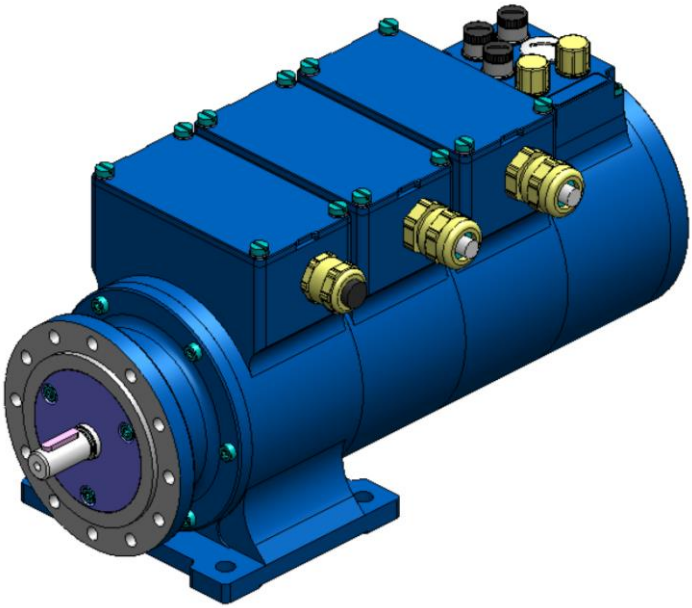
English

JOHANNES HÜBNER GIESSEN
ideas and solutions



Configuration Manual U-ONE®-SAFETY-Compact

PROFINET IO interface und PROFIsafe protocol

Read the configuration manual prior to assembly, starting installation and handling!
Keep for future reference!

Translation of the original Configuration manual SPN C
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Italic or **bold** font styles are used for the title of a document or are used for highlighting.

`Courier-New` font displays text, which is visible on the screen and software/software menu selections.

Contents

1 General Information

These configuration manual contain the following topics:

- Basic safety instructions with declaration of the intended use
- Characteristics
- Parameterization
- Error causes and remedies

The configuration manual is supplementary to other documentation, such as operating and assembly instructions, product data sheets, dimension drawings,connection diagrams, brochures etc.

1.1 Applicability

The configuration manual applies exclusively for the following measuring system series with ***PROFINET-IO*** interface and ***PROFIsafe*** profile:

The products are labelled with affixed nameplates and are components of a system.
The following documentation therefore also applies:

- operator's operating instructions specific to the system,
- the "Operating and Assembly Instructions „U-ONE® SAFETY-Compact"
- these configuration manual

1.2 Main Features

- PROFINET IO interface with PROFIsafe protocol, for transfer of a safe position and speed
- Quick process data channel via PROFINET IO, not safety-oriented
- Additional incremental interface, not safety-oriented
- Two-channel scanning system, for generation of safe measured data through internal channel comparison
  - Channel 1, master system: optical Single-Turn scanning via code disk with transmitted light and magnetic Multi-Turn scanning
  - Channel 2, inspection system: magnetic Single and Multi-Turn scanning
- A common drive shaft

Due to its technology the optical system possesses greater accuracy; therefore it is used as master system. The data of the master system are unevaluated in the non-safety-oriented process data channel with normal PROFINET IO protocol, but are made available with a short cycle time.

The magnetic scanning system serves for the internal safety check. The "safe data" obtained through two-channel data comparison are packed into the PROFIsafe protocol and also transmitted to the control via the PROFINET IO.

1.2.1 Principle of the safety function

System safety results when:

- Each of the two scanning channels is largely fail-safe thanks to individual diagnostic measures.
- The measuring system internally compares the positions detected by both channels in two channels, also determines the speed in two channels and transfers the safe data to the PROFINET IO in the PROFIsafe protocol.
- In the event of a failed channel comparison or other errors detected through internal diagnostic mechanisms, the measuring system switches the PROFIsafe channel into error state.
- The measuring system initialization and execution of the preset adjustment function are appropriately verified.
- The control additionally checks whether the obtained position data lie in the position window expected by the control. Unexpected position data are e.g. position jumps, tracking error deviations and incorrect direction of travel.
- When errors are detected the control introduces appropriate safety measures defined by the system manufacturer.
- The system manufacturer ensures, through correct mounting of the measuring system, that the measuring system is always driven by the axis for measurement and is not overloaded.
- The system manufacturer performs a verified test during commissioning and in the event of any parameter modification.

2 Basic safety instructions

2.1 Explanation of symbols and notes

Warnings are indicated by symbols in this configuration manual. The warnings are introduced by signal words that express the scope of the hazard.
The warnings must be strictly heeded; you must act prudently to prevent accidents, personal injury, and property damage.

