB     14          // subcommand
      L      4
      T      MB     15          // command = 4: activate reception
      SPA    M499
```

```

M499: NOP    0
      U      E      125.7
      SPB    M498
      UN     E      125.7
      =      M      99.7
      =      M      99.6
      L      0
      T      MW     0
      T      MW     4           // time = 0 => sync-frame off
      L      0
      T      MB     12
      L      0
      T      MB     14         // subcommand
      L      20
      T      MB     15         // command = 20: set sync-frame-time
M498: NOP    0

```

## Network 6:

```

-----
CALL  FB      4 , DB104
      FREIGABE      :=M99.6
      WRITE_ENABLE  :=M99.7
      READ_ENABLE   :=M99.7
      WRITE_CAN_ID  :=MW0
      WRITE_DATA0   :=MB4
      WRITE_DATA1   :=MB5
      WRITE_DATA2   :=MB6
      WRITE_DATA3   :=MB7
      WRITE_DATA4   :=MB8
      WRITE_DATA5   :=MB9
      WRITE_DATA6   :=MB10
      WRITE_DATA7   :=MB11
      WRITE_LEN     :=MB12
      WRITE_SUBCOMMAND:=MB14
      WRITE_COMMAND :=MB15
      WRITE_ADDRESS :=W#16#F0
      READ_ADDRESS  :=W#16#F0
      TRANSFER_READY :=M99.5
      READ_CAN_ID   :=MW0
      READ_DATA0    :=MB4
      READ_DATA1    :=MB5
      READ_DATA2    :=MB6
      READ_DATA3    :=MB7
      READ_DATA4    :=MB8
      READ_DATA5    :=MB9
      READ_DATA6    :=MB10
      READ_DATA7    :=MB11
      READ_LEN      :=MB12
      READ_FIFO_COUNT :=MB14
      READ_COMMAND  :=MB15
      READ_RET_VAL  :=MW14
      WRITE_RET_VAL :=MW16
L      W#16#181
L      MW      0
>I
SPB    M601
L      W#16#1FF
L      MW      0
<I
SPB    M601
L      W#16#181
-I
SLD    4
SLD    3
T      MD      14
AUF    DB      92
L      MW      0           // CAN-ID
T      DBW [MD  14]
L      MD      14
+      L#16
T      MD      14
L      0           // reserve byte 2 + 3
T      DBW [MD  14]
L      MD      14
+      L#16
T      MD      14
L      MD      4           // data-byte 0 - 3
T      DBD [MD  14]

```

## Examples

---

```

L    MD    14
+    L#32
T    MD    14
L    MD    8           // data-byte 4 - 7
T    DBD [MD    14]
L    MD    14
+    L#32
T    MD    14
L    MD    12         // length, counter, fifo-counter, command
M601: T    DBD [MD    14]
      UN    M    99.6
      S    M    99.6
      U    M    99.5
      R    M    99.6

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.7
      S    M    96.0

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.6
      S    M    95.7

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.5
      S    M    95.6

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.4
      S    M    95.5

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.3
      S    M    95.4

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.2
      S    M    95.3

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.1
      S    M    95.2

      U    M    99.5
      U    M    95.0
      S    M    95.1

      U    M    99.5
      S    M    95.0

```

\*\*\*\*\*

Calling FB3

=====

( in FB 3 FB 1 (motor set-up) and FB 2 (data exchange) are called )

```

CALL FB    3 , DB103
FREIGABE :=E125.7
KONFIG_DB:=W#16#5D           // DB93: initialize motors 1,3,4,7,8 ; 1,4,8
DATEN_DB :=W#16#64
RET_VALUE:=MW16
L    MW    16
L    2
>=I
=    M    99.7
      // motors initiliazied => Communication Window can be used

```

DB93: CONFIG\_DB = configuration data block

