



# CONTROL TECHNOLOGY FROM PARKER



## C3 I22T11 Application Note



# Connecting Compax3 I22T11 and Allen Bradley / Rockwell PLCs via DeviceNet



C3I22\_A1010\_eng

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## 1. General

This document describes how to connect Compax3 I22T11 devices to Rockwell (Allen Bradley) PLCs via DeviceNet by the following steps:

- How to setup the Compax3 DeviceNet configuration
- How to setup the DeviceNet scanner
- How to control the axis via a tiny PLC program example written in Structured Text (ST)

It is assumed that the user has basic knowledge of Rockwell software tools and PLCs.

## 2. System overview

### 2.1. Hardware overview

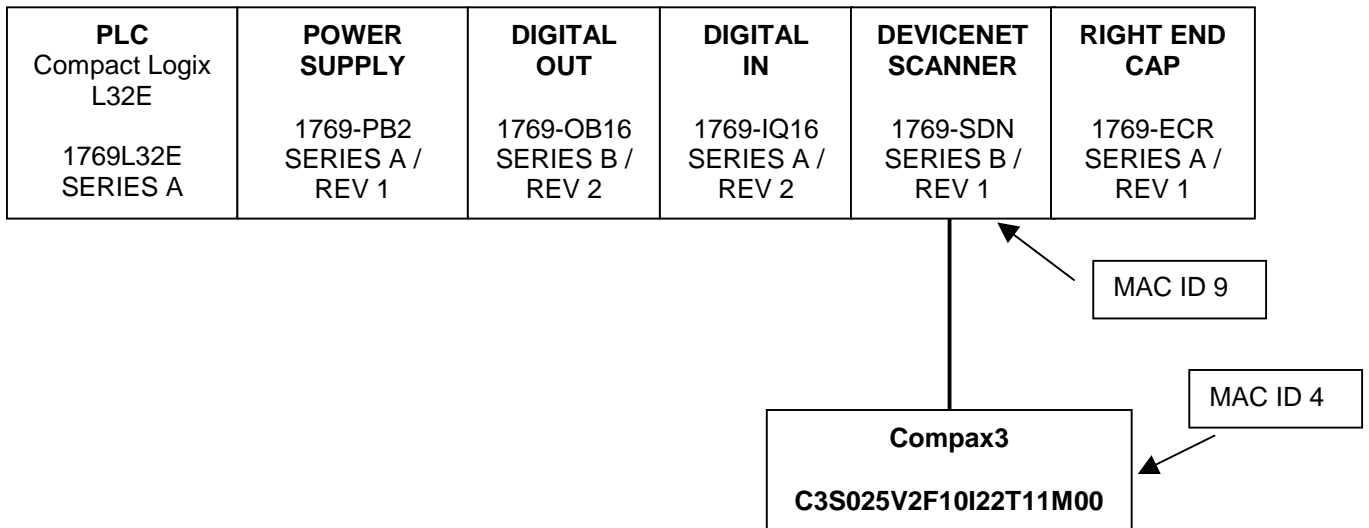


Figure 1: hardware overview

The bus speed in this application example is 125 kBaud/sec.

### 2.2. Software overview

The following software packages were used:

- Compax3 ServoManager V2.0.2.2
  - RSLogix 5000 with Structured Text (ST) extension V13.03.00
  - RSNetWorx for DeviceNet V6.00.00
- Compax3 configuration
  - PLC configuration and programming
  - DeviceNet network configuration

### 3. DeviceNet configuration of Compax3

#### 3.1. Defining the process data

The first step is to determine the process data to be exchanged between the PLC and Compax3.

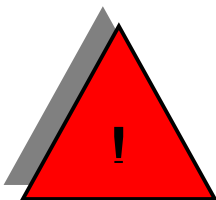
This application example uses 8 bytes of bidirectional process data that is defined as follows:

- PLC → Compax3

Signal	Data size
Controlword	16 Bit (2 bytes)
Operation Mode	16 Bit (2 bytes)
Target position	32 Bit (4 bytes)

- Compax3 → PLC

Signal	Data size
Statusword	16 Bit (2 bytes)
Last device error	16 Bit (2 bytes)
Actual position	32 Bit (4 bytes)



Due to the fact the process image of Rockwell PLCs is arranged in arrays of 32 Bit integer values (DINT) it is recommended to take special care of the byte alignment.

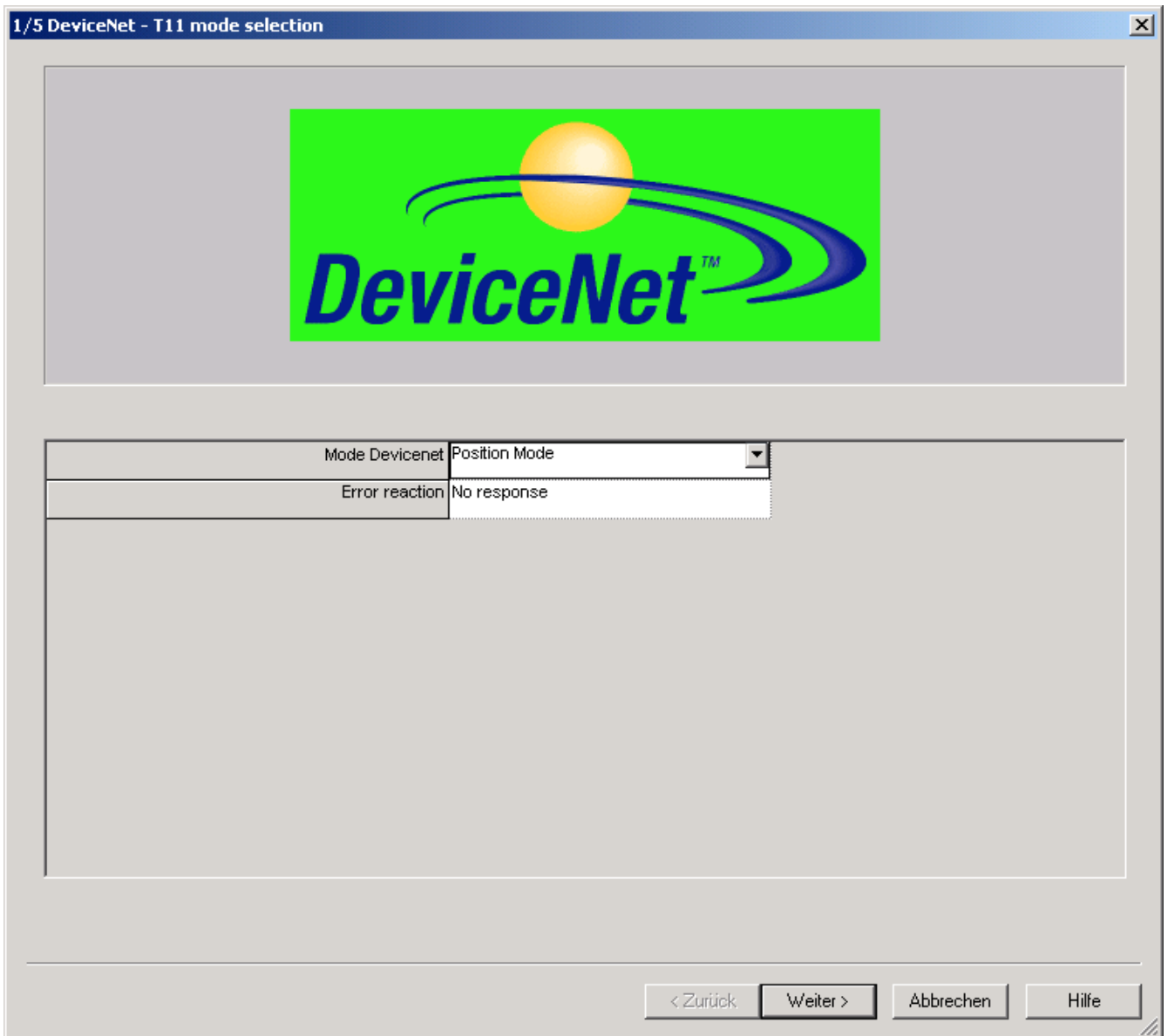
32 Bit values (e.g. Target position) should not overlap two array elements because this would make them difficult to handle.

