ANALYT MESSTECHNIK



COMMUNICATION GUIDE

358 Series PROFIBUS

Wiring, commissioning, device states, telegram structure and command modules for 358 Series flow and pressure devices on a PROFIBUS DP network.

AMTC-CG-0006

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About this guide

358 Series mass flow, liquid flow and pressure devices can be ordered with a PROFIBUS interface. The interface makes the device a PROFIBUS DP-V0 slave that you can use on a PROFIBUS DP network. This guide explains how to wire, configure and control such a device.

The guide is a companion to the operating manual of your device, which contains the information you need for its proper use and care. It assumes that you have read that manual and that you are familiar with the PROFIBUS protocol.

Devices with PROFIBUS ordered after August 2020 use a new hardware design, which also allows the device to have a display. Some details in this guide apply to this new hardware only. If you have an older device and need the description of the earlier hardware, ask Analyt-MTC.

All 358 Series devices use the same PROFIBUS interface. The parameters and I/O modules are defined in the device description file (GSD file) supplied with the instrument. If this guide and the device description file differ, the device description file applies.

Conventions in this guide:

- Hexadecimal values are written with the prefix `0x`, for example `0x8000`.
- Bits are numbered from 0, the least significant bit, to 7, the most significant bit of a byte.
- Menu paths on the display, and the names of menu items, parameters and I/O modules as the device or the device description file shows them, are set like this: **`MENU`** › **`ADV SETUP`** › **`COMM STATUS`**.
- PROFIBUS telegram names are set in monospace type, for example `SET_PRM`.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
D-sub	D-subminiature connector (here with 9 pins, DB-9)
DP	Decentralised periphery (PROFIBUS DP)
DP-V0	Basic version of PROFIBUS DP, cyclic data exchange
EEPROM	Electrically erasable programmable read-only memory
GSD	General station description (device description file)
I/O	Input/output
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE 754 floating-point format)
PI	PROFIBUS & PROFINET International
PID	Proportional, integral, derivative (control loop)
SAP	Service access point (PROFIBUS)

Safety notices in this guide

NOTICE

Practices not related to personal injury — damage to the product, the process or the sample.

Note
Information that helps understanding; never a hazard.

Contact and support

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Before you call

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 PROFIBUS slave address of the device and the I/O modules you configured;
- the state the device is in, and the status byte or diagnostic telegram you received.

Document information

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Revision history

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CHAPTER 1

Interface and wiring

Planning the network

PROFIBUS networks are very sensitive to wiring quality and electrical interference. If you plan a new PROFIBUS installation or change an existing one, follow the *PROFIBUS Installation Guidelines for Cabling and Assembly*, version 1.06, of PROFIBUS & PROFINET International (PI). PI offers them as a free download; they describe good practice for installing a PROFIBUS network.

When you plan a network with 358 Series PROFIBUS devices, consider the following:

- **Termination.** The device has no internal terminating resistor. To install a device at the end of a PROFIBUS network, use a cable connector with termination.
- **Ground.** The device uses a single common ground for power and signal. This ground is connected to the termination ground reference and to the steel flow body of the device. Mounting the device on a conductive surface therefore grounds it to that surface, which can create a path between separate functional and equipotential earthing systems. If your system needs it, a device with an isolated ground is available as an option; ask Analyt-MTC.

Connectors

The device has two connectors on its top:

- a 9-pin D-sub socket, the standard PROFIBUS connector;
- a 4-pin M8 connector, A-coded, for the 24 V power supply and a diagnostic RS-232 serial connection.

Power over PROFIBUS is available as an option, also as a retrofit; ask Analyt-MTC.

The RS-232 connection is not needed for PROFIBUS operation, but it lets you adjust low-level settings of the device.

> **Note**
> Connect the serial pins of the M8 connector only to an RS-232 serial port.

Always identify the right wires with a continuity check and by their colour when you use multi-strand cables. For custom wiring options, the calibration certificate of the device is the definitive reference.

