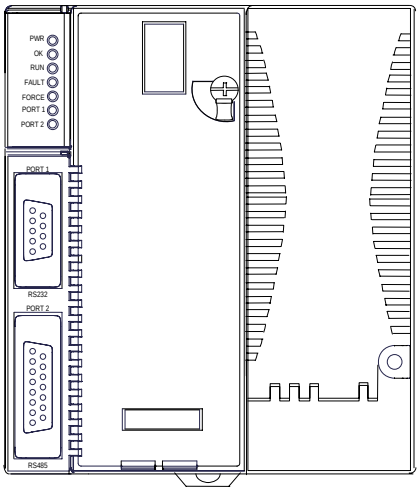
CPU Module IC200CPU005

March 2010 GFK-1810G



Features

- Supports up to 64 modules with up to 2048 I/O points
- Can be either autoconfigured or configured from a programmer using configuration software
- 128KB of configurable memory for the application program, hardware configuration, registers (%R), analog inputs (%AI), and analog outputs (%AQ)
- Programming in Ladder Diagram and Instruction List
- Non-volatile flash memory for program storage
- Battery backup for program, data, and time of day clock
  - Super capacitor provides power to memory for 1 hour
  - Over 1 hour, backup battery protects memory contents up to 6 months.
  - Backup battery has shelf life of 5 years when not in use.
- Run/Stop switch
- Floating point (real) data functions
- Supports EZ Program Store device (IC200ACC003)
- 70mm height when mounted on DIN rail with power supply

Specifications

Size	Width: 4.20" (106.7mm) – along DIN rail Length: 5.04" (128mm) Depth: 2.72: (69.1mm)	
Program storage	System flash, battery-backed RAM	
Backplane current consumption with no serial port converter or EZ Program Store device	5V output: 35mA	3.3V output: 300mA
Backplane current consumption with serial port converter or EZ Program Store device	5V output: 135mA	
Floating point	yes	
Boolean execution speed	0.8 ms/K (typical)	
Realtime clock accuracy (for timer functions)	100ppm (0.01%) or +/- 9sec/day	
Time of day clock accuracy	23ppm (0.0023%) or +/- 2sec/day @ 30C. 100ppm (0.01%) or +/- 9sec/day @ full temperature range	
Embedded communications	RS-232, RS-485	
Configurable memory	128K bytes maximum	

Product Revision History

Rev	Date	Description/ / Features
CPU005-EF	March 2010	Changed manufacturing location. No changes to compatibility, functionality or performance.
CPU005-DF	October 2008	Updated Power Supply OK signal circuit.
CPU005-CF	January 2006	Firmware revision 2.35 Corrections to PID function block, serial communications, and EZ Program Store device features.
CPU005-CE	June 2004	Firmware revision 2.34 128K bytes configurable memory, support for 32-bit Modbus registers, updated PID function block, higher serial communications throughput. V0 plastic for module housing.
CPU005-BD	January 2004	ATEX approval for Class 2, category 3 applications.
CPU005-AD	March 2003	Firmware revision 2.31 Support for Modbus® RTU Master
CPU005-AC	Not released	Firmware revision 2.30
CPU005-AB	March 2002	Firmware revision 2.20 Added new serial I/O baud rates
CPU005-AA	March 2001	Firmware revision 2.10 Initial Product Release

This release replaces all previous versions. If you need to determine the current firmware version of a CPU, see the steps below:

- With Machine Edition Logic Developer, go online to the CPU, then select Target > Online Commands > Show Status. The Device Information Software Revision shows the current firmware revision level.
- With a VersaPro or Control programmer, attach the CPU. Under the PLC menu (VersaPro) or the Comm menu (Control), select the Memory tab on the Status Information dialog.

A firmware upgrade is optional. Upgrading is recommended for applications requiring 128K bytes of configurable memory or 32-bit Modbus register data, or that use PID function blocks or serial communications.. An upgrade can be ordered from the factory (44A751466-G05), or downloaded from www.ge-ip.com/support. The firmware resides in FLASH memory, and is upgraded by serial download from a Windows PC via CPU port 1. Port 2 cannot be used for a firmware upgrade.