In the example above the first element of the process data array is covered by the controlword and the operation mode. The second element is entirely covered by the target position.

### 3.2. Configuration

The following screenshots show how to configure Compax3 via the DeviceNet wizard.

#### 3.2.1. Default Operation mode and error behavior



3.2.2. Output messages (PLC → Compax3)

2/5 DeviceNet - Configuration output messages PLC -> Compax3

Output message 1	Controlword [1100.3] 16Bit	Selection
Output message 2	Operating mode [1100.5] 16Bit	Selection
Output message 3	Target position [1100.6] 32Bit	Selection
Output message 4	NOT CONFIGURED	Selection

Output Messages - Words = 4

< Zurück Weiter > Abbrechen Hilfe



### 3.2.3. Input messages (Compax3 → PLC)

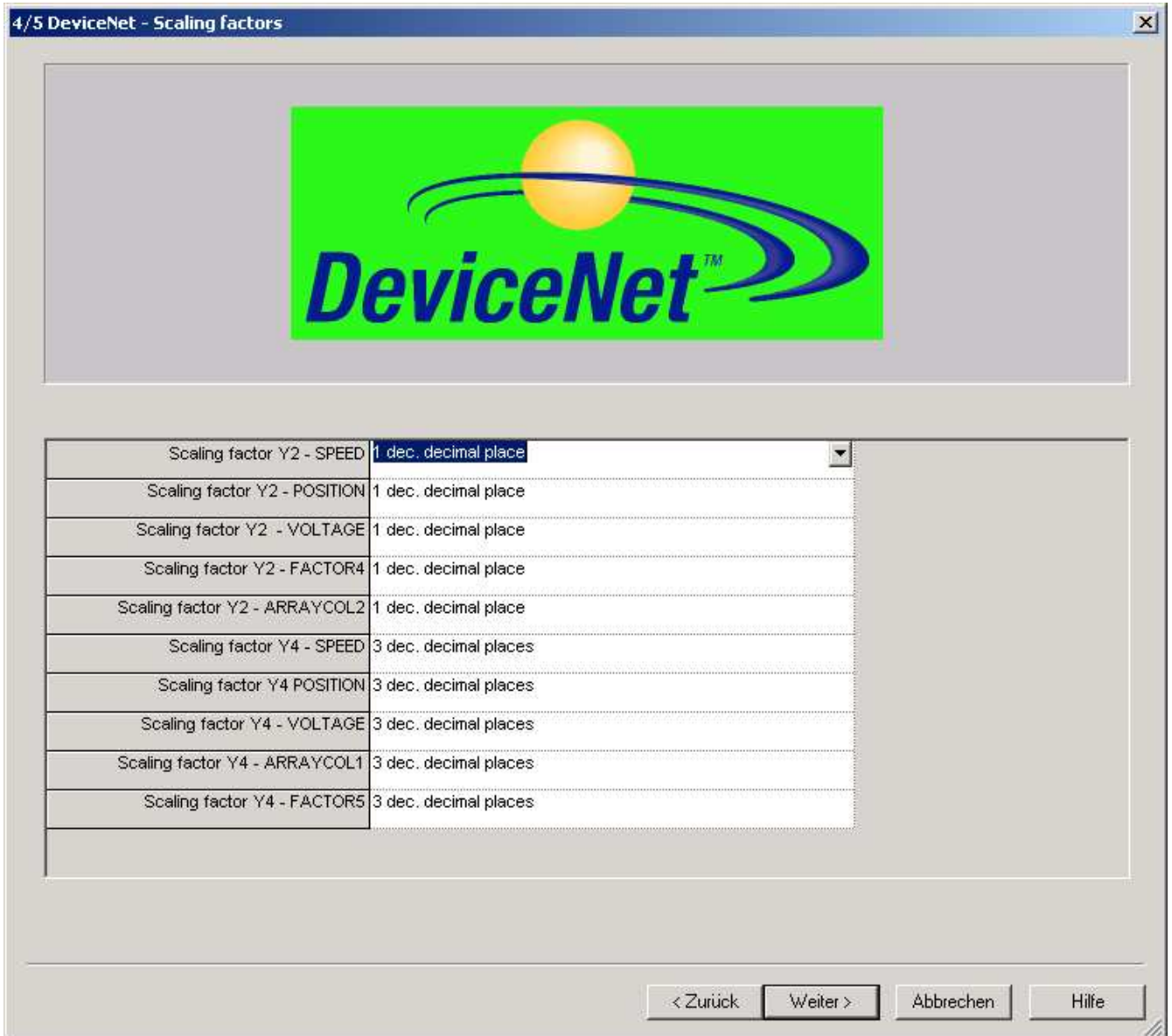
3/5 DeviceNet - Configuration input messages Compax3 -> PLC

Input message 1	Statusword [1000.3] 16Bit	Selection
Input message 2	LastError [550.1] 16Bit	Selection
Input message 3	Position actual value [680.5] 32Bit	Selection
Input message 4	NOT CONFIGURED	Selection

