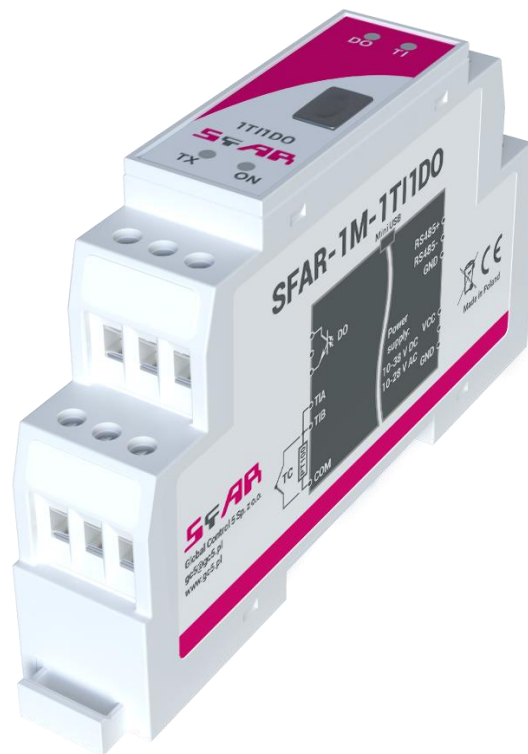


SFAR-1M-1TI1DO

User Manual

Expansion Module – 1 Temperature Input, 1 Digital Output



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Thank you for choosing our product.

This manual will help you with proper handling and operating of the device.

The information included in this manual have been prepared with utmost care by our professionals and serve as a description of the product without incurring any liability for the purposes of commercial law.

This information does not discharge you from the liability of your own judgment and verification.

We reserve the right to change product specifications without notice.

Please read the instructions carefully and follow the recommendations concluded therein.

WARNING!

Failure to follow instructions can result in equipment damage or impede the use of the hardware or software.

1. Safety rules

1. Refer to this manual before the first use
2. Make sure that all cables are connected properly before the first use
3. Please ensure proper working conditions, according to the device specifications (e.g., supply voltage, temperature, maximum power consumption)
4. Turn the power supply off before making any modifications to wiring connections.

2. Module features

2.1. Purpose and description of the module

The SFAR-1M-1TI1DO module allows the measurement of the temperature with attached popular sensor Pt100, Pt500, Pt1000, Ni100, KTY81-110 and thermocouple (type J, K, T, N, S, R, B). In addition, it is possible to measure voltages in the range 256 mV (10 μ V resolution) and to 2048 mV (100 μ V resolution) as well as to measure the resistance to 8 k Ω . In addition, the module has one configurable Digital Output (PNP or NPN).

Values are read via RS485 (Modbus), so we can easily integrate the module with popular PLCs, HMI or PC equipped with the appropriate adapter.

This module is connected to the RS485 bus with twisted-pair wire. Communication is via Modbus RTU or Modbus ASCII. The use of 32-bit ARM core processor provides fast processing and quick communication. The baud rate is configurable from 2400 to 115200.

The module is designed for mounting on a DIN rail in accordance with DIN EN 5002.

The module is equipped with a set of LEDs to indicate the status of inputs and outputs which is useful for diagnostic purposes and helping to find errors.

Module configuration is done via USB by using a dedicated computer program. You can also change the parameters using the Modbus protocol.

2.2. Technical specifications

Power Supply	Voltage	10-38 V DC; 10-28 V AC
	Power consumption ¹	1 W @ 24 V DC 2 VA @ 24 V AC
Isolation	Isolation between power supply and I/O	1000 V DC
	No of inputs	1
Inputs	Pt100 operation range	-200°C - +850°C
	Pt500 operation range	-200°C - +850°C
	Pt1000 operation range	-200°C - +850°C
	Ni100 operation range	-60°C - +180°C
	KTY81-110 operation range	-55°C - +150°C
	J thermocouple operation range	-200°C - +1200°C
	K thermocouple operation range	-200°C - +1300°C
	T thermocouple operation range	-200°C - +400°C
	N thermocouple operation range	-200°C - +1300°C
	S thermocouple operation range	-0°C - +1700°C
	R thermocouple operation range	-0°C - +1700°C
	B thermocouple operation range	-0°C - +1800°C
	Resistance	From 0 to 8000 Ω (1 Ω resolution)
	Voltage	0 to 2048 mV (0,1 mV resolution) 0 to 256 mV (0,01 mV resolution)
	Resistance measuring current	~250 μA
	Measurement resolution	0,1°C
	Measurement error	±0,5°C
Cold junction temperature measurement	-55°C - +100°C	
Measurement error of the cold junction temperature	±2°C	
ADC processing time	150 ms	
Digital Outputs	Maximum current and voltage	250 mA / 50 V
Temperature	Work	-20 °C - +65°C