Compatibility

Programmer Compatibility:	VersaPro software version 2.0 or later, and Machine Edition Logic Developer.
Expansion I/O Compatibility:	All types of I/O and communications modules can be used in expansion racks. Some analog modules require specific module revisions in expansion racks, as listed below: **Module** — **Module Revision** *ALG320 — B or later *ALG321 — B or later *ALG322 — B or later *ALG430 — C or later *ALG431 — C or later *ALG432 — B or later

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Operating Notes/Restrictions

1. When a serial port is configured for either Modbus RTU (slave or master) or Serial I/O, and a parity, framing or over-run error occurs while a serial message is being received, the next message received is ignored.
2. When a serial port is configured for Modbus RTU slave, an SNP master device (for example, a serial programmer or HMI/SCADA device that uses the SNP protocol) may attach to the port. If the SNP device is disconnected and then an RTU query is sent to the port before 10 seconds have elapsed, the port is unable to receive any serial messages. To recover, power to the CPU must be turned off and then on.
3. When a serial port is configured for Serial I/O, and a new hardware configuration is stored that changes the port protocol to SNP, the port may not respond to SNP Attach messages until the CPU is powered off and then on.
4. In series 90-30 CPUs, the Shift Register Bit (SHIFR_BIT) instruction may be used to rotate a bit sequence around a range of discrete references by specifying the same reference for the output, Q, and the start reference, ST.

   However, in VersaMax CPUs, separate references must be used for ST and Q, and additional logic must be used to copy the output bit from the Q reference to the ST reference.
5. When the configured size of a reference table is changed after the table is stored to flash memory, and the user attempts to read Initial/Forced Values from flash memory, the table will be filled with zeros.
6. Using an older revision non-intelligent analog module in an expansion rack will cause a System Configuration Mismatch error to be logged. The faulted module must be replaced with a newer revision before it will be scanned. The allowed revisions are detailed under Compatibility, in the Product Information section, above.
7. Changing an IND or ISA PID function block integral rate parameter value from 1 (that is, from 0.001 repeats/sec.) to 0 or from 0 to 1 causes a step change in both the integral term and the control variable (CV) output. This result is expected. A zero integral rate value specifies that the integral term contribution to CV is zero, while a non-zero value specifies a non-zero contribution.
8. If the receiver in a local single rack is powered off while the CPU is powered on, erroneous “Addition of rack” faults may be logged by the CPU. It is recommended that both the CPU and the receiver be powered by a single source.
9. Occasionally, a "Backplane Communication Fault" may be logged on an intelligent I/O module after power-cycling the main or expansion rack. This is a diagnostic fault that can be cleared.
10. In very rare instances, when field power is lost on one module, non-intelligent modules in the same rack may also report faults.
11. In very rare instances, a module being hot inserted may not be added by the CPU. It will not generate an ‘Addition of Module’ fault and the module will not be scanned. The situation can be corrected by extracting and re-inserting the module.
12. In very rare instances, a module being hot inserted may cause analog modules in the same rack to set outputs to zero. In addition, ‘Loss of Module’, ‘System Configuration Mismatch’ or field faults may be generated on other modules in the same rack. If the modules do not return to correct behavior momentarily, power cycling will restore full operation.

Module Installation

This equipment may be mounted on a horizontal or vertical DIN rail. If mounted on a vertical DIN rail, the CPU module must be located at the bottom.

Rated thermal specifications for the CPU module are based on a clearance of 2” above and below the equipment and 1” to the left of the CPU module.

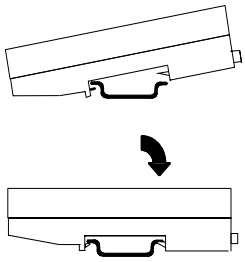
1. Allow sufficient finger clearance for opening CPU door.
2. Allow adequate clearance for serial port cables.
3. Allow adequate space for power wiring.

The CPU with power supply attached fits into a 70mm deep enclosure.

Installation in Hazardous Locations

- EQUIPMENT LABELED WITH REFERENCE TO CLASS I, GROUPS A, B, C & D, DIV. 2 HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS IS SUITABLE FOR USE IN CLASS I, DIVISION 2, GROUPS A, B, C, D OR NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS ONLY
- WARNING - EXPLOSION HAZARD - SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR SUITABILITY FOR CLASS I, DIVISION 2;
- WARNING - EXPLOSION HAZARD - WHEN IN HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS, TURN OFF POWER BEFORE REPLACING OR WIRING MODULES; AND
- WARNING - EXPLOSION HAZARD - DO NOT DISCONNECT EQUIPMENT UNLESS POWER HAS BEEN SWITCHED OFF OR THE AREA IS KNOWN TO BE NONHAZARDOUS.

