USE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

CAMOZZI
Automation

SERIES D
SERIES CX4
ETHERCAT V 1.0

Contents

General recommendations

⚠ Please comply with the recommendations for safe use described in this document:

- Some hazards can only be associated with the product after it has been installed on the machine/equipment. It the responsibility of the end user to identify these hazards and reduce the risks associated with them.
- For information regarding the reliability of the components, contact Camozzi Automation.
- Read the information in this document carefully before using the product.
- Keep this document in a safe place and close at hand for the whole of the product's life cycle.
- Pass this document on to any subsequent owner or user.
- The instructions in this manual must be observed in conjunction with the instructions and additional information concerning the product in this manual, available from the following reference links:
  - Website http://www.camozzi.com
  - Camozzi general catalogue
  - Technical assistance service
- Assembly and commissioning must be performed exclusively by qualified and authorised personnel on the basis of these instructions.
- It is the responsibility of the system/machine designer to ensure the correct selection of the most suitable pneumatic component according to the intended application.
- Use of appropriate personal protective equipment is recommended to minimise the risk of physical injury.
- For all situations not contemplated in this manual and in situations in which there is the risk of potential damage to property, or injury to persons or animals, contact Camozzi for advice.
- Do not make unauthorised modifications to the product. In this case, any damage or injury to property, persons or animals will be the responsibility of the user.
- It is recommended to comply with all safety regulations that apply to the product.
- Never intervene on the machine/system until you have verified that all working conditions are safe.
- Before installation or maintenance, ensure that the required safety locks are active, and then disconnect the electrical mains (if necessary) and system pressure supply, discharging all residual compressed air from the circuit and deactivating residual energy stored in springs, condensers, recipients and gravity.
- After installation or maintenance, the system pressure and electrical power supply (if necessary) must be reconnected, and the regular operation and sealing of the product must be checked. In the event of leaks or malfunction, the product must not be used.
- The product may only be used in observance of the specifications provided; if these requirements are not met, the product may only be used upon authorisation by Camozzi.
- Avoid covering the equipment with paint or other substances that may reduce heat dissipation.

1.1 Product storage and transport

- Adopt all measures possible to avoid accidental damage to the product during transport, and when available use the original packaging.
- Observe the specified storage temperature range of -10 ÷ 50 °C.

1.2 Use

- Make sure that the distribution network voltage and all operating conditions are within the permissible values.
- The product may only be used in observance of the specifications provided; if these requirements are not met, the product may only be used upon authorisation by Camozzi.
- Follow the indications shown on the identification plate.

1.3 Limitations of use

- Do not exceed the technical specifications given in paragraph 2 (General characteristics and conditions of use) and in the Camozzi general catalogue.
- Do not install the product in environments where the air itself may cause hazards.
- With the exception of specific intended uses, do not use the product in environments where direct contact with corrosive gases, chemicals, salt water, water or steam may occur.

1.4 Maintenance

- Incorrectly performed maintenance operations can compromise the good working order of the product and harm surrounding persons.
- Check conditions to prevent sudden release of parts, then suspend the power supply and allow residual stresses to discharge before taking action.
- Assess the possibility of having the product serviced by a technical service center.
- Never disassemble a live unit.
- Isolate the product electrically before maintenance.
- Always remove accessories before maintenance.
- Always wear the correct personal protective equipment as envisaged by local authorities and in compliance with current legislation.
- In the event of maintenance, or replacement of worn parts, exclusively use the original Camozzi kits and ensure that operations are performed by specialised and authorised personnel. Otherwise product approval will be rendered invalid.

1.5 Ecological Information

- At the end of the product's life cycle, it is recommended to separate the materials for recycling.
- Follow the waste disposal regulations in force in your country.
- The product and relative parts all comply with the ROHS and REACH standards.

General characteristics and conditions of use

ELECTRICAL SECTION	
Power and bus connection type	M12 - 5 poles
Supply voltage Logic	24 V DC +/-25%
Supply voltage Power	24 V DC +/-10%
Valve maximum absorption	2.5 A
Maximum no. valve positions	64 (128 coils)
Coil power	1W (reduction to 0.5W after 100ms)
Maximum cable length	20 m
Protocol	EtherCAT

PNEUMATIC SECTION					
Versions		D1	D2	D4	D5
Valve construction		Spool with seals			
Valve functions		5/2 monostable and bistable 5/3 CC – CP – CO		2x3/2 NC 2x3/2 NO 1X3/2 NC+1X3/2 NO	
Materials	Body	Aluminium			
	Spool	Aluminium			
	Subbase	Technopolymer	Technopolymer	Aluminium	Technopolymer
	End cover	Technopolymer			
	Seal	HNBR			
Connections		Uses 2 and 4 Thread (only D4) or bushings, tube size variable according to the pitch			
Temperature		0 ÷ 50 °C			
Air feature		Compressed air filtered and not lubricated in class 7.4.4 according to ISO 8573-1: 2010. If lubrication is required, use only oils with max. viscosity. 32 Cst and the version with external servo drive. The servo drive air quality must be in class 7.4.4 according to ISO 8573-1: 2010 (do not lubricate).			
Valve pitch		10.5 mm	16 mm	25 mm	10.5 e 16 mm
Working pressure		-0.9 ÷ 10 bar			
Drive pressure		2.5 ÷ 7 bar 4,5 ÷ 7 bar (with working pressure higher than 6 bar for the 2x3/2 version)			
Flow rate		250 Nl/min	950 Nl/min	2000 Nl/min	250 ÷ 950 Nl/min
Assembly position		Any			
Degree of protection		IP65			

General description of the system

The CX4 EtherCAT module is a device for driving valves and/or managing digital and/or analogue I/O by connecting it to a EtherCAT network. The CX4 consists of power connectors, input and output connectors for the EtherCAT field bus and LEDs for system diagnostics. It is possible to connect the Series D coil valves on the right side of the CX4 , while on the left side it is possible to connect the digital and analogue I/O modules.

Nomenclature

The CX4 module can be used by just connecting the input and output modules; in this case the device will take the name of ***Series CX4 Stand Alone*** *module. If coil valves (with or without I/O modules) are connected to the CX4 on the pneumatic side, the device becomes a valve island and is called* ***Series D Valve Island Fieldbus****.*

The CX4 module, both in Series CX4 and Series D valve island fieldbus configurations, is a solution dedicated to Industry 4.0 because it is a *SMART* device capable of connecting to other devices or networks (ex. WiFi, USB, NFC) for information exchange. The system can transmit data of the main variables, the diagnostics of all the components of which the island is made. In addition, the system can configure the island and each connected module. The smart interfaces with the system are:

- **Camozzi UVIX** (*Universal Visual Interface*), a software that can be installed on a PC/server/gateway used by USB or included in a company network and accessible from other PCs (cap. 9).

- **NFCamApp** (*NFC Camozzi Application*), smartphone application for Android and iOS (cap. 10).

NOTE. In addition, in the Series D Serial valve island configuration, the system has **COILVISION** technology which monitors the correct operation of the coil valve. Each actuation of the coil, in different cyclic configurations and environmental conditions, is analysed to acquire information which, when processed by software algorithms, allows the health of the component to be diagnosed and predicted (par. 6.1.2).

Recipients

The manual is intended exclusively for qualified experts in control and automation technologies who have experience in the installation, commissioning, programming and diagnostics of programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and fieldbus systems.

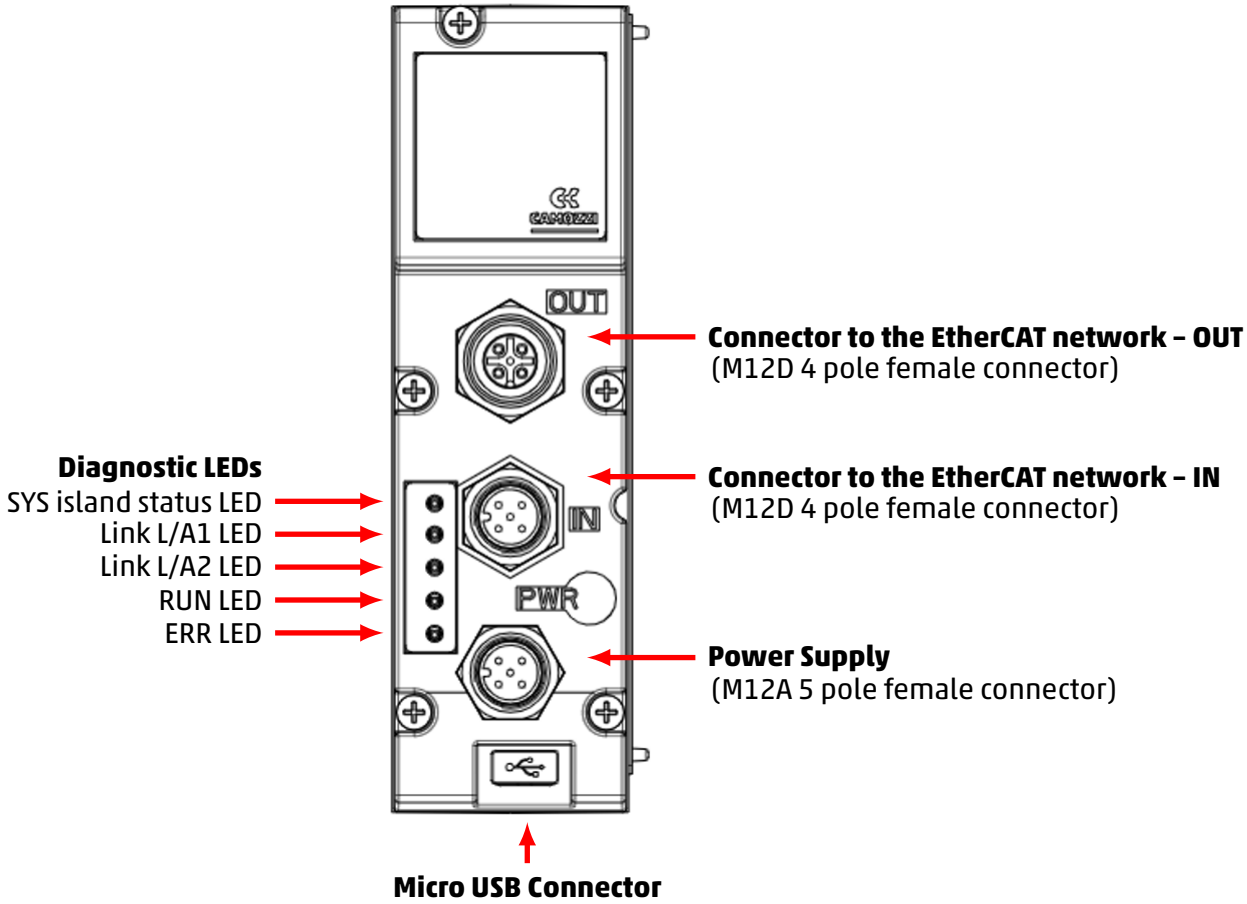
Installation

5.1 General installation instructions

For reasons of operator safety and to prevent functional damage to the system, before starting any installation or maintenance operation, disconnect:

- The air supply.
- The power supply of the control electronics and outputs/coil valves.

5.2 Connecting and warning components

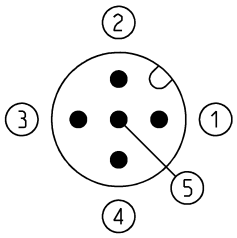


5.2.1 Power Supply Connector

The Power Supply connector is a 5-pole M12A male.

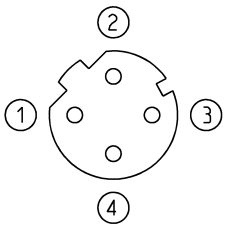
NOTE. To connect the system to the mains it is recommended to use the connectors from the Camozzi catalogue:

- CS-LF04HB, straight connector for power supply.

PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	L24V	24 Vdc power supply (logic, digital inputs, analogue I/O): connect to the positive pole of the 24 Vdc power supply (referred to GND).	
2	P24V	24 Vdc power supply (digital outputs and valves): connect to the positive pole of the 24 Vdc power supply (referred to GND).	
3	GND	Common (reference pin 1 and 2): connect to the negative pole of the 24 Vdc power supply (compulsory).	
4	EARTH	Earth connection	
5	NC	Not Connected	

5.2.2 Connector to the EtherCAT network

The connectors for the EtherCAT network (IN and OUT) are M12D 4-pole female.

PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	TD+	Transmission data (+)	
2	RD+	Reception data (+)	
3	TD-	Transmission data (-)	
4	RD-	Reception data (-)	

NOTE. To avoid malfunctions due to faulty wiring, it is recommended to connect the system to the network using the pre-wired EtherCAT cables from the Camozzi catalogue:

- CS-SB04HB-D100, co-moulded cable with straight M12D connector, length 1m.
- CS-SB04HB-D500, co-moulded cable with straight M12D connector, length 5m.
- CS-SB04HB-DA00, co-moulded cable with straight M12D connector, length 10m.

To connect to the controller, the following cable from the Camozzi catalogue can be used:

- CS-SE04HB-F500, co-moulded cable with RJ45 – M12D connector.

5.2.3 USB Connector

The USB communication connector is a standard micro version. The connector allows the CX4 to be connected to the UVIX interface for monitoring or configuration.

NOTE The dedicated USB connector can be found in the Camozzi catalogue:

- G11W-G12W-2, standard cable with micro-USB connector length 2m.

5.3 Power supply

The power supply is separated into *logic* (L24V), which allows the communication buses , the subbases of the pneumatic part and the I/O modules to be powered, and into *power* (P24V), which powers the valves and digital outputs . Therefore, for the system to work, it is essential to connect the logic power supply, otherwise the CX4 remains off. The two separate power supplies make it possible, if necessary, to disconnect the power supply to the valves while the bus power line remains active. The lack of power supply is signalled by the flashing red SYS island status LED. This problem is also signalled through a message via the network to provide for proper alarm management.
If the loads or inputs connected to the initial node require tighter tolerances of the supply voltage value, the node power supply voltage must respect these.
NOTE. The nominal power supply voltage of the CPU module is 24 Vdc ±10%.

5.3.1 Electropilot activation rules

In normal standard operation, the coil valves are activated, for 100 ms, with a power of 1 W (@ 24 V the absorbed current is therefore 41.6 mA). Subsequently, the coil valves are kept activated by reducing the absorbed power to 50% of the initial value, by means of a PWM control technique. The permitted power supply voltage for the series D valve island is 24 Vdc ± 10%, therefore the useful range is 21.6 Vdc ÷ 26.4 Vdc. The currents absorbed by the coil valve coils corresponding to the power supply range are 39 mA ÷ 48 mA (in typical conditions) in the first 100 ms of activation and subsequently 19.5 mA ÷ 24 mA in the power reduction phase due to the use of PWM. The continuous operation of the valve island is guaranteed for a maximum absorption of 2.5 A. In the worst conditions (maximum current absorption for 26.4 Vdc power supply) it is possible to activate up to 50 coils simultaneously with all the valves of the island off. Subsequently, it is possible to proceed by using the following formula:

No. of coils to be controlled simultaneously = 50 - (0,6 x No. active coils)

Example

- *If 10 coils are already active, 44 coils can be activated simultaneously.*
- *If 20 coils are already active, 38 coils can be activated simultaneously.*

NOTE. The maximum number of simultaneously active coils is 80. Each subsequent activation with respect to the previous group of coils must happen after 150 ms.

5.4 Connectable accessories

Series D pneumatic coil valves or I/O modules can be connected to the CX4 module. Here is the complete list of devices that can be connected to the CX4, with the respective references to the technical details in the manual.

- Series D subbase and coil valves in three different sizes (par. 6.1).
- 8- or 16-channel digital input module (par. 6.2).
- 8- or 16-channel digital output module (par. 6.3).
- Analog input module (par. 6.4):
  - RTD module (par. 6.4.5).
  - Thermocouple module 6.4.6).
  - Bridge module (par. 6.4.7).
  - Voltage/Current module (par. 6.4.8).
- Analog output module (par. 6.5).

5.5 Assembly

5.5.1 Dismantling and fitting CX4 module

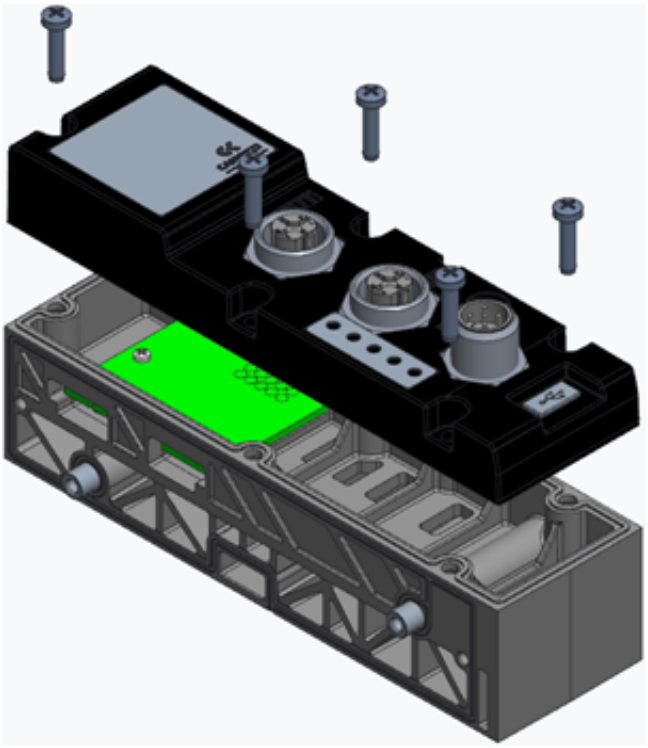
Dismantle the CX4 module as follows:

1. Switch off the power supply of the CX4 module to avoid problems for the device or user.
2. Loosen the 5 screws.
3. Pull the cover of the CX4 module carefully and without tilting from the manifold base.

Fit the CX4 module as follows:

1. Switch off the operating voltage supply of the CX4 module to avoid problems for the device or user.
2. Make sure that the gaskets are tight and not damaged.
3. Push the cover of the CX4 module carefully and without tilting as far as possible into the manifold base.
4. Tighten the 5 screws (Torque max 0.6 Nm).

NOTE. After an island modification, the mapping procedure is required (par. 7.3).

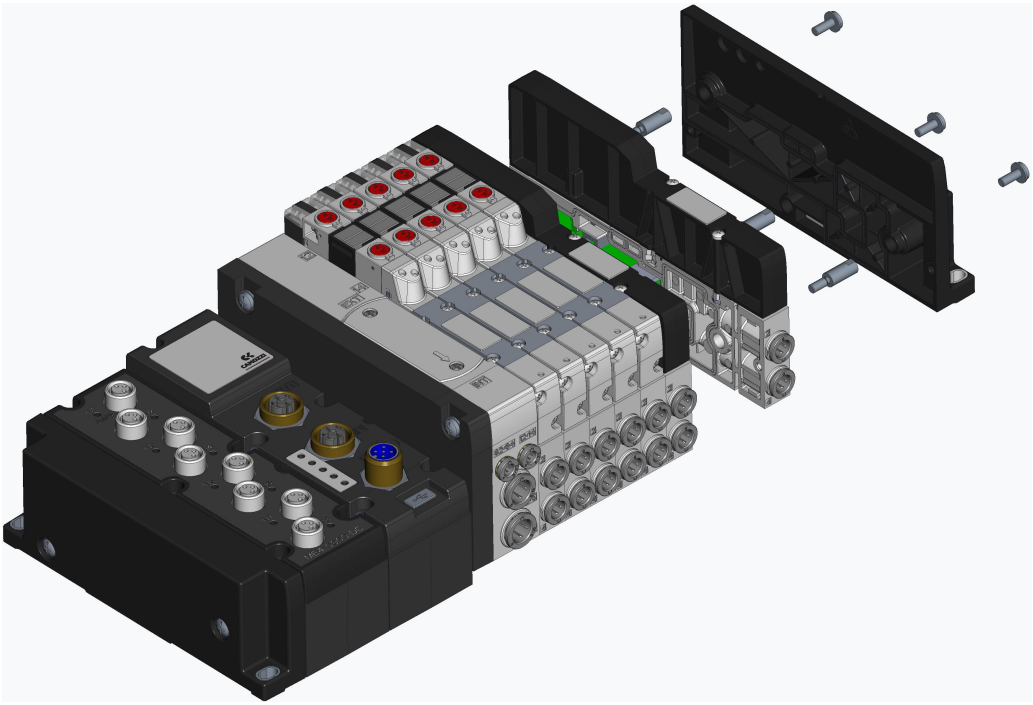


5.5.2 Series D subbases assembly

Dismantle and fit the Series D subbases as follows:

1. Switch off the power supply of the CX4 module to avoid problems for the device or user.
2. Unscrew the 3 screws to the cover at the end of the island and open the valves subbases pack.
3. Remove the valves subbases from the tie-rods and replace with the new modules.
4. Push the valves subbases as far as possible to allow a correct electrical contact.
5. Mount the cover at the end of the island and tighten the 3 screws (Torque max 0.9 Nm)

NOTE. The mapping procedure must be carried out in all those cases in which the valve subbases are added, removed, or moved (par. 7.3).

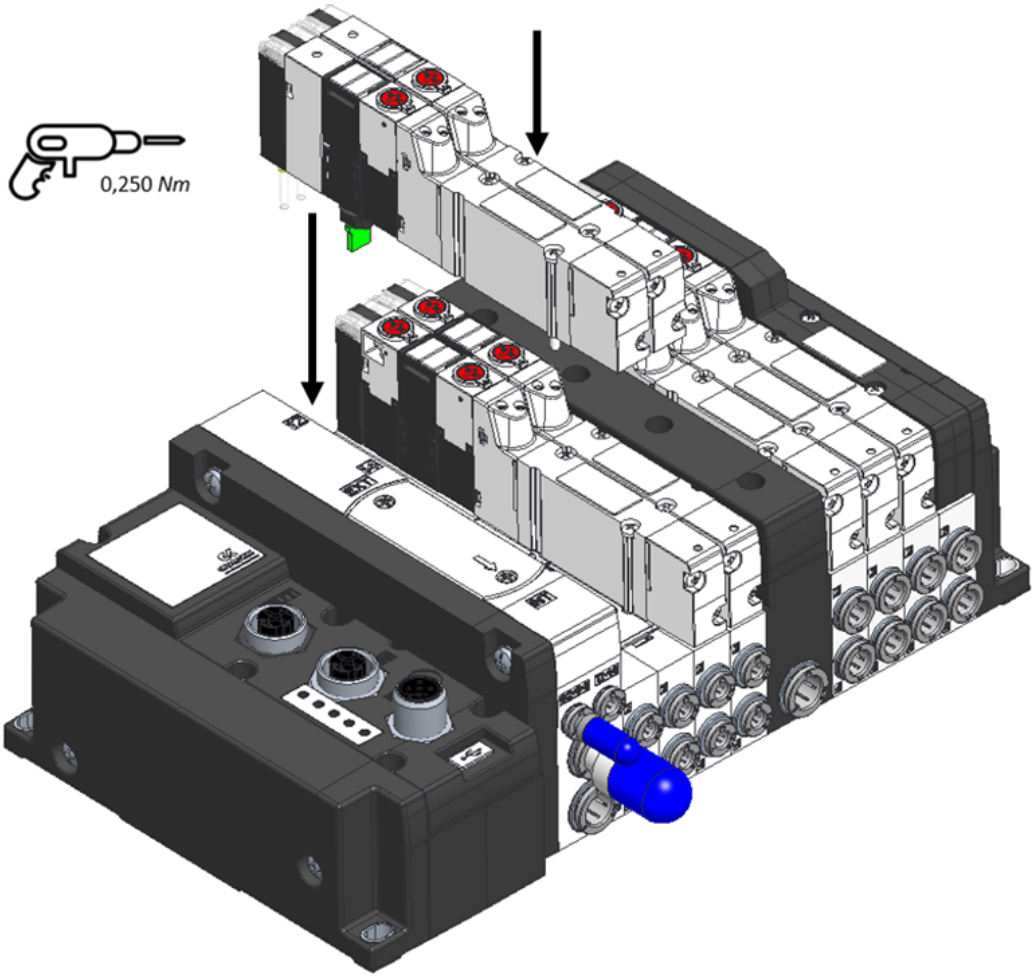


* Example for Series D1 Valve Island.

5.5.3 Dismantling and fitting Serie D coil valves

Dismantle and fit the Serie D coil valves on the same size subbases as follows:

1. Unscrew the 2 screws above the Serie D coil valves.
2. Pull the valves carefully and without tilting from the subbase to avoid damages.
3. Add the new valves carefully and without tilting to the subbase to avoid damages.
4. Tighten the 2 screws (Torque max 0.25 Nm (D1/D5), 0.5 Nm (D2), 2.0 Nm (D4)).
5. Reset the subbase information from UVIX interface or controller/PLC.



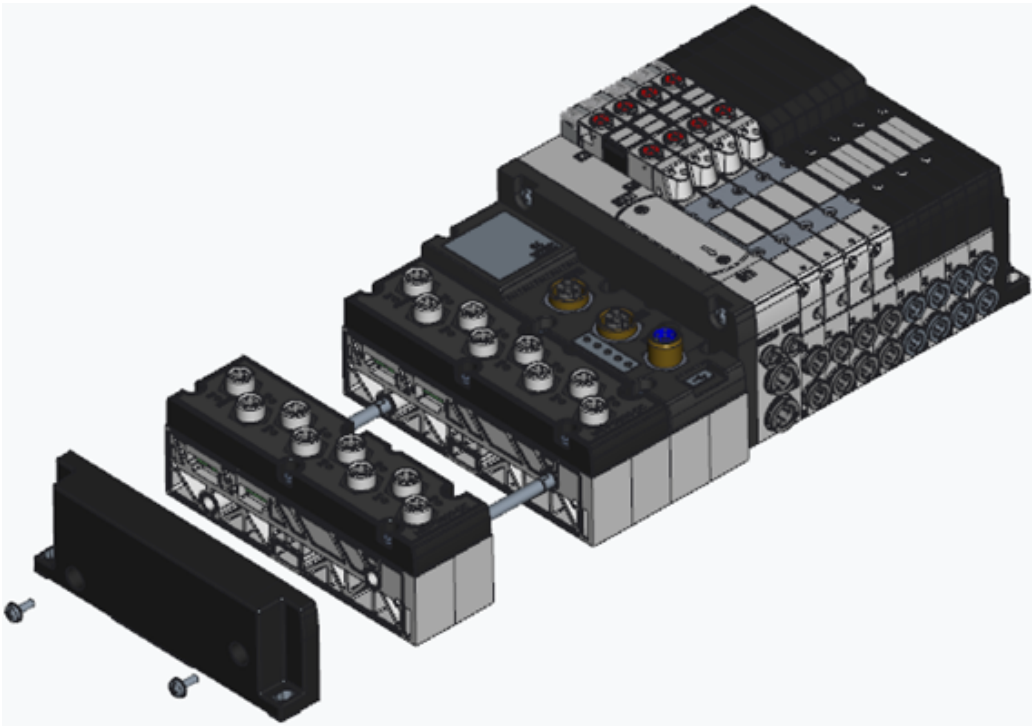
* Example for Series D1 Valve Island.

5.5.4 I/O modules assembly

Dismantle and fit the I/O modules as follows:

1. Switch off the power supply of the CX4 module to avoid problems for the device or user.
2. Unscrew the 2 screws to the cover at the end of the island and open the I/O pack.
3. Remove the I/O modules from the tie-rods and replace with the new modules.
4. Push the I/O modules as far as possible to allow a correct electrical contact.
5. Mount the cover at the end of the island and tighten the 2 screws (Torque max 0.9 Nm)

NOTE. The mapping procedure must be carried out in all those cases in which the I/O modules are added, removed, or moved (par. 7.3).



* Example for Series D1 Valve Island.

5.5.5 Dismantling and fitting I/O modules

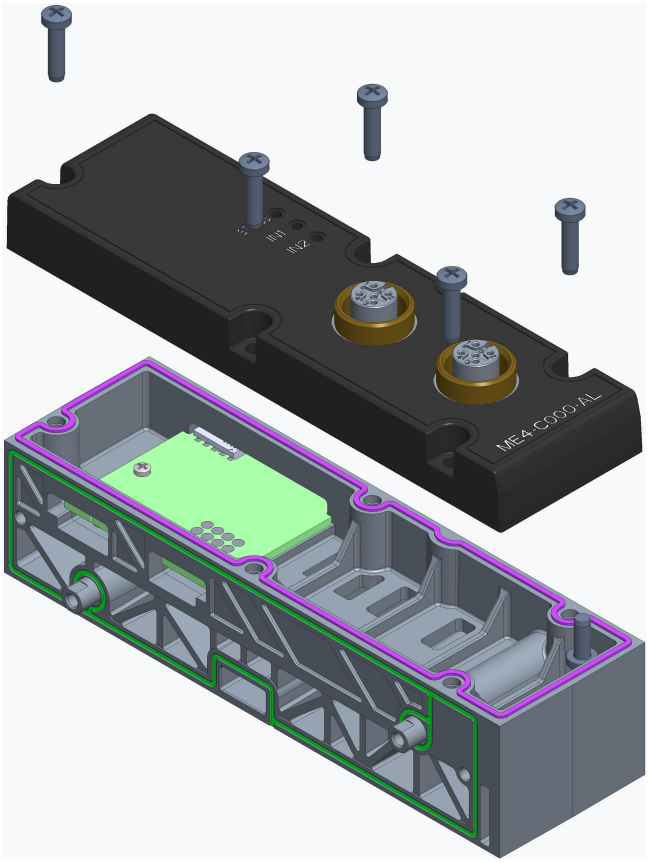
Dismantle the cover of the I/O module as follows:

1. Switch off the power supply of the CX4 module to avoid problems for the device or user.
2. Loosen the 5 screws.
3. Pull the cover of the I/O module carefully and without tilting from the manifold base.

Fit the cover of the I/O module as follows:

1. Switch off the operating voltage supply of the CX4 module to avoid problems for the device or user.
2. Make sure that the gaskets are tight and not damaged.
3. Push the cover of the I/O module carefully and without tilting as far as possible into the manifold base.
4. Tighten the 5 screws (Torque max 0.6 Nm).

NOTE. After an island modification, the mapping procedure is required (par. 7.3).

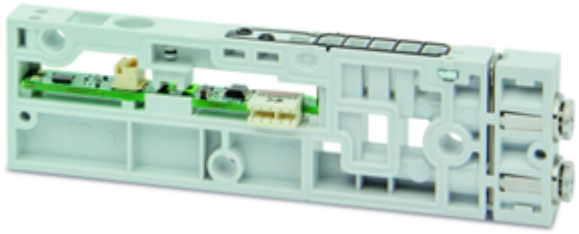
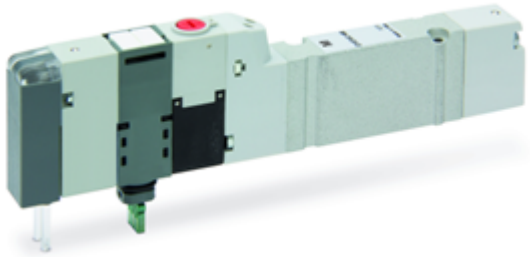


Accessories

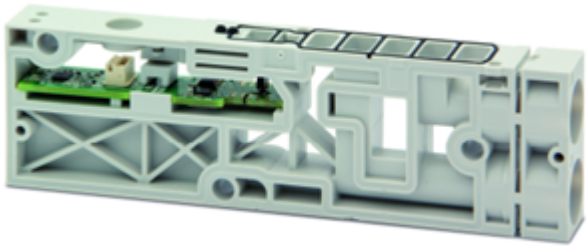
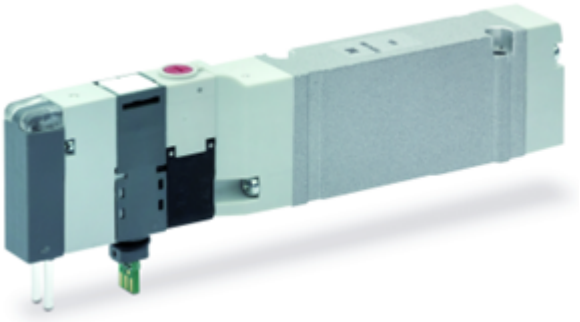
6.1 Series D valve subbase

The CX4 can be used to create a Series D Serial valve island by connecting the subbases on the pneumatic side to allow the new Camozzi Series D coil valves to be connected.
Series D valves are available in three sizes depending on the pitch:

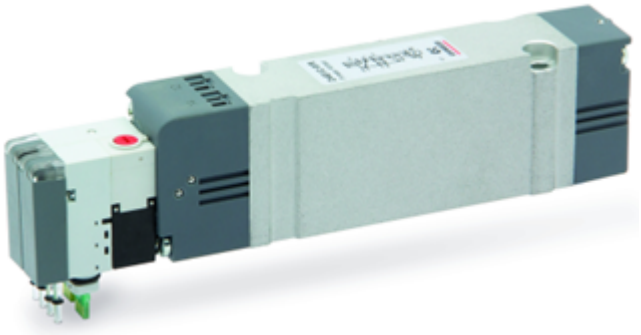
- Series D1 coil valves, 10.5 mm pitch

- Series D2 coil valves, 16 mm pitch

- Series D4 coil valves, 25 mm pitch

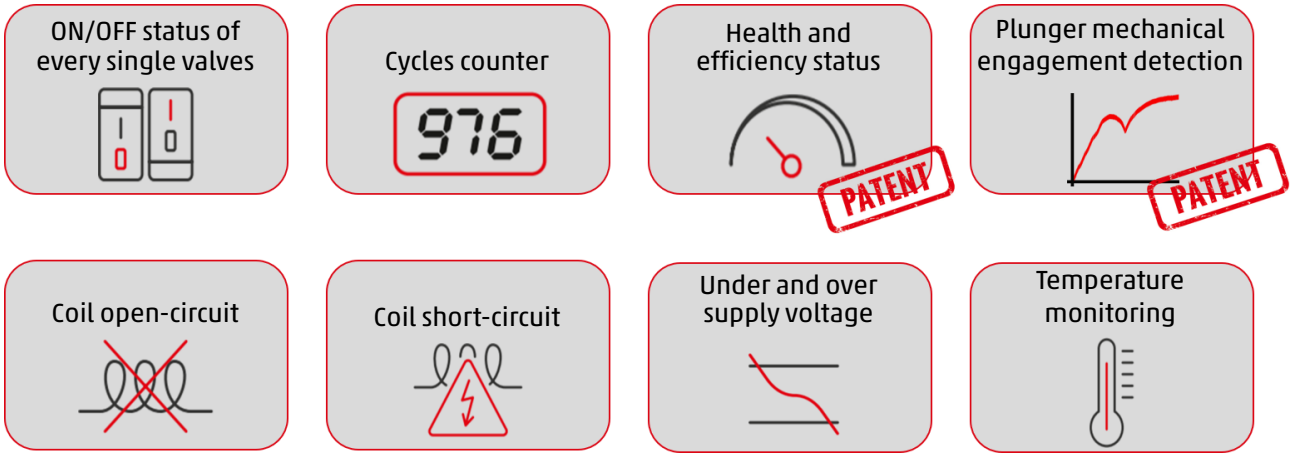



6.1.1 Technical Data

Key feature	Value
Construction	Balanced spool
Valve functions	2x3/2 NC/NO/NC+NO; 5/2; 5/3 CC/CO/CP
Materials	body, spool= AL; bases, end cover = technopolymer; bases = AL only D4; seals = HNBR
Attachments	Variable Bushings Ø (D1-D2-D5) Thread G3/8 (D4)
Ambient temperature	0÷50 °C
Fluid	• Compressed air filtered and not lubricated in class 7.4.4 according to ISO 8573-1: 2010. • If lubrication is required, use only oils with max. viscosity. 32 Cst and the version with external servo drive. • The servo drive air quality must be in class 7.4.4 according to ISO 8573-1:2010.
Voltage	24 Vdc
Voltage tolerance	±10%
Absorption	1 W
Insulation class	class F

6.1.2 Coilvision

The subbases of Series D valves are equipped with **COILVISION** technology. This technology was developed to constantly monitor the functional parameters of the coil that drives the spool. Each actuation of the coil, in different cyclic configurations and environmental conditions, is analysed to acquire information which, when processed by software algorithms, allows the health of the component to be diagnosed and predicted.
The information on the health status of the solenoid valve is data supplied by the CX4 module to the PLC and via the UVIX browser interface in the form of a percentage and gauge indicator (par. 9.3.4). Via UVIX, you can also receive a replace solenoid valve warning when its performance has deteriorated (par. 9.3.5). Below is all the information that can be obtained through COILVISION technology.



