PMEUCM TCPOPEN

Installation Manual

This manual covers the PMEUCM TCPOPEN custom application and installation procedures.

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1 Introduction

The Niobrara PMEUCM is a user programmable communication card for the Schneider Electric x80 PAC platform. It is capable of running a custom application for performing communication translations between serial and/or Ethernet protocols for the Modicon M580 Automation platform.

The PMEUCM is ideal for interfacing 3rd party Ethernet devices that do not communicate using a 'Standard' industrial Ethernet protocol like Modbus/TCP or Ethernet/IP. For example, consider an inkjet printer that uses XML messages across an Ethernet TCP socket. The M580 CPU is capable of generating the XML strings required to print, but is not capable of opening an Ethernet client connection to the printer to send the message to the printer.

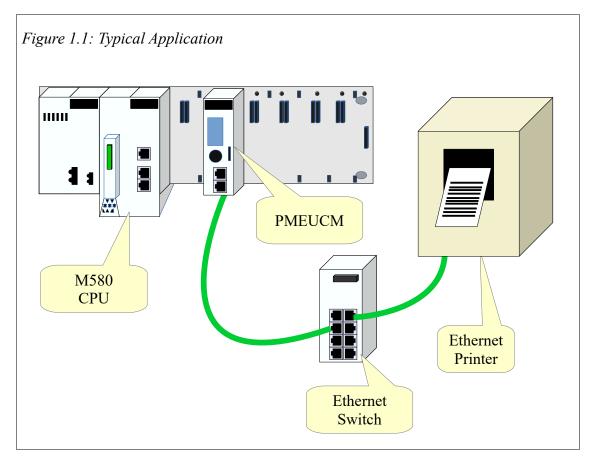
The 'standard' method for using the PMEUCM in this type of application would be to write a custom UCM program to interface with the printer and simply pass variables to the M580 across the backplane. The UCM would control the operation of the socket connections, generate the XML messages to send to the printer, and parse the XML replies from the printer. A custom DTM would be built to define the variable structures used in the transfer of data to/from the UCM from the M580. The M580 PLC program would simply set values in variables sent to the UCM to define things like the target IP Address, string to print, connect to the printer, and start/stop the print. The UCM would send data to the M580 such as connection status, ink status, current printed value.

This 'standard' method of building a custom application for the PMEUCM provides the highest system performance and optimum troubleshooting features, but requires the end user to learn a new programming language and support multiple versions of code for a given PLC system (or hire Niobrara to write the application).

Niobrara recognizes that many customers would prefer to do 'all' of the coding in the M580 Unity environment. This is especially true for customers migrating from the Premium PLC as it had a TCP Open library for select versions of the ETY Ethernet modules.

The Premium TCP Open library involved special libraries of Elementary Function Blocks (EFBs) and Derived Function Blocks (DFBs) that allowed direct control of TCP/IP socket connections and data transmission.

Niobrara has developed an application for the PMEUCM that mimics the Premium TCP Open system by passing direct control of client and server socket operation to the M580 PLC program. A specific DTM and a pair of DFBs have been developed to provide simple variables to be used in the M580 for socket control.



If the example in Figure 1.1 where done using the TCPOpen UCM application, the M580 program would generate the XML messages, direct the UCM to open a client TCP connection to the printer, and the M580 would send and receive all messages to and from the printer.

2 PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE

The latest version of Niobrara's PMEUCM_SETUP must be installed before attempting to use the PMEUCM. This setup installs many utilities needed to configure the PMEUCM. The user may access this file at:

http://www.niobrara.com/html/pmeucm_cut.html



Download and run PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE. A box will appear prompting the user to choose a directory in which to install. The default is <u>C:\Niobrara</u>, as shown below.

PMEUCM_SETUP Setup: Installation Folder	—		×
This will install important PMEUCM-related files on directory	your cor	nputer. Ch	oose a
Destination Folder			_
C: Wiobrara		Browse	
Space required: 9.4MB			
Space available: 688.5GB			
Cancel Nullsoft Install System v3.01		Inst	all

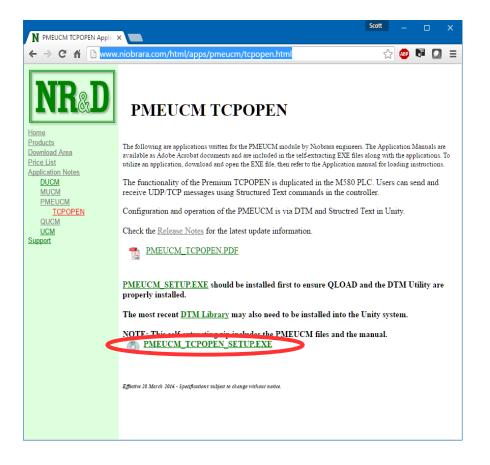
PMEUCM_SETUP Setup: Completed	—	×
Completed		
Show <u>d</u> etails		
Cancel Nullsoft Install System v3.01	< <u>B</u> ack	se 📕

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3 PMEUCM_TCPOPEN_SETUP.EXE

The latest version of Niobrara's PMEUCM_TCPOPEN_SETUP must be installed. This setup installs many files needed to configure the PMEUCM for the TCPOPEN application. The user may access this file at:

http://www.niobrara.com/html/apps/pmeucm/tcpopen.html



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Download and run PMEUCM_TCPOPEN_SETUP.EXE. A box will appear prompting the user to choose a directory in which to install. The default is <u>C:\Niobrara</u>\Apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN, as shown below.

PMEUCM_TCPOPEN_SETUP Setup: Installation	<
This will install important TCPOPEN-related files on your computer. Choose a directory	e
Destination Folder	
C:\Niobrara\Apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN Browse	
Space required: 2.5MB	
Space available: 671.3GB	_
Cancel Nullsoft Install System v2.46	

4 NRD DTM UTILITY

The NRD DTM Utility is installed by the PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE program. The user may access this file at: http://www.niobrara.com/programs/PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE,

Open the NRD DTM Utility

The next step is to open the Niobrara DTM Tool. Select Programs > Niobrara > PMEUCM > DTM > DTM Utility.

NOTE: User permissions in Windows may cause the following steps to not actually take effect. A better practice each time may be to right-click on the icon for the DTM Utility, and choose "Run as Administrator."

The DTM Tool must be at least revision 16OCT2019 to operate properly with the PMEUCM0302.



The tree on the left of the screen shows the PTK DTMs installed in Unity Pro. In this case, it shows the PME SWT 0100 Weighing Module from SCAIME.

Installing a new file

Select File > "Install new .txt..." and then browse to the location where the txt file is located and select the file to install:

"c:\Niobrara\apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN\PME UCM 0302 TCPOPEN v1 19.txt"

NOTE: The file version number in this example is 1.19 but may be different for a newer version of the setup file. If multiple versions of the .txt file are present, it is normally advised to choose the highest version numbered file.

	NRD PTK DTM Tool Rev. 16OCT2019		-	×
Eile	Help			
	Install new .txt Remove from Repository	NRDDDXMLUTIL.EXE Rev. 160CT2019		
	Regtore after DTM upgrade	Niobrara R&D Corp.		
	Rebuild .txt from Unity Pro .XSY	Joplin, MO USA		
_	<u>E</u> xit	Technical Support at +1 417-524-8918		
		www.niobrara.com		
		This program is used to convert comma separated formated files into the DDXML file used by Schneider-Electric Unity Pro for use with the PMEUCM0302 module.		
		The DTM tree on the left is taken from the PME DDXML_Repository in Unity Pro.		
		It is necessary to 'Update' the DTM section of the Hardware Catalog in Unity Pro after any modification.		
		<		

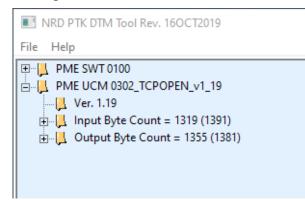
NR&D DDXML Utility						
← → ~ ↑ 📙 > This PC	C → Windows (C:) → Niobrara → App	s > PMEUCM > TCPOPEN	~	Ō	🔎 Search TCPOPEN	
Organize 👻 New folder						
		Type: Text Document Size: 16.6 KB Date modified: 3/28/2018 10:24 AM				
File <u>n</u> ame				~	Text Files, (*.TXT)	~
					<u>O</u> pen 🔽 (Cancel

After selecting "Open", the main screen should now change to show a new entry in the tree.

Status information is displayed on the right side of the screen. If there is an error during the compile, the error description and source code line number will be displayed.



Clicking on the + will expand the TCPOPEN structure to show an overview of the PLC Inputs and Outputs.

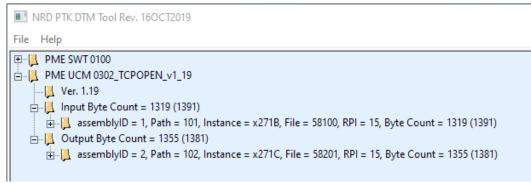


The version number here is shown to be 01.19. This version number must agree with the TCPOPEN application running in the PMEUCM.

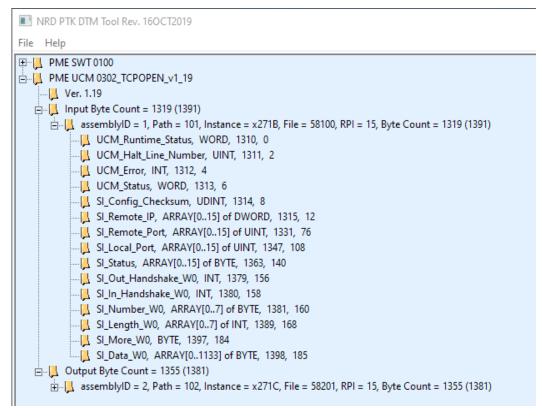
Expanding the tree further reveals the Ethernet/IP Assemblies configured for this application.

The total byte counts for PLC Inputs and Outputs are 1391 and 1381 bytes respectively.

The Ethernet/IP RPI is defaulted to 15mS updates.



Expanding the Inputs reveals the variable passed from the UCM to the M580 CPU.



Expanding the Outputs shows the variables from the CPU to the UCM.

🖕 🣙 Output Byte Count = 1355 (1381)
🚊 📜 assemblyID = 2, Path = 102, Instance = x271C, File = 58201, RPI = 15, Byte Count = 1355 (1381)
UCM_command, WORD, 2532, 0
SO_Remote_Port, ARRAY[015] of UINT, 2549, 66
SO_Out_Handshake_W0, INT, 2597, 146
SO_Data_W0, ARRAY[01179] of BYTE, 2616, 175

5 System Operation

The DTM for the TCPOPEN application defines the variables used for transferring data between the M580 CPU and the PMEUCM. Some of the variables are passed on every transaction between the CPU and the UCM (Remote IP Address arrays, commands, status, etc.) The actual data that needs to be sent or received on a particular socket is too large to be sent for all 16 sockets on each transaction. A window scheme is used for this data and DFBs are provided to automatically transfer the socket data to/from the UCM through the data window. The DFBs use a set of global variables to provide a 1452 byte array for each of the 16 sockets for both inbound and outbound messages.

Full Frame Data Arrays

The inbound data from the UCM for each socket is placed in a 16 element array of UCM_Full_Frame. The actual byte count for each array of bytes is placed in a 16 element array of INT. The Inbound data is placed in UCM_Data_IN with the length for each socket in UCM_Data_IN_Length. The outbound data is placed in UCM1_Data_OUT for each of the 16 sockets and the corresponding length is placed in the array UCM1_OUT_Length.

RAY[015] OF UCM_Full_Frame
RAY[015] OF INT
RAY[015] OF UCM_Full_Frame
RAY[015] OF INT

UCM_Full_Frame is a DDT array of 1452 bytes.

Name	▼ .	Туре 💌
	UCM_Full_Frame	ARRAY[01451] OF BYTE

The length field is used as the handshake to let both sides know that new data has arrived or needs to be sent.

Outbound Operations

In this example, assume that socket 3 is already connected to a remote server (or client).

The M580 needs to send a message on socket 3 of 110 bytes. The following sequence would be followed:

- 1. The PLC code would wait until UCM1_Data_OUT_Length[3] = 0. If this length is non-zero then the last transmitted frame is not finished being moved to the UCM. Wait for this value to become zero before loading new data into UCM1_Data_OUT[3].
- 2. Copy the 110 bytes that need to be transmitted into

UCM1_Data_OUT[3][0] through UCM1_Data_OUT[3][109].

- 3. Set the new length value UCM1_Data_OUT_Length[3] := 110.
- 4. The DFB TCPOPEN_Outbound watches for UCM1_Data_OUT_Length to be > 0 and will then transfer the new data to the UCM across the backplane. When the data is completely moved to the UCM, the DTM will zero UCM1_Data_OUT_Length[3] so the process may start again.

Inbound Operations

As in the above example, Socket 3 is already connected and 55 bytes will be received by the UCM from the remote end of the connection.

- 1. The PLC code will wait until UCM1_Data_IN_Length[3] > 0. The DFB TCPOPEN_Inbound will set the value to be greater than zero when the complete frame data is ready to be used by the PLC program. In this case, the length value will be set to 55 bytes.
- 2. The PLC code will then parse the incoming message as contained in UCM1_Data_IN[3][0] through UCM1_Data_IN[3][54].
- 3. When the PLC code is finished pulling the data out of UCM1_Data_IN[3] then it will set UCM1_Data_IN_Length[3] := 0.

NOTE: Inbound and Outbound length values must be within the range of 1-1452.

TCPOPEN DTM Variables

The TCPOPEN DTM provides the variables used in the Unity program to monitor and control the operation of the TCPOPEN PMEUCM application.

NOTE: Many of these variables are used by the Inbound and Outbound DFBs and should not be altered elsewhere in the PLC application.

NOTE: All variable names will be preceded by the name of the DTM added for the specified PMEUCM. In this example, that will be "UCM1."

Freshness

I

Name 👻	Value	Туре 👻	Comment
		T_UCM1	
🐤 Freshness 🧲	1	BOOL	Global Freshness
Freshness_1	1	BOOL	Freshness of Object
🗄 🗂 Inputs		T_UCM1_IN	Input Variables
		T_UCM1_OUT	Output Variables

A read-only BOOL variable named 'Freshness' is provided to report the status of the data connection between the DIO Master (M580 CPU, usually) and the PMEUCM across the Ethernet backplane. Freshness becomes TRUE when all of the Ethernet/IP connections between the M580 and the PMEUCM are active and passing data.

It is good policy to use the state of 'Freshness' to control the logic relating to the TCPOPEN application in the M580.

There will be at least one additional 'Freshness_1' BOOL variable present which will provide the status of each Ethernet/IP connection to the UCM. The standard PME UCM 0302_TCPOPEN DTM only uses a single Ethernet/IP connection so it will only show Freshness_1.

The 'Freshness' variable will only be TRUE if the 'Freshness_1' variable is also true.

🖃 🦟 🔜 UCM1	I_UCM1	
🗝 😓 Freshness	BOOL	Global Freshne
🗝 😓 🕞 Freshness_1	BOOL	Freshness of O
🗄 д 🗐 Inputs	T_UCM1_IN	Input Variables
🗄 д 🗇 Outputs	T_UCM1_OUT	Output Variables

Inputs

The PLC Input data is read-only and includes a block of 'overhead' data required by the PME Generic DTM provided by Schneider Electric. This data is normally ignored in the M580 project.

NOTE: The Device_Name does give the current version of the running TCPOPEN application '27APR201'.