Output Messages - Words = 4

< Zurück Weiter > Abbrechen Hilfe

### 3.2.4. Scaling factors

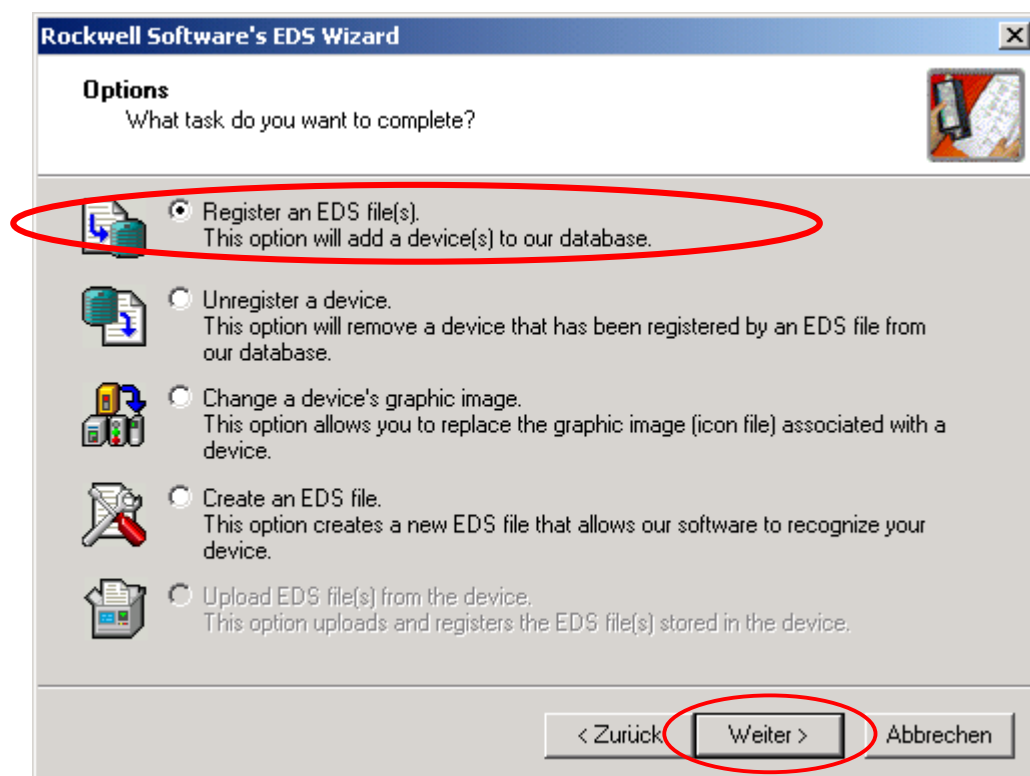


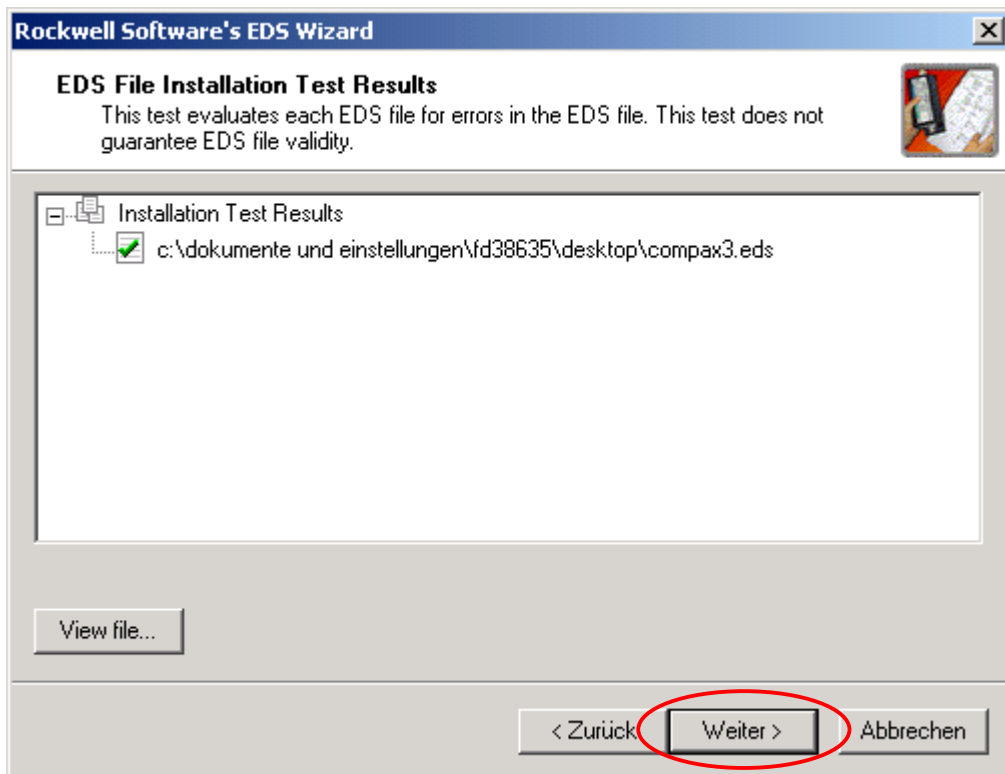
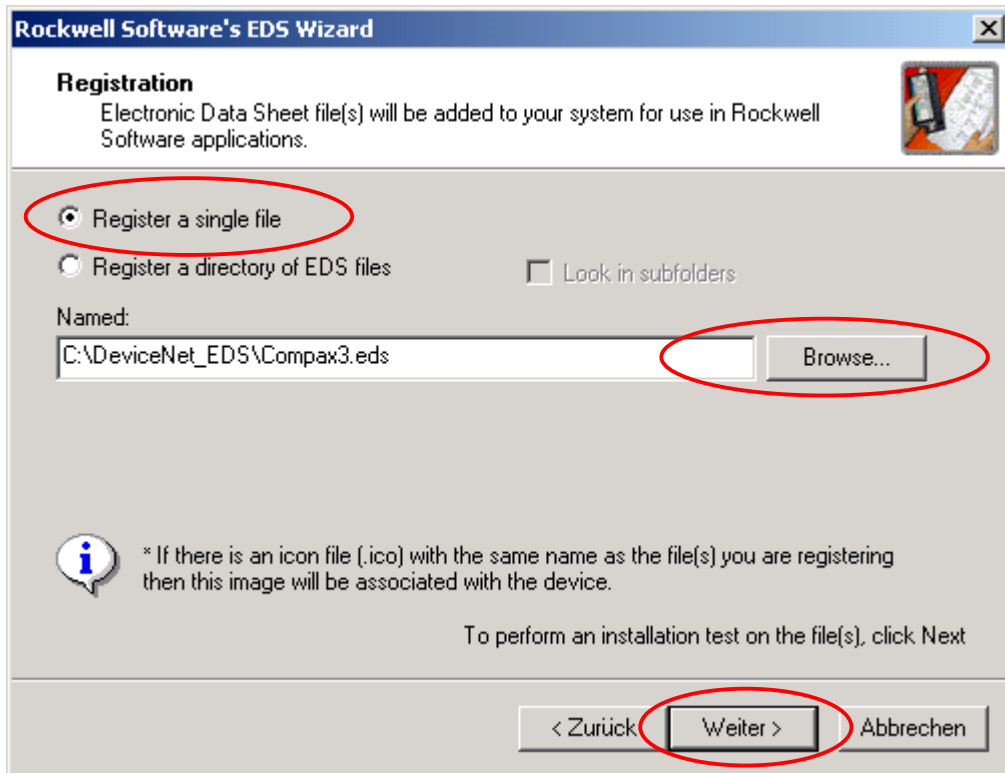
## 4. Setting up the DeviceNet scanner

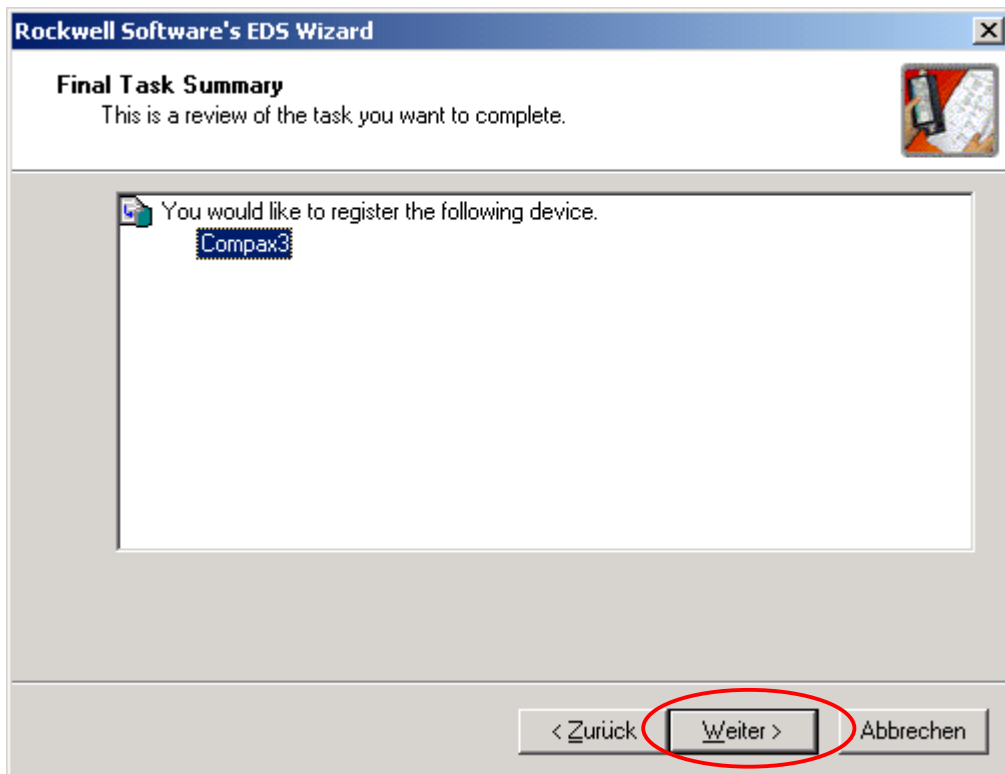
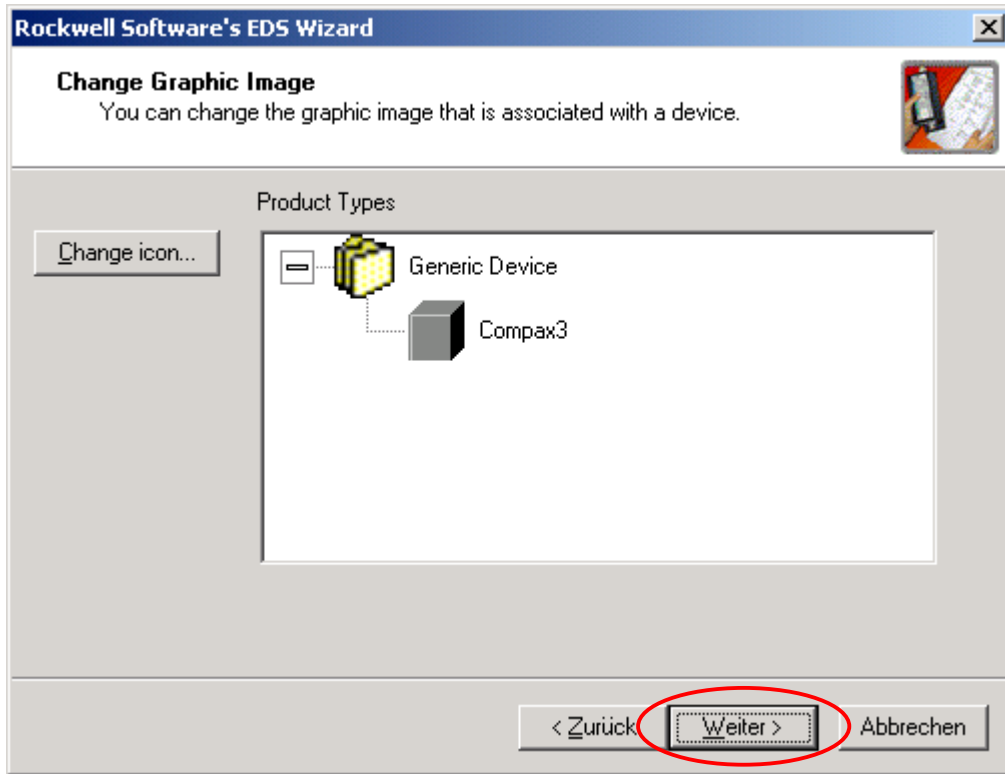
A working RSLinx communication path is required !