6.1.3 Features

The subbases that control the Series D coil valves can be configured in the management of the failsafe operation and in the management of piloting errors in the coil valves themselves .
Failsafe allows the subbase, in the absence of communication with the CX4 module, to set the status of the commands that drive the coil valves in order to avoid harmful and dangerous situations for devices or users. The parameters that can be configured are the ability to enable failsafe (*Fail Safe Enable*), which is disabled by default, and the state you want to set the valve coils to (*Fail Safe Status*). By default, the coil is off.
Coil management error locking can also be enabled (*Error Enable*). By default it is disabled. If enabled, errors do not simply disappear with the deactivation of the coil but the whole subbase and subsequently the whole system must be restarted.
NOTE. Possible errors on the coils are described in paragraph 6.1. Coil interrupt and coil over-current alarms can be configured as blocking.

6.1.4 Subbase diagnostics

The diagnostics of the subbases for the coil valves are defined by coded flashing of the yellow LED associated with the single coil (the subbase D4 is associated to two yellow LEDs with the same behaviour for each single coil).

Module status and alarms	LED status	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Normal operation without alarms	YELLOW OFF	The valve is not controlled.
	YELLOW ON	The valve has been operated correctly.

Module status and alarms	LED status	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Fault coil	 1 flash YELLOW @100 ms every 1 s	The coil did not energise properly. **Solution**: the alarm is not blocking, so try operating the coil valve again. If the problem persists, replace the coil valve.
Interrupted coil	 2 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 1 s	The coil is interrupted or missing. This alarm may be blocking (if configured as such) and therefore the island must be restarted. **Solution**: replace the coil valve.
Overcurrent coil	 3 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 1 s	The current consumption of the coil is excessive and therefore the coil valve is automatically switched off. **Solution**: replace the coil valve.
Overheating coil	 3 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 1 s	The coil temperature is too high. This alarm may be blocking (if configured as such) and therefore the island must be restarted. **Solution**: remove the ON control on the coil valve and allow the coil to cool down. If the problem persists, replace the coil valve.
Overheating subbase	 5 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 1	The subbase electronics temperature is too high. **Solution**: switch off the island and let the device cool down. If the problem persists, contact support, and replace the subbase.

NOTE. The interrupted coil and overcurrent alarms can block operation (configurable feature) and can only be reset by restarting the entire system.

6.2 Digital Input Module

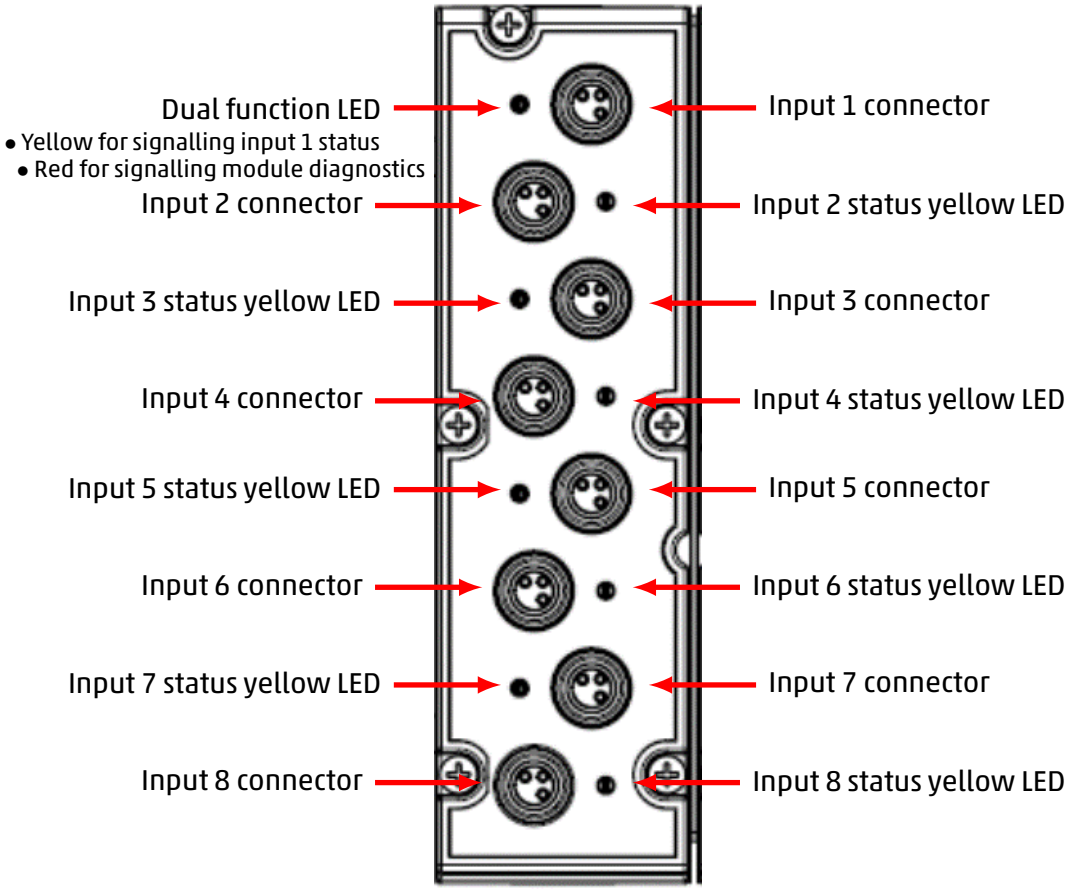
The digital input module allows 8 or 16 digital signals to be monitored. 2-wire or 3-wire digital sensors can be connected, with the option of powering the sensors directly through the module (24 V power supply).
After being connected to the CX4 module, the digital input module must be mapped from the island (par. 7.3). If the mapping procedure ends successfully, the digital input module waits to receive the configuration parameters from the CX4 module (maximum wait 1 minute). Upon receipt of these parameters, the module enters the normal operating state, and the digital inputs can be read. Otherwise, if the mapping procedure is not completed successfully, the module remains in an error state, deactivating any operational function.
There is a dedicated diagnostic LED for each input, although the LED of the first channel is used for general diagnostics. (par. 6.2.5).

6.2.1 Features

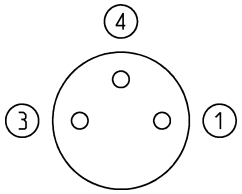
The configuration parameters for the digital input modules make it possible to act on both the input reading logic and on the temporal characteristics of the signals read.
For signal logic, it is possible to choose the polarity of each channel, i.e. the activation mode: each channel can be active high or active low (*Activation Mode*). In the first case, the channel will assume a high logic state in the presence of input voltage and a low logic state in the absence of voltage; in the second case, the reverse will apply.
Regarding the temporal characteristics of the input signals, configuration does not take place on a channel-by-channel basis: the values associated with the parameters in question have an effect on all input channels of the module. In particular, it is possible to specify two parameters: the minimum activation time and the minimum input re-reading period. The first parameter (*Minimum Activation Time*) indicates the amplitude of the minimum time interval in which the input signal to a certain channel must maintain the same state in order for that channel to be associated with the corresponding logical state: the purpose of this procedure is to filter out signals with an unstable level (anti-bounce). The second parameter (*Extension Time*) takes over after the anti-bounce filter has accepted the input value and is described as follows.

- At time t_0 there is a variation in the inputs not filtered by the anti-bounce system.
- At time $t_1 > t_0$ there is a further variation. At this point, two conditions can occur:
  - $t_1 - t_0 \geq$ *Extension Time*: the channel will assume the state determined by the value of the input signal at time t_1.
  - $t_1 - t_0 <$ *Extension Time*: the channel is placed in a waiting state for re-reading: at time $t_2 = t_0$ + *Extension Time*, he input is forcibly read and if the detected value differs from that acquired at time t_0, the channel assumes the new state, associated with the current signal value. If this not the case (i.e. at time t_2 the input value has returned to the same value as at time t_0), the channel will not detect any change in the signal.

6.2.2 Connections and signals of the 8 digital input module (M8 version)

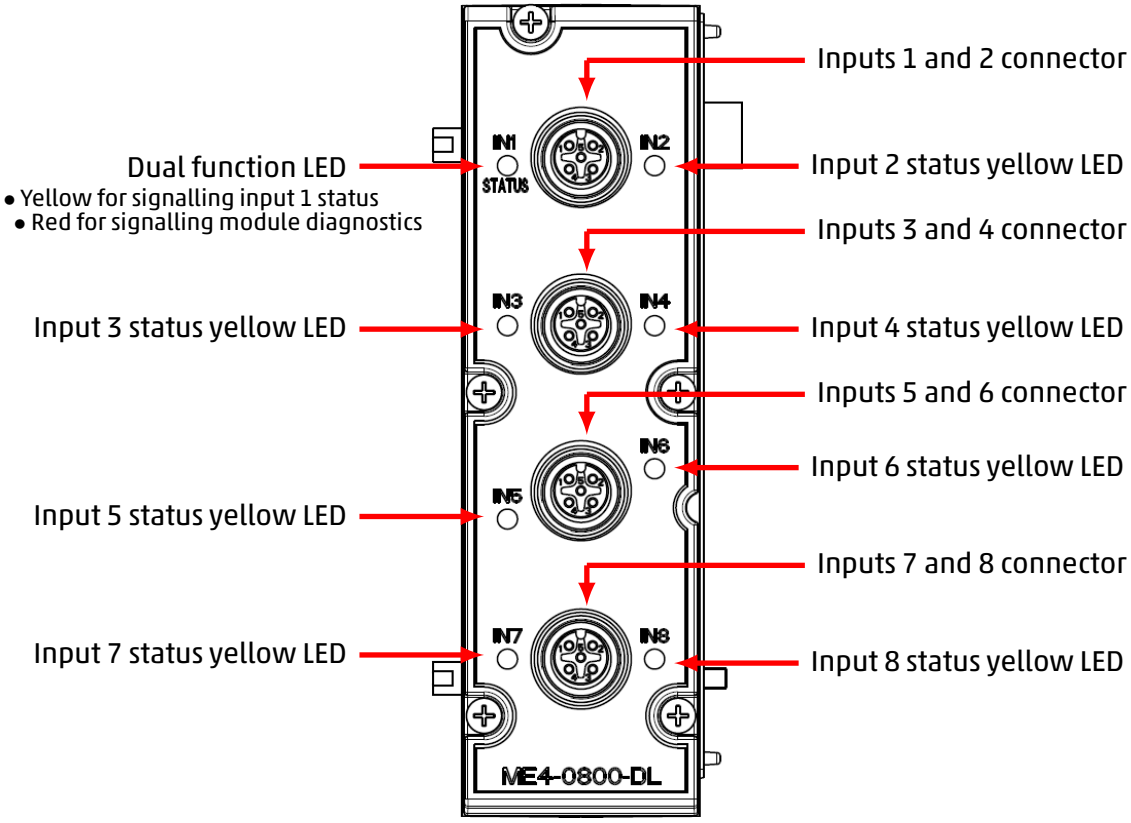


M8 connectors pinout

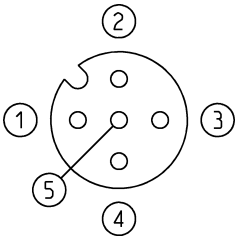
PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	VCC	24 Vdc power supply for outside	
3	GND	GND reference	
4	Input	Input (max 100 mA for each input)	

NOTE. For the digital input modules, the M8 3-pole male connector for wiring is available in the Camozzi catalogue (cod. CS-DM03HB).

6.2.3 Connections and signals of the 8 digital input module (M12 version)



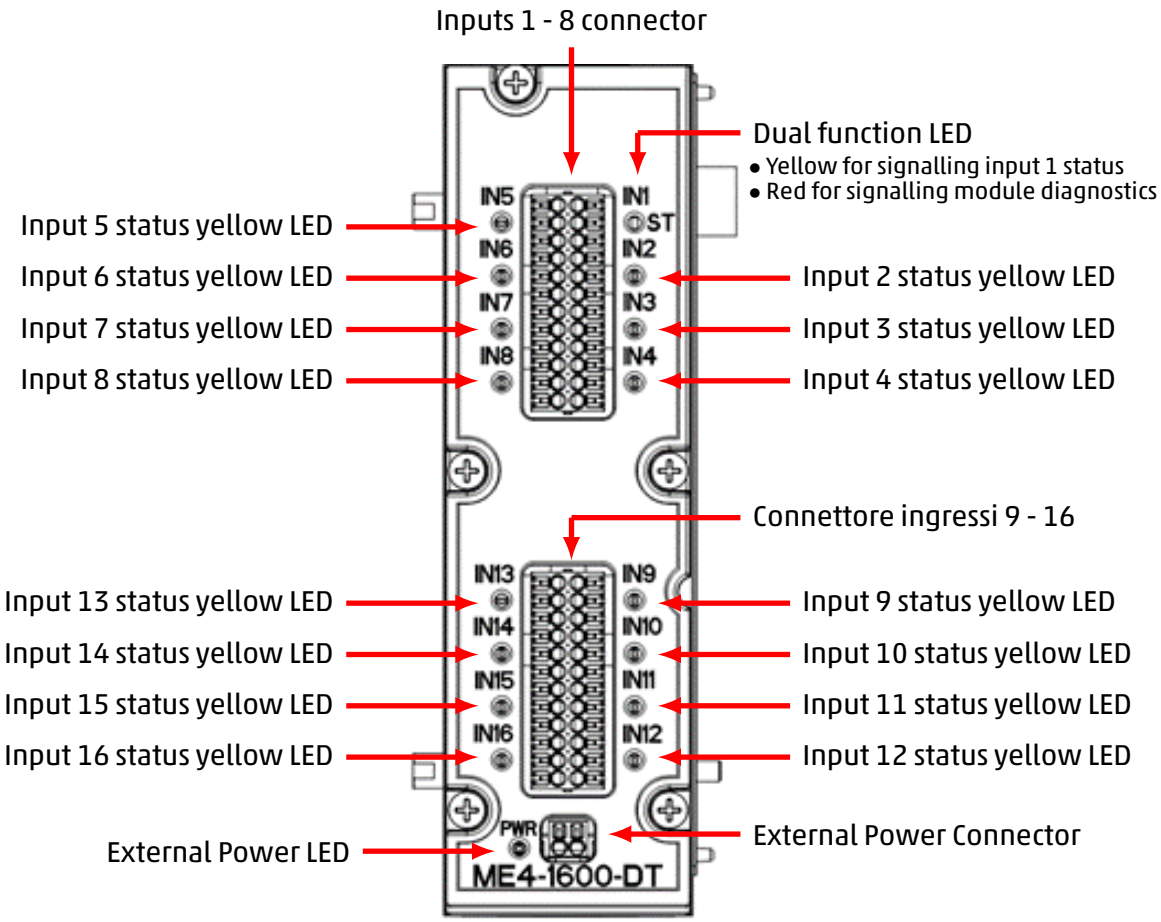
M12 connectors pinout

PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	VCC	24 Vdc power supply for outside	
2	Input n+1	Input n+1 (max 100 mA for each input)	
3	GND	GND reference	
4	Input n	Input n (max 100 mA for each input)	
5	NC	Not connected	

N.B. The following connectors are available in the Camozzi catalog for digital input modules.

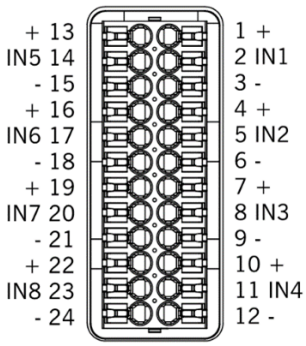
- Wired metal, straight, M12 A 5-pole male (cod. CS-LM05HC).
- Wired, straight, M12 A 5-pole male DOUBLE (cod. CS-LD05HF).

6.2.4 Connections and signals of the 16 digital input modules



Input connectors pinout

The 16-channel connector is a RTB (DFMC and FMC series from Phoenix).

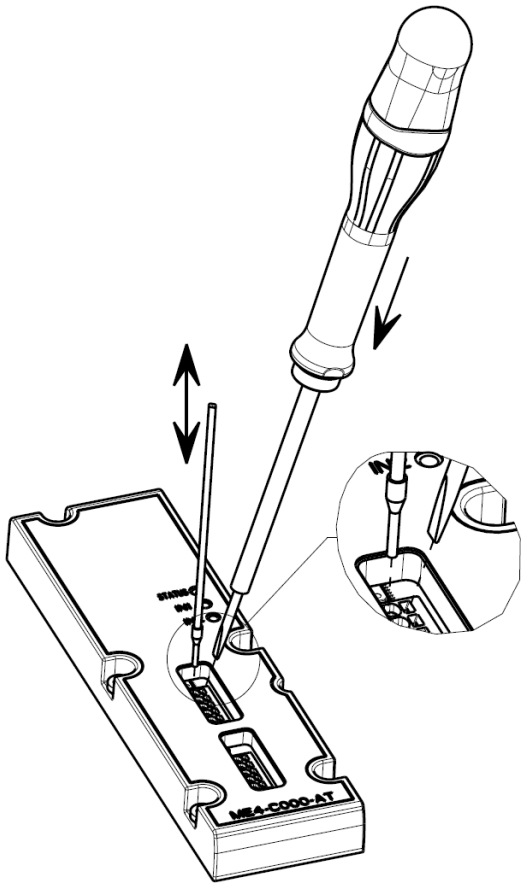
PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22	VCC (+)	24 Vdc power supply for outside	
2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23	Input n	Channel 1 input (max 50 mA for each input with internal power supply; 125 mA with external power supply)	
3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24	GND (-)	GND reference	

External power supply connector pinout

PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	+	Input power supply 24Vdc	+ - 
2	-	GND reference	

Connection mode

The cables must have a cross-section of 0.5mmq and a 0.4x2 screwdriver can be used to remove the terminal block from the module as per the datasheet.



6.2.5 Module diagnostics

General diagnostic LED

The signalling LED of the first channel has the dual function of indicating the module diagnostics, as well as the activation status of the channel itself. When the module experiences certain conditions, the LED behaves as described in the following table.

Module status and alarms	LED status	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Start-up End mapping End configuration	 RED OFF	The module enters this state upon power-up and at the end of the mapping phase or the reception of configuration parameters.
Mapped module	 RED ON	The LED is lit during the mapping phase and is turned off if this procedure is completed successfully.
Waiting for configuration parameters	 1 flash RED @100 ms every 2 s	The module is waiting for configuration parameters (maximum duration 1 minute).
Communication alarm	 2 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	The alarm indicates that there is no communication between the digital input module and the CX4 module. **Solution**: try restarting the whole island and verifying that the physical connection to the digital input module is secure. If the problem persists, contact support, and replace the digital input module.
Short circuit digital inputs	 RED ON	At least one of the digital inputs is short-circuited. **Solution**: remove the input sensor and check the connection. If the problem persists, replace the sensor.

Inputs status LED

When the module is in normal operating mode (fully operational and with no particular critical issues), the LED of the first channel behaves like the signalling LEDs of the remaining channels (from 2 to 16), i.e. it is lit and yellow when the input is active and off when the input is inactive.

Input status	LED status	Description
Input n inactive	YELLOW OFF	The LED indicates that the corresponding digital input is not active.
Input n activated	YELLOW ON	The LED indicates that the corresponding digital input has activated successfully.

Diagnostic LED of the external power supply

In the 16-channel configuration, the digital input module is equipped with a connector for the external power supply with associated signalling LED.

NOTE The external power supply can be enabled or disabled through the configuration parameters from the controller/PLC or from UVIX.

External power status	LED status	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Not configured	 LED OFF	Power for the digital inputs is supplied directly from the digital input module.
External power supply present	 GREEN ON	External power is present, and the digital inputs are externally powered. For this mode, the parameter for using the external power supply must be configured correctly.
No external power supply	 RED ON	The module is configured to receive an additional external power supply, but this is not being detected by the module. **Solution**: check that the power is reaching the module correctly and that the connection has been made correctly.
Configured (External power supply out of range)	 1 flash RED @100 ms very 1 s	The module is configured to receive an additional external power supply, but this has a value of <21 Vdc or >27 Vdc. **Solution**: change the value of the power supply from the outside, bringing it within the proper operating range (21 Vdc ≤ Vcc ≥ 27 Vdc).

6.3 Digital Output Module

The digital output module allows 8 or 16 digital signals to be provided outside the system. 2-wire or 3-wire digital actuators, type P or N, can be connected.
The digital output module, after being connected to the CX4 module, must be mapped by the island (par. 7.3). If the mapping procedure is completed successfully, the digital output module waits to receive the configuration parameters from the CX4 module (maximum wait 1 minute). Once these parameters have been received, the module enters the normal operational state, and the digital outputs can be activated. Otherwise, if the mapping procedure is not end successfully, the module remains in an error state, deactivating any operational functionality.
For each input there is a dedicated diagnostic LED, while for general diagnostics the LED of the first channel is used (par. 6.3.5).

6.3.1 Features

The configuration parameters of the digital output modules can be divided into several categories: activation mode, safety management with failsafe and PWM signal generation.
The parameters belonging to the first category consist of bit masks with different meanings.

- (*Module settings*): the value of this parameter is used to activate or deactivate individual functions related to the behaviour of the entire module (not the individual channels). Currently, only the least significant bit is set, which enables (1) or disables (0) the detection of no load by the power driver when a channel is activated. If detection is activated and at least one output is activated without the presence of a load, the module detects the fault, which is then signalled by a specific alarm.
- Channel enabling (*Enable output channels*): the single bits that make up the parameter value describe the enabling (1) or disabling (0) of individual output channels. If a non-enabled channel is activated during normal operation, the output driver does not supply voltage to the channel.
- Channel type setting (*Output channels mode*): each bit constituting the parameter value describes how the individual channels are activated. Each channel can be configured to supply type P (1) or type N (0) loads.

Below are the parameters involved in the second category: here too, the values represent bit masks with different meanings in each case.

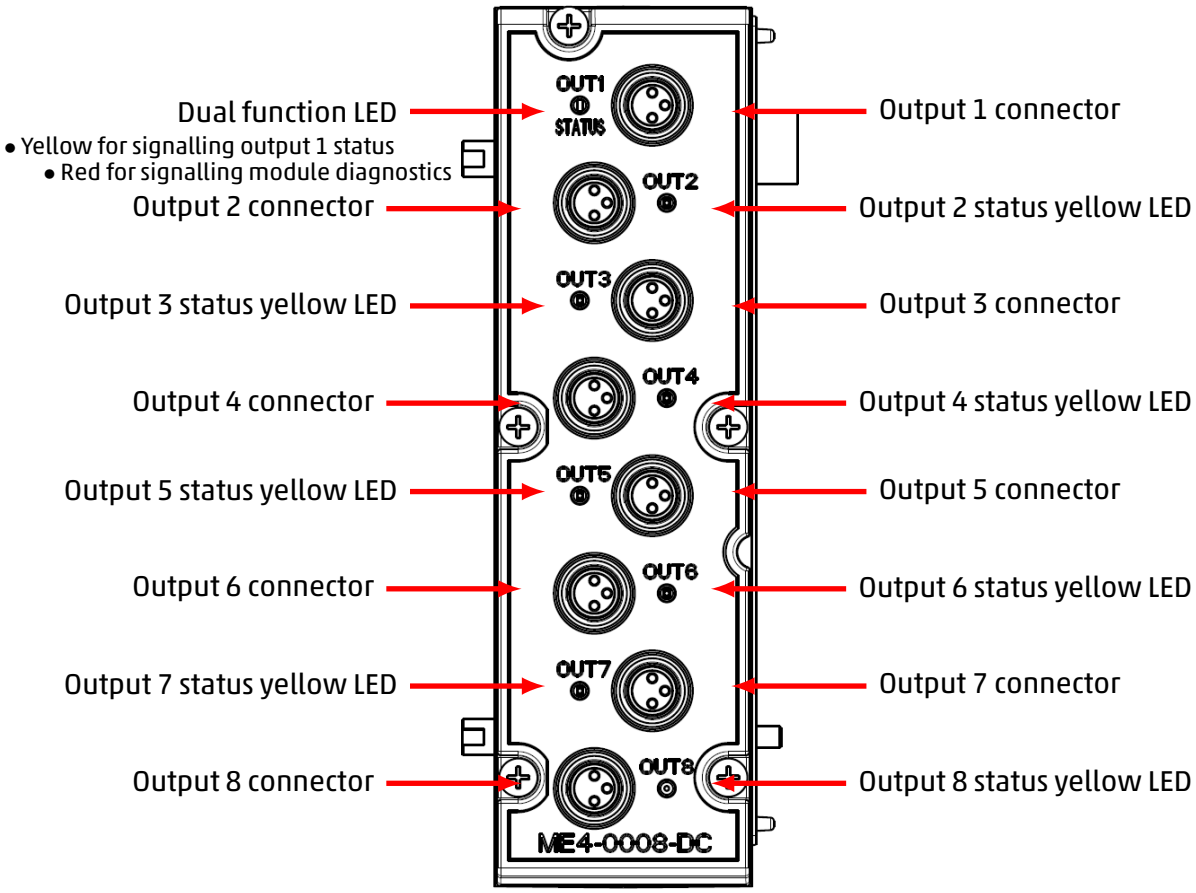
- Enabling the failsafe (*Fail safe enable*): the bits that make up the parameter value describe whether the failsafe is enabled (1) or disabled (0) on the relevant channel. The purpose is to ensure that the outputs assume a certain state if a communication alarm occurs: in the presence of such a fault, the channels with failsafe enabled will assume the value prescribed by the failsafe status parameter, while those with failsafe disabled will maintain the state they had at the time the communication alarm occurred.
- Failsafe status (*Fail safe status*): the bit mask representing the value of this parameter describes the status of the channels for which failsafe is enabled, should a communication alarm occur. In particular: 1 indicates that the corresponding channel should be activated, 0 that the corresponding channel should be deactivated.

Finally, the following are the parameters describing the operation of the output module as a PWM signal

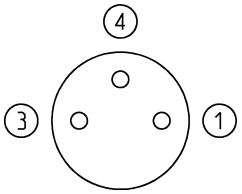
generator.

- PWM channel type setting (*Pwm channels*): the value of this parameter represents a bit mask indicating the mode of operation of individual channels. In particular: 1 indicates that the relevant channel should generate a PWM signal when activated, 0 indicates that the channel must instead operate in ON/OFF mode and therefore should generate a continuous signal when activated.
- PWM activation time (*Pwm activation time*): indicates the activation time for channels configured as PWM, in milliseconds (from 0 to 255). In particular, when a PWM channel is activated, it immediately assumes a duty cycle equal to 100% and maintains it until the specified time has elapsed: from that moment on, the PWM signal will be modulated with a duty cycle equal to the value of the Duty cycle per channel parameter (see below). The parameter has an effect on all of the module's channels.
- Duty cycle per channel (*Pwm channels duty cycle*): the value of this parameter describes the duty cycle to be applied to the individual PWM channels when they are activated, after the activation time has elapsed. It is expressed as a percentage (from 0 to 100) and is associated with the individual channel.

6.3.2 Connections and signals of the 8 digital output modules (M8 version)

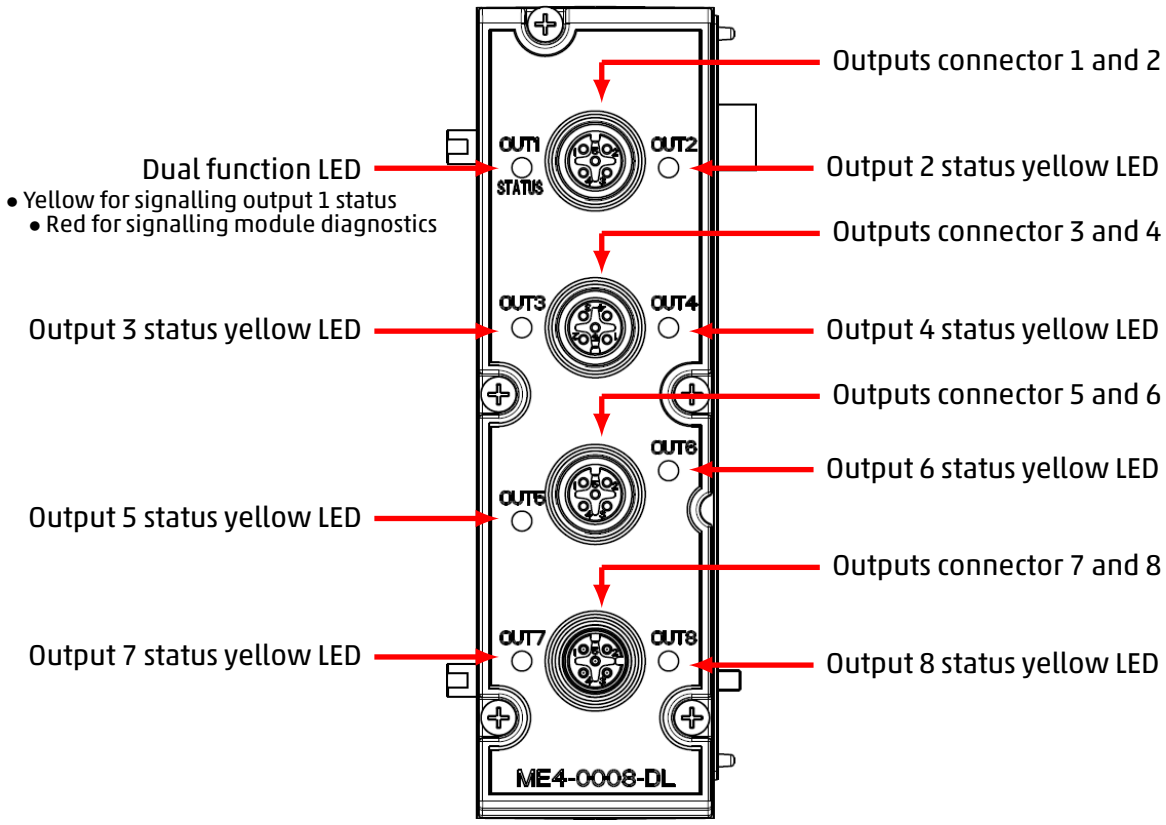


M8 connectors pinout

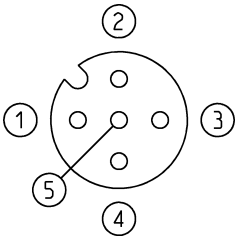
PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	VCC	24 Vdc power supply for outside	
3	GND	GND reference	
4	Output	Output (max 125 mA for each output)	

NOTE. For the digital output modules, the M8 3-pole male connector for wiring is available in the Camozzi catalogue (cod. CS-DM03HB).

6.3.3 Connections and signals of the 8 digital output modules (M12 version)



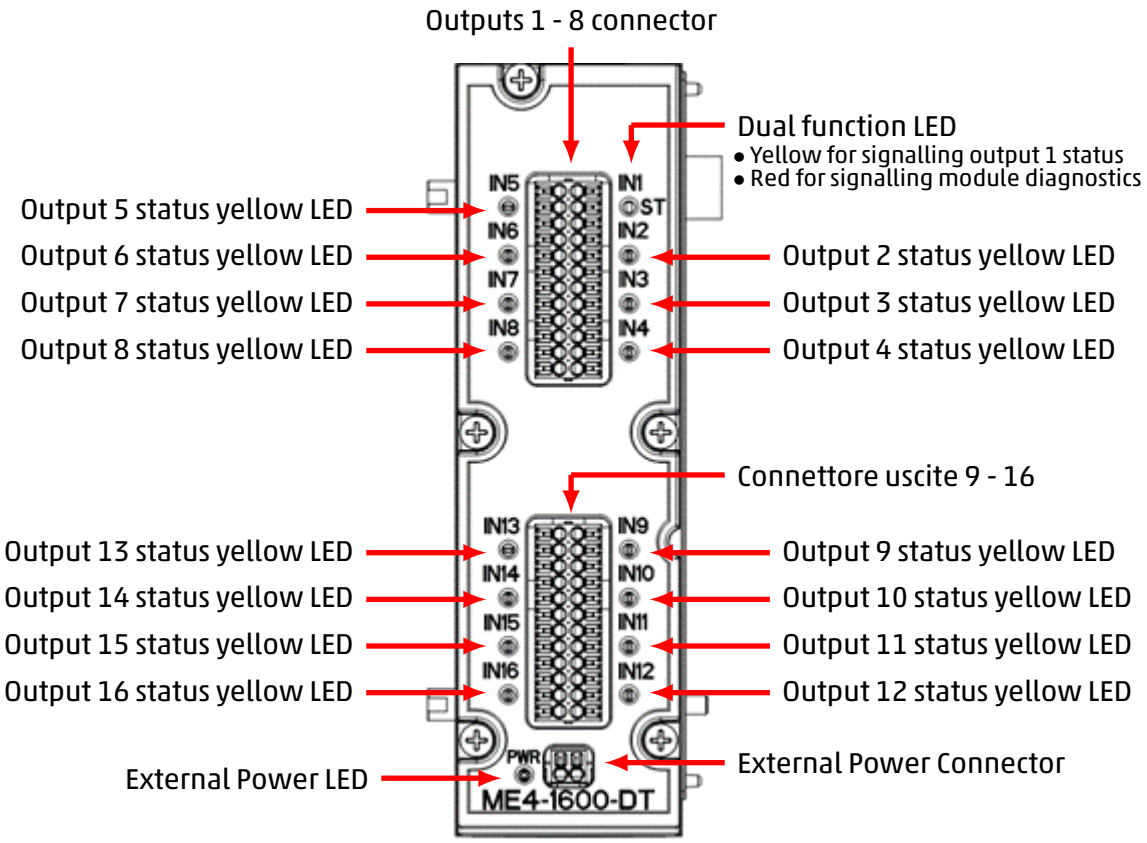
M12 connectors pinout

PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	VCC	24 Vdc power supply for outside	
2	Output n+1	Output n+1 (max 125 mA for each output)	
3	GND	GND reference	
4	Output n	Output n (max 125 mA for each output)	
5	NC	Not connected	

N.B. The following connectors are available in Camozzi's catalog for digital output modules.

