SCADAPack

5607 Input/Output Module Hardware Manual

Version: 2.26.1

Date: February 2016

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1 Legal Information

The information provided in this documentation contains general descriptions and/or technical characteristics of the performance of the products contained herein. This documentation is not intended as a substitute for and is not to be used for determining suitability or reliability of these products for specific user applications. It is the duty of any such user or integrator to perform the appropriate and complete risk analysis, evaluation and testing of the products with respect to the relevant specific application or use thereof. Neither Schneider Electric nor any of its affiliates or subsidiaries shall be responsible or liable for misuse of the information contained herein. If you have any suggestions for improvements or amendments or have found errors in this publication, please notify us.

All pertinent state, regional, and local safety regulations must be observed when installing and using this product. For reasons of safety and to help ensure compliance with documented system data, only the manufacturer should perform repairs to components.

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Questions and requests related to any part of this documentation can be directed to one of the following support centers.

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Available Monday to Friday 8:00am – 6:30pm Eastern Time

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Technical Support: Australia

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Email	au.help@schneider-electric.com

3 Safety Information

Important Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please Note

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

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

Before You Begin

Do not use this product on machinery lacking effective point-of-operation guarding. Lack of effective point-of-operation guarding on a machine can result in serious injury to the operator of that machine.

⚠ WARNING

EQUIPMENT OPERATION HAZARD

- Verify that all installation and set up procedures have been completed.
- Before operational tests are performed, remove all blocks or other temporary holding means used for shipment from all component devices.
- Remove tools, meters, and debris from equipment.

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

Follow all start-up tests recommended in the equipment documentation. Store all equipment documentation for future reference.

Test all software in both simulated and real environments.

Verify that the completed system is free from all short circuits and grounds, except those grounds installed according to local regulations (according to the National Electrical Code in the U.S.A, for instance). If high-potential voltage testing is necessary, follow recommendations in equipment documentation to help prevent accidental equipment damage.

Operation and Adjustments

The following precautions are from the NEMA Standards Publication ICS 7.1-1995 (English version prevails):

- Regardless of the care exercised in the design and manufacture of equipment or in the selection and ratings of components, there are hazards that can be encountered if such equipment is improperly operated.
- It is sometimes possible to misadjust the equipment and thus produce unsatisfactory or unsafe operation. Always use the manufacturer's instructions as a guide for functional adjustments. Personnel who have access to these adjustments should be familiar with the equipment manufacturer's instructions and the machinery used with the electrical equipment.
- Only those operational adjustments actually required by the operator should be accessible to the operator. Access to other controls should be restricted to help prevent unauthorized changes in operating characteristics.

Acceptable Use

SCADAPack Remote Terminal Units (RTUs) and input/output (I/O) modules are intended for use in monitoring and controlling non-critical equipment only. They are not intended for safety-critical applications.

⚠ WARNING

UNACCEPTABLE USE

Do not use SCADAPack RTUs, or I/O modules as an integral part of a safety system. These devices are not safety products.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION

EQUIPMENT OPERATION HAZARD

When devices are used for applications with technical safety requirements, the relevant instructions must be followed.

Use only Schneider Electric software or approved software with Schneider Electric hardware products.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in minor or moderate injury.

4 Documentation Check

Before you begin installation, verify that you are viewing the correct documentation. If your I/O expansion module looks like this (with green connectors and a black circuit board), continue with this manual.

SCADAPack 5607 I/O Expansion Module

If your I/O expansion module looks like this (with grey connectors and a green circuit board), you will need to get the manual from **Start > All Programs > Schneider Electric > Hardware Manuals > Legacy**.

SCADAPack 5607 I/O Expansion Module (Previous Version)

5 About this Manual

Audience

This manual is written for people who need to install, troubleshoot or maintain the Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) hardware. These individuals are typically:

- Systems Engineers
- Commissioning Engineers
- Maintenance Technicians

Scope

This manual describes:

- The physical design of the I/O expansion module, including detailed hardware specifications
- Installation, wiring and addressing for the I/O expansion module
- Diagnostics capabilities available on the I/O expansion module
- Maintenance recommendations for the I/O expansion module

Product Related Information

⚠ WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

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

Follow all local and national safety codes and standards.

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

Related Documents

Use this manual with other manuals included on your SCADAPack installation CD. The table below lists the main manuals for the tasks described. However, it is not a complete list of the manuals available to you.

For Information About	See
Using the I/O expansion module with your Remote Terminal Unit (RTU).	I/O Expansion Technical Reference Manual The Hardware Manual for the RTU to which this I/O module is connected.

Configuring I/O expansion module inputs and outputs	Telepace Studio User and Reference Manual SCADAPack Workbench Manuals Configurator User Manual

6 About the 5607 I/O Expansion Module

The 5607 I/O expansion module provides:

- 16 digital inputs
- 10 relay digital outputs
- 8 analog inputs
- 2 analog outputs (this option is selected when the module is ordered)

The 5607 I/O module is available as a standalone unit that can be added to the I/O expansion bus for the following RTUs:

- SCADAPack 32
- SCADAPack 314
- SCADAPack 330
- SCADAPack 334
- SCADAPack 350

A maximum of eight (8) individually addressed 5607 modules can be added to the I/O expansion bus.

This manual covers the powering, wiring and configuration of a 5607 I/O module only. It is meant to be used with the hardware manual of the respective controller board to which it is connected.

The 5607 I/O expansion module is shown in the image below:

Connections

The I/O expansion module includes a short intermodule cable for connecting to an RTU or to another I/O expansion module. For information about the maximum number of expansion modules supported, see **Installation > Adding Inputs and Outputs** in the hardware manual for the RTU to which you are connecting the I/O module. For details on connecting I/O expansion modules, see Connecting I/O Expansion Modules 40.

Screw-termination connectors are provided for connecting the inputs and outputs to the devices you want to monitor or control. For details on wiring input and output connectors, see Wiring Screw-Termination Connectors 52.

Configuration

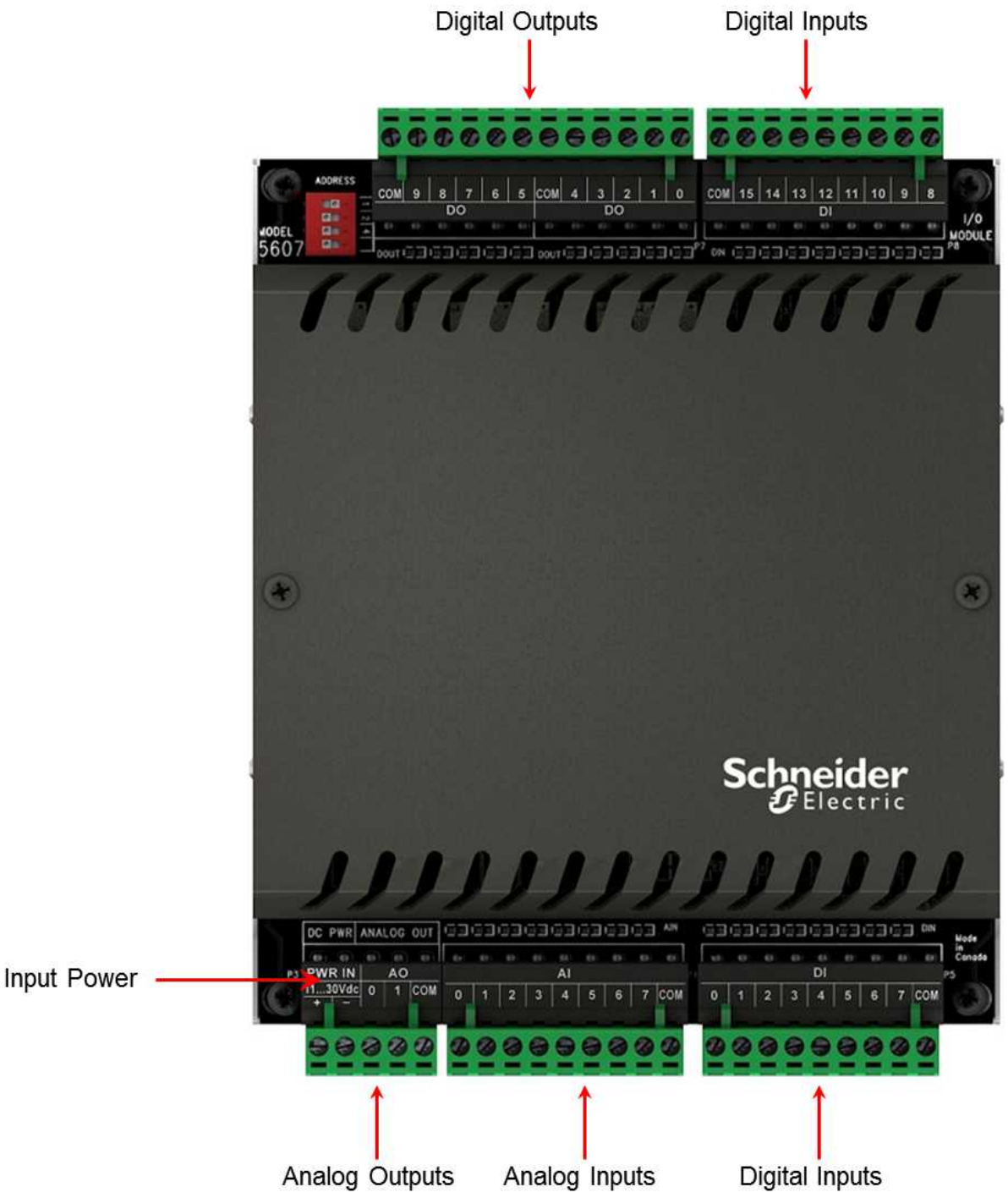
You can configure the I/O expansion module inputs and outputs using one of three methods:

- SCADAPack Workbench and SCADAPack Configurator for IEC 61131-3 programming
- Telepace Studio for integrated ladder logic programming
- C or C++ programming

You can develop C or C++ applications in your preferred development environment, then load them into your RTU using either SCADAPack Configurator (available with SCADAPack Workbench) or Telepace Studio. SCADAPack RTUs can execute logic applications simultaneously with C or C++ applications.

7 Hardware Overview

The figure below shows the inputs and outputs on the device.



The following table describes input and output characteristics. The inputs and outputs use 5 mm (0.197 in) pitch connectors. See the Specifications 82 section for the recommended wire sizes.

Input/Output Type	Description
Digital inputs 20	16 digital inputs Optically isolated from logic power Wired to connectors P5 and P8
Digital outputs 21	10 dry contact, digital (mechanical relay) outputs Wired to connector P7
Analog inputs 22	8 analog inputs Wired to connector P4
Analog outputs 25	2 analog outputs (optional) Wired to connector P3 12-bit, unipolar, digital to analog (D/A) converter
Input power 18	11...30 Vdc input power Wired to connector P3

7.1 Power Supply

The I/O expansion module is powered primarily by the 11...30 Vdc power supply of the RTU. The analog inputs and analog outputs require an external 12 Vdc or 24 Vdc power supply connected to the input power supply of the I/O module. For further information, see the Power Supply Wiring 34 section.

7.2 Digital Inputs and Outputs

The I/O module expands the function of the RTU with 16 digital inputs and 10 dry digital (mechanical relay) outputs.

Digital inputs and outputs can be used to monitor or control panel lamps, relays, motor starters, solenoid valves, and other devices.

Digital inputs are available for nominal 12...24 Vdc operation. A current-limiting resistor on each input determines the voltage range.

The relay outputs are suited to applications that cannot tolerate any off-state leakage current, that require high load currents, or that involve non-standard voltages or current ranges.

Configuration

Using the SCADAPack Configurator (available with SCADAPack Workbench) or Telepace Studio software, you can configure each input or output to define its characteristics, including:

- DNP3 Point Number
- Modbus Address
- Event Class
- Deadband

For more information about configuring digital inputs and outputs, see the Configurator User Manual or the Telepace Studio User and Reference Manual.

Wiring

Digital inputs and outputs support solid or stranded wires from 3.3...0.08 mm² (12...28 AWG). For more information, see Wiring Screw-Termination Connectors 52.

Specifications

For digital input and output specifications, see Specifications 82.

Digital Inputs 20

Digital Outputs 21

7.2.1 Digital Inputs

The I/O module expands the function of the RTU with 16 digital inputs.

The digital inputs are optically isolated from the logic power and are available in 12 or 24 Vdc voltage ranges. A current limiting resistor, on each input, determines the voltage range. Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) on the digital inputs show the status of each input. The digital input LEDs can be disabled to conserve power.

To simplify field wiring, the 16 inputs are organized into two groups of eight inputs. Each group shares a common return. These groups of eight inputs are isolated from each other. Inputs 0 to 7 are in one group. Inputs 8 to 15 are in another group.

7.2.2 Digital Outputs

The I/O module expands the function of the RTU with 10 dry digital (mechanical relay) outputs.

NOTICE
UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION Incandescent lamps and other loads may have inrush currents that will exceed the rated maximum current of the relay contacts. This inrush current may damage the relay contacts. Interposing relays need to be used in these situations. **Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.**

The 10 digital outputs are dry contact, mechanical relay outputs. Outputs are Form A (normally open NO). Loads can be connected to either output terminal and to either the high or the low side of the power source. Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) on the digital outputs show the status of each output. The digital output LEDs can be disabled to conserve power.

Digital outputs are organized in groups of five. Each group of five shares one common.

7.3 Analog Inputs

The I/O module enhances the capacity of an RTU by providing 8 additional single-ended analog inputs on connector P4 that can be configured for current or voltage mode.

The analog inputs are used to monitor devices such as pressure, level, flow, and temperature transmitters, instrumentation such as pH and conductivity sensors, and other high-level analog signal sources. Analog inputs can be individually configured for input mode — current or voltage — and range. Refer to Current or Voltage Mode 23 for information on how to choose input modes.

The analog inputs use a 16-bit successive approximation digital to analog (A/D) converter.

By default, analog inputs are configured for voltage mode with a measurement range of 0...5 Vdc.

Configuration

Using the SCADAPack Configurator (available with SCADAPack Workbench) or Telepace Studio software, you can configure each analog input to define its characteristics, including:

- DNP3 Point Number
- Modbus Address
- Event Class
- Deadband

For more information about configuring analog inputs, see the Configurator User Manual or the Telepace Studio User and Reference Manual.

Wiring

Analog inputs support solid or stranded wires from 3.3...0.08 mm² (12...28 AWG). For more information, see Wiring Screw-Termination Connectors 52.

Specifications

For analog input specifications, see Specifications 82.

Current or Voltage Mode 23

Range and Resolution 23

7.3.1 Current or Voltage Mode

The analog inputs can be configured for either voltage or current mode via software. When assigning the registers in Telepace Studio or setting up an I/O connection or I/O device in IEC 61131-3 programming, the user is given an opportunity to select the mode of operation.

In current mode, a 250-ohm resistor appears across the analog input channel. Measurement range in current mode is 0...20 mA or 4...20mA. The 250-ohm resistor produces a voltage drop (input reading) of 5 Vdc for a 20 mA of current flow.

NOTICE
UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION This module must be the only loop current measurement device in the loop when using the analog inputs in the 20 mA measurement mode. If power to the module is removed, the module reverts to voltage mode and results in an open current loop. Applications that cannot tolerate this possibility require external current sense resistors, with the module input range set to voltage. **Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.**

In voltage mode, these analog inputs are single-ended with a measurement range of 0...5 Vdc or 0...10 Vdc. In voltage mode, input channels are high impedance.