Name 👻	Value	Туре 🔻	Comment
		T_UCM1	
UCM1.Freshness	1	BOOL	Global Freshness
UCM1.Freshness_1	1	BOOL	Freshness of Object
UCM1.Inputs		T_UCM1_IN	Input Variables
UCM1.Inputs.DEVICE_NAME	'TCPOpen 27APR201'	string[64]	
UCM1.Inputs.DEVICE_STATUS	3	UINT	
UCM1.Inputs.DEVICE_STATE	1	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.DEVICE_HEALTH	1	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.SPI_ERROR	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.INIT_PARAM_CORRUPT	. 0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.RUNTIME_CONFIGURA	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.CONTROL_FW_MISSIN	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.CONTROL_FW_DOWNL	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.Free0	0	BYTE	Unused Variable
UCM1.Inputs.Free1	0	BYTE	Unused Variable
UCM1.Inputs.ETH_STATUS	129	BYTE	
UCM1.Inputs.PORT1_LINK	1	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.CCOTF_IN_PROGRESS	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.REDUNDANCY_OWNER	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.GLOBAL_STATUS	1	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.SERVICE_STATUS	16	BYTE	
UCM1.Inputs.SNTP_SERVICE	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.SNMP_SERVICE	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.FDR_SERVICE_B1	1	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.FDR_SERVICE_B2	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.FDR_SERVICE_B3	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.FDR_SERVICE_B4	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.ETH_PORT1_INFO	1	BYTE	
UCM1.Inputs.ETH_PORT1_FUNCTIO	1	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.ETH_PORT1_FUNCTIO	0	BOOL	
UCM1.Inputs.Free2	0	BYTE	Unused Variable
UCM1.Inputs.UCM_Runtime_Status	49152	WORD	.15=Run; LSB=Runtime Err
UCM1.Inputs.UCM_Halt_Line_Number	0	UINT	UCM Runtime Error Halt Lin
UCM1.Inputs.UCM_Error	0	INT	0=No Error; 1=Wrong DTM
UCM1.Inputs.UCM_Status	16	WORD	.0=E1 LinkOK; .1=Dup IP E
UCM1.Inputs.SI_Config_Checksum	1311178907	UDINT	CRC32 of DTM configuration
UCM1.Inputs.SI_Remote_IP		ARRAY[015] O	Socket IP Address
UCM1.Inputs.SI_Remote_Port		ARRAY[015] O	TCP or UDP Remote Port N
UCM1.Inputs.SI_Local_Port		ARRAY[015] O	TCP or UDP Local Port Nu
UCM1.Inputs.SI_Status		ARRAY[015] O	.0=Connect; .1=1/2 closed;
UCM1.Inputs.SI_Out_Handshake_W0	0	INT	Outbound handshake
UCM1.Inputs.SI_In_Handshake_W0	0	INT	Inbound handshake
UCM1.Inputs.SI_Number_W0		ARRAY[07] OF	Socket Number for Data (0-

The actual UCM provided data starts with UCM_Runtime_Status.

UCM_Runtime_Status

WORD – The UCM_Runtime_Status provides an indication that the TCPOPEN application is running properly in the UCM. The bits of this word may be monitored. This value is best viewed in hexadecimal.

Bits	Meaning	Notes
Bit 15	1=Running 0=Halted	Normally bit 15 is ON.
Bit 14	1=Module Configured and Running Normal 0=Module not fully configured	Normally bit 14 is ON.
0-13	Last Halt Error condition	See table below

Code	Description
C0xx	Application Running, if xx nonzero, xx=last halting error (in hex)
0	Terminated by clearing all thread run bits
1	STOP statement executed
2	Illegal instruction exception
3	Division by Zero
4	Out of heap space for ON CHANGE
5	Out of heap space for ON RECEIVE
6	Unsupported run-time call, likely compiler/firmware mismatch
7	Parameter or array index out of range
8	Downloaded code corrupt, CRC Error
9	CPU Address exception
10	Stack Underflow
11	TCP Error -1, likely compiler/firmware mismatch
12	TCP Error -2, contact Niobrara
13	TCP Error -3, not enough sockets or buffers, See register 66. Also IP address or gateway not initialized
14	Hardware not authorized to run user code

🔶 UCM1.Inputs.Free2	0	BYTE
🔶 UCM1.Inputs.UCM_Runtime_Status	16#C000	WORD
UCM1.Inputs.UCM_Halt_Line_Number	0	UINT

In the above screenshot, the UCM_Runtime_Status = 16#C000 which is the normal value.

UCM_Halt_Line_Number

UINT – The Halt Line Number value provides the source code line number where the most recent runtime halting error has occurred. This value should be zero during normal operation. Contact Niobrara Technical Support if this value is non-zero.

UCM_Error

INT – The UCM_Error value provides an indication that the TCPOPEN application has an issue with configuration.

Value	Meaning	Notes
0	No Configuration Errors	
1	PLC Modbus/TCP Connection Error	M580 May have TCP Port 502 Security Enabled.
2,3	Reserved	
4	Bad DTM Filename	
4	Bad DLL Version	
5	Bad DTM File Version	
8	Bad Assembly Size	
9	Reserved	
10	Bad E1 IP Address	Reverts to 10.10.10.10
11	Bad E1 Subnet Mask	Reverts to 255.0.0.0
12	Bad E1 Default Gateway	Reverts to 0.0.0.0
13	Bad E2 IP Address	Reverts to 10.10.10.11
14	Bad E2 Subnet Mask	Reverts to 255.0.0.0
15	Bad E2 Default Gateway	Reverts to 0.0.0.0
16,17	Reserved	
18	PLC in STOP	
19	Reserved	
20	No Link on UCM Backplane	
21	Duplicate IP on BP	
22-26	Reserved	
27	Watchdog Expired	
28	Bad DIO Ch Count	
29	Bad DIO Output Count	
30	Bad DIO Input Count	
31	HSBY FDR Do NOT Match	

UCM_Status

WORD – The UCM_Status provides a bit-mapped indication of conditions in the module. Presently, the first 6 bits provide indication of the three Ethernet ports.

Bit	Meaning	Notes
0 (lsb)	1 = E1 Link OK 0 = E1 Link off	
1	1 = E1 duplicate IP Address 0 = E1 not in duplicate IP	LCD displays offending MAC
2	1 = E2 Link OK 0 = E2 Link off	
3	1 = E2 duplicate IP Address 0 = E2 not in duplicate IP	LCD displays offending MAC
4	1 = BP Link OK 0 = BP Link Off	
5	1 = BP duplicate IP Address 0 = BP not in duplicate IP	LCD displays offending MAC
6-15	Reserved	

UCM_Error	0	INT
	2#0000_0000_0001_1101	WORD
🗄 🛛 📘 SI_Remote_IP		ARRAY[015

In this screenshot, the following bits are TRUE:

- Bit 0 E1 Link is ON
- Bit 2 E2 Link is ON
- Bit 3 E2 is in Duplicate IP Address
- Bit 4 Backplane Link is ON

SI_Config_Checksum

UDINT – This 32-bit variable shows the checksum of the DTM configuration as read by the PMEUCM from the FDR server. The user may use this value to verify that the DTM has been configured as intended.

SI_Remote_IP

ARRAY[0..15] of DWORD – These 16 variables show the IP Address of the remote end of a connection for each socket compressed into a DWORD. Each 8 bit BYTE of the DWORD is the octet of the IP Address.

For example, if the remote IP Address for socket 1 is 192.168.0.111 then

SI_Remote_IP[1] = 3232235631(dec) = 16#C0A8_006F(hex)

Looking at the value in hexadecimal reveals the IP Address:

C0 = 192A8 = 16800 = 0 6F = 111

A simple method for moving this data to BYTE variables is to use the 'Shift Right' (SHR) ST command. For example, the program includes an array of bytes RemIP[0..3]. The following code would move the Remote IP address of socket 3 into this array.

RemIP[0] := SHR(UCM1.Inputs.SI_Remote_IP[3],24);

RemIP[1] := SHR(UCM1.Inputs.SI_Remote_IP[3],16);

RemIP[2] := SHR(UCM1.Inputs.SI_Remote_IP[3],8);

RemIP[3] := SHR(UCM1.Inputs.SI_Remote_IP[3],0);

The first SRH shifts the DWORD 24 bits and loads the BYTE variable. The next lines shift 16 bits and 8 bits. The last line doesn't shift at all and could just be a straight assignment.

UCM_Status	2#0000_0000_0001_0101	WORD
SI_Remote_IP		ARRAY[015] OF DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[0]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[1]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[2]	2886729928	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[3]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[4]	2886729739	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[5]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[6]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[7]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[8]	2886729738	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[9]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[10]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[11]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[12]	0	DWORD
🔶 SI_Remote_IP[13]	0	DWORD
🔶 SI_Remote_IP[14]	0	DWORD
SI_Remote_IP[15]	0	DWORD
🖃 🔲 SI Remote Port		ARRAYIO 151 OF LIINT

The above screenshot shows three active socket connections on sockets 2, 4, and 8.

- SI_Remote_IP[2] = 2886729928 (dec) = AC1000C8 (hex)
- SI_Remote_IP[4] = 2886729739 (dec) = AC10000B (hex)
- SI_Remote_IP[8] = 2886729838 (dec) = AC10000A (hex)

Splitting this data by bytes shows the remote IP Address: 172.16.0.200 for socket 2.

- AC (hex) = 172 (decimal)
- 10 (hex) = 16 (decimal)

- 00 (hex) = 0 (decimal)
- C8 (hex) = 200 (decimal)

Socket 4 has a remote IP Address of 172.16.0.11.

- AC (hex) = 172 (decimal)
- 10 (hex) = 16 (decimal)
- 00 (hex) = 0 (decimal)
- 0B (hex) = 11 (decimal)

Socket 8 has a remote IP Address of 172.16.0.10.

- AC (hex) = 172 (decimal)
- 10 (hex) = 16 (decimal)
- 00 (hex) = 0 (decimal)
- 0A(hex) = 10 (decimal)

SI_Remote_Port

ARRAY[0..15] of UINT – These 16 variables show the TCP (or UDP) port number of the remote end of a connection for each socket.

	_ -	
🚊 🛛 📕 SI_Remote_Port		ARRAY[015] OF UINT
SI_Remote_Port[0]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[1]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[2]	61633	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[3]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[4]	2816	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[5]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[6]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[7]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[8]	502	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[9]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[10]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[11]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[12]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[13]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[14]	0	UINT
SI_Remote_Port[15]	0	UINT
		ADDAMO AD OF LINE

The screen shot above shows socket 2 connected to remote port 61633 while socket 4 is connected to remote port 2816 and socket 8 on port 502.

SI_Local_Port

ARRAY[0..15] of UINT – These 16 variables show the TCP (or UDP) port number of the local end of a connection for each socket.

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		Anna a lot of a lot of a
🚊 🛛 📕 SI_Local_Port		ARRAY[015] OF UINT
SI_Local_Port[0]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[1]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[2]	502	UINT
SI_Local_Port[3]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[4]	502	UINT
SI_Local_Port[5]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[6]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[7]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[8]	2816	UINT
SI_Local_Port[9]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[10]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[11]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[12]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[13]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[14]	0	UINT
SI_Local_Port[15]	0	UINT

The screen shot below shows sockets 0 and 4 connected to local port 502 and socket 8 connected to port 2816.

SI_Status

ARRAY[0..15] of BYTE – The SI_Status provides a bit-mapped indication of condition of each socket.

Bit	Meaning	Notes
0	1 = Connection ACTIVE 0 = No connection	
1	$1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ closed}$ 0 = normal	¹ / ₂ closed means a FIN was received from the remote end but the socket has not been formally closed.
2	1 = Server Listening (or Client trying to connect) 0 = Not listening or trying	
3-7	Reserved	

	ARRAY[015] OF BYTE
4	BYTE
4	BYTE
1	BYTE
4	BYTE
1	BYTE
4	BYTE
4	BYTE
4	BYTE
1	BYTE
0	BYTE
	4 1 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The screenshot above shows sockets 2, 4, and 8 connected (value = 1) while sockets 0, 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are listening (value = 4). Sockets 9-15 are not enabled.

SI_Out_Handshake_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Outbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

INT – This is the feedback handshake value from the UCM to acknowledge the reception of an SO_Data_W0 block. The UCM echoes the value of the SO_Out_Handshake_W0 to the SI_Out_Handshake_W0 after parsing the data block. TCPOPEN_Outbound DFB code watches this value and when the outbound and inbound handshake values are equal, the outbound window may be used for the next transfer of data.

SI_In_Handshake_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

INT – This is the handshake value from the UCM to indicate new data is present in the SI_Data_W0 block. The TCPOPEN_Inbound_DFB compares this value with the SO_In_Handshake_W0 value and if they are different then it can process the new data block. After retrieving the data block, the PLC echoes the value of the SI_In_Handshake_W0 to the SO_In_Handshake_W0 and the UCM seeing that the Out value matches the In value is allowed to place new data into the In block.

SI_Number_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

ARRAY[0..7] of BYTE – This array holds the socket number for each of the possible 8 blocks of inbound data in the SI_Data_W0 window. Valid numbers are 0 through 15. The UCM places a 255 value in unused block location. The TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB code will look at this array to know where to place the incoming socket data.

SI_Length_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

ARRAY[0..7] of INT – This array holds the length for each of the possible 8 blocks of inbound data in the SI_Data_W0 window. Valid lengths are 1 through 1134. The UCM places a 0 value in unused block location. The TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB code will look at this array to know how much of the data is to be placed in the appropriate array.

SI_More_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

BYTE – This byte is a bit-map of the 8 possible data blocks in the SI_Data_W0 window. If a bit in this byte is TRUE then the data for that particular socket is too large to transfer in the current SI_Data_W0. 'More' data is queued to be sent to the PLC in the next handshake transfer.

SI_Data_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

ARRAY[0..1133] OF BYTE – This is the data block for window W0 from the UCM to the PLC. Valid data is placed starting at element [0] of this block up to element [1133]. The data in this block may be from 1 to 8 different sockets.

The UCM loads a value of 252 (decimal) 16#FC (hex) into unused bytes in the window.

Name	Value	Туре
SI_Out_Handshake_W0	-1282	INT
SI_In_Handshake_W0	-1318	INT
SI_Number_W0		ARRAY[07] OF BYTE
SI_Number_W0[0]	2	BYTE
SI_Number_W0[1]	8	BYTE
SI_Number_W0[2]	255	BYTE
SI_Number_W0[3]	255	BYTE
SI_Number_W0[4]	255	BYTE
	255	BYTE
SI_Number_W0[6]	255	BYTE
SI_Number_W0[7]	255	BYTE
E SI_Length_W0	1000	ARRAY[07] OF INT
 SI_Length_W0[0] 	12	INT
SI_Length_W0[1]	33	INT
 SI_Length_W0[2] 	0	INT
SI_Length_W0[3]	0	INT
 SI_Length_W0[4] 	0	INT
SI_Length_W0[5]	0	INT
SI Length W0[6]	0	INT
 SI_Length_W0[7] 	0	INT
	0	BYTE
SI_More_W0	0	
SI_Data_W0	20	ARRAY[01133] OF BYTE
SI_Data_W0[0]	28	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[1]	180	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[2]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[3]	0	BYTE
• SI_Data_W0[4]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[5]	6	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[6]	2	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[7]	3	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[8]	0	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[9] 	0	BYTE
	0	
SI_Data_W0[10]		BYTE
SI_Data_W0[11]	20	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[12] 	12	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[13]	180	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[14]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[15]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[16]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[17]	27	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[18]	3	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[19]	3	BYTE
 SI Data W0[20] 	24	BYTE
SI Data_W0[20]	0	
		BYTE
SI_Data_W0[22]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[23]	24	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[24]	32	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[25] 	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[26]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[27]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[28]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[29]	4	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[30]	60	BYTE
◆ SI_Data_W0[30]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[31]	0	
		BYTE
SI_Data_W0[33]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[34]	0	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[35] 	0	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[36] 	0	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[37] 	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[38]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[39]	0	BYTE
SI_Data_W0[40]	0	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[41] 	0	BYTE
 SI_Data_W0[41] SI_Data_W0[42] 	0	BYTE
	0	
SI_Data_W0[43]		BYTE
SI_Data_W0[44]	252	BYTE
CIV SI_Data_W0[45]	10.72	BYTE

The above screenshot shows data from sockets 2 and 8 placed into the SI_Data_W0 window. The references for socket 8 are highlighted.

The data from socket 2 has a length of 12 bytes. The data for socket 2 is located in the first 12 bytes of the SI_Data_W0 array (SI_Data_W0[0]..[11]).

The data from socket 8 has a length of 33 bytes. The data for this socket is in the next 33 bytes after the data from socket 2 (SI_Data_W0[12]...[44]).

Note: $SI_More_W0 = 0$ which tells the DFB that this is the complete socket frame data for all entries in the list.

Outputs

UCM_Command

WORD – This is a bit-mapped command to temporarily override operation of the TCPOPEN application. These settings are normally controlled by the DTM.

Bits	Meaning	Notes
	1 = Force on OS MBTCP Server 0 = Use DTM Setting	Uses TCP port 503 when ON.

Bits	Meaning	Notes
1	1 = Force on Web Server 0 = Use DTM Setting	Uses TCP port 81 when ON.
2	1 = Force on Telnet Server 0 = Use DTM Setting	Uses TCP port 24 when ON.
3	1 = Turn on Red LED behind Screen 0 = Turn off LED behind screen	
4	1 = Force a single read of PrimaryPRN file from FDR server.0 = Normal	Rising edge triggers a single read operation. Bit must be zeroed before triggered again.
5	 1 = Force a single read of Secondary PRN file from HSBY Secondary FDR server. 0 = Normal 	Rising edge triggers a single read operation. Bit must be zeroed before triggered again.
6	1 = Force a single write of Primary PRN file into Secondary HSBY FDR server.	Rising edge triggers a single write. Bit must be zeroed before triggered again. Write only occurs if Primary PRM is valid and secondary PRM has zero length or miss-matched checksum.
7	1 = Force off ACL	Temporarily allows inbound connections to web server or OS Modbus/TCP server.
8	1 = Mute buzzer	Turns off all system sounds in the PMEUCM.