PROFIBUS connector (9-pin D-sub)

Pins 3, 5 and 8 are required for PROFIBUS. Whether you need the other pins depends on how the device is powered and whether the bus must be terminated at this device.

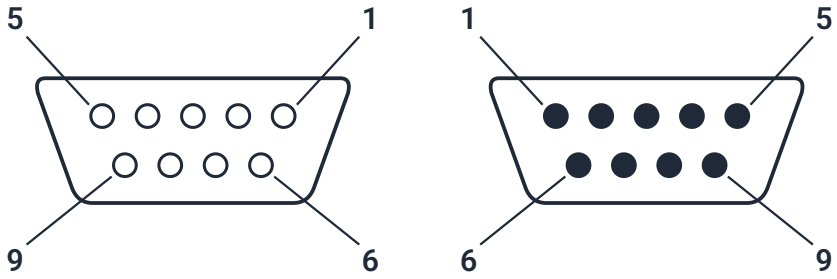


Figure 1. 9-pin D-sub, seen from the mating side: female socket on the top of the device (left), male plug on the cable (right).

Pin	Function
1	Not connected
2	Power over PROFIBUS, ground (optional)
3	RxD/TxD Data-P: receive/transmit data P (+)
4	Not connected
5	Data ground
6	Voltage plus
7	Power over PROFIBUS, power in, 7–30 V DC (optional)
8	RxD/TxD Data-N: receive/transmit data N (−)
9	Not connected

Power and serial connector (4-pin M8)

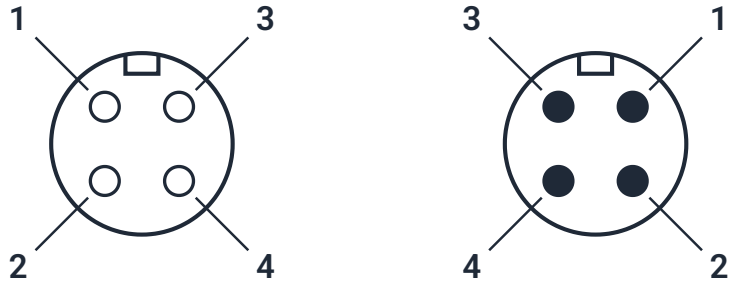


Figure 2. 4-pin M8, seen from the mating side: female socket on the top of the device (left), male plug on the cable (right).

Pin	Function
1	TX: sends RS-232 signals from the device (output)
2	Power in, 7–30 V DC: powers the device
3	RX: receives RS-232 signals to change the settings of the device (input)
4	Ground: common ground for power, digital communication, analogue signals and alarms

Baud rate and slave address

The device has no baud rate setting. At power-up it detects the connected PROFIBUS network and adapts to its baud rate. It supports all standard baud rates of the PROFIBUS specification.

Setting the slave address

A new device is set to slave address 125. You can give it any address from 1 to 125, at any time, on the display or over PROFIBUS. A change of address takes effect at once and is saved in non-volatile memory.

NOTICE

Changing the address of a device while it is running interrupts its communication with the master. Set the address before you connect the device to the PROFIBUS network, as in step 1 of Commissioning a device (p. 7).

On the display

1. Choose **MENU** › **ADV SETUP** › **COMM STATUS** › **PROFI-BUS** › **SLAVE ADDR**.
2. Enter the address, from 1 to 125. The new address applies immediately.

Over PROFIBUS

Use a network provisioning tool that can act as a class 2 PROFIBUS master. Send the SAP 55 `SET_SLAVE_ADDR` telegram while the device is in the wait parameterization state (Device states (p. 8)); the device accepts it in that state only.

Commissioning a device

All 358 Series devices use the same PROFIBUS interface. The differences between product lines are handled as configuration and parameters that you give to your PROFIBUS master; the device description file (GSD file) supplied with the instrument defines them. Device description files are compatible forwards but not backwards: on a network with both older and newer devices, use the earlier (legacy) device description file, which you can obtain from Analyt-MTC.