```
=====
```

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	v000	WORD	W#16#5E	W#16#5E	Number of first DB with Tx-configuration
2.0	v002	WORD	W#16#2FE	W#16#2FE	Length of DBs with Tx-configuration
4.0	v004	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Number of DBs with Tx-configuration
6.0	v006	WORD	W#16#5F	W#16#5F	Number of first DB with Rx-configuration
8.0	v008	WORD	W#16#2FE	W#16#2FE	Length of DBs with Rx-configuration
10.0	v010	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Number of DBs with Rx-configuration
12.0	v012	WORD	W#16#60	W#16#60	Number of first DB with output data
14.0	v014	WORD	W#16#3F9	W#16#3F9	Length of DBs with output data
16.0	v016	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Number of DBs with output data
18.0	v018	WORD	W#16#61	W#16#61	Number of first DB with input data
20.0	v020	WORD	W#16#3F9	W#16#3F9	Length of DBs with input data
22.0	v022	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Number of DBs with input data
24.0	v024	WORD	W#16#80	W#16#80	PLC-start address of output page
26.0	v026	WORD	W#16#80	W#16#80	PLC-start address of input page
28.0	v028	WORD	W#16#F0	W#16#F0	PLC-start address of output-communication window
30.0	v030	WORD	W#16#F0	W#16#F0	PLC-start address of input-communication window
32.0	v032	WORD	W#16#62	W#16#62	Number of DB with Init list

Set-up motors 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 ==> DB 94, DB 95, DB 96 and DB 97

DB94: TX\_CONFIG = Data block with configuration of Tx-identifiers

```
=====
```

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	CAN_ID1	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#301	CAN-identifier
4.0	FORMAT1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
5.0	LENGTH1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
6.0	CAN_ID2	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#303	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
	CAN_ID3	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#304	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
	CAN_ID4	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#307	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
	CAN_ID5	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#308	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
30.0	CAN_ID6	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#EEEEEEEE	CAN-identifier (end flag)
	FORMAT6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	format-byte
	LENGTH6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length
	CAN_ID7	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	format-byte
	LENGTH7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length

DB95: RX\_CONFIG = Data block with configuration of Rx-identifiers

```
=====
```

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	CAN_ID1	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#281	CAN-identifier
4.0	FORMAT1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
5.0	LENGTH1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
6.0	CAN_ID2	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#283	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
	CAN_ID3	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#284	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
	CAN_ID4	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#287	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
	CAN_ID5	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#288	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#B8	format-byte
	LENGTH5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#6	length
30.0	CAN_ID6	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#EEEEEEEE	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	format-byte
	LENGTH6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length
	CAN_ID7	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	CAN-identifier
	FORMAT7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	format-byte
	LENGTH7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length

## Examples

DB96: OUTPUT\_DB = Data block for output data

```
=====
```

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	laenge1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
1.0	force1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#2	Force byte
2.0	data01	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
3.0	data11	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
4.0	data21	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
5.0	data31	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Datenbyte 3
6.0	data41	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
7.0	data51	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte5
8.0	laenge2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
9.0	force2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#1	Force byte
10.0	data02	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
11.0	data12	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data22	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data32	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data42	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data52	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte5
	laenge3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
	force3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#4	Force byte
	data03	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
	data13	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data23	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data33	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data43	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data53	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte5
	laenge4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
	force4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Force byte
	data04	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
	data14	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data24	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data34	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data44	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data54	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte5
	laenge5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
	force5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#3	Force byte
	data05	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
	data15	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data25	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data35	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data45	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data55	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte5
40.0	laenge6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#EE	Length
	force6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Force byte

DB97: INPUT\_DB = Data block for input data