Refer to the respective Telepace and IEC 61131-3 software manuals for information on using the above functions.

7.3.2 Range and Resolution

The analog inputs have a 16-bit, unipolar, analog to digital (A/D) converter that measures input voltages from 0...5 Vdc or 0...10 Vdc. The analog inputs are factory-calibrated to scale the data and represent it with a 16-bit signed number.

The following input type ranges can be configured for each analog input channel:

- 0...5 Vdc
- 0...10 Vdc
- 0...20 mA
- 4...20 mA

The following table shows the analog input values and status for several input signals. Over and under range status detection occurs when the measured input is outside of the measurement range by greater than 0.2%.

0...5 Vdc Range (Vdc)	0...10 Vdc Range (Vdc)	4...20 mA Range (mA)	0...20 mA Range (mA)	Reading	Over or under range status
N/A	N/A	<3.968	N/A	0	ON

0...5 Vdc Range (Vdc)	0...10 Vdc Range (Vdc)	4...20 mA Range (mA)	0...20 mA Range (mA)	Reading	Over or under range status
0	0	4	0	0	OFF
1.25	2.5	8	5	8192	OFF
2.5	5.0	12	10	16384	OFF
3.75	7.5	16	15	24576	OFF
5	10	20	20	32767	OFF
5.0024	10.0048	20.032	20.01	32767	ON

7.4 Analog Outputs

Analog outputs are used to control remote devices that require varying input information, rather than simply on or off operations.

If the optional analog output module was requested at time of purchase, there are two 20 mA analog outputs available for use.

The analog output channels are powered with an external 12 Vdc or 24 Vdc power supply. They can be configured for 0...20 mA or 4...20 mA current.

Configuration

Using the SCADAPack Configurator (available with SCADAPack Workbench) or Telepace Studio software, you can configure each analog output to define its characteristics, including:

- DNP3 Point Number
- Modbus Address
- Event Class
- Deadband

For more information about configuring analog outputs, see the Configurator User Manual or the Telepace Studio User and Reference Manual.

Wiring

Analog outputs support solid or stranded wires from 3.3...0.08 mm² (12...28 AWG). For more information, see Wiring Screw-Termination Connectors 52.

Specifications

For analog output specifications, see Specifications 82.

Current and Voltage Outputs 26

Range and Resolution 27

7.4.1 Current and Voltage Outputs

Current Outputs

The I/O module can be equipped with an optional analog output module that provides two 20 mA analog outputs. Analog output resolution is 12 bits. The outputs provide a level of transient and over-voltage protection. The outputs share a common return with each other and with the analog inputs. See Analog Output Wiring 68 for an illustration on how to connect current outputs.

Voltage Outputs

To obtain voltage outputs, connect a load resistor as shown in Analog Output Wiring 68 and connect the voltage device across the load resistor.

The table below lists resistance values and output range settings for common voltage ranges. The resistance value listed is the parallel resistance of the device and the load resistor.

Resistance	Output Range	Voltage Range
250 ohm	0...20 mA 4...20 mA	0...5 Vdc
500 ohm	0...20 mA	0...10 Vdc

7.4.2 Range and Resolution

The optional analog output module installed on the I/O Module has a 12-bit, unipolar, digital to analog (D/A) converter. Both analog output channels use the same range:

- 0...20 mA
- 4...20 mA

There are 4096 D/A counts in the output signal range and one D/A count represents a value of 8 raw counts. Raw counts are displayed or issued from the application program.

The 0...20 mA output range resolution is 4.88 µA per D/A count, such that 8 raw counts represent 4.88 µA.

For a 0% offset, use the following relationship to determine the output current based on your raw counts:

Output Current [mA] = (20 * Raw Count) / 32760

For a 20% offset, use the following relationship:

Output Current [mA] = ((16 * Raw Count) / 32760) + 4

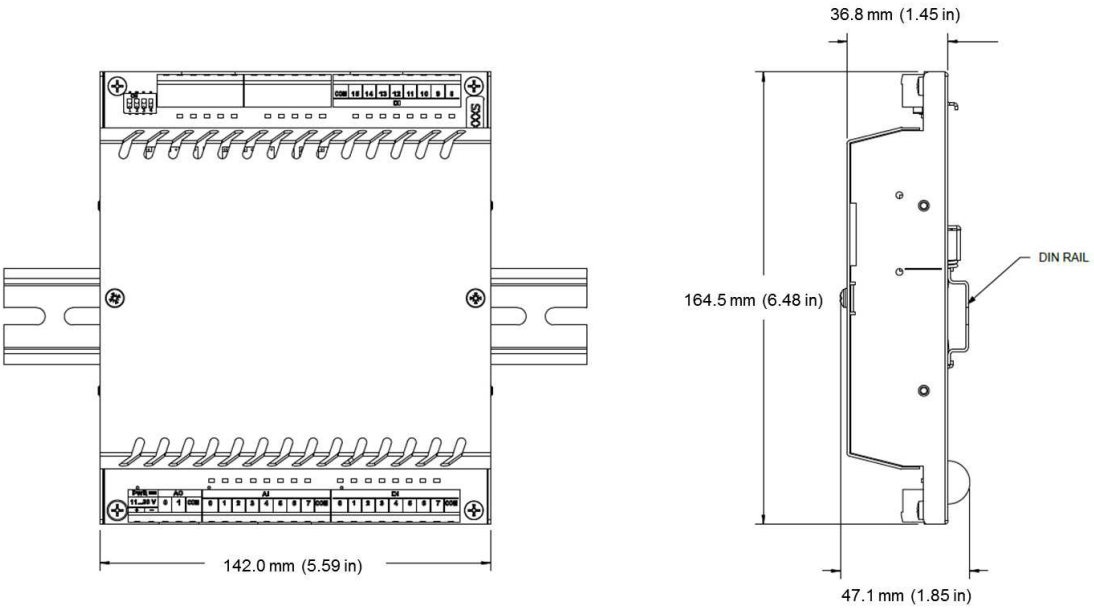
The table below shows the output current for several raw counts, when the analog output is configured for a 0% and 20% offset.

Raw Count	**Current 0...20 mA (0% offset)**	**Current 4...20 mA (20% offset)**
0	Accuracy not specified.	4.000 mA
8	Accuracy not specified.	4.004 mA
1500	0.915 mA	4.733 mA
3200	1.954 mA	5.563 mA
6552	4.000 mA	7.200 mA
8190	5.000 mA	8.000 mA
10000	6.105 mA	8.884 mA
16380	10.000 mA	12.000 mA
24570	15.000 mA	16.000 mA
32760	20.000 mA	20.000 mA

8 Installation

The installation of I/O modules requires mounting the module on the 7.5 x 35 mm (0.3 x 1.4 in) DIN rail and connecting the module to the system I/O bus.

The following diagram shows the dimensions of the I/O module.



For more information, see the following sections:

For ATEX and IECx Applications Only 29

Mounting the I/O Module 30

Power Supply Wiring 34

Connecting I/O Modules 40

8.1 For ATEX and IECx Applications Only

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

- Install this equipment in an enclosure certified for use, providing a degree of protection of IP54 or better.
- The free internal volume of the enclosure must be dimensioned in order to keep the temperature rating.
- For products using solid state relays (SCADAPack 314 and 334 RTUs and the 5415, 5606 and 5607 I/O modules), a T4 rating is acceptable for maximum loads of 2 A. When 3 A loads are connected to the solid state relays, the maximum ambient rating is lowered to 50 °C (122 ºF) in order to maintain the T4 rating.

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

8.2 Mounting the I/O Expansion Module

The I/O expansion module mounts on a 7.5 x 35 mm (0.3 x 1.4 in) DIN rail.

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Evaluate the operational state of the equipment being monitored or controlled by the SCADAPack RTU and the I/O expansion module before removing power.

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

⚠WARNING

ELECTRICAL HAZARD

Remove power from the I/O expansion module before mounting it on a DIN rail.

Do not remove the I/O expansion module cover when mounting the module. The I/O expansion module is designed so that it can be mounted on a DIN rail with the cover in place.

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

NOTICE

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Installing the I/O expansion module in an environment where the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) rating exceeds the certified EMC rating for the I/O expansion module can lead to unpredictable operation and unexpected results.

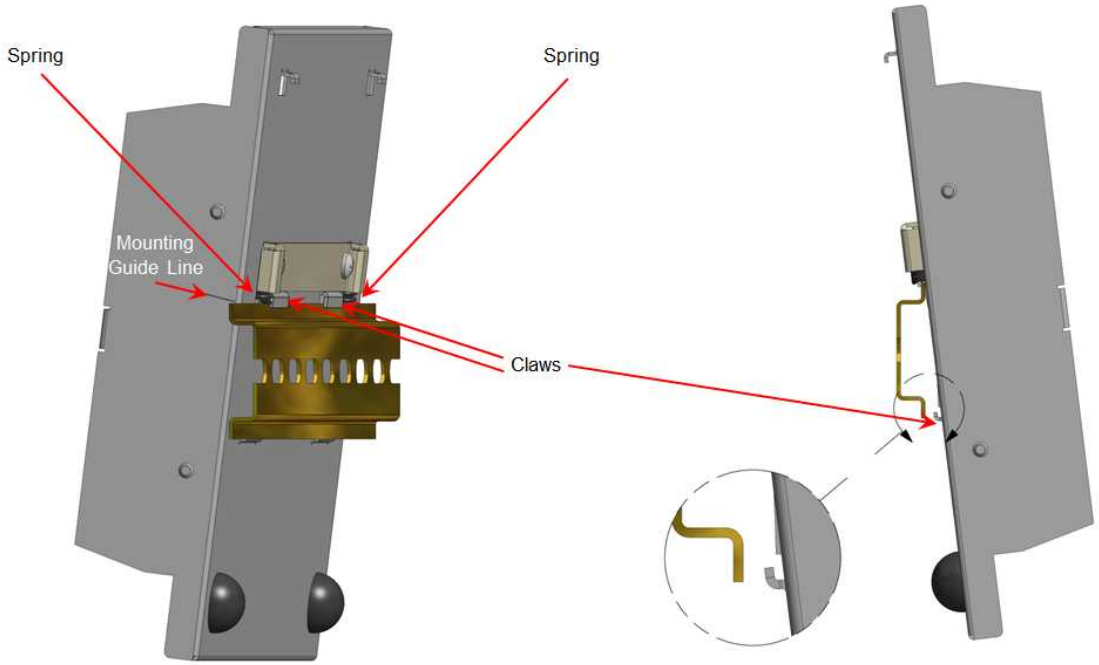
Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

To Mount the I/O Module on a DIN Rail

The illustrations below show the correct way to mount the device on a horizontally oriented DIN rail. The steps to mount the device on a vertically oriented DIN rail are the same. Your device may look different from the device shown in the illustrations.

1. With the lower part of the device tilted away from the DIN rail, position the mounting guide line on the side of the device so that it is just above the edge of the DIN rail.

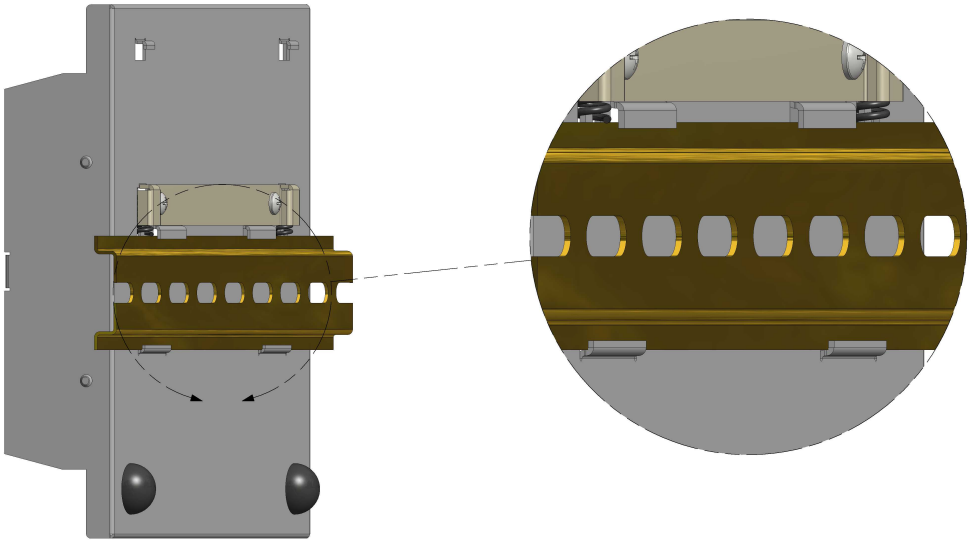
   The springs on the back of the device should rest on the DIN rail and the edge of the DIN rail should be under the support claws that are adjacent to the springs, as shown below.



2. Push firmly on the device while tilting it toward the DIN rail until the DIN rail is positioned under both the upper and lower claws on the back of the device.
3. Release the pressure on the springs so that the DIN rail is held firmly in place between the upper and lower claws.

   The mounting guide line should be aligned with the edge of the DIN rail.

The figure below shows a device with the DIN rail correctly positioned in the upper and lower claws on the back of the device.



The figure below shows the front view of a device that is mounted on a horizontally oriented DIN rail.

8.3 Power Supply Requirements

Analog outputs are not included in this calculation. Add 20 mA for each analog output used.