DANGER!
Means that death or serious injury will occur if the required precautions are not met

WARNING!
Means that death or serious injury can occur if the required precautions are not met.

CAUTION!
Means that minor injuries can occur if the required precautions are not met.

NOTICE!
Indicates a possibly dangerous situation that can result in material damage if it is not avoided.

NOTES!
Indicates important information or features and application tips for the product used.

NOTES!
Means that appropriate ESD-predective measures are to be considered according to EN 61340-5-1 supplementary sheet 1.

NOTES!
Do not use a hammer or similar tool when installing the device due to the risk of damage occurring to the bearings or coupling!

2.2 Safety functions of the fail-safe processing unit

The **F-Host**, to which the measuring system is connected, must perform the following safety checks.

NOTES!

To enable the correct measures to be taken in the case of an error, the following applies:
If no safe position can be output due to an error detected by the measuring system, the PROFIsafe data channel is automatically put into fail-safe status. In this status so-called "passivated data" are output via PROFIsafe.
See chapter 6.1 "Output of passivated data (substitute values) in case of error" on page 53.
Passivated data outputs are:
– PROFIsafe data channel: all are set to 0
– PROFIsafe status: error bit 2^1 `Device_Fault` is set
– PROFIsafe-CRC: valid
Upon receipt of passivated data, the F-Host must put the system into a safe state. It is only possible to leave this error state by eliminating the error and then switching the supply voltage off and on again!
The process data channel addressable via PROFIBUS is not necessarily affected by this. If the internal diagnosis in the master channel does not detect an error, the process data are still output. However, these data are not safe for the purposes of a safety standard.

2.2.1 Mandatory safety checks / measures

Measures for commissioning, changes	F-Host error reaction
Application-dependent parameterization and definition of the necessary `iParameters`, **see chapter 4.1 “iParameter” on page 26**.	–
In the event of parameter changes, check that the measure is executed as desired.	STOP

Check by F-Host	F-Host error reaction
Cyclical consistency check of the current safety-oriented data from the `AMPN(H)41 E/A safety`-module in relation to the previous data.	STOP
Travel curve calculation and monitoring by means of cyclical data from the `AMPN(H)41 E/A safety`-module.	STOP
Monitoring of cyclical data from the `AMPN(H)41 E/A safety`-module, and the process data from the `AMPN(H)41 E/A safety`-module.	Receipt of passivated data → STOP
Timeout: Monitoring of the measuring system - response time. For checking e.g. cable breakage, power failure etc.	STOP

2.3 Warranty and liability

In principle the "General Terms and Conditions" of Johannes Hübner Fabrik elektrischer Maschinen GmbH apply. These are available to the operator with the Order Confirmation or when the contract is concluded at the latest. Warranty and liability claims in the case of personal injury or damage to property are excluded if they result from one or more of the following causes:

- Non-observance of the operating and assembly instructions
- Non-intended use of the measuring system
- Improper assembly, installation, start-up and programming of the measuring system
- Work carried out incorrectly on the measuring system
- Operation of the measuring system with technical defects
- Mechanical or electrical modifications to the measuring systems undertaken autonomously
- Repairs carried out autonomously
- Third party interference and Acts of God
- Deployment of non-qualified personnel
- Opening of the measuring system or modifications

2.4 Organizational measures

- The operating and assembly instructions must always be kept ready-to-hand at the place of use of the measuring system.
- In addition to the operating and assembly instructions, generally valid legal and other binding regulations on accident prevention and environmental predection must be observed and communicated.
- The respective applicable national, local and system-specific provisions and requirements must be observed and communicated.
- The operator is obliged to inform personnel on special operating features and requirements.
- Prior to commencing work, personnel working with the measuring system must have read and understood the **chapter 2 "**
- The nameplate and any prohibition or instruction symbols applied on the measuring system must always be maintained in a legible state.
- Do not undertake any mechanical or electrical modifications to the measuring system, except for those expressly described in this operating and assembly instructions.
- Repairs may only be undertaken by the manufacturer or a center or person authorized by the manufacturer.

2.5 Personnel selection and qualification; basic obligations

- All work on the measuring system must only be carried out by qualified personnel. Qualified personnel includes persons, who, through their training, experience and instruction, as well as their knowledge of the relevant standards, provisions, accident prevention regulations and operating conditions, have been authorized by the persons responsible for the system to carry out the required work and are able to recognize and avoid potential hazards. They are capable of identifying and avoiding potential hazards.
- The definition of “qualified personnel” also includes an understanding of the standards VDE 0105-100 and IEC 364 (source: e.g. Beuth Verlag GmbH, VDE-Verlag GmbH).
- The responsibility for assembly, installation, commissioning and operation must be clearly defined. The obligation exists to provide supervision for trainee personnel.