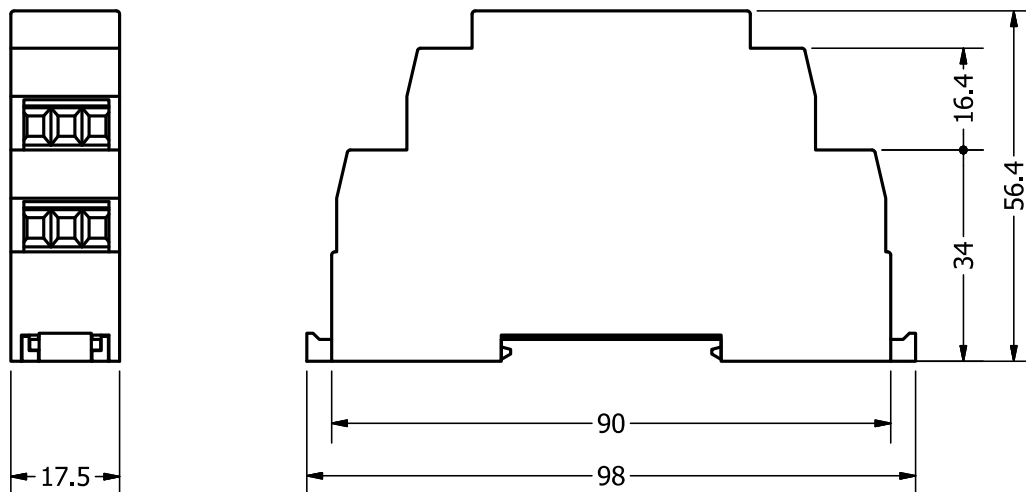
¹ Power consumption with active Modbus transmission, all outputs on and high state on all inputs

	Storage	-40 °C - +85°C
Connectors	Power Supply	2 pin
	Communication	3 pin
	Inputs and outputs	2 x 3 pin
	Configuration	Mini USB
Size	Height	90 mm
	Length	56,4 mm
	Width	17,5 mm
Interface	RS485	Up to 128 devices

Table 1 - Technical specifications

2.3. Dimensions of the product

The appearance and dimensions of the module are shown below. The module is mounted directly to the rail in the DIN industry standard. Power connectors, communication and IOs are at the bottom and top of the module. USB connector configuration and indicators located on the front of the module.



Picture 1 - Dimensions of the product

3. Configuring of the communication

3.1. Grounding and shielding

In most cases, IO modules will be installed in an enclosure along with other devices which generate electromagnetic radiation. Examples of these devices are relays and contactors, transformers, motor controllers etc. This electromagnetic radiation can induce electrical noise into both power and signal lines, as well as direct radiation into the module causing negative effects on the system. Appropriate grounding, shielding and other protective steps should be taken at the installation stage to prevent these effects. These protective steps include control cabinet grounding, module grounding, cable shield grounding, protective elements for electromagnetic switching devices, correct wiring as well as consideration of cable types and their cross sections.

3.2. Network termination

Transmission line effects often represent the problem of data communication networks. These problems include reflections and signal attenuation.

To eliminate the presence of reflections at the end of the cable, the cable must be terminated at both ends with a resistor across the line equal to its characteristic impedance. Both ends must be terminated since the direction of propagation is bi-directional. In the case of an RS485 twisted pair cable this termination is typically 120 Ω .

3.3. Types of Modbus registers

There are 4 types of variables available in the module

Type	Beginning address	Variable	Access	Modbus Command
1	00001	Digital Outputs	Bit Read & Write	1, 5, 15
2	10001	Digital Inputs	Bit Read	2
3	30001	Input Registers	Registered Read	3
4	40001	Output Registers	Registered Read & Write	4, 6, 16

Table 2 - Types of variables

3.4. Communication settings

The data stored in the module's memory is given in the 16-bit registers. the access to registers happens via Modbus RTU or Modbus ASCII.