The power requirement of the I/O module is summarized in the table below:

Digital Output Relays	LEDs	Digital Inputs	24 Vdc	5 Vdc Current Required from the RTU
On	On	On	2.6 W	400 mA

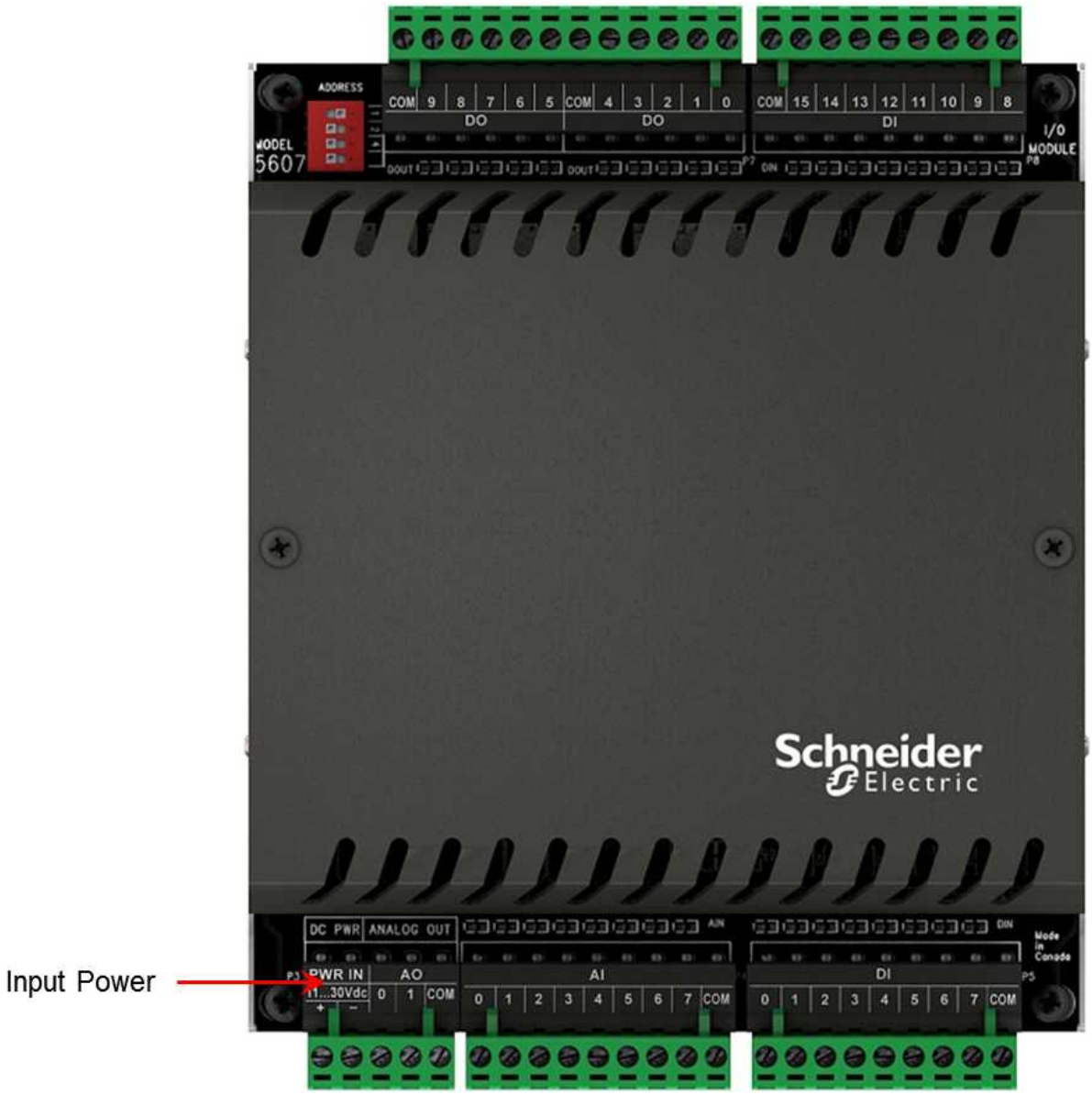
8.4 Power Supply Wiring

The I/O board requires a nominally 12 Vdc or 24 Vdc power supply applied to the terminals labeled 11...30 Vdc on connector P3 to power the analog input and optional analog output circuitry.

The current requirement of the analog portion (input and optional output circuitry) on the I/O board can vary from a minimum of 12 mA for basic operation of the analog circuitry plus an additional 40 mA for the optional analog outputs.

In addition, the system controller or power supply provides 5 Vdc through the I/O bus cable. Refer to the Specifications 82 section of the RTU manual for its power capabilities. A sample power calculation for a SCADAPack RTU with an integrated I/O board can be found in the manual of the corresponding RTU.

See the image below for the location of the input power connection.



Power for the I/O board can be provided in several ways:

- With a 24 Vdc source connected to the PWR IN terminals on the RTU and on the I/O expansion module in a parallel configuration. See Recommended 24 Vdc Power Supply Configuration 37 for an example of this wiring configuration.
- With a 12 Vdc source connected to the PWR IN terminals on the RTU and on the I/O expansion module in a parallel configuration. See Recommended Battery Configuration 38 for an example of this wiring configuration.

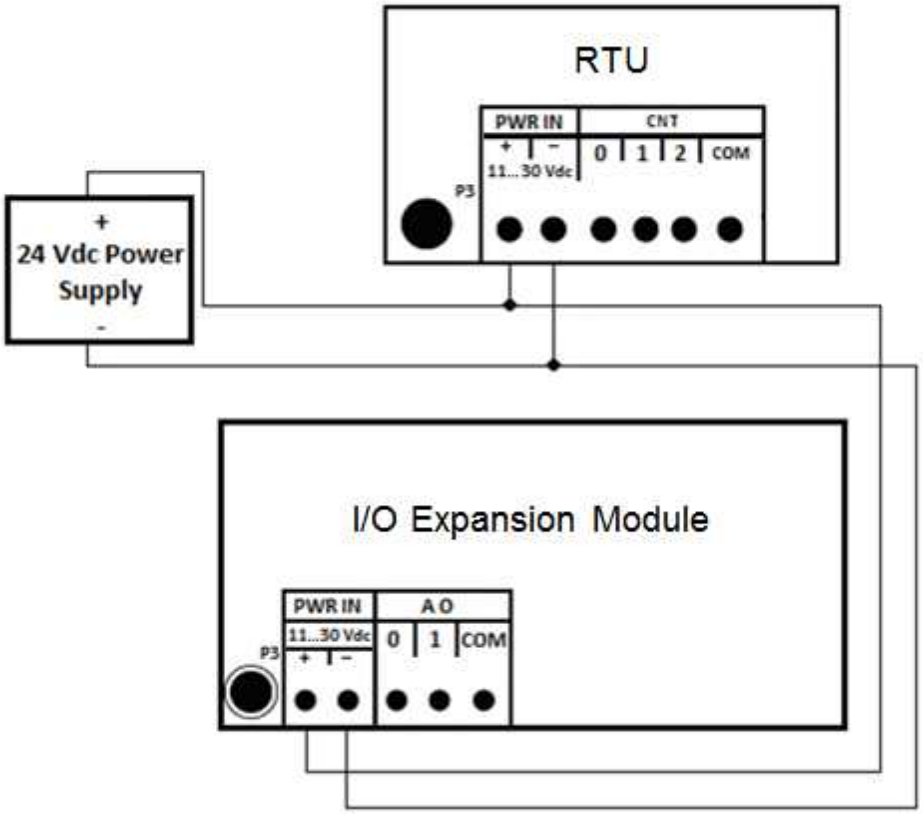
- With a 5103 Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) providing 5 Vdc to the RTU through the intermodule cable and 24 Vdc to the I/O expansion module through the 24 Vdc output. See Recommended 5103 Power Supply Configuration 39 for an example of this wiring configuration.

For information about grounding the system, see System Grounding 39.

8.4.1 Recommended 24 Vdc Power Supply Configuration

This configuration uses a 24 Vdc power supply to power the RTU and the I/O expansion module.

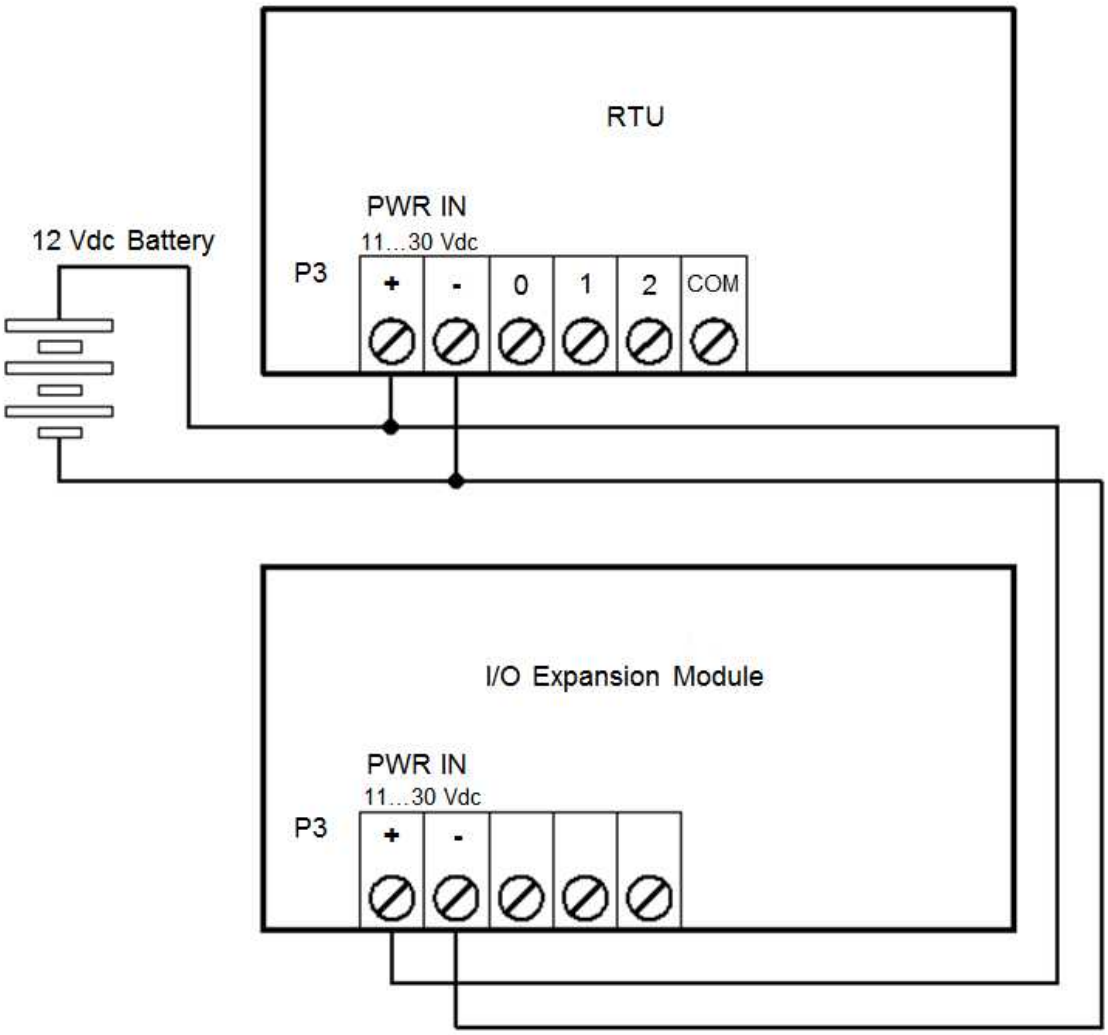
- This configuration is recommended when a large amount of current is required at 24 Vdc. Refer to the Specifications 82 section.
- Connect the RTU **PWR IN** terminal to the same power supply as the I/O expansion module **PWR IN** terminal.



8.4.2 Recommended Battery Configuration

This configuration uses a 12 Vdc battery to power the RTU and the I/O expansion module.

- This configuration is recommended when a large amount of current is required at 12 Vdc. Refer to the Specifications 82 section for power requirements from a 12 Vdc battery.
- Connect the RTU **PWR IN** terminal to the same power supply as the I/O expansion module **PWR IN** terminal.



8.4.3 Recommended 5103 Power Supply Configuration

When additional power is required by the system, 5103 power supplies can be used in combination with the RTU. The 5103 power supplies can be connected anywhere downstream (to the right) of the RTU. They will supply power to the modules that are downstream from them.

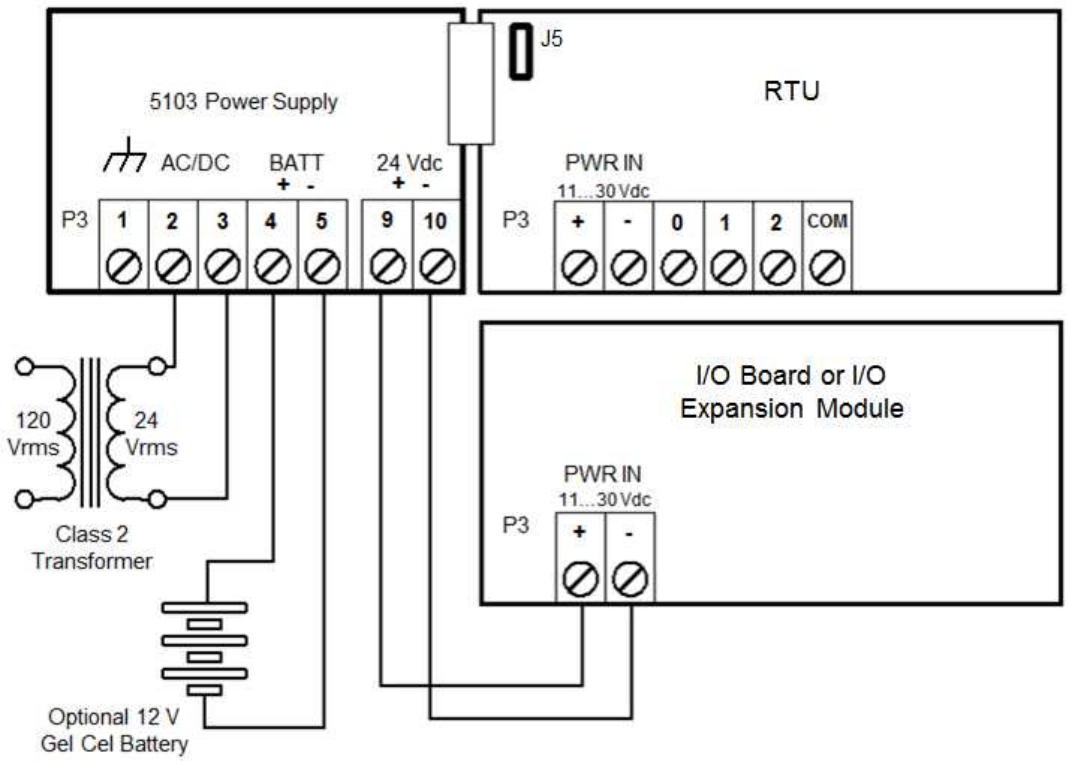
The 5103 power supply may also be connected upstream (to the left) of the RTU, but only if the following conditions are observed:

- No power is applied to the power inputs of the RTU, and
- A jumper is installed at position J5

This configuration uses a 5103 Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) to power an RTU. The 24 Vdc output from the 5103 powers the I/O expansion module. The 5103 power supply provides a 5 Vdc output to power the RTU and any I/O expansion modules through the intermodule cables.

No connection is made to the **PWR IN** terminals on the controller board.

The diagram below is representational, meant to illustrate the power connections of the devices.



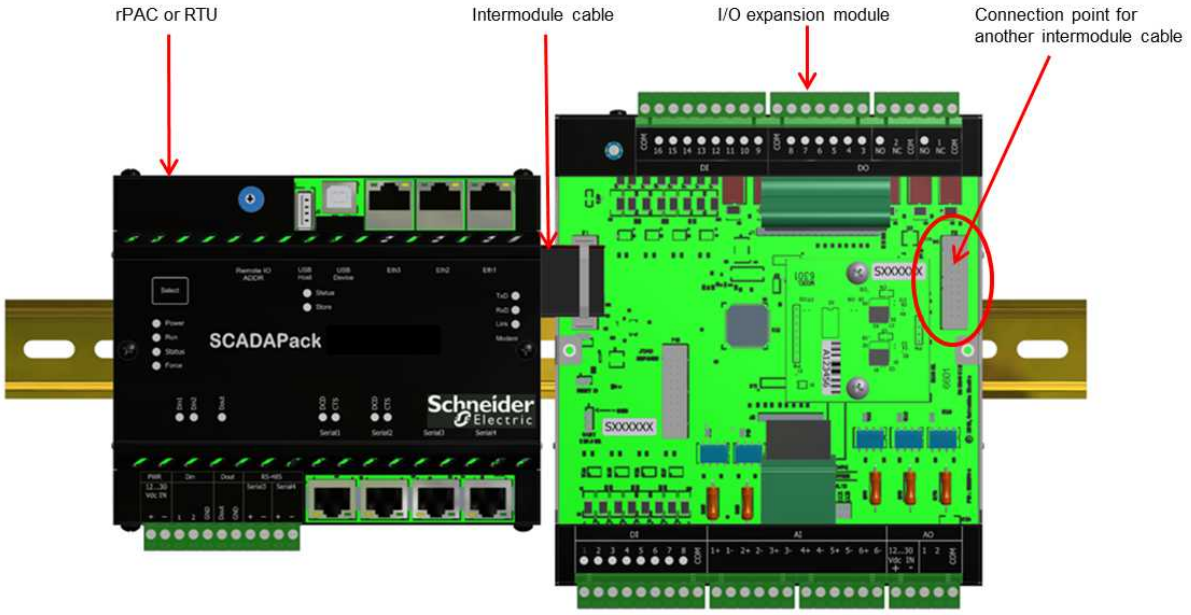
8.4.4 System Grounding

Ground the system by connecting the system power supply common, to the chassis or panel ground. On the I/O board, the negative (-) terminal of the 11...30 Vdc supply (PWR IN) along with terminals labeled COM are isolated from the chassis.