Before you start, have at hand the device description file supplied with the instrument, the configuration software of your PROFIBUS master and the slave address you want to give the device.

1. Switch on the power of the device and give it a PROFIBUS slave address (Setting the slave address (p. 7)).
2. Add the device description file and the slave address to the configuration of your PROFIBUS master.
3. Optional: change the default values of the user parameters that the master passes to the device (User parameters (p. 11)).
4. Select the I/O modules that the master exchanges with the device (I/O modules (p. 11)).
5. Commit the changes to your PROFIBUS master and connect the device to the PROFIBUS network.

When the master is set to run mode, the configuration should take place automatically. A green light on the top of the device shows that it has been configured and is exchanging data with a master.

CHAPTER 2

Protocol conventions

Device states

The PROFIBUS interface of the device moves between distinct states while it waits for specific configuration data from the automation system (Figure 3).

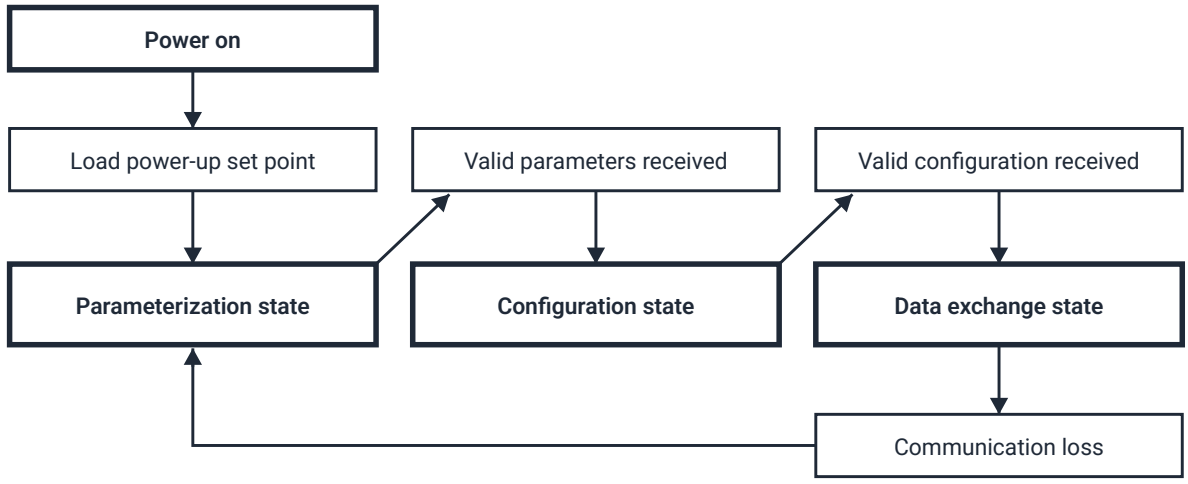


Figure 3. States of the PROFIBUS interface. A loss of communication in the data exchange state returns the device to the parameterization state.

Power-on state

At power-up the device tries to detect a connected PROFIBUS network and to match its baud rate. A controller also loads its saved power-on set point (Fail-safe behaviour (p. 9)). Once it has detected a baud rate, the device changes to the wait parameterization state.

Wait parameterization state

In this state the device waits for a valid SAP 61 `SET_PRM` telegram from a PROFIBUS master. Invalid parameterization telegrams, address changes and most system faults return the device to this state.

This is the only state in which you can change the slave address of the device over PROFIBUS, with the SAP 55 `SET_SLAVE_ADDR` telegram.

When the device has received valid parameters from a master, it changes to the wait configuration state.

Wait configuration state

In this state the device is locked to the master that sent the parameterization telegram. It waits for a valid SAP 62 `CHK_CFG` telegram from that master and ignores configuration data from other masters.