3 PROFINET IO / PROFIsafe – Commissioning

3.1 PROFINET IO

Important information for the commissioning can be found in the PROFINET Guideline:

PROFINET Commissioning Guideline, Order No.: 8.082

These and further information on PROFINET or PROFIsafe is available from the offices of the PROFIBUS User Organization:

PROFIBUS Nutzerorganisation e.V.		
Haid-und-Neu-Str. 7	Phone:	+ 49 721 96 58 590
D-76131 Karlsruhe	Fax:	+ 49 721 96 58 589
www.profibus.com	E-Mail:	germany@profibus.com
www.profisafe.net		

3.1.1 Device classes

In a PROFINET IO - system the following device classes are differentiated:

- **IO-Controller**
  For example a PLC, this controls the connected IO-Device.
- **IO-Device**
  Decentralized arranged field device (measuring system), which is assigned to one or several IO-Controllers and transmits, additionally to the process and configuration data, also alarms.
- **IO-Supervisor** (Engineering Station)
  A programming device or an Industrial PC, which has also access to all process- and parameter data additionally to an IO-Controller.

3.1.2 Device description file (XML)

The GSDML file and the corresponding bitmap file are components of the measuring system: ***"GSDML-V2.3-HU-024A-AMPN(H)41-current date.xml"***.

The files are on the Software and Support CD. It is included in the package supplied.

3.1.3 Device identification

Each PROFINET IO-Device possesses device identification. It consists of a firm identification, the Vendor-ID, and a manufacturer-specific part, the Device-ID. The Vendor-ID is assigned by the PNO. For Johannes Hübner Fabrik elektrischer Maschinen GmbH the Vendor-ID contains the value **0x024A**, the Device-ID has the value **0x03E8**. When the system boots up, the projected device identification is examined. In this way, errors in the project engineering can be recognized.

3.1.4 Distribution of IP addresses

Parameter	Default value	Description
MAC-Address	–	By default in the delivery state the measuring system has saved his *MAC-Address* which is printed on the type plate of the device, e.g. “00:03:12:04:00:60”. The MAC-Address is not changeable.
Device type	AMPN(H)41	The name for the device type is “AMPN(H)41” and is allocated by JHG. The Device type is not changeable
Device name	–	Before an IO-Device can be controlled by an IO-Controller, it must have a *Device name*, because the IP-Address is assigned directly to the Device name. If necessary when the system boots up the IO-Controller distributes the IP-addresses to the IO-Devices according to their device names. This procedure has the advantage that names can be handled more simply than complex IP-Addresses. Assigning a device name for a concrete IO-Device is to compare with the adjusting of the PROFIBUS address in case of a DP-slave. In the delivery state as well as after a system boot up the measuring system has not saved a device name. Only after assignment of a device name with the engineering tool the measuring system for an IO-Controller is addressable, e. g. for the transmission of the project engineering data (e.g. the IP-Address) when the system boots up or for the user data exchange in the cyclic operation. The name assignment is executed by the engineering tool before the beginning of operation. In case of PROFINET IO-Field devices the standard DCP-Protocol is used.
IP-Address	0.0.0.0	In the delivery state as well as after a system boot up the measuring system has not saved an IP-Address. Default value: “0.0.0.0”

Proceeding at the distribution of Device names and Addresses in case of an IO-Device

→ Define Device name, IP-Address and Subnet mask. Depending on configuration this process can be executed also automatically by the IO-Controller.

→ Device name is assigned to an IO-Device (MAC-Address)
-Transmit Device name to the device

→ Load projection into the IO-Controller

→ When the system boots up the IO-Controller distributes the IP-Addresses to the Device names. The distribution of the IP-address also can be switched off; in this case the existing IP-Address in the IO-Device is used.

3.2 PROFINET IO System boot

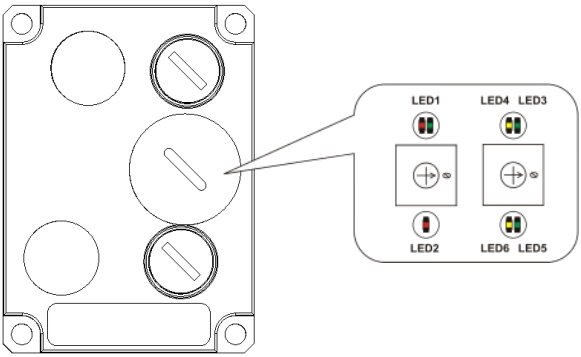
With a successful system boot the IO-Devices start automatically with the data transmission. In case of PROFINET IO a communication relation always follows the provider consumer model. With cyclical transmission of the measuring value, the IO-Device corresponds to the provider of the data, the IO-Controller (e.g. a PLC) corresponds to the consumer. The transferred data always contains a status (good or bad).