Installing the CPU on the DIN Rail



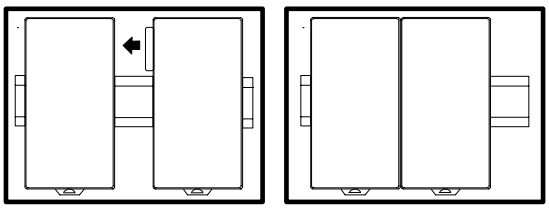
The CPU and connecting carriers must be installed on the same section of 35mm x 7.5mm DIN rail, 1mm thick. Steel DIN rail is recommended. The DIN rail must be electrically grounded to provide EMC protection. The rail must have a conductive (unpainted) corrosion-resistant finish. DIN rails compliant with DIN EN50032 are preferred.

For best stability, the DIN rail should be installed on a panel using screws spaced approximately 6 inches (15.24cm) apart.

The CPU snaps easily onto the DIN rail. No tools are required for mounting or grounding to the DIN rail.

Before joining module carriers to the CPU, remove the connector cover on the right-hand side of the CPU. Do not discard this cover, you will need to install it on the last carrier, to protect the connector pins from contamination and damage during use.

Install each carrier close to the previously-installed carrier, then slide the properly-aligned carriers together, joining the mating connectors firmly. To avoid damaging the connector pins, do not force or slam carriers together.



DIN-rail clamps should be installed at both ends of the station to lock the modules in position.

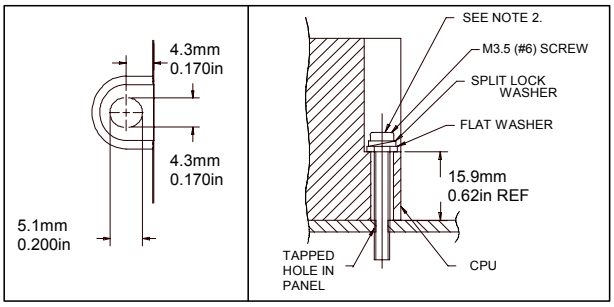
Install the connector cover that was removed over the connector on the last carrier to protect the connector pins and to provide compliance with standards.

Panel-Mounting

If excessive vibration is a factor the CPU and carriers should also be screwed down to the mounting panel.

Note 1. Tolerances are +/- 0.13mm (0.005in) non-cumulative.

Note 2. 1.1-1.4Nm (10-12 in/lbs) of torque should be applied to M3.5 (#6-32) steel screw threaded into material containing internal threads and having a minimum thickness of 2.4mm (0.093in).

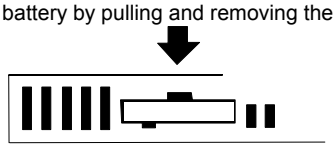


Removing the CPU from the DIN Rail

1. Turn off power to the power supply.
2. (If the CPU is attached to the panel with a screw) remove the power supply module. Remove the panel-mount screw.
3. Slide the CPU away from the other modules until the connector on the right side disengages from the next carrier.
4. With a small flathead screwdriver, pull the DIN rail latch outward while tilting the other end of the module down to disengage it from the DIN rail.

Activating or Replacing the Backup Battery

The CPU is shipped with a battery already installed. The battery holder is located in the top side of the CPU module. Before the first use, activate the battery by pulling and removing the insulator tab.



To replace the battery, use a small screwdriver to gently pry open the battery holder. Replace battery only with*ACC001 from your PLC supplier, or with Panasonic battery: BR2032. Use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.

Caution

Battery may explode if mistreated.

Do not recharge, disassemble, heat above 100 deg. C (212 deg. F) or incinerate.

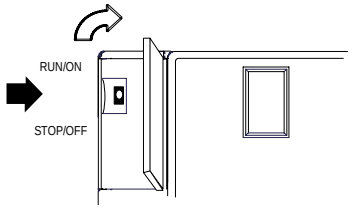
Observing the Module LEDs

The LEDs in the upper left corner indicate the presence of power and show the operating mode and status of the CPU.