### 4.1. Adding the Compax3 EDS file to RSNetWorx

In order to use Compax3 with RSNetWorx the Compax3 EDS (electronic data sheet) has to be included to the library pool by using the EDS wizard.



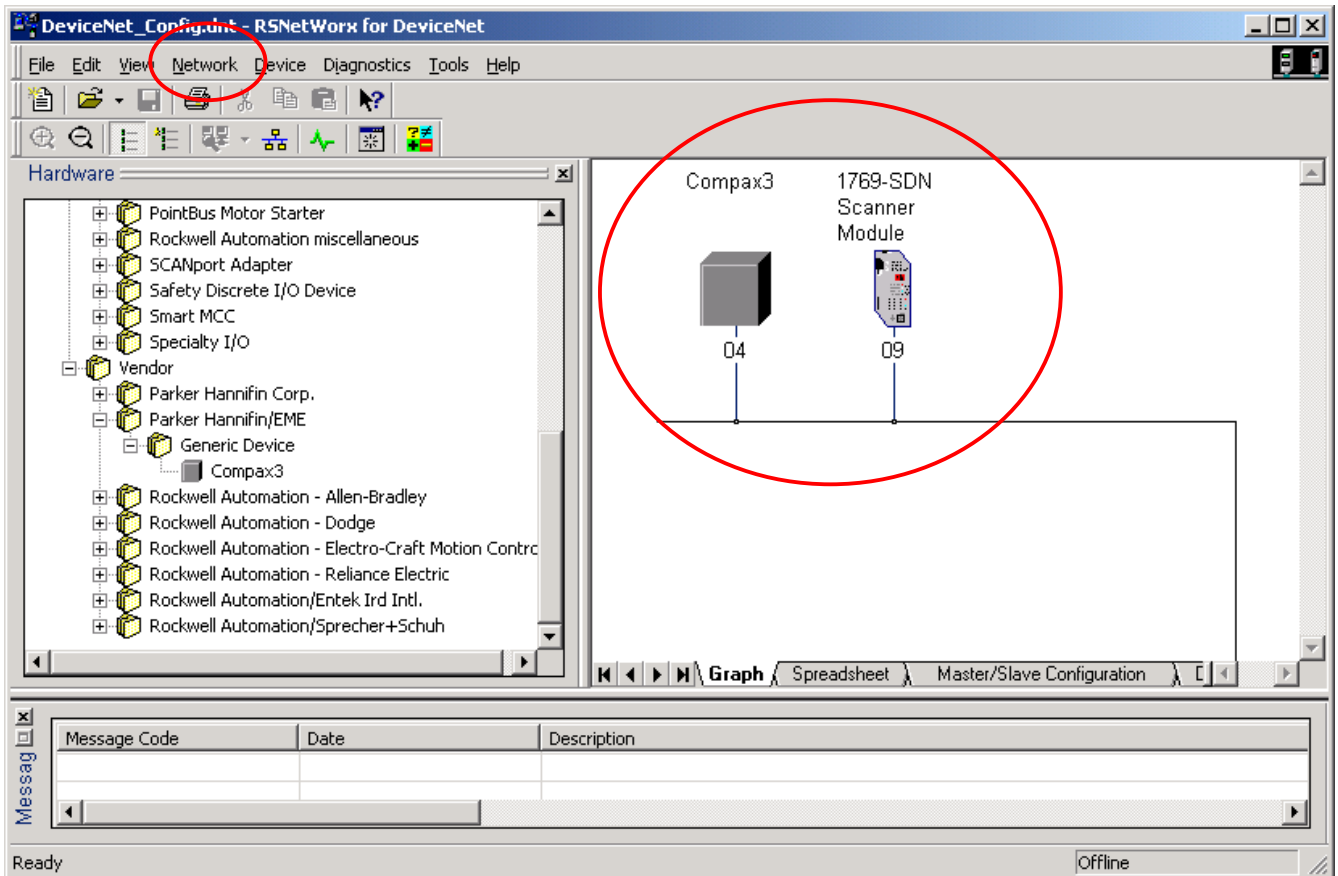




## 4.2. Network configuration

The easiest way to configure the network is to perform an online identification (Menu Network -> Online).