8.5 Connecting I/O Expansion Modules

I/O expansion modules are connected to an RTU using intermodule cables. The intermodule cable is a ribbon cable that distributes power and communications signals from the RTU to the I/O expansion modules. These power and communication signals are referred to as the I/O bus.

The figure below shows an RTU connected to an I/O expansion module.



Before attaching intermodule cables 43, read the Precautions 41 and Connection Rules 42.

8.5.1 Precautions

Before connecting I/O expansion modules:

- Confirm that the power supply is rated for the total number of modules in the system. Some I/O expansion modules, such as those with analog outputs, require an additional DC power supply to operate. See the I/O expansion module hardware manual for details.
- Confirm that the intermodule cables you are using do not exceed the maximum total cable length. See Maximum Cable Length 42.
- Review the recommendations below to help avoid static electricity damage.

NOTICE

STATIC ELECTRICITY DAMAGE

Static electricity damage can cause intermittent or total loss of equipment operation. To help avoid static electricity damage:

- Wear an anti-static wrist strap that is connected to ground if you need to remove the device cover.
- Use the shortest length intermodule cable that is practical. This helps to minimize voltage drops and interference from electrical noise.
- Keep the intermodule cable away from electrical noise sources such as inductive load switching and variable frequency drives.
- If you are using a shielded cable, connect the shielding wire on the intermodule cable to a convenient chassis ground point. There is a small hole in the I/O expansion module for grounding the shielding wire.
- Do not install intermodule cables in the same cable tray or in parallel with field wiring. Intermodule cables can cross field wiring at 90° if necessary.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

8.5.2 Connection Rules

This topic summarizes the rules for connecting I/O expansion modules to RTUs.

- Maximum Cable Length
- Shielded Intermodule Cables

Maximum Cable Length

I/O expansion modules ship with a short intermodule cable that is used to connect to I/O expansion modules to an RTU or to another I/O expansion module.

The maximum total intermodule cable length in a single system is 1.2 m (48 in). This length restriction does not include the short intermodule cable supplied with the I/O expansion module. Schneider Electric offers several cables lengths that can be combined to reach the 1.2 m (48 in) limit.

A 30 cm (12 in) or a 76 cm (30 in) cable is typically used to connect modules on separate DIN rails.

To purchase additional intermodule cables, contact your Schneider Electric representative.

Shielded Intermodule Cables

Intermodule cables longer than 30 cm (12 in) are shielded for physical protection and for protection from electrical noise. Shielded intermodule cables have a foil and braid shielding. The shielding is connected to a terminal lug at one end of the cable.

When using a shield for an intermodule cable, fasten the shield only to the module that is closest to the RTU. Connect the shield to the enclosure using the self-tapping screw provided.

8.5.3 Attaching Intermodule Cables

This topic describes how to attach an intermodule cable between an RTU and an I/O expansion module. Follow the same steps to connect two I/O expansion modules.

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Evaluate the operational state of the equipment being monitored or controlled by the RTU and the I/O expansion module before removing power.

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

⚠WARNING

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

The I/O bus does not support live-swapping.

Remove power from the RTU and the I/O expansion module before removing the cover.

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

NOTICE

STATIC ELECTRICITY DAMAGE

Static electricity damage can cause intermittent or total loss of equipment operation. To help avoid static electricity damage:

- Wear an anti-static wrist strap that is connected to ground if you need to remove the device cover.
- Use the shortest length intermodule cable that is practical. This helps to minimize voltage drops and interference from electrical noise.
- Keep the intermodule cable away from electrical noise sources such as inductive load switching and variable frequency drives.
- If you are using a shielded cable, connect the shielding wire on the intermodule cable to a convenient chassis ground point. There is a small hole in the I/O expansion module for grounding the shielding wire.
- Do not install intermodule cables in the same cable tray or in parallel with field wiring. Intermodule cables can cross field wiring at 90° if necessary.

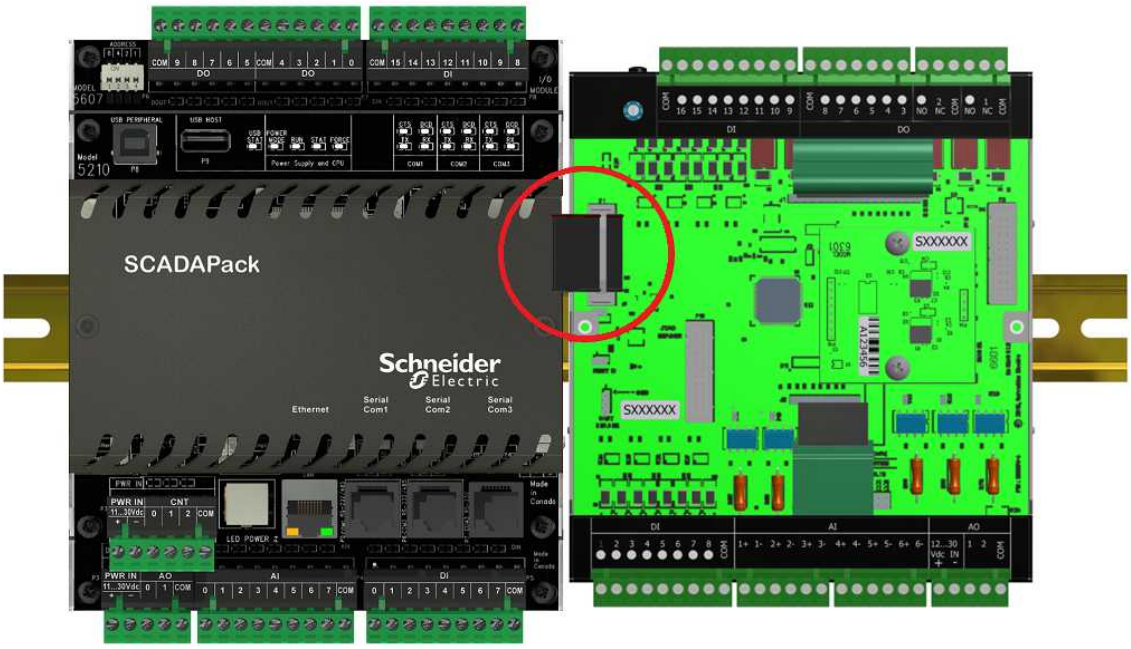
Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

To Attach Intermodule Cables

1. Power down each RTU and I/O expansion module in the system.
2. Remove the cover from the device if required to access the intermodule cable.
3. Press one end of the intermodule cable firmly into the I/O bus connector on the RTU.

   The connectors on intermodule cables are keyed so they can only be inserted in one direction. If the connector does not push easily into the I/O bus connector, reverse it and try again.
4. Press the other end of the intermodule cable firmly into the I/O bus connector on the I/O expansion module.

   The illustration below shows the location of the intermodule cable. While the size and shape of your devices may differ, the location of the intermodule cable is the same on each device type.



5. Replace the cover on the I/O expansion module, and the RTU if it was removed.
6. Apply power to the RTU.

   You are now ready to configure the I/O module.

9 Addressing

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Review the power requirements for the I/O expansion modules before combining modules.

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

I/O modules can be combined up to the maximum number supported by the RTU. For details about the maximum supported system configuration, refer to the RTU manual.

Each I/O module's address is set to 0 at the factory. The address may need to be changed when you add an I/O expansion module to your SCADAPack system. See the following sections for further information:

Addressing Rules 46

Setting the I/O Expansion Module Address 48

Configuration

The inputs and outputs on the I/O expansion module can be configured locally or remotely using SCADAPack Configurator with SCADAPack Workbench or Telepace Studio, software applications that run on a desktop or laptop computer. You can also develop C or C++ applications in your preferred development environment, then load them into your RTU using either SCADAPack Configurator or Telepace Studio.

9.1 Addressing Rules

I/O expansion modules are shipped from the factory at address 0. If the modules on the I/O bus are different types, for example a digital input module and an analog input module, then no address changes are necessary.

If you do need to set the hardware address on your I/O expansion module, keep the following in mind:

- No two digital input modules can have the same address.
- No two digital output modules can have the same address.
- No two analog input modules can have the same address (including the 5505 RTD).
- No two analog output modules can have the same address.
- No two 5606, 5607, 5608 or 5610 modules can have the same address.
- The 5606, 5607, 5608 and 5610 I/O expansion modules can be configured for addresses 0 to 7. As a result, a total of 8 of these modules, in any combination, is supported on the I/O bus at one time.
- The 5606 and 5607 I/O expansion modules share the same address numbering; if both these modules are installed on the same I/O bus, they need to have unique address numbers.

The table below summarizes the number of I/O expansion module hardware addresses available on each RTU type. The number of modules that can be connected to each RTU depends on the device type. For details, see the hardware manual.

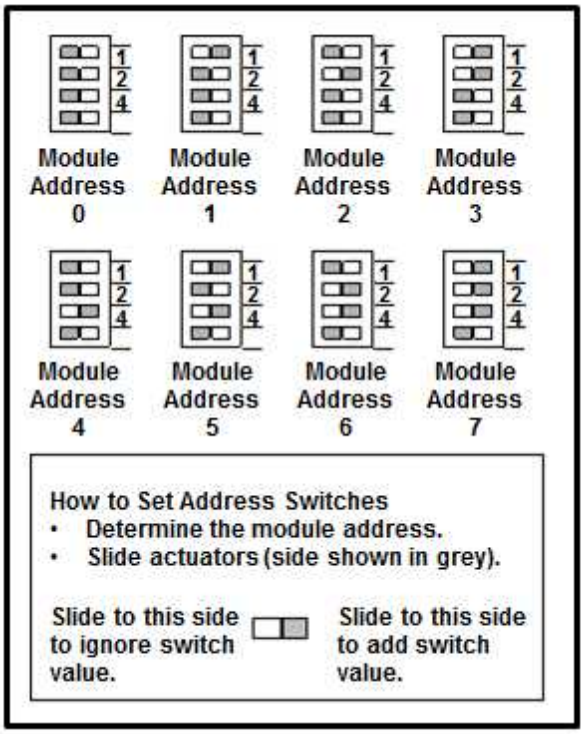
Device Type	Number of I/O Expansion Addresses Available
SCADAPack 314	14
SCADAPack 330	15
SCADAPack 334	14
SCADAPack 350	15
SCADAPack 357	14

9.2 Setting the I/O Expansion Module Address

Three address switches on the I/O module, labeled 4, 2, and 1 set the address. An I/O module that is installed in a SCADAPack is generally set to address 0. Address 0 can be used if there is no other module of the same type installed in a SCADAPack. A second module of the same type is generally set to address 1.

To set the address:

1. Open the four switches by sliding the actuators to the **OFF** position.
2. Close the switches that total to the desired address by sliding the actuators to **ON**. Switch settings for each of the 8 module addresses are shown in the figure below.



10 Field Wiring

Each input and output on the I/O expansion module can be connected to a device that you want to monitor or control. In general, inputs are used to monitor devices, while outputs are used to control devices.

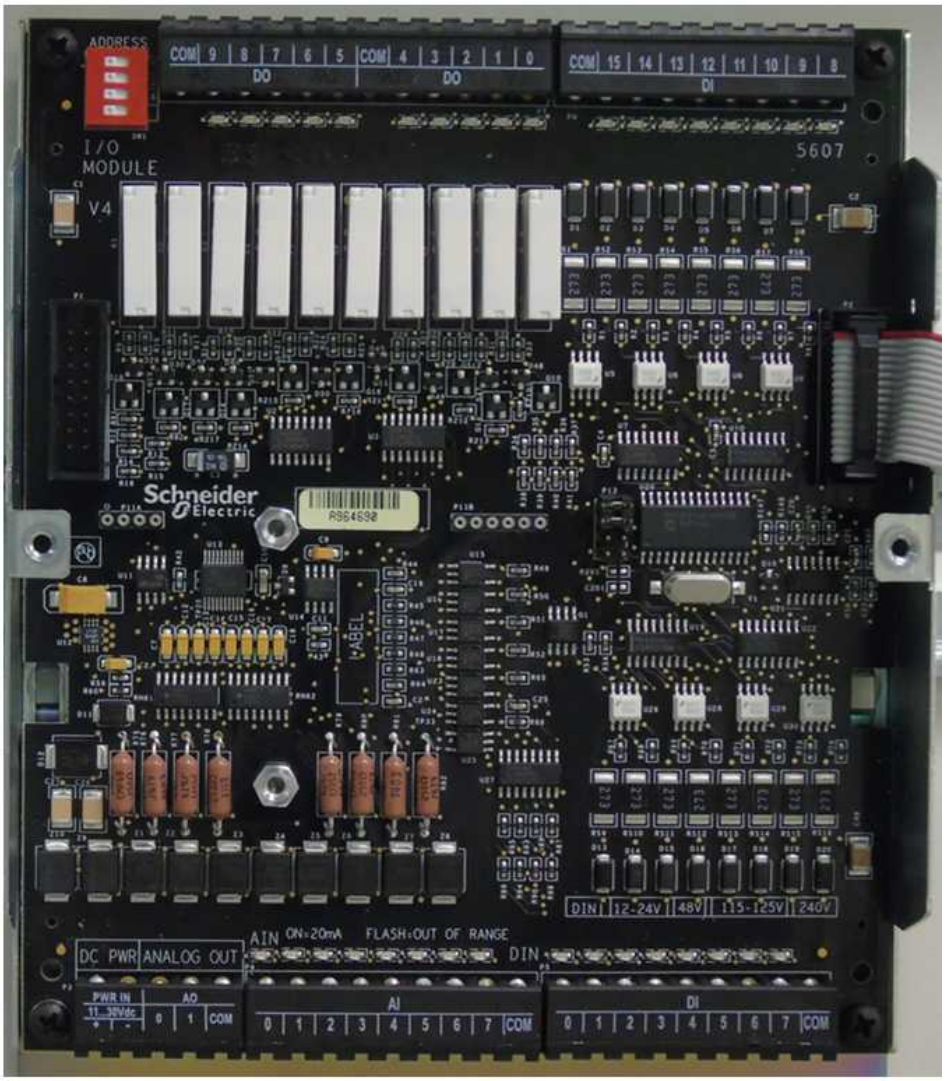
The I/O modules use screw termination style connectors for termination of field wiring. These connectors accommodate solid or stranded wires from 3.3...0.08 mm² (12...28 AWG). The connectors are removable allowing replacement of the module without disturbing the field wiring. Leave enough slack in the field wiring for the connector to be removed.