Data exchange state

In this state the device exchanges cyclic I/O data with its master, in three kinds of telegram:

- the device sends input telegrams to the master;
- the device receives output telegrams from the master;

- the device sends a diagnostic telegram when it encounters a problem.

If communication is lost during data exchange, the device returns to the wait parameterization state. When communication is re-established after an unplanned interruption, it sends a diagnostic telegram. Chapter 3 (p. 11) explains the content of the input and output telegrams, Chapter 5 (p. 16) the diagnostic telegram.

Fail-safe behaviour

By default, a controller that leaves the data exchange state for any reason goes to a set point of 0. You can set it instead to keep the last valid set point it received from its master:

- on the display, with **`MENU`** › **`ADV SETUP`** › **`COMM STATUS`** › **`PROFI-BUS`** › **`SETPT ON EXIT DATA EX`** (Figure 4);
- over PROFIBUS, with command 65 of the command module (Set point configuration (p. 14)).

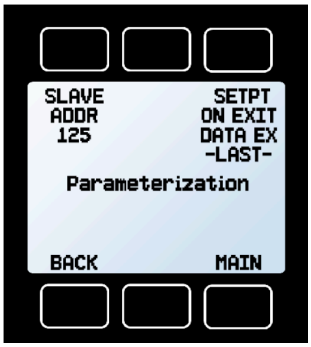


Figure 4. PROFIBUS menu: slave address (**`SLAVE ADDR`**) and set point on leaving data exchange (**`SETPT ON EXIT DATA EX`**), here set to keep the last set point.

In addition, every controller goes to a saved power-on set point when it starts up. By default this set point is zero, but you can save another value with the control register (Control register module (p. 13)). A device with a power-on set point other than zero starts controlling as soon as it is switched on, before communication has been established.

The PROFIBUS interface does not support zero-length fail-safe telegrams from a PROFIBUS master. By convention, a PROFIBUS master that changes to clear mode because of a fault or a stop sends a set point of zero to all 358 Series PROFIBUS controllers.

Data formats

The input and output telegrams carry the data of the I/O modules you selected (I/O modules (p. 11)), in these formats:

Data	Size	Format
Measured values	4 bytes	IEEE 32-bit floating-point number
Set point	4 bytes	IEEE 32-bit floating-point number, big-endian
Gas string	8 bytes	Alphanumeric string, null-terminated; unused bytes are zero
Status byte	1 byte	Bit field (Status byte (p. 13))
Control register	1 byte	Bit field (Control register module (p. 13))
PID variables	6 bytes	Three 16-bit integers, big-endian, in the order P, I, D
Command module	4 bytes	Command, then data: two 16-bit unsigned integers, big-endian

Units. Measured values and the set point are in the engineering units of the device, usually the units chosen when the device was ordered. To change them, change the units of the device on its front

panel, as the operating manual of the device describes.

Access and data storage

Once a master has sent valid parameters, the device is locked to that master and ignores configuration data from other masters. Its slave address can be changed over PROFIBUS only in the wait parameterization state, by a class 2 master, or on the display of the device.

The slave address is saved in non-volatile memory. Most commands of the command module write their values to the EEPROM of the device; see the notice under Command module (p. 14).

CHAPTER 3

Command and register reference

The user parameters, the I/O modules and the content of the input and output telegrams. The device description file supplied with the instrument defines the complete set of parameter values and modules; if it differs from this chapter, the device description file applies.

User parameters

Most configuration parameters are defined by the PROFIBUS standard and set automatically by the master during normal operation. Two user parameters change the behaviour of the device: **`Gas Select`** and **`Totalizer Rollover`**.