In the screenshot below, the DTM is configured to disable all three features. The PLC may set the three bits in the UCM_Command word to override the DTM settings and enable the OS Modbus/TCP server (port 503), Debug Web Server (port 81), and Debug Telnet Server (port 24).

entity Ethernet Configuration Application Configur	ation	Process Data		
Parameter Name		Current Value	Default Value	Unit
Terminator based on time betw		Disabled	Disabled	mS
UCM OS Settings				
OS Modbus/TCP Server Port (QLOAD)		503	503	
	1	Disabled	E1 + E2 + BP	
Debug Web Server Port		81	81	
Debug Web Server Physical Port	/	Disabled	E1 + E2 + BP	
Debug TELNET Server Port		24	24	
Debug TELNET Server Physical Port	1	Disabled \sim		
			0	
		10	10	Second
Location Name (10 characters Max)				
- 😓 Access Control				

SO_Remote_IP

ARRAY[0..15] of DWORD – These 16 variables declare the target IP Address for a client connection on a socket compressed into a DWORD. Each 8 bit BYTE of the DWORD is the octet of the IP Address.

For example, if the remote IP Address for socket 3 is 206.223.51.16 then

```
SO_Remote_IP[1] = 3470734096(dec) = 16#CEDF_3310(hex)
```

Looking at the value in hexadecimal reveals the IP Address:

CE (hex) = 206 (decimal) DF (hex) = 223 (decimal) 33 (hex) = 51 (decimal) 10 (hex) = 16 (decimal) A simple method for moving this data to the DWORD variable is to use the 'Shift Left' (SHL) ST command. The following code would move the address 206.223.51.16 into the SO_Remote_IP of socket 12.

PME_UCM_0302_TCPOPEN.Outputs.SO_Remote_IP[12] := DINT_TO_DWORD(SHL(206,24)+SHL(223,16)+SHL(51,8)+SHL(16,0));

The first SRL shifts the 206 value 24 bits into the MSB of the DWORD. The next lines shift 16 bits and 8 bits. The last line doesn't shift at all and could just be a straight assignment. The DINT_TO_DWORD conversion is required because Unity treats the addition of the SHL of constants as a DINT.

	U	WORD
🚊 📕 SO_Remote_IP		ARRAY[015] OF DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[0]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[1]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[2]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[3]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[4]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[5]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[6]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[7]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[8]	2886729738	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[9]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[10]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[11]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[12]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[13]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[14]	0	DWORD
SO_Remote_IP[15]	0	DWORD
. SO_Remote_Port		ARRAY[015] OF UINT

The above screenshot shows socket 8 (as a client) connecting to remote IP Address 2886729738 (decimal) = AC10000A (hex) which indicates the remote IP Address of 172.16.0.10.

- AC (hex) = 172 (decimal)
- 10 (hex) = 16 (decimal)
- 00 (hex) = 0 (decimal)
- 0A(hex) = 10(decimal)

SO_Remote_Port

ARRAY[0..15] of UINT – These 16 variables declare the target TCP (or UDP) port number for a client connection on a socket. This value is ignored for Server connections.

🖃 📕 SO_Remote_Port		ARRAY[015] OF UINT
SO_Remote_Port[0]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[1]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[2]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[3]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[4]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[5]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[6]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[7]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[8]	502	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[9]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[10]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[11]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[12]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[13]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[14]	0	UINT
SO_Remote_Port[15]	0	UINT
E SO Loopt Part	İ	ADDAVIO 151 OF LINT

The above screenshot shows socket 8 targeting port 502.

SO_Local_Port

ARRAY[0..15] of UINT – These 16 variables declare the local TCP (or UDP) port number for a server or client connection on a socket. A value of zero for a client connection allows the UCM OS to choose an appropriate ephemeral port number. The screenshot below shows sockets 0-7 listening on port 502 and sockets 8-15 are not configured.

🖽 🔲 SU_Remote_Port		ARRAT[0 15] OF UINT	ICP or UDP Remote Port Number; Ignred during Server Operation
🖃 🛯 SO_Local_Port		ARRAY[015] OF UINT	TCP or UDP Local Port Number; 0=Automatic for Client Operation
SO_Local_Port[0]	502	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[1]	502	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[2]	502	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[3]	502	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[4]	502	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[5]	502	UINT	
	502	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[7]	502	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[8]	0	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[9]	0	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[10]	0	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[11]	0	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[12]	0	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[13]	0	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[14]	0	UINT	
SO_Local_Port[15]	0	UINT	
SO_Command		ARRAY[015] OF BYTE	.0=Connect; .1=Reset; .2=Port2; .3=Client; .4=UDP; .5=No Nagle;
🗄 🛛 📘 SO_Socket_State		ARRAY[015] OF BYTE	Socket State for display on front LCD

SO_Command

ARRAY[0..15] of BYTE – These 16 bit-mapped variables control the sockets in the UCM.

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Bit	Meaning	Notes
0	1 = Connect 0 = Close	Clearing bit sends RST on open connections.
1	1 = Reserved for Serial 0 = Use Ethernet	Current version ignores this bit. Leave this bit FALSE
2	1 = Use Port 2 0 = Use Port 1	
3	1 = Client 0 = Server	
4	1 = UDP $0 = TCP$	

SO_Command		ARRAY[015] OF BYTE
SO_Command[0]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[1]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[2]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[3]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[4]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[5]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[6]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[7]	1	BYTE
SO_Command[8]	13	BYTE
SO_Command[9]	0	BYTE
SO_Command[10]	0	BYTE
SO_Command[11]	0	BYTE
SO_Command[12]	0	BYTE
🔶 SO_Command[13]	0	BYTE
SO_Command[14]	0	BYTE
SO_Command[15]	0	BYTE
🔺 CO Out Handahaka 10/0	27265	INIT

The above screenshot shows sockets 0 through 7 commanded to connect as a TCP server on E1.

- Bit 0 = 1 (Connect)
- Bit 1 = 0 (Ethernet)
- Bit 2 = 0 (E1)
- Bit 3 = 0 (Server)
- Bit 4 = 0 (TCP)

Socket 8 has a value of 13 (decimal) = 1101 (binary) which indicates a TCP client on E2.

• Bit 0 = 1 (Connect)

- Bit 1 = 0 (Ethernet)
- Bit 2 = 1 (E2)
- Bit 3 = 1 (Client)
- Bit 4 = 0 (TCP)

Further SO_Command Examples:

To set socket 3 to be a TCP Server on E1 using window W0 with Nagle ON use the following commands to set the individual command bits:

UCM1.Outputs.SO_Command.0 = TRUE; {Connect} UCM1.Outputs.SO_Command.1 = FALSE; {Enet} UCM1.Outputs.SO_Command.2 = FALSE; {E1} UCM1.Outputs.SO_Command.3 = FALSE; {Server} UCM1.Outputs.SO_Command.4 = FALSE; {TCP}

SO_Out_Handshake_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Outbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

INT – This is the feedback handshake value from the PLC to indicate to the UCM that new data is included in the DIO transfer. The UCM echos the value of the SO_Out_Handshake_W0 to the SI_Out_Handshake_W0 after parsing the data block.

SO_In_Handshake_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

INT – This is the handshake value from the PLC to indicate new data has been parsed from SI_Data_W0 block. The TCPOPEN_Inbound_DFB copies the SI_IN_Handshake_W0 value to this variable to indicate that the new data has been received.

SO_Number_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Outbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

ARRAY[0..7] of BYTE – This array holds the socket number for each of the possible 8 blocks of outbound data in the SO_Data_W0 window. Valid numbers are 0 through 15. The DFB places a 255 value in unused block location. The

UCM will look at this array to know where to transmit the outbound socket data.

SO_Length_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Outbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

ARRAY[0..7] of INT – This array holds the length for each of the possible 8 blocks of inbound data in the SO_Data_W0 window. Valid lengths are 1 through 1180. The UCM places a 0 value in unused block location. The TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB code will look at this array to know how much of the data is to be placed in the appropriate array.

SO_More_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Outbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

BYTE – This byte is a bit-map of the 8 possible data blocks in the SO_Data_W0 window. If a bit in this byte is TRUE then the data for that particular socket is too large to transfer in the current SO_Data_W0. 'More' data is queued to be sent to the PLC in the next handshake transfer.

SO_Data_W0

NOTE: This value is used by the TCPOPEN_Outbound DFB and should not be used elsewhere in the PLC program.

ARRAY[0..1179] OF BYTE – This is the data block for window W0 from the UCM to the PLC. Valid data is placed starting at element [0] of this block up to element [1179]. The data in this block may be from 1 to 8 different sockets.

Note: The DFB loads the value 253 (decimal) into unused bytes below the actual data.

lame	Value 19723	Type
 SO_Out_Handshake_W0 SO_In_Handshake_W0 	19733	INT
SO_In_Handshake_W0	19696	ARRAY[07] OF BYTE
	2	BYTE
 S0_Number_W0[0] S0_Number_W0[1] 	8	BYTE
SO_Number_W0[2]	255	BYTE
 SO_Number_W0[3] 	255	BYTE
 SO_Number_W0[3] SO_Number_W0[4] 	255	BYTE
SO_Number_W0[5]	255	BYTE
 SO_Number_W0[6] 	255	BYTE
SO_Number_W0[7]	255	BYTE
B- SO_Length_W0		ARRAY[07] OF INT
SO_Length_W0[0]	49	INT
SO_Length_W0[1]	12	INT
SO_Length_W0[2]	0	INT
SO_Length_W0[3]	0	INT
SO_Length_W0[4]	0	INT
SO_Length_W0[5]	0	INT
SO_Length_W0[6]	0	INT
SO_Length_W0[7]	0	INT
— SO_More_W0	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0		ARRAY[01179] OF BYTE
SO_Data_W0[0]	69	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[1]	128	BYTE
SO_Deta_W0[2]	0	BYTE
— SO_Data_W0[3]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[4]	0	BYTE
— SO_Data_W0[5]	43	BYTE
 SO_Data_W0[6] 	2	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[7]	3	BYTE
SO_Deta_W0[8]	40	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[9]	26	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[10]	71	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[11]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[12]	9	BYTE
— SO_Data_W0[13]	139	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[14]	64	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[15]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[16]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[17]	16	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[18]	218	BYTE
- SO_Data_W0[19]	0	BYTE
 SO_Data_W0[20] 	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[21]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[22]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[23]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[24]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[25]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[26]	0	BYTE
 SO_Deta_W0[27] 	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[28]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[29]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[30]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[31]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[32]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[33]	0	BYTE
- SO_Data_W0[34]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[35]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[36]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[37]	0	BYTE
— SO_Data_W0[38]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[39]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[40]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[41]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[42]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[43]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[44]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[45]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[46]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[47]	98	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[48]	217	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[49]	50	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[50]	144	BYTE
— SO_Data_W0[51]	0	BYTE
— SO_Data_W0[52]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[53]	0	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[54]	6	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[55]	2	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[56]	3	BYTE
SO_Data_W0[57]	0	BYTE
- SO_Data_W0[58]	0	BYTE
 SO_Data_W0[59] 	0	BYTE
	-	
 SO_Data_W0[60] 	11	BYTE

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The above screenshot shows output data for both sockets 2 and 8. The information for socket 8 is highlighted for clarity.

Socket 2 data has a length of 49 bytes so the actual frame data is located in SO_Data_W0[0]...[48].

Socket 8 data has a length of 12 bytes which corresponds to SO_Data[49]...[60].

TCPOPEN DFBs

Two DFBs are provided to automatically control the socket data to/from the UCM. They both use the DTM structure for the PME UCM 0302_TCPOPEN and the UCM1_Data_IN (or OUT) array and the UCM1_Data_IN_Length (or _OUT) array.

These two DFBs will automatically be installed if both of these section files are imported into a Unity Pro project:

c:\Niobrara\apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN\tcpopen_example1.xbd

or with these two:

and

 $c:\label{eq:linear} c:\label{eq:linear} out.xbd$

These DFBs may be installed manually into a Unity Pro project by using these files:

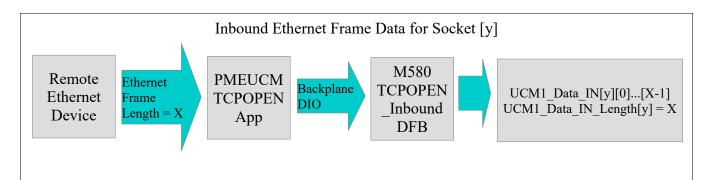
c:\Niobrara\apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN\tcpopen_inbound.xdb

and

 $c:\label{eq:linear} c:\label{eq:linear} c:\label{eq:linear} outbound.xdb$

TCPOPEN_Inbound

NOTE: For the following discussion, it is assumed that the sockets in question are connected to remote servers (or clients). TCP and UDP operate in the same manner.



The above figure shows the overview of the process of an Ethernet frame of length X sent to the PMEUCM and the same data arriving in the UCM1_Data_IN array for the socket with the length X.

The TCPOPEN UCM application works with the DTM and TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB to successfully transfer the full Ethernet frame data to the correct array of bytes in the M580.

The incoming Ethernet frame from the remote device may have a length of 1 to 1452 bytes. (The UCM's Window size sets this limit of 1452 bytes.)

The TCPOPEN DTM provides an an inbound (to PLC) data window that is used to transfer the incoming socket data to the PLC. M580 DTM byte count restrictions limit this window to a maximum of 1134 bytes for the inbound DIO. The PMEUCM application and the TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB work together to break long messages into multiple DIO transactions and then re-assemble the original frame data for the PLC to use.

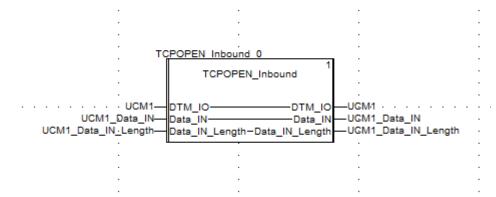
The TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB loads the complete frame data into the UCM1_Data_IN array of bytes for the particular socket and sets the UCM1_Data_IN_Length value for that socket when the entire frame data is present. The PLC code simply watches for

UCM1_Data_IN_Length[socket#] > 0

to know that new data has arrived and needs to be processed. When the PLC code is finished with the socket data, it sets

UCM1_Data_IN_Length[socket#] := 0

to signal TCPOPEN_Inbound that it can post new data as it arrives.



Most of the time, incoming Ethernet frames are smaller than 1134 bytes. Additionally, data from several sockets may come in to the UCM at the same time and get queued up for the DIO transfer to the M580. The UCM and the DFB work together to pack as many frame bytes into the 1134 byte window to optimize the DIO operation.

Up to 8 'blocks' of socket data may be packed into the window. For each 'block' there is a byte to indicate the socket number and an INT to indicate the length of the block. The amount of room in the last block may not be large enough to hold the queued data for the socket so the SI_More.[socketnumber] bit is set to tell the DFB that it needs to wait for the rest of the socket data before setting the UCM1_Data_IN_Length to the proper value.

The window will be filled until one of the following occurs:

- The data window is filled (1180 bytes PLC>UCM or 1134 bytes UCM > PLC)
- All 8 blocks are used (even if the window total byte count is < window size)
- Or, there is no more queued data to transfer.

For ease of example: let's assume the window is only 1000 bytes and Socket 1 needs to send 150 bytes while Socket 5 sends 500 and socket 9 sends 300. There are 50 unused bytes in the window but that is all of the data to be transferred.

Block	Socket Number	Length	Window Bytes	More Flag	Socket Bytes
0	1	150	Bytes 0149	0	0149
1	5	500	Bytes 150649	0	0499
2	9	300	Bytes 650949	0	0299
3	255	0		0	
4	255	0		0	
5	255	0		0	

6	255	0	0
7	255	0	0

Now, suppose that the above example also includes data from socket 10 of 100 bytes and socket 11 of 250 bytes that also needed to be sent at the same time. The rest of this window (until windowsize is matched) will be filled and the More flag will be set to tell the other side to buffer this data as more is coming (so wait for the next handshake exchange).