The I/O module has termination connectors for the connection of field wiring. Refer to the board image below for wiring connector locations.

- The digital inputs are wired to two 9-pin connectors labeled P5 and P8.
- The digital outputs are wired to one 10-pin connector labeled P7.
- The analog inputs are wired to a 9-pin connector labeled P4.
- Primary power input connections and optional analog output connections are wired to a 5-pin connector labeled P3.

Digital Outputs 0 - 9
Connector P7

Digital Inputs 8 - 15
Connector P8



Power/Analog Out
Connector P3

Analog Inputs 0 - 7
Connector P4

Digital Inputs 0 - 7
Connector P5

Generally, power supply ports and input/output (I/O) ports provide a level of protection against over-voltages and other conditions. For ease of wiring and maintenance, external connections are terminated on removable connectors. If you need to remove the I/O expansion module cover for any reason, first carefully consider the following information.

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Evaluate the operational state of the equipment being monitored or controlled by the RTU or the I/O expansion module before removing power.

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

⚠WARNING

ELECTRICAL HAZARD

Remove power from the I/O expansion module before removing the I/O expansion module cover.

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

NOTICE

STATIC ELECTRICITY DAMAGE

The electronics inside the I/O expansion module can be damaged by static electricity. If you need to remove the I/O expansion module cover, wear an anti-static wrist strap that is connected to ground. Failing to follow this simple step can cause intermittent or total loss of I/O expansion module operation and will void the warranty.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

See the following topics for more wiring information:

Wiring Screw-Termination Connectors 52

Digital Input Wiring 54

Digital Output Wiring 57

Analog Input Wiring 60

Analog Output Wiring 67

10.1 Wiring Screw-Termination Connectors

Screw-termination style connectors are provided to terminate wiring from:

- Power supplies
- RS-485 devices
- Input/output (I/O) devices

These 5 mm (0.197 in) pitch connectors support solid or stranded wires from 3.3...0.08 mm² (12...28 AWG).

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Evaluate the operational state of the equipment being monitored or controlled by the RTU or the I/O module before removing power.

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

NOTICE

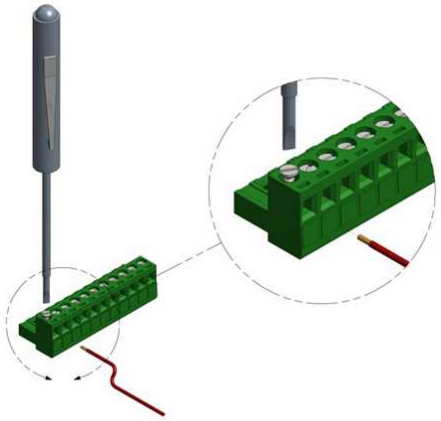
UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Remove power from the device before servicing.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

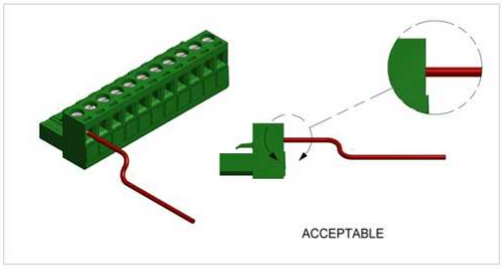
To wire a connector

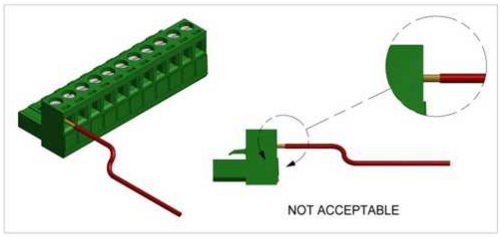
1. Use a slotted screwdriver to loosen the termination screw.



2. Insert the stripped wire into the connector so that the bared wire is located under the screw.

   As illustrated below, place the bared wire fully within the connector.





3. Apply 0.5 Nm (4.5 lb-in) torque to tighten the screw so the wire is held firmly in place.

10.2 Digital Input Wiring

This section describes the wiring for the digital inputs.

10.2.1 Digital Input Wiring Example

⚠WARNING

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Remove power from all devices before connecting or disconnecting inputs or outputs to any terminal or installing or removing any hardware.

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

NOTICE

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

When wiring digital inputs:

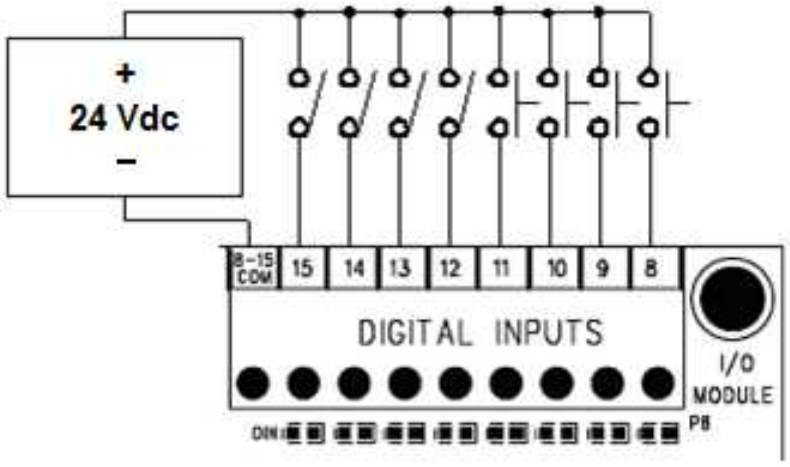
- Confirm that the connection to the digital input does not exceed the ratings for the digital input. See the Specifications 82 section for maximum voltages.
- Confirm that the polarity of the connection is correct. Connect the positive signal to the input. Connect the negative signal to the common.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

The I/O board accommodates DC inputs.

The voltage range is configured at the factory.

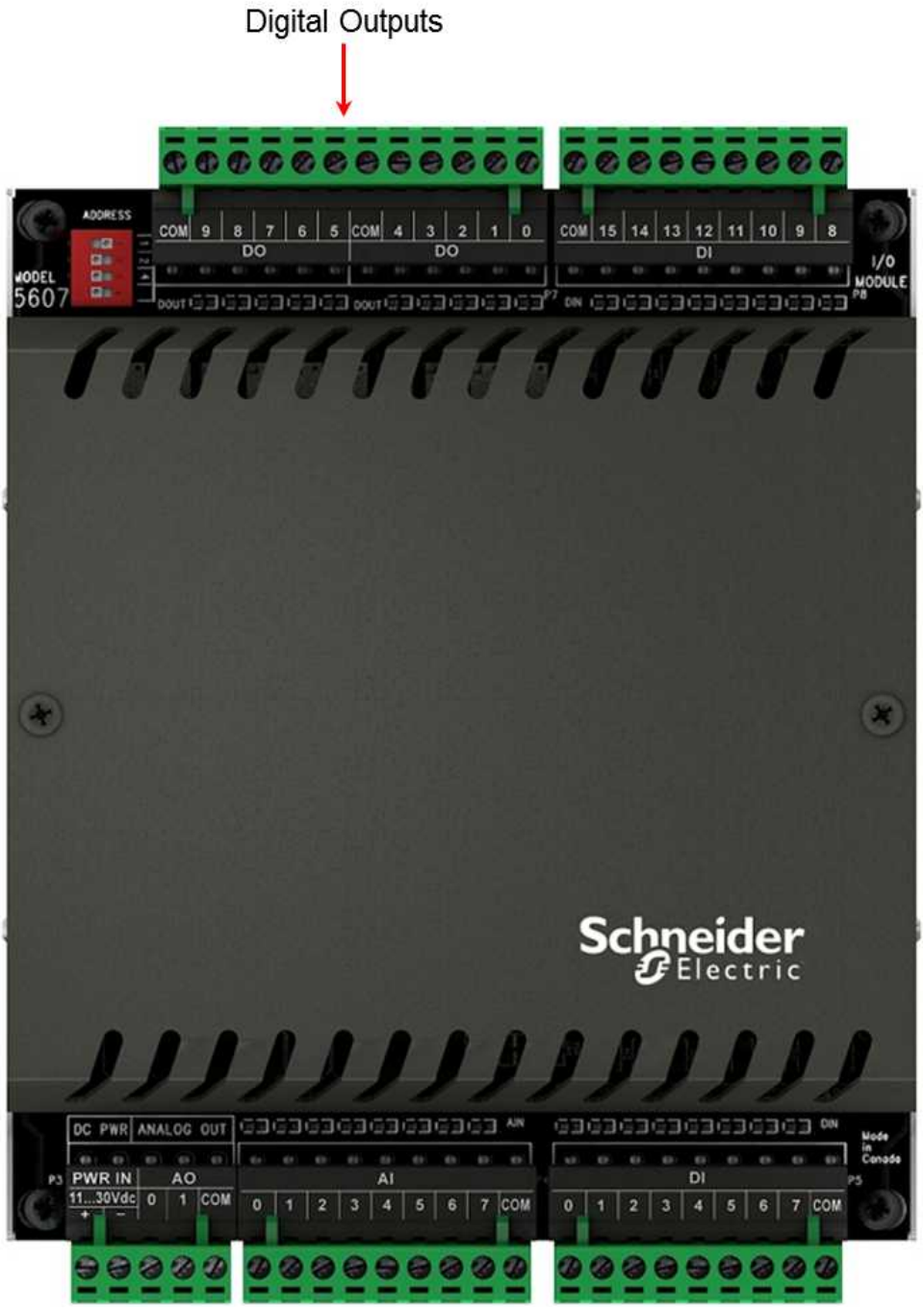
The following diagram shows typical wiring of DC signals to the digital input ports.



P8 – Digital Inputs
Module factory-configured for 12…24 Vdc.

10.3 Digital Output Wiring

This section describes the wiring for the digital outputs.



Digital Output Wiring Example 58

10.3.1 Digital Output Wiring Example

⚠WARNING

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Remove power from all devices before connecting or disconnecting inputs or outputs to any terminal or installing or removing any hardware.

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

NOTICE

RELAY CONTACT DAMAGE

Incandescent lamps and other loads may have inrush currents that exceed the rated maximum current of the relay contacts. This inrush current may damage the relay contacts. Use interposing relays in these situations.

When controlling inductive loads, the relay contacts on digital outputs must be protected. The energy stored in inductive loads generates electrical noise when the relay contacts are opened.

To suppress the noise in DC circuits, place a diode across the coil.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

NOTICE

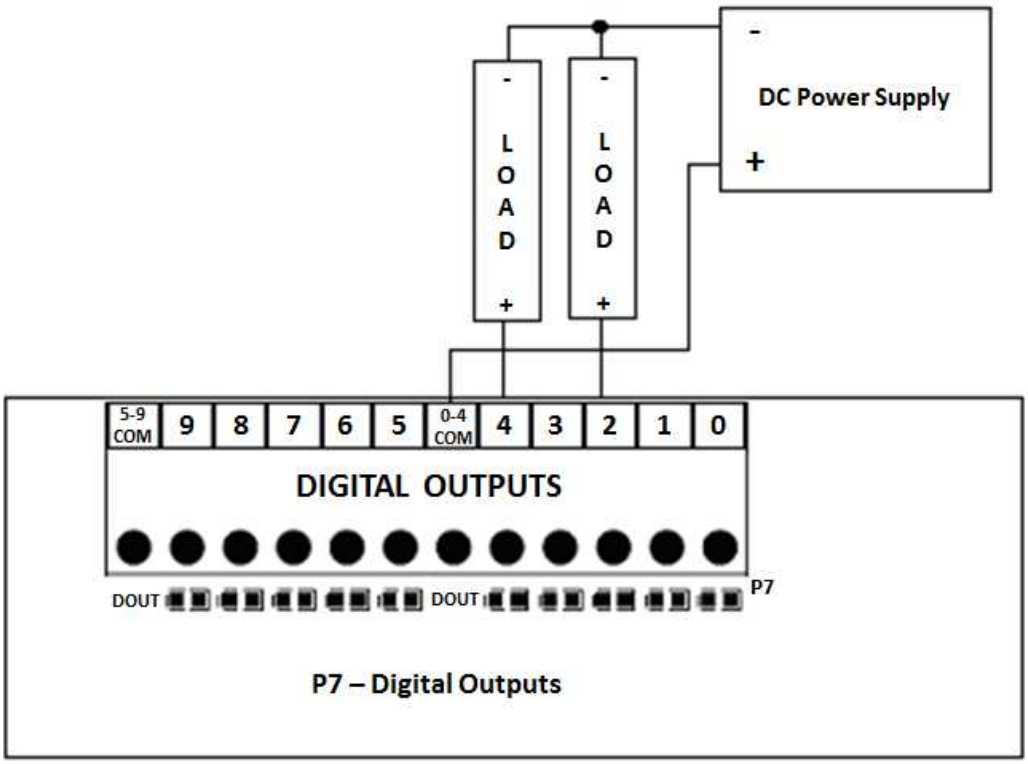
UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

External lightning protection is required if the device being controlled is outside the physical area (cubicle or building) in which the module is located.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

Wiring Example

In the example below, relays 2 and 4 are used to switch the DC power to two loads. In this example the positive sides of the loads are switched through the common of relays 0 - 4 to the positive side of the DC power supply.



Solid State Relay Version

The I/O module is optionally available with solid state relays (SSR). Refer to the **Specifications** section for limitations associated with using solid state relays.

Consider the polarity of the load voltages when using the SSR version of the I/O module. The loads are connected to the positive side of the power supply and the positive side of the power is switched through the COM terminal as shown in example above.

