ANALYT MESSTECHNIK



COMMUNICATION GUIDE

358 Series DeviceNet

Objects, assemblies, commands and wiring for reading and controlling 358 Series devices over DeviceNet.

AMTC-CG-0007

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About this guide

This guide explains how to read measurements from, and send set points and commands to, a 358 Series device ordered with a DeviceNet connection. It covers the DeviceNet objects the device supports, the polled I/O assemblies, the device commands and their status values, the MAC ID and baud rate settings, and the pin-out of the connectors.

The guide applies to every 358 Series device ordered with a DeviceNet connection. The default readings it lists are those of mass flow controllers, mass flow meters, pressure gauges and pressure controllers (Assembly 101: device readings (p. 10)).

If you are connecting a device for the first time, start with Interface and wiring (p. 5). If you already know DeviceNet and only need class, instance and attribute numbers, go straight to the Command and register reference (p. 9).

The device also has an RS-232 port for diagnostics and configuration. The serial commands are described in the *358 Series serial interface (RS-232/RS-485) — Communication guide* (AMTC-CG-0002) and in the operating manual of the device.

DeviceNet is a trademark of ODVA.

Conventions in this guide:

- Commands you send and replies the device returns are set in monospace type, for example `AW65=63`.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ADC	Analogue-to-digital converter
CAN	Controller Area Network, the bus that DeviceNet uses
I/O	Input/output
MAC ID	Media access control identifier: the address of the device on the DeviceNet network
NC	Not connected
NVRAM	Non-volatile random-access memory
PID	Proportional–integral–derivative (control loop)
SCIM, SCIH	Standard cubic inches per minute, per hour

Safety notices in this guide

Note
Information that helps understanding; never a hazard.

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Have the following at hand so that Analyt-MTC can help you quickly:

- the model and serial number of the device (on its label);
- the MAC ID and baud rate of the device;
- the class, instance and attribute you accessed, and the command status or error you received.

Document information

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Revision history

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CHAPTER 1

Interface and wiring

Connectors

A device ordered with DeviceNet has two male connectors:

- on top, a 5-pin M12 connector for DeviceNet (Figure 1);
- on the side, a 9-pin D-sub (DB-9) connector for power and RS-232 (Figure 2).

Always check the wiring by continuity and wire colour when you use multi-strand cables. For custom wiring options, the calibration certificate of the device is the definitive reference.

DeviceNet connector (5-pin M12)

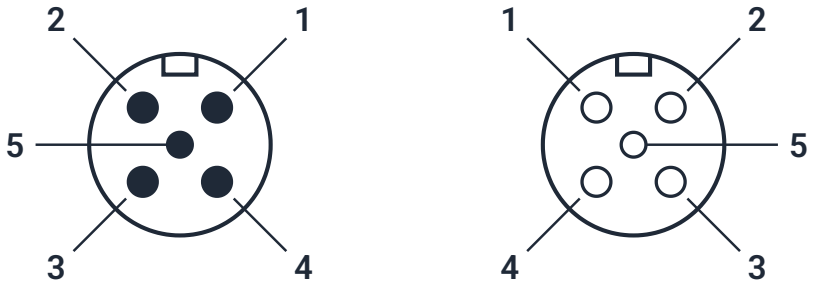


Figure 1. 5-pin M12 DeviceNet connector, on top of the device: male connector on the device (left), female connector on the cable (right).

Pin	Function
1	Drain
2	Bus (+), 11–28 V DC
3	Bus (–), common
4	CAN_H data signal
5	CAN_L data signal

Power and RS-232 connector (DB-9)

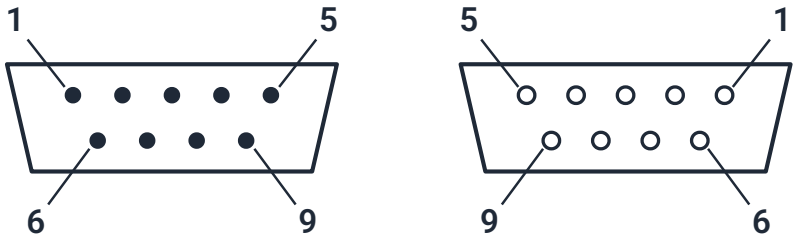


Figure 2. 9-pin D-sub (DB-9) power and RS-232 connector, on the side of the device: male connector on the device (left), female connector on the cable (right).