Block	Socket Number	Length	Window Bytes	More Flag	Block Bytes
0	1	150	Bytes 0149	0	0149
1	5	500	Bytes 150649	0	0499
2	9	300	Bytes 650949	0	0299
3	10	50	Bytes 950999	1	049
4	255	0		0	
5	255	0		0	
6	255	0		0	
7	255	0		0	

The next transaction would look like this:

Block	Socket Number	Length	Window Bytes	More Flag	Block Bytes
0	10	50	Bytes 049	0	5099
1	11	250	Bytes 50299	0	0249
2	255	0		0	
3	255	0		0	
4	255	0		0	
5	255	0		0	
6	255	0		0	
7	255	0		0	

When the other side sees the 'More' flag = 0, it can then send the entire 100 bytes out socket 10.

If a socket has more data bytes than the window size, it may take the entire window for this transaction and the first part of the next transaction window.

When one side (CPU or UCM) has data it needs to send to the other, that side waits for the directional handshake variables to become equal which means that the window is available. The side then claims the window, sets the block socket number(s), block socket length(s), copies the block data into the window, sets the more flag if needed, and then increments the handshake. When the other end sees the handshake become unequal, it looks at the socket number and then the code that handles that socket copies the data from the window and then echoes the handshake value to free up the window.

PLC State Machines

The programming languages of the M580 do not allow for multi-threaded operation where a given operation may wait for a long period of time before receiving a response. Therefore, a state machine is a useful method of program flow control. The ST examples included with the TCPOPEN files use some form of state machine.

The ucm1_modbus_server_sr_v1_01.xst Modbus Server example uses a machine with five states.

- State 0 Forces the socket to be closed by setting the command byte to zero. The state is then advanced to 10.
- State 10 The code stays in this state until the socket status reported by the UCM also returns to zero indicating that the socket is closed. The state is then advanced to 20.
- State 20 Sets up the configuration of the sockets in use (port E1 or E2, TCP, remote TCP port number) and commands the UCM to listen on the socket. The state is then advanced to 30.
- State 30 The socket is waiting for a connection from a remote client. As soon as a connection is established, the state is advanced to 100.
- State 100 The socket is connected and waiting for a Modbus/TCP message from the client. When the UCM1_Data_IN_Length[UCM_socketnumber] > 0 then a new message has been received from the client. The inbound Modbus query is parsed and a reply is built and told to transmit by setting UCM1_Data_OUT_Length[UCM_socketnumber] to the new length.

There are other ways of moving through this state machine. If the socket is marked as not connected, the machine will revert to state 0. There are timers

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running to detect if the socket is idle too long causing it to revert to state 0 if needed.

Socket Control and Timing

It is advised that the PLC program take active control of how long a socket is allowed to attempt to connect or disconnect. Timers are needed for deciding how long to wait for a reply to a query. These timers do not need to be highly accurate or precise. Most Ethernet events can deal with several seconds of leeway.

The example ST segments included in the TCPOPEN setup use a very simple timer technique that is easy to implement with a minimum of code.

SYSUPTIME

The TCPOPEN_Inbound DFB includes a public UDINT called SYSUPTIME as used as a free-running upcounter that increments once per second from the time the PLC starts running the program.

```
PLC_Seconds := BCD_TO_INT(%SW50/256);
if PLC_Seconds <> Last_PLC_Seconds then
    Last_PLC_Seconds := PLC_Seconds;
    SYSUPTIME := SYSUPTIME + 1;
end_if;
```

System word %SW50 provides the PLC's Real Time Clock (RTC) count of seconds in BCD with the seconds in the MSB of %SW50. The first line of code converts this value into an INT and places the seconds in the variable PLC_Seconds. The remainder of this code increments the UDINT variable SYSUPTIME once per second.

This SYSUPTIME may then be used to set a future reference time by adding a number of seconds to this value and store the result in another UDINT variable.

For example, the following ST code would add 10 seconds to the current SYSUPTIME.

FutureTime := TCPOPEN_Inbound_0.SYSUPTIME + 10;

Later, a simple compare will determine if the 'timer' is expired:

if SYSUPTIME >= FutureTime then

(* the timer has expired *)

end_if;

This type of timer is handy because it works with all sockets and the test for 'expired' is very simple.

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5 System Operation 48

6 QLOAD the TCPOPEN UCM Application

The standard PMEUCM is shipped from the factory with the TCPOPEN application preloaded. QLOAD is used update the original version with new versions.

The QLOAD utility is installed by the PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE program. The user may access this file at: http://www.pichrere.com/programs/PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE

http://www.niobrara.com/programs/PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE,

QLOAD the TCPOPEN Application

The QLOAD utility is used to load applications into the PMEUCM. Start QLOAD by Start > Programs > Niobrara > QLOAD. The first time QLOAD is started, it should look something like this:

🚯 QUCM File Downloader - 06Jun 🗕 🗖 🗙
<u>File Advanced Configure</u> <u>H</u> elp
Load File Browse
Modbus Serial Modbus TCP Program Info Module Info
▼ 9600 ▼ Baud
255 Modbus Drop C 7 Bits
Application 1 C Application 2 S Bits
Even Parity ASCII
Set Defaults
Query Start Download Cancel

Click on the Browse button and select the TCPOPEN file.

NOTE: There may be multiple versions of the TCPOPEN file. These versions will have filenames of the form: PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_xxxzYYzz.qcc where xxxx is the

Year, YY is the Month, and zz is the Day.

For example, the TCPOPEN application of version 21OCT2021 would have this filename:

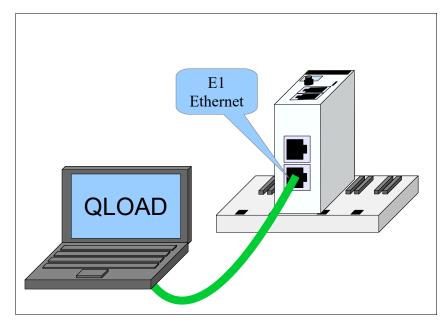
C:\Niobrara\apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN\PMEUCM0302 TCPOPEN 20211021.qcc

→ * ↑	This PC > Windows (C:) > Niobrara > Apps > PMEUCM > TCPOPEN	✓ Č
		0-0-
ganize 🔻 New fo	lder	
This PC	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170509.qcc	
3D Objects	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170512.qcc	
Desktop	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170622.qcc	
Documents	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170626.qcc	
	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170630.qcc	
Downloads	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170724.qcc	
Music	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170808.qcc	
Pictures	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170809.qcc	
Videos	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170929.qcc	
Windows (C:)	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20171218.qcc	
common (\\fsrv	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20180114.qcc	
users (\\fsrv1.nic	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20180427.qcc	
	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20201204.qcc	
products (\\fsrv'	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20211021.qcc	
cvs_repository (\	PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN32_20180114.qcc	
🛫 www (\\www.nii		
Network '	×	
File	name: PMEUCM0302 TCPOPEN 20211021.gcc	VCM Object
110	FINEDCINI0302_ICPOPEN_20211021.qcc	• Ocivi Object

Now select the ModbusTCP tab.

🎨 QUCM File Downloader - 06Jun 🗕 🗆 🗙
<u>File Advanced Configure H</u> elp
Load File C:\Niobrara\apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPE Browse Modbus Serial Modbus TCP Program Info Module Info
10.10.10.10 503 TCP Port
255 Modbus Drop
Application 1 Application 2
Set Defaults
Query Start Download Cancel

Make sure that the IP Address is set to match the PMEUCM E1 port of 10.10.10.10, the TCP Port is set to 503, Modbus Drop is 255, and Application 1 radio button is set.



Connect the Ethernet port of the computer to E1 on the PMEUCM with a standard CAT5/6 cable.

Set the Ethernet port of the computer to be on the same 10.10.10.x subnet as the PMEUCM.

Press "Start Download" to begin the loading of the program into the PMEUCM.

PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170509.qcc - Downloading File
Downloading liobrara\apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN\PMEUCM0302_TCPOPEN_20170509
11979 words transmitted.
Cancel

When the download is finished, the program should automatically start and the screen should look something like this:

LLC Wait Slot:5 PME UCM Ø3 B 0.0. P 0.0 E 10.10. 1 10.10 E 10.10.
B 0.0. P 0.0 E 10.10. 1 10.10
E 10.10. 1 10.10
E 10.10.
E 10.10. 2 10.11

This screen shows that the UCM is located in Rack Slot 5 and is waiting on the M580 PLC to inform it of the Rack Name. Once the UCM has the name of its rack, it is allowed to perform DHCP to obtain the IP Address for the backplane.

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In this screen shot, the UCM's backplane is set to an IP Address of 0.0.0.0 and is effectively disabled.

The UCM Ethernet port E1 is at the factory default IP Address of 10.10.10.10.

UCM E2 is at 10.10.10.11.

UCM BOOT firmware too old

It is possible that the screen shows that the UCM BOOT code is not current and must be updated. Please download the latest version of the PUCM_SETUP.EXE file from <u>http://www.niobrara.com/programs/PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE</u> and follow instructions in Chapter 6, Loading new firmware over Ethernet.

TCPOpen 28MAR2016
BOOT Min: 25FEB2016
Actual: 23FEB2016
Must Load New BOOT
Press KEY

UCM OS too old

It is possible that the screen shows that the UCM OS is not current and must be updated. Please download the latest version of the PUCM_SETUP.EXE file from <u>http://www.niobrara.com/programs/PMEUCM_SETUP.EXE</u> and follow instructions in Chapter 6, Loading new firmware over Ethernet.

TCPOpen 28MAR2016
OS Min: 27FEB2016
Actual: 23FEB2016
Must Load New OS
Press KEY

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7 Control Expert Operations

New Project

This example starts with a new project in Control Expert V14.1.

- The PME UCM 0302 will be installed in the CPU rack slot 6.
- The M580 P581020 is the chosen CPU.
- Most of the IP Addresses will be left at their default settings.
 - The CPU will be at the default IP Address of 192.168.10.1
 - The PME UCM backplane will be at 192.168.10.3
 - The PME UCM E1 and E2 ports will be set to 172.16.0.10 and 172.16.0.11

The BME P58 1020 CPU is chosen, along with a BME XBP 0800 eight slot Ethernet backplane.

			OK
LC	Min.OS Version	Description	Cancel
IIIII Modicon M340			Help
Modicon M580			нер
BME H58 2040	03.10	CPU 580-2 ETH HSBY remote and distributed IO	
BME H58 4040	03.10	CPU 580-4 ETH HSBY remote and distributed IO	
BME H58 6040	03.10	CPU 580-6 ETH HSBY remote and distributed IO	
BME P58 1020	03.10	CPU 580-1 ETH distributed IO	
BME P58 2020	03.10	CPU 580-2 ETH distributed IO	
BME P58 2040	03.10	CPU 580-2 ETH remote and distributed IO	
BME P58 3020	03.10	CPU 580-3 ETH distributed IO	
BME P58 3040	03.10	CPU 580-3 ETH remote and distributed IO	
BME P58 4020	03.10	CPU 580-4 ETH distributed IO	
BME P58 4040	03.10	CPU 580-4 ETH remote and distributed IO	
BME P58 5040	03.10	CPU 580-5 ETH remote and distributed IO	
BME P58 6040	03.10	CPU 580-6 ETH remote and distributed IO	
Modicon M580 Safety			
····· Momentum			
Premium			
] Quantum			
łack	Description		^
Rack	Description		^
	Description		
Modicon M580 local drop	4 SLOTS ETHER	INET BACKPLANE	
Modicon M580 local drop	4 SLOTS ETHER 6 SLOTS REDUN	IDANT ETHERNET BACKPLANE	
Modicon M580 local drop	4 SLOTS ETHER 6 SLOTS REDUN		

Double-Click on the the 'PLC Bus' to see the CPU rack view:



After selecting the "PLC Bus" in the Structural View Tree, double-click on the Ethernet ports of the CPU to open the configuration submodule.

The following services must be enabled in the DIO Master:

- FTP
- TFTP
- DHCP/BOOTP
- EIP

The simple method to enable these services is to select the 'Unlock Securty' button.

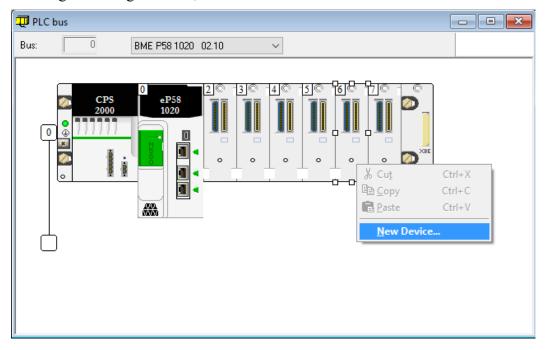
Communicator Head	0.0 : EIO : CommHeadDIOL2					
orm:HeadDiOL2 ID Security ID /PConfig ID RSTP ID SNMP ID NTP ID Switch ID QoS ID ServicePoit ID Advanced Settings Channel 0 ID Security Index Security Index Security Index Security Index Security Services FTP : Deabled ID HCP / BOOTP : Deabled ID Solid HTTP : Disabled SIMP : Deabled ID Solid ID Solid Access Control EIP : Disabled ID POISS2 EIP SIMP ID Solid ID Poiss2 EIP SIMP ID Poiss2						
Channel D Global policy Enforce Security Unlock Security DHCP / BOOTP : Deabled TFTP : Deabled TFTP : Deabled HTTP : Deabled Access Control Enabled Yes J192.168.10.1 255.255.0.0 D D D D D D D D D D D D D	IU Communicator Head					
Global policy Enforce Security Unlock Security Services FTP : Disabled TFTP :	CommHeadDIOL2	C Security C IPConfig C RST	P 0 SNMP 0 NTP	Switch	0 QoS 0 ServicePort	Advanced Settings
Enforce Security Services FTP : Disabled TFTP : Disabled Access Control Enabled Subnet IP Address IP Address Subnet IP Address Subnet IP Address IP Address <t< td=""><td>Channel 0</td><td>i</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Channel 0	i				
Services FTP : Disabled TFTP : Disabled SNMP : Disabled Access Control Enabled Subnet IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP HTTP PortSi2 EIP Subnet IP Address		Global policy				
FTP : Disabled OHCP / BOOTP : Disabled Image: Control contron contron control control contron control control contr		Enforce	Security		Unlock Security	
TFTP : Disabled SNMP : Disabled HTTP : Disabled EIP : Disabled Access Control Enabled Enabled Yes 192.168.10.1 255.255.0 No No No No <td></td> <td>Services</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		Services				
HTTP: Disabled EIP: Disabled Access Control Enabled Subnet IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP HTTP Yes 182.168.10.1 255.255.0 No Image: Control imag		FTP : Disabled		CP / BOOTP :	Disabled	\sim
HTTP: Disabled EIP: Disabled Access Control Enabled Subnet IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP HTTP Yes 182.168.10.1 255.255.0.0 Image: Control image: Co		TETP : Disabled	~	SNMP :	Disabled	×
Access Control Enabled Yes IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP HTTP Port502 EIP SNMP 0 No 0 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>						
Subnet IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP Port502 EIP SNMP Yes 192.168.10.1 255.255.0.0 0 </td <td></td> <td>HTTP : Disabled</td> <td>~</td> <td>EIP :</td> <td>Disabled</td> <td>~</td>		HTTP : Disabled	~	EIP :	Disabled	~
Subnet IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP POrt502 EIP SNMP Yes 192.168.10.1 255.255.0.0 0 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Enabled Subnet IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP Port502 EIP SNMP Yes 192.168.10.1 255.255.0 <td< td=""><td></td><td>Access Control</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>		Access Control				
Subnet IP Address Subnet mask FTP TFTP HTTP Port502 EIP SNMP Yes 192,168.10.1 255.255.0 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Yes 192.168.10.1 255.255.0.0						
No						
				·····		
				<u> </u>		
ction:	ction:					

After unlocking the security, click the check box in the tool bar to accept the change.

🚳 Unity Pro XL : <no name="">*</no>		– 🗆 ×
	, 🔲 🖻 🛓 🧶 🖱 🗮 🧱 🖬 🗑 🖬 🖬 🗛 🤍 🖓 🖓 🗛 📃 🔍 💱	T 4 📶 🔩 🗧 🗖 🤋 K?
Project Browser	0.0: EIO : CommHeadRIODIO16L2	
B Structural view	BIO DIO Communicator Head	
Project ^		
	CommHeadRIODIO16L2 0 Security 0 IPConfig 0 RSTP 0 SMMP 0 NTP 0 ServicePort	
2 : EIO Bus	Global policy	^
Derived FB Types	Enforce Security	Unlock Security
Variables & FB instances Elementary Variables	Services	
Derived Variables Device DDT Variables	FTP : Enabled V DHCP / BOOTP :	
IO Derived Variables	TFTP : Enabled V SNMP : Enable	led X
Elementary FB Instances	HTTP : Enabled V EIP : Enabl	
Hardware Catalog		ed V
Modicon M580 local drop m Analog		
Communication Counting	Access Control	
⊞ Discrete	Disabled ~	
B···· Motion B···· Rack		
Supply Definition of the second sec		
⊞ Weighing	Function:	v
		>
K K I EIO Bus À RIO Bus À CANopen À PLC b	U PLC bus 0.0 : EIO : C	
×		
Build Changes (Import/export	Useremons 👌 FDT log event 👌 Search/Replace /	
Ready	HMI R/W mode OFFLINE USB:SYS	NOT BUILT Q

Now close the submodule.