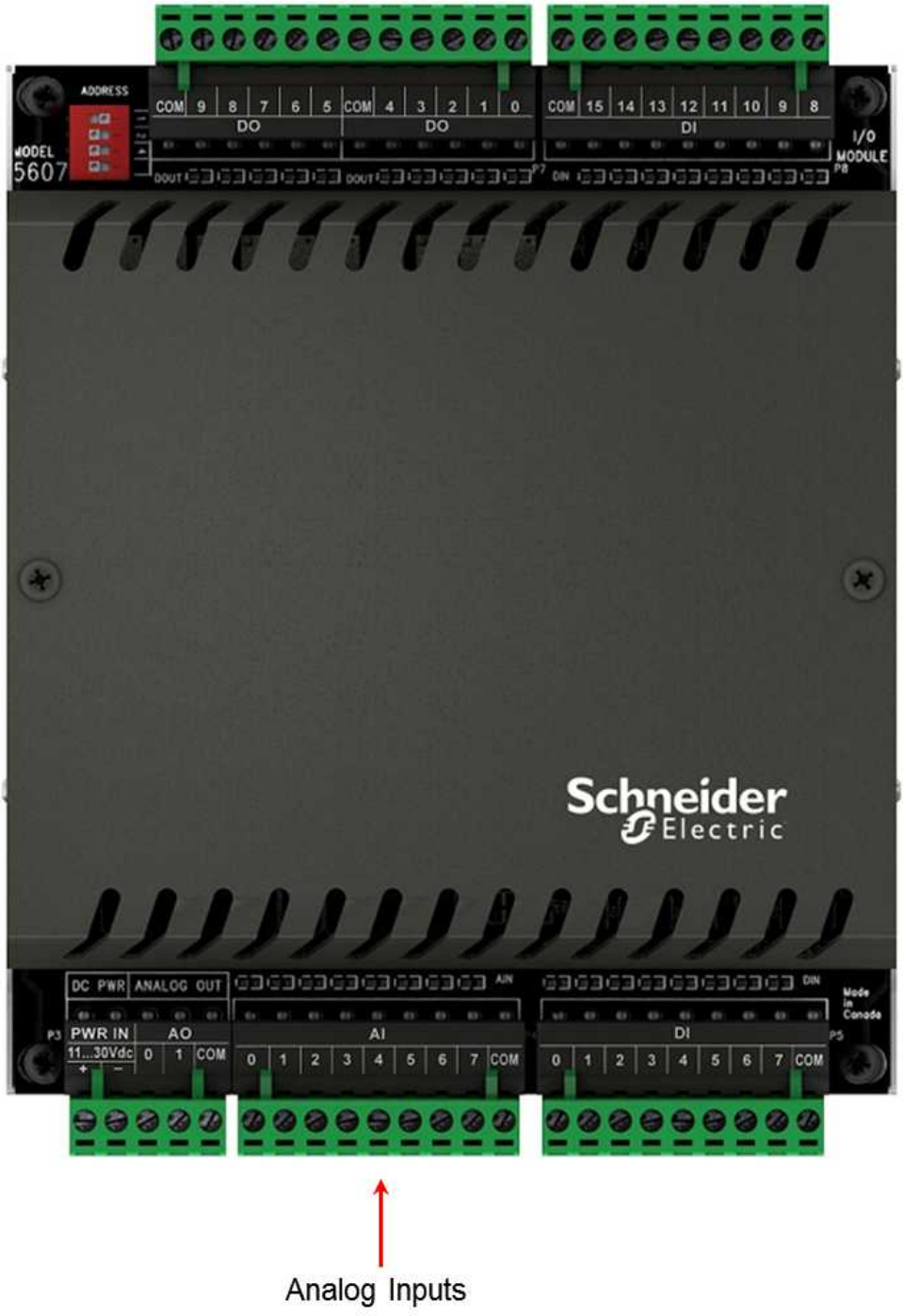
10.4 Analog Input Wiring

This section describes the wiring for the analog inputs.

The analog inputs support loop-powered and self-powered transmitters.

Loop-powered transmitters are two terminal devices that are connected between a power supply and the analog input. The loop current flows from the power supply through the transmitter and to ground through a 250-ohm resistor built into the 20 mA input circuit. Loop current will only flow in analog inputs that have been configured for 20 mA and when power is applied to P3.

Self-powered transmitters can have a current or voltage output. Self-powered transmitters have three terminals: power in, signal out and common. Power in connects to a power supply; signal out connects to the analog input channel and common connects to COM.



Analog Input Wiring Example 62

Configuring Analog Inputs as Current Inputs 64

Helping to Prevent Interruption of the Current Loop 65

10.4.1 Analog Input Wiring Example

⚠WARNING

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

Remove power from all devices before connecting or disconnecting inputs or outputs to any terminal or installing or removing any hardware.

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

NOTICE

LIGHTNING SURGE THROUGH ANALOG INPUTS

If a transducer or transmitter connected to an analog channel is placed outside of the building or structure where the RTU or I/O expansion module that provides the analog inputs is installed, there is an increased possibility of extremely severe power surges caused by lightning. In these cases, additional surge protection must be supplied by the user.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

NOTICE

SIGNAL INTERFERENCE DUE TO NOISE

When the unit is operating in an electrically noisy environment or to meet the requirements of EN61000-6-2, analog input signals must be shielded using Belden 9322 or equivalent.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

NOTICE

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Do not exceed the maximum voltage specified for each analog input. See the Specifications 82 section for maximum voltages.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

NOTICE

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

This module must be the only loop current measurement device in the loop when using the analog inputs in the 20 mA measurement mode. If power to the module is removed, the module reverts to voltage mode and results in an open current loop.

Applications that cannot tolerate this possibility require external current sense resistors, with the module input range set to voltage.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

Wiring Example

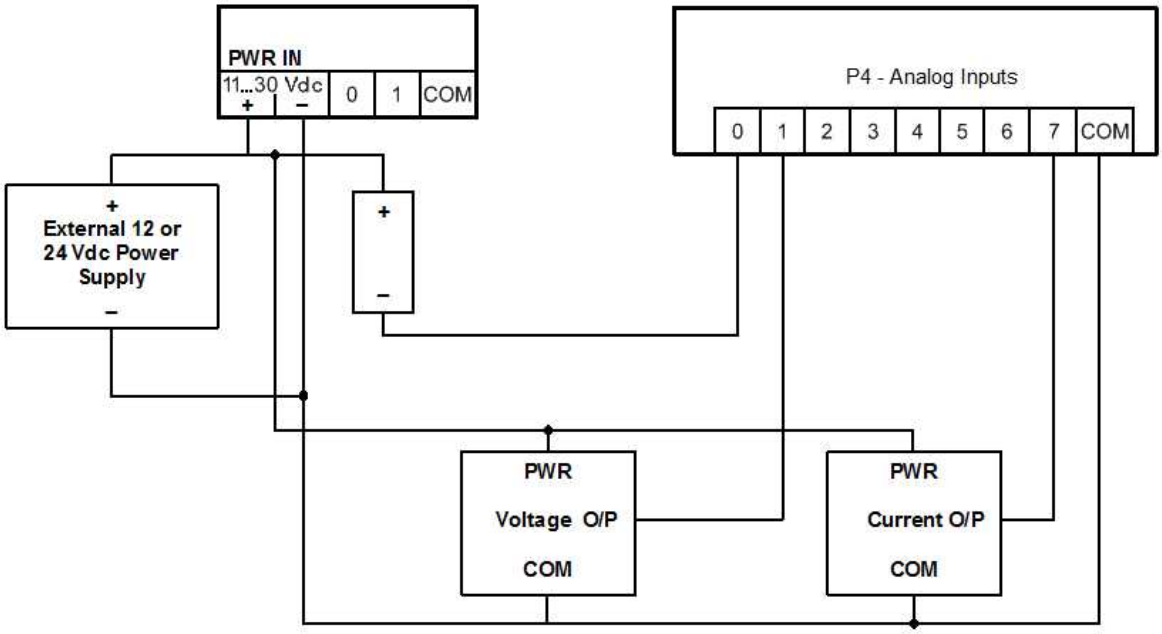
The graphic below shows several examples for wiring of loop-powered and self-powered transmitters with the corresponding analog inputs set to voltage mode with a 0...5 Vdc measurement range.

Example 1: Channel 0 has a loop powered current transmitter connected to the external power supply.

Example 2: Channel 1 has a self-powered voltage transmitter connected to the external power supply.

Channels 2 through 6 are unused.

Example 3: Channel 7 has a self-powered current transmitter connected to the external power supply.



10.4.2 Configuring Analog Inputs as Current Inputs

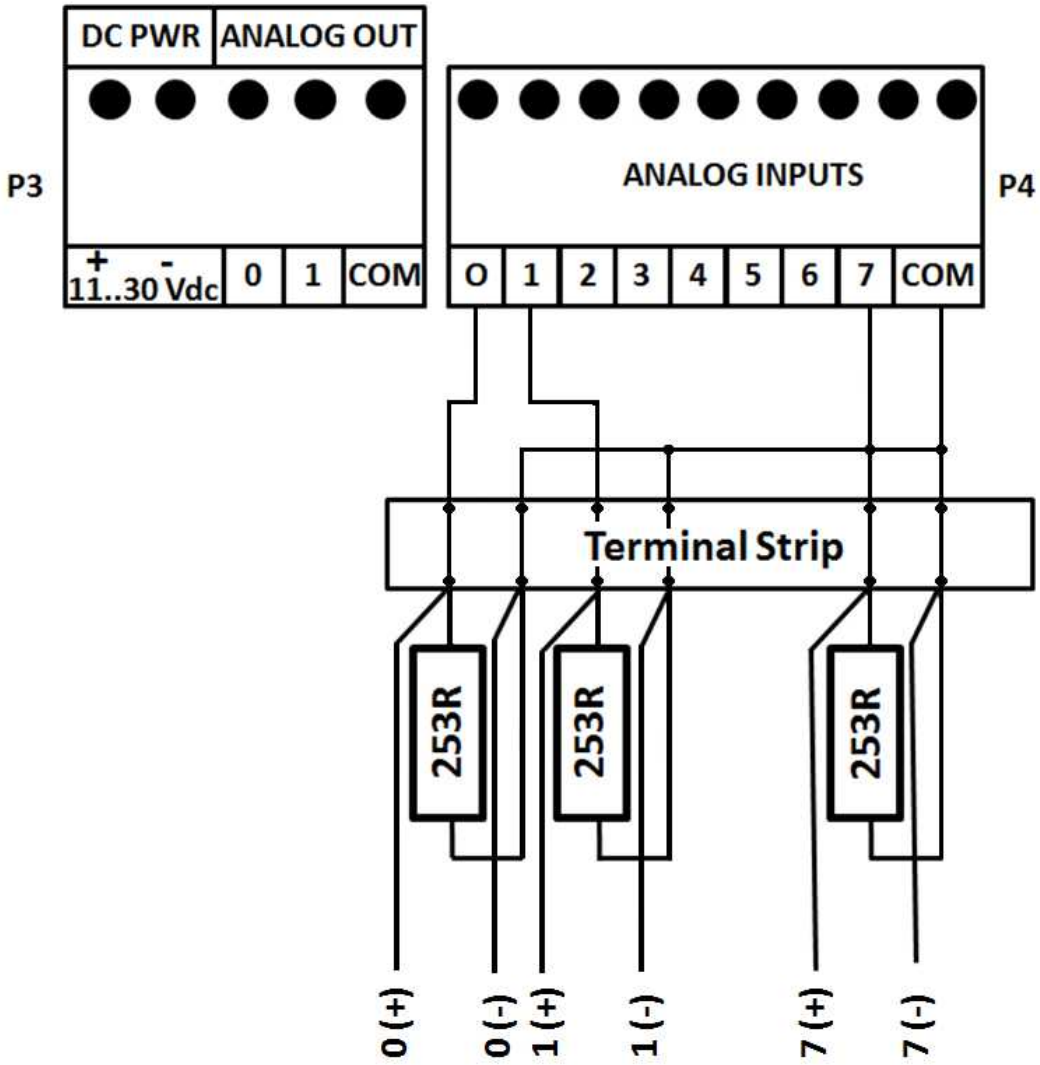
The analog inputs are configured in Current Input mode and have these possible operating conditions:

- The module is not the only transducer in a particular current loop
- The module is powered down or reset

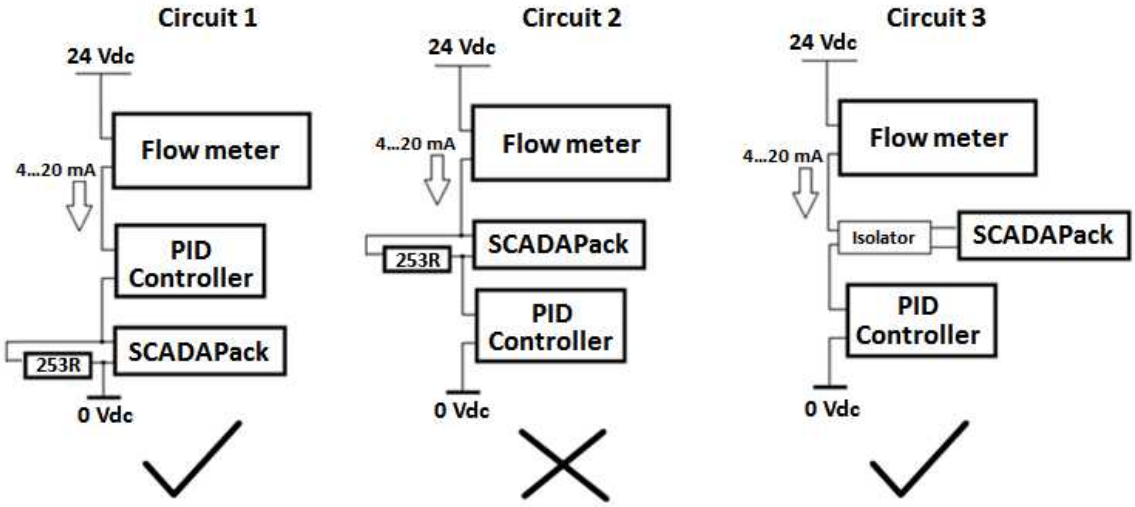
If you power down or reset the module in a multiple device loop, the analog inputs emulate voltage inputs that present a high impedance to the current loop, and effectively break the current loop of the system.

10.4.3 Helping to Prevent Interruption of the Current Loop

This wiring method is preferred if you need to swap the device, as it allows you to remove the device without interrupting the current loop. Configure the analog inputs 0, 1 and 7 as voltage inputs, and add an external 253-ohm resistor to the current loop at the terminal strip as shown in the figure below.



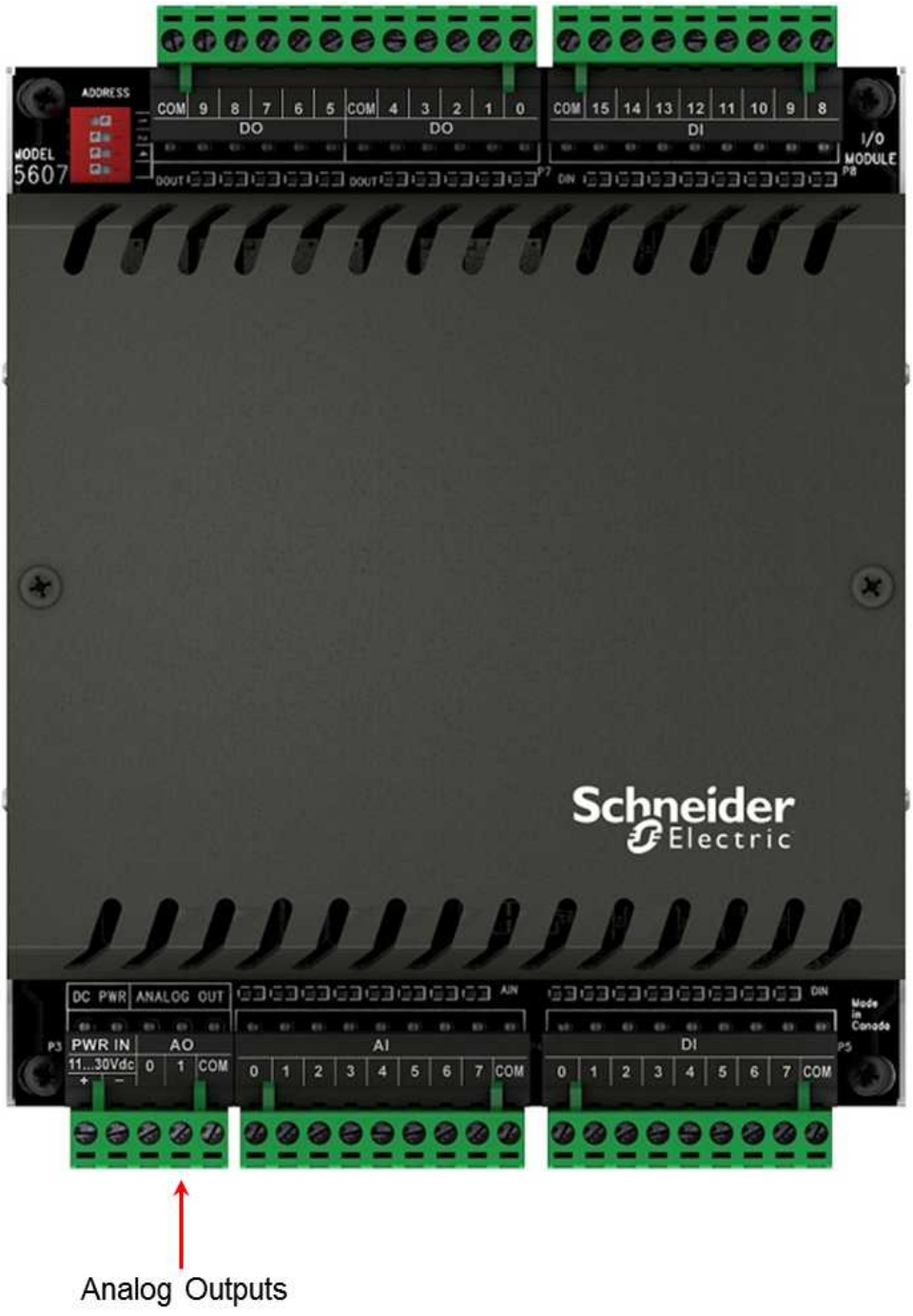
The circuit configurations for the external 253-ohm resistor, or a signal isolator, are shown in the figure below:



- Use a 253-ohm external resistor in consideration of the 20 kilohm internal resistance of the voltage input circuit, as shown in Circuit 1.
- Either make the device the last device in the current loop, or use a signal isolator in the circuit without the 253-ohm resistor, as shown in Circuit 3.
- You can create other parallel resistor combinations to achieve a 253-ohm impedance.
- Circuit 2 indicates an incorrect configuration.