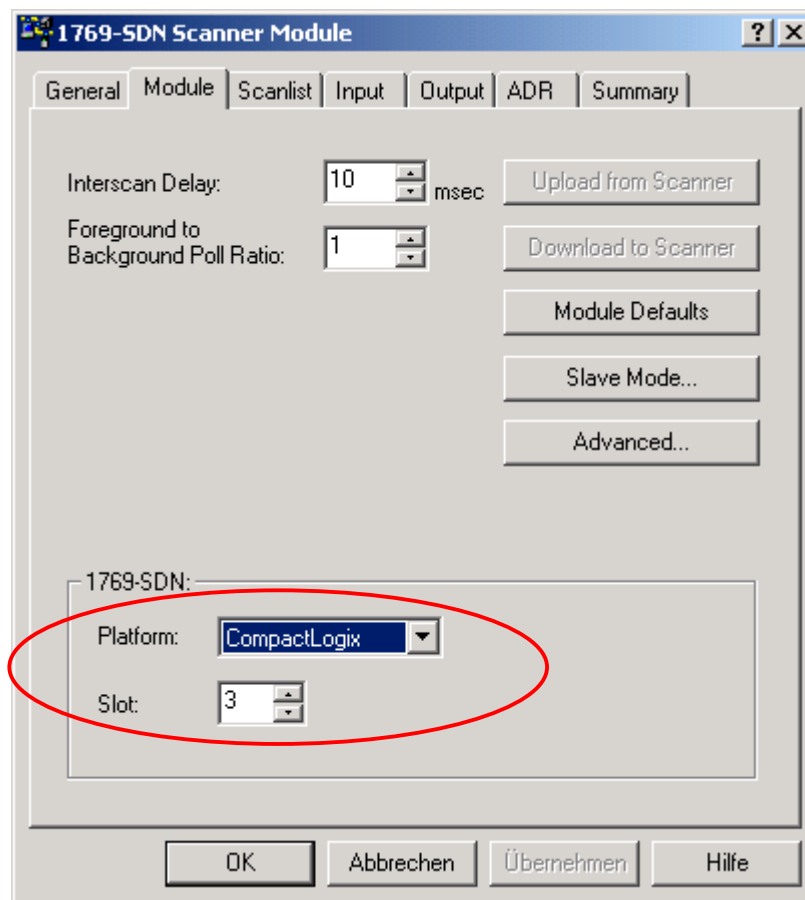
As a result the devices found on the network should be showing up in the Graph window.



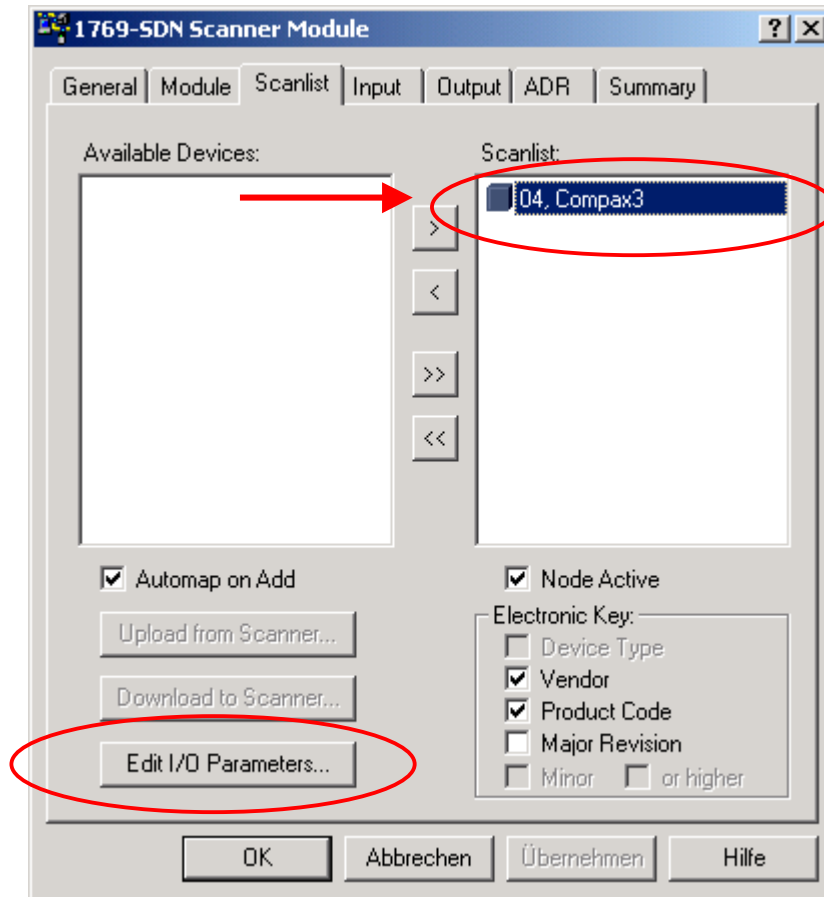
### 4.3. Scanner setup

By clicking the Scanner icon in the Graph window the Scanner properties dialog shows up.

Choose the Module tab and make sure the Platform and Slot settings correspond to your hardware configuration.



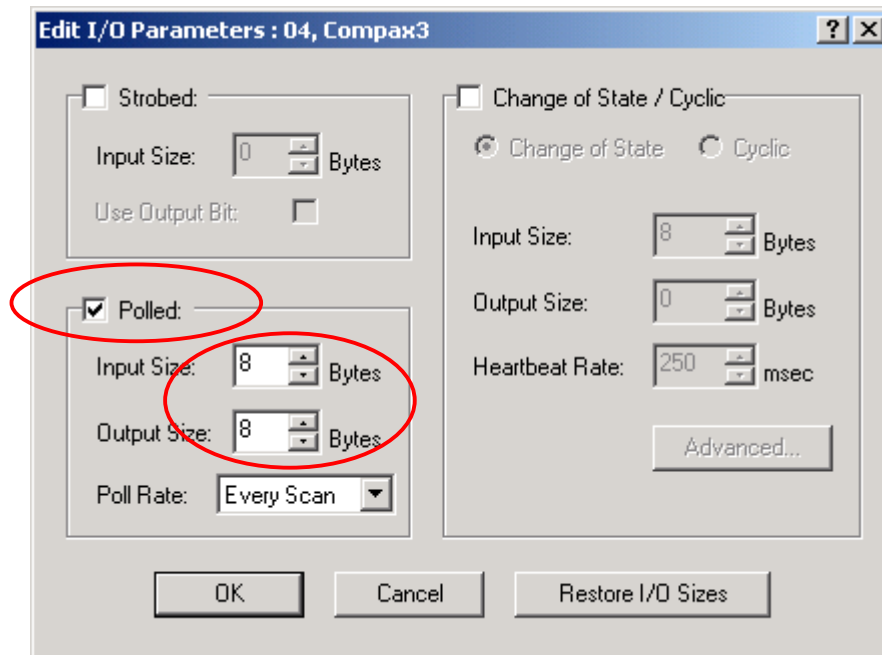
Choose the Scanlist tab and move the Compax3 device from Available Devices to the Scanlist and click on the Edit I/O Parameters button.



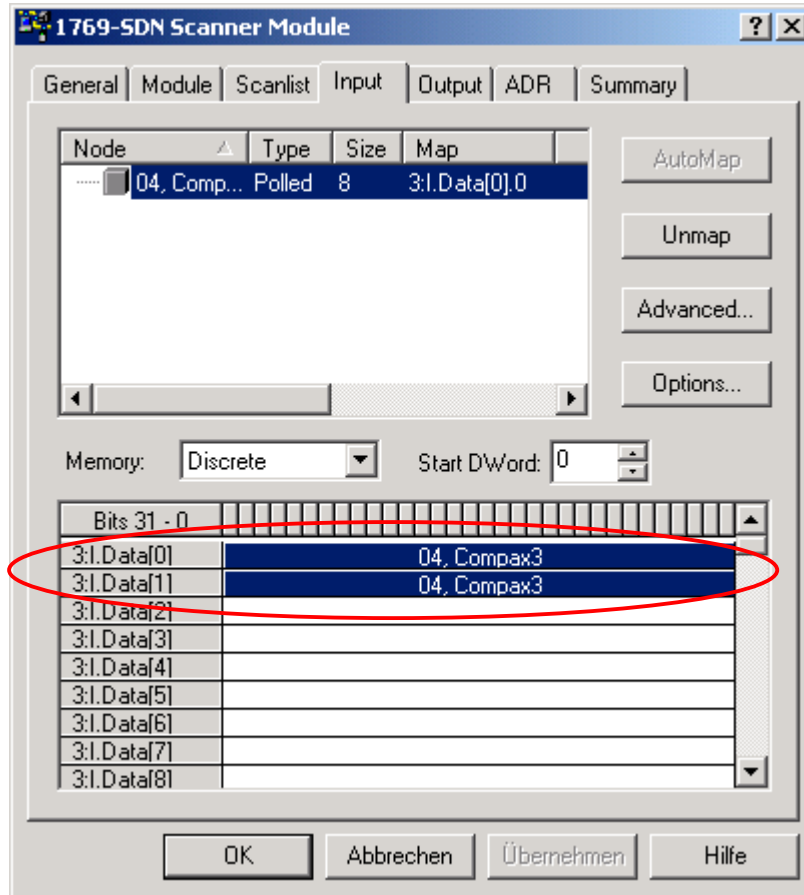


In the I/O Parameters dialog the transmission mode for the process data has to be selected (this example uses Polled I/O data).