3.3 Bus status display

WARNING! NOTICE!

Destruction, damage and malfunction of the measuring system in case of infiltration of foreign substances and damp!

The access to the LEDs has to be locked after the settings with the screw plug. Tighten firmly!



LED1 Bicolor: Device Status
LED2: Bus Status
LED3/LED4: PORT 1
LED5/LED6: PORT 2

■	ON
□	OFF
▬	FLASHING

Device Status, LED1 Bicolor

	green
	No supply voltage, hardware error
	Operational
	Operator acknowledgment required, 3x 5 Hz

	red
	System or safety relevant error

Bus Status, LED2

	red
	No error
	Parameter - or F-Parameter error; 0.5 Hz
	No link to the IO-Controller

PORT 1; LED3 = Link, LED4 = Data Activity

	LED3, green	Ethernet connection established
	LED4, yellow	Data transfer TxD/RxD

PORT 2; LED5= Link, LED6 = Data Activity

	LED5, green	Ethernet connection established
	LED6, yellow	Data transfer TxD/RxD

For appropriate measures in case of error, **see chapter 8 “Troubleshooting and Diagnosis Options” on page 60.**

3.4 Configuration

The following definition applies:
Data flow for input data: F-Device → F-Host
Data flow for output data: F-Host → F-Device

3.4.1 Safety-oriented data, module "AMPN(H)41 I/O safety"

Structure of the input data

Byte	Bit	Input data	
X+0	2^8-2^{15}	Cams	Unsigned16
X+1	2^0-2^7		
X+2	2^8-2^{15}	Status	Unsigned16
X+3	2^0-2^7		
X+4	2^8-2^{15}	Speed	Integer16
X+5	2^0-2^7		
X+6	2^8-2^{15}	Actual value, Multi-Turn, 15 Bit	Integer16
X+7	2^0-2^7		
X+8	2^8-2^{15}	Actual value, Single-Turn, 13 Bit	Integer16
X+9	2^0-2^7		
X+10	2^0-2^7	Safe status	Unsigned8
X+11	2^{16}-2^{23}	CRC2	3 Bytes
X+12	2^8-2^{15}		
X+13	2^0-2^7		

Structure of the output data

Byte	Bit	Input data	
X+0	2^8-2^{15}	Control1	Unsigned16
X+1	2^0-2^7		
X+2	2^8-2^{15}	Control2	Unsigned16
X+3	2^0-2^7		
X+4	2^8-2^{15}	Preset, Multi-Turn	Integer16
X+5	2^0-2^7		
X+6	2^8-2^{15}	Preset, Single-Turn	Integer16
X+7	2^0-2^7		
X+8	2^0-2^7	Safe Control	Unsigned8
X+9	2^{16}-2^{23}	CRC2	3 Bytes
X+10	2^8-2^{15}		
X+11	2^0-2^7		

3.4.1.1 Input data

3.4.1.1.1 Cams

Unsigned16

Byte	X+0	X+1
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	2^{15} – 2^{8}	2^{7} – 2^{0}

Bit	Description
2^{0}	**Speed overflow** The bit is set if the speed value is outside the range of –32768…+32767.
2^{1}…2^{15}	reserved

3.4.1.1.2 Status

Unsigned16

Byte	X+2	X+3
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	2^{15} – 2^{8}	2^{7} – 2^{0}

Bit	Description
2^{0}	**Preset_Status** The bit is set if the F-Host triggers a preset request. When the preset has been executed, the bit is automatically reset. **Also see chapter 7 "Preset Adjustment Function" on page 58**..
2^{1}…2^{14}	Reserved
2^{15}	**Error** The bit is set if a preset request could not be executed due to excessive speed. The current speed must be in the range of the speed set under `Preset Standstill Tolerance`. The bit is reset after the host has cleared the variable associated to the control bit 2^{0} `iPar_EN`, **also see chapter *7 "Preset Adjustment Function" on page 58*.**.

3.4.1.1.3 Speed

Integer16

Byte	X+4	X+5
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	2^{15} – 2^{8}	2^{7} – 2^{0}

The speed is output as a two's complement value with preceding sign.