Pin	Function
1	NC: this pin is not connected to the device.
2	Rx or B (+): receives RS-232 (Rx) or RS-485 B (+) signals to change the settings of the device.

Pin	Function
3	Tx or A (−): sends RS-232 (Tx) or RS-485 A (−) signals from the device.
4	NC: this pin is not connected to the device.
5	Ground: common ground for power, digital communication, analogue signals and alarms.
6	NC: this pin is not connected to the device.
7	Power in: powers the device. See the spec sheet of the device for details.
8	Ground: common ground for power, digital communication, analogue signals and alarms.
9	NC: this pin is not connected to the device.

MAC ID and baud rate

Unless another setting was requested with the order, the device ships with MAC ID 63 and a baud rate of 125 kbit/s. Both values are stored in NVRAM. You can change them over DeviceNet with explicit messaging, or with a serial command through the RS-232 port.

- **MAC ID** — any value from 0 to 63. A new MAC ID takes effect immediately.
- **Baud rate** — 125, 250 or 500 kbit/s. A new baud rate takes effect after the power of the device has been switched off and on again.

Setting them over DeviceNet

Write the settings to instance 1 of the DeviceNet object with Set_Attribute_Single:

Setting	Class	Instance	Attribute	Valid values
MAC ID	3	1	1	0–63
Baud rate	3	1	2	0 = 125 kbit/s, 1 = 250 kbit/s, 2 = 500 kbit/s

Setting them over the RS-232 port

Over the RS-232 port, the MAC ID and the baud rate are both held in the network address register, register 65:

Bit	Description
15:14	Baud rate (0–2)
13:8	Reserved
7:0	MAC ID (0–63)

The value of the register is the MAC ID plus:

- 0 for a baud rate of 125 kbit/s;
- 16384 for a baud rate of 250 kbit/s;
- 32768 for a baud rate of 500 kbit/s.

To read the register, send `AR65`. To write it, send `AW65=value`, for example `AW65=63`. `A` is the unit ID of the device on the RS-232 port.

> **Note**
> If you write an invalid value, the register is reset to 63.

RS-232 port

The RS-232 port on the DB-9 connector is for diagnostics and configuration of the device. The commands it accepts are described in the operating manual of the device and in the *358 Series serial interface (RS-232/RS-485) — Communication guide* (AMTC-CG-0002). Its default settings are:

Baud rate	19 200
Data bits	8
Parity	None
Stop bits	1

Note
The DeviceNet physical layer of the device is not isolated. Any external device you connect to the RS-232 port must be ground-isolated as described in the DeviceNet specification, Volume 3, Edition 1.14, page 8-100.

CHAPTER 2

Protocol conventions

Connections

The device supports the Group 2 only Predefined Master/Slave Connection Set defined in Chapter 2 of the DeviceNet specification. It accepts two kinds of connection:

- **Explicit messaging** — your master reads and writes single attributes of the objects in Explicit messaging objects (p. 9). Every object supports the services Get_Attribute_Single and Set_Attribute_Single.
- **Polled I/O** — your master exchanges the assemblies of Polled I/O assemblies (p. 10) with the device in each poll: the set point or a command in one direction, the readings or a command result in the other.

Conventions used in this guide

Objects are addressed by class, instance and attribute, all decimal. Hexadecimal values are written with the prefix `0x`, for example `0x8001`. Connection paths are written as hexadecimal bytes, for example `20 04 24 65 30 03`.

Data types

The tables of Chapter 3 (p. 9) give the DeviceNet data type of every attribute and assembly field. The types of the assembly data are:

Type	Size	Used for
UINT	2 bytes	Gas number, command ID, command argument, command status, gas mix fields
UDINT	4 bytes	Device status
REAL	4 bytes, 32-bit IEEE floating point	Set point and readings

The other types in the object tables (USINT, WORD, BYTE, STRUCT, STRING, EPATH) are those of the DeviceNet specification.