3.4.1. Default settings

Parameter name	Value
Address	1
Baud rate	19200
Parity	No
Data bits	8
Stop bits	1
Reply Delay [ms]	0
Modbus Type	RTU

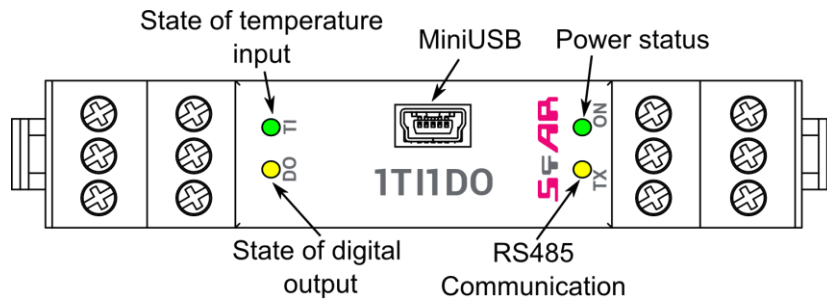
Table 3 - Default settings

3.4.2. Configuration registers

Modbus	Dec	Hex	Name	Values
Address				
40003	2	0x02	Baud rate	0 – 2400 1 – 4800 2 – 9600 3 – 19200 4 – 38400 5 – 57600 6 – 115200 other – value * 10
40005	4	0x04	Parity	0 – none 1 – odd 2 – even 3 – always 1 4 – always 0
40004	3	0x03	Stop Bits LSB	1 – one stop bit 2 – two stop bits
40004	3	0x03	Data Bits MSB	7 – 7 data bits 8 – 8 data bits
40006	5	0x05	Response delay	Time in ms
40007	6	0x06	Modbus Mode	0 – RTU 1 – ASCII

Table 4 - Configuration registers

4. Indicators



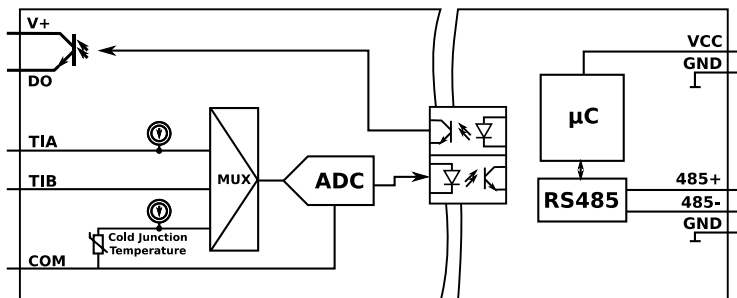
Picture 2 - Indicators

Indicator	Description
ON	LED indicates that the module is correctly powered.
TX	The LED lights up when the unit received the correct packet and sends the answer.
IN	LED indicates that the sensor is connected.
DO	LED indicates that the output is on.