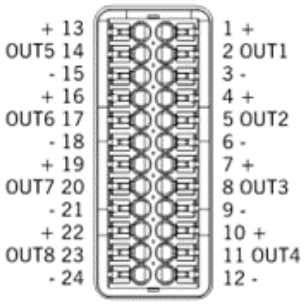
- Wired metal, straight, M12 A 5-pole male (cod. CS-LM05HC).
- Wired, straight, M12 A 5-pole male DOUBLE (cod. CS-LD05HF).

6.3.4 Connections and signals of the 16 digital output modules



Output connectors pinout

The 16-channel connector is a RTB (DFMC and FMC series from Phoenix). The cables must have a cross-section of 0.5 mm2 and a 0.4x2 screwdriver can be used to remove the terminal block from the module as per the datasheet.

PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22	VCC (+)	24 Vdc power supply for outside	
2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23	Output n	Output n (max 125 mA for each output)	
3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24	GND (-)	GND reference	

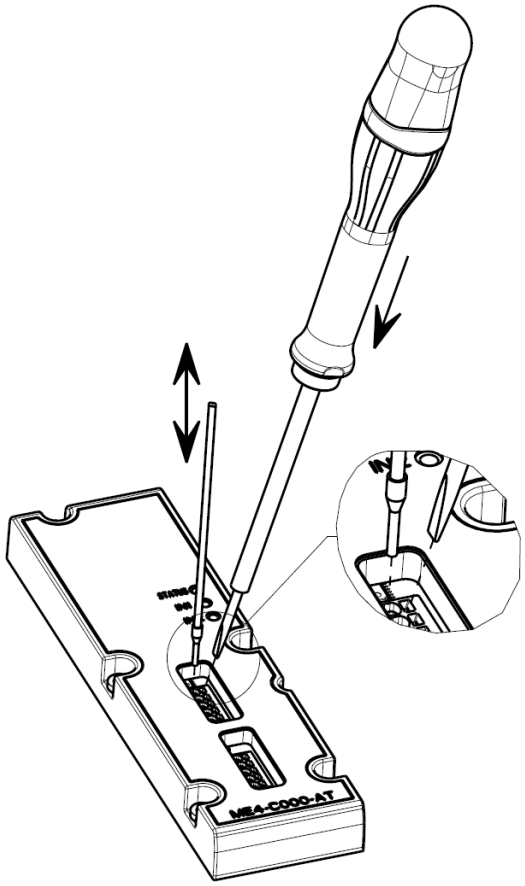
External power supply connector pinout

PIN	Signal	Description	Symbol
1	+	Input supply voltage 12÷32 Vdc	+ - 
2	-	GND reference	

NOTE. The 16-channel digital output module must be externally powered.

Connection mode

The cables must have a cross-section of 0.5mmq and a 0.4x2 screwdriver can be used to remove the terminal block from the module as per the datasheet.



6.3.5 Module diagnostics

General diagnostic LED

The signalling LED of the first channel has the dual function of indicating the module diagnostics, as well as the activation status of the channel itself. When the module experiences certain conditions, the LED behaves as described in the following table.

Module status and alarms	LED status	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Start-up End of the mapping End of the configuration phase	 RED OFF	The module enters this state when it is switched on, at the end of the mapping phase and when the configuration parameters are received.
Mapped module	 RED ON	The LED is lit during the mapping phase and is switched off if this procedure is completed successfully.
Waiting for configuration parameters	 1 flash RED @100 ms every 2 s	The module is waiting for configuration parameters (maximum duration 1 minute).
Short circuit on digital output channels	 RED ON	At least one of the digital outputs is short-circuited. **Solution**: check the connection and, if necessary, remove the output load and replace it.
Open circuit on digital output channels	 3 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	At least one output is not connected to the load and the open circuit is detected. **Solution**: check the load connection with the output connector.

Module status and alarms	LED status	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Undervoltage voltage supply (For 16-channel modules only)	 4 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	The supply voltage is less than 4.5 V. **Solution**: change the power supply value and return to the correct operating range (Vcc = 24 V).
No voltage supply (For 16-channel modules only)	 4 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	Circuit power is missing or shorted. **Solution**: check that the power reaches the module correctly and that the connection has been made correctly.
Communication alarm	 2 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	No response from the CX4 to output status and diagnostic signalling. **Solution**: contact support and replace the digital output module cover.

Outputs status LED

When the module is in normal operating mode (fully operational and with no particular critical issues), this LED behaves like the signalling LEDs of the remaining channels (from 2 to 16), i.e. it is lit and yellow when the output is active and off when the output is inactive.

Output status	LED status	Description
Output n inactive	YELLOW OFF	The LED indicates that the corresponding digital output is not active.
Output n activated	YELLOW ON	The LED indicates that the corresponding digital output has activated successfully.

Diagnostic LED of the external power supply

In the 16-channel configuration, the digital output module is equipped with a connector for the external power supply with associated signalling LED.
NOTE. It is mandatory for the external power supply to be connected.

External power status	LED status	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
External power supply ok	GREEN OFF	The module is correctly receiving the additional external power supply.
No external power supply	GREEN OFF	The module does not detect the additional power supply and therefore cannot work. **Solution**: verify that power is reaching the module properly. If the problem persists, contact support, and replace the module.

6.4 Analogue Input Module

The analogue input module can monitor two analogue sensors simultaneously. The types of sensors that can be connected are:

- Resistance thermometers (RTD) for temperature measurement.
- Thermocouples for temperature measurement.
- Bridge for resistance measurement.
- Generic sensors with voltage or current outputs.

The analogue input module, after being connected to the CX4 module, must be mapped from the island (par. 7.3). If the mapping procedure is completed successfully, the module waits to receive the configuration parameters from the CX4 module. Upon receipt of these parameters, the module enters the normal operating state, and the analogue inputs can be read out. Otherwise, if the mapping procedure is not completed successfully, the module remains in an error state, deactivating any operational function.

6.4.1 Data format

Each channel restores the conversion of the corresponding input into a 16-bit or 32-bit word. The datum is represented in 2's complement and, depending on the module, corresponds to different values.

Module	Word transmitted	Data format	Size
RTD	16 bits	16 bits 2's complement	°C/10
THERMOCOUPLES	16 bits	16 bits 2's complement	°C/10
BRIDGE	32 bits	24 bits 2's complement	uV
VOLTAGE/CURRENT	16 bits	16 bits 2's complement 16 bits RAW (6.4.8)	mV, uA RAW

Each channel is also associated with a diagnostics byte which reports the errors indicated in the diagnostic. In case of correct operation, the diagnostics byte is equal to 0. Otherwise, it is possible to analyse the error by referring to the paragraph on the field bus.
If the diagnostics byte is different from 0, the bridge module will send data equal to 0x7FFFFF while all the others will transmit the value 0x7FFF (**NOTE.** this is not applied in case of *RAW* data format).
The data format used by the CX4 for communication with the PLC is of the *little endian* type for the EtherCAT protocol.

Example

In the little endian format, the least significant byte (LSB) is sent first. For example, the value 100000 uV (0x186A0) received from a BRIDGE module will be sent as follows:

	LSB	MID	MSB
Address	0x00	0x01	0x02
Data	0xA0	0x86	0x01

6.4.2 Features

The configurable parameters are the type of inputs, the transmission parameters and the filters to be applied to the inputs.

Inputs configuration

Each input must be appropriately configured, depending on the type of module used. For example, in the case of an RTD module, we could decide to have the following configuration:

- Channel 1: 4-wire PT100
- Channel 2: 2-wire PT1000

Or, for a Thermocouple module, the following configuration may be required:

- Channel 1: Type K thermocouple
- Channel 2: disabled

For a detailed description of the input configuration for the different analogue inputs, refer to the following paragraphs.

Transmission parameters configuration:

The modules can transmit data to the head in two different ways: in frequency and threshold.
When the transmission is configured in frequency (*Sampling Threshold* and *Sampling Threshold Timeout* parameters disabled), it is possible to set a transmission frequency (*Sampling Rate*) with which the module regularly transmits the acquired data to the head. **NOTE.** This parameter has nothing to do with the sampling frequency of the module inputs, which is fixed. To find out this frequency, refer to the Technical Data tables in this manual (par. 6.4).
When the transmission is configured as threshold (*Sampling Threshold* parameter other than zero), the module transmits the data to the head only if the current value is higher than the previous value of that set as threshold. If the input does not undergo changes beyond the threshold, the module still transmits the data when the timeout expires (*Sampling Threshold Timeout*). In the case of threshold operation, the *Sampling Frequency* parameter can be used to impose a limit on the frequency variation of the signal with respect to the threshold. In this way it is possible to reduce the shared bus occupation by the modules.

Example

Let's consider an RTD module with both channels enabled and with the following transmission configuration:

- *Sampling Frequency: 5 Hz*
- *Sampling Threshold: disabled*
- *Sampling Threshold Timeout: disabled*

the module sends the data acquired by the inputs and the related diagnostics to the PLC every 200 milliseconds.

If the configuration were instead:

- *Sampling Frequency: 1 Hz*
- *Sampling Threshold: 0.2 °C*
- *Sampling Threshold Timeout: 5 seconds*

The module transmits the data acquired by the inputs and the related diagnostics to the PLC in the following cases:

- *If the temperature measurement at the current time of either input exceeds the previous one by at least 0.2° C.*
- *If there is no temperature variation beyond the threshold for more than 5 seconds.*

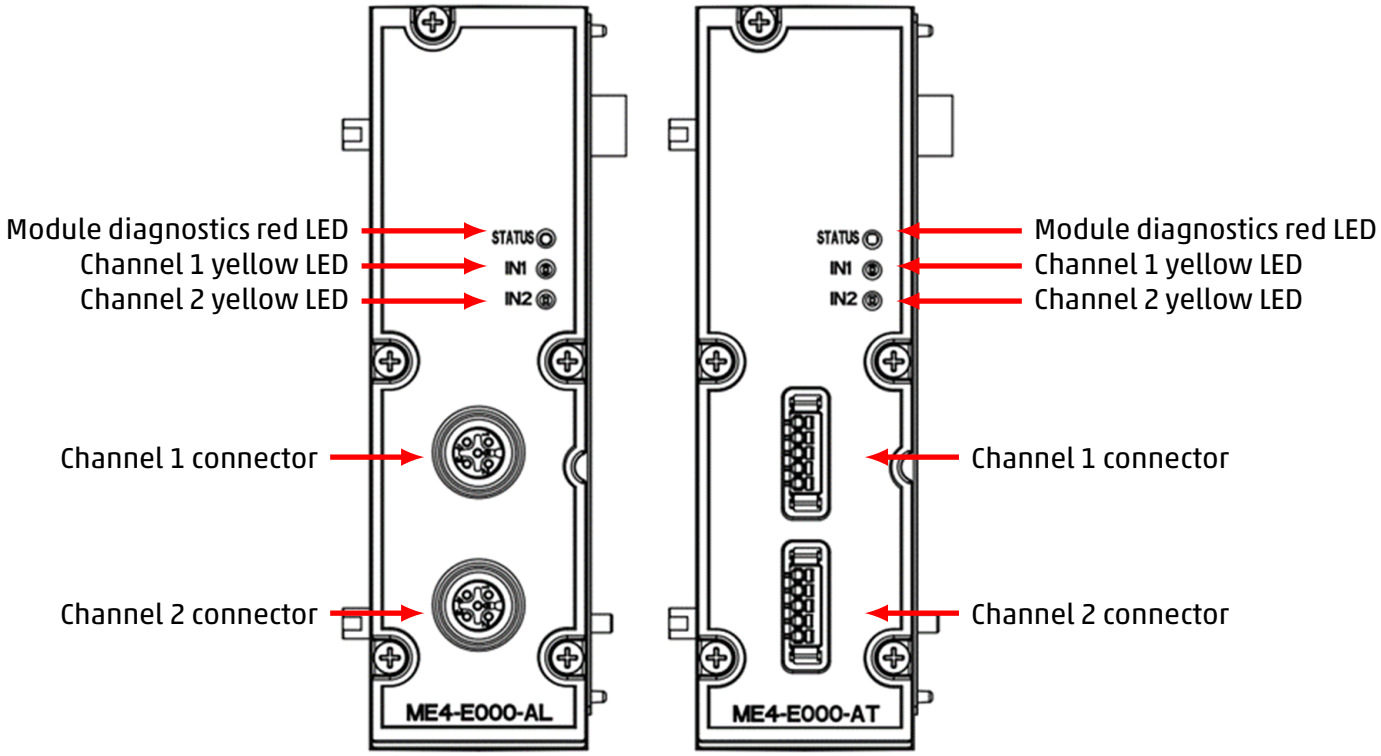
In the first case, if the temperature variation frequency with respect to the threshold were higher than 1 Hz, the transmission would be limited to 1 Hz.

Filter configuration:

Each input is equipped with a digital moving average filter. The maximum length of the filter impulse response is 128 samples. In the default configuration the filters are disabled.

6.4.3 Connections and signals of the modules

The analogue modules can have two types of connectors for connections with sensors. In the following figure, the left side shows an analogue module with 5-pole coded M12 A female connectors, while the right side shows an analogue module with 5-pole female TB connectors.



NOTE. The different types of analogue input modules have specific pinouts dedicated to their functionality. Visual indication of operation and diagnostics is via three LEDs.

6.4.4 Module diagnostics

NOTE. For a detailed description of the sensor faults, refer to the specific paragraphs of each module (RTD, thermocouples, bridge, and V/C modules).

Module status and alarms	LED STATUS	LED IN1	LED IN2	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Waiting for configuration parameters	 1 flash RED @100 ms every 2 s	YELLOW OFF	YELLOW OFF	The module is waiting for configuration parameters (maximum duration 1 minute).
Sensor working on channel 1	RED OFF	YELLOW ON	YELLOW OFF	The sensor connected to channel 1 is functioning correctly.
Sensor working on channel 2	RED OFF	YELLOW OFF	YELLOW ON	The sensor connected to channel 2 is functioning correctly.
Sensor alarm on channel 1	 2 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 2 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	YELLOW OFF	Sensor fault enabled and connected on channel 1. **Solution**: check the correct connection of the sensor and its power supply.

Module status and alarms	LED STATUS	LED IN1	LED IN2	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Bridge sensor missing on channel 1 (Blocking alarm only for bridge type module)	 3 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 3 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	 YELLOW OFF	Bridge sensor missing or faulty when configuring the module on channel 1. **Solution**: sensor connections and restart the module.
Sensor alarm on channel 2	 2 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 YELLOW OFF	 2 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	Sensor fault enabled and connected on channel 2. **Solution**: check that the sensor and its power supply are connected correctly.
Bridge sensor missing on channel 2 (Blocking alarm only for bridge type module)	 3 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 YELLOW OFF	 3 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	Bridge sensor missing or faulty when configuring the module on channel 2. **Solution**: check sensor connections and restart the module..

Module status and alarms	LED STATUS	LED IN1	LED IN2	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
ADC communication error	 4 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	YELLOW OFF	YELLOW OFF	It occurs in the event of communication problems between the microcontroller and the ADC that measures the physical input quantity. **Solution**: contact support and replace the module.
Reference voltage 3.3 V error	RED ON	YELLOW OFF	YELLOW OFF	Occurs when there is a problem with the logic voltage (3.3 V). **Solution**: contact support and replace the module.

6.4.5 RTD Module (Resistance Temperature Detector)

Resistance temperature detectors (RTDs) can be connected to these analogue modules for temperature measurement. It is possible to configure some parameters individually to take the measurements.

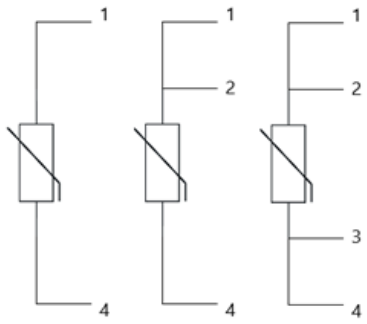
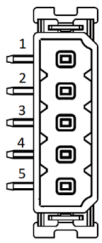
Dati tecnici

<table>
<tr><th>Key feature</th><th>Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor types</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Type</th><th colspan="2">Temperature [°C]</th></tr>
<tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr>
<tr><td>PT100 (385)</td><td>-200</td><td>850</td></tr>
<tr><td>PT100 (3926)</td><td>-200</td><td>630</td></tr>
<tr><td>PT200 (385)</td><td>-200</td><td>850</td></tr>
<tr><td>PT500 (385)</td><td>-200</td><td>850</td></tr>
<tr><td>PT1000 (385)</td><td>-200</td><td>850</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ni100 (618)</td><td>-60</td><td>180</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ni120 (672)</td><td>-80</td><td>260</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ni1000 (618)</td><td>-60</td><td>250</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of connections</td><td>2/3/4 wires</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of inputs</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor connections</td><td>M12 A-coded 5 pole female connectors for each input
TB 5 pole female connectors for each input</td></tr>
<tr><td>Converter resolution</td><td>16 bit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reading resolution</td><td>0.1 °C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement error</td><td>< ±1 °C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling frequency</td><td>4 Hz for each input</td></tr>
<tr><td>Digital filter</td><td>Moving average filter (configurable up to 128 samples) for each input</td></tr>
<tr><td>Signalling and diagnostics</td><td>Board diagnostics red LED
Yellow LED for each input</td></tr>
</table>

Electrical connections

The RTD wiring diagram is different depending on the number of wires used:

- 2-wire RTDs must be connected between pin 1 and pin 4 of the connector.
- 3-wire RTDs must be connected between pin 2 and pin 4 of the connector, compensation wire to pin 1.
- 4-wire RTDs must be connected between pin 2 and pin 3 of the connector, compensation wires to pin 1 and 4.

Possible types of connections (2/3/4 fili)	M12A connector	TB connector
		

Faults

The module is able to detect the following faults:

- RTD sensor disconnected or broken.
- Sensor temperature range exceeded by more than ± 1° C.

NOTE. Detection of compensation wire disconnection (A4- input for 3-wire RTD, A1 + and/or A4 + inputs for 4-wire RTD) can take several seconds.

6.4.6 Thermocouple module

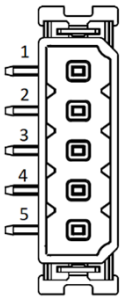
Thermocouples can be connected to these analogue modules for temperature measurement. It is possible to configure some parameters individually to take the measurements.

Technical Data

<table>
<tr><th>Key feature</th><th>Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor types</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Type</th><th colspan="2">Temperature [°C]</th></tr>
<tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>250</td><td>1820</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td><td>-200</td><td>1000</td></tr>
<tr><td>J</td><td>-210</td><td>1200</td></tr>
<tr><td>K</td><td>-200</td><td>1372</td></tr>
<tr><td>N</td><td>-200</td><td>1300</td></tr>
<tr><td>R</td><td>-50</td><td>1768.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>S</td><td>-50</td><td>1768.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>T</td><td>-200</td><td>400</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of inputs</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor connections</td><td>M12 A-coded 5 pole female connectors for each input
TB 5 pole female connectors for each input</td></tr>
<tr><td>Converter resolution</td><td>16 bit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reading resolution</td><td>0.1 °C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement error</td><td>< < ±2°C for thermocouples E, J, K, N, T
< ±4°C for thermocouples B, R, S</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling frequency</td><td>4 Hz for each input</td></tr>
<tr><td>Digital filter</td><td>Moving average filter for each input
(configurable up to 128 samples)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Signalling and diagnostics</td><td>Board diagnostics red LED
Yellow LED for each input</td></tr>
</table>

Electrical connections

The thermocouple must be connected to pins 2 (positive) and 4 (negative) of the M12 or TB connector. Between pins 1 and 3 there is an RTD (PT100) on the circuit, which is needed to perform CJC (Cold Junction Compensation) fully automatically.

Pin	Signal	Description	M12A connector	TB connector
1	CJC	PT100 for cold junction compensation (do not connect)		
2	TC+	Thermocouple positive input		
3	CJC	PT100 for cold junction compensation (do not connect)		
4	TC-	Thermocouple negative input		
5	GND	Earth		

Faults

The module is able to detect the following faults:

- Thermocouples sensor disconnected or broken.
- Sensor temperature range exceeded by more than ± 2° C.

NOTE. Detection of thermocouple sensor disconnection may take several seconds.

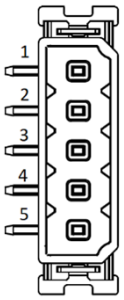
6.4.7 Bridge module

Bridge modules are based on resistive bridge operation with variable sensitivity (e.g. load cells).

Technical Data

Key feature	Value
Sensor types	4-wire resistor bridges (e.g. load cells) with variable bridge factor (sensitivity) are supported: from 2 mV/V to 255 mV/V at intervals of 1 mV/V
Number of inputs	2
Sensor connections	M12 A-coded 5 pole female connectors for each input TB 5 pole female connectors for each input
Converter resolution	24 bits
Reading resolution	1 uV
Measurement error	Dependent on the bridge factor
Sampling frequency	1 kHz for each input
Bridge excitation voltage	5 V
Digital filter	Moving average filter (configurable up to 128 samples) for each input
Signalling and diagnostics	Board diagnostics red LED Yellow LED for each input

Electrical connections

Pin	Signal	Description	M12A connector	TB connector
1	ECC1+	Positive excitation voltage of the resistor bridge (+ 5V)		
2	ECC1-	Negative excitation voltage of the resistor bridge (0V)		
3	SRB1+	Positive differential signal of the resistor bridge		
4	SRB1-	Negative differential signal of the resistor bridge		
5	GND	Earth		

Load cells

The load cells can be connected to the Bridge module to measure a force applied to an object by reading the voltage made by the resistor bridge. The voltage to weight conversion formula for load cells is as follows:

$$F = \frac{F_N \cdot U}{C \cdot U_{EXC}}$$

Dove:

- F is the force detected by the load cell (Kg)
- F_N is the capacity of the load cell (Kg)
- C is the sensitivity of the load cell (mV/V)
- U_{EXC} is the excitation voltage of the resistor bridge, this value is fixed and equal to 5V
- U is the voltage read by the load cell

Example

A load cell has the following characteristics: C = 2 mV/V e F_N = 5 Kg. Following the application of a force on the load cell, the module detects a voltage of 100 uV. Obtain the corresponding weight value:

$$F = \frac{5Kg \cdot 0.1mV}{2mV/V \cdot 5V} = 0.05Kg$$

Therefore, the weight value read corresponds to 50 grams.

Measurement error

The AD converter on the module includes a PGA (Programmable Gain Amplifier) whose gain is optimised according to the bridge factor set. This gain determines the full scale of the measurement and the related noise. The following table shows the full-scale errors for the most common bridge factors.

Bridge factor (mV/V)	Full scale (mV)	Error % (referring to full scale)
< 8	78,1	±0,0243
16	156,3	±0,0128
32	312,5	±0,0067
64	625,0	±0,0062
128	1250,0	±0,0056
256	2500,0	±0,0064

Faults

The module is able to detect the following faults:

- Short circuit between ECC + and ECC- pin (excitation voltage).
- Resistor bridge disconnected.
- Exceeding the full-scale value of the resistor bridge (U_{EXC}·) C dell'1%.

NOTE. The disconnection of the *resistor bridge* can only be detected at the moment the module is configured and not while in operating mode. The error remains set until a *resistor bridge* is inserted and a subsequent reconfiguration is performed.

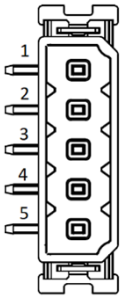
6.4.8 Voltage/Current module

The voltage/current (V/C) modules are analogue input modules that allow both analogue current and voltage measurements.

Technical Data

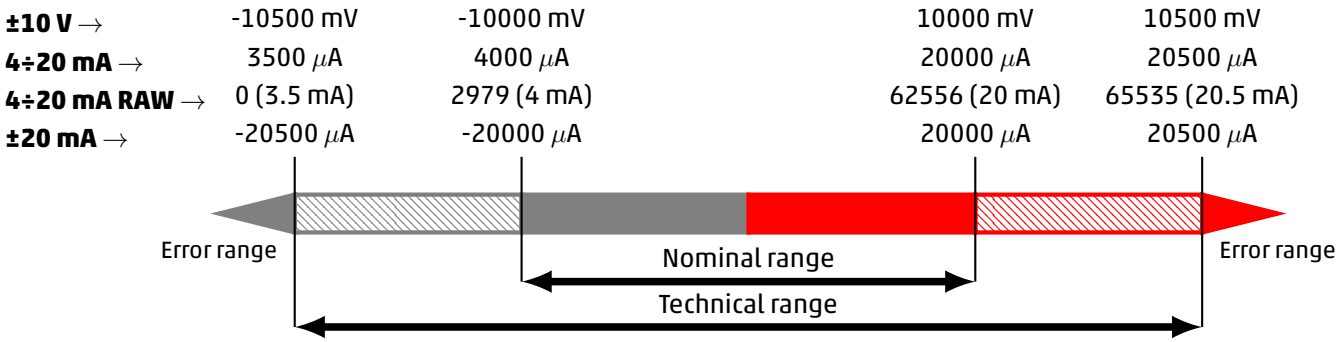
Key feature	Value
Sensor types	The following voltage and current inputs are supported: 0÷10 V 0÷10 V RAW ±10 V 4÷20 mA 4÷20 mA RAW 0÷20 mA ±20 mA
Number of inputs	2
Sensor connections	M12 A-coded 5 pole female connectors for each input TB 5 pole female connectors for each input
Converter resolution	16 bit
Reading resolution	1 mV 160.2 μV RAW 1 μA 259.4 nA RAW
Measurement error	< ±0.3% (relative to the full scale ±10 V) < ±0.3% (relative to the full-scale 0÷20mA)
Sampling frequency	100 Hz for each input
Bridge excitation voltage	5 V
Digital filter	Moving average filter (configurable up to 128 samples) for each input
Signalling and diagnostics	Board diagnostics red LED Yellow LED for each input

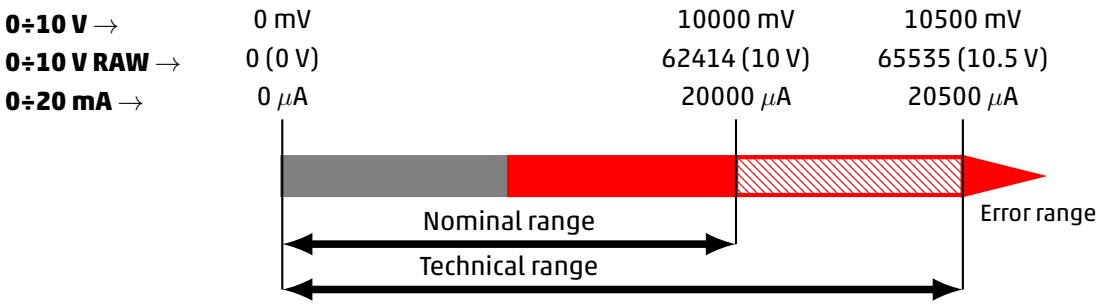
Electrical connections

Pin	Signal	Description	M12A connector	TB connector
1	+24EX	24 Vdc auxiliary voltage		
2	IN+	Positive voltage or current signal differential input		
3	GND	Earth		
4	IN-	Negative voltage or current signal differential input		
5	GND	Earth		

NOTE. Maximum absorption value: 200 mA per channel or 400 mA if there is only one sensor powered by the board.

Data range





Formato RAW

The 0÷10 V RAW and 4÷20 mA RAW configurations return a RAW value that must be converted in order to obtain the correspondent voltage or current value. In this case the measurement range is linearly mapped in a 16 bit number and it is considered the technical range.

$$\text{0÷10 V RAW} \rightarrow V(V) = \frac{10.5V}{65535} \cdot RAW_{VAL}$$

$$\text{4÷20 mA RAW} \rightarrow I(mA) = \frac{17mA}{65535} \cdot RAW_{VAL} + 3.5mA$$

Faults

The module is able to detect the following faults:

- Minimum and maximum voltage/current exceeded by ±60mV or ±60uA.
- 5 Open circuit (if channel configured with voltage).

NOTE. Open circuit detection (voltage configured channel) can take several seconds.

6.5 Analogue Output Module

The analogue output module can control two independent outputs with the following configurations:

- 0÷10 V voltage
- 0÷5 V voltage
- 0÷20 mA current
- 4÷20 mA currente

The analogue output module, after being connected to the CX4 module, must be mapped from the island (par. 7.3). If the mapping procedure ends correctly, the module waits for the reception of the configuration parameters from the CX4 module. Once these parameters have been received, the module enters normal operating status and the outputs, if enabled, can be set. Otherwise, if the mapping procedure does not finish correctly, the module remains in an error state by disabling any operational functionality.

Technical Data

Key feature	Value
Sensor types	0÷10 V 0÷5 V 0÷20 mA 4÷20 mA
Number of outputs	2
Sensor connections	M12 A-coded 5 pole female connectors for each input TB 5 pole female connectors for each input
Converter resolution	16 bit
Reading resolution	1 mV 1 μA
Measurement error	
Signalling and diagnostics	Board diagnostics red LED Yellow LED for each input

6.5.1 Data format

Each channel restores the conversion of the corresponding input into a 16-bits.

Module	Word transmitted	Data format	Size
VOLTAGE/CURRENT	16 bits	16 bits, 2's complement	mV, uA

The data format used by the CX4 for communication with the PLC is of the *little endian* type for the EtherCAT protocol.

Example

In the little endian format, the least significant byte (LSB) is sent first. For example, the value 5000 mV (0x1388) received from a V/C module will be sent as follows:

	LSB	MSB
Data	0x88	0x13

6.5.2 Features

The configurable parameters are the type of outputs and the safety management with failsafe. In fact, each output must be suitably configured as a voltage or current channel. In case of loss of communication with the PLC, it is also possible to assign default values, both in voltage and in current, to the analogue outputs (failsafe). In particular, for each channel you can:

- assign the value it had before the communication failure (failsafe disabled).
- Assign a desired value, configurable in the master configuration tool (failsafe enabled).

Example

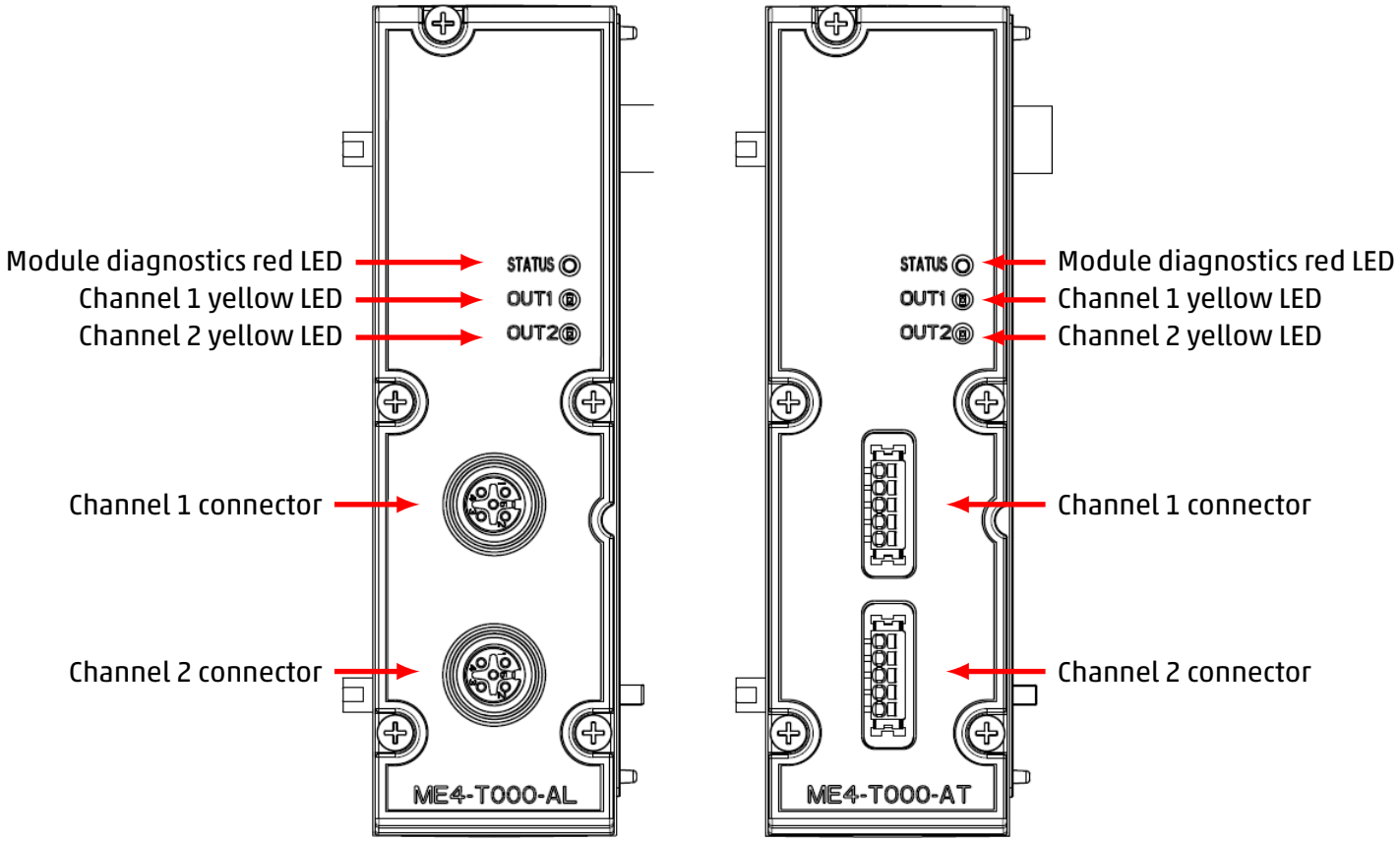
Considering an analogue outputs module with both channels enabled in voltage and failsafe enabled only on the second channel. In this case, the parameters configuration is as follows:

- *Channel Configuration Channel 1: 1 (0÷10 V)*
- *Channel Configuration Channel 2: 2 (0÷5 V)*
- *Fail Safe Enable Channel 1: 0*
- *Fail Safe Enable Channel 2: 1*
- *Fail Safe Value Channel 1: 0*
- *Fail Safe Value Channel 2: 3500*

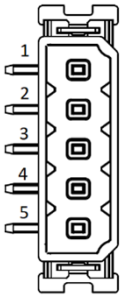
In case of loss of communication with the PLC, the value of channel 1 is equal to the last data received from the PLC before the failure, while on channel 2 the value of 3500 mV is set as a consequence of enabling the failsafe and setting the failsafe value.