Units and pressure readings

Which statistic each reading holds, and in which unit, depends on the configuration of the device. You can check them on the RS-232 port with the query data frame command `A??D*` (Assembly 101: device readings (p. 10)).

A pressure reading can be absolute, gauge or differential pressure, depending on the configuration of the device.

CHAPTER 3

Command and register reference

Every object, assembly and command the device supports over DeviceNet, with its class, instance, attribute, data type and access.

Explicit messaging objects

The device supports the following objects and attributes. Every object supports the services Get_Attribute_Single and Set_Attribute_Single. *Get* means the attribute can be read, *Set* that it can be written.

3-1 Identity object, class 1, instance 1

Attribute	Name	Type	Access	Comment
1	Vendor ID	UINT	Get	As in the device description file supplied with the instrument
2	Device Type	UINT	Get	12
3	Product Code	UINT	Get	
4	Revision	STRUCT	Get	Major.Minor
5	Status	WORD	Get	
6	Serial Number	UDINT	Get	
7	Product Name	STRING	Get	

3-2 DeviceNet object, class 3, instance 1

Attribute	Name	Type	Access	Comment
1	MAC ID	USINT	Get/Set	See Setting them over DeviceNet (p. 6)
2	Baud Rate	USINT	Get/Set	See Setting them over DeviceNet (p. 6)
4	Allocation Info	STRUCT	Get	

3-3 Assembly object, class 4

Attribute	Name	Type	Access	Comment
3	Data	ARRAY	Get/Set	See the instances in Polled I/O assemblies (p. 10) and Device commands (p. 13)
4	Size	USINT	Get	Size of attribute 3

3-4 Connection object, class 5: explicit connection instance 1, polled connection instance 2

Attribute	Name	Type	Access
1	State	USINT	Get
2	Instance_type	USINT	Get
3	TransportClass Trigger	BYTE	Set*
4	DeviceNet Produced Connection Id	UINT	Get
5	DeviceNet Consumed Connection Id	UINT	Get
6	DeviceNet Initial Comm Char	BYTE	Get
7	Produced size	UINT	Set*
8	Consumed size	UINT	Get

Attribute	Name	Type	Access
9	Expected Pkt Rate	UINT	Set
12	Watchdog TO Action	USINT	Set
13	Produced Conn Path Length	UINT	Get
14	Produced Conn Path	EPATH	Set*
15	Consumed Conn Path Length	UINT	Get
16	Consumed Conn Path	EPATH	Set*
17	Production Inhibit Time	UINT	Set

* Settable only on the polled I/O connection, while it is in the configuring state.

Polled I/O assemblies

The device supports the DeviceNet polled I/O connection (connection object, class 5, instance 2). When a polled I/O connection is established, the device consumes assembly 100 and produces assembly 101 by default. For another configuration, write the path you want into the connection object.

3-5 Produced assemblies (device to master)

Instance	Path	Description
101	`20 04 24 65 30 03`	Device readings. See Assembly 101: device readings (p. 10).
103	`20 04 24 67 30 03`	Device command result. See Device commands (p. 13).

3-6 Consumed assemblies (master to device)

Instance	Path	Description
100	`20 04 24 64 30 03`	Set point. See Assembly 100: set point (p. 10).
102	`20 04 24 66 30 03`	Device command request. See Device commands (p. 13).

Assembly 100: set point

Send the set point of the device as a 32-bit IEEE floating-point value. A device without a controller ignores the set point.

3-7 Set point, class 4, instance 100, attribute 3

Parameter	Type
Set point	REAL

Assembly 101: device readings

The device can send up to 20 configurable statistics. The default statistics of each device type are listed in tables 3-10 to 3-13. To find out which statistic and unit your device actually sends, send the query data frame command `A??D*` on the RS-232 port. If you want to change what the device sends, ask Analyt-MTC.

When the master opens a polled I/O connection, the produced connection size of the connection object defaults to the number of bytes needed for all configured statistics. A mass flow controller with totaliser (table 3-10) produces 30 bytes: 2 bytes for the gas number, 4 bytes for the status and 24

bytes for 6 readings. To change the number of bytes in the poll response, write the size you want to object 5, instance 2, attribute 7.

A pressure reading can be absolute, gauge or differential pressure, depending on the configuration of the device.