For this example, the UCM will be located in slot 6 of the local rack. After right clicking on slot 6, a select "New Device".



The PME UCM 0302 is located in the 'Third Party products' section. Select the UCM and click 'OK'.

		OK
Topological Address:		0.6 Cancel
Part Number	Description	<u>H</u> elp
Modicon M580 local drop		
Motion		
Third party products		
PME SWT 0100	Partner Module Ethernet System Weighing Transmitter 1 channel	
PME UCM 0302		
	User Programmable Module for customer Serial and Ethemet networks	
	User Programmable Module for customer Serial and Ethemet networks	
11ME-0CM 0502	User Programmable Module for customer Serial and Ethemet networks	

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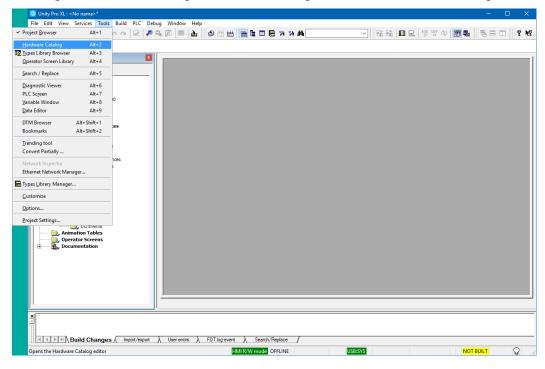
T PLC bus	- • •
Bus: 0 BME P58 1020 02.10 ~	
	XBE

The UCM will now appear in the rack.

The PLC rack window may now be closed.

DTM Hardware Catalog Update

In chapter 4, Niobrara's DTM Utility was used to install the TCPOPEN DTM into Control Expert's database. The next step is to force an update of the DTM Catalog. The DTM Catalog is accessed through Tools > Hardware Catalog.



The Hardware Catalog Window should appear and look something like this:

 All devices 	ורא פרא פרא פרא פרא פרא פרא פרא פרא פרא פ	Device 140NOC77100 (from) 140NOC77101 (from) 140NOC78000 (from) 140NOC78100 (from) Advanced Generic E) Advanced Generic E) ALTIVAR61 Revision] ALTIVAR61 Revision] ALTIVAR71 Revision] ALTIVAR71 Revision] ALTIVAR71 Revision] BME AHI 0812	Type Device Device Device Device Device Device Device Device Device Device Cateway	
		DME AUX 0413	C-+	Ň
	1.			

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Click on the "DTM catalog" tab at the bottom.

Then Click on the "Update" button.

A message box should pop up asking if it is ok to update the catalog. Select "Yes".

Note: This box opens every time the Update button is clicked.

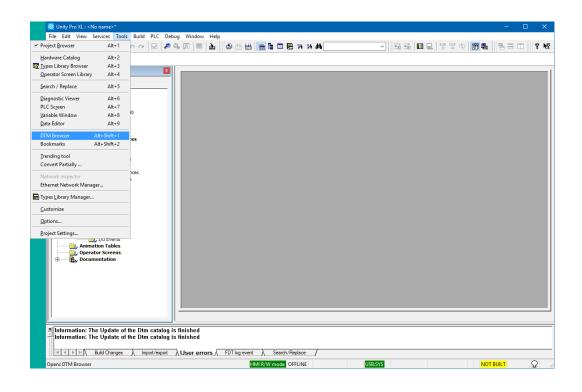
Unity Pro XL	\times
The Dtm Catalog seems to be up to date. Would you like to update it	
Yes <u>N</u> o	

A progress window pops open.

Updating Dtm catalog
25%
GenericDDXMLDTM.DTMCore.1
Cancel

After the catalog update is complete, the new Niobrara DTM device should be listed in the hardware catalog. Also, the "User Errors" display should show "Information: The update of the DTM catalog is finished"

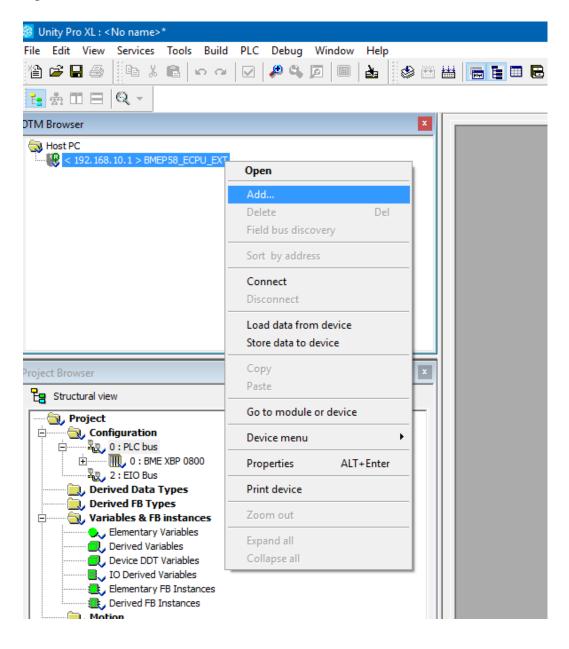
Hardware Catalog							
Vendors Advanced Micro Controls AdM Electronics, Inc. Beckhoff Automation HMS Industrian tworks Niobrara Bockwell Automation - Ri Rockwell Automation - Ri Rockwell Automation/En	Advanced Micro Controls PME UCM 0302_TCPOPEN Device Nilobrara 01.14 2017-05-09 AGM Electronics, Inc. Beckhoff Automation HMS Industrian Networks Nilobrara Bockwell Automation - Ri Rockwell Automation/Err						
Update	ANopen 👌 PLC bus 👌 DTM catalog						



Now, Open the DTM browser by selecting Tools > DTM Browser.

The DTM Browser will open and show a tree with the CPU at 192.168.10.1.

Right click on the CPU and select "Add".



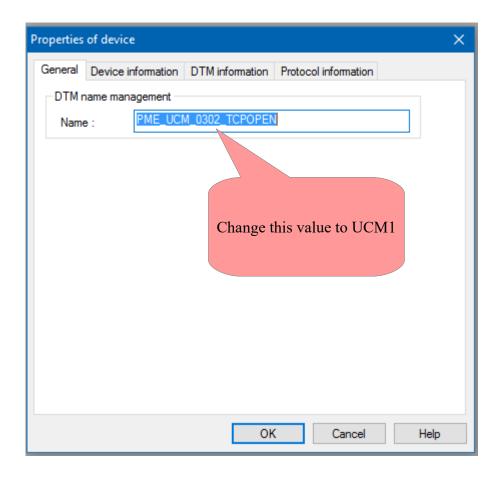
A window will pop up showing all of the installed DTMs. Scroll down until you reach the PME UCM 0302 TCPOPEN device by Niobrara.

FIC	tocol EtherNet/IP	~				
	Device	Туре	Vendor	Version	Date	^
5	Anybus-S EtherNet/IP Revision 2.1 (from E	Device	HMS Industrial Networks AB	2.1		
3	PME UCM 0302_TCPOPEN_v1_19	Device	Niobrara	1.19	2021-04-23	
6	PME UCM 03X2_VALVES_v1_01	Device	Niobrara	1.01	2021-06-10	_
	PMEPXM0100 (from EDS)	Device	ProSoft Technology, Inc.	1.0		
8118 8118 8118	1305 AC Drive Revision 6.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	6.1		
	1305 AC Drive Revision 7.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	7.1		_
	1336 IMPACT Drive Revision 1.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	1.1		_
	1336 IMPACT Drive Revision 2.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	2.1		
Ē	1336 IMPACT Drive Revision 3.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	3.1		
	1336 IMPACT Drive Revision 4.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	4.1		_
	1336 PLUS Drive Revision 1.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	1.1		_
	1336 PLUS Drive Revision 2.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	2.1		
	1336 PLUS Drive Revision 3.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	3.1		
	1336 PLUS Drive Revision 4.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	4.1		
Ē	1336 PLUS Drive Revision 5.1 (from EDS)	Device	Rockwell Automation	5.1		
	1336 PLUS II Drive Revision 10.1 (from ED	Device	Rockwell Automation	10.1		_
	1336 PLUS II Drive Revision 20.1 (from ED	Device	Rockwell Automation	20.1		~

Notice that it has the version 01.19 which matches the SW version in the txt file.

Press Enter or "Add DTM" to load the DTM for the PMEUCM. A window will pop up with information about the DTM.

At this point the "Alias name" may be modified. The example ST and DFB code used later requires this "Alias name" to be set to 'UCM1'.



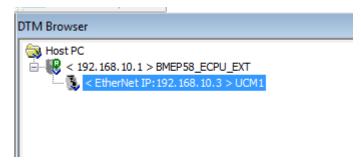
So change the name to 'UCM1'.

Properties	of device	e				×
General	Device in	nformation	DTM information	Protocol i	nformation	
DTMr	name man	agement —				
Name	e:	UCM1				
			OI	(Cancel	Help

Pressing "OK" will add the DTM device to the DTM Browser.

Add new device.		
	25% - UCM1	

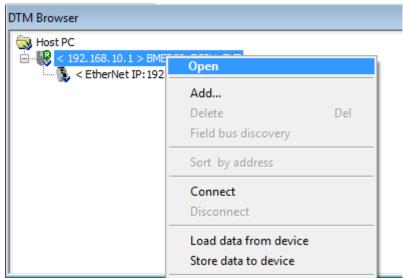
The PMEUCM is now added to the tree below the CPU.



Link the DTM to the PMEUCM Hardware

It is time to actually associate the DTM instance with the actual PMEUCM device. This is done inside the DTM Browser window.

Right click on the CPU and select Open.



NOTE: The "Source IP Address" is a pull-down listing of all of the IP Addresses of the Unity Pro PC. Make sure to select an address that is on the same subnet as the M580 PLC. In this case the IP Address of 192.168.10.200 is selected since the PLC is at 192.168.10.1.

NOTE: This list only shows the active IP Addresses for the Unity PC. The user must have an active Ethernet connection to proceed.

BMEP58_ECPU_EXT - fdtConfiguration		
BMEP58_ECPU_EXT Communication BME P58_1020		Schneider Electric
Channel Properties ICP/P Services Address Server Uccal Slave 1 Local Slave 2 Items Local Slave 3 Items Device List [514] UCM1 < EIP: 192.168.10.3> Frimary Read/Write Data Connection Items Logging	Source Address: Source IP Address: Sub-Network Mask: EtherNet/IP Network Detection: Begin detection range address: End detection range address: Begin detection range address: End detection range address:	206.223.51.238 10.4.19.200 10.99.99.238 10.171.1.4 10.200.39.7 84.22.64.131 90.0.0.2 127.16.0.200 192.168.1.200
Help		OK Cancel Apply
⊀D Disconnected ↓ Data set		× .

Now click on the PME_UCM_0302_... entry in the list on the left.

Select the "Address Setting" Tab.

The "Identifier" must be modified to define the exact Rack and Slot occupied by the PMEUCM.

In this example, the PMEUCM is located in the CPU rack, Slot 6. Therefore, the Identifier must be set for "Mx80_06_PMEUCM03".

NOTE: If the PMEUCM is located in a remote rack, the YYY value is the thumbwheel (rotary switches) setting of the eCRA, not necessarily the logical rack number.

So, if the PMEUCM is in remote rack 1, slot 6, the Identifier would normally be C001_06_PMEUCM03.

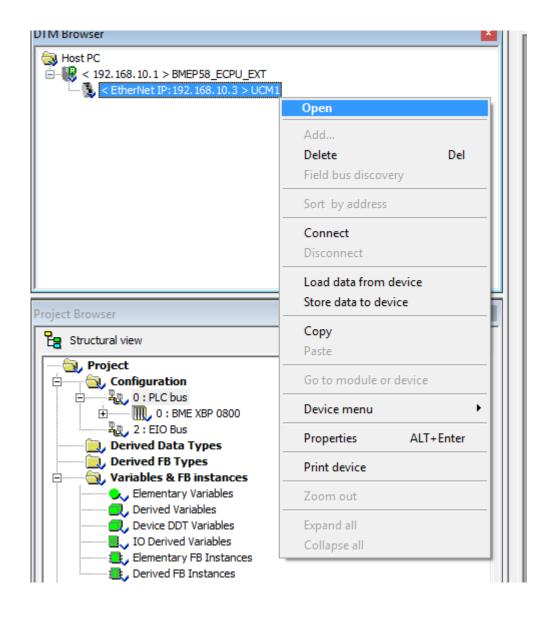
After setting the Identifier, click "Apply" to accept the settings and close the window.

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BMEP58_ECPU_EXT Communication BME P58 1020	\frown	
Channel Properties TCP/IP Services Channel Server EtherNet/IP Local Slaves Local Slave 1 Local Slave 2 Local Slave 2 Local Slave 2	Properties Address Setting IP Configuration IP Address: Subnet Mask: Gateway:	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Local Slave 3 Items Device List Primary Read/Write Data Concernt Logging	ddress Server DHCP for this device: Identified by: Identifier:	The format MUST be :- Mx80_XX_PMEUCM03 or M588_XX_PMEUCM03 or M588_XX_PMEUCM03 or CYVY_XX_PMEUCM03 where, XX = Slot number(range 01-11) YYY = CRA rack no.(range 000-159) Mx80_06_PMEUCM03
< Help	>	OK Cancel Apply

DTM Configuration

The PMEUCM must be configured through fields in the DTM screen. Right click on the PMEUCM entry in the DTM Browser Tree and select "Open"



The DTM screen for the PMEUCM will open. Select the "Application Configuration" tab.

	Current Value					R	
	Current value	Default Value	Unit	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	~	
net Port						_	
ldress	10.10.10.10	10.10.10.10					
et Mask	255.0.0.0	255.0.0.0					
ult Gateway	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0					
net Port							
ldress	10.10.10.11	10.10.10.11					
et Mask	255.0.0.0	255.0.0.0					
ult Gateway	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0					
Port							
1 Mode	UCM OS RTU Slave	UCM OS RTU Slave					
1 Baud Rate	9600	9600	BPS			~	
	dress t Mask dt Gateway et Port et Mask dress t Mask dt Gateway Port L Mode	dress 10.10.10.10 tt Mask 255.0.0.0 dit Gateway 0.00.0 etPort 0 dress 10.10.10.11 tt Mask 255.0.0.0 dress 10.10.0.01 dress 10.10.00.01 dress 0.00.00 etPort 0 Port UCM OS RTU Slave	dress 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 t Mask 255.0.0 255.0.0 dt Gateway 0.0.0 0.0.0 dress 0.10.10.11 10.10.10.11 dress 10.10.10.11 10.10.11 at Gateway 255.0.0 255.0.0 at Gateway 0.0.0 0.0.0 at Gateway 0.0.0 0.0.0 Port 0 0 L Mode UCM OS RTU Slave UCM OS RTU Slave	dress 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 t Mask 255.0.0.0 255.0.0 dt Gateway 0.0.0.0 0.0.0 dress 0.10.10.11 10.10.11 dress 10.10.0.0 255.0.0 dt Gateway 0.0.0 0.0.0 dt Gateway 0.0.0.0 0.0.0 dt Gateway 0.0.0.0 0.0.0 dt Gateway 0.0.0.0 0.0.0 Hode UCM OS RTU Slave UCM OS RTU Slave	dress 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 tt Mask 255.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 10.10.10 dress 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.10.10 dress 10.10.10.11 10.10.11 10.10.11 tt Mask 255.0.0.0 255.0.0 10.10.11 dress 10.10.10.11 10.10.11 10.10.11 tt Mask 255.0.0.0 255.0.0 10.10.11 tt Gateway 0.0.0.0 0.0.0 10.10.11 port 10.10.11 10.10.11 10.10.11 10.10.11 tt Mode UCM OS RTU Slave 10.00.00 10.10.11	dress 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 t Mask 255.0.0 255.0.0 255.0.0 ik Gateway 0.00.0 0.00,0 0.00 etPort dress 10.10.10.11 10.10.10.11 ik Gateway 0.00.0 255.0.0 ik dateway 0.00.0 255.0.0 ik dateway 0.00.0 0.00.0	dress 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 10.10.10.10 t Mask 255.0.0 255.0.0 255.0.0 id Gateway 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.00 etPort Image: Comparison of the state of the

This tab shows the configuration settings for E1 and E2 ports, global OS settings, and S1 and S2 serial ports.