6.5.3 Connections and signals of the modules

The analogue modules can have two types of connectors for connections with sensors. In the following figure, the left side shows an analogue module with 5-pole coded M12 A female connectors, while the right side shows an analogue module with 5-pole female TB connectors. The different types of analogue output modules have specific pinouts dedicated to their functionality. Visual indication of operation and diagnostics is via three LEDs.



Electrical connections

Pin	Signal	Description	M12A connector	TB connector
1	+24EX	24V auxiliary voltage		
2	OUT	Voltage or current signal output		
3	GND	Earth		
4	NC	Not connected		
5	NC	Not connected		

NOTE. Maximum absorption value: 200mA per channel or 400mA if there is only one sensor powered by the board

6.5.4 Module diagnostics

Module status and alarms	LED STATUS	LED IN1	LED IN2	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
Waiting for configuration parameters	 1 flash RED @100 ms every 2 s	 YELLOW OFF	 YELLOW OFF	The module is waiting for configuration parameters (maximum duration 1 minute).
Output working (Channel 1)	 RED OFF	 YELLOW ON	 YELLOW OFF	The output to channel 1 is functioning correctly.
Output working (Channel 2)	 RED OFF	 YELLOW OFF	 YELLOW ON	The output to channel 2 is functioning correctly.
Communication fault	 2 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 2 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	 2 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	Communication fault between head and module. **Solution**: contact support and replace the module.
No load (Channel 1)	 3 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 3 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	 YELLOW OFF	Load on the output 1 not present (This error is valid only for the current configuration). **Solution**: check connections with the load and restart the module.

Module status and alarms	LED STATUS	LED IN1	LED IN2	Description of the status and solutions of the alarms
No load (Channel 2)	 3 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 YELLOW OFF	 3 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	Load on the output 2 not present (This error is valid only for the current configuration). **Solution**: check connections with the load and restart the module.
Module error	 4 flashes RED @100 ms every 2 s	 4 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	 4 flashes YELLOW @100 ms every 2 s	Occurs in case of the following problems: • Overheating • Undervoltage power supply • Internal DAC error **Solution**: contact support and replace the module.

Commissioning

7.1 Electrical connections

The following steps are recommended for the correct electrical connection of the system:

- Connect the IN connector to the EtherCAT network coming from the controller (or PLC).
- Connect the OUT connector to the next device in the EtherCAT network. If this connector is not used, close with the appropriate cap to ensure IP65 protection.
- Connect the power supply connector.

NOTE. The dedicated caps for IP65 protection of our connectors (for digital and analogue input/output modules and subnet) can be found in the Camozzi catalogue:

- CS-DFTP, M8 connector cover cap.
- CS-LFTP, M12 connector cover cap.

7.2 Start-up operation

The CX4 module performs a system-wide configuration check at start-up. This is called *mapping*. Specifically, the system configuration is determined by the type and position of the coil valve subbases and connected I/O modules. The system mapping is saved in the CX4 module's internal memory. If the mapping has never been stored or the configuration of the system has been modified, a new mapping request must be made (par. 7.3). During the mapping operation, the general diagnostic LEDs of each connected accessory device light up in sequence, first on the coil valve side and then on the I/O module side.

- If the mapping finishes successfully, the CX4 moves on to the next stage. Furthermore, the diagnostic LEDs of each recognized module are switched off.
- If the mapping is not completed correctly, a diagnostic alarm will be triggered (par. 8.1.2) and the CX4 module will not proceed with any other operations.

The second step at system start-up is the configuration of parameters. The CX4 will wait for a maximum of 1 minute for any parameters from the controller/PLC, otherwise the parameters saved in internal memory or the default parameters will be loaded. While waiting for the configuration parameters, the LEDs of the I/O modules flash until this operation is complete (The type of flashing is defined for each individual accessory module in chapter 6).
At the end of this second start-up phase, the system, managed by the CX4 module, switches into normal operation mode and is ready to perform the required operations.

7.3 Mapping

The CX4 module, in CX4 Series serial module or Series D serial valve island configuration, is extremely flexible and its configuration can be modified by removing, replacing or changing the positions of the coil valve subbases and/or I/O modules . Each time a change is made, the mapping procedure must be carried again out to correctly configure the entire system. The CX4 module must be aware of the composition of the entire island: number, type and location of coil valve subbases and I/O modules .
The mapping operation can be performed with the use of software, by sending a request for new mapping, without having to physically work with the island. A new mapping can be requested in the following ways:

- Camozzi UVIX as Gateway-USB (par. 9.8).
- NFCamApp, smartphone app (par. 10.6).

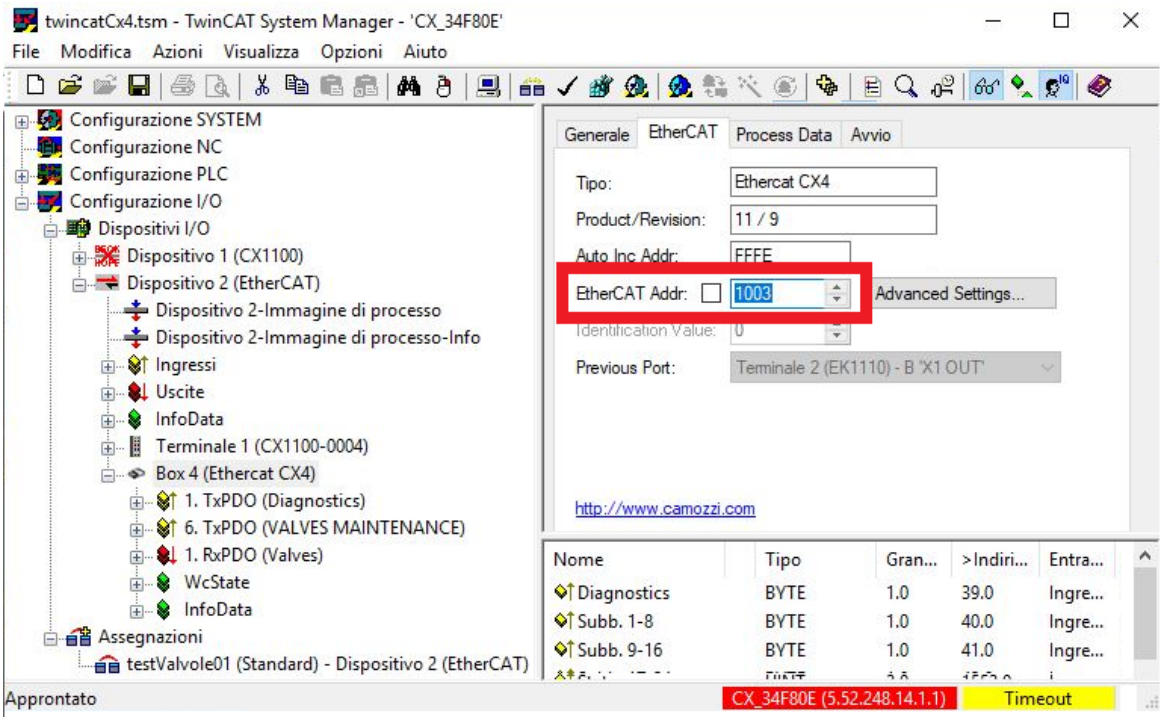
NOTE. Once the mapping request has been made, the CX4 module must be restarted.

7.4 EtherCAT addressing

The CX4 identifies the physical position of the module within the EtherCAT network and assigns the address automatically. This address is lost when the module is switched off. When switched back on, if the physical location has not changed, the CX4 will reassign the previous address. The address can also be assigned via a configuration tool. With this procedure, the address is permanently stored in the EEPROM and is maintained even when the module is switched off. The default settings for our system are as follows:

- Camozzi UVIX as Gateway-USB (par. 9.2.2)
- NFCamApp, smartphone app (par. 10.5).
- TwinCAT@ using the *Configured Station Alias* function.

NOTE. If communication between the CX4 and the controller/PLC is not established, the problem is signalled by the bus diagnostic LEDs.



7.5 Configuration via ESI file

To configure the valve island on the EtherCAT network, the EDS file must be imported to the programming software used for the controller. The configuration file describes the characteristics of the EtherCAT valve island and allows the Inputs/Outputs to be configured correctly.
The ESI file can be found on the Camozzi website at:
http://catalogue.camozzi.com/Downloads

7.6 Address assignment

The volume of addresses of the Series D valve island in the EtherCAT network is limited as shown in the table.

Modules	Number of channels	Bytes per single module	Number of connectable modules	Assigned address volume	Maximum number of I/Os
Valve sub-bases	2	2 bits for valve	64	16 bytes	128 coils
8-channel digital input modules	8	1 byte	16	16 bytes	128 digital inputs
16-channel digital input modules	16	2 bytes	8	16 bytes	128 digital inputs
8-channel digital output modules	8	1 byte	16	16 bytes	128 digital outputs
16-channel digital output modules	16	2 bytes	8	16 bytes	128 digital outputs
Analogue input modules for RTD	2	4 bytes	8	32 bytes	16 analogue inputs for RTD
Analogue input modules for Thermocouples	2	4 bytes	8	32 bytes	16 analogue inputs for Thermocouples
Analogue input modules for BRIDGE	2	8 bytes	4	32 bytes	8 analogue inputs for BRIDGE
Analogue input modules for Voltage/Current	2	4 bytes	8	32 bytes	16 Analogue inputs for Voltage/Current
Analogue output modules for Voltage/Current	2	4 bytes	8	32 bytes	16 Analogue outputs for Voltage/Current

7.7 Cyclical data

The data exchanged in cyclic mode between the CX4 module and the controller/PLC represent the input and output streams of the real time communication, made up of the respective PDOs in both directions of communication: TxPDO (input) and RxPDO (output).
The first byte of the input stream is always present and is the diagnostic byte of the general functioning of the island, see the chapter on malfunction identification (ch. 8). This is followed, if set in the master configuration tool, by the PDOs of the Digital Input or Analog Input modules.
There are no mandatory PDOs for the output stream; you can add RxPDO for coil valves and for output modules (and in the future Analog Output) in the configurator.
The following table summarizes all the PDOs involved in cyclical data exchange, with the relative maximum sizes. If necessary, you can reduce these sizes in the configurator by eliminating excess bytes from the PDOs that are beyond actual requirements.

Index PDO	Dim. Max (byte)	Nome	Mandatory	PDO content (min)	PDO content (max)	Direction
0x1A00	1	1. TxPDO (Diagn.)	Si	0x3000:01		Input
0x1A01	16	2. TxPDO (DI8)	No	0x3001:01	0x3001:10	Input
0x1A02	16	3. TxPDO (DI16)	No	0x3002:01	0x3002:10	Input
0x1A03	32	4. TxPDO (AI2 16)	No	0x3003:01	0x3003:20	Input
0x1A04	32	5. TxPDO (AI2 BRG)	No	0x3004:01	0x3004:20	Input
0x1A05	8	6. TxPDO (VALVES MAINTENANCE)	No	0x3005:01	0x3005:08	Input
...						
0x1600	16	1. RxPDO (Valves)	No	0x2000:01	0x2000:10	Output
0x1601	16	2. RxPDO (DO8)	No	0x2001:01	0x2001:10	Output
0x1602	16	3. RxPDO (DO16)	No	0x2002:01	0x2002:10	Output

7.8 Acyclic data

You can use SDOs to retrieve certain information on the functioning of the island and set certain specific application parameters at start-up, or to send appropriate commands. These packages contain read or write requests for the content of certain objects found in the Object Dictionary (OD) of the Series D module.

7.8.1 Read variables

The following information can be retrieved via read requests for certain objects found in the OD, which are listed in the following table. Objects with a value equal to or greater than 0x8F00 are only found in the online dictionary.

Description	OD Index	Subindex	Name (ESI)	Dimension	Value
Firmware version CX4 module	0x100A	Manufacturer Software Version		20 bytes	Es. 1.16
Generic information CX4 module	0x1018	Identity Object			
		0x01	Vendor Id	4 bytes	0x00000097
		0x02	Product Code	4 bytes	0x0000000B
		0x03	Revision number	4 bytes	Es. 0x00000009
		0x04	Serial Number	4 bytes	
Valve position to be replaced with low health status	0x3005	Identity Object			Sub-base position [nr]
		0x01	Subbases 1-8	1 byte	
		0x02	Subbases 9-16	1 byte	
		0x03	Subbases 17-24	1 byte	
		0x04	Subbases 25-32	1 byte	
		0x05	Subbases 33-40	1 byte	
		0x06	Subbases 41-48	1 byte	

Description	OD Index	Subindex	Name (ESI)	Dimension	Value
		0x07	Subbases 49-56	1 byte	
		0x08	Subbases 57-64	1 byte	
Generic variables CX4 module	0x8F00	Master Data			
		0x01	Voltage (Power)	2 bytes	Power supply [dV]
		0x02	Voltage (Logic)	2 bytes	Logic supply [dV]
		0x03	Temperature	2 bytes	Temperature [°C]
Valve health status	0x8F01	Valves Health Status			0 ÷ 100
		0x01	Coil 1	1 byte	
		..	..		
		0x80	Coil 128	1 byte	
Valve cycle counter	0x8F02	Valves Cycles			0÷232 [No. of cycles]
		0x01	Coil 1	4 bytes	
		..	..		
		0x80	Coil 128	4 bytes	
Valve error counter	0x8F03	Valves Errors			0÷232 [No. of errors]
		0x01	Coil 1	4 bytes	
		..	..		
		0x80	Coil 128	4 bytes	

7.8.2 Commands

The following objects (online dictionary only) allow you to send commands to the application, via SDO.

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Mapping request	Force Enum	0x8F10	0x01	0 byte	
Reset subbase information	Reset Slaves	0x8F10	0x02	1 byte	1-64 (ID number of the sub-base to be reset)

7.8.3 Module parameterisation

The following application parameters can be configured, on the controller/PLC side, using acyclic write commands.
The FieldbusType object dictionary that enables this functionality (offline dictionary) is described in the table below. In the FieldbusType state machine, start-up commands are received in the *Pre-Operational* → *Safe Operational* phase.
For the application parameters to be effectively implemented, you must ensure the following conditions are met:

- The *System Start* head parameter must be set to 1 (*External*).
- The module must not already be operational, as the parameters are only applied in the boot phase.

NOTE. The subbases parameters for Series D valves and I / O modules, which can be connected to the CX4 main module, can also be configured via the UVIX user interface (ch. 9).

7.8.3.1 Modulo CX4 EtherCAT

The *System Start* allows the CX4 head to work in two alternative modes: if left at the default value (0), all the application parameters described in the following paragraphs, although still transmitted, are ignored by the CX4 module software, which instead will apply the values already stored in its own non-volatile memory; this is because a CX4 module can normally be configured not only with a PLC, but also using UVIX, and because of this we wanted to add the option not to overwrite any pre-existing configuration. If, on the other hand, this parameter is set to 1, any parameterization carried out on the master tool will be applied by the head software at the end of the boot phase.

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Parameter use mode	System Start	0x8000	0x01	1 byte	External Data (1) = parameters set by PLC Stored Data (0) = internal memory parameters

7.8.3.2 Series D valve subbases

The subbases that control the Series D coil valves can be configured in the management of the *failsafe* operation and in the management of piloting errors in the coil valves themselves, as described in the 6.1.3.

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Failsafe enable	Valves Fail-Safe Enable	0x8001	0x01 ... 0x10	16 byte (1 bit for coil)	Disabled (0) = failsafe not enabled Enabled (1) = failsafe enabled
Failsafe status	Valves Fail-Safe Status	0x8002	0x01 ... 0x10	16 byte (1 bit for coil)	Reset (0) = status not active Set (1) = active status in case of failsafe enabled
Management of coil error recovery (interrupted or over-current)	Valves Error Enable	0x8003	0x01 ... 0x10	8 byte (1 bit for subbase)	Unlatched (0) = recovery error Latched (1) = not recovery error

7.8.3.3 Digital inputs

The configuration parameters for the digital input modules make it possible to act on both the input reading logic (*Minimum Activation Time*) and on the temporal characteristics of the signals read (*Extension Time*), as described in the 6.2.1.

Digital Inputs 8 channels

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Polarity of a channel	DI8 Activation Mode	0x8010	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module, 1 bit per channel)	High (1) = high active input Low (0) = low active input
Minimum dwell time of the input level (anti-bounce filter)	DI8 Minimum Activation Time	0x8011	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module)	0 = filter disabled 1÷255 [ms]
Minimum period for re-reading the inputs	DI8 Signal Extension Time	0x8012	0x01 ... 0x10	32 bytes (2 bytes per module)	0 = filter disabled 1÷1023 [ms]

Digital Inputs 16 channels

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Polarity of a channel	DI16 Activation Mode	0x8020	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 bit per channel)	High (1) = high active input Low (0) = low active input
Minimum dwell time of the input level (anti-bounce filter)	DI16 Minimum Activation Time	0x8021	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0 = filter disabled 1÷255 [ms]
Minimum period for re-reading the inputs	DI16 Signal Extension Time	0x8022	0x01 ... 0x08	16 bytes (2 bytes per module)	0 = filter disabled 1÷1023 [ms]
Power source*	DI16 Power Source	0x8023	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	Internal (0) = power connected to internal source External (1) = power connected to external source

* Parameter configurable only for 16-channel digital inputs.

7.8.3.4 Digital outputs

The configuration parameters of the digital output modules can be divided into several categories: activation mode, safety management with failsafe and PWM signal generation, as described in the 6.3.1.

Digital Outputs 8 channels

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Module settings, bit mask	DO8 Module Settings	0x8070	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module)	Bit 0 = Open Load Detection (1 = Enabled, 0 = Disabled) Remaining Bits = t.b.d.
Enable channels	DO8 Enable Output Channels	0x8071	0x01 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module, 1 bit per channel)	Disabled (0) = channel disabled Enabled (1) = channel enabled
Channel Type Setting (N/P)	DO8 Output Channels Mode	0x8072	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module, 1 bit per channel)	Mode N (0) = type N channel Mode P (1) = type P channel
Fail safe enable	DO8 Fail Safe Enable	0x8073	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module, 1 bit per channel)	Disabled (0) = failsafe not enabled Enabled (1) = failsafe enabled on channel
Fail safe status	DO8 Fail Safe Status	0x8074	0x01 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module, 1 bit per channel)	Reset (0) = status not active on channel Set (1) = active status on channel in case of failsafe enabled

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Channel Type Setting PWM	DO8 Pwm Channels	0x8075	0x01 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module, 1 bit per channel)	ON/OFF (0) = channel on/off (no Pwm) PWM (1) = Pwm type channel
PWM activation time	DO8 Pwm Act. Time	0x8076	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (1 byte per module)	0÷255 [ms]
Duty cycle per channel (Configurable if in PWM mode)	DO8 Pwm Duty Cycle	0x8077	0x01 ... 0x80	128 bytes (1 byte per channel)	0÷100 [%]

Digital Outputs 16 channels

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Module settings, bit mask	D16 Module Settings	0x8080	0x01 ... 0x08	8 byte (1 byte per modulo)	Bit 0 = Open Load Detection (1 = Enabled, 0 = Disabled) Remaining Bits = t.b.d.
Enable channels	D16 Enable Output Channels	0x8081	0x01 0x10	16 byte (2 bytes per module, 1 bit per channel)	Disabled (0) = channel disabled Enabled (1) = channel enabled
Channel Type Setting (N/P)	D16 Output Channels Mode	0x8082	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 bit per channel)	Mode N (0) = type N channel Mode P (1) = type P channel
Fail safe enable	D16 Fail Safe Enable	0x8083	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 bit per channel)	Disabled (0) = failsafe not enabled Enabled (1) = failsafe enabled on channel
Fail safe status	D16 Fail Safe Status	0x8084	0x01 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 bit per channel)	Reset (0) = status not active on channel Set (1) = active status on channel in case of failsafe enabled
Channel Type Setting PWM	D16 Pwm Channels	0x8085	0x01 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 bit per channel)	ON/OFF (0) = channel on/off (no Pwm) PWM (1) = Pwm type channel

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
PWM activation time	D16 Pwm Act. Time	0x8086	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0÷255 [ms]
Duty cycle per channel (Configurable if in PWM mode)	D16 Pwm Duty Cycle	0x8087	0x01 ... 0x80	128 bytes (1 byte per channel)	0÷100 [%]

7.8.3.5 Analogue inputs

The configurable parameters are the type of inputs, the transmission parameters and the filters to be applied to the inputs, as described in the 6.4.2.

RTD

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
RTD sensor type	AI-RTD Sensor Type	0x8030	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0000 = not connected 0001 = PT100 (385) 0010 = PT200 (385) 0011 = PT500 (385) 0100 = PT1000 (385) 0101 = Ni100 (618) 0110 = Ni120 (672) 0111 = Ni1000 (618) 1000 = PT100 (3926)
RTD number of wires	AI-RTD Wires	0x8031	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0 = 2 wires 1 = 3 wires 2 = 4 wires
Board transmission threshold in relative units 1 U = 0.1 °C	AI-RTD Sampling Threshold	0x8032	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 U (0.1 °C) 0010 = 2 U 0011 = 3 U 0100 = 4 U 0101 = 5 U 0110 = 10 U 0111 = 20 U 1000 = 30 U 1001 = 40 U 1010 = 80 U 1011 = 100 U 1100 = 160 U 1101 = 500 U 1110 = 1000 U 1111 = 2000

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Threshold transmission timeout	AI-RTD Sampling Threshold Timeout	0x8033	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	1÷15 s
Transmission frequency to the master (timed mode) or upper frequency limit (threshold mode)	AI-RTD Sampling Frequency	0x8034	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 Hz 0010 = 2 Hz 0011 = 5 Hz 0100 = 10 Hz 0101 = 25 Hz 0110 = 50 Hz 0111 = 100 Hz 1000 = 250 Hz 1001 = 500 Hz 1010 = 1000 Hz
Moving Average Filter Length	AI-RTD FIR Length	0x8035	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0÷1 = disabled 2÷128 [no. of filter caps]

Thermocouples

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Sensor type TC	AI-TH Sensor Type	0x8040	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0000 = not connected 0001 = B 0010 = E 0011 = J 0100 = K 0101 = N 0110 = R 0111 = S 1000 = T
Board transmission threshold in relative units 1 U = 0.1 °C	AI-TH Sampling Threshold	0x8041	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 U (0.1 °C) 0010 = 2 U 0011 = 3 U 0100 = 4 U 0101 = 5 U 0110 = 10 U 0111 = 20 U 1000 = 30 U 1001 = 40 U 1010 = 80 U 1011 = 100 U 1100 = 160 U 1101 = 500 U 1110 = 1000 U 1111 = 2000 U
Threshold transmission timeout	AI-TH Sampling Threshold Timeout	0x8042	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	1÷15 s

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Transmission frequency to the master (timed mode) or upper frequency limit (threshold mode)	AI-TH Sampling Frequency	0x8043	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 Hz 0010 = 2 Hz 0011 = 5 Hz 0100 = 10 Hz 0101 = 25 Hz 0110 = 50 Hz 0111 = 100 Hz 1000 = 250 Hz 1001 = 500 Hz 1010 = 1000 Hz
Moving Average Filter Length	AI-TH FIR Length	0x8044	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0÷1 = disabled 2÷128 [no. of filter caps]

Bridge

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Bridge Factor	AI-BRG Factor	0x8050	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0 = not connected 1÷255 mV/Vdc
Board transmission threshold in relative units 1 U = 0.1 μV	AI-BRG Sampling Threshold	0x8051	0x01 ... 0x04	4 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 U (1 μV) 0010 = 2 U (2 μV) 0011 = 3 U 0100 = 4 U 0101 = 5 U 0110 = 10 U 0111 = 20 U 1000 = 30 U 1001 = 40 U 1010 = 80 U 1011 = 100 U 1100 = 160 U 1101 = 500 U 1110 = 1000 U 1111 = 2000 U
Threshold transmission timeout	AI-BRG Sampling Threshold Timeout	0x8052	0x01 ... 0x04	4 bytes (1 byte per module)	1÷15 s

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Transmission frequency to the master (timed mode) or upper frequency limit (threshold mode)	AI-BRG Sampling Frequency	0x8053	0x01 ... 0x04	4 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 Hz 0010 = 2 Hz 0011 = 5 Hz 0100 = 10 Hz 0101 = 25 Hz 0110 = 50 Hz 0111 = 100 Hz 1000 = 250 Hz 1001 = 500 Hz 1010 = 1000 Hz
Moving Average Filter Length	AI-BRG FIR Length	0x8054	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0÷1 = disabled 2÷128 [no. of filter caps]

Voltage/Current

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Input type V/C	AI-VC Sensor Type	0x8060	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	000 = not connected 001 = 0÷10 V 010 = -10 ÷ +10 V 011 = 4÷20 mA 100 = 0÷20 mA 101 = -20 ÷ +20 mA
Board transmission threshold in relative units 1 U = 1 mV o 1 μA	AI-VC Sampling Threshold	0x8061	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 U (1 μV) 0010 = 2 U (2 μV) 0011 = 3 U 0100 = 4 U 0101 = 5 U 0110 = 10 U 0111 = 20 U 1000 = 30 U 1001 = 40 U 1010 = 80 U 1011 = 100 U 1100 = 160 U 1101 = 500 U 1110 = 1000 U 1111 = 2000 U
Threshold transmission timeout	AI-VC Sampling Threshold Timeout	0x8062	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	1÷15 s

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Transmission frequency to the master (timed mode) or upper frequency limit (threshold mode)	AI-VC Sampling Frequency	0x8063	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module)	0000 = disabled 0001 = 1 Hz 0010 = 2 Hz 0011 = 5 Hz 0100 = 10 Hz 0101 = 25 Hz 0110 = 50 Hz 0111 = 100 Hz 1000 = 250 Hz 1001 = 500 Hz 1010 = 1000 Hz
Moving Average Filter Length	AI-VC FIR Length	0x8064	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0÷1 = disabled 2÷128 [no. of filter caps]

7.8.3.6 Analogue outputs

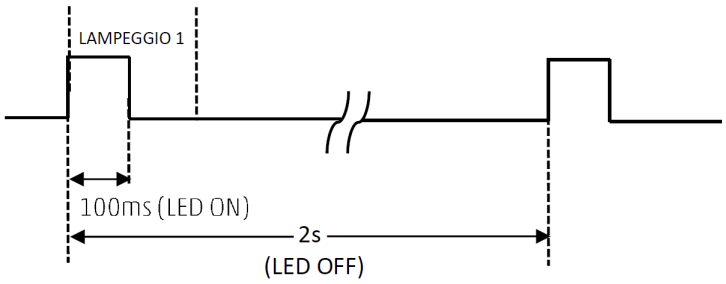
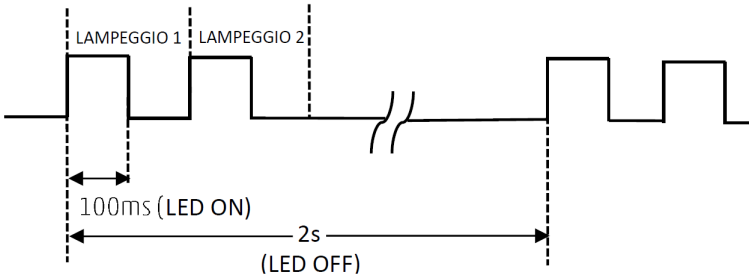
The configurable parameters are the type of outputs and the safety management with failsafe, as described in the 6.5.2.

Description	Parameter	OD index	SubIndex	Dimension	Value
Output type V/C	AO Channel Config.	0x8090	0x01 ... 0x10	16 bytes (2 bytes per module, 1 byte per channel)	0 = disabled 1 = 0÷10 V 2 = 0÷5 V 3 = 4÷20 mA 4 = 0÷20 mA
Enable failsafe Channel	AO FailSafe Enable	0x8091	0x01 ... 0x08	8 bytes (1 byte per module, 1 bit per channel)	0 = disabled 1 = channel enabled
Failsafe value Channel	AO FailSafe Value	0x8092	0x01 ... 0x10	32 bytes (4 bytes per module, 2 bytes per channel)	In mV/uA: • 0÷10000 if channel 0÷10 V • 0÷5000 if channel 0÷5 V • 4000÷20000 if channel 4÷20 mA • 0÷20000 if channel 0÷20 mA

Diagnostic

The diagnostics of the CX4 EtherCAT module is defined in three different ways.

- The status of the LEDs on the CX4 or on the individual modules connected to it 6. The following table provides the typical behaviour of the LEDs on our modules. The colour of the LEDs can be different for each module (the table refers to a red LED).

Symbol	LED state	Description
	RED OFF	Led is OFF
	RED ON	Led is ON
	FLASHING	The led flashes with a specified sequence for each diagnostic state: @XX [ms/Hz] per YY [s] • XX is the ON time of a led flashing. The flashing sequence is represented by an ON state and an OFF state of the same time. • YY is the time of the repeated flashing sequence. **Example 1**: 1 flash @100 ms every 2 s  **Example 2**: 2 flashes @100 ms every 2 s 

- I messaggi software che vengono instradati sulla rete EtherCAT.
- The UVIX user interface (ch. 9)

8.1 CX4 module

8.1.1 EtherCAT node

Diagnostics of the EtherCAT node are defined by the status of the link L/A1 and link L/A2 LEDs, RUN and ERR LEDs.

LED	Operation	Description
RUN	 GREEN OFF	The device is in state INIT.
	 1 flash GREEN @200 ms every 400 ms (f = 2,5 Hz)	The device is in state PRE-OPERATIONAL.
	 1 flash GREEN @200 ms every 1,2 s	The device is in state SAFE-OPERATIONAL.
	 GREEN ON	The device is in state OPERATIONAL.
ERR	 RED OFF	No error The EtherCAT communication of the device is in work.
	 1 flash RED @200 ms every 400 ms (f = 2,5 Hz)	Configuration error.
	 1 flash RED @200 ms every 1,2 s	Watchdog error.
	 2 flashes RED @200 ms every 1,4 s	Communication error. (Cable not connected)

LED	Operation	Description
L/A1 L/A2	 GREEN OFF	No link established to the EtherCAT network. EtherCAT.
	 GREEN ON	A link is established without data exchange.
	 1 flash GREEN @50 ms every 100 ms (f = 10 Hz)	The device sends/receives EtherCAT frames.

8.1.2 CX4 system diagnostics

The diagnostics of the CX4 system is managed by the SYS diagnostic LED, by messages transmitted to the controller/PLC defined in the EtherCAT protocol and by the display on the UVIX interface.

Module status and alarms	SYS LED	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Normal operation	 1 flash GREEN @100 ms every 1 s	0x00			
I/O modules absent	 1 flash GREEN @100 ms every 1 s	0x01			I/O modules absent
Valves absent	 1 flash GREEN @100 ms every 1 s	0x02			Valves absent
Valves substitution	 1 flash GREEN @100 ms every 1 s	0x03	0xF008	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Valve Subbase Substitution

Module status and alarms	SYS LED	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Fieldbus fatal error	(Alternated flashing)  1 flash GREEN @400 ms ogni 0.5 s  1 flash RED @400 ms every 0.5 s	0xF0			Fieldbus fatal error
Over-temperature alarm	 RED ON	0xFB	0x4201		Overheating CX4 module
Undervoltage alarm	 RED ON	0xFC	0x3120		Undervoltage CX4 module
Alarm of mapping I/O modules error	 2 flashes RED @100 ms every 1 s	0xFD	0xF003		Mapping I/O modules error
Alarm of mapping valves error	 2 flashes RED @100 ms every 1 s	0xFE	0xF002		Mapping valves error

Module status and alarms	SYS LED	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Alarm of mapping absent	 1 flash RED @100 ms every 1 s	0xFF	0xF001		Mapping absent
Alarms of valve errors or I / O module errors	 3 flashes RED @100 ms every 1 s	**NOTE.** The diagnostic states and EtherCAT and UVIX codes are specified for each single module in the following tables.			

8.1.3 Replace solenoid valve

This *warning* indicates that the optimal performance of at least one solenoid valve has deteriorated and is no longer guaranteed.
Solution: replace the deteriorated solenoid valve.
NOTE. To find out which solenoid valves on the island are in these conditions, you need to connect to the Camozzi user interface (UVIX) and check the health status of the individual solenoid valves (par. 9.3.4).

8.1.4 Fieldbus fatal error

This alarm can occur for two reasons.

- The fieldbus has been programmed incorrectly and the board has no MAC address.
- The fieldbus version loaded on the board is incorrect.

Solution: reprogram the board with the correct firmware (par. 9.8). If the problem persists, contact Camozzi support.

8.1.5 Over-temperature alarm

The CX4 module has reached or exceeded the limit temperature over which the normal operation of the device is not guaranteed and, if the condition persists, this can lead to the failure of a component on the board.
Solution: restart the island; if the problem persists, contact Camozzi support.

8.1.6 Undervoltage alarm

The CX4 module is powered with a voltage lower than the minimum acceptable value; therefore, correct operation of the system is not guaranteed.
Solution: check that the wiring is correct and that the wires are properly inserted into the connector. Check that the logic supply (pins 1 and 3) and power supply (pins 2 and 5) are physically present on the connector. If the problem persists, contact Camozzi support.

8.1.7 I/O module mapping error

During the mapping phase (par. 7.3), an error has occurred on the I/O modules. The mapping has failed at the first I/O module with the diagnostic LED off.
Solution: repeat the mapping procedure and replace where necessary the I/O module where the mapping ends (first I/O module with diagnostic LED off). If the problem persists, contact Camozzi support.

8.1.8 Solenoid valve mapping error

During the mapping phase (par. 7.3), a solenoid valve error has occurred on the subbase. The mapping has failed at the first subbase with the diagnostic LED off.
Solution: repeat the mapping procedure and replace where necessary the subbase where the mapping ends (first subbase with diagnostic LED off). If the problem persists, contact Camozzi support.