POWER	ON when the CPU is receiving 5V power from the power supply. Does not indicate the status of the 3.3V power output.
OK	ON indicates the CPU has passed its powerup diagnostics and is functioning properly. OFF indicates a CPU problem. Fast blinking indicates that the CPU is running its powerup diagnostics. Slow blinking indicates the CPU is configuring I/O modules. (Simultaneous blinking of this LED and the green Run LED indicates that the CPU is in boot mode and is waiting for a firmware update through port 1.)
RUN	Green when the CPU is in Run mode. Amber when the CPU is in Stop/IO Scan mode. If this LED is OFF but OK is ON, the CPU is in Stop/No IO Scan mode. If this LED is flashing green and the Fault LED is ON, the module switch was moved from Stop to Run mode while a fatal fault existed. Toggling the switch will continue to Run mode.
FAULT	ON if the CPU is in Stop/Faulted mode because a fatal fault has occurred. To turn off the Fault LED, clear both the I/O Fault Table and the PLC Fault Table. If this LED is blinking and the OK LED is OFF a fatal fault was detected during PLC powerup diagnostics. Contact PLC Field Service.
FORCE	ON if an override is active on a bit reference.
PORT 1 **PORT 2**	Blinking indicates activity on that port.

Switching the PLC Operating Mode

The CPU Run/Stop mode switch is located behind the module door. This switch can be used to place the CPU in Stop or Run mode. It can also be used to block accidental writing to CPU memory and forcing or overriding discrete data. Use of this feature is configurable. The default configuration enables Run/Stop mode selection and disables memory protection.



If Run/Stop mode switch operation is enabled, the switch can be used to place the CPU in Run mode.

If the CPU has non-fatal faults and is not in Stop/Fault mode, placing the switch in Run position causes the CPU to go to Run mode. Faults are NOT cleared.

If the CPU has fatal faults and is in Stop/Fault mode, placing the switch in Run position causes the Run LED to blink for 5 seconds. While the Run LED is blinking, the CPU switch can be used to clear the fault table and put the CPU in Run mode. After the switch has been in Run position for at least ½ second, move it to Stop position for at least ½ second. Then move it back to Run position. The faults are cleared and the CPU goes to Run mode. The LED stops blinking and stays on. This can be repeated if necessary.

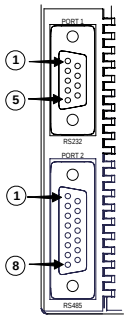
If the switch is not toggled, after 5 seconds the Run LED goes off and the CPU remains in Stop/Fault mode. Faults stay in the fault table.

Using the CPU Serial Ports

The CPU's two serial ports are software-configurable for SNP slave, RTU slave or Serial I/O operation. If a port is being used for RTU, it automatically switches to SNP slave mode if necessary. Both ports' default configuration is SNP slave mode. If configured for Serial I/O, a port automatically reverts to SNP slave when the CPU is in Stop mode.

When the port reverts back to SNP Slave, the same serial communications parameters as the currently-active Serial I/O protocol are used. Therefore the programmer must use the same parameters for it to be recognized. If any parameter values associated with Serial I/O protocol are not supported by SNP Slave protocol, the programmer will not be able to communicate with the PLC via that port.

An external device can obtain power from Port 2 if it requires 100mA or less at 5VDC.



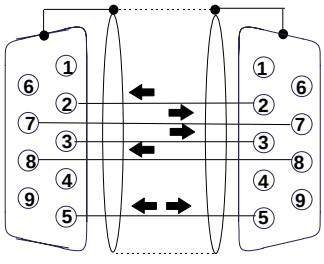
Port 1 is an RS-232 port with a 9-pin female D-sub connector. The pinout of port 1 allows a simple, straight-through cable to connect with a standard AT-style RS-232 port. Cable shielding attaches to the shell. Port 1 screw locks are threaded #4-40.

Port 2 is an RS-485 port with a 15-pin female D-sub connector. This can be attached directly to an RS-485 to RS-232 adapter (IC690ACC901). Port 2 can be used for program, configuration, and table updates with the EZ Program Store module. Port 2 screw locks are threaded (metric) M3x0.5).