E1 and E2 Ethernet Port

Edit the strings for IP Address, Subnet Mask and Default Gateway for both E1 and E2. For this example, E1 will be set to 172.16.0.10 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 while E2 is set to 172.16.0.11 and also with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.

	PMEUCM0302					
1	Module					
1000	01.14					
dentity	Ethernet Configuration	Application Configu	ration	Process Data		
		0				
Para	meter Name			Current Value	Default Value	Unit
	B Ethernet Ports					
E	🔒 🖁 E1 Ethernet Port					
			1	172.16.0.10	10.10.10.10	
			1	255.255.255.0	255.0.0.0	
	Default Gatew	ay		0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	
E	🗄 🚡 E2 Ethernet Port					
			1	172.16.0.11	10.10.10.11	
			1	255.255.255.0	255.0.0.0	
	Default Gatew			0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	
ÞF	3 Serial Ports					
E	🔒 🔂 S1 Serial Port					
	- Port 1 Mode			UCM OS RTU Slave	UCM OS RTU Slave	
	Port 1 Baud Ra	ate		9600	9600	BPS

UCM OS Settings

- OS Modbus/TCP Server Port The PMEUCM Operating System has its own Modbus/TCP server used (used by QLOAD). Normally this is set to use TCP Port 503 to avoid situations where the M580 is serving on the standard Modbus/TCP port 502. Valid settings are:
 - Disabled
 - · 502
 - 503 (Default)
- Debug Web Server Port The TCPOPEN application has a built-in web server to assist in debugging an M580 application. Normally this value is set to use TCP port 81 to avoid situations where the M580 is serving on the standard port 80. Valid settings are:
 - Disabled

- · 80
- 81 (default)
- Debug TELNET Server Port The TCPOPEN application has a built-in TELNET server to assist in debugging an M580 application. Normally this value is set to use TCP port 24 to avoid situations where the M580 is serving on the standard port 23. Valid settings are:
 - Disabled
 - 23
 - 24 (default)
- OS Max TCP Segment Size The UCM OS can have its maximum segment size adjusted for use in VPN applications. Valid settings are:
 - 1452 (default)
 - 750 (VPN)
- OS TCP Keep Alive Time The number of seconds an idle socket waits before sending a Keep Alive to the remote end of the connection. Normally this value is set to 10 seconds to ensure unused sockets are closed quickly. Valid settings are:
 - 10 (default)
 - · 30
 - 60
- Location Name This is a 10 character (max) text string to name the UCM. This location name is shown on the front screen and web page.

S1 and S2 Serial Port

NOTE: The current release of TCPOPEN does not provide support for serial port operation. These configuration values are in the DTM for future use and are ignored by the module.

Parameter Name	Current Value	Default Value	Unit
- 😓 S1 Serial Port			
Port 1 Mode	UCM OS RTU Slave	UCM OS RTU Slave	
Port 1 Baud Rate	9600	9600	BPS
Port 1 Parity	EVEN	EVEN	
Port 1 Data Bits	8	8	
Port 1 Stop Bits	1	1	
	x0a	x0a	
Terminator based on time between	Disabled	Disabled	mS
🗖 😓 S2 Serial Port			
Port 2 Mode	UCM OS RTU Slave	UCM OS RTU Slave	
Port 2 Baud Rate	9600	9600	Baud
Port 2 Parity	EVEN	EVEN	
<			

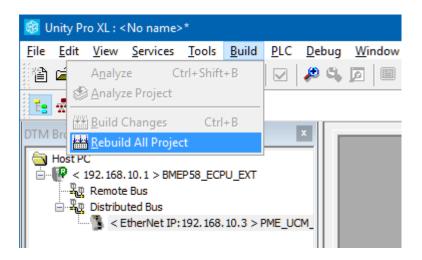
- Mode The serial ports may be set to several different operating modes.
 - UCM OS RTU Slave (default) This mode allows the operating system to control the serial port and respond to Modbus RTU messages.
 - Modbus RTU Framing This mode configures the port to be either a Modbus RTU Master or Slave. The port is treated like TCPOPEN mode but the message data is prepended with a word of length of the RTU frame. The serial port automatically calculates and adds the CRC16 checksum on transmitted messages. It also automatically calculates and verifies and removes the CRC16 checksum on received messages. The port also automatically terminates received messages based on 3.5 character times of intercharacter timeout.
 - TCPOPEN This mode allows the serial port to be treated like a UDP socket. The terminating characters and Termination based on intercharacter timeout are used to determine the end of a frame.
- Baud Rate bit rate for the serial port
 - · 1200
 - 2400
 - · 4800
 - 9600 (default)
 - · 19200
 - · 38400
- Parity
 - NONE
 - ODD

- EVEN (default)
- Data Bits
 - 7
 - 8 (default)
- Stop Bits
 - 1 (default)
 - 2
- Terminating Characters This is a list of hexadecimal values preceded by a lower case 'x' that is used by the port to determine the end of a packet when the port is set to TCPOPEN mode. Multiple values may be added by placing a comma between fields. Some Examples:
 - \circ x0a Line Feed (default)
 - \circ x0d Carriage Return
 - $\circ x03 ETX$
 - empty termination by specific characters is disabled
- Terminator based on time between characters This value determines how long the UCM will wait on characters (without a termination character) to be received before sending the message to the M580. Allowed values are:
 - Disabled (default)
 - 10 mS
 - 50 mS
 - 100 mS
 - 200 mS

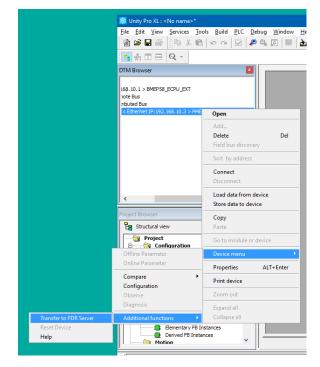
Applying and Installing Changes to the DTM

Any time one of these settings is adjusted, the following procedure must be followed:

- 1. After finishing the adjustments to the settings, click "OK" or "Apply" and then "Cancel" to close the DTM window.
- 2. Do a "Build", "Build Changes" or "Rebuild all Project".



3. Transfer this new prm file to the FDR server. Right click on the PME_UCM entry in the DTM tree and select "Device Menu" > "Additional Functions" > "Transfer to FDR Server". This action causes the PME Generic DTM dll to build a new prm file and send it to the FDR server.



- 4. The easiest thing to do now is to reboot the PMEUCM card to get it to read the PRM file from the FDR server.
 - 1. From the UCM front panel screen, select:
 - 1. 'Menu'
 - 2. 'System'

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- 3. 'Reboot' and the module should reboot.
- 2. Or, cycle power on the rack containing the PMEUCM.

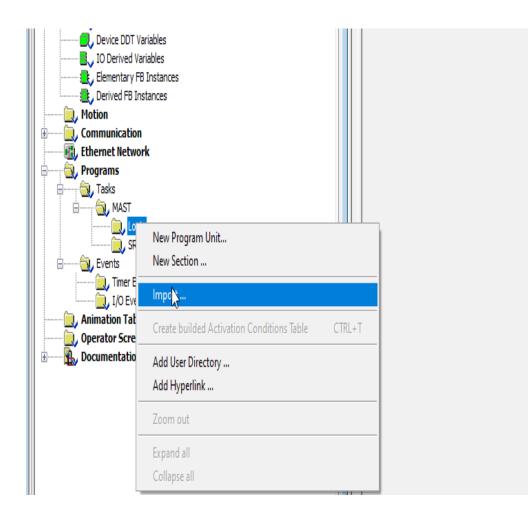
After the module boots and establishes a connection with the M580 CPU across the backplane, the new settings will be applied to the application.

If the IP Address for either E1 or E2 has been changed or if any of the OS IP parameters (OS port, TCP keep alive, etc.) have changed, the PME will make these changes, save them to EEPROM, and reboot once.

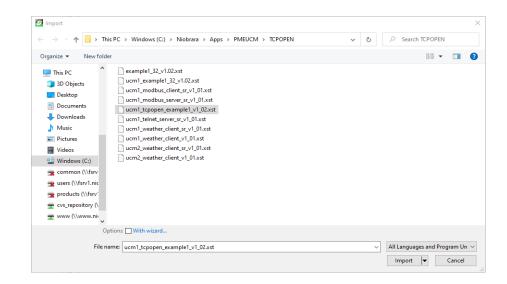
Import FBD Code and Sample Logic

The TCPOPEN application requires two DFBs to be installed in the Unity Project. The two sections are included in the PMEUCM_TCPOPEN_Setup. The very easiest method to get both of these DFBs (as well as some example logic) is to import the TCPOPEN example. It contains both DFBs, and some ST logic that employs them both in the proper manner.

Open the Project Browser. Expand the "Program" tree, and expand "Tasks." Expand "MAST," right-click on "Logic" and select "Import..."



Browse to the "C:\Niobara\apps\PMEUCM\TCPOPEN\" folder. There should be a list of .xst files.



Select 'ucm1_tcpopen_example1_v1_02.xst' and press 'Import'.

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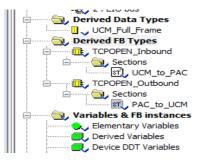
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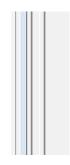
Unity Pro should prompt with a message box:

Туре	Name	New Name	Кеер	Replace	Rename
Duplicate DDT	T_UCM1	T_UCM1_0	×		
Duplicate DDT	T_UCM1_IN	T_UCM1_IN_0	X		
Duplicate DDT	T_UCM1_OUT	T_UCM1_OUT_0	X		
The variable exists	UCM1	UCM1_0	X		

Select 'Keep All' and then 'Ok'.

Two new Derived FB will be added:

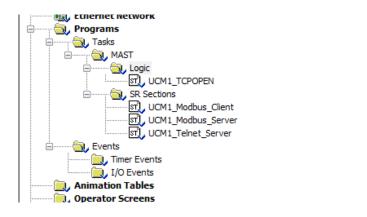




Communications ST sections

Along with the two Derived Fbs, there was also code that will actually do something with sockets!

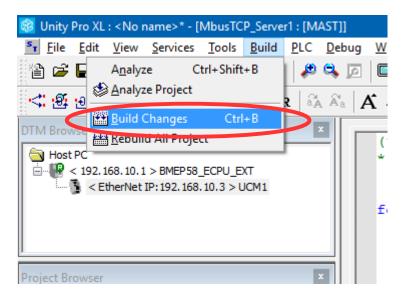
There should now be a new MAST section called 'UCM1_TCPOPEN' and three subroutines: UCM1_Modbus_Client, UCM1_Modbus_Server, and UCM1_Telnet_Server.



Build All or Build Changes

After importing the wanted segments, it is time to do a 'Build All' or 'Build Changes' for the Project.

Select "Build > Rebuild All Project" or "Build" > "Build Changes"



Transfer Project to PLC

After a successful Build, it is time to transfer the project to the M580. This may be done through USB or over Ethernet. Since an Ethernet port is required to transfer the DTM PRM file to the FDR server, the Ethernet connection will be shown.

Connect the Ethernet port of the PC to the Service Port of the M580.

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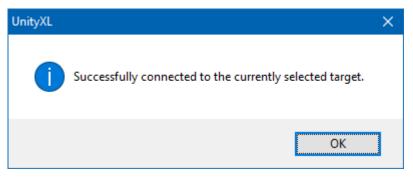
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PLC Set Address

Select PLC > Set Address and choose TCPIP for the Media and set the Address of the M580 (192.168.10.1).

	Set Address	? 🗙
✓ PLC	Simulator	Bandwidth
Address	Address	_
192.168.10.1 🗸 💼	127.0.0.1 🗸 💼	<u>T</u> est Connection
<u>M</u> edia	<u>M</u> edia	
TCPIP 🗸	TCPIP 🗸	ОК
<u>C</u> ommunication Parameters	Communication Parameters	Cancel
\checkmark Speed rate auto-adaptation at the end of dou	wnload	<u>H</u> elp

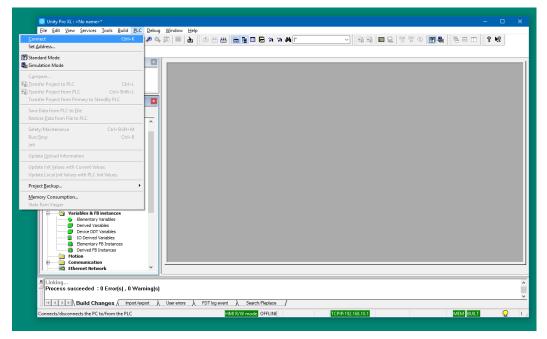
It is usually a good idea to try the "Test Connection" button to make sure that the PC can connect with the M580.



If successful, press the OK button to close the 'Set Address' window.

PLC Connect

Now select PLC > Connect to open a connection to the M580 CPU.



The bottom display will change from 'OFFLINE' to 'ONLINE'. It should also show 'DIFFERENT' to indicate that the PLC is not the same as Control Expert.

vent)∖ Search/Replace	1
HMI R/W mode OFFLINE	TCPIP:192.168.10.1
_	
HMI R/W mode DIFFERENT	RUN UPLOAD INFO OK TCPIP:192.168.10.1

Transfer Project to PLC

After connecting, transfer the project to the PLC.

The Transfer Project to PLC window should look something like this:

Unity Pro XL : <no name="">*</no>		
File Edit View Services Tools Build PLC	Debug Window Help	
Disconn <u>e</u> ct Ctrl+K Set <u>A</u> ddress	≈ 4 10 11 2 3 11 11 11 	Y 38 38 III Q 18 28 40 00 € E E II 2 N2
fff Standard Mode Simulation Mode		
Compare		
Transfer Project to PLC Ctrl+L		
Transfer Project from PLC Ctrl+Shift+L Transfer Project from Primary to StandBy PLC		
Save Data from PLC to <u>File</u> Restore <u>D</u> ata from File to PLC		
Safety/Maintenance Ctrl+Shift+M Stop Ctrl+R Init		
Update <u>Upload</u> Information		
Update Init Values with Current Values. Update Local Init Values with PLC Init Values.		
Project Backup		
Memory Consumption State Ram Viewer		
Variables & 19 instances Elementary Variables Device Of Variables Elementary Fordances Device Of Variables Elementary Fordances Device of R Instances Motion Element Elementaria		
Linking Process succeeded : 0 Error(s) , 0 War	ning(s)	^
Build Changes (Import/eq		v
Transfers the current PC project into PLC	HMI R/W mode DIFFERENT RUN UPLOAD INFO OK	TCPIP:192.168.10.1 MEM BUILT 💡

Transfer Projec	t to PLC		×
PC Project		Overwritten PLC Project	
Name: Version:	Project 0.0.1	Name: Project Version: 0.0.17	
Last Build:	1/19/2016 2:12:38 AM	Last Build: 1/17/2016 11:48:5	56 PM
PLC Ru	n after Transfer Transfer	Cancel	

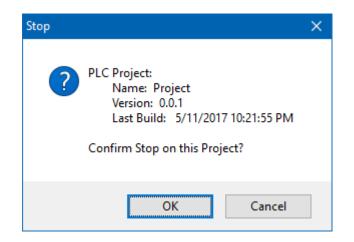
It is usually convenient to check the PLC Run after Transfer box.

Transfer Projec	t to PLC			×
PC Project		– Overwritten F	PLC Project	
Name: Version: Last Build:	Project 0.0.1 5/12/2017 11:35:14 AM	Name: Version: Last Build:	Project 0.0.1 5/11/2017 10:21:55 PM	
PLC Ru	n after Transfer	 		
	Transfer		Cancel	

If the PLC is in RUN, you will be prompted to Stop the M580.

WARNING: Stopping a running PLC may result in injury or death. Make sure that you understand the consequences of halting a running program.

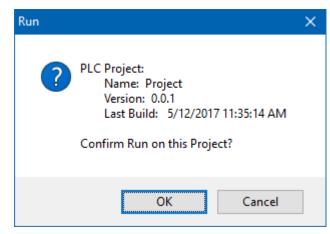
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The transfer should look like this:

Project transfer	
	71% - Packet 86/120 is successfully sent.
	Cancel

The Run confirmation screen will be shown if the "Run after Transfer" was selected.