8.1.9 No mapping

After requesting a new system mapping (par. 7.3), an error has occurred both on the I/O modules and on the solenoid valve subbases. The mapping ends at the first accessory module (I/O module or subbase) with the diagnostic LED off.
Solution: repeat the mapping procedure and replace where necessary the accessory module where the mapping ends (first accessory module with diagnostic LED off). If the problem persists, contact Camozzi support.

8.1.10 Solenoid valve or I/O module alarms

These alarms are specific for each individual accessory module. The UVIX and EtherCAT messages are specified in the following tables, while the diagnostics via LEDs - found on each individual module - and the specific solutions are detailed in the accessories section (ch. 6).

8.2 Series D valve subbases

The following table shows the diagnostic status of the Series D coil valves, with the respective EtherCAT messages and the display on the UVIX interface. The coil valves display a diagnostic signal through LED signalling directly on the subbase where they are mounted. For details regarding LED diagnostics and possible solutions to any alarms, refer to the Accessories chapter (par. 6.1.4).

Module status and alarms	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Configuration parameters	0xE6	0xF007	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	
Overheating subbase	0xE8	0x4202	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Overheating subbase
Overheating coil (Position 14/12)	0xE9	0x4203	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = Id coil	Overheating coil 14/12
Overcurrent coil (Position 14/12)	0xEA	0x2320	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = Id coil	Overcurrent coil 14/12
Interrupted coil (Position 14/12)	0xEB	0xF005	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = Id coil	Interrupted coil 14/12
Fault coil (Position 14/12)	0xEC	0xF004	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = Id coil	Fault coil 14/12
Communication alarm	0xEF	0xF006	Byte 1 = 1 (485 bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Communication alarm

8.3 Digital Input Module

The following table shows the diagnostic statuses of the digital inputs, with the respective EtherCAT messages and the display on the UVIX interface. The digital inputs also display a diagnostic signal via LED signalling directly on the module. Details on LED diagnostics and possible solutions to any alarms can be found in the chapter Accessories (par. 6.2.5).

Module status and alarms	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Short circuit on the channel n	0xDD	0x2120	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = channel id	Short circuit Group 0-3 Short circuit Group 4-7 Short circuit Group 8-11 Short circuit Group 12-15
Configuration parameters alarm	0xDE	0xF00B	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Configuration alarm
Communication alarm	0xDF	0xF00A	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Communication alarm

8.4 Digital Output Module

The following table shows the diagnostic statuses of the digital outputs, with the respective EtherCAT messages and the display on the UVIX interface. The digital outputs display a diagnostic signal via LED signalling directly on the module. Details on LED diagnostics and possible solutions to any alarms can be found in the chapter Accessories (par. 6.2.5).

NOTE. The 16-channel digital output modules mandatorily need external power supply.

Module status and alarms	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Short circuit on the channel n	0xCA	0x2322	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = channel id	Short Circuit Channel n
Open circuit on the channel n	0xCB	0x2323	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = channel id	Open Load Channel n
Undervoltage power line*	0xCC	0x3121	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Under Voltage Power Supply
No external power line*	0xCD	0x3122	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Zero Voltage Power Supply
Configuration parameters alarm	0xCE	0xF011	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Configuration alarm
Communication alarm	0xCF	0xF010	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Communication alarm

* Power supply alarms refer to the external power supply for 16-channel modules.

8.5 Analogue Input Module

The following table shows the diagnostic statuses of the analogue inputs, with the respective EtherCAT messages and the display on the UVIX interface. The analogue inputs display a diagnostic signal via LED signalling directly on the module. Details regarding LED diagnostics and possible solutions to any alarms can be found in the chapter Accessories (par. 6.4.4).

Module status and alarms	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Sensor fault on channel 1	0xB6	0xF0A0	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = 1 (channel id)	Sensor fault channel 1
Missing bridge on channel 1	0xB7	0xF0A1	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = 1 (channel id)	Missing bridge channel 1
ADC communication alarm	0xB8	0xF0A2	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	ADC communi-cation error
Alarm on the voltage reference 3.3V	0xB9	0xF0A3	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	RESDCDC error
Sensor fault on channel 2	0xBA	0xF0A0	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = 1 (channel id)	Sensor fault channel 2
Missing bridge on channel 2	0xBB	0xF0A1	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = 1 (channel id)	Missing bridge channel 1

Module status and alarms	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Configuration parameters alarm	0xBE	0xF00D	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Configuration alarm
Communication alarm	0xBF	0xF00C	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Communication alarm

8.6 Analogue Output Module

The following table shows the diagnostic statuses of the analogue outputs, with the respective EtherCAT messages and the display on the UVIX interface. The analogue outputs display a diagnostic signal via LED signalling directly on the module. Details regarding LED diagnostics and possible solutions to any alarms can be found in the chapter Accessories (par. 6.5.4).

Module status and alarms	Diagnostic Status (Byte 0 stream IN)	EtherCAT Code (Extended Error Type)	Extra Info EtherCAT	UVIX
Internal error	0xA9	0xF0B0	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = Board Type Byte 3 = Board Number	Internal Error
Open circuit on the channel n	0xAA	0x2325	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = 8 (Bridge Type) Byte 3 = Board Number Byte 4 = 2 (channel id)	Channel n Open Load
Over Heating	0xAB	0x4204	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = 8 (Bridge Type) Byte 3 = Board Number	Board Over Heating
Power Supply Short Circuit	0xAC	0x2324	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = 8 (Bridge Type) Byte 3 = Board Number	Power Supply Short Circuit
Power Supply Under Voltage	0xAD	0x3123	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = 8 (Bridge Type) Byte 3 = Board Number	Power Supply Under Threshold
Configuration parameters alarm	0xAE	0xF0B2	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = 8 (Bridge Type) Byte 3 = Board Number	Configuration alarm
Communication alarm	0xAF	0xF0B1	Byte 1 = 2 (CAN bus) Byte 2 = 8 (Bridge Type) Byte 3 = Board Number	Communication alarm

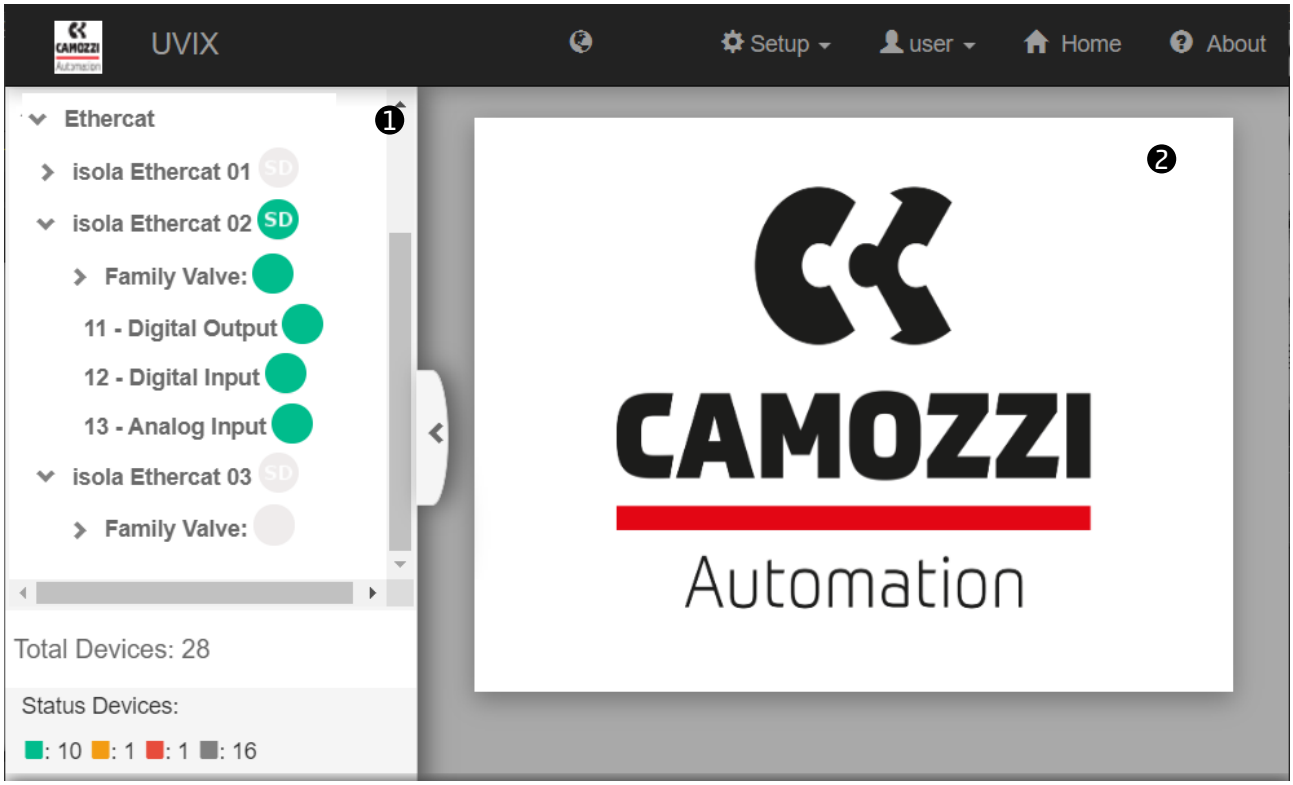
Uvix

9.1 Introduction

Camozzi's proprietary environment, called UVIX, allows the user to monitor and configure all new generation Camozzi devices (*Camozzi Smart Devices*) that support connection to it. Devices can be connected to UVIX in two ways: wireless or USB. This system has been implemented with a *web-based* architecture so that information can be accessed straightforwardly using a browser.
Monitoring consists of displaying all the device variables, whether they relate to operation, diagnostics, or parameterization.
For details on the UVIX architecture, its installation, and general operations, see the Manuale UVIX.

9.2 General information

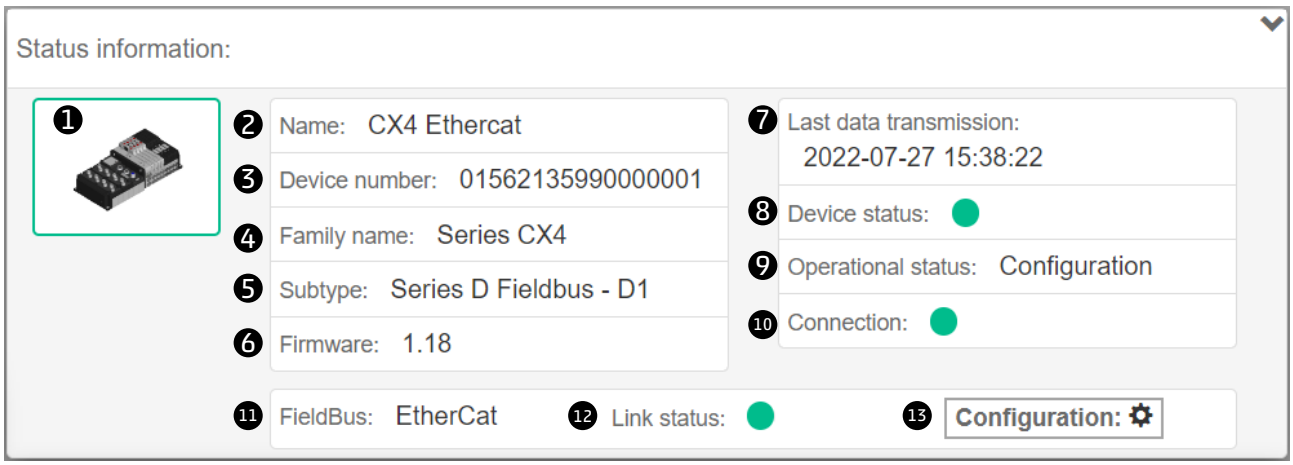
The devices connected to the UVIX are displayed in a tree diagram ❶ consisting of *Device Groups*, *Family* e *Devices*. Select one of the components to view in the main window ❷ all the information on the various devices and perform configuration operations or manual commands.
By selecting the CX4 module, in Stand-Alone or Valve Island configuration, or individual accessory modules, Series D coil valve subbases or I/O modules, general status information and details can be displayed. These are divided into variables, alarms and controls.



9.2.1 Status information

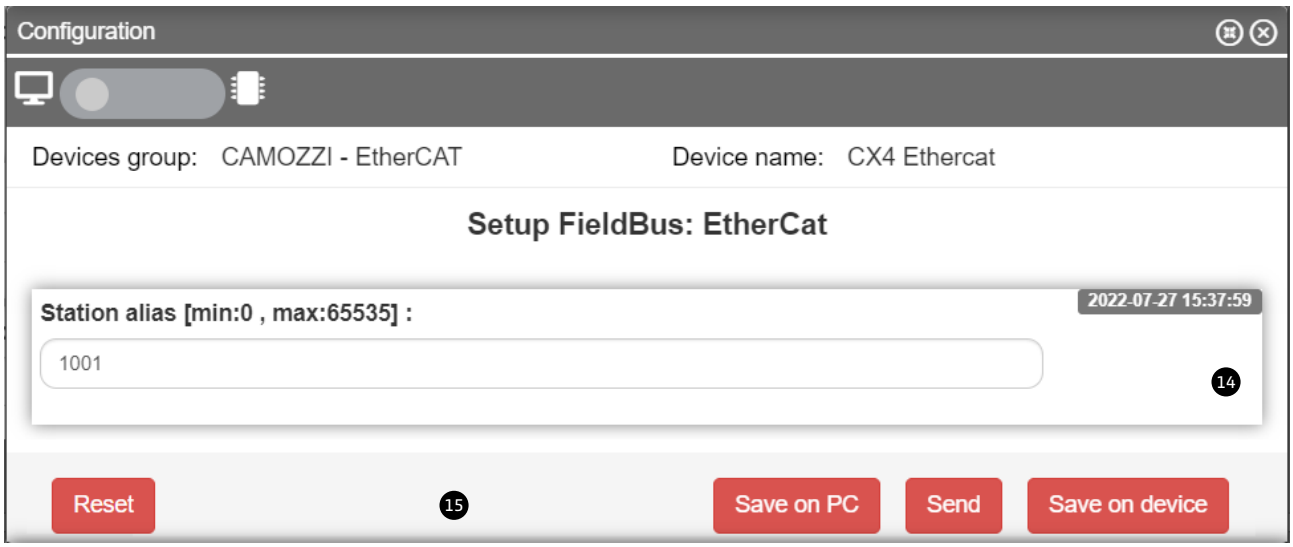
Select a Series CX4 module to view the main information.

- ❶ Series CX4 identification image..
- ❷ Device name, assigned when recognized and added in UVIX.
- ❸ Device identification number (17 characters).
- ❹ Device family name: *Series CX4*.
- ❺ Type of *Series D Fieldbus* according to the connected accessory modules:
  - *Stand-Alone*, with only I/O modules connected.
  - *D1* with at least one Series D1 solenoid valve connected.
  - *D2* with at least one Series D2 solenoid valve connected.
  - *D4* with at least one Series D4 solenoid valve connected.
  - *D5* with at least one Series D1 and one Series D2 solenoid connected.
- ❻ Firmware version.
- ❼ Date and time of the last transmission between CX4 module and UVIX.
- ❽ General status of the module: *Not available*, *Ok*, *Alarm*.
- ❾ Stato operativo del modulo:
  - *Init* → initialization of the CX4 module and accessory modules.
  - *Enumeration* → numbering of the accessory modules connected to the CX4 module (required if modules are replaced or moved with respect to the original configuration).
  - *Mapping* → mapping of the accessory modules connected to the CX module (required to check that there have been no changes since the last system configuration).
  - *Work* → normal operation.
  - *Manual* → manual operation.
  - *Configuration* → configuration of the parameters of the CX4 module and the accessory modules.
  - *Fatal error* → fatal error that renders the CX4 module inoperative.
- ❿ WiFi connection status: *Online*, *Offline*.
- ⓫ Fieldbus used by the module: EtherCAT.
- ⓬ Fieldbus communication status: *Online*, *Offline*.
- ⓭ Configuration of fieldbus-related parameters.



9.2.2 EtherCAT network configuration

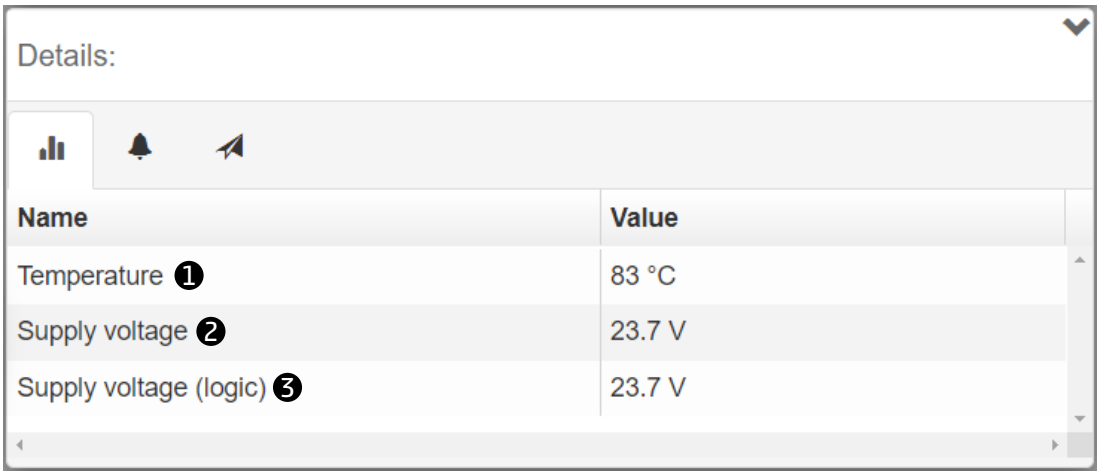
From the status information page, you can access the window for configuring certain fieldbus parameters ⓭. In the specific case of EtherCAT, you can configure the address ⓮ of the device on the network (par. 7.4).
Using the buttons in the bottom bar of the configuration window ⓯, the configured parameters can be sent to the module, saved on the PC, saved on the device, or reset to default values.



9.2.3 Variables

The first tab of the details page deals shows the variables that are monitored by the CX4 module.

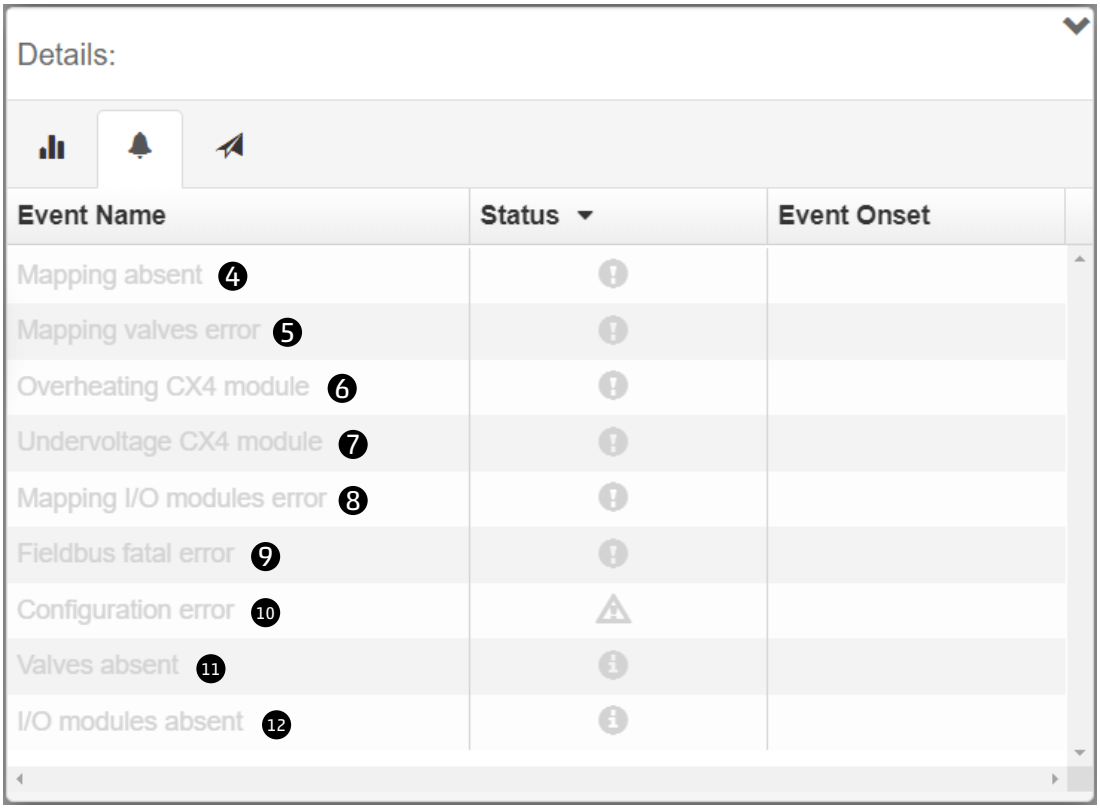
- ❶ Internal temperature of the module.
- ❷ Power voltage that supplies the subbases of the solenoid valves: the measurement is made by the first subbase connected (position 1) and is sent via serial communication. If there are no valves connected, this voltage is not displayed.
- ❸ Logic voltage that powers the module circuit board. Without this supply voltage, the entire system is without power and, therefore, turned off.



9.2.4 Alarms

The second tab on the details page displays possible CX4 module alarms.

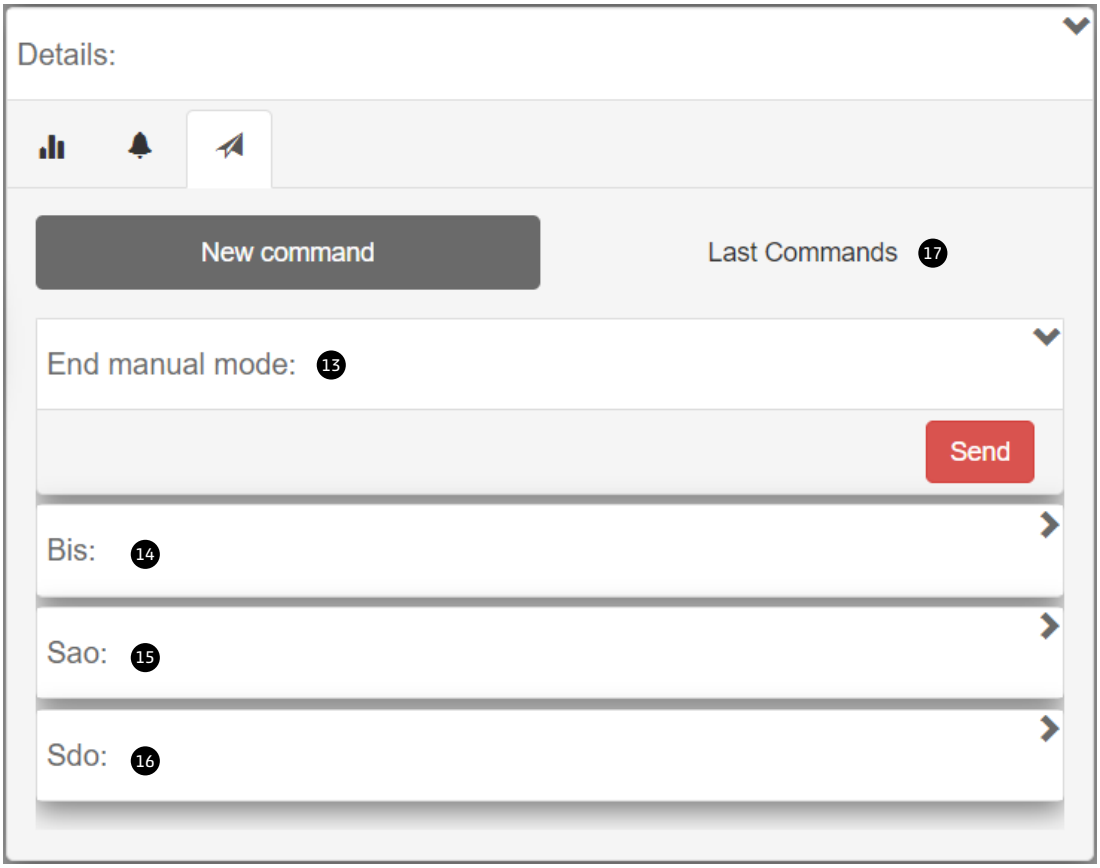
- ❹ No mapping: indicates that there are no accessory modules connected to the CX4 module.
- ❺ Valve mapping error: this can occur if the positions of the subbases of the solenoid valves have been changed, moving them from their original position or adding new ones, or if a subbase fails to respond to the mapping request from the CX4 module.
- ❻ CX4 module overheating.
- ❼ Supply voltage of the CX4 module lower than the voltage given in the specifications.
- ❽ I/O module mapping error: this can occur if the positions of the I/O modules have been changed, moving them from their original position or adding new ones, or if an I/O module fails to respond to the mapping request from the CX4 module.
- ❾ Fatal error on fieldbus: this occurs if the fieldbus protocol stack is incorrect.
- ❿ Configuration error
- ⓫ No valve mapping: indicates that there are no solenoid valve subbases connected to the CX4 module.
- ⓬ No I/O module mapping: indicates that there are no I/O modules connected to the CX4 module.



9.2.5 Commands

The third tab of details on the CX4 module shows the commands that can be sent via UVIX to the device. The *Manual Mode* command ⓭ allows you to control the system manually from UVIX, sending configuration parameters to the CX4 module and to the individual connected accessory modules. In manual mode, you can command the modules that include outputs (if present), such as the solenoid valves ⓮ (par. 9.3.6), digital outputs ⓯ (par. 9.5.5) and analogue outputs ⓰ (par. 9.7.5). The history of the commands sent to the CX4 module from when communication with UVIX was started can be viewed under *Last Commands* ⓱.

NOTE. If there are solenoid valve subbases connected to the CX4 module, the valve information can be reset at any time, without activating manual mode.



9.3 Series D coil valves and subbase

9.3.1 Status information

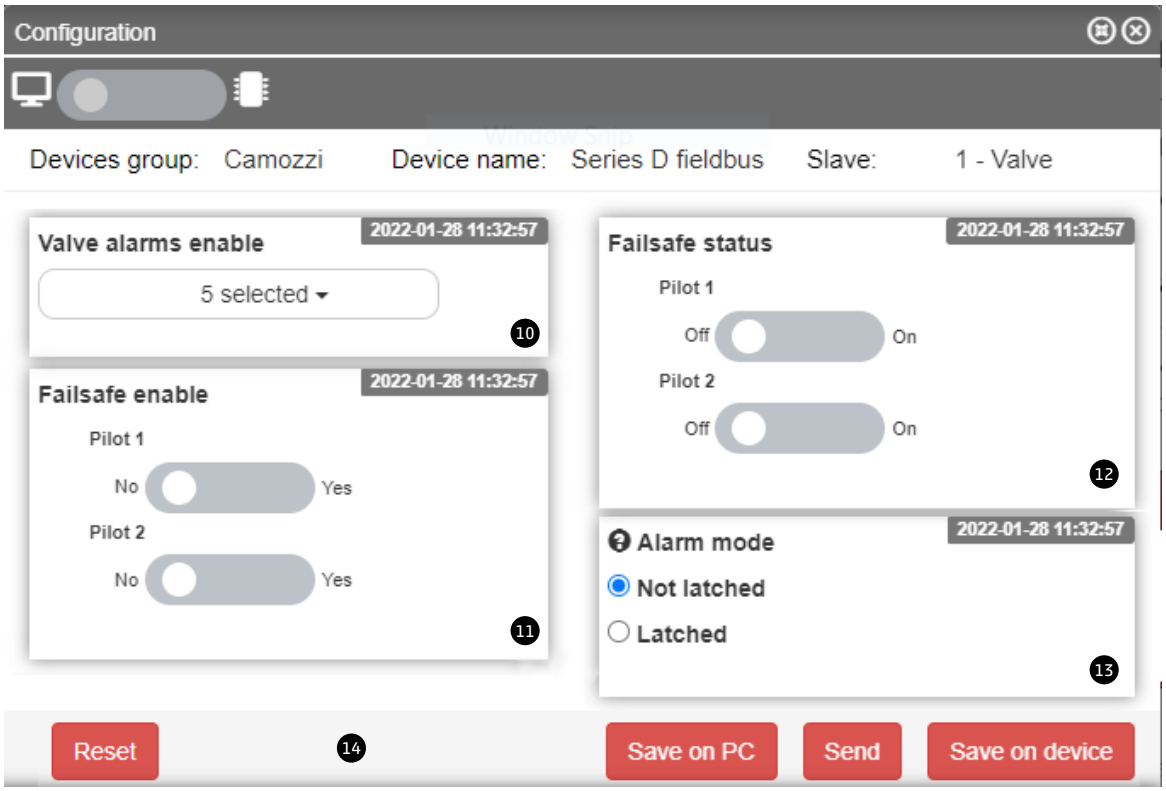
On the first page of UVIX, you can select one of the solenoid valves connected to the CX4 module in the configuration of a Series D valve island to view the general information of the individual subbase.

- ❶ Identification images of the coil valve mounted on the subbase.
- ❷ Position of the subbase in the assigned valve island after mapping.
- ❸ Name of the accessory module family: *Valve*.
- ❹ Solenoid valve family sub-type: 10 mm, 16 mm, 25 mm.
- ❺ Firmware version.
- ❻ Date and time of the last transmission of the variables between the subbase and UVIX.
- ❼ General status of the solenoid valve: *Not available*, *Ok*, *Alarm*.
- ❽ Operating status of the subbase:
  - *Init* → initialization (mapping and configuration of parameters).
  - *Work* → normal operation.
  - *Error* → subbase error.

9.3.2 Configuration

From the status information page, you can configure certain operating-related parameters of the solenoid valves ❾.

- ❿ Enable/disable the alarms that the valve can generate (default: all alarms enabled).
- ⓫ Enable/disable the Failsafe for each individual pilot: *Yes* enabled, *No* disabled (default).
- ⓬ Set the Failsafe status for each pilot for which the Failsafe has been enabled: *On* pilot activated, *Off* pilot deactivated (default).
- ⓭ Set the behaviour of the valve failure error (Coil Fault): *Latched*, *Not Latched* (default).
- ⓮ The buttons in the bottom bar of the tab allow you to send the configuration parameters to the module, save them on the PC, save them on the device or reset them to default values.

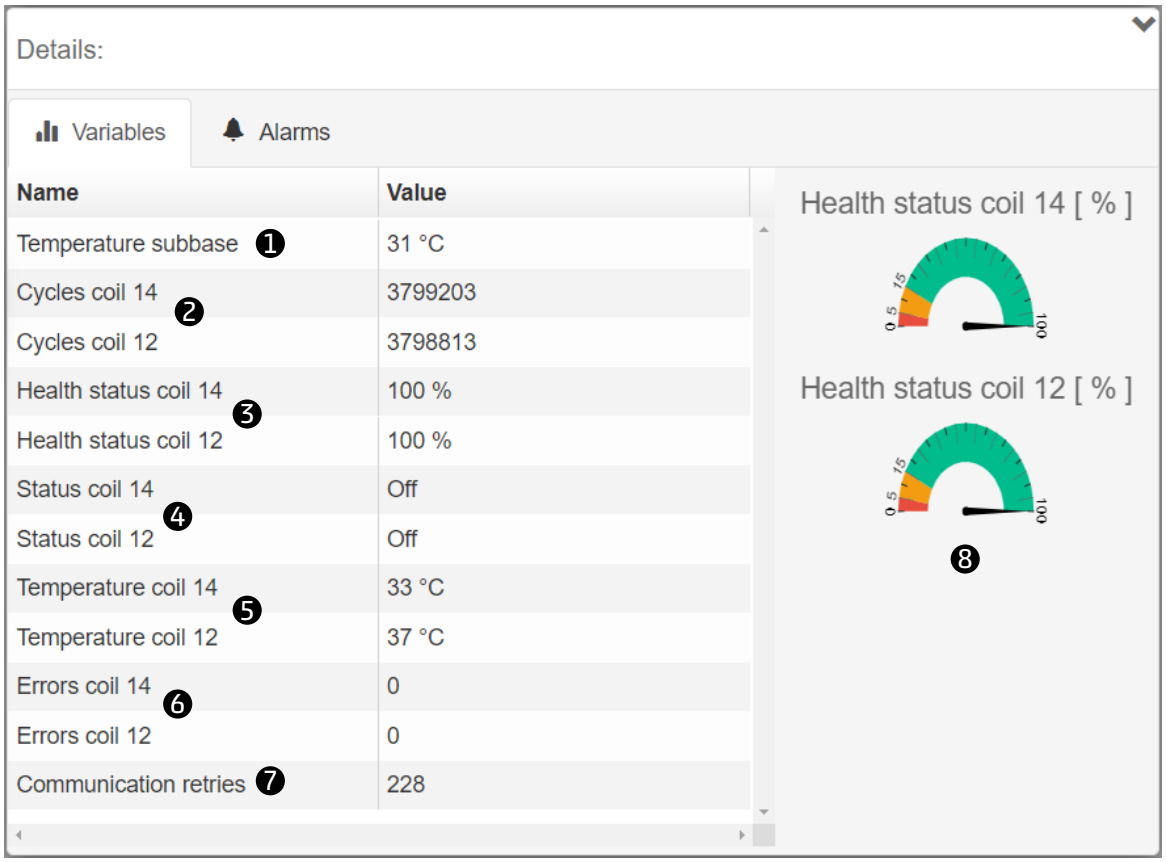


9.3.3 Details

9.3.4 Variables

The first tab on the details page shows the variables that are monitored by the subbase of an individual solenoid valve. These variables can be reset using the commands by selecting the CX4 module to which the subbases are connected (par. 9.3.6).