3-8 Device readings, class 4, instance 101, attribute 3

Parameter	Type	Comment
Gas number	UINT	
Device Status	UDINT	See table 3-9
Reading 1	REAL	
Reading 2	REAL	
Reading 3	REAL	
Reading 4	REAL	
Reading 5	REAL	
Reading 6	REAL	
Reading 7	REAL	
Reading 8	REAL	
Reading 9	REAL	
Reading 10	REAL	
Reading 11	REAL	
Reading 12	REAL	
Reading 13	REAL	
Reading 14	REAL	
Reading 15	REAL	
Reading 16	REAL	
Reading 17	REAL	
Reading 18	REAL	
Reading 19	REAL	
Reading 20	REAL	

Device status

Each bit of the device status stands for one condition. The text in parentheses is what the display of the device shows for that condition.

3-9 Device status bits

Bit	Description
0	Temperature overflow (TOV)
1	Temperature underflow (TOV)
2	Volumetric overflow (VOV)
3	Volumetric underflow (VOV)
4	Mass overflow (MOV)
5	Mass underflow (MOV)
6	Pressure overflow (POV)
7	Totaliser overflow (OVR)
8	PID loop in hold (HLD)
9	ADC error (ADC)
10	PID exhaust (EXH)
11	Over pressure limit (OPL)
12	Flow overflow during totalising (TMF)
13	Measurement was aborted

Default readings by device type

3-10 Mass flow controller

Reading	Statistic
1	Pressure
2	Flow temperature
3	Volumetric flow
4	Mass flow
5	Mass flow set point
6	Mass total*

3-11 Mass flow meter

Reading	Statistic
1	Pressure
2	Flow temperature
3	Volumetric flow
4	Mass flow
5	Mass total*

3-12 Pressure gauge

Reading	Statistic
1	Pressure

3-13 Pressure controller

Reading	Statistic
1	Pressure
2	Pressure set point

* The mass total is available only on devices with the totaliser option.

Device commands

Commands go through assembly instances 102 and 103. A write of the master to instance 102 starts a command; the result of the command can then be read in instance 103.

3-14 Command request, class 4, instance 102, attribute 3

Parameter	Type	Comment
Command ID	UINT	See table 3-16
Command Argument	UINT	

3-15 Command result, class 4, instance 103, attribute 3

Parameter	Type	Description
Command ID	UINT	ID of the last command
Command Status	UINT	Status of the last command (table 3-17)

3-16 Supported commands

Command ID	Action	Argument
1	Change gas number	Gas table index (Appendix A (p. 18))
2	Mix gas	Gas mixture index, or 0 to create a new mix. See Gas mixing (p. 14).
3	Delete gas mixture	Gas mixture index
4	Tare	0 = pressure 1 = absolute pressure 2 = volume
5	Totaliser reset	None
6	Valve setting. Exhaust is supported only on dual-valve devices.	0 = cancel 1 = hold closed 2 = hold current 3 = exhaust
7	Display lock. Supported only on devices with a display.	0 = unlock 1 = lock
8	Change P in PID loop	0–65535
9	Change D in PID loop	0–65535
10	Change I in PID loop	0–65535
11	Change PID loop variable	0 = mass flow 1 = volumetric flow 2 = differential pressure 3 = absolute pressure 4 = gauge pressure

3-17 Command status values

Status	Description
`0`	Success
`0x8001`	Invalid command ID
`0x8002`	Invalid setting
`0x8003`	Requested feature is unsupported
`0x8004`	Invalid gas mix index
`0x8005`	Invalid gas mix constituent
`0x8006`	Invalid gas mix percentage

Gas mixing

A new gas mix can be made of 2 to 5 gases with the mix assembly, instance 104. Mixing takes two writes: first write the gas indices and percentages to assembly 104, then write the mix gas command (ID 2) to the command assembly, instance 102.

Percentages are integer hundredths of a percent, and together they must make 100 %. For a share of 50 %, for example, write 5000. The mix is made with the first gases that have a percentage other than 0.

If the argument of the mix command is 0, the device allocates a new gas mix index. Otherwise it updates the mix with the index you give; if that index does not exist, the command returns an error.