Afterwards it has to be made sure the Input and Output size of the polled data equals the process data that has been configured in the Compax3 DeviceNet wizard!



Finally the location of the Compax3 process data within the process image of the PLC has to be defined (Input and Output tab).



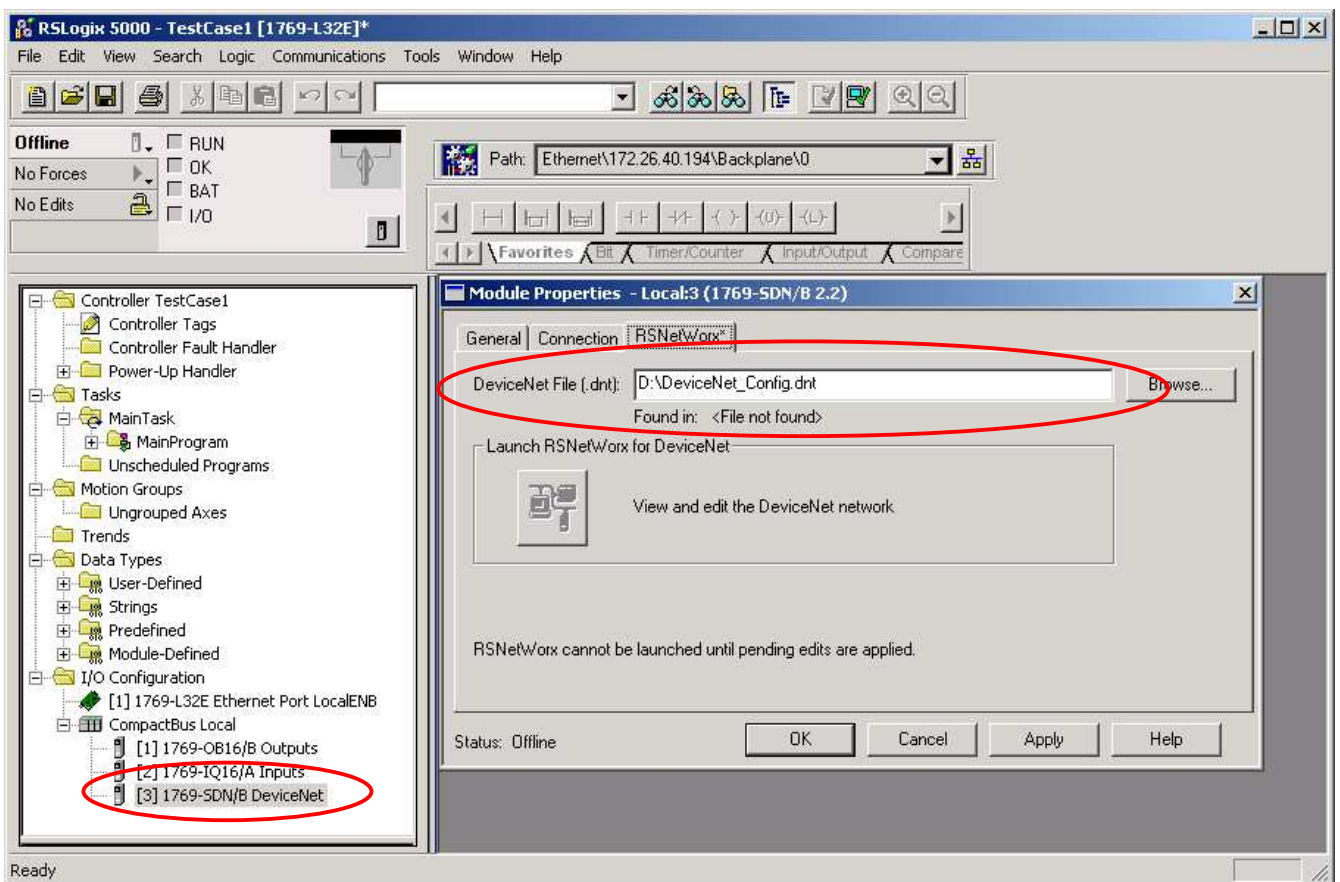
In this example the Input and Output data is located in the first two elements of the input and output process data array (Data[0] and Data[1]).

**The RSNetworkx configuration is now finished and should be saved to a file that will be included into the RSLogix project later on.**

## 5. RSLogix configuration and application example

### 5.1. Including the RSNetworx configuration file into the RSLogix project.

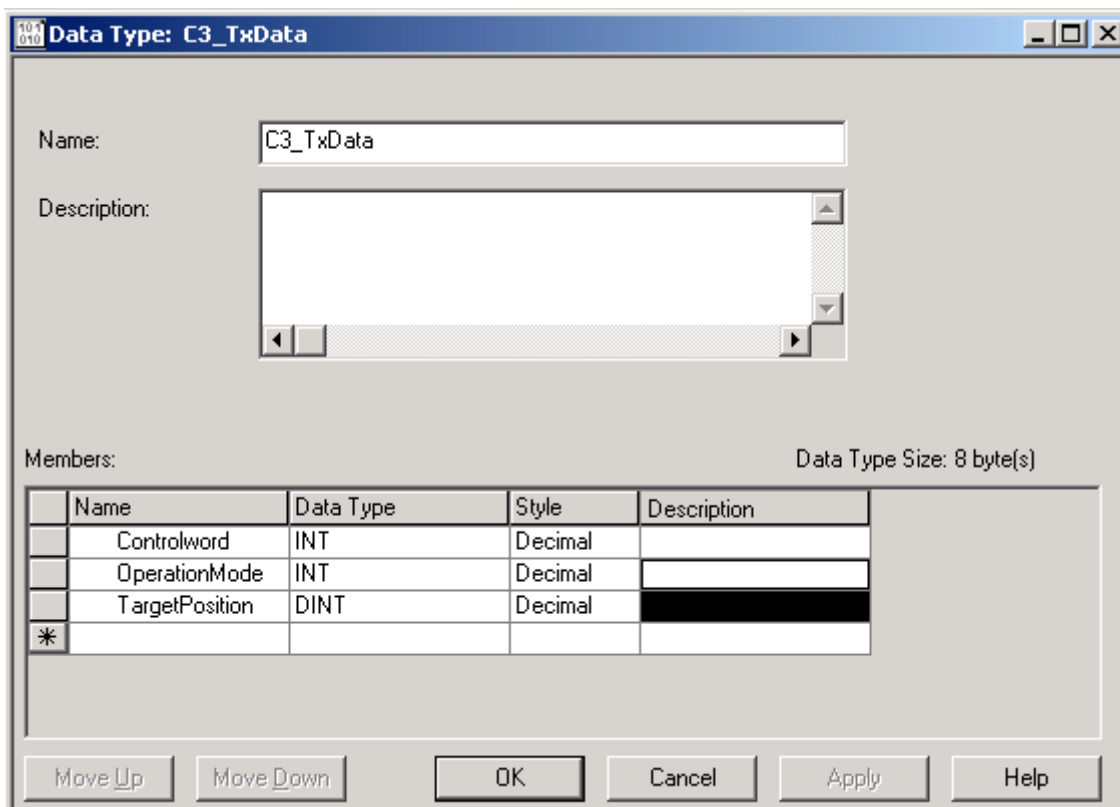
Select the DeviceNet scanner from the local CompactBus and select the RSNetworx configuration file.