```
=====
```

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	laenge1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
1.0	zaehler1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Counter
2.0	data01	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
3.0	data11	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
4.0	data21	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
5.0	data31	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
6.0	data41	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
7.0	data51	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 5
8.0	laenge2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
	zaehler2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Counter
	data02	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
	data12	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data22	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data32	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data42	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data52	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 5
	laenge3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
	zaehler3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Counter
	data03	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
	data13	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data23	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data33	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data43	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data53	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 5
	laenge4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
	zaehler4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Counter

	data04	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
	data14	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data24	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data34	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data44	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data54	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 5
	laenge5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#7	Length
	zaehler5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Counter
	data05	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 0
	data15	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 1
	data25	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 2
	data35	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 3
	data45	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 4
	data55	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Data byte 5
40.0	laenge6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#EE	Length
	zaehler6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Counter

DB98: INIT\_LIST\_DB = Data block with list of motors which are available / are being initialized

```
=====
```

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	init_db1	WORD	W#16#63	W#16#63	Motor 1 available and initialize
2.0	init_offset1	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	--> list from DB 99 data word 0
4.0	init_status1	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
6.0	reserve1	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
8.0	init_db2	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Motor 2 not available
10.0	init_offset2	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
12.0	init_status2	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
14.0	reserve2	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
16.0	init_db3	WORD	W#16#FFFF	W#16#FFFF	Motor 3 available
18.0	init_offset3	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
20.0	init_status3	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
22.0	reserve3	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
24.0	init_db4	WORD	W#16#63	W#16#63	Motor 4 available and initialize
26.0	init_offset4	WORD	W#16#82	W#16#82	--> list from DB 99 data word 130
28.0	init_status4	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
30.0	reserve4	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
32.0	init_db5	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Motor 5 not available
34.0	init_offset5	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
36.0	init_status5	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
38.0	reserve5	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
40.0	init_db6	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Motor 6 not available
42.0	init_offset6	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
44.0	init_status6	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
46.0	reserve6	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
48.0	init_db7	WORD	W#16#FFFF	W#16#FFFF	Motor 7 available
50.0	init_offset7	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
52.0	init_status7	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
54.0	reserve7	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
56.0	init_db8	WORD	W#16#63	W#16#63	Motor 8 available and initialize
58.0	init_offset8	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	--> list from DB 99 data word 0
60.0	init_status8	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
62.0	reserve8	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
64.0	init_db9	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Motor 9 not available
66.0	init_offset9	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
68.0	init_status9	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
70.0	reserve9	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	

(always 0 => motor xxx not available)

DB99: INIT\_DB = Data block with setup list