When mixing is complete, the result appears in the command result. If the mix is valid, the device returns the index of the mixed gas. If one of the gases does not exist or the percentages do not add up to 100 %, it returns an error value (table 3-17).

3-18 Gas mix, class 4, instance 104, attribute 3

Parameter	Type
Mixture Gas 1 Index	UINT
Mixture Gas 1 Pct	UINT
Mixture Gas 2 Index	UINT
Mixture Gas 2 Pct	UINT
Mixture Gas 3 Index	UINT
Mixture Gas 3 Pct	UINT
Mixture Gas 4 Index	UINT
Mixture Gas 4 Pct	UINT
Mixture Gas 5 Index	UINT
Mixture Gas 5 Pct	UINT

CHAPTER 4

Examples

Four common tasks, shown as the data your master writes and reads. Use them to check your own configuration.

Example 1: read a mass flow controller with totaliser

Open a polled I/O connection (connection object, class 5, instance 2). The device consumes assembly 100 and produces assembly 101. A mass flow controller with the totaliser option and the default readings produces 30 bytes in each poll response:

Field	Type	Bytes	Contents
Gas number	UINT	2	Gas in use (Appendix A (p. 18))
Device Status	UDINT	4	Status bits (table 3-9)
Reading 1	REAL	4	Pressure
Reading 2	REAL	4	Flow temperature
Reading 3	REAL	4	Volumetric flow
Reading 4	REAL	4	Mass flow
Reading 5	REAL	4	Mass flow set point
Reading 6	REAL	4	Mass total

In the same connection, the master sends the set point as a REAL in assembly 100. A device without a controller ignores it.

Example 2: send a tare command

1. Write command ID `4` (tare) and argument `2` (volume) to the command request, class 4, instance 102, attribute 3.
2. Read the command result, class 4, instance 103, attribute 3.

The result holds command ID `4` and status `0` when the tare succeeded. Any other status is explained in Chapter 5 (p. 17).

Example 3: create a 50/50 gas mix

This example makes a new mix of argon (gas number 1) and nitrogen (gas number 8), 50 % each.

1. Write the gas mix assembly, class 4, instance 104, attribute 3: *Mixture Gas 1 Index* = 1, *Mixture Gas 1 Pct* = `5000`, *Mixture Gas 2 Index* = 8, *Mixture Gas 2 Pct* = `5000`, all other fields `0`.
2. Write command ID `2` (mix gas) with argument `0` to the command request, instance 102. Argument 0 creates a new mix.
3. Read the command result, instance 103.

If the mix is valid, the result holds the index of the new gas mix. Status `0x8004`, `0x8005` or `0x8006` means the mix was refused (Chapter 5 (p. 17)).

Example 4: set MAC ID 63 at 125 kbit/s over the RS-232 port

Connect a computer to the RS-232 port of the DB-9 connector with the settings of RS-232 port (p. 7). `A` is the unit ID of the device.

1. Send `AW65=63`. The value is the MAC ID 63 plus 0 for 125 kbit/s.
2. Send `AR65` to read the register back.

The new MAC ID takes effect immediately. A new baud rate takes effect only after the power has been switched off and on again.

CHAPTER 5

Error handling

Command status values, common symptoms, their likely causes and what to do. If none of these fits, contact Analyt-MTC support with the information listed in About this guide (p. 2).

Command status values

After each command, read the command status in the command result, instance 103 (table 3-15).

Status	Meaning	Remedy
`0`	Success	None needed.
`0x8001`	Invalid command ID	Use a command ID of table 3-16.
`0x8002`	Invalid setting	Use an argument that table 3-16 lists for the command.
`0x8003`	Requested feature is unsupported	The device does not have the feature. Exhaust is supported only on dual-valve devices, display lock only on devices with a display.
`0x8004`	Invalid gas mix index	To update a mix, give the index of an existing mix. To create a new mix, give argument 0.
`0x8005`	Invalid gas mix constituent	Use gas numbers that exist on the device (Appendix A (p. 18)).
`0x8006`	Invalid gas mix percentage	Make the percentages add up to 100 %, in hundredths of a percent (Gas mixing (p. 14)).