Parameter	Default	Values and effect
`Gas Select`	Keep current, 30 (`0x1E`)	Keep current: the device uses the same gas as the last time it was switched on; use this to keep the factory default gas. To choose another gas, set any valid gas number; the device description file lists the values. After parameterization you can still change the gas with the command module (command 46) or on the front panel. **`Extended gas select`** is reserved for future use.
`Totalizer Rollover`	Rollover with error (`0x4000`)	Only for flow devices with a totaliser. Other values: no rollover with error (`0x0000`) and rollover with no error (`0x8000`).

I/O modules

The I/O modules you select in the master decide which data the input and output telegrams carry. The modules are defined in the device description file. A custom configuration for each device can reduce the network load or add control functions. The default I/O configuration of every device is:

Default I/O configuration

Module	Name	Configuration bytes
Module 1	**`Readings`**	`0x42,0xA4,0xA4,0x01`
Module 12	**`Req Setpoint`**	`0x82,0x83,0x83,0x0B`
Module 13	**`Control Req`**	`0x82,0x00,0x00,0x0C`

The modules named in this guide are listed below. The other modules of the device description file carry the data types described in the rest of this chapter.

Modules named in this guide

Module	Name	Configuration bytes	Telegram
Module 1	**`Readings`**	`0x42,0xA4,0xA4,0x01`	Input
Module 2	**`Pressure`**	`0x42,0x03,0x03,0x02`	Input
Module 10	**`Status Reg`**	`0x42,0x00,0x00,0x0A`	Input
Module 12	**`Req Setpoint`**	`0x82,0x83,0x83,0x0B`	Output
Module 13	**`Control Req`** / **`Control Reg`**	`0x82,0x00,0x00,0x0C`	Output

Note
Module 13 appears under two names in this guide, **`Control Req`** in the default configuration and **`Control Reg`** in the pressure gauge example, as in the source. Both have the configuration bytes `0x82,0x00,0x00,0x0C`; use the name your device description file shows.

Input telegram

The input telegram carries the data of the input modules you selected (I/O modules (p. 11)). Depending on the configuration, it holds a combination of the following.

Measured values and gas strings

Measured values are sent as 4-byte IEEE 32-bit floating-point numbers, in the engineering units of the device (Data formats (p. 9)).

- If the device does not support a reading, it sends zeros.
- The PROFIBUS interface may not receive an updated measured value for every telegram. It then sends the previous value again.

Gas strings are sent as 8-byte, null-terminated alphanumeric strings. For gases with short names such as H_2, the unused bytes are filled with zeros.

Status byte

The device reports alarms as bits set to 1 in a single status byte. Any condition that sets one of these bits also makes the device send a diagnostic telegram to the master (Diagnostic telegram (p. 16)).

Bit	Letter	Code	Meaning when set
7	—	—	Always 0
6	R	TOV	Temperature over range
5	X	OPL	Overpressure limit exceeded
4	Z	TMF	Totaliser missed out-of-range flow
3	T	OVR	Totaliser rollover
2	M	MOV	Mass flow over range
1	V	VOV	Volumetric flow over range
0	P	POV	Pressure over range

PID variables

The three PID variables are sent as one 6-byte block of consecutive 16-bit big-endian integers: P, then I, then D. Adding them to your I/O configuration is useful when you send PID values with the command module (commands 21, 22 and 23).

Output telegram

Depending on your I/O configuration, the output telegram contains a combination of set point, control register and command modules.

Set point module

The set point is sent as a 4-byte IEEE 32-bit big-endian floating-point number, in the engineering units of the device. To change these units, change the units of the device on its front panel.

Control register module

The control register is a single byte that controls four functions of the device.

Bit	Letter	Function
7	—	Always 0
6	—	Always 0
5	—	Always 0
4	—	Always 0
3	E	Save the current set point as the power-on set point
2	P	Tare pressure
1	V	Tare volumetric
0	T	Tare totaliser

A function runs when a change to the control register leaves exactly one bit set to 1. Set only one control bit to 1 at a time: with several bits set to 1, nothing happens. Set the control bit back to 0 after the function has been completed.