```
=====
```

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	v010	WORD	W#16#1000	W#16#1000	index
2.0	v012	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
3.0	v013	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	ccs = 2 => read (domain upload)
4.0	v014	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length
5.0	v015	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
6.0	v016	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
7.0	v017	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
8.0	v018	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
9.0	v019	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
10.0	v020	WORD	W#16#6040	W#16#6040	index

## Examples

12.0	v022	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v023	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs = 1 => write (domain download)
	v024	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	length
	v025	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v026	BYTE	B#16#6	B#16#6	data 1
	v027	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v028	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v029	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0101	WORD	W#16#6040	W#16#6040	index
	v0121	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0131	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v0141	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	length
	v0151	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v0161	BYTE	B#16#7	B#16#7	data 1
	v0171	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0181	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0191	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0102	WORD	W#16#1002	W#16#1002	index
	v0122	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0132	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	ccs
	v0142	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length
	v0152	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v0162	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v0172	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0182	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0192	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0103	WORD	W#16#6060	W#16#6060	index
	v0123	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0133	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v0143	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	length
	v0153	BYTE	B#16#6	B#16#6	data 0
	v0163	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v0173	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0183	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0193	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0104	WORD	W#16#6098	W#16#6098	index
	v0124	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0134	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v0144	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	length
	v0154	BYTE	B#16#FF	B#16#FF	data 0
	v0164	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v0174	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0184	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0194	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0105	WORD	W#16#200B	W#16#200B	index
	v0125	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0135	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v0145	BYTE	B#16#4	B#16#4	length
	v0155	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v0165	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v0175	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0185	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0195	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0106	WORD	W#16#6040	W#16#6040	index
	v0126	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0136	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v0146	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	length
	v0156	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v0166	BYTE	B#16#1F	B#16#1F	data 1
	v0176	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0186	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0196	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0107	WORD	W#16#6060	W#16#6060	index
	v0127	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0137	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v0147	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	length
	v0157	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	data 0
	v0167	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v0177	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0187	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0197	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0108	WORD	W#16#6040	W#16#6040	index
	v0128	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0138	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v0148	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	length
	v0158	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v0168	BYTE	B#16#F	B#16#F	data 1
	v0178	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0188	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3

	v0198	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v0109	WORD	W#16#6041	W#16#6041	index
	v0129	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
	v0139	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	ccs
	v0149	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length
	v0159	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v0169	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v0179	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v0189	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v0199	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v01010	WORD	W#16#1801	W#16#1801	index
	v01210	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	subindex
	v01310	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v01410	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	length
	v01510	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v01610	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v01710	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v01810	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v01910	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
	v030	WORD	W#16#EEEE	W#16#EEEE	index
	v012101	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	subindex
	v013101	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	ccs
	v014101	BYTE	B#16#1	B#16#1	length
	v015101	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v016101	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v017101	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v018101	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
129.0	v019101	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
130.0	v0301	WORD	W#16#1000	W#16#1000	index
132.0	v012102	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	subindex
133.0	v013102	BYTE	B#16#2	B#16#2	ccs
	v014102	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	length
	v015102	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 0
	v016102	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 1
	v017102	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 2
	v018102	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	data 3
	v019102	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	reserve
140.0	v0302	WORD	W#16#EEEE	W#16#EEEE	index

DB100: DATA\_DB = Data block with input and output data of the maximum 127 motors

Address	Name	Type	Initial val.	Actual val.	Comment
0.0	forcel	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 1
1.0	res1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
2.0	steuerwort1	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Motor 2
4.0	sollposition1	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
8.0	empfangszaehler1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
9.0	reserve1	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
10.0	statuswort1	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
12.0	istposition1	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	Motor 3
16.0	force2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	res2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	steuerwort2	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	sollposition2	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	empfangszaehler2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 4
	reserve2	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort2	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	istposition2	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	force3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	res3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 5
	steuerwort3	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	sollposition3	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	empfangszaehler3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	reserve3	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort3	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	Motor 5
	istposition3	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	force4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	res4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	steuerwort4	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	sollposition4	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	Motor 5
	empfangszaehler4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	reserve4	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort4	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	istposition4	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	force5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 5
	res5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	steuerwort5	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	

## Examples

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	sollposition5	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	empfangszaehler5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	reserve5	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort5	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	istposition5	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	force6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 6
	res6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	steuerwort6	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	sollposition6	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	empfangszaehler6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	reserve6	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort6	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	istposition6	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	force7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 7
	res7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	steuerwort7	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	sollposition7	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	empfangszaehler7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	reserve7	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort7	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	istposition7	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	force8	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 8
	res8	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	steuerwort8	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	sollposition8	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	empfangszaehler8	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	reserve8	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort8	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	istposition8	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
128.0	force9	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	Motor 9
	res9	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	steuerwort9	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	sollposition9	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
	empfangszaehler9	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	reserve9	BYTE	B#16#0	B#16#0	
	statuswort9	WORD	W#16#0	W#16#0	
	istposition9	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	

## 9. Important CANopen Messages

The following table gives a short list of important general CANopen messages.

CAN-identifier [HEX]	Designation	Length	Data [HEX]	Explanations
0	NMT	2	01 xx	Starting all (preoperational -> operational)
0	NMT	2	80 xx	Operational -> preoperational
0	NMT	2	81 xx	Reset (e.g. CAN-I/O-module)
0	NMT	2	82 xx	Reset communication
80h	NMT	0	-	Sync all
80h + <i>Node-ID</i>	SDO	0...8 bytes	error code	Emergency message (e.g. by CANopen-I/O-module)

*Node-ID*. ... Node-ID of the accessed CANopen module