Symptoms and remedies

Symptom	Cause and remedy
The device does not appear at the expected address	The device ships with MAC ID 63 and 125 kbit/s unless another setting was ordered. Check the settings (MAC ID and baud rate (p. 6)).
A new baud rate has no effect	A new baud rate takes effect only after the power has been switched off and on again.
The MAC ID reads 63 after a serial write	An invalid value was written to register 65, and the register was reset to 63. Write a valid value (Setting them over the RS-232 port (p. 6)).
The set point has no effect	The device is a meter or gauge without a controller, which ignores the set point.
The poll response is shorter or longer than expected	The produced size follows the configured statistics. Check them with `A??D*` on the RS-232 port, or change the size (Assembly 101: device readings (p. 10)).
A reading is not the statistic you expected	The readings depend on the configuration of the device. Check them with `A??D*`. To change them, ask Analyt-MTC.

APPENDIX A

Gas properties

The gas numbers below are the gas table indices used by command 1 and by the gas mix fields (Device commands (p. 13)). The table gives the absolute viscosity, density and compressibility of each gas, after the NIST REFPROP 7 database.

A-1 Gas viscosity at 25 °C; density and compressibility at 25 °C, 14.696 psia

#	Gas	Formula or short name	Absolute viscosity (µP)	Density (g/L)	Compressibility
0	Air	Air	184.918	1.1840	0.9997
1	Argon	Ar	225.593	1.6339	0.9994
2	Methane	CH_4	111.852	0.6569	0.9982
3	Carbon monoxide	CO	176.473	1.1453	0.9997
4	Carbon dioxide	CO_2	149.332	1.8080	0.9949
5	Ethane	C_2H_6	93.540	1.2385	0.9924
6	Hydrogen	H_2	89.153	0.08235	1.0006
7	Helium	He	198.457	0.16353	1.0005
8	Nitrogen	N_2	178.120	1.1453	0.9998
9	Nitrous oxide	N_2O	148.456	1.8088	0.9946
10	Neon	Ne	311.149	0.8246	1.0005
11	Oxygen	O_2	204.591	1.3088	0.9994
12	Propane	C_3H_8	81.458	1.8316	0.9841
13	normal-Butane	n-C_4H_{10}	74.052	2.4494	0.9699
14	Acetylene	C_2H_2	104.448	1.0720	0.9928
15	Ethylene	C_2H_4	103.177	1.1533	0.9943
16	iso-Butane	i-C_4H_{10}	74.988	2.4403	0.9728
17	Krypton	Kr	251.342	3.4274	0.9994
18	Xenon	Xe	229.785	5.3954	0.9947
19	Sulfur hexafluoride	SF_6	153.532	6.0380	0.9887
20	75 % Ar / 25 % CO_2	C-25	205.615	1.6766	0.9987
21	90 % Ar / 10 % CO_2	C-10	217.529	1.6509	0.9991
22	92 % Ar / 8 % CO_2	C-8	219.134	1.6475	0.9992
23	98 % Ar / 2 % CO_2	C-2	223.973	1.6373	0.9993
24	75 % CO_2 / 25 % Ar	C-75	167.451	1.7634	0.9966
25	75 % Ar / 25 % He	HE-75	230.998	1.2660	0.9997
26	75 % He / 25 % Ar	HE-25	234.306	0.5306	1.0002
27	90 % He / 7.5 % Ar / 2.5 % CO_2 (Helistar® A1025)	A1025	214.840	0.3146	1.0003
28	90 % Ar / 8 % CO_2 / 2 % O_2 (Stargon® CS)	Star29	218.817	1.6410	0.9992
29	95 % Ar / 5 % CH_4	P-5	223.483	1.5850	0.9993

Viscosity in micropoise: 1 P = 1 g/(cm·s).

A-2 Flow conversions

Value	Equals
1.00 scfm	28.3160 sL/min
100.00 sL/min	3.5316 scfm
1.00 scfh	0.4719 sL/min
100.00 sL/min	211.9093 scfh
100.00 SCIM	1.6390 sL/min
1.00 sL/min	61.0128 SCIM
1000.00 SCIH	0.2732 sL/min
1.00 sL/min	3660.7688 SCIH

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