Command module

NOTICE

EEPROM wear. Most commands write values to the EEPROM of the device, and an EEPROM has a limited number of write cycles. Commands sent automatically and repeatedly can write to the EEPROM so often that the device settings are corrupted within a very short time. Do not automate repeated commands.

A command module is four bytes long. The first two bytes select the command, the last two bytes are the argument, or data, of that command. Both the command and the data are 16-bit unsigned big-endian integers.

Any change to the command or data bytes makes the device check the command and the data. If they are valid, the device runs the command. To send the same command several times, write zeros between two commands.

Commands

Command	Hexadecimal	Action
0	`0x0000`	Do nothing
21	`0x0015`	Change P in the PID loop
22	`0x0016`	Change D in the PID loop
23	`0x0017`	Change I in the PID loop
46	`0x002E`	Change gas select
65	`0x0041`	Change set point configuration

Valid data

Valid values	Data interpretation
0–65535 (`0x0000`–`0xFFFF`)	PID parameters (commands 21, 22, 23)
0–29 (`0x0000`–`0x001D`) 30 = keep current (`0x001E`) 140–210 (`0x008C`–`0x00D2`)	Gas number (command 46)*
0, 32768 or 49152 (`0x0000`, `0x8000` or `0xC000`)	Set point configuration (command 65)

* Typical preloaded gas numbers. The gases actually preloaded in a device may vary.

Set point configuration

The data of command 65 sets what a controller does with the set point when it leaves the data exchange state, and whether it accepts set points over PROFIBUS.

Value	On leaving data exchange	Set points over PROFIBUS
0 (`0x0000`)	Goes to a set point of zero	Followed
32768 (`0x8000`)	Keeps the last set point	Followed
49152 (`0xC000`)	Keeps the last set point	Ignored

CHAPTER 4

Examples

Example 1: the default configuration

Without changes, a device runs with modules 1, 12 and 13 (I/O modules (p. 11)). The input telegram then carries the readings of module **`Readings`**; the output telegram carries a set point (module **`Req Setpoint`**) and the control register (module **`Control Req`**). This configuration exchanges 42 bytes of data.

Example 2: a reduced configuration for a pressure gauge

A custom configuration can reduce the network load. For a pressure gauge, the following configuration reduces the data from 42 bytes to 6 bytes:

Module	Name	Configuration bytes	Data
Module 2	**`Pressure`**	`0x42,0x03,0x03,0x02`	Pressure, 4-byte float (input)
Module 10	**`Status Reg`**	`0x42,0x00,0x00,0x0A`	Status byte, 1 byte (input)
Module 13	**`Control Reg`**	`0x82,0x00,0x00,0x0C`	Control register, 1 byte (output)

Example 3: keep the last set point when data exchange stops

Command 65 with the data 32768 (`0x8000`) makes a controller keep its last set point when it leaves the data exchange state, and still follow set points over PROFIBUS (Set point configuration (p. 14)).

1. Write the command module, command first, then data, each big-endian: `00 41 80 00`.
2. When the device has taken the command, write `00 00 00 00` (command 0, do nothing), so that you can send the same command again later.

On a device with a display, **`SETPT ON EXIT DATA EX`** in the PROFIBUS menu now shows the new setting (Figure 4).

Example 4: tare the pressure

Bit 2 (P) of the control register tares the pressure (Control register module (p. 13)).

1. Write `0x04` to the control register: only bit 2 is 1. The device tares the pressure.
2. When the tare is complete, write `0x00` to the control register.

Example 5: read the status byte

The input telegram of a mass flow controller carries the status byte `0x04`. Only bit 2 (M) is 1: the mass flow is over range (MOV) (status byte (p. 13)). The device also sends a diagnostic telegram whose last two bytes are `0x02`, the extended diagnostic octet, and `0x04`, a copy of the status byte (Diagnostic telegram (p. 16)).