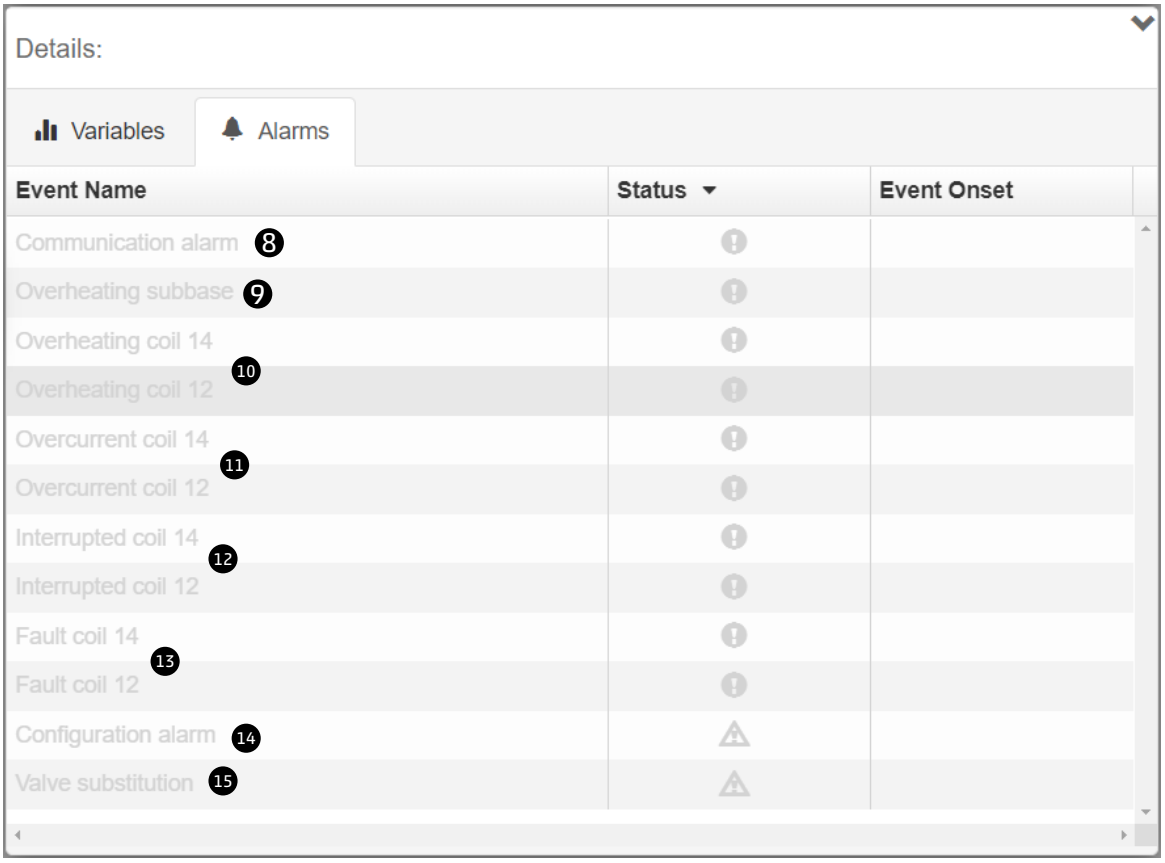
- ❶ subbase temperature.
- ❷ Cycles performed by the pilots in position 14 and position 12.
- ❸ Percentage health status of the pilots in position 14 and position 12.
- ❹ Status of the pilots in position 14 and position 12 (*On/Off*).
- ❺ Temperature of the pilots in position 14 and position 12.
- ❻ Errors of the pilots in position 14 and position 12.
- ❼ Communication errors between the CX4 module and the selected subbase.
- ❽ Gauge indicators that show graphically the percentage health status of the two pilots.



9.3.5 Alarms

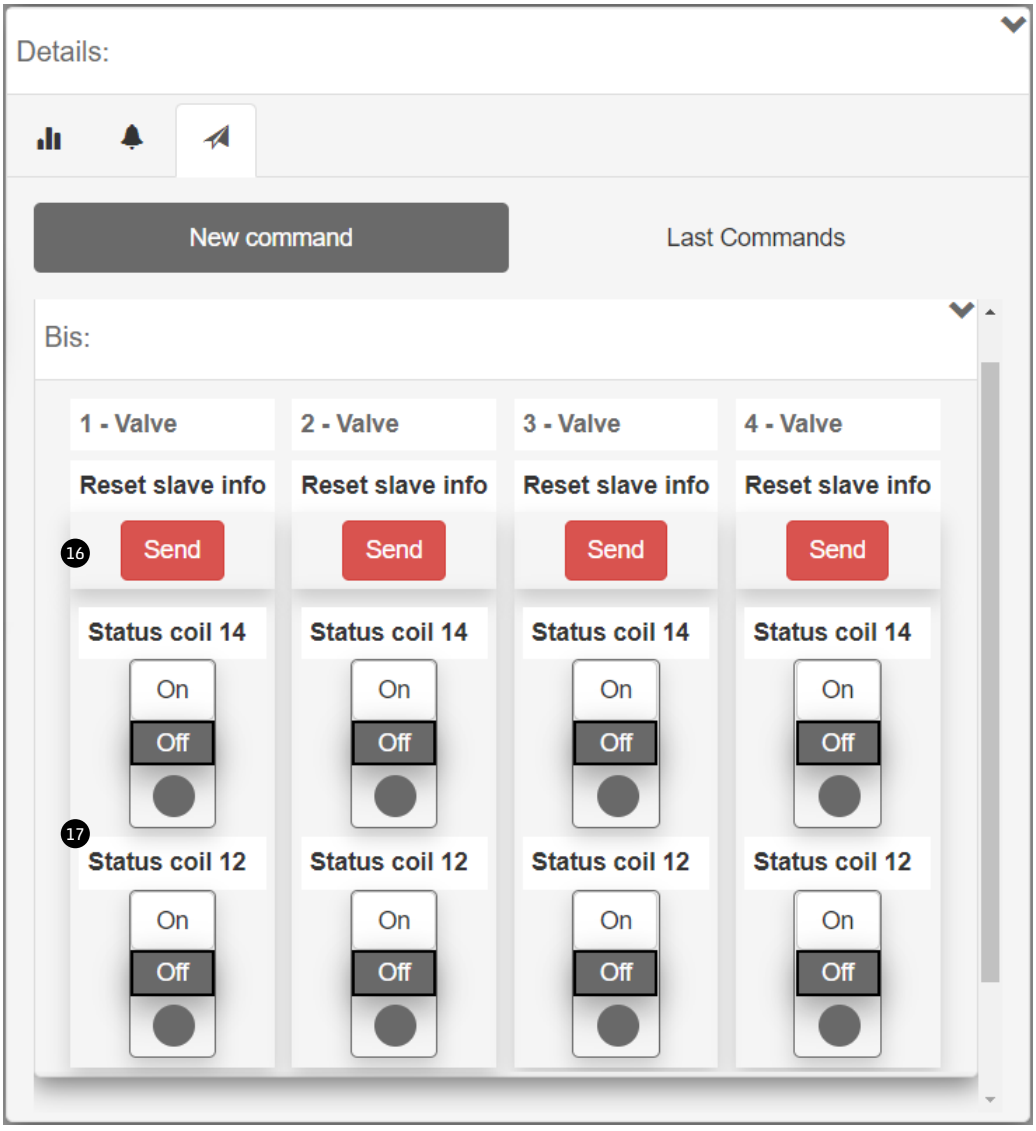
The second details tab displays the alarms of the subbase of the selected valve.

- ❽ Communication alarm due to communication failure between CX4 module and subbase.
- ❾ subbase overheating.
- ❿ Overheating of the pilots in position 14 and position 12.
- ⓫ Overcurrent of the pilots in position 14 and position 12.
- ⓬ Alarm - solenoid valves closed in position 14 and position 12.
- ⓭ Energization malfunction of the solenoid pilots in position 14 and position 12.
- ⓮ Alarm - configuration of subbase parameters.
- ⓯ Replace valve warning.



9.3.6 Commands

On the main page of the CX4 module (par. 9.2.5), there is a tab showing the commands for the solenoid valves. In particular, you can reset the valve information ❶⑥ (cycles, errors, health status). This operation needs to be performed when the valve connected to the subbase is replaced and can also be performed in normal working mode.
You can also control the individual pilots (position 12 and 14) of the solenoid valves ❶⑦. For this operation, the island must be in manual mode.



9.4 Digital Input Module

9.4.1 Status information

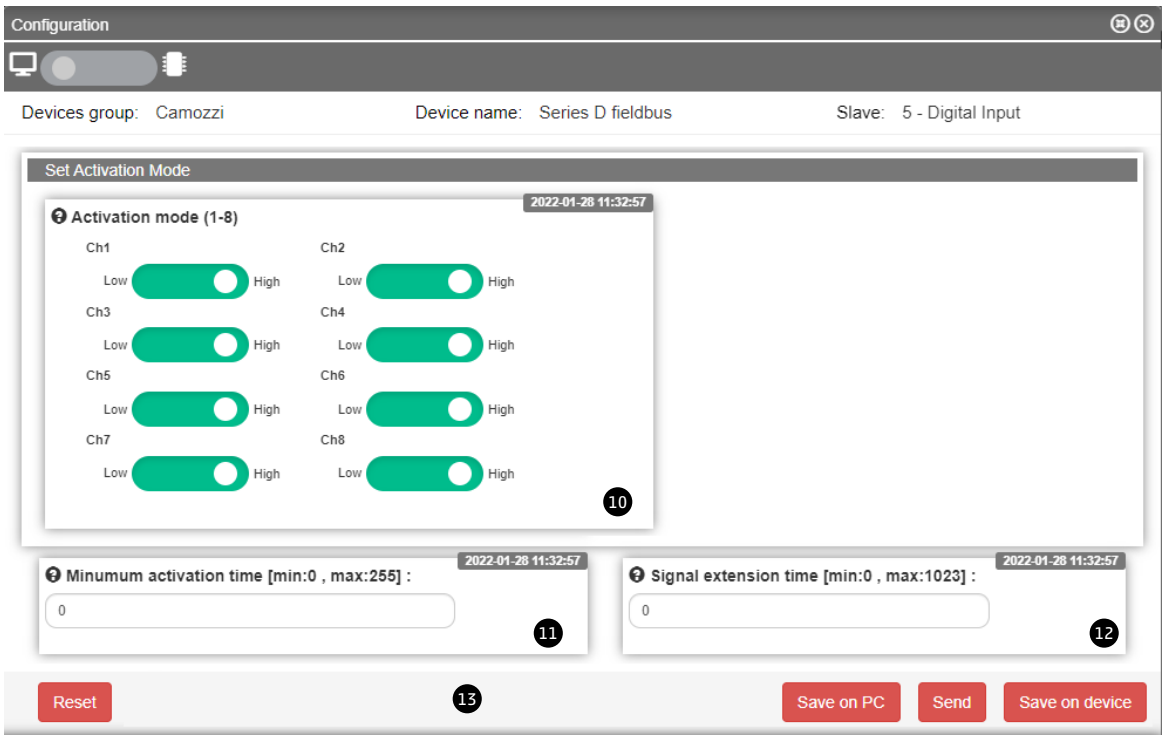
On the first page of UVIX, select one of the digital inputs connected to the CX4 module to view the general information of the accessory module.

- Identification images of the digital input module (8 or 16 channels).
- Module position assigned after mapping.
- Name of the accessory module family: *Digital Input*.
- Subtype of the family of the digital input module: 8 CH, 16 CH.
- Firmware version.
- Date and time of the last transmission of the variables between the module and UVIX.
- General status of the module: *Not available*, *Ok*, *Alarm*.
- Operating status of the module:
  - *Init* → initialization (mapping and configuration of parameters).
  - *Work* → normal operation.
  - *Error* → module error.

9.4.2 Configuration

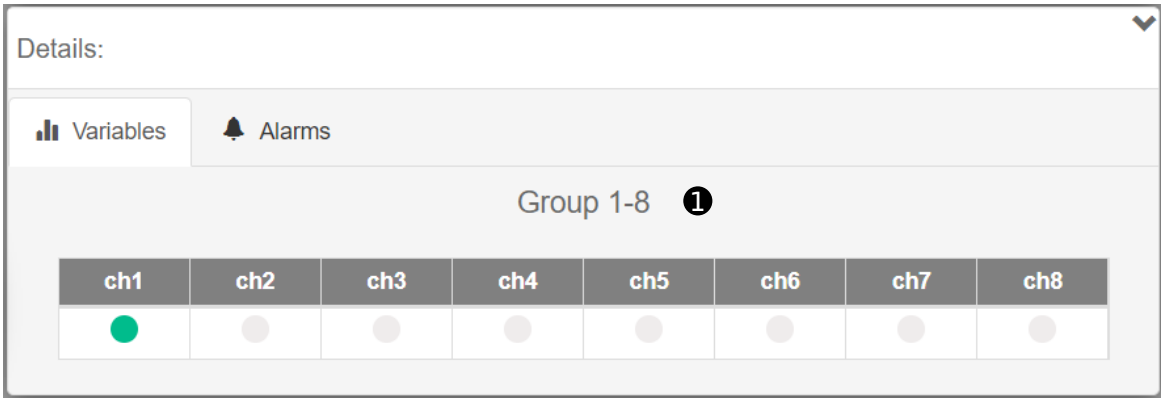
From the status information page, you can configure certain operating-related parameters of the digital input modules ❾.

- ❿ Parameter for the polarity of each channel, *High* or *Low* (default).
- ⓫ Minimum input level activation time in milliseconds (filtro *anti-bounce*, defualt: 0).
- ⓬ Minimum input rereading time in milliseconds (default: 0).
- ⓭ Using the buttons in the bottom bar of the configuration window, the configured parameters can be sent to the module, saved on the PC, saved on the device or reset to default values.



9.4.3 Variables

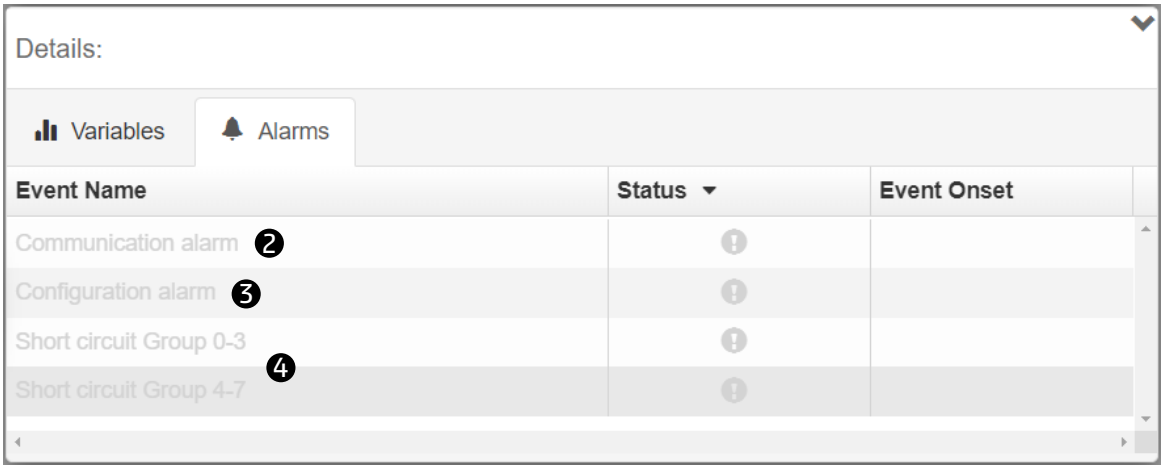
The first tab on the details page displays the status of the digital inputs ❶ : active, not active.



9.4.4 alarms

The second details tab displays the alarms of the digital input module.

- ❷ Communication alarm between the digital input module and the CX4 module.
- ❸ Configuration alarm of module parameters.
- ❹ Short-circuit of at least one digital input belonging to an input group. This alarm can be divided into two groups for modules with 8 channels or into four groups for modules with 16 channels.

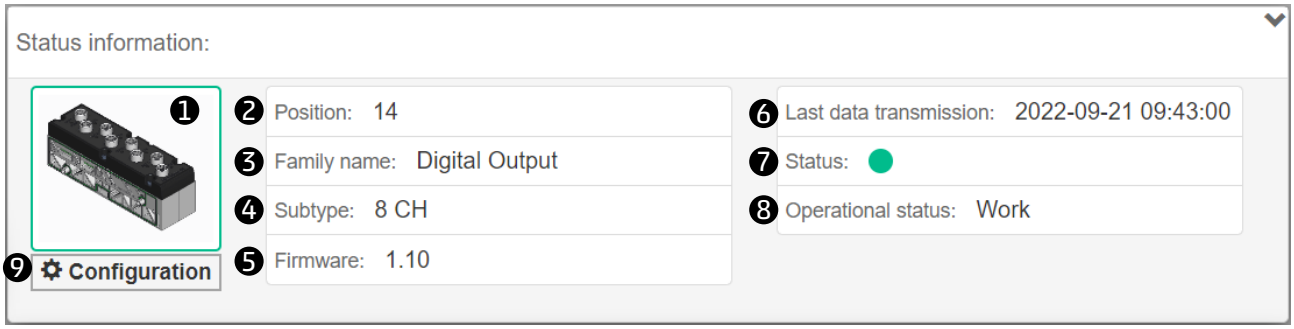


9.5 Digital Output Module

9.5.1 Status information

On the first page of UVIX, select one of the digital outputs connected to the CX4 module to view the general information of the accessory module.

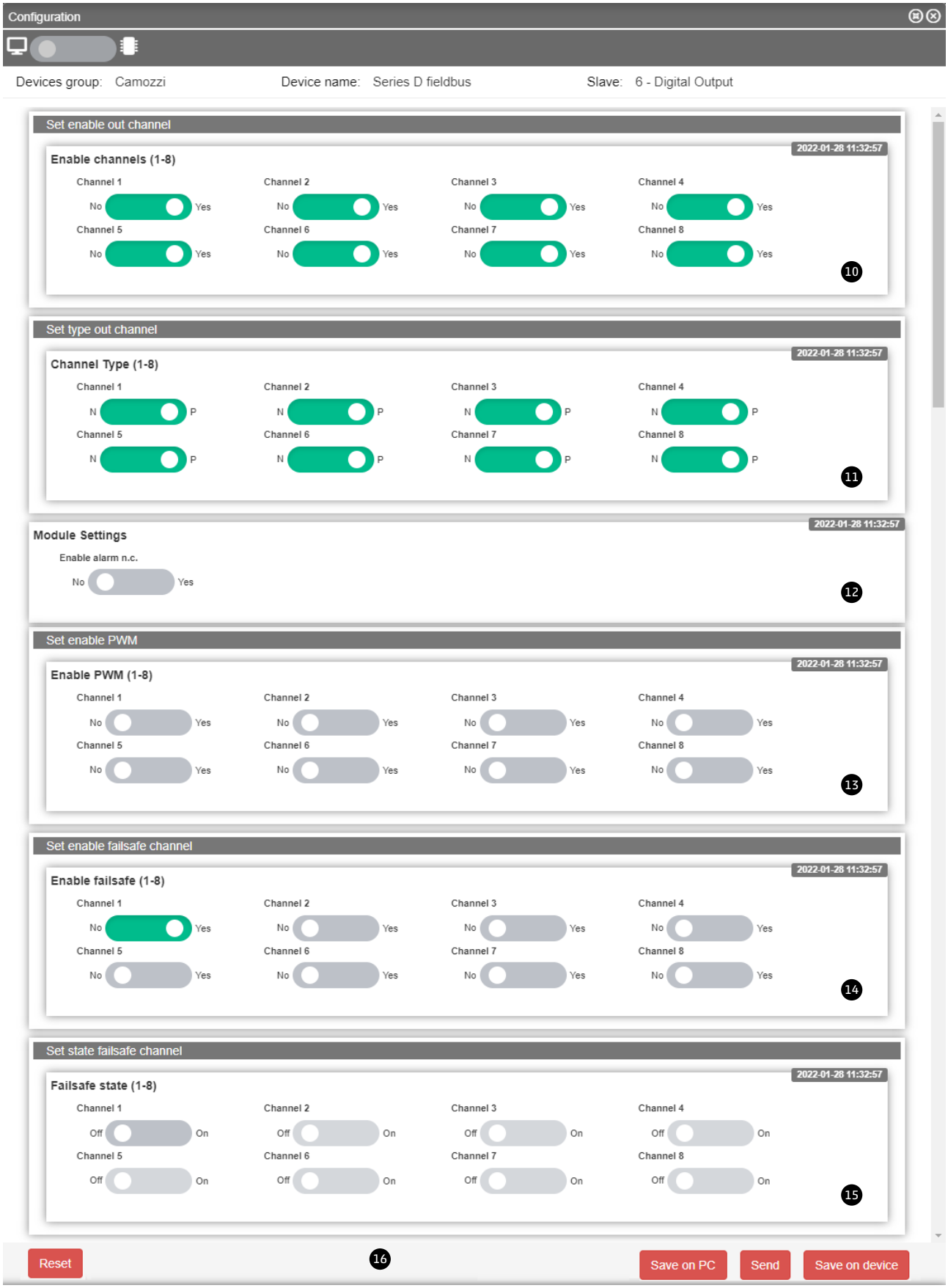
- Identification images of the digital output module (8 or 16 channels).
- Module position assigned after mapping.
- Name of the accessory module family: *Digital Output*.
- Subtype of the family of the digital output module: 8 CH, 16 CH.
- Firmware version.
- Date and time of the last transmission of the variables between the module and UVIX.
- General status of the module: *Not available*, *Ok*, *Alarm*.
- Operating status of the module:
  - *Init* → initialization (mapping and configuration of parameters).
  - *Work* → normal operation.
  - *Error* → module error.



9.5.2 Configuration

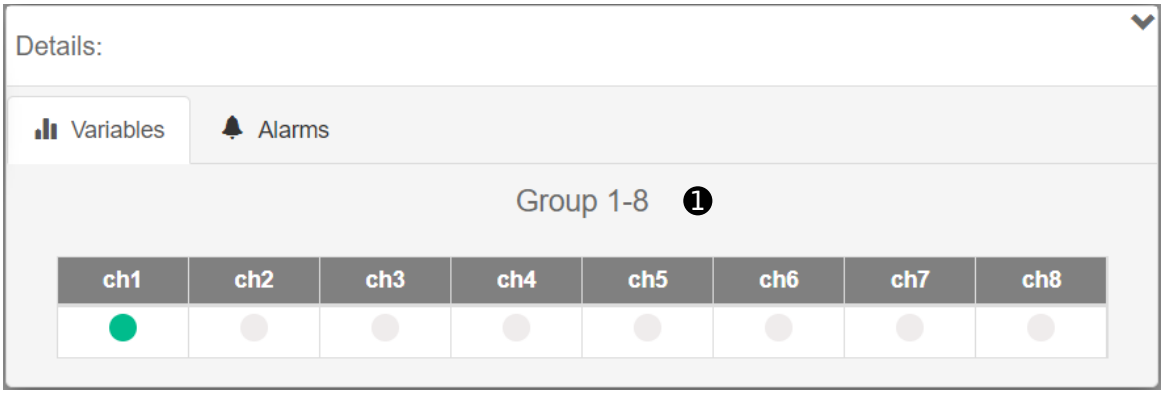
From the status information page, you can configure certain operating-related parameters of the digital output modules ❾.

- ❿ Enable output: *No* disabled, *Yes* enabled (default).
- ⓫ Set the type of individual output channel: *type N*, *type P* (default).
- ⓬ Enable the individual functions related to the whole module, see the detection of no load by the power driver.
- ⓭ Set the PWM for individual outputs: *Yes* enabled, *No* disabled (default).
- ⓮ Enable the protection failsafe, which can be set for the individual outputs: *Yes* enabled, *No* disabled (default).
- ⓯ Failsafe status, which can be set for the individual outputs: *On*, *Off* (default).
- ⓰ Using the buttons in the bottom bar of the configuration window, the configured parameters can be sent to the module, saved on the PC, saved on the device or reset to default values.


Configuration
Devices group: Camozzi
Device name: Series D fieldbus
Slave: 6 - Digital Output
Set enable out channel
2022-01-28 11:32:57
Enable channels (1-8)
Channel 1
Channel 2
Channel 3
Channel 4
Channel 5
Channel 6
Channel 7
Channel 8
No
Yes
10
Set type out channel
2022-01-28 11:32:57
Channel Type (1-8)
N
P
11
Module Settings
2022-01-28 11:32:57
Enable alarm n.c.
12
Set enable PWM
2022-01-28 11:32:57
Enable PWM (1-8)
13
Set enable failsafe channel
2022-01-28 11:32:57
Enable failsafe (1-8)
14
Set state failsafe channel
2022-01-28 11:32:57
Failsafe state (1-8)
Off
On
15
Reset
16
Save on PC
Send
Save on device

9.5.3 Variables

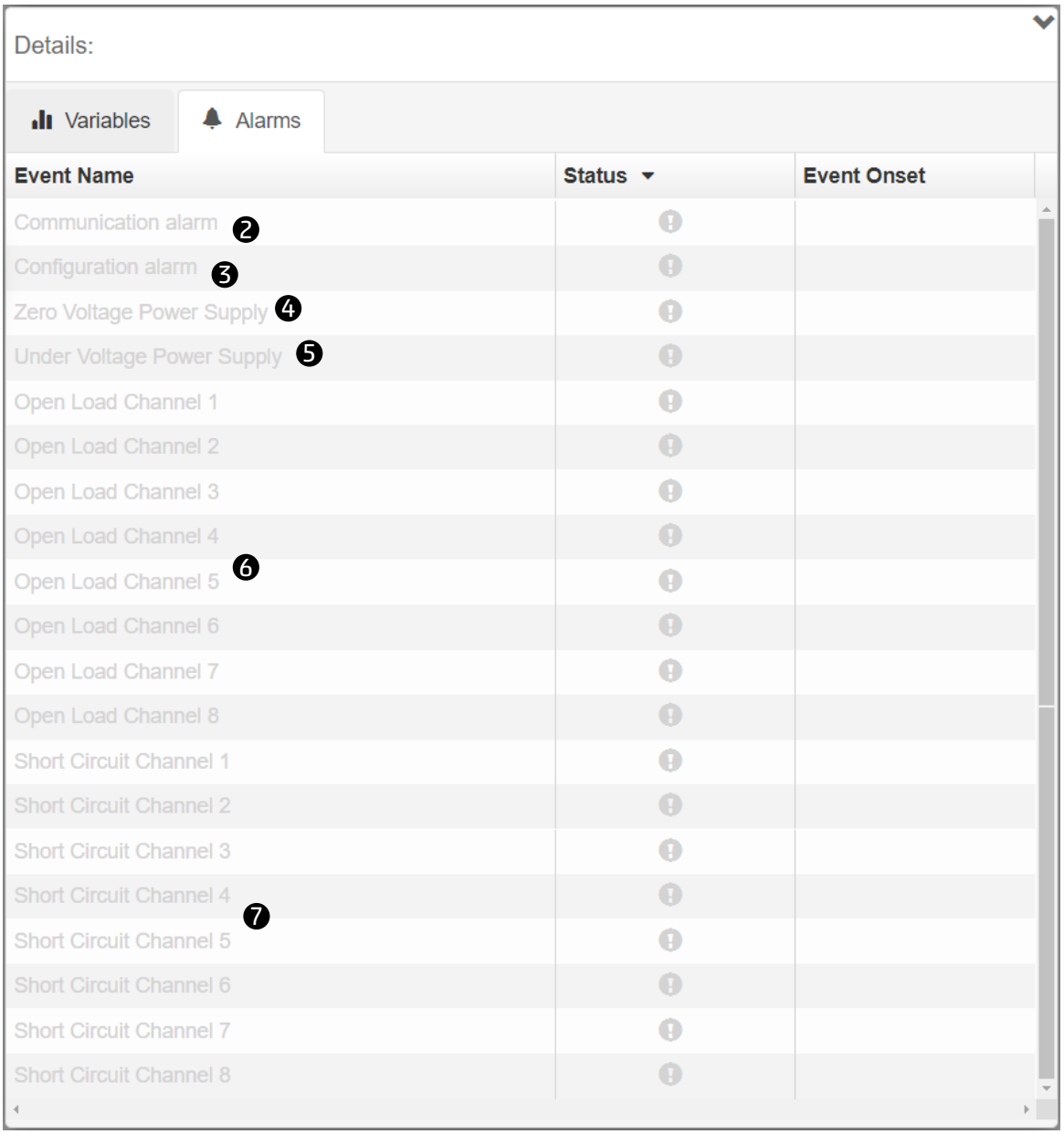
The first tab on the details page displays the status of the digital outputs ❶ : attiva, non attiva.



9.5.4 Allarmi

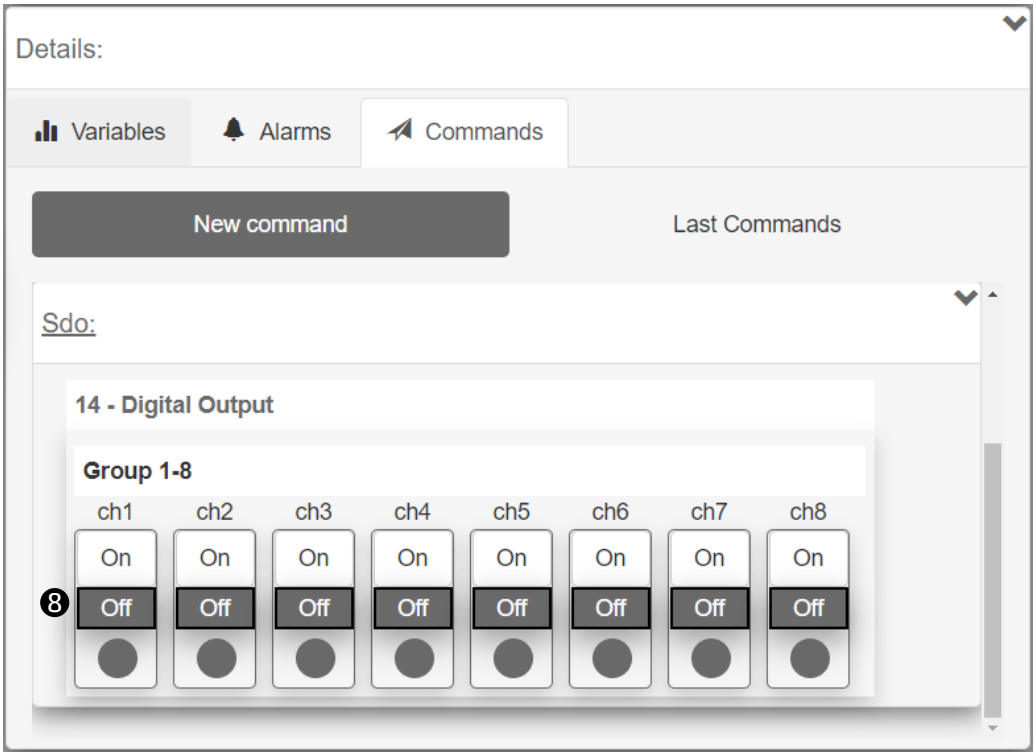
The second details tab displays the alarms of the digital output module.

- ❷ Communication alarm between the digital input module and the CX4 module.
- ❸ Configuration alarm of module parameters.
- ❹ No external power supply, required to power the digital outputs.
- ❺ The supply voltage is less than 4.5V.
- ❻ Circuit open on an output channel.
- ❼ Short circuit on an output channel.



9.5.5 Comands

On the main page of the CX4 module (par. 9.2.5) there is a tab showing the commands to pilot the individual channels of the digital outputs ❽. This tab is only visible in manual mode and if it has at least one digital output module. digitali.



9.6 Analogue Input Module

9.6.1 Status information

On the first page of UVIX, select one of the analogue inputs connected to the CX4 module to view the general information of the accessory module.

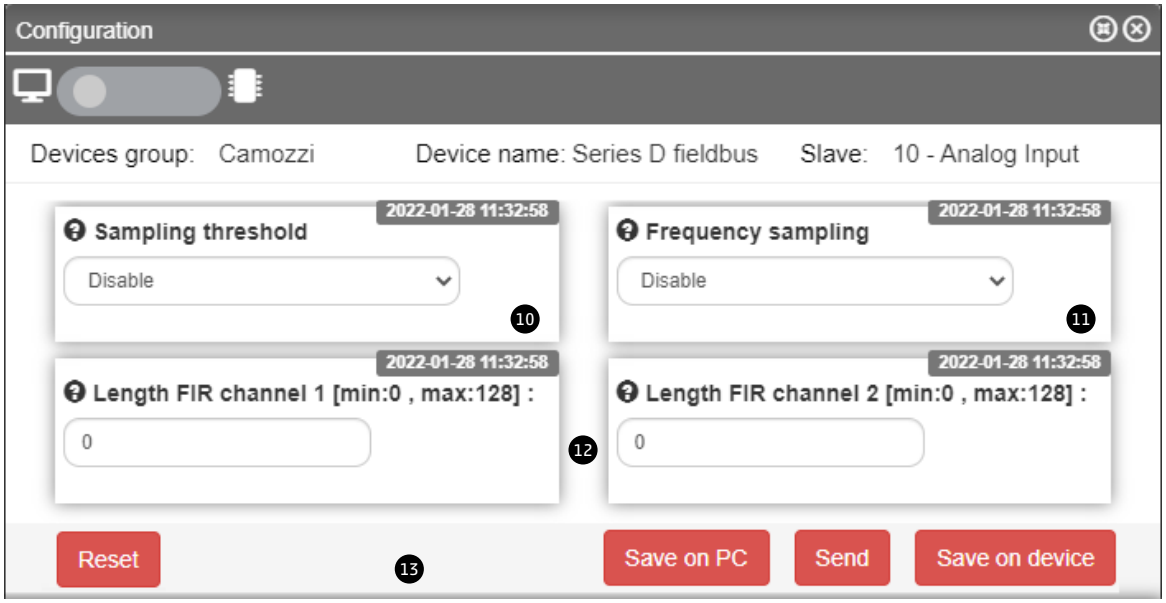
- Identification images of the analogue input module.
- Module position assigned after mapping.
- Name of the accessory module family: *Analog Input*.
- Subtype of the family of the analogue input module: *RTD*, *Thermocouple*, *Bridge*, *Voltage/Current*.
- Firmware version.
- Date and time of the last transmission of the variables between the module and UVIX.
- General status of the module: *Not available*, *Ok*, *Alarm*.
- Operating status of the module:
  - *Init* → initialization (mapping and configuration of parameters).
  - *Work* → normal operation.
  - *Error* → module error.