10.5 Analog Output Wiring

This section describes the wiring for the analog outputs.

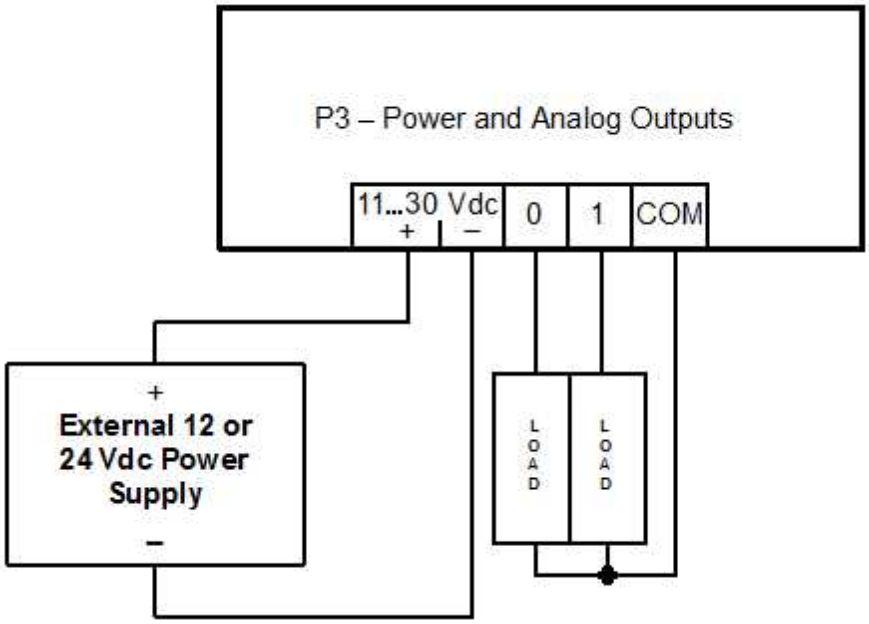


Analog Output Wiring Example 68

Analog Output Power Supply Configuration Options 69

10.5.1 Analog Output Wiring Example

The figure below shows loads connected to the two analog outputs.



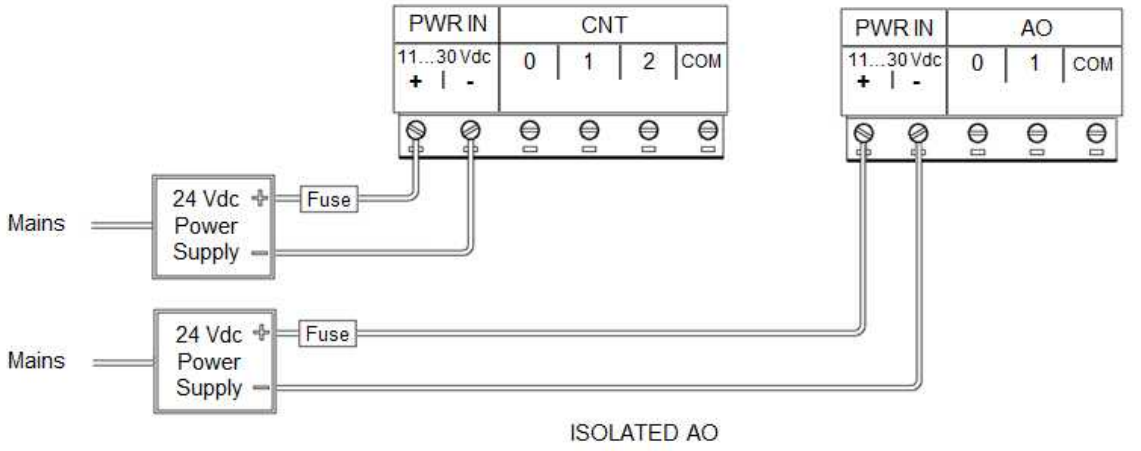
10.5.2 Analog Output Power Supply Configuration Options

There are two configuration options for the external 24 Vdc power supply that is required when the optional analog output module is installed:

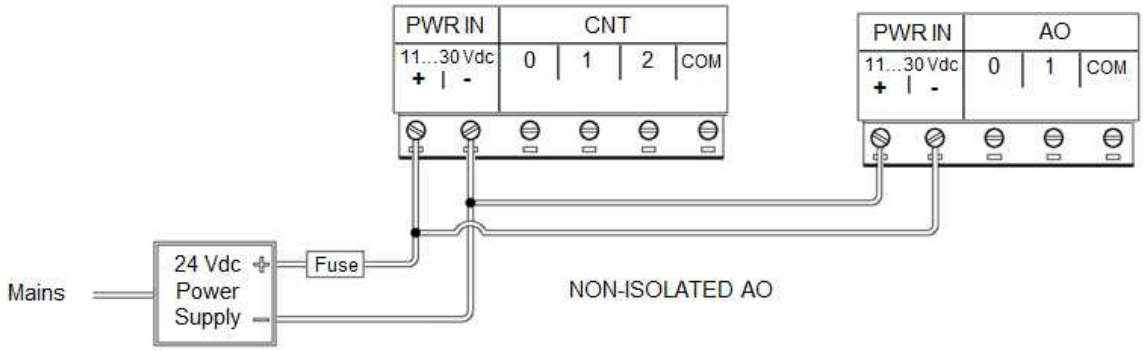
- The analog output module and the RTU can each have their own 24 Vdc power supply. In this configuration, the analog outputs are isolated from the system logic.
- The analog output module can share an external 24 Vdc power supply with the RTU. In this configuration, the analog outputs are not isolated from the system logic.

NOTICE
UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION Install an external 1.6 A fast-acting fuse on the input voltage side of the RTU power supply connection. Install an external 0.063 A fast-acting fuse on the input voltage side of the analog output power supply connection. **Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.**

The following figure illustrates the power supply configurations for isolated and non-isolated analog outputs. For details on wiring the power supply connectors, see Wiring Screw-Termination Connectors 52.



ISOLATED AO



NON-ISOLATED AO

11 Configuration

The following applications let you configure inputs and outputs on an integrated or expansion I/O module. The application you use depends on the language you want to use to define I/O operation:

- SCADAPack Workbench for IEC 61131-3 programming
- Telepace Studio for integrated ladder logic programming
- C or C++ programming

You can develop C or C++ applications in your preferred development environment, then load them into your RTU using either SCADAPack Configurator (available with SCADAPack Workbench) or Telepace Studio. SCADAPack RTUs can execute logic applications simultaneously with C or C++ applications.

See the following topics for further information:

SCADAPack Workbench 72

Telepace Studio 73

C/C++ Programs 73

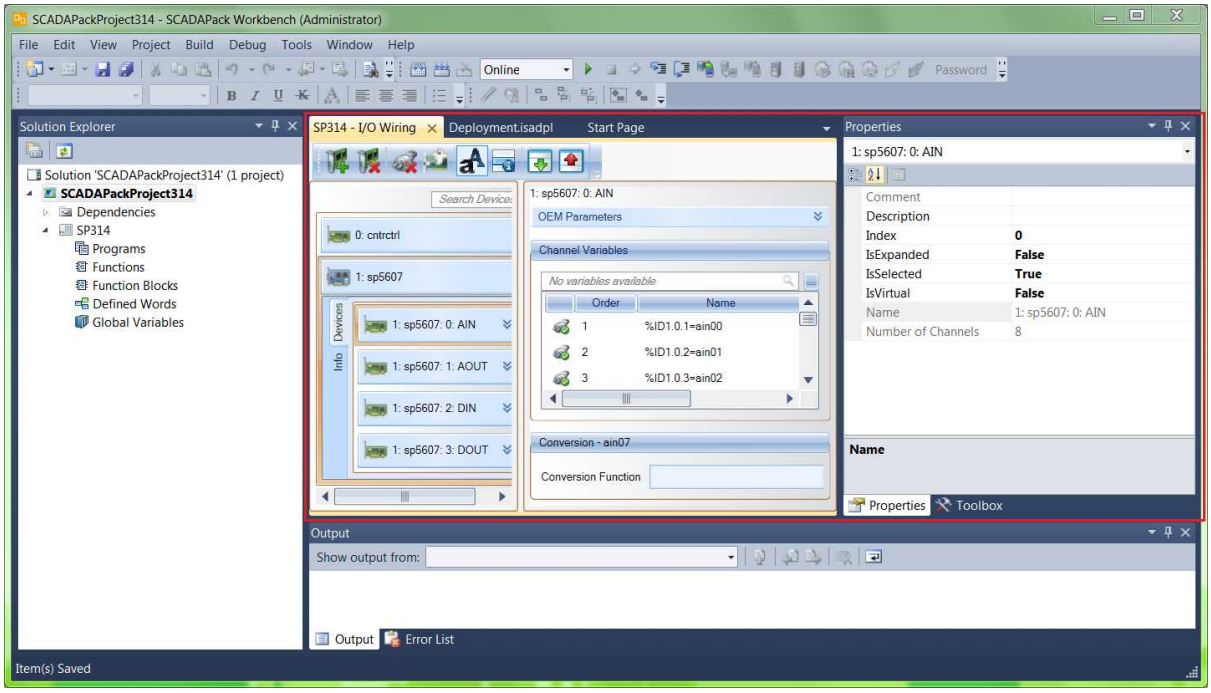
11.1 SCADAPack Workbench

SCADAPack Workbench provides a graphical user interface for writing IEC 61131-3 programs that will control the operation of the I/O module. The following IEC 61131-3 languages are supported for SCADAPack RTUs:

- Function Block Diagram (FBD)
- Structured Text (ST)
- Ladder Diagram (LD)

SCADAPack Workbench uses the I/O device **spxxxx** to configure inputs and outputs.

The figure below shows the I/O Wiring editor, which is used to define I/O operation.



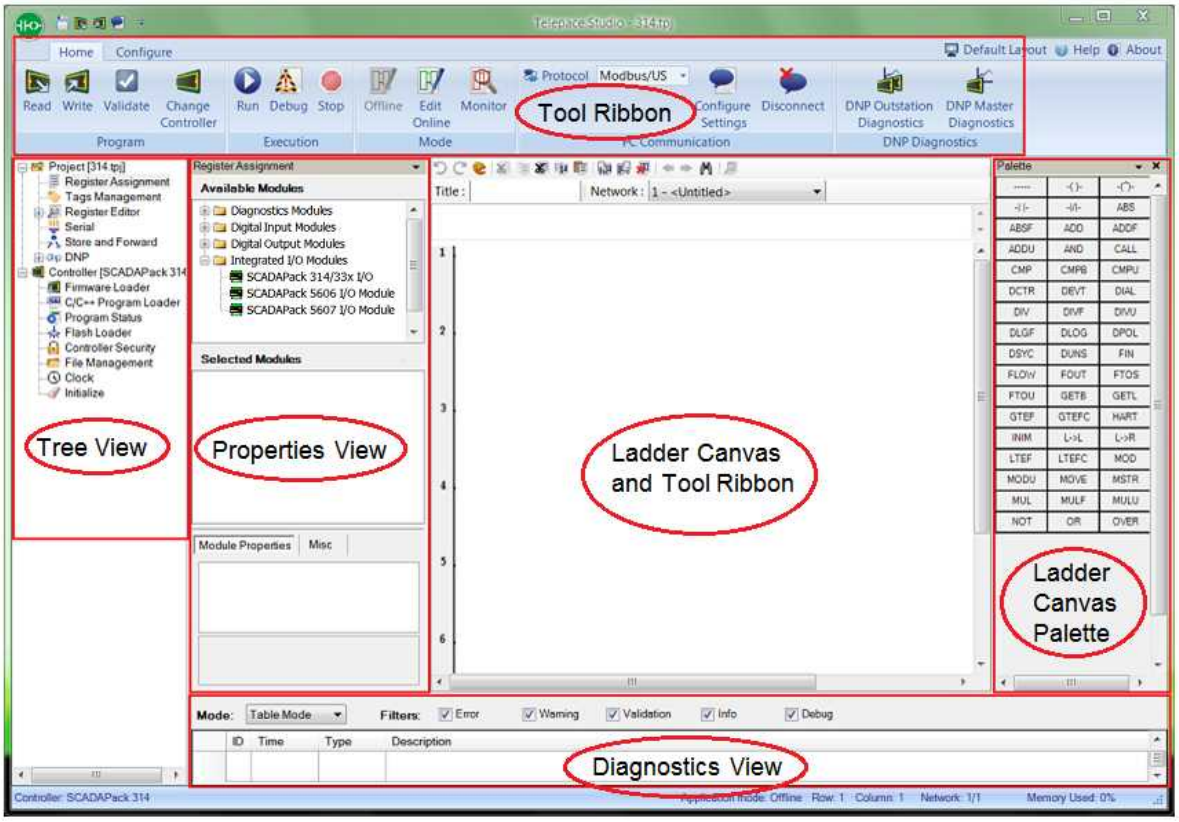
For more information, see the SCADAPack Workbench documentation.

11.2 Telepace Studio

Telepace Studio provides a graphical user interface for developing, debugging, monitoring and documenting ladder logic programs that will control the operation of the I/O module.

The Register Assignments for the inputs and outputs are found in **Properties View > Integrated I/O Modules > SCADAPack xxxx I/O Module**, where **xxxx** represents the number of the I/O module.

The figure below outlines the key areas in the Telepace Studio user interface.