CHAPTER 5

Error handling

How the device reports alarms, and common symptoms with their causes and remedies. If none of these fits, contact Analyt-MTC support with the information listed in About this guide (p. 2).

Diagnostic telegram

The device sends a diagnostic telegram whenever it encounters an over-range condition, and when communication is re-established after an unplanned interruption. The last two bytes of the telegram contain the diagnostic information:

Byte	Content
Second-to-last byte	Extended diagnostic octet, `0x02`
Last byte	Copy of the status byte, in the same format (status byte (p. 13))

Status bits in the diagnostic telegram

Bit	Code	Meaning	What to do
6	TOV	Temperature over range	See the operating manual of the device for its ranges and limits.
5	OPL	Overpressure limit exceeded	
4	TMF	Totaliser missed out-of-range flow	
3	OVR	Totaliser rollover	
2	MOV	Mass flow over range	
1	VOV	Volumetric flow over range	
0	POV	Pressure over range	

Whether a totaliser rollover is reported as an error is set by the **`Totalizer Rollover`** parameter (User parameters (p. 11)).

Symptoms and remedies

Symptom	Cause and remedy
NETWORK AND CONNECTION	
Unstable communication on the network	PROFIBUS is very sensitive to wiring quality and electrical interference. Check the cabling against the PI installation guidelines, and terminate the bus with a terminating cable connector at a device at the end of the network: the device has no internal terminating resistor (Planning the network (p. 5)).
No green light on the top of the device	The device is not configured or not exchanging data with a master. Check that the master is in run mode and that it has the device description file, the slave address and the I/O modules of the device (Commissioning a device (p. 7)). Invalid parameterization telegrams, address changes and most system faults return the device to the wait parameterization state.
The device ignores the configuration of a master	The device is locked to the master that sent its parameters, and ignores configuration data from other masters (Wait configuration state (p. 8)).
Older and newer devices on one network do not all work	Device description files are compatible forwards but not backwards. Use the earlier (legacy) device description file for the whole network; ask Analyt-MTC.

Symptom	Cause and remedy
SLAVE ADDRESS	
The slave address cannot be changed over PROFIBUS	The device accepts the SAP 55 `SET_SLAVE_ADDR` telegram in the wait parameterization state only, from a class 2 master. Alternatively, change the address on the display (Setting the slave address (p. 7)).
Communication stops after an address change	Changing the address of a running device interrupts its communication. The new address applies immediately; use it in the master.
VALUES	
A reading is always zero	The device does not support that reading; it sends zeros.
A measured value does not change from one telegram to the next	The PROFIBUS interface may not receive an updated value for every telegram, and then sends the previous value again.
Values are in unexpected units	Measured values and the set point are in the engineering units of the device. Change the units on the front panel (Data formats (p. 9)).
CONTROL AND COMMANDS	
Setting a control register bit has no effect	Several bits are set to 1. Set only one bit to 1, and set it back to 0 after the function (Control register module (p. 13)).
A repeated command has no effect	The device runs a command only when the command or data bytes change. Write zeros between two identical commands.
Device settings are corrupted	Automatically repeated commands have worn the EEPROM. Do not automate repeated commands (Command module (p. 14)).
A controller goes to a set point of zero when data exchange stops	This is the default fail-safe behaviour. To keep the last set point, change **`SETPT ON EXIT DATA EX`** on the display or send command 65 (Fail-safe behaviour (p. 9)).
A controller ignores the set points of the master	The set point configuration is 49152 (`0xC000`). Send command 65 with 0 or 32768 (Set point configuration (p. 14)).
A controller starts controlling before communication is established	Its power-on set point is not zero. Send a set point of zero, then save it as the power-on set point with bit 3 (E) of the control register.
A controller does not react to a fail-safe telegram of zero length	Zero-length fail-safe telegrams are not supported. A master that changes to clear mode sends a set point of zero by convention.

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