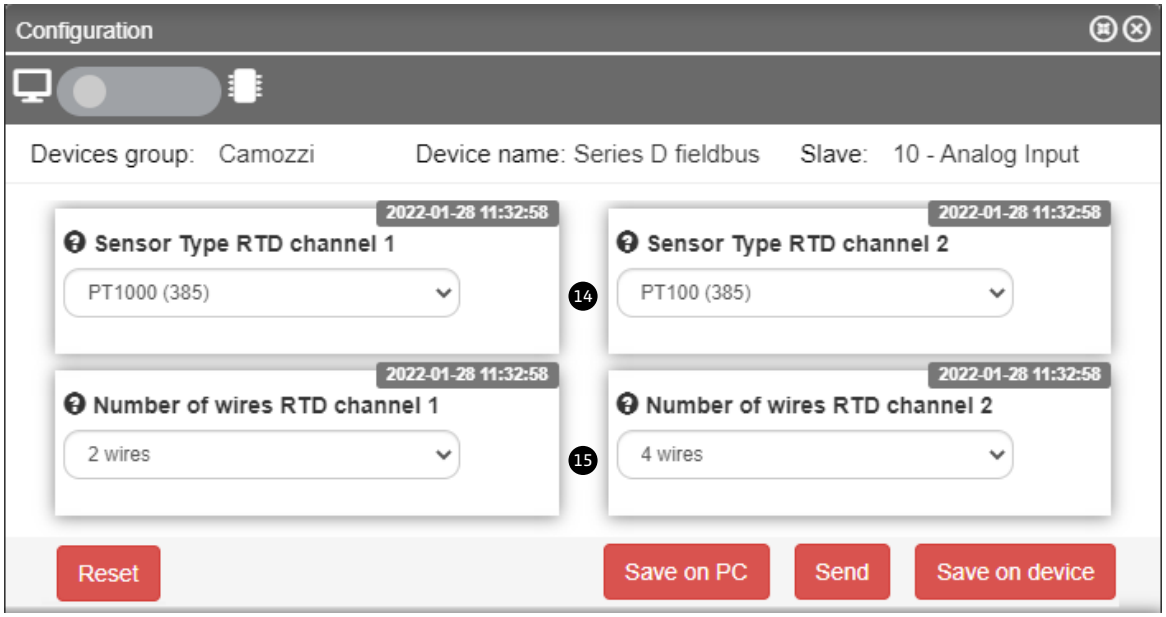
9.6.2 Configuration

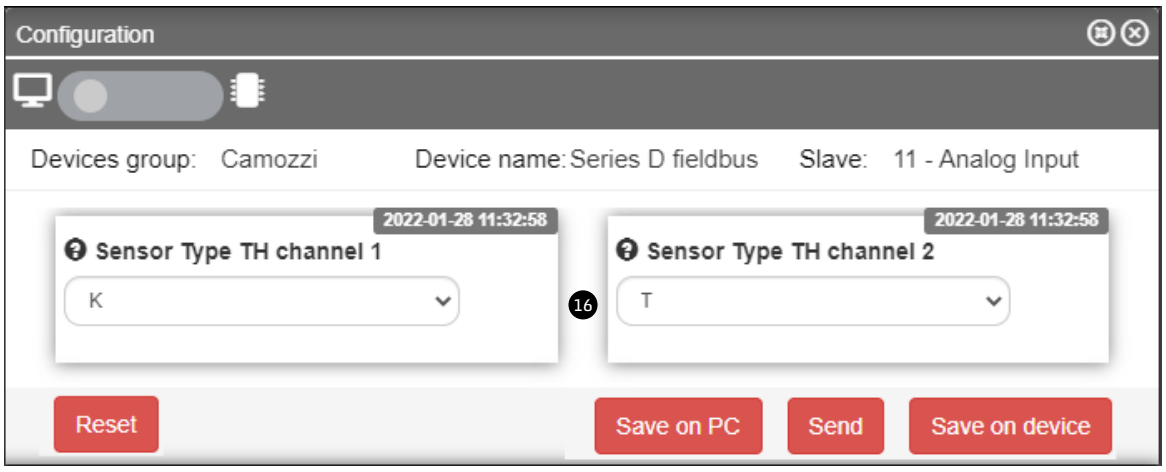
From the status information page, you can configure certain operating-related parameters of the analogue input modules ❾.

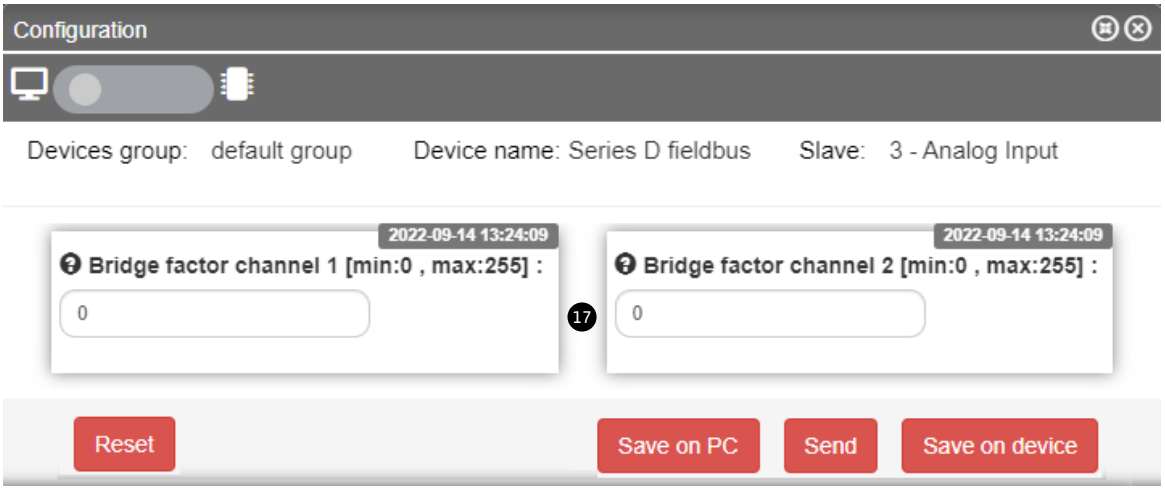
Some of these parameters are specific to individual subtypes, while others are common to all subtypes of the analogue input family.

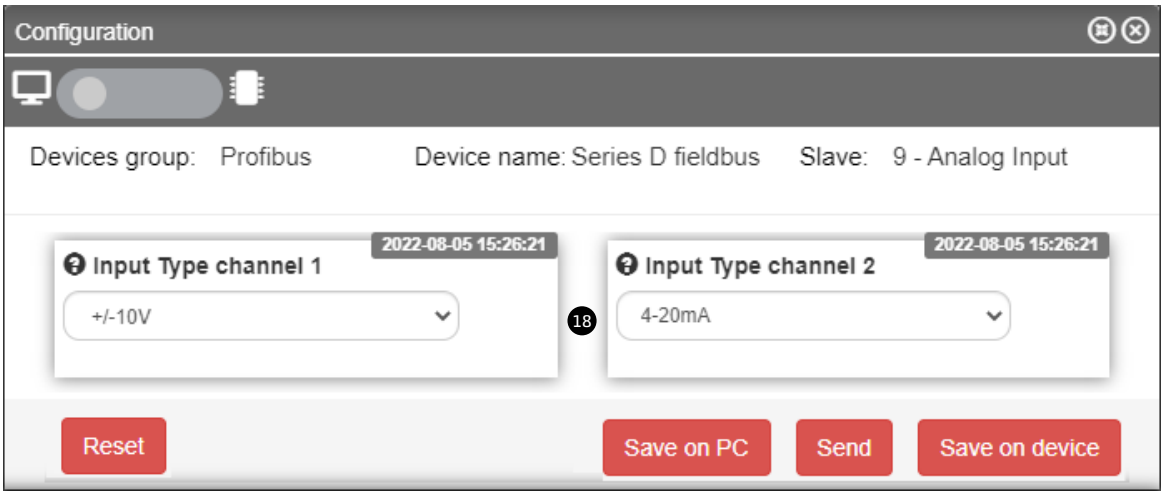
- ❿ Enable threshold-based transmission (default: *Disable*).
- ⓫ Enable frequency-based transmission (default: *Disable*).
- ⓬ Length of the impulse response of the FIR filter on channel 1 and channel 2.
- ⓭ Using the buttons in the bottom bar of the configuration window, the configured parameters can be sent to the module, saved on the PC, saved on the device or reset to default values.
- ⓮ Type of RTD for channel 1 and for channel 2.
- ⓯ Number of wires for the RTD sensor on channel 1 and channel 1.
- ⓰ Type of Thermocouple for channel 1 and for channel 2.
- ⓱ Type of Bridge for channel 1 and for channel 2.
- ⓲ Type of Voltage/Current module for channel 1 and for channel 2.


Configuration
Devices group: Camozzi
Device name: Series D fieldbus
Slave: 10 - Analog Input
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Sampling threshold
Disable
10
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Frequency sampling
Disable
11
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Length FIR channel 1 [min:0 , max:128] :
0
12
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Length FIR channel 2 [min:0 , max:128] :
0
Reset
13
Save on PC
Send
Save on device


Configuration
Devices group: Camozzi
Device name: Series D fieldbus
Slave: 10 - Analog Input
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Sensor Type RTD channel 1
PT1000 (385)
14
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Sensor Type RTD channel 2
PT100 (385)
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Number of wires RTD channel 1
2 wires
15
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Number of wires RTD channel 2
4 wires
Reset
Save on PC
Send
Save on device

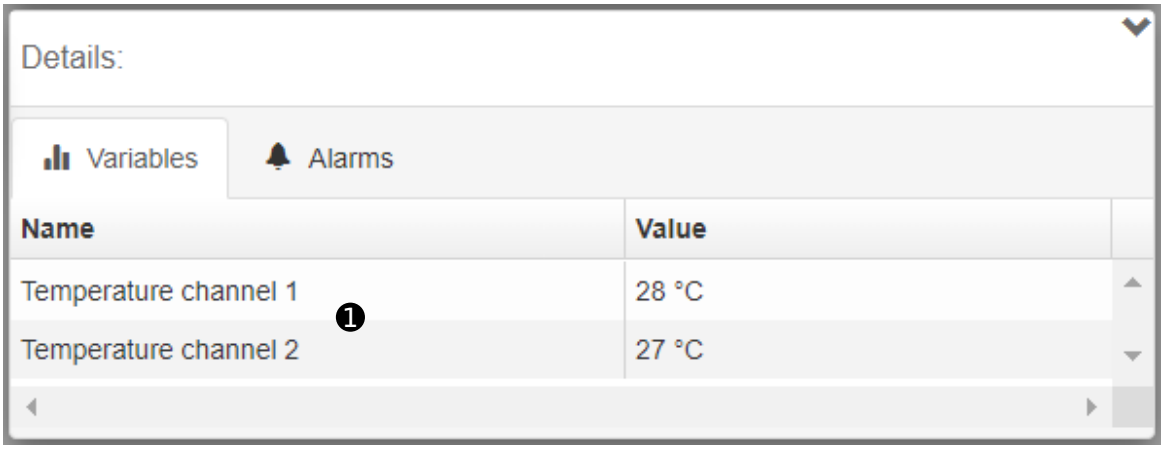

Configuration
Devices group: Camozzi
Device name: Series D fieldbus
Slave: 11 - Analog Input
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Sensor Type TH channel 1
K
16
2022-01-28 11:32:58
Sensor Type TH channel 2
T
Reset
Save on PC
Send
Save on device

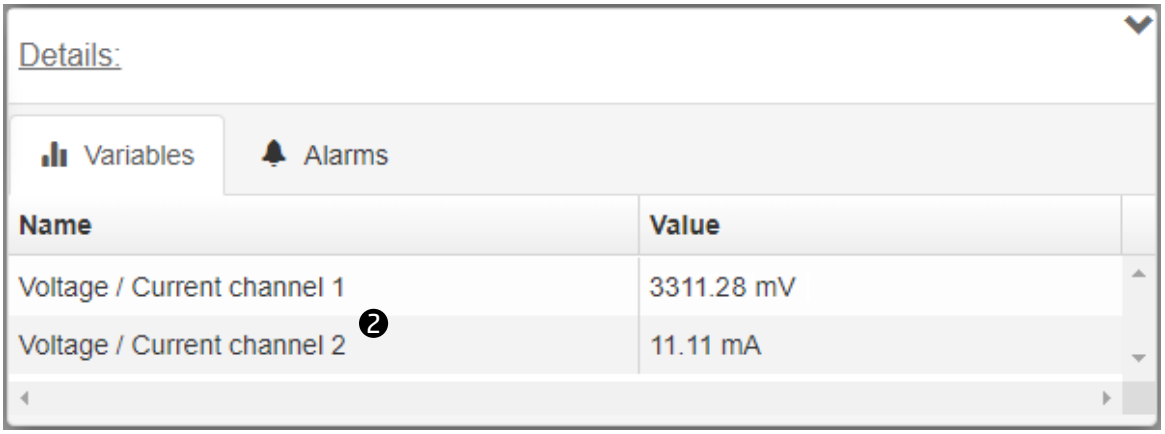

Configuration
Devices group: default group
Device name: Series D fieldbus
Slave: 3 - Analog Input
2022-09-14 13:24:09
Bridge factor channel 1 [min:0 , max:255] :
0
17
2022-09-14 13:24:09
Bridge factor channel 2 [min:0 , max:255] :
0
Reset
Save on PC
Send
Save on device

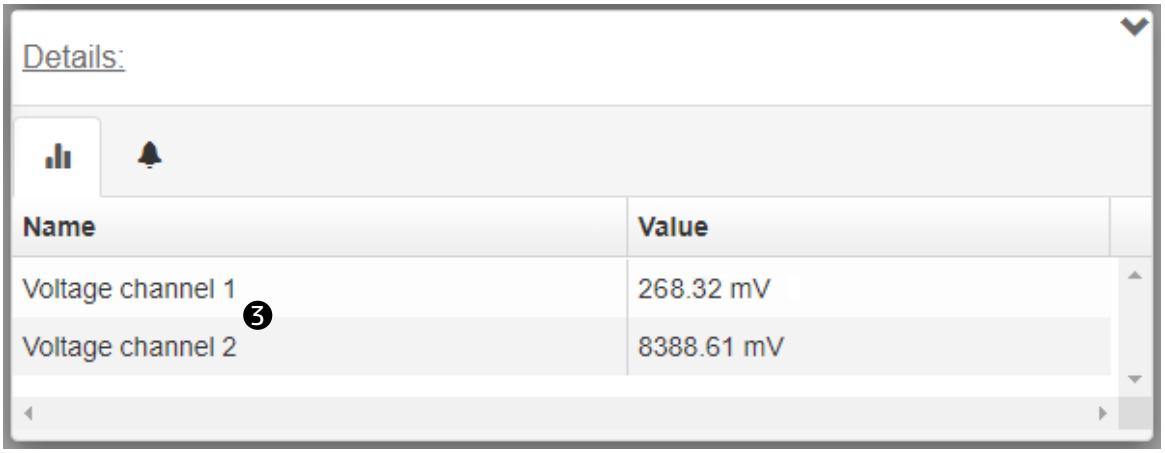

Configuration
Devices group: Profibus
Device name: Series D fieldbus
Slave: 9 - Analog Input
2022-08-05 15:26:21
Input Type channel 1
+/-10V
18
2022-08-05 15:26:21
Input Type channel 2
4-20mA
Reset
Save on PC
Send
Save on device

9.6.3 Variables

The first tab on the details page displays the variables monitored by the analogue input module for both channels: temperatures ❶ for RTD and Thermocouples, currents or voltages ❷ for Voltage/Current modules and voltages ❸ for the Bridges.



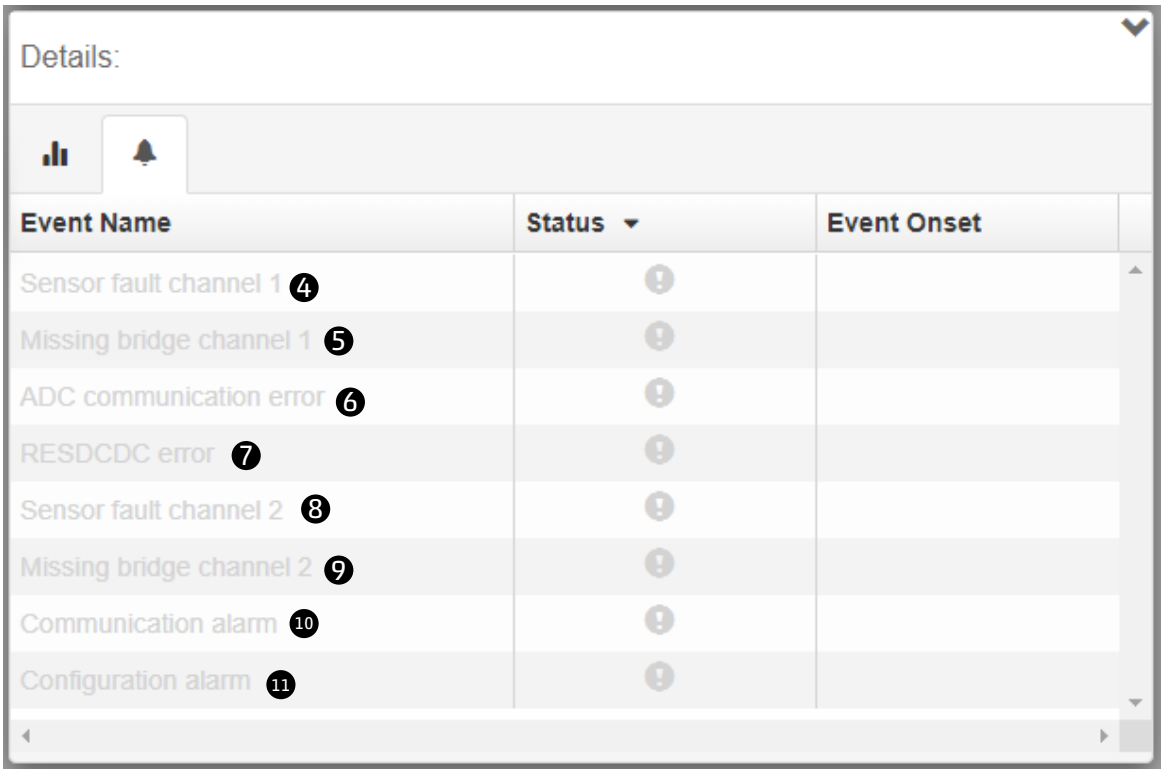




9.6.4 Alarms

The second details tab displays the alarms of the analogue input module.

- ❹ Malfunction of the sensor connected to channel 1.
- ❺ Bridge sensor connected to channel 1 missing or faulty (alarm for bridges only).
- ❻ Communication error with the internal ADC converter, which measures the relevant physical quantities.
- ❼ Error in 3.3V logic supply voltage.
- ❽ Malfunction of the sensor connected to channel 2.
- ❾ Bridge sensor connected to channel 2 missing or faulty (alarm for bridges only).
- ❿ Communication alarm between the analogue input module and the CX4 module.
- ⓫ Configuration alarm during parameterization.

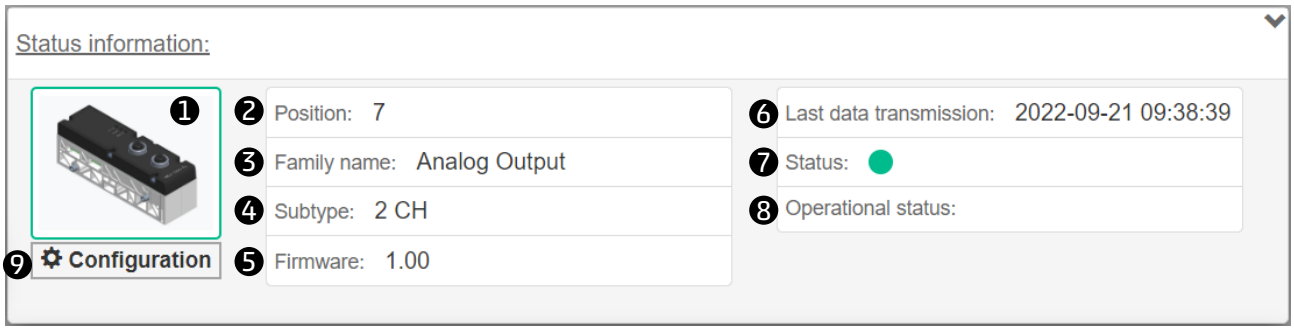


9.7 Analogue Output Module

9.7.1 Status information

On the first page of UVIX, select one of the analogue outputs connected to the CX4 module to view the general information of the accessory module.

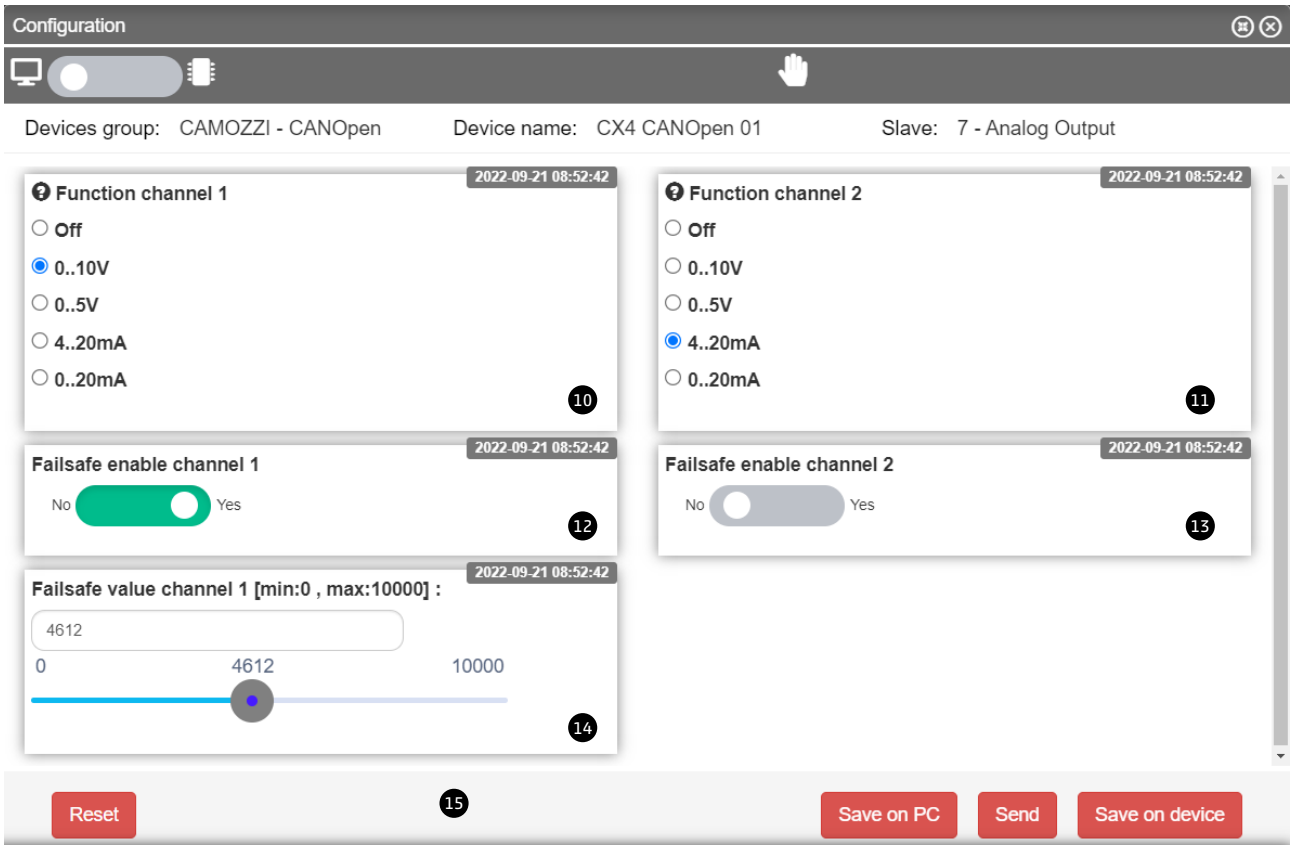
- ❶ Identification images of the analogue output module.
- ❷ Module position assigned after mapping.
- ❸ Name of the accessory module family: *Analog Output*.
- ❹ Subtype of the family of the analogue output module: 2 CH.
- ❺ Firmware version.
- ❻ Date and time of the last transmission of the variables between the analogue output module and UVIX.
- ❼ General status of the module: *Not available*, *Ok*, *Alarm*.
- ❾ Operating status of the module:
  - *Init* → initialization (mapping and configuration of parameters).
  - *Work* → normal operation.
  - *Error* → module error.



9.7.2 Configuration

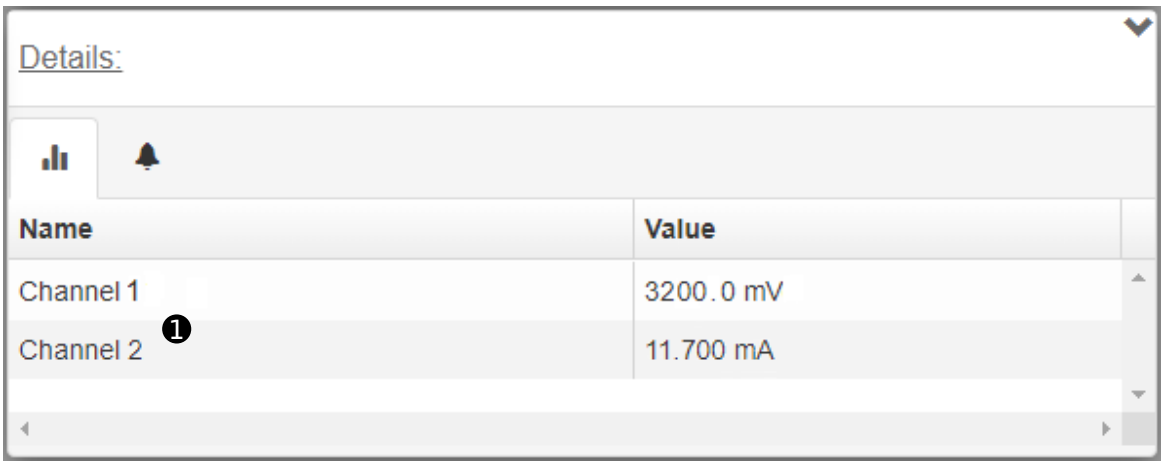
From the status information page, you can configure certain operating-related parameters of the digital output modules ❾.

- ❿ Type of analogue output (voltage or current) on channel 1.
- ⓫ Type of analogue output (voltage or current) on channel 2.
- ⓬ Enable Failsafe for channel 1: *Yes* enabled, *No* disabled (default).
- ⓭ Enable Failsafe for channel 2: *Yes* enabled, *No* disabled (default).
- ⓮ Failsafe value if enabled on the corresponding channel (mV/mA).



9.7.3 Variables

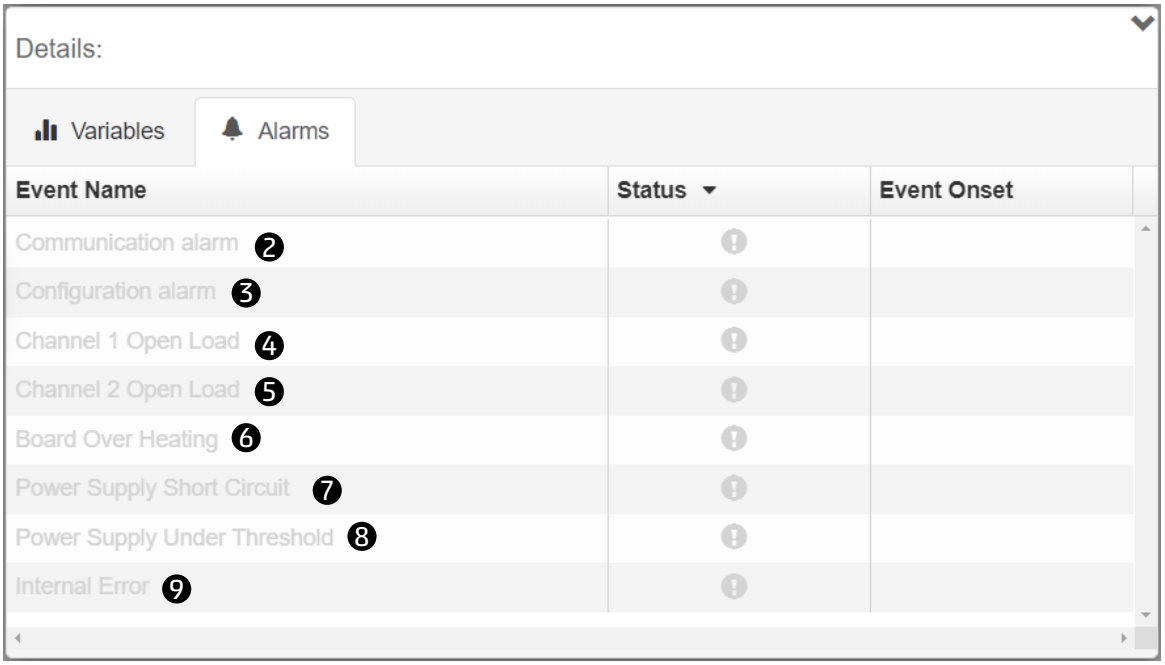
The first tab on the details page displays the analogue output module variables for both channels depending on how they are configured ❶.



9.7.4 Alarms

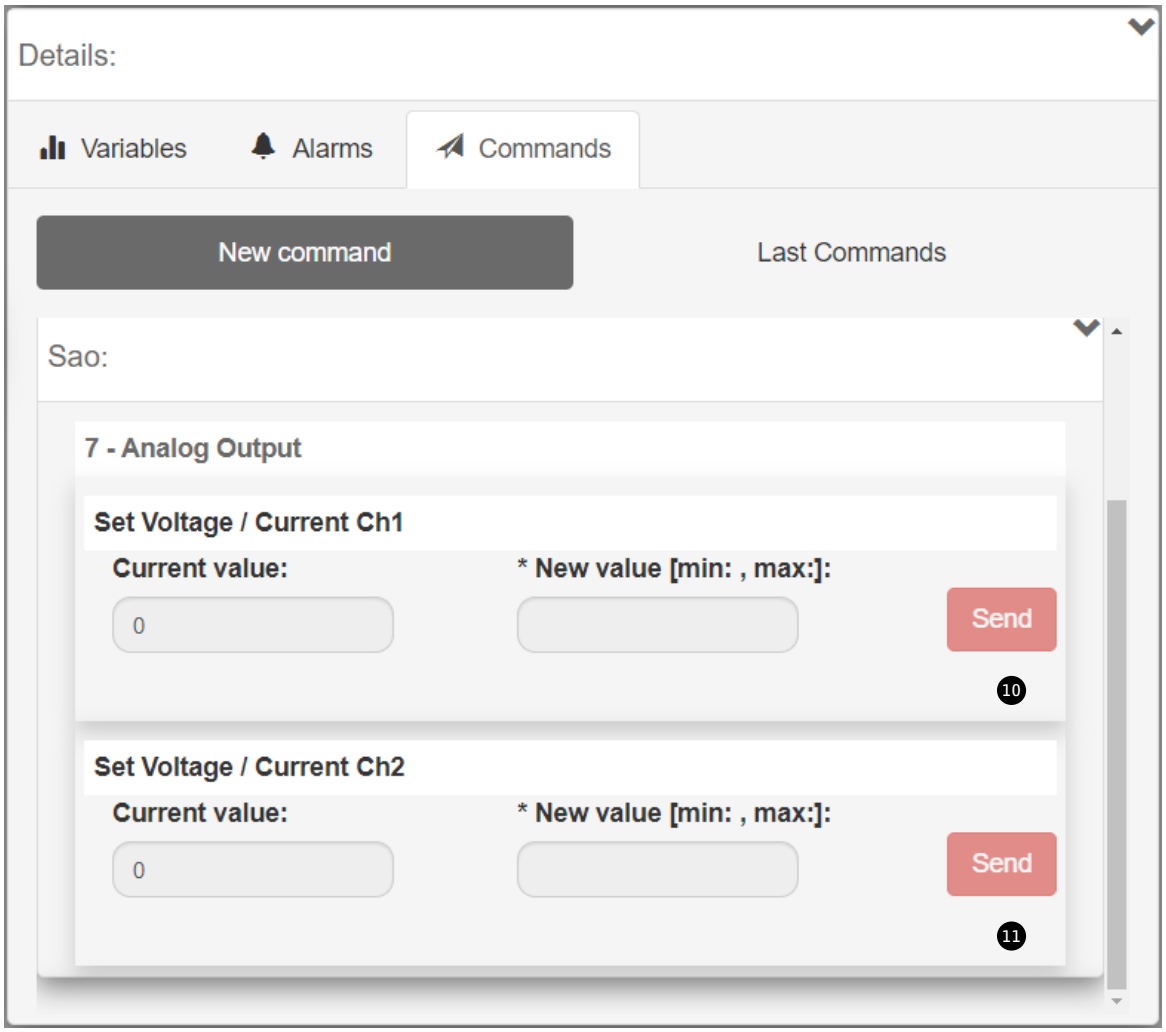
The second tab on the details page displays the alarms of the analogue input module.

- ❷ Communication alarm between the analogue output module and the CX4 module.
- ❸ Configuration alarm during parameterization.
- ❹ Open circuit on channel 1.
- ❺ Open circuit on channel 2.
- ❻ Overheating of analogue output module.
- ❼ Short circuit of module supply voltage.
- ❽ Module supply voltage too low.
- ❾ Internal error.



9.7.5 Commands

On the main page of the CX4 module (par. 9.2.5), there is a tab showing the commands for piloting the analogue output channels (❿ and ⓫) by setting the value of the output in the corresponding unit of measurement. This tab is only visible in manual mode and if it has at least one analogue output module.