Table 5 - Description of indicators

5. Module connection

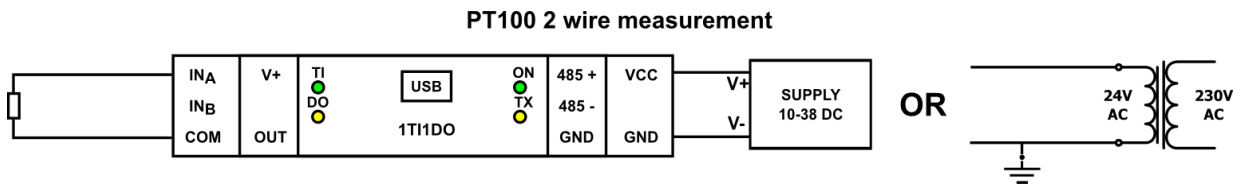
5.1. Block diagram



Picture 3 - Block diagram

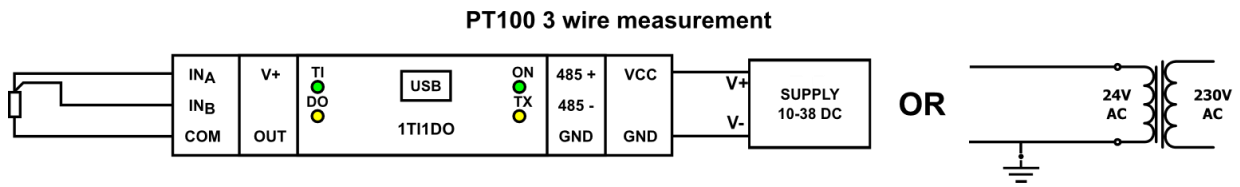
5.2. Connection of temperature input

5.2.1. Connection of PT100 2-wire



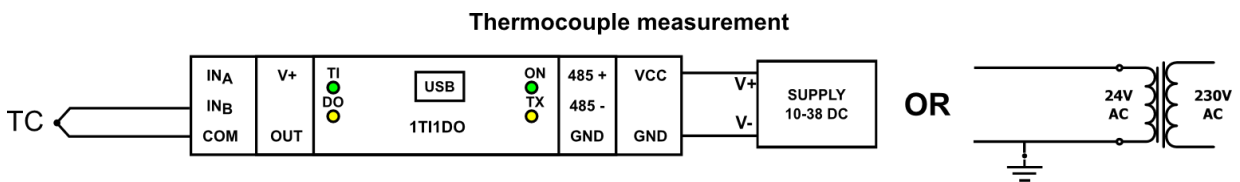
Picture 4 – Connection of PT100 2 wire

5.2.2. Connection of PT100 3-wire



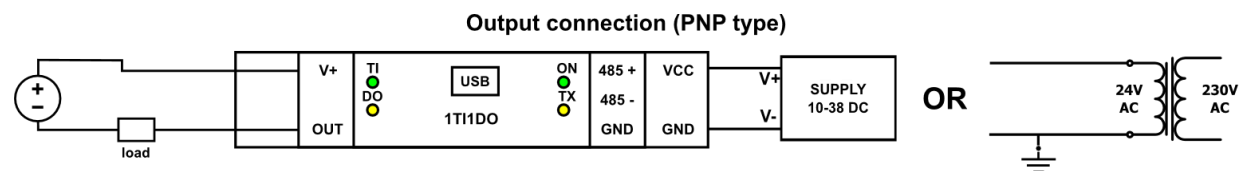
Picture 5 – Connection of PT100 2 wire

5.2.3. Connection of thermocouple



Picture 6 – Connection of thermocouple

5.3. Connection of digital output



Picture 7 – Connection of digital output

6. Analog filtering

If the measured signal is interrupted it is possible to eliminate the disruptions by switching the lowpass filter on. It is possible to configure the filter for all inputs (it is not possible to enable the filter for only one input). The filter parameter corresponds to the filter time constant. Step response of the filter is shown in the graph below.

7. Modules Registers

7.1. Registered access

Modbus	Dec	Hex	Register Name	Access	Description
30001	0	0x00	Version/Type	Read	Version and Type of the device
30002	1	0x01	Address	Read	Module Address
40003	2	0x02	Baud rate	Read & Write	RS485 baud rate
40004	3	0x03	Stop Bits & Data Bits	Read & Write	No of Stop bits & Data Bits (see 3.4.2.)
40005	4	0x04	Parity	Read & Write	Parity bit
40006	5	0x05	Response Delay	Read & Write	Response delay in ms
40007	6	0x06	Modbus Mode	Read & Write	Modbus Mode (ASCII or RTU)
40010	9	0x09	Filter	Read & Write	Measurement filtering, value from 1 to 10
40033	32	0x20	Received packets MSB	Read & Write	No of received packets
40034	33	0x21	Received packets LSB	Read & Write	
40035	34	0x22	Incorrect packets MSB	Read & Write	No of received packets with error
40036	35	0x23	Incorrect packets LSB	Read & Write	
40037	36	0x24	Sent packets MSB	Read & Write	No of sent packets
40038	37	0x25	Sent packets LSB	Read & Write	
30051	50	0x32	Inputs	Read	Connected sensors Bit in high state → sensor is connected
40052	51	0x33	Outputs	Read & Write	Alarms state bit 2 alarm output
30053	52	0x34	Temperature	Read	Temperature or measured analog in mV·10 for voltage to 2048 mV in mV·100 for voltage to 256 mV in °C·10 for temperature in Ω for resistance

Modbus	Dec	Hex	Register Name	Access	Description
30054	53	0x35	Junction temperature	Read	Module junction temperature
30055	54	0x36	Measurement current	Read	Measurement current
40056	55	0x37	MAX alarm level	Read & Write	If the temperature exceeds this value the corresponding alarm flag is set
40057	56	0x38	MIN alarm level	Read & Write	If the temperature is below this value corresponding alarm flag is set
40058	57	0x39	Alarm settings	Read & Write	Alarm settings 0 – alarm due to the current temperature 1 – Remember the value of the alarm, until reset by the master via Modbus
40059	58	0x3A	Constant junction temperature	Read & Write	Value of junction temperature
40060	59	0x3B	Junction temperature offset	Read & Write	Junction temperature offset
40061	60	0x3C	Input settings	Read & Write	Analog input mode: 0 – input disabled 1 – voltage to 2048 mV 2 – voltage to 256 mV 3 – J thermocouple 4 – K thermocouple 5 – T thermocouple 6 – N thermocouple 7 – S thermocouple 8 – R thermocouple 9 – B thermocouple 10 – Pt100 3-wire 11 – Pt100 2-wire 12 – resistance to 8 kΩ 13 - Ni100 14 – KTY81-110 15 – Pt500 3-wire 16 – Pt500 2-wire 17 – Pt1000 3-wire 18 – Pt1000 2-wire +32 – junction temperature is taken from register 40081 "Constant junction temperature"