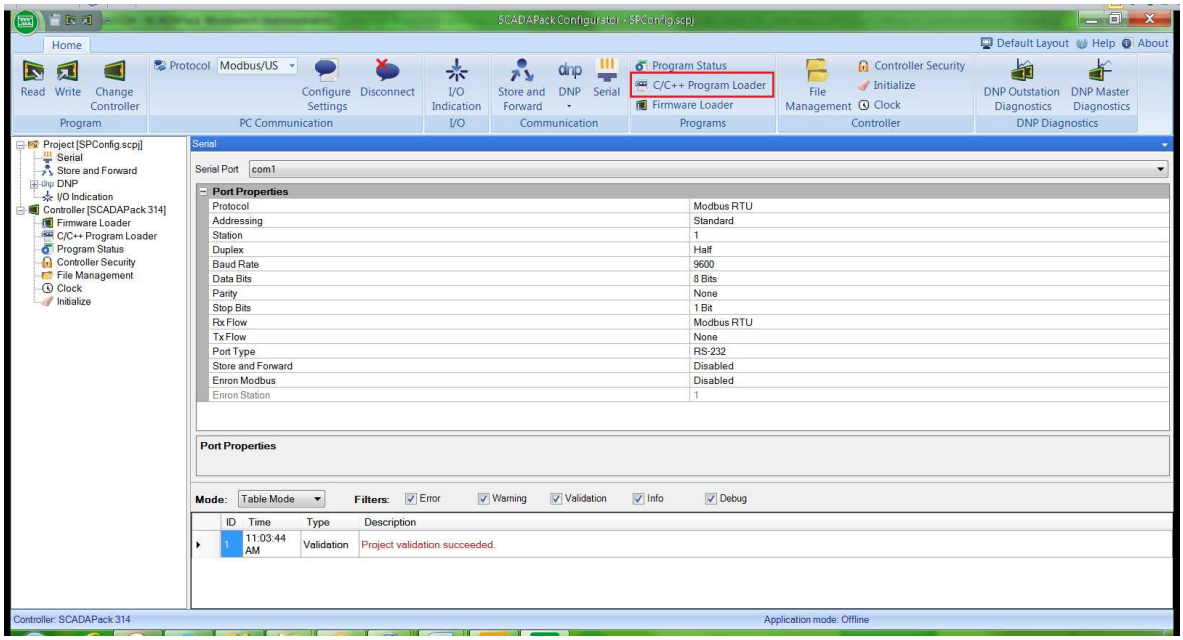
- The tool ribbon contains two tabs, each containing a number of program groups. These groups contain commands for configuring parameters used in a ladder logic program.
- The tree view provides a listing of the configuration parameters used in ladder logic applications. These parameters are the same as those selectable from the tool ribbon.
- The properties view is used to edit the parameters for inputs and outputs via the tool ribbon, tree view commands or ladder logic function blocks.
- The ladder canvas and tool ribbon contains commands used to create and edit a ladder logic program.
- The ladder canvas palette contains the function blocks available for a ladder logic program.

11.3 C and C++ Programs

You can develop a program using C or C++ that will control the operation of the I/O module, then load the program into your RTU using either SCADAPack Configurator or Telepace Studio.

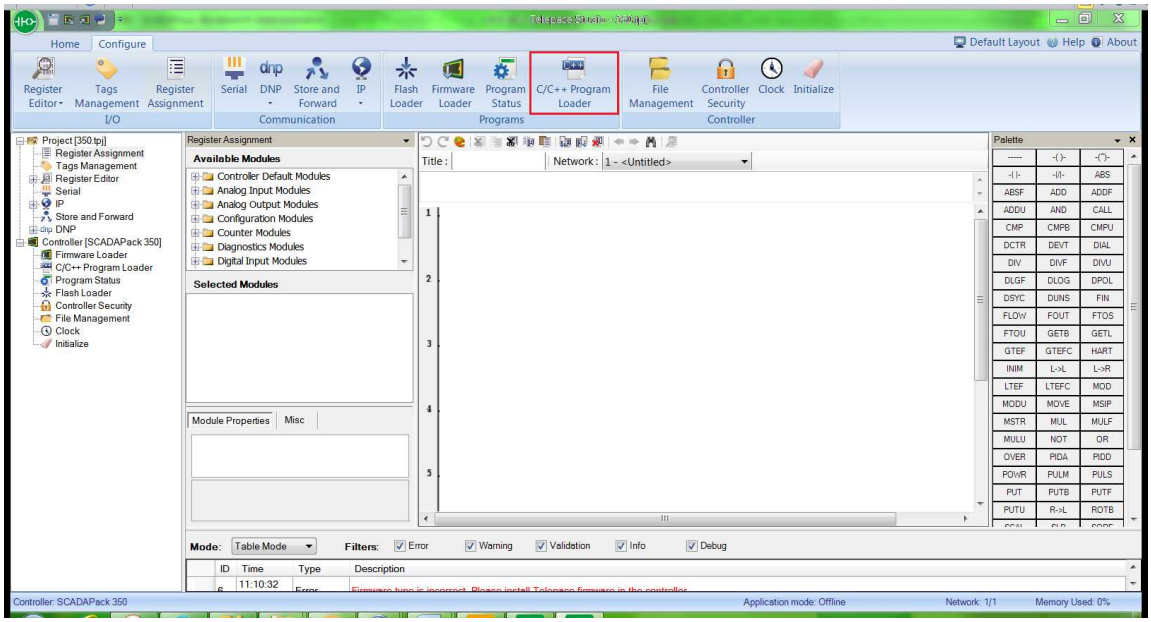
To access the C/C++ Program Loader in SCADAPack Configurator

1. In SCADAPack Workbench, from the **Tools** menu, select **Launch SCADAPack Configurator**.
2. In SCADAPack Configurator, in the **Protocol** field, select the protocol you are using.
3. Then select **C/C++ Program Loader** from the **Home** ribbon, as shown below.



To access the C/C++ Program Loader in Telepace Studio

- In Telepace Studio, select **C/C++ Program Loader** from the **Configure** ribbon, as shown below.



The following table summarizes the **I/O Functions** used to read the inputs and outputs, where xxxx represents the number of the I/O module.

Inputs/Outputs	I/O Function
Analog and digital inputs	ioReadxxxxInputs
Analog and digital outputs	ioReadxxxxOutputs

More Information

Refer to the following manuals for more details on configuring inputs and outputs:

- Telepace Studio User and Reference Manual
- SCADAPack Workbench Manuals
- Configurator User Manual
- SCADAPack Hardware Manual for the RTU

12 Diagnostics

The I/O expansion module provides LEDs that indicate the status of inputs and outputs. There are also a number of actions you can take to determine the cause of unexpected activities. For more information, see:

12.1 LEDs

The table below describes the LEDs on the I/O board. LEDs can be disabled by the RTU to conserve power. Refer to the manual of your RTU for details on disabling the LEDs.

LEDs	Function
Digital outputs	On when the corresponding output is on
Digital inputs	On when the corresponding input is on
Analog inputs	On when analog input is configured for current Off when analog input is configured for voltage Long flashes when the applied current is out of range Short flashes when the applied voltage is out of range

12.2 Digital Inputs

Condition	Action
Input LED does not come on when input signal is applied	Check that the input signal at the termination block is at least 50% of the digital input range
Input is on when no signal is applied. The LED is off	Check that the digital inputs are not forced on
Input is off when a signal is applied. The LED is on	Check that the digital inputs are not forced off

12.3 Digital Outputs

Condition	Action
Output LED does not come on when output is turned on	Check the LED POWER from the RTU
Output LED comes on but the output does not close	Check if the relay is stuck. If so, return the board for repair
Output LED comes on and output is closed, but the field device is not activated	Check the field wiring Check the external device
Output LED and relay are on when they should be off	Check that the output is not forced on
Output LED and relay are off when they	Check that the output is not forced off

should be on	

12.4 Analog Inputs

Condition	Action
20 mA inputs read 0	Check transmitter power
Reading is at or near 0 for every input signals	Check if the input transient suppressers are damaged
20 mA readings are not accurate	Check for a damaged 250-ohm current sense resistor
Reading is constant	Check that the analog input is not forced
Reading seems out of calibration for small inputs but improves as input increases	Check the input range setting
In Current Loop Mode, there can be an open circuit in the Current Loop	Refer to the section, Configuring Analog Inputs as Current Inputs 64
Other devices are not functional after installation of the module	In Current Loop mode, the device must be the last device in the loop, or use a signal isolator as discussed in the section, Configuring Analog Inputs as Current Inputs 64

12.5 Analog Outputs

Condition	Action
Outputs are 0 mA	Check if there is an analog output module installed Check the 24 Vdc power
The full-scale output is less than 20 mA	Check the 24 Vdc power Check that the load resistance is within specification
Output is constant and should be changing	Check that the analog outputs are not forced

13 Calibration

The I/O module is calibrated at the factory. It does not require periodic calibration. Calibration may be necessary if the module has been repaired as a result of damage. Calibration is done electronically at the factory. There are no user calibration procedures.

14 Maintenance

This module requires no routine maintenance. If the module is not functioning correctly, contact Schneider Electric Technical Support for more information and instructions for returning the module for repair.

15 Specifications

***Disclaimer**: Schneider Electric reserves the right to change product specifications without notice. If you have questions about any of the specifications, contact Technical Support 7.*

15.1 General

I/O Terminations	3.3…0.08 mm² (12…28 AWG) 15 A contacts Screw termination - 0.51 Nm (4.5 lb-in) torque
Dimensions	144 mm (5.65 in) wide 165 mm (6.50 in) high 72 mm (1.80 in) deep
Enclosure	Corrosion-resistant zinc-plated steel with black enamel paint
Environment	5...95% RH, non-condensing –40...70 ºC (–40...158 ºF) operation –40...85 ºC (–40...185 ºF) storage

15.2 Power Supply

5 Vdc power requirements (Dry Contact Relay Version)	400 mA
5 Vdc power requirements (Solid State Relay Version)	280 mA
11...30 Vdc power requirements	12 mA at 11...30 Vdc, plus analog output requirements UL508 rated 13.75...28 Vdc
11...30 Vdc - Connector	Removable, 5-pin
11...30 Vdc - Isolation	Isolation from logic supply and chassis

15.3 Digital Inputs

Quantity	16	
Connectors	2 removable, 8-pin	
Indicators	Logic powered LEDs that can be disabled to conserve power	
Voltage	Typical: 12 Vdc or 24 Vdc	
Over-voltage Tolerance	36 Vdc	
Input Current	0.67 mA typical at 24 Vdc	
Input Logic-HI Level	OFF to ON transition threshold is typically 6.5 Vdc	
Input Voltage	Off – To – On 6.5 Vdc +/- 0.5 Vdc	On – To – Off 6.5 Vdc +/- 0.5 Vdc
Response Time @ 50 Hz @ 60 Hz	Off – To – On 15...19 ms 13.5...18 ms	On – To – Off 25...29 ms 23...28 ms
Isolation	Isolation is in 2 groups of 8 Isolation from logic supply and chassis: 250 Vac/1000 Vdc	

15.4 Digital Outputs

Quantity	10
Connector	Removable, 12-pin
Type	Form A Contacts (Normally open) 5 contacts share one common
Indicators	Logic powered LEDs that can be disabled to conserve power
Inductive Loads	Place a diode across the coil to suppress the noise in DC circuits and extend the life of the relay contacts See the Digital Output Wiring Example 58 topic for further information
Isolation	Isolation is in 2 groups of 5 Chassis to contact: 1500 Vac (1 min) Logic to contact: 1500 Vac (1 min) Output group to output group: 1500 Vac (1 min)
Operate Time	25 ms maximum, 20 ms typical
Release Time	30 ms maximum, 25 ms typical
Dry Contact Relay Version	
Contact rating	3 A, 30 Vdc (resistive) 12 A maximum per common
Switching Capacity	5 A, 30 Vdc (150 W resistive)
Service Life	2 x 10^7 mechanical 1 x 10^5 at contact rating
Bounce Time	1 ms typical
Solid State Relay Version	
Load Voltage	60 Vdc maximum
Load Current	3 A continuous maximum at 50 °C (122 °F) ambient 2 A continuous maximum at 70 °C (158 °F) ambient 9 A peak, 100 ms UL508 rated 2 A at 50 °C (122 °F) and 1.33 A at 70 °C (158 °F)

On Resistance	0.09 ohms
Off State Leakage Current	10 µA
Service Life	Unlimited
Bounce Time	None

15.5 Analog Inputs

Quantity	8
Connector	Removable, 9-pin
Indicators	Logic-powered LEDs that can be disabled to conserve power Indicate voltage or current mode and out-of-range input signal
Ranges	Software-configurable 0…20 mA 4…20 mA 0…10 Vdc 0…5 Vdc
Resolution	15 bits over the 0...10 Vdc measurement range 14 bits over the 0...5 Vdc and 0...20 mA measurement range
Accuracy	±0.1% of full scale at 25 °C (77 ºF) ±0.2% over temperature range
Input Resistance	250 ohms or 20 kilohms in 20 mA or 10 Vdc configurations
Isolation	Isolation from logic supply and chassis: 500 Vac

15.6 Analog Outputs

Quantity	2 with optional analog output module
Connector	Removable, 5-pin
Range	0...20 mA sourcing 4...20 mA sourcing
Resolution	12 bits
Maximum Load Resistance	925 W with 24 Vdc input voltage or when internal 24 Vdc power supply is on 375 W with 12 Vdc input voltage 250 W with input voltage at power supply turnoff
Accuracy	Accuracy specified from 0.5...20 mA ±0.15% of full scale at 25 ºC (77 ºF) ±0.25% of full scale over temperature range
Noise and Ripple	0.04% maximum
Logic End-Of-Scan to Signal Update Latency	With up to 10 I/O expansion modules Typical: 18...27 ms
Response time (D/A to signal)	Less than 10 µs for 10% to 90% signal change
Isolation	Isolation from logic supply and chassis

16 Standards and Certifications

Hazardous Locations - North America	 Non-Incendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Division 2 Groups A, B, C and D Hazardous Locations. UL listed and CSA certified to the following standards: CSA Std. C22.2 No. 213-M1987 - Hazardous Locations. ANSI/ISA 12.12.01 - Hazardous (Classified) Locations.
Hazardous Locations - Europe	ATEX II 3G, Ex nA IIC T4 Gc per EN 60079-15, protection type n (Zone 2)
Hazardous Locations - IECEx	IECEx, Ex nA IIC T4 Gc per IEC 60079-15, protection type n (Zone 2)
Safety	CSA (cCSAus) certified to the requirements of: CSA C22.2 No. 142-M1987 and UL508. (Process Control Equipment, Industrial Control Equipment) UL (cULus) certified to the requirements of UL508 and CSA C22.2 No. 142-M1987 (Industrial Control Equipment, Process Control Equipment)
Digital Emissions	FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Class A Verification EN 61000-6-4 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Generic Emission Standard for Industrial Environments C-Tick compliance. Registration number N15744
Immunity	EN 61000-6-2 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Generic Standards - Immunity for Industrial Environments
CE Mark Declaration	This product conforms to the above Emissions and Immunity Standards and therefore conforms with the requirements of Council Directive 2004/108/EC (as amended) relating to electromagnetic compatibility and is eligible to bear the CE mark. The Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC is not applicable to this product when installed according to our specifications.

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