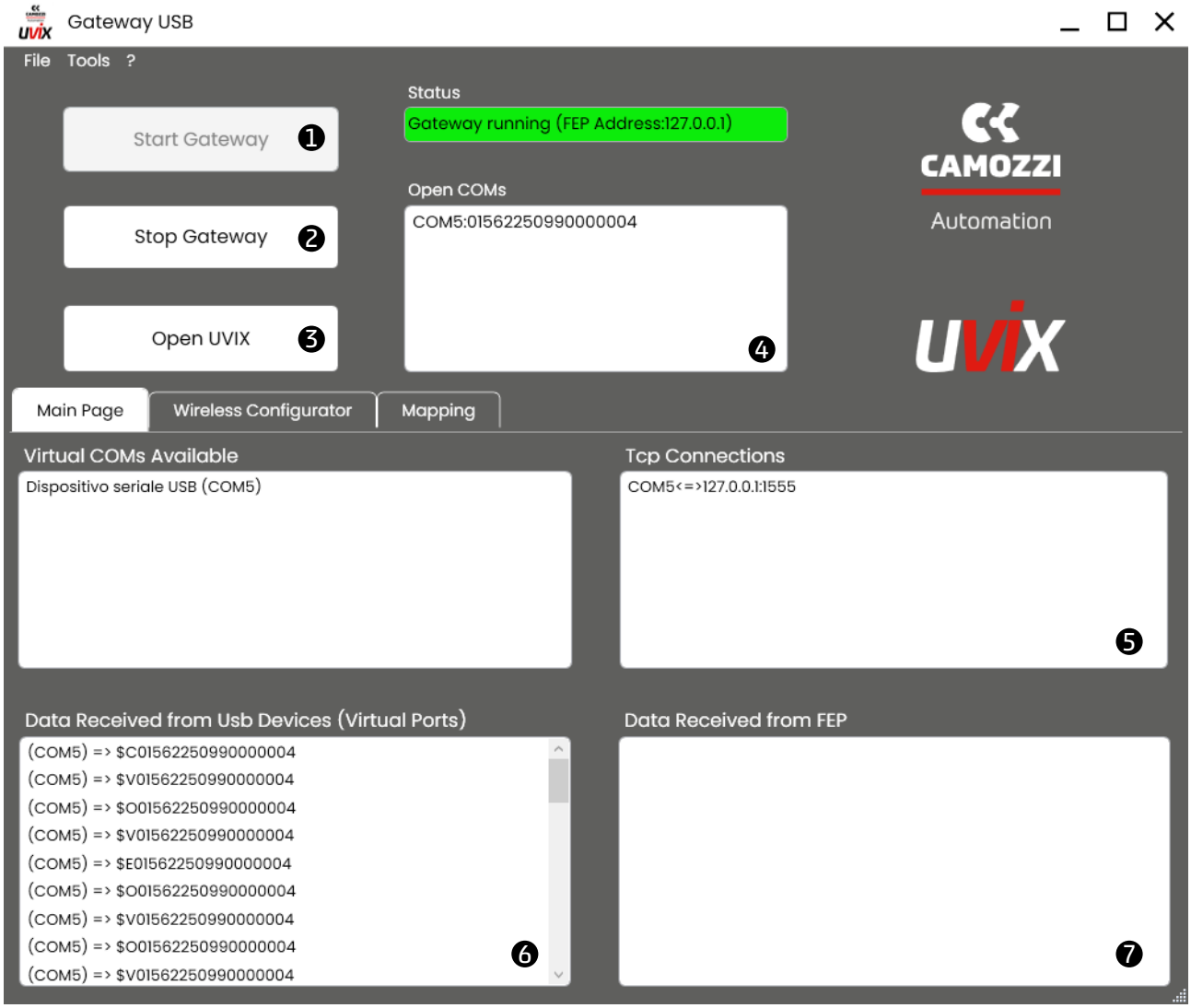


9.8 UVIX USB Gateway

The CX4 module can be connected to a PC via a USB cable. This connection - subject to prior installation of UVIX on the PC - allows you to communicate with the module through the Camozzi USB Gateway. For more information on using this tool, see the UVIX Manual.

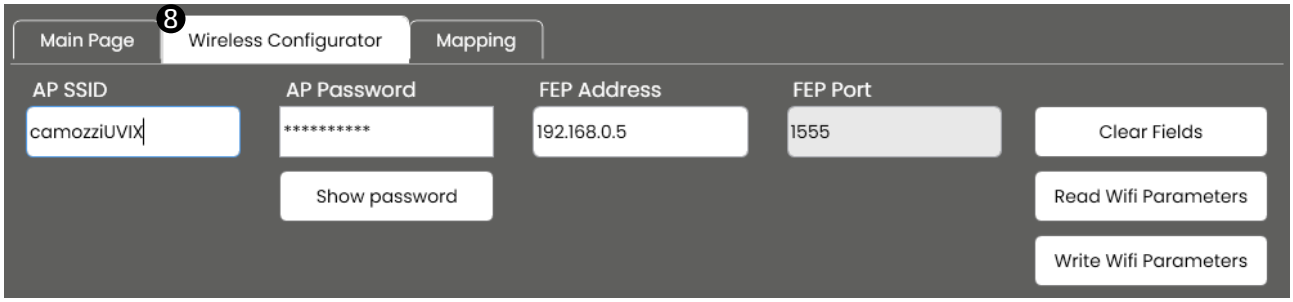
9.8.1 Main page

- ❶ Button to start up the USB Gateway and start communicating with the CX4 module.
- ❷ Button to stop communication with the CX4 module.
- ❸ Button to access the UVIX Browser interface.
- ❹ COM ports connecting the CX4 modules.
- ❺ Virtual COM ports available and addresses of TCP connection for the connected COM ports.
- ❻ Data received from the COM port.
- ❼ Data received on the FEP of the UVIX system.



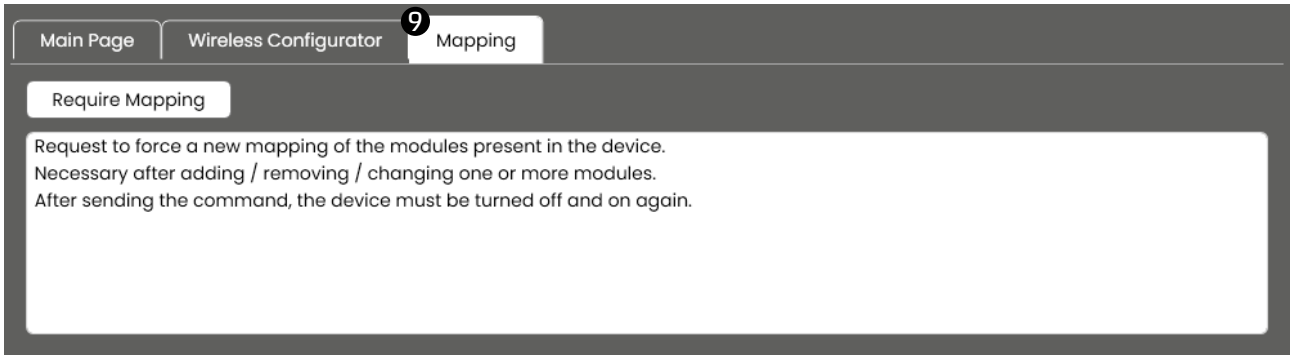
9.8.2 WiFi network configurator

In the tab for configuring the WiFi connection ❽ (if available), you can read the parameters of the current connection and write any new ones for a new connection.



9.8.3 Mapping

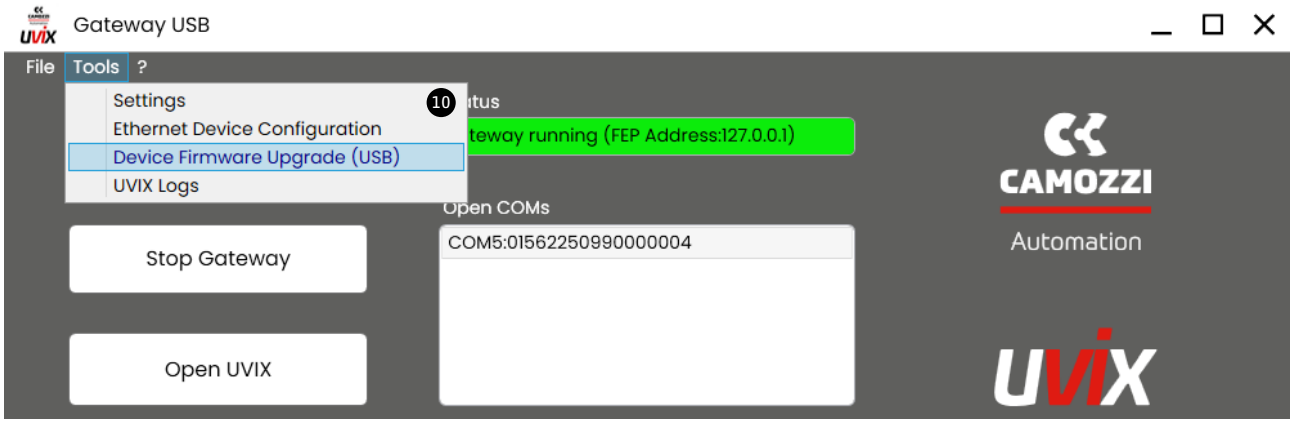
In the last tab that can be consulted via the USB gateway, you can send a mapping request to the CX4 module. The *Require Mapping* button ❾ remains pending until the next restart of the CX4 module.



9.8.4 Firmware update

⚠ Before carrying out this operation, you must contact Camozzi support.

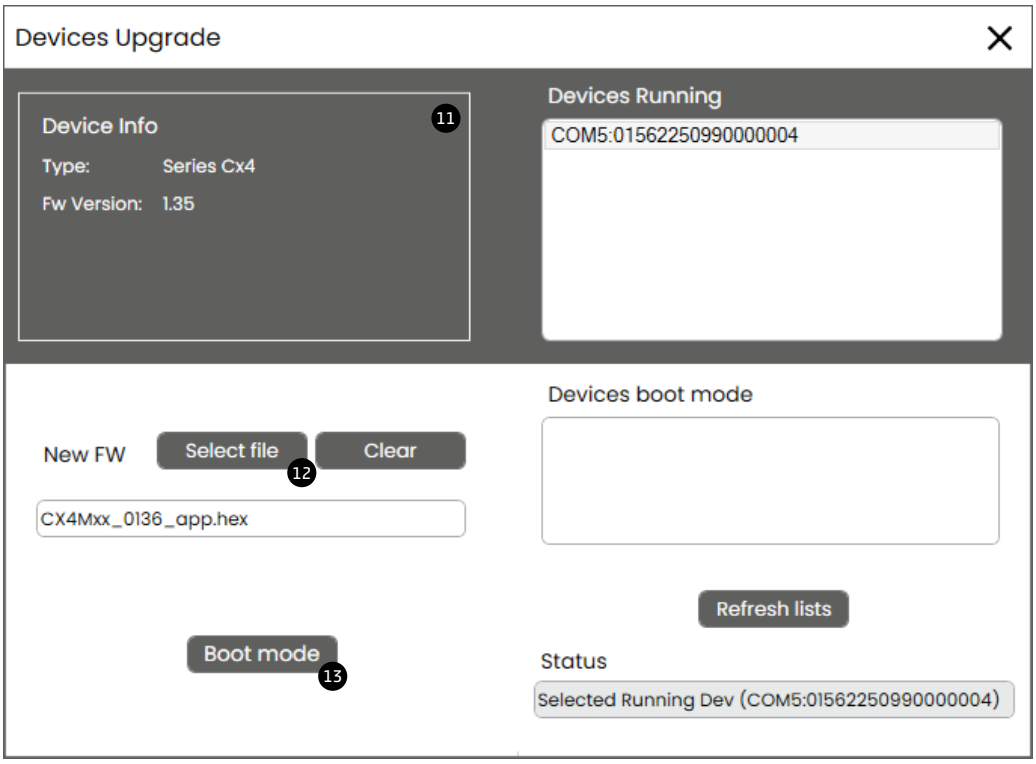
The USB Gateway allows you to update the firmware of the CX4 module through the window found under *Tools* → *Device Upgrade* ❿.



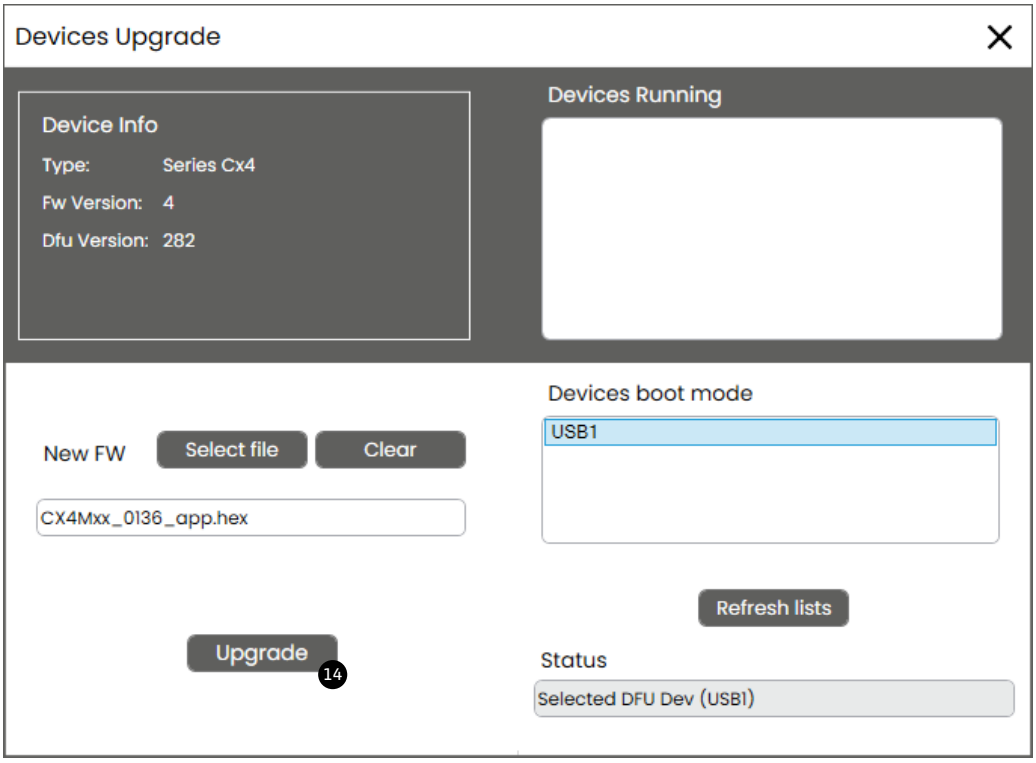
The firmware update window indicates the current version ⓫ and allows you to select the new executable to upload to the module ⓬. The name of the firmware executable to be loaded must have the following nomenclature:

- *CX4M*: indicates that the device is the CX4 master of the valve island.
- *xx*: indicates the fieldbus type, so EtherCAT → *EC*.
- *_0136_*: indicates the firmware version (in example the version is 01.36).
- *app.hex*: filename termination.

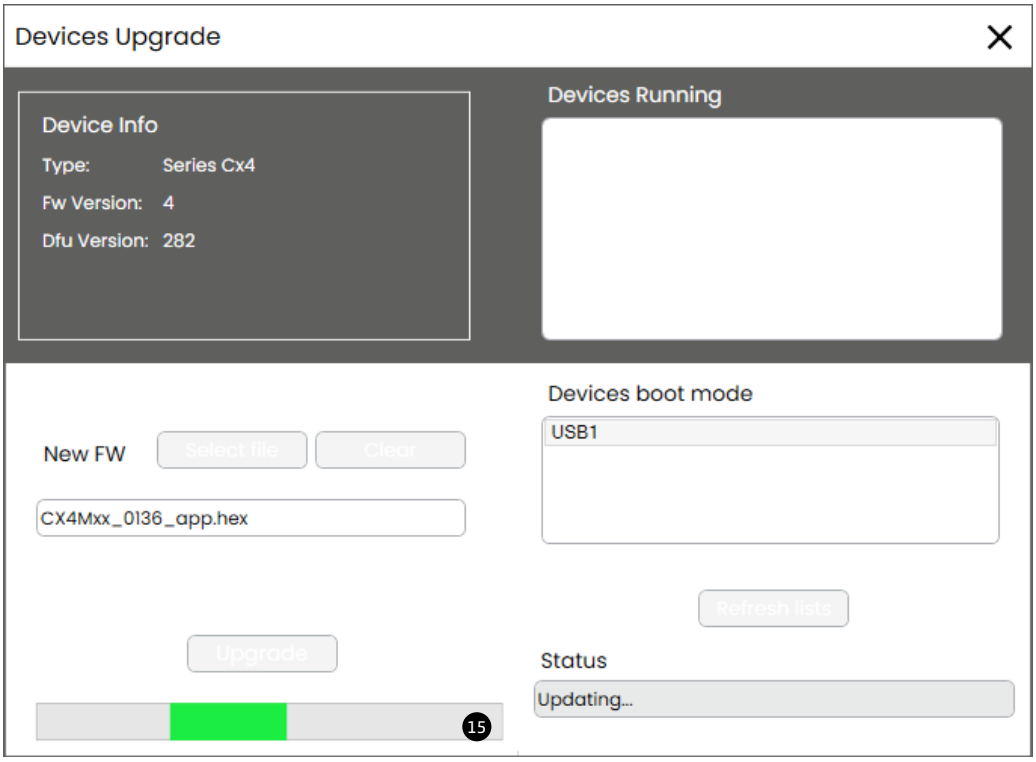
You must then put the device in *Boot* mode ⓭.



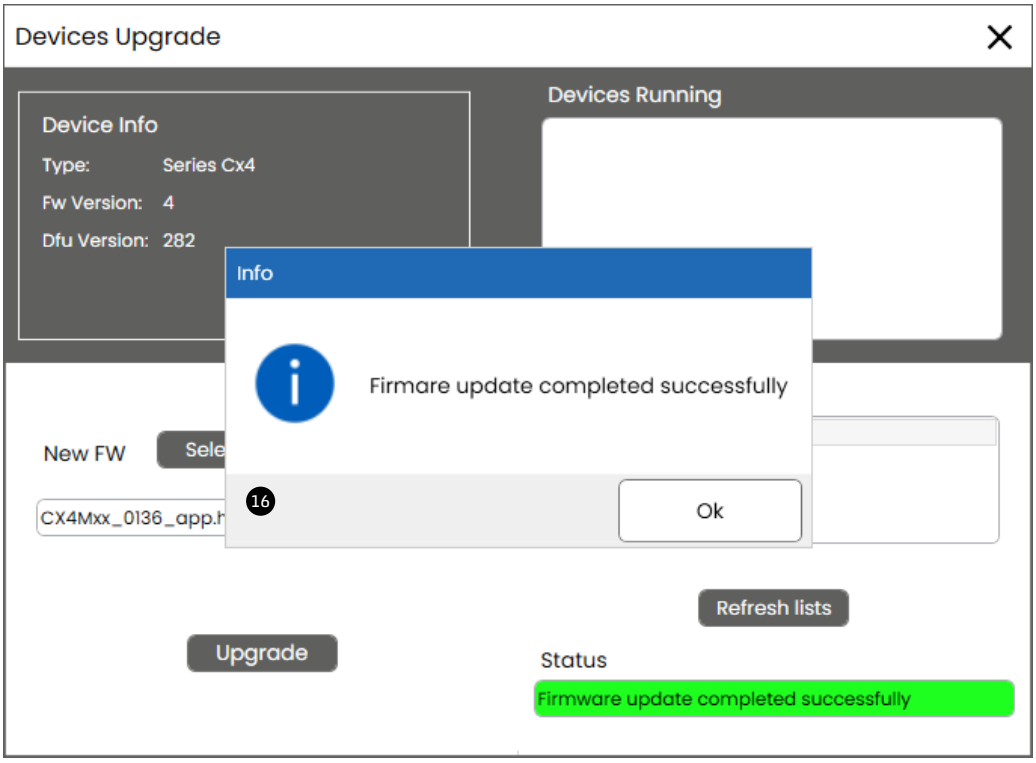
Once in Boot mode, the module is ready to load the new firmware into memory using the button ⓮.



Wait for the new firmware to be loaded ⓯.



When the new firmware programming is completed, a confirmation window will be displayed ⑯.



9.9 Communication with external applications

UVIX allows you to send managed variables to an external application that you create and customize to your needs. To configure this communication, refer to the UVIX Manual.
If the communication is properly configured, the Web Service will publish a message every time it receives a variable from the valve island.

- **TS**: date and time of the sent message.
- **DevGr**: name of the device group to which the valve island belongs (e.g. *Packaging Machine*).
- **DevSerNum**: serial number of the device of 17 characters (es. 01302103990000035).
- **DevType**: device family. → Cx04.
- **DevName**: device name.
- **SlvId**: device ID.
  - 0 if is a variable of the CX4 master of the valve island.
  - >=1 if is a variable of the slave of the valve island.
- **SlvType**: slave family..

SlvType	Device
Cx04	Master of the valve island
Bis	Series D coil valves and subbase
Sdi	Digital Input Module
Sdo	Digital Output Module
Sai	Analogue Input Module
Sao	Analogue Output Module

- **SlvName**: slave name. If the variable is from the valve island master, the value will be Cx04.

- **VarId**: variable ID.

SlvType	VarId	Variables	Unit	Description
Cx04	1	Firmware version	xx.xx	CX4 master firmware version
	2	Temperature	°C	Internal temperature of the CX4 master
	3	Supply voltage	dV	Valve island power supply voltage
	4	Supply voltage (logic)	dV	Valve island logic supply voltage
Bis	1	Firmware version	xx.xx	Subbase firmware version
	2	Temperature subbase	°C	Internal temperature of the subbase
	3	Cycles coil 14	nr	Pilot activation cycles (14/12)
	4	Cycles coil 12		
	5	Health status coil 14	%	Pilot health status (14/12)
	6	Health status coil 12		
	7	Status coil 14	0 (OFF) 1 (ON)	Pilot activation status (14/12)
	8	Status coil 12		
	13	Temperature coil 14	°C	Pilot temperature (14/12)
	14	Temperature coil 12		
	15	Errors coil 14	nr	Pilot activation errors (14/12)
	16	Errors coil 12		
	17	Communication retries	nr	Failure to respond in communication on 485 protocol

SlvType	VarId	Variables	Unit	Description
Sdi	1	Firmware version	xx.xx	Firmware version of the digital input module
	2	Group 1-8	0bxxxxxxxx	Input bit mask 1-8
	3	Group 9-16	0bxxxxxxxx	Input bit mask 9-16
	4	Group 17-24	0bxxxxxxxx	Input bit mask 17-24
	5	Group 25-32	0bxxxxxxxx	Input bit mask 25-32
Sdo	1	Firmware version	xx.xx	Firmware version of the digital output module
	2	Group 1-8	0bxxxxxxxx	Output bit mask 1-8
	3	Group 9-16	0bxxxxxxxx	Output bit mask 9-16
Sai	1	Firmware version	xx.xx	Firmware version of the analogue input module
	2	Temperature channel 1	°C	Temperature measured on channel 1 for RTDs or Thermocouples
	3	Voltage channel 1	mV	Voltage measured on channel 1 for Bridge
	4	Voltage / Current channel 1	mV/mA	Voltage or current measured on channel 1 for general voltage or current inputs
	5	Temperature channel 2	°C	Temperature measured on channel 2 for RTDs or Thermocouples
	6	Voltage channel 2	mV	Voltage measured on channel 2 for Bridge
	7	Voltage / Current channel 2	mV/mA	Voltage or current measured on channel 2 for general voltage or current inputs

SlvType	VarId	Variables	Unit	Description
Sao	1	Firmware version	xx.xx	Firmware version of the analogue output module
	2	Channel 1	mV/mA	Voltage or current generated on channel 1
	3	Channel 2	mV/mA	Voltage or current generated on channel 2

- **VarVal**: Value of the variable represented with the format or units seen in the previous table.

Esempi

Following are some examples of messages sent to external applications from a Series D valve island:

- Sending the logic supply voltage, which is 23.9 volts, of a Series D island called *Packaging Machine 1*.
  "TS":"2020-04-07T09:10:25", "DevGr":"default group", "DevSerNum":"01302103990000035", "DevType":"Cx04", "DevName":"Packaging Machine 1", "SlvId":0, "SlvType":"Cx04", "SlvName":"Packaging Machine 1", "VarId":4, "VarVal":"239"
- Sending the number of activation cycles performed by the pilot in position 14 (equal to 1838 cycles) of a Series D solenoid valve (with no associated name) in position 3 in a Series D valve island named *Assembly Machine*.
  "TS":"2022-01-28T15:21:05", "DevGr":"default group", "DevSerNum":"01302103990000121", "DevType":"Cx04", "DevName":"Assembly Machine", "SlvId":3, "SlvType":"Cx04", "SlvName":"Bis", "VarId":3, "VarVal":"1838"
- Sending the temperature (equal to 23 degrees centigrade) measured on channel 1 of an analog input (with no associated name) at position 10 in a Series D valve island named *Test Machine*.
  "TS":"2023-10-01T11:59:55", "DevGr":"default group", "DevSerNum":"01302103990001002", "DevType":"Cx04", "DevName":"Test Machine", "SlvId":10, "SlvType":"Cx04", "SlvName":"Sai", "VarId":2, "VarVal":"23"

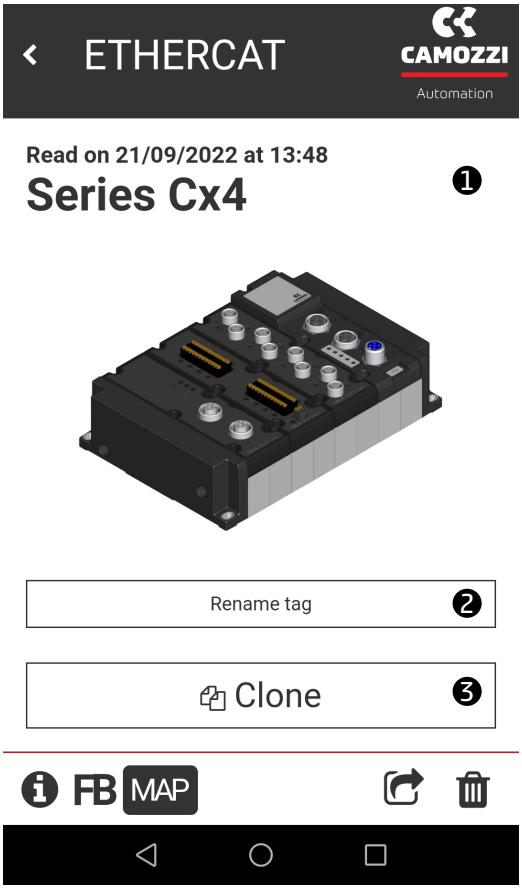
NFCamApp

10.1 Main overview

NFCamApp is an app for smartphones (Android and iOS) which allows you to communicate - via NFC technology - with the CX4 module to obtain general information on the module and on the valve island (if configured as such). You can also use the app for module configuration.

10.2 Main page

Once the CX4 module has been scanned, on the homepage, alongside the antenna positioned under the symbol NFC, you can view the Camozzi series of the device ❶ (*Series CX4*), assign a name to the device ❷ and clone ❸ the entire configuration (parameters of the CX4, the IO modules and the solenoid valve subbases) of the system, both in Stand Alone mode and as a Valve Island, to another system with a CX4 module compatible with the same fieldbus.



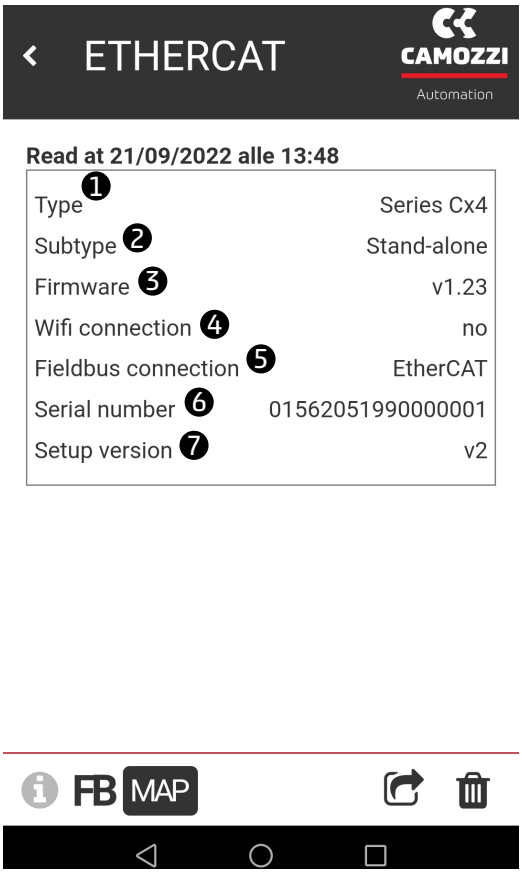
You can also access other pages of the app via the icons at the bottom of the homepage.

- ❹ General module information page.
- ❺ WiFi network information page (if available).
- ❻ Bus information page.
- ❼ Page to request new mapping.
- ❽ Share module and/or island configuration.
- ❾ Save the configuration of the scanned module or island.

10.3 General information

The first selectable page displays general information about the scanned CX4 module.

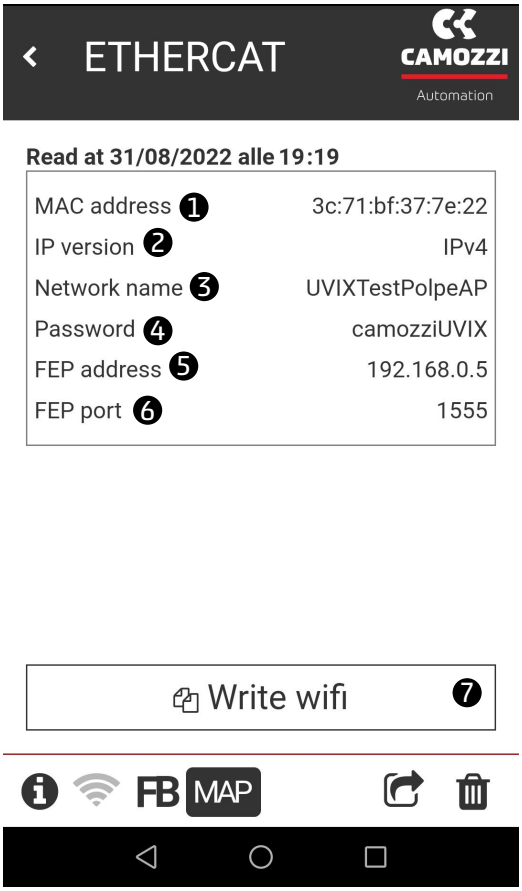
- ❶ Device family: *Series CX4*.
- ❷ Subtype of the CX4 module family: *Stand-alone*, D1, D2, D4 e D5.
- ❸ Firmware version.
- ❹ Status of the WiFi connection: *Yes* - WiFi module present, *No* – no WiFi module.
- ❺ Type of fieldbus: EtherCAT.
- ❻ The serial number consists of 17 characters.
- ❼ Version of the app.



10.4 WiFi information

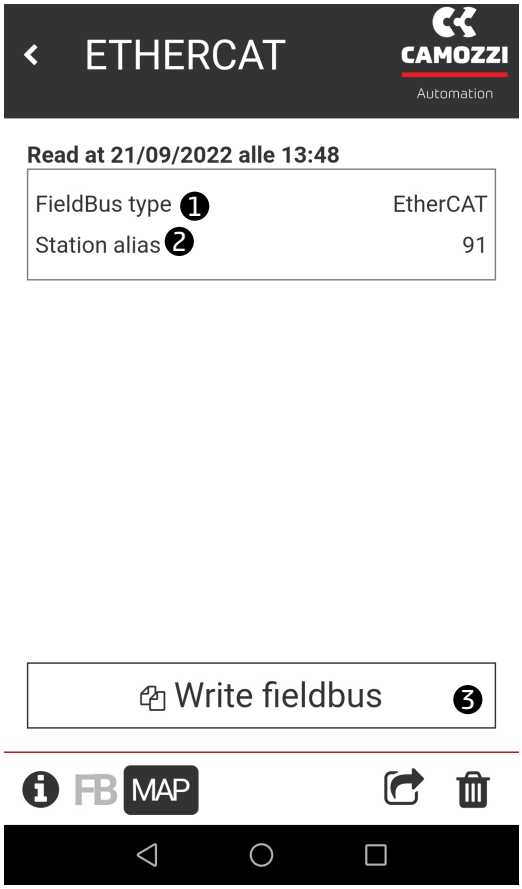
The WiFi connection information page is found only if there is a WiFi module connected inside the CX4 module, otherwise it is not displayed.

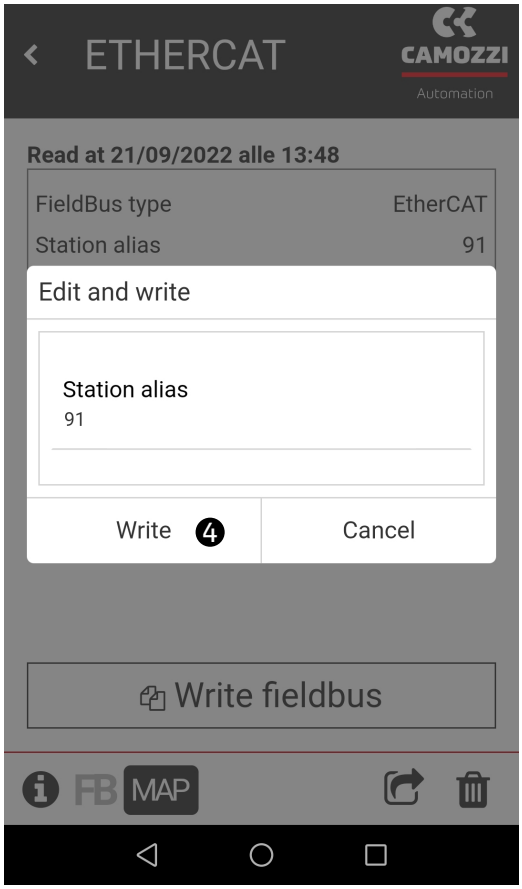
- ❶ MAC address of the WiFi module.
- ❷ IP version of the WiFi connection.
- ❸ Name of the WiFi network to which the device is connected.
- ❹ WiFi network password.
- ❺ FEP address to which the devices are connected.
- ❻ FEP port to which the device is connected.
- ❼ Button for changing the data of the WiFi network to which you want to connect the module.



10.5 Fieldbus configuration

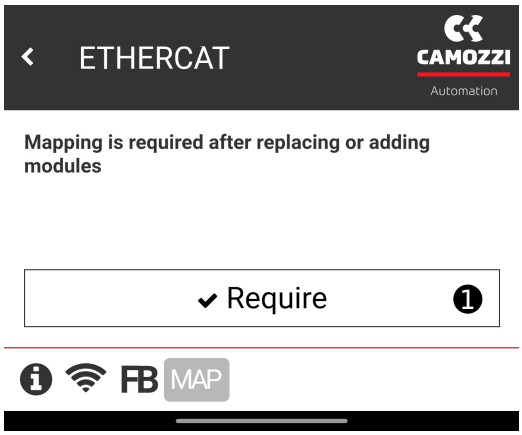
The EtherCAT protocol information page FB displays the name of the fieldbus ❶ and also the Station alias ❷ of the network device. This parameter is configurable (par. 7.4) using the write button ❸ and writing an NFC ❹ through the app.

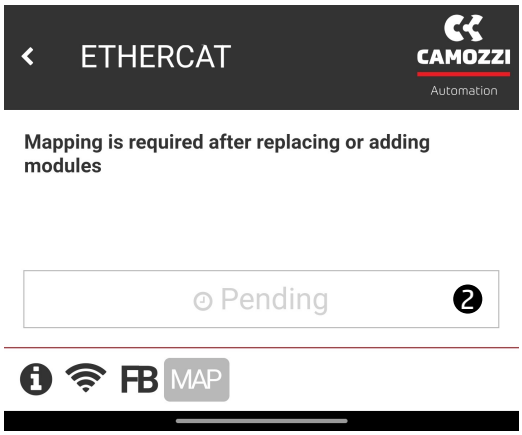




10.6 Mapping request

The last available page MAP in the app, you can request a new system mapping using the button *Require* ❶. Once the request has been made, it remains pending (the button will change to *Pending* ❷) until the next restart of the CX4 module.





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