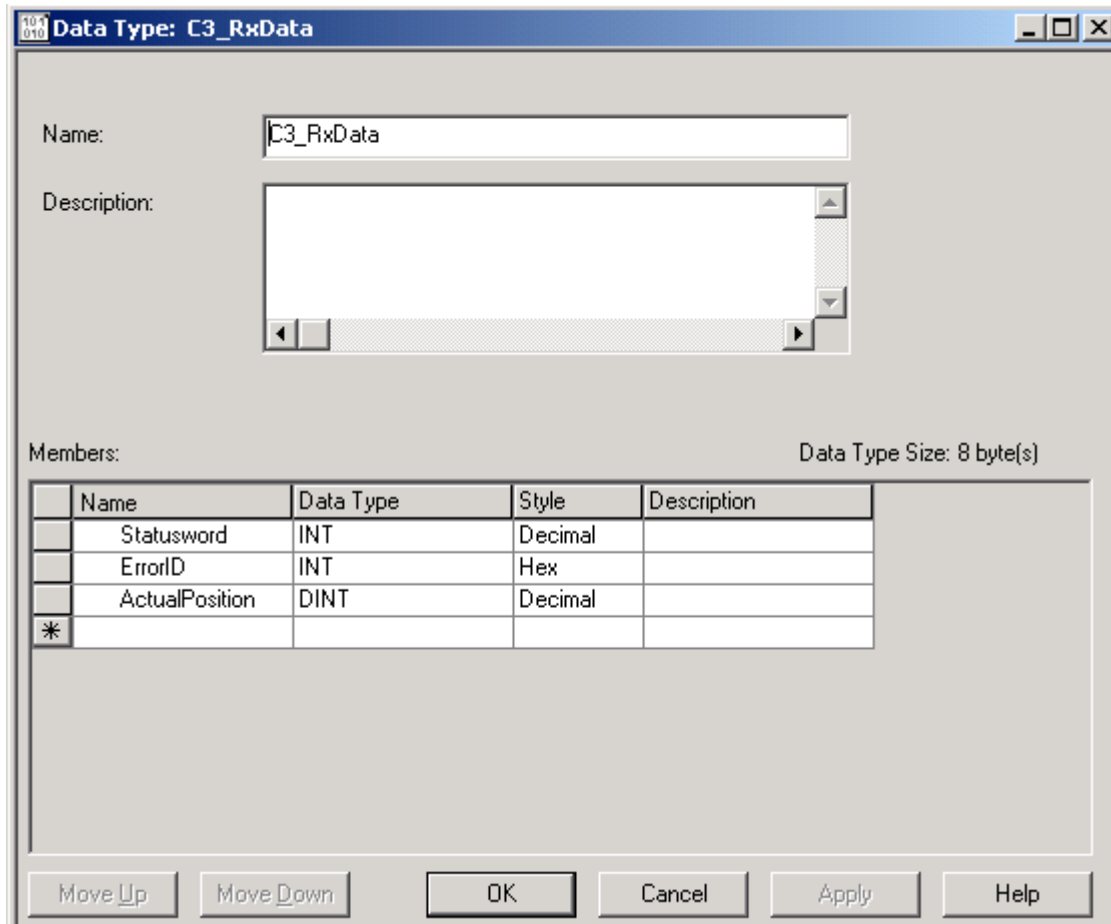
## 5.2. Creating User-Defined data types for easy handling of the Compax3 process data

The elements of the data structures to be defined must match the definition of the process data made in chapter 3.1 !

- a.) add a new User-Defined data type called C3\_TxData which encapsulates the data transferred from the PLC to Compax3.



b.) add a new User-Defined data type called C3\_RxData which encapsulates the data transferred from Compax3 to the PLC.



### 5.3. Creating the required Controller Tags

Open the Controller Tags window to create new Tags of the type C3\_RxData and C3\_TxData.

Additionally a Tag called DeviceNet\_RunBit and a Tag called DeviceNet\_ScannerRunning should be created to have control of the scanner from within the PLC program.

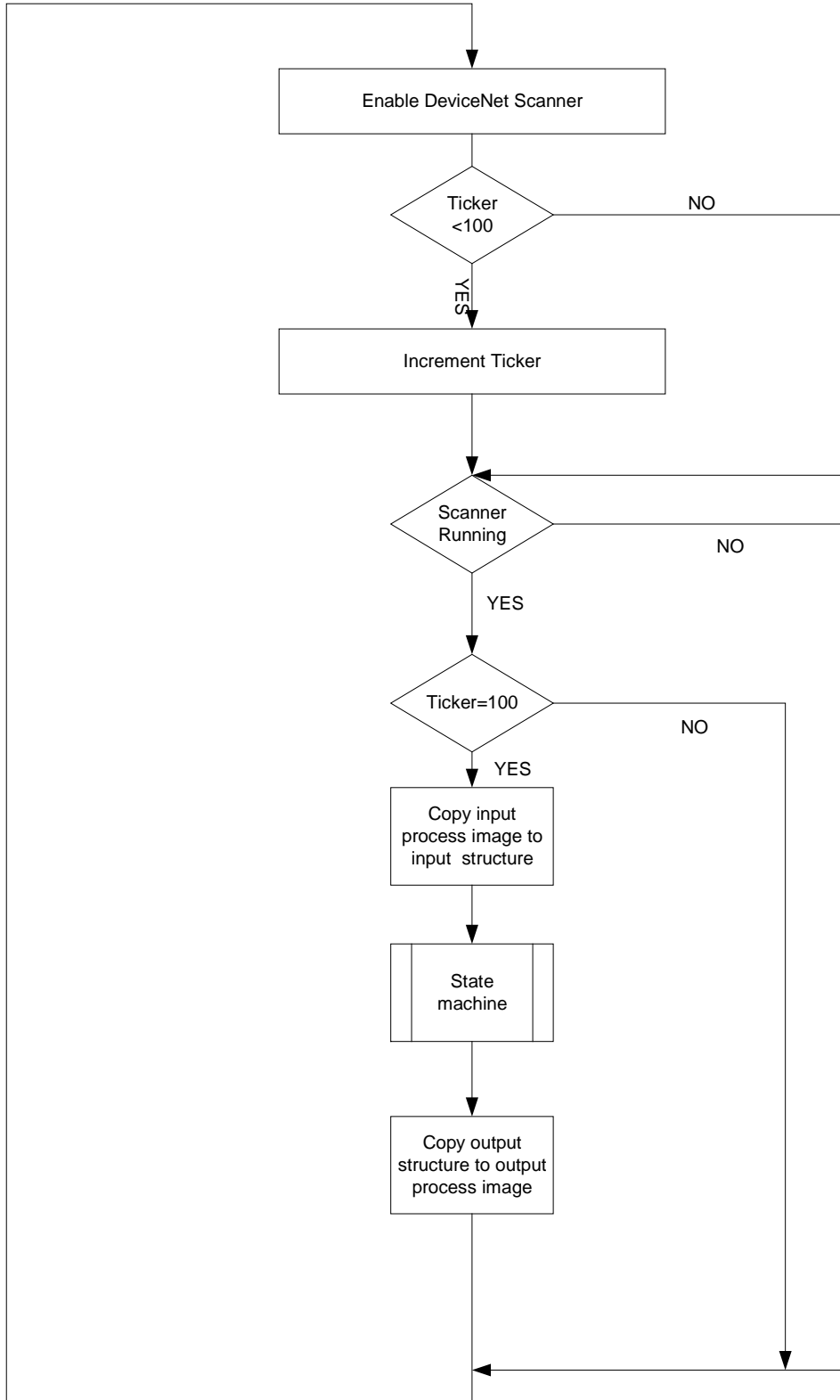
P	Tag Name	Alias For	Base Tag	Type	Style
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] C3_TO_PLC			C3_RxData	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DeviceNet_RunBit	Local:3:0.CommandRegister.Run	Local:3:0.CommandRegister.Run	BOOL	Decimal
<input type="checkbox"/>	DeviceNet_ScannerRunning	Local:3:1.StatusRegister.Run	Local:3:1.StatusRegister.Run	BOOL	Decimal
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] Local:1:C			AB:1769_D016:C:0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] Local:1:I			AB:1769_D016:I:0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] Local:1:O			AB:1769_D016:O:0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] Local:2:I			AB:1769_DI16:I:0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] Local:3:I			AB:1769_SDN_4...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] Local:3:O			AB:1769_SDN_3...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] Local_Out	Local:1:0.Data	Local:1:0.Data	INT	Binary
<input type="checkbox"/>	[-] PLC_TO_C3			C3_TxData	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	*				

## 5.4. Example program

The following program explains how to handle the process data and shows how to enable the drive and move cyclical between two target positions.