Modbus	Dec	Hex	Register Name	Access	Description
40062	61	0x3D	Output settings	Read & Write	Alarm output settings 0 – output is set by PLC +256 – Output is set if value is greater than Alarm Value (register 40065) („cooling”) +512 – Output is set if value is less than Alarm Value (register 40065) („heating”)
40063	62	0x3E	Alarm Value	Read & Write	Alarm value for outputs
40064	63	0x3F	Alarm hysteresis	Read & Write	The hysteresis value for alarm outputs
40065	64	0x40	Input resistance	Read & Write	Lead wire resistance for each input

Table 6 – Registered access

7.2. Bit access

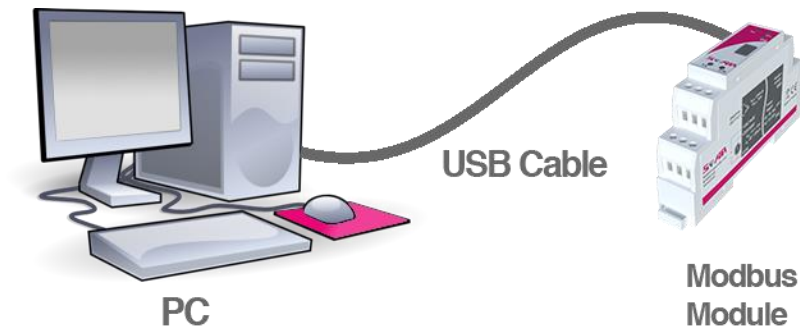
Modbus Address	Dec Address	Hex Address	Register name	Access	Description
801	800	0x320	Input	Read	Set when the sensor is connected
817	816	0x330	Alarm	Read	Alarm state
818	817	0x331	Digital Output	Read & Write	State of Digital Output

Table 7 - Bit access

8. Configuration software

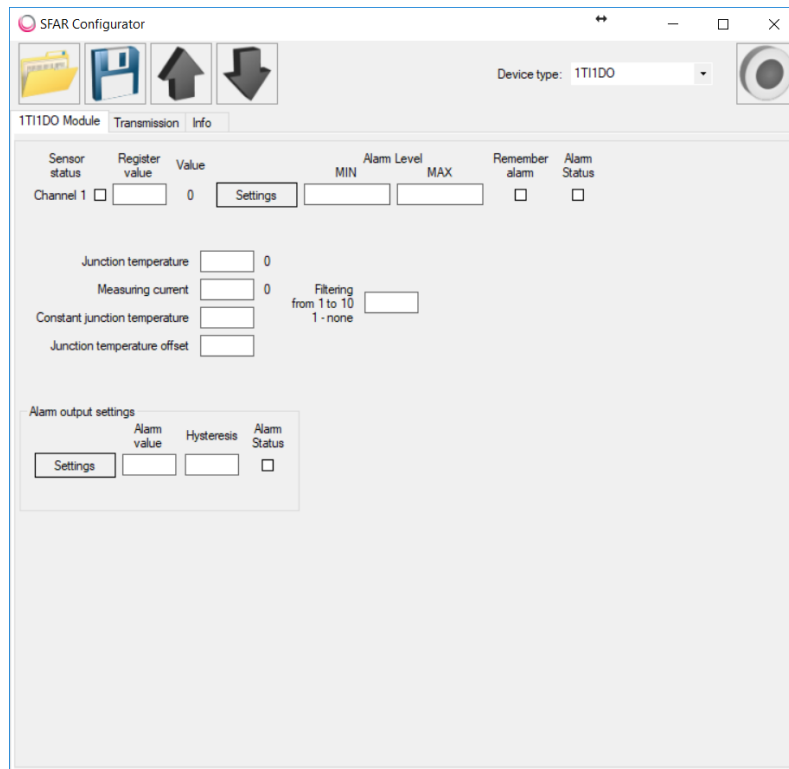
Modbus Configurator is the type of software which is designed to set the communication module registers over Modbus network as well as to read and write the current value of other registers of the module. It's a convenient way to test the system as well as to observe real-time changes in the registers.

Communication with the module happens done via the USB cable. The module does not require any drivers.



Picture 5 - Configuration process

Configurator is an universal software, whereby it is possible to configure all available modules.



Picture 6 - Configurator