Selecting "OK" will start the PLC.

The UCM should make some beeping sounds as the PLC transitions from STOP > RUN and RUN>STOP. It also beeps when booted, and when the setup is complete and the application is properly communicating with the M580 DIO.

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8 Front Panel Operation

LED Panel

Most of the LED indicators on the top panel are controlled by the user application with a few LEDs controlled by the UCM operating system.



Top Panel Lights

The meaning of these lights is described in the following table.

Label	Color	Description
RUN	Green	ON – The TCPOPEN application is running. NOTE: This is NOT an indication of the run/halt state of the PLC.
ERR	Red	ON – There is a configuration issue. The front panel LCD will contain more information about the error condition.
PWR	Green	ON - The PMEUCM has proper 24Vdc power from the Ethernet backplane.
User 3	Green	The DTM configuration from the Primary CPU is correct.
User 4	Amber	The DTM configuration is not verified.
User 5	Green	The PRM file in the HSBY Secondary FDR server is being checked.
User 6	Amber	The PRM file in the HSBY Secondary FDR server is not verified.
BP Active	Green	DIO Operation with the Primary CPU is active.

PLC Run	Green	M580 CPU is in RUN and DIO is active.
E1 Link	Green	Ethernet port E1 has active LINK.
E2 Link	Green	Ethernet port E2 has active LINK.

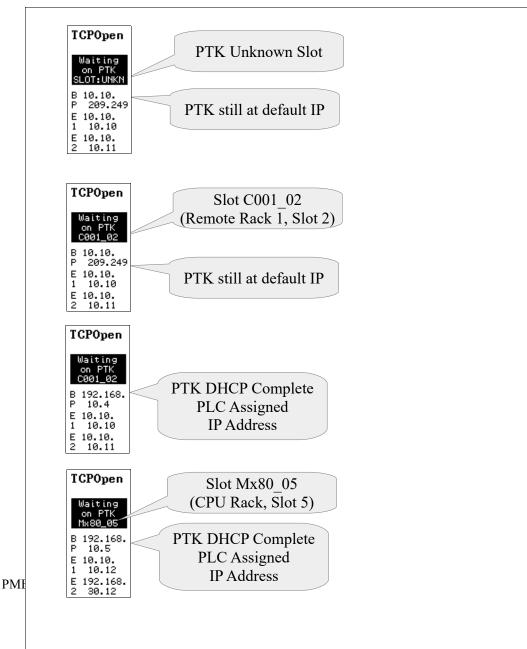
Additionally, there are two RED lights behind the LCD. One red light will only be on when the backlight is OFF to help visually indicate a problem.

The second red light is controlled by UCM_COMMAND.3 from the PLC code.

LCD and Joystick Operation

The front panel LCD provides status information about the PMEUCM and user interaction with the setup and operation of the card/application.

The information displayed on the "splash" screen varies depending on the



configuration and state of the module.

Fault Indication

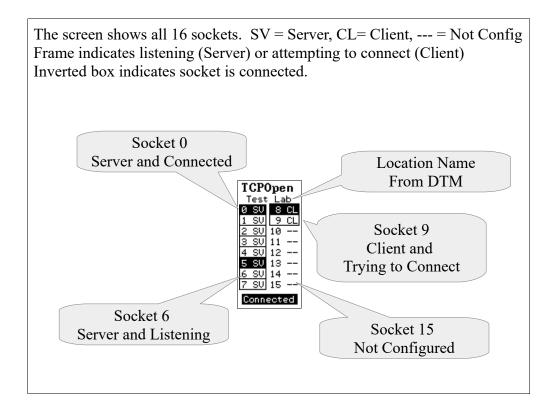
If the application is in a fault condition, the screen will show the fault in an inverted text box. The PTK IP Address is shown as BP (backplane). The E1 and E2 IP Addresses are also shown.

Many fault display screens change between multiple views showing the found condition and the required condition.

Fault	Condition	Solution
Duplicate IP Address	E1 or E2 in Conflict with another device	Change IP Address
PTK FW Too Old	PTK FW needs updating	Update PTK with Unity Loader
Waiting on PTK slot unknown BP = 0.0.0.0	Unit just booted	Wait for PTK to establish comms with M580
Waiting on PTK slot unknown BP = 10.10.x.y	Unit up for a while, BP still at factory IP Address	Check rack addressing in PLC
Waiting on PTK slot known BP = 192.168.0.x	PTK unable to load prm file	Wait, Check "Identifier" DTM setting, or "Transfer to FDR server"
Wrong DTM File	DTM File name must be 'PME UCM 0302_TCPOPEN'	Install correct DTM in DTM browser
Wrong DTM Version	DTM version must match application requirement	Update installed DTM with DTM Utility
Wrong DTM Byte Count	DTM configuration is wrong	Contact Niobrara Tech Support
Wrong Util Version	Nrdptkddxmlutil.exe too old	Install new version and update DTM
Wrong DLL Version	Generic PME DTM too old	Install new Generic PME DTM to Unity

Normal Operation

The screen shows an overview of the 16 possible socket connections.



Backlight

The backlight time is controlled by user code. In this case there is a timer that keeps the backlight on for 180000 mS (3 minutes) when there is no activity of the joystick. At the end of this timer, the UCM code changes the screen back to the splash screen.

Menus

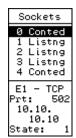
Moving the joystick will cause the application to show various menus to access status or setup screens. Move the highlighted cursor around with the joystick. Typically a right press will act as "Enter" while a left press will act as "Escape". Sometimes a push in "Enter" is needed (Factory Default for example).

Menu Screen



Moving the joystick to the right while on the splash screen shows the main menu screen. Move the joystick up and down to highlight the items and to the right or push in for Enter to select. Move left to exit.

Sockets Screens



These data screens allow quick viewing of the online/offline status of the 16 possible sockets. The top part of the screen shows four of the sockets with the left column the entry number (0-15) and the right column the status of the connection.

Possible states are:

- "Conted" = Connected
- "Listng" = Server Listening
- "Trying" = Client trying to connect
- "Idle" = Idle, not active

The bottom portion of the screen shows:

- Target UCM Ethernet port E1 or E2
- TCP or UDP
- local TCP port number for servers or the remote port for clients
- IP Address of the remote device
- State condition of the PLC program

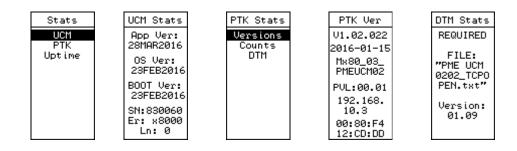
Config Menu

The Config menu shows the current IP Address of the PTK card and allows the modification of the UCM's E1 and E2 IP Address.

NOTE: The UCM's E1 and E2 may only be changed if the backplane interface is inactive.

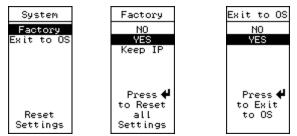
Stats Menu

Statistical counters are provided for a variety of fields.



System Menu

The system items allow the user to reset the application to factory default settings or exit to the UCM operating system.



Press Enter means to push in on the joystick.

9 Debug Web Server

A simple web server is included in the TCPOPEN application. The TCP port number that the web server listens on is controlled by the setting in the DTM editor. Possible values are:

- 0 = Disabled
- 80 = Standard TCP port for web servers
- 81 = Default (in case the TCPOPEN PLC code is running a web server)

PMEUCM0202 Module 01.09			
Identity Ethernet Configuration	Application Configurat	ion Process Data	
] 🔍		
Parameter Name		Current Value	Default Valu
Default Gateway		0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
🖻 🚼 E2 Ethernet Port			
IP Address		192.168.30.12	10.10.10.11
Subnet Mask		255.255.255.0	255.0.0.0
Default Gateway		192.168.30.1	0.0.0.0
🖻 🚼 UCM OS Settings			
OS Modbus/TCP S	Server Port (QLOAD)	503	503
Debug Web Serve	er Port	81	81
Debug TELNET Se	erver Port	24	24
OS Max TCP Segr	ment Size	1452	1452
OS TCP Keep Aliv	e Time	10	10
Location Name (1	0 characters Max)	Test Lab	
S1 Sarial Dort			

Note: Remember to do a 'Build Changes' and then 'Transfer to FDR server' after

modifications to the DTM. The UCM will need to be rebooted after the update.

Home Page

			ТСР	OpenTe)		
				PLC in RUN Sockets				
Numbe	r Type	TCP/UDP	UCM Port		Local Port	Remote IP	Remote Port	Status
0	Server	TCP	E1	10.10.10.12	502	10.10.10.10	2333	Connected
1	Server	TCP	E1	10.10.10.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	Listening
2	Server	TCP	E1	10.10.10.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	Listening
3	Server	TCP	E1	10.10.10.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	Listening
4	Server	TCP	E2	192.168.30.12	502	192.168.30.10	1169	Connected
5	Server	TCP	E2	192.168.30.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	Listening
6	Server	TCP	E2	192.168.30.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	Listening
7	Server	TCP	E2	192.168.30.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	Listening
8	Client	UDP	E2	192.168.30.12	0	192.168.30.10	502	Connected
9	Client	TCP	E1	10.10.10.12	0	10.10.10.10	502	Connected
10	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
11	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
12	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
13	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
14	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
15	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>

The Home page shows an overview of the 16 sockets. Clicking on a 'Status' link moves to a detail page for that socket.

Socket Status Page

Each socket includes a page that shows the last 20 'window' messages for both PLC Inbound and Outbound.

- → C	10.10	0.10.12:8	1/SockPag	e/00/						\$	ABP	1		
<u>Iome</u>					TC	POpen	lest La	ab						
onfiguration tatistics	<u>n</u>					Socket Nur	nber 0							
<u>elp</u>		Sockets												
		Numbe	er Type	TCP/UDP	UCM Por	t Local IP	Local Port	Remote IP	Remote Port	Statu	s			
		0	Server	ГСР	E2	192.168.30.12	502	10.10.10.10	2333	Connect	ted			
	Last In Window Data													
	Number	Length	Handshak	e Time	Stamp			Data (h	ex)					
	6	12	44882	03/18/20 13:44:28		2A 41 00 00 00 0	06 02 03 00 4)3 00 46 00 0A						
	7	33	44878	03/18/20 13:44:28		2A 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		C8 00 0A 14	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 0	0 00 0)0	
	8	12	44874	03/18/20 13:44:27		2A 3F 00 00 00	06 02 03 00 4	46 00 0A						
	9	33	44869	03/18/20 13:44:20		2A 3E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		C8 00 0A 14	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 (00 00	00	
	10	12	44865	03/18/20 13:44:20		2A 3D 00 00 00	06 02 03 00	46 00 0A						
	11	33	44861	03/18/20 13:44:25		2A 3C 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		C8 00 0A 14	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 (00 00	00	
	12	12	44857	03/18/20 13:44:25		2A 3B 00 00 00	06 02 03 00 -	46 00 0A						
	13	33	44852	03/18/20 13:44:24		2A 3A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		C8 00 0A 14	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 (00 00	00	
	14	12	44846	03/18/20		2A 39 00 00 00	06 02 03 00 4	46 00 0A						

The data is shown in hexadecimal. The timestamp is based on the UCM's RTC.

10 Debug Telnet Server

A simple telnet server is included in the TCPOPEN application. The TCP port number that the telnet server listens on is controlled by the setting in the DTM editor. Possible values are:

- 0 = Disabled
- 23 = Standard TCP port for telnet servers
- 24 = Default (in case the TCPOPEN PLC code is running a telnet server)

	PMEUCM0202				
1	Module				
Im	01.09				
Identity	Ethernet Configuration Application Configur	ration	Process Data		
Para	ameter Name		Current Value	Default Valu	
	Default Gateway		0.0.0	0.0.0.0	
- 7	B E2 Ethernet Port				
	IP Address		192.168.30.12 10.10.10		
			255.255.255.0 255.0.0.0		
	Default Gateway		192.168.30.1	0.0.0.0	
-	B UCM OS Settings				
	OS Modbus/TCP Server Port (QLOAD)		503	503	
			81	81	
	Debug TELNET Server Port	6	24	24	
	OS Max TCP Segment Size		1452	1452	
	OS TCP Keep Alive Time		10	10	
	Location Name (10 characters Max)		Test Lab		
	S1 Serial Port				

Note: Remember to do a 'Build Changes' and then 'Transfer to FDR server' after

modifications to the DTM. The UCM will need to be rebooted after the update.

The Microsoft telnet client is not always installed on PCs. Most systems may enable the telnet client by:

Control Panel > Programs and Features > Turn Windows features on and off.

To use the standard Microsoft telnet client, simply open a command prompt and enter: >telnet 10.10.10.12 24

where 10.10.10.12 is the target IP Address and 24 is the target TCP port number.

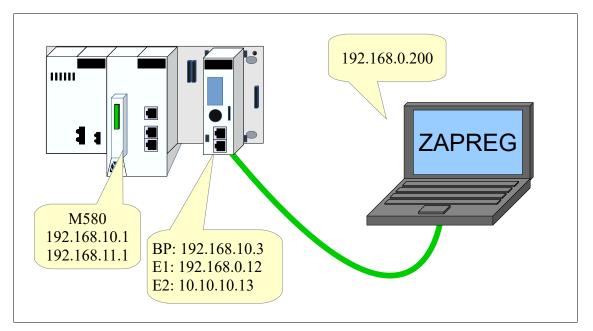
31 Telnet 10.10.10.12	- 🗆	
1] Paused. Press space bar to continue s[0] is connected. s[4] is connected. s[8] is connected. s[9] is connected.		^
ystroke=0		
 (0) Resumed. Press space bar to pause s[0] is connected. s[4] is connected. s[8] is connected. s[9] is connected. 		
{<0>:2E 94 00 00 10 1B 02 10 00 C8 00 0A 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
X(0):2E 94 00 00 06 02 10 00 C8 00 0A		
:<0):2E 95 00 00 00 06 02 03 00 46 00 0A		
:<0>:2E 95 00 00 00 17 02 03 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
:<0>:2E 96 00 00 1B 02 10 00 C8 00 0A 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
:<0>:2E 96 00 00 06 02 10 00 C8 00 0A		
:<0>:2E 97 00 00 00 06 02 03 00 46 00 0A		
{<0>:2E 97 00 00 00 17 02 03 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
{<0>:2E 98 00 00 00 1B 02 10 00 C8 00 0A 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
:<0>:2E 98 00 00 06 02 10 00 C8 00 0A		
:<0):2E 99 00 00 00 06 02 03 00 46 00 0A		
:<0>:2E 99 00 00 00 17 02 03 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
x<0>:2E 9A 00 00 00 1B 02 10 00 C8 00 0A 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
:<0):2E 9A 00 00 00 06 02 10 00 C8 00 0A		
:<0):2E 9B 00 00 06 02 03 00 46 00 0A		
<<0>: <e 00="" 00<="" 02="" 03="" 14="" 17="" 9b="" td=""><td></td><td></td></e>		
< <p>(0):2E 9C 00 00 1B 02 10 00 C8 00 0A 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</p>		
<(0):2E 9C 00 00 06 02 10 00 C8 00 0A		
< <pre><<0>:2E 9D 00 00 00 06 02 03 00 46 00 0A</pre>		
< <p>(<):2E 9D 00 00 01 17 02 03 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</p>		
(<):2E 9E 00 00 00 1B 02 10 00 C8 00 0A 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
(<0):2E 9E 00 00 06 02 10 00 C8 00 0A		
yystroke= uused. Press space bar to continue s[0] is connected. s[4] is connected. s[8] is connected. s[9] is connected.		

The following keystrokes adjust the operation of the telnet server:

- Space Bar pauses/starts the display motion. It also shows a list of the connected sockets.
- 0 through 9 enables/disables sockets 0 through 9 inclusive
- A through F enables/disables sockets 10 through 15 inclusive. May be either upper or lower case.

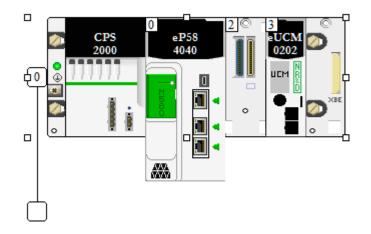
- P- forces a read of the prm file from the PTK board.

11 Modbus/TCP Server Example



This example uses the ST segment tcpopen_mbtcp_server_w0.xst code to allow external Modbus/TCP clients (zapreg32) to read+write holding registers in a virtual slave inside the M580 CPU.