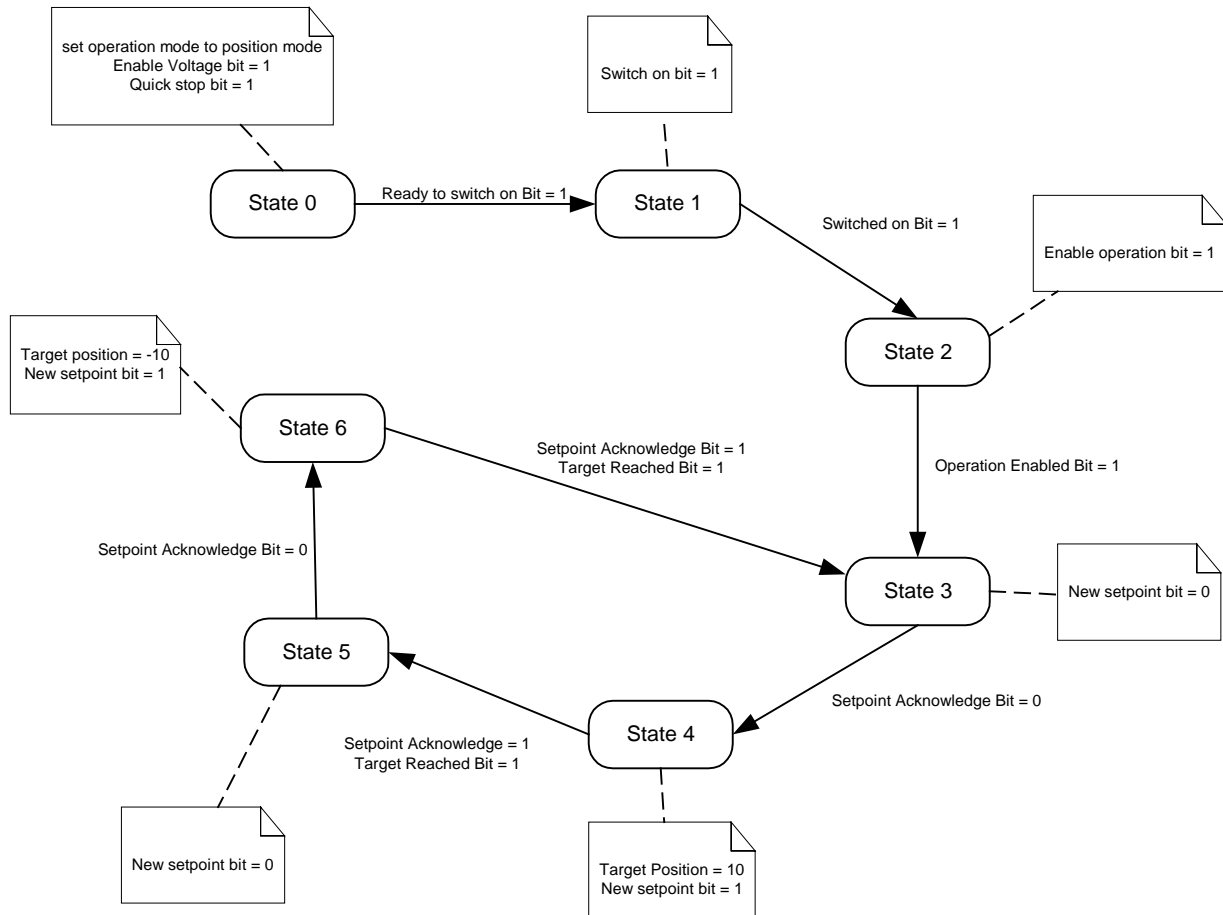
In order to understand the program it is necessary to understand the principles of the I22T11 state machine and the handling of the controlword and statusword.

5.4.1. Flow chart





### 5.4.2. State diagram of state machine sub module



### 5.4.3. Application source code

```

// Put DeviceNet Scanner to run mode (start polling)
DeviceNet_RunBit:=1;

IF(DelayTicker<100) THEN
    DelayTicker:=DelayTicker+1;
END_IF;

// Wait until DeviceNet Scanning is running
// and 100 PLC cycles have passed
IF(DeviceNet_ScannerRunning AND DelayTicker=100) THEN

    // Fill input structure with incoming process data from Compax3
    COP(Local:3:I.Data[0],C3_TO_PLC,8);

    CASE State OF
        0: // Set Operation Mode to Position Profile (1)
            PLC_TO_C3.OperationMode:=1;
            // <Enable Voltage> = 1 , <Quick Stop> = 1
            PLC_TO_C3.Controlword:=6;
            // Wait for <Ready to switch on> Bit to enter next state
            IF(C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.0) THEN
                State:=1;
            END_IF;
        1: // <Enable Voltage> = 1 , <Quick Stop> = 1 , <Switch on> = 1
            PLC_TO_C3.Controlword:=7;
            // Wait for <Switched on> Bit to enter next state
            IF(C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.1) THEN
                State:=2;
            END_IF;
        2: // <Enable Voltage> = 1 , <Quick Stop> = 1 ,
            // <Switch on> = 1 , <Enable operation> = 1
            PLC_TO_C3.Controlword:=16#F;
            // Wait for <Operation enabled> Bit to enter next state
            IF(C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.2) THEN
                State:=3;
            END_IF;
        3: // Reset <Net setpoint> Bit
            PLC_TO_C3.Controlword.4:=0;
            // Wait for <Setpoint acknowledge> Bit becoming 0
            IF(NOT C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.12) THEN
                State:=4;
            END_IF;
    END_CASE;

```

```

4: // Set <Target position> to 10
   // the corresponding Y4 bus scale factor is 3 so the
   // resulting position value to be transmitted is 10000
   PLC_TO_C3.TargetPosition:=10000;
   // Set <Net setpoint> Bit
   PLC_TO_C3.Controlword.4:=1;
   // Wait for <Target reached> bit and Setpoint acknowledge> Bit
   IF(C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.10 AND C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.12) THEN
       State:=5;
   END_IF;
5: // Reset <Net setpoint> Bit
   PLC_TO_C3.Controlword.4:=0;
   // Wait for <Setpoint acknowledge> Bit becoming 0
   IF(NOT C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.12) THEN
       State:=6;
   END_IF;
6: // Set <Target position> to -10
   // the corresponding Y4 bus scale factor is 3 so the
   // resulting position value to be transmitted is -10000
   PLC_TO_C3.TargetPosition:=-10000;
   // Set <Net setpoint> Bit
   PLC_TO_C3.Controlword.4:=1;
   // Wait for <Target reached> bit and Setpoint acknowledge> Bit
   IF(C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.10 AND C3_TO_PLC.Statusword.12) THEN
       // Setpoint ACK and Target Reached
       State:=3;
   END_IF;
END_CASE;

// Copy output structure to the array of outgoing process data
COP(PLC_TO_C3,Local:3:0.Data[0],8);

END_IF;

```