Pin Assignments for Port 1

Pin	Signal	Direction	Function
1	n/c		--
2	TXD	Output	Transmit Data output
3	RXD	Input	Receive Data input
4	n/c		--
5	GND	--	0V/GND signal reference
6	n/c		--
7	CTS	Input	Clear to Send input
8	RTS	Output	Request to Send output
9	n/c		--
Shell	SHLD	--	Cable Shield wire connection / 100% (Continuous) shielding cable shield connection

Cable Diagram for Attachment to a PC



PC 9-Pin Serial Port	CPU Port 1
9-pin female	9-pin male
(2) RXD	(2) TXD
(3) TXD	(3) RXD
(5) GND	(5) GND
(7) RTS	(7) CTS
(8) CTS	(8) RTS

The shield must attach to shell of connectors on both ends of the cable.

Connector and Cable Specifications for Port 1

Vendor Part numbers below are provided for reference only. Any part that meets the same specification can be used.

Cable: Belden 9610	Computer cable, overall braid over foil shield 5 conductor † 30 Volt / 80°C (176°F) 24 AWG tinned copper, 7x32 stranding			
9 Pin Male Connector:	Type: Crimp	Vendor: ITT/Cannon AMP	Plug: DEA9PK87F0 205204-1	Pin: 030-2487-017 66506-9
	Solder	ITT/Cannon AMP	ZDE9P 747904-2	-- --
Connector Shell:	Kit* – ITT Cannon DE121073-54 [9-pin size backshell kit]: Metal-Plated Plastic (Plastic with Nickel over Copper) † Cable Grounding Clamp (included) 40° cable exit design to maintain low-profile installation Plus – ITT Cannon 250-8501-010 [Extended Jackscrew]: Threaded with #4-40 for secure attachment to port † Order Qty 2 for each cable shell ordered			

† Critical Information – any other part selected should meet or exceed this criteria.

* Use of this kit maintains the 70mm installed depth.

Pin Assignments for Port 2

Pin	Signal	Direction	Function
1	SHLD	--	Cable Shield Drain wire connection
2, 3, 4	n/c		--
5	P5V	Output	+5.1VDC to power external level converters (100mA max.)
6	RTSA	Output	Request to Send (A) output
7	GND	--	0V/GND reference signal
8	CTSB'	Input	Clear to Send (B) input
9	RT	--	Resistor Termination (120 ohm) for RDA'
10	RDA'	Input	Receive Data (A) input
11	RDB'	Input	Receive Data (B) input
12	SDA	Output	Transmit Data (A) output
13	SDB	Output	Transmit Data (B) output
14	RTSB	Output	Request to Send (B) output
15	CTSA'	Input	Clear to Send (A) input
Shell	SHLD	--	Cable Shield wire connection / 100% (Continuous) shielding cable shield connection

Connector and Cable Specifications for Port 2

Vendor Part numbers below are provided for reference only. Any part that meets the same specification can be used.

Cable: Belden 8105	Low Capacitance Computer cable, overall braid over foil shield 5 Twisted-pairs † Shield Drain Wire † 30 Volt / 80°C (176°F) 24 AWG tinned copper, 7x32 stranding Velocity of Propagation = 78% Nominal Impedance = 100Ω †			
15 Pin Male Connector:	Type: Crimp	Vendor: ITT/Cannon AMP	Plug: DAA15PK87F0 205206-1	Pin: 030-2487-017 66506-9
	Solder	ITT/Cannon AMP	ZDA15P 747908-2	-- --
Connector Shell:	Kit*– ITT Cannon DA121073-50 [15-pin size backshell kit]: Metal-Plated Plastic (Plastic with Nickel over Copper) † Cable Grounding Clamp (included) 40° cable exit design to maintain low-profile installation Plus – ITT Cannon 250-8501-009 [Extended Jackscrew]: Threaded with (metric) M3x0.5 for secure attachment † Order Qty 2 for each cable shell ordered			

† Critical Information – any other part selected should meet or exceed this criteria.

* Use of this kit maintains the 70mm installed depth.

Cable Lengths

Maximum cable lengths the total number of feet from the CPU to the last device attached to the cable are:

Port 1 (RS-232) = 15 meters (50 ft.)
Port 2 (RS-485) = 1200 meters (4000 ft.)

Serial Port Baud Rates

	Port 1	Port 2
RTU protocol	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4*K, 57.6*K	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4*K, 57.6*K
Serial I/O protocol	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*, 57.6K*	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*, 57.6K*
SNP protocol	4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*	4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*

Only available on one port at a time.