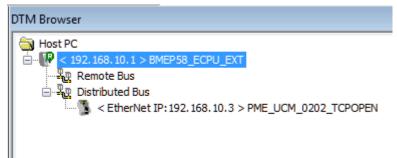
Build a new project with the CPU and the PMEUCM in the local rack, slot 3.



Unlock the Security in the CPU.

0.0 : EIO : CommHeadRIODI	016L2												
IO DIO Communicator Head													
CommHeadRIODIO16L2	C Sec	urity	10 IPCa	nfig 🚺 RSTI	P SNMP	NTP	00 5	ervicePc	vt				
	Global	policy		Enforce S	ecurity					Unlock Sec	urity		
	Service		FTP :	Disabled	~	Dł	HCP / BC	DOTP :	Disal	bled		~	
		т	FTP :	Disabled	~		s	SNMP :	Disal	bled		~	
								ETD .					
		н	TTP :	Disabled	~			EIP :	Disal	bled		~	
	Access	H Contr	TTP :	Disabled	~			EIP :	Disal	bled		~	
		H Contr ed	TTP :		V Subnet m	ask	FTP [EIP :	Disal	Port502	EIP	SNMP	
	Enabl Subr Yes	H Contr ed	TTP:	~			FTP		HTTP				
	Enabl Subr Yes No	H Contr ed	TTP:	→ \ddress [Subnet m		FTP		HTTP				
	Enabl Subr Yes No	H Contr ed	TTP:	→ \ddress [Subnet m		FTP		HTTP				
	Enabl Subr Yes No No No	H Contr ed	TTP:	→ \ddress [Subnet m			TFTP				SNMP	
	Enabl Subr Yes No No No No	H Contr ed	TTP:	→ \ddress [Subnet m		FTP	TFTP				SNMP	
unction:	Enabl Yes No No No No No	H Contr ed	TTP:	→ \ddress [Subnet m			TFTP				SNMP	

Add the TCPOPEN DTM.



Set the "Identifier" to match the Rack+Slot number of the PMEUCM.

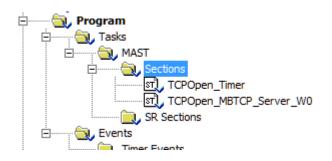
PMEUCM TCPOPEN Manual

BMEP58_ECPU_EXT Communication BME P58 4040		Schr
Channel Properties TCP/IP Services Address Server EtherNet/IP Local Slaves Local Slave 1 Items Local Slave 2 Local Slave 2 Local Slave 3 Local Slave 3	Properties Address Setting IP Configuration IP Address: Subnet Mask: Gateway:	192 . 168 . 10 . 3 255 . 255 . 0 . 0 192 . 168 . 10 . 1
Device List [513] PME_UCM_0202_TCPOPEN < EI Logging	Address Server DHCP for this device: Identified by: Identifier:	Enabled V Device Name V Mx80_03_PMEUCM02

Edit the DTM Application Configuration to set the new IP Address values for E1 and E2. E1 is now 192.168.0.12 while E2 is 10.10.10.13.

PMEUCM0202 Module					NR _{&}]	Π
01.09						J
ntity Ethernet Configuration Application Configu	ration	Process Data				
Q						
Parameter Name		Current Value	Default Value	Unit	Minimum Value	
E1 Ethernet Port						
IP Address	1	192.168.0.12	10.10.10.10			
Subnet Mask	1	255.255.0.0	255.0.0.0			
Default Gateway		0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0			
🖻 😓 E2 Ethernet Port						
	1	10.10.10.13	10.10.10.11			
		255.0.0.0	255.0.0.0			
Default Gateway		0.0.0.0	0.0.00			
🗖 😓 UCM OS Settings						
		503	503			
Debug Web Server Port		81	81			
Debug TELNET Server Port		24	24			
OS Max TCP Segment Size		1452	1452			-
(>
			ОК	Cancel	Apply	1

Import the ST sections for the Timer and MBTCP_Server_W0.



Build the Application and download it into the CPU.

Set the CPU to RUN.

Transfer the prm file to the FDR server by right clicking the UCM tree element in the DTM browser and choosing Device Menu > Additional Features > Transfer to FDR Server.

Reboot the PMEUCM card.

After the card boots and attaches to the M580, the screen should look like this:

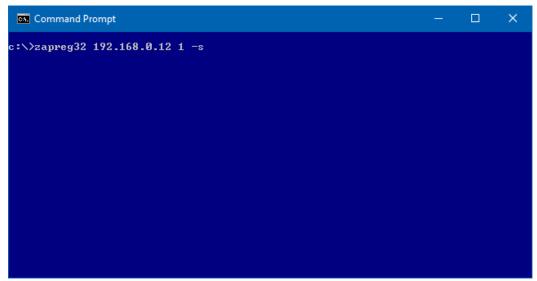
TCP0pen									
0	SV	8							
1	SV	- 9							
2	SV	10							
3	SV	11							
4	SV	12							
5	SV	13							
6	SV	14							
7	SV	15							
С	onn	ect	ed						

We see sockets 0 through 7 are listening but not connected. Sockets 8 through 15 are not configured.

Now, open a command prompt and enter the following command:

Zapreg32 is a simple wind32 console application that can be a Modbus/TCP client. The command line above tells it to connect to IP Address 10.10.10.10 using TCP port 502 and poll slave 1 and suppress status register polling.

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Press Enter and the screen should look like this:

Con Com	mand Pr	ompt - zapre	eg32 192.16	8.0.12 1 -s		—		×
Niobrar	a R&D			SY/MAX	Register Viewer		310ct	2011
REGSTR	HEX	UNSIGN	SIGNED					
1 23 34 56 67 89 10 112 134 15 167 19 20		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		Sy/Max Register Viewer Up and Down arrows to se Page Up and Page Down to Left and Right arrows to 09, AF to enter new Up/Down Arrow to build b Enter to update without w F10 to acknowledge error Escape to exit.	lect r chang selec value, lock w moving	e by 1 t mode rite,	LØ, I

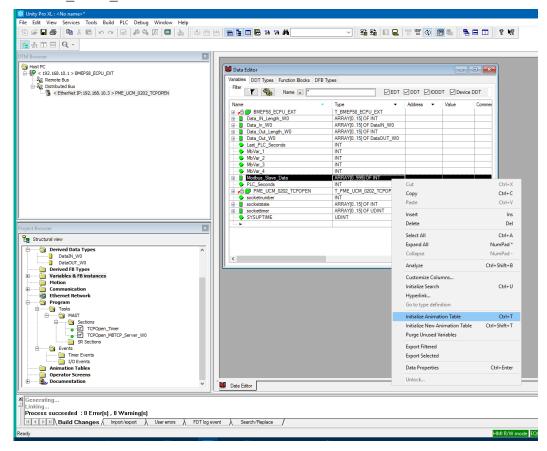
This shows the first 20 Holding registers in Slave 1. The data is shown in Hex, Unsigned, and Signed values. Register number 3 should be incrementing. This register is being incremented with each Modbus read by the PLC code.

Note, Zapreg32 is a standard Modbus poller. It uses the older 'Modicon' standard of starting at Holding Register 1. The M580 code is written to use the newer 'Tele' standard of starting at register 0. A look at the ST code in State 20 shows:

Modbus_Slave_Data[2] := Modbus_Slave_Data[2] + 1;

which explains why Zapreg32 is showing register 3 incrementing.

Back in Unity Pro, open the Variables & FB Instances and right click on the Modbus Slave Data structure and Initialize Animation Table.



We see that there within this Modbus virtual slave, there are 1000 registers and register [2] is incrementing.

Table[I/O network Editor Skeleton]			
Modification Force 2		5 X U >	: 비 의 📔
Name 👻	Value	Туре 🔻	Comment ^
🖃 📕 Modbus_Slave_Data		ARRAY[0999]	
Modbus_Slave_Data[0]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[1]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[2]	12503	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[3]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[4]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[5]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[6]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[7]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[8]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[9]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[10]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[11]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[12]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[13]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[14]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[15]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[16]	0	INT	
Modbus Slave Data[17]	0	INT	V

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Table[I/O network Editor Skeleton]			- • •
Modification Force 7	تو لا او	· 🖉 📕 🗡	月 刻 📲
Name 👻	Value	Туре 💌	Comment ^
🖃 🗧 Modbus_Slave_Data		ARRAY[0999]	
Modbus_Slave_Data[0]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[1]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[2]	13677	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[3]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[4]	0	INT	
	1234	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[6]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[7]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[8]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[9]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[0	INT	
Modbus Slave Datal	0	INT	· · · · · ·

Select "Modification" and change the value of [5] from 0 to 1234.

Now go back to the zapreg32 window and we see that register 6 has the value 1234.

Con Com	mand Pr	ompt - zapre	eg32 192.16	8.0.12 1 -s				×
Niobrar	a R&D			SY/MAX	Register Viewer		310c	t2011
REGSTR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	HEX 9000 9609 9000 9402 90000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000	UNSIGN 0 14025 0 1234 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SIGNED 0 14025 0 1234 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Sy/Max Register View Up and Down arrows to a Page Up and Page Down a Left and Right arrows f 0.9, AF to enter new Up/Down Arrow to build Enter to update withour F10 to acknowledge errow Escape to exit.	select r to chang to selec w value, block w t moving	re by : t mod vrite,	10,

Move the cursor in the zapreg window by using the arrow keys. Move the cursor down to register 7 and type in the value 54321 in the unsigned column.

Con Com	mand Pr	ompt - zapre	eg32 192.16	8.0.12 1 -s				×
Niobrar	a R&D			SY/MAX	Register Viewer		310c	t2011
REGSTR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 11 12 13 11 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	HEX 0000 3897 0000 0400 0401 0431 0431 0400 0400 0400	UNSIGN 0 14487 0 1234 54321 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SIGNED 0 14487 0 1234 -11215 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Sy/Max Register View Up and Down arrows to s Page Up and Page Down t Left and Right arrows to 0.9, AF to enter new Up/Down Arrow to build Enter to update without F10 to acknowledge errow Escape to exit.	elect i o chang o selec value, block v moving	ye by : ct mod vrite,	10,

Now go look at the Unity table.

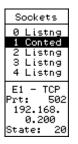
Jable[I/O network Editor Skeleton] ■			- • ×
Modification Force 72	<u>کہ ک</u> [کے	- in the second	N 🖓 🖡
Name 👻	Value	Туре 👻	Comment ^
🖃 🗧 Modbus_Slave_Data		ARRAY[0999]	
Modbus_Slave_Data[0]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[1]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[2]	14739	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[3]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[4]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[5]	1234	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[6]	-11215	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[7]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[8]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[9]	0	INT	
Modbus_Slave_Data[0	INT	
Modbus Slave Datal	0	INT	×

The data -11215 is now in register [6] as expected.

Take a look at the front LCD panel. Socket 1 is now filled in to indicate an active connection. (It could have been any of sockets 0, 1, 2, or 3 that where highlighted. It just depends on which one was connected when Zapreg32 started.)

T	CPO	Оре	n				
0	SV	8					
1	SV	- 9					
2	SV	10					
З	SV	11					
4	SV	12					
5	SV	13					
6	SV	14					
7	SV	15					
С	Connected						

Use the joystick to select "Sockets" and then down arrow to socket 2. This shows connected, E1, TCP, port 502, remote IP 192.168.0.200 and that the server is in State 20 (waiting for Modbus query).



Open a web browser and enter the url of 192.168.0.12:81.

The page shows that socket 2 is connected to the PC. The PC is at IP Address 192.168.0.200.

Clicking on the "Connected" link for socket 2 pulls up the last 20 inbound and outbound messages.

192	.168.0.12:81						\$	ABP 月
				ГСРОр	en			
				PLC in RUI	7			
Number	Туре	TCP/UDP	UCM Port	Local IP	Local Port	Remote IP	Remote Port	Status
0	Server	TCP	E1	192.168.0.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	<u>Listenin</u>
1	Server	TCP	E1	192.168.0.12	502	192.168.0.200	60434	Connect
2	Server	TCP	E1	192.168.0.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	<u>Listenin</u>
3	Server	TCP	E1	192.168.0.12	502	0.0.0.0	0	<u>Listenin</u>
4	Server	TCP	E2	10.10.10.13	502	0.0.0.0	0	<u>Listenin</u>
5	Server	TCP	E2	10.10.10.13	502	0.0.0.0	0	<u>Listenin</u>
6	Server	TCP	E2	10.10.10.13	502	0.0.0.0	0	<u>Listenin</u>
7	Server	TCP	E2	10.10.10.13	502	0.0.0.0	0	<u>Listenin</u>
8	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
9	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
10	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
11	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
12	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
13	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
14	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>
15	Not Configured	N/A	E1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Idle</u>

Click on the "Connected" link for Socket 1.

⇒ C ¶	192.10	6 8.0.12 :8	1/SockPa	age/01/					\$	ABP 📭 🚺
<u>ie</u> figuration					ТСРО	Open	l			
					Socket N	umber 1	L			
stics										
	Nucl	T	TCP/U	DP UCM Po	Sock	Local P		Remote IP	Remote Port	Status
	Number 1	r Type Server		E1	192.168.0.12	ļ	οгι	192.168.0.200		Connected
		John	ICI		Last In Wi			192.108.0.200	00434	connected
		Number	Length	Handshake	Time Star		a	Data	(hox)	
		7	12	19000	04/20/2016 20:1	-	791	FD 00 00 00 06	· · · ·	14
	8	3	12	18999	04/20/2016 20:1		<u> </u>	FC 00 00 00 06		
	9		12	18998	04/20/2016 20:1		<u> </u>	FB 00 00 00 06		
	1	10	12	18997	04/20/2016 20:1	8:56.111	79 1	FA 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	1	1	12	18996	04/20/2016 20:1	8:55.978	79 1	F9 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	1	12	12	18995	04/20/2016 20:1	8:55.863	79]	F8 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	1	13	12	18994	04/20/2016 20:1	8:55.747	79]	F7 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	1	14	12	18993	04/20/2016 20:1	8:55.631	79]	F6 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	1	15	12	18992	04/20/2016 20:1	8:55.497	79]	F5 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	1	16	12	18991	04/20/2016 20:1	8:55.374	79]	F4 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	1	17	12	18990	04/20/2016 20:1	8:55.259	79]	F3 00 00 00 06	01 03 00 00 00	14
	L L	18	12	18989	04/20/2016 20:1		<u> </u>	F2 00 00 00 06		
	F	19	12	18988	04/20/2016 20:1		<u> </u>	F1 00 00 00 06		
			12	18987	04/20/2016 20:1		<u> </u>	F0 00 00 00 06		
	1		12	18986	04/20/2016 20:1			EF 00 00 00 06		
	2		12	18985	04/20/2016 20:1			EE 00 00 00 06		
	3		12 12	18984 18983	04/20/2016 20:1			ED 00 00 00 06 EC 00 00 00 06		
	5		12	18982	04/20/2016 20:1			EB 00 00 00 00 06		
	-		12	18981	04/20/2016 20:1		<u> </u>	EA 00 00 00 00 06		

This page shows the time-stamped log of the last 20 messages sent to the PLC on Window W0. The hexadecimal data shows the FC 03 message to slave 1 starting at register 0 with a count of 20.

Scrolling down the window shows the reply data returned from the M580.

192.	168.0.12	81/SockPag			☆ 🐠 🤇
	4				79 EC 00 00 00 00 01 03 00 00 01 14
	5			04/20/2016 20:18:54.295	
	6	12 1	8981	04/20/2016 20:18:54.176	79 EA 00 00 00 06 01 03 00 00 00 14
				Last Out Window Da	nta
Number	Length	Handshake	e Time Stan	ւթ	Data (hex)
8	49	18999	04/20/2016 20:18:56.4	31 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 36 00 00 00 00 01 1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
9	49	18998	04/20/2016 20:18:56.2	21 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 35 00 00 00 00 44 35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10	49	18997	04/20/2016 20:18:56.1	31 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 34 00 00 00 00 41 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
11	49	18996	04/20/2016	31 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 33 00 00 00 00 04 I 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
12	49	18995	04/20/2016	21 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 32 00 00 00 00 4I 1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
13	49	18994	04/20/2016 20:18:55.8	31 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 31 00 00 00 00 04 I 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
14	49	18993	04/20/2016	21 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 30 00 00 00 00 00 4I 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
15	49	18992	04/20/2016	21 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 2F 00 00 00 00 04 I 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
16	49	18991	04/20/2016 20:18:55.4	31 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 2E 00 00 00 00 41 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
17	49	18990	04/20/2016	31 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 2D 00 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
18	49	18989	04/20/2016	21 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 03 28 00 00 00 00 4A 2C 00 00 00 00 41 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

12 Modbus/TCP Server+Client Example2



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