Setting the direction of rotation = **forward**
– Looking at the flange connection, turn the shaft clockwise:
→ positive speed output
Setting the direction of rotation = **backward**
– Looking at the flange connection, turn the shaft clockwise:
→ negative speed output

If the measured speed exceeds the display range of -32768…+32767, this results in an overflow, which is reported in the cams register via bit 2^0. At the time of the overflow the speed stops at the respective +/- maximum value, until the speed is once again in the display range. In this case the message in the cams register is also cleared.
The speed is specified in `increments` per `Integration Time Safe`.

3.4.1.1.4 Multi-Turn / Single-Turn

	Multi-Turn, Integer16		Single-Turn, Integer16	
Byte	**X+6**	**X+7**	**X+8**	**X+9**
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	$2^{15} – 2^8$	$2^7 – 2^0$	$2^{15} – 2^8$	$2^7 – 2^0$

The number of revolutions is noted in the `Multi-Turn` register, and the current Single-Turn position is noted in steps in the `Single-Turn` register. Together with the measuring system resolution, max. number of steps per revolution according to type plate, the actual position can then be calculated:

Position in steps = (steps per revolution * number of revolutions) + Single-Turn position

Steps per revolution: **8192≙ 13 Bit** Number of revolutions: **0…32767 ≙ 15 Bit**

The output position does not have a preceding sign.

3.4.1.1.5 Safe-status

Unsigned8

Byte	**X+10**
Bit	7 – 0
Data	$2^7 – 2^0$

Bit	**Description**
2^0	**iPar_OK:** New iParameter values have been assigned to the F-Device. The bit is set when a preset request has been successfully completed via the F-Host (iPar_EN bit), **see chapter 7 “Preset Adjustment Function“ on page 58**.
2^1	**Device_Fault:** Error in F-Device or F-Module The bit is set if the value set for the Window increments under the iParameters has been exceeded and/or the internally calculated PROFIsafe telegram is defective. The measuring system is then put into fail-safe status and outputs its passivated data. It is only possible to leave this status by eliminating the error and turning the supply voltage OFF/ON.

Bit	Description
2^2	**CE_CRC:** Checksum error in communication The bit is set if the F-Device detects an F-Communication error, such as e.g. an incorrect consecutive number (detected via a CRC2 error in V2 mode) or if the data integrity has been violated (CRC error). The F-Host must then count all defective messages within a defined time period T and assume a configured safe status in the event of exceeding the maximum permissible defective messages. This error can also be triggered by incorrect CRC values in the iParameters (F_iPar_CRC) or F-Parameters (F_Par_CRC) in the parameterization sequence. The measuring system reports a parameter error via the PROFINET standard diagnosis and does not start up.
2^3	**WD_timeout:** Watchdog-Timeout during communication The bit is set if the set watchdog time F_WD_Time in the F-Paramters is exceeded. A valid current safety telegram must arrive from the F-Host within this time, otherwise the measuring system will be set to fail-safe status and output its passivated data. It is only possible to leave this status be eliminating the error and turning the supply voltage OFF/ON. **Also see chapter 3.5.1.7 “F_WD_Time“ on page 24**.
2^4	**FV_activated:** Fail-safe values activated The bit is set when the measuring system is in fail-safe status and output its passivated data.
2^5	**Toggle_d:** Toggle bit The toggle bit is device-based and causes the incrementation of the virtual consecutive number in the F-Host. The toggle bit is used to synchronize the counters in the measuring system/F-Host for generation of the virtual consecutive number.
2^6	**cons_nr_R:** Virtual consecutive number has been reset The counter is reset if the F-Host detects an F-Communicator error (CE_CRC).
2^7	Reserved

NOTES!

Safe status can only be indirectly accessed from the safety program with the aid of variables, see chapter 6 “Access to the safety-oriented data channel” on page 52. A detailed description of the status bits can be taken from the PNO document "PROFIsafe – Profile for Safety Technology on PROFIBUS DP and PROFINET IO“, Order No.: 3.192b.

3.4.1.2 Output data

3.4.1.2.1 Control1

Unsigned16

Byte	X+0	X+1
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	$2^{15} – 2^{8}$	$2^{7} – 2^{0}$

Bit	Description
2^{0}	**Preset_Request** The bit serves to control the preset adjustment function. When this function is executed, the measuring system is set to the position value stored in the `Preset Multi-Turn` / `Preset Single-Turn` registers. A precise sequence must be observed in order to execute the function, **see chapter 7 "Preset Adjustment Function" on page 58**.
$2^{1}…2^{15}$	reserved

3.4.1.2.2 Control2

Reserved.

3.4.1.2.3 Preset Multi-Turn / Single-Turn

	Preset Multi-Turn, Integer16		Preset Single-Turn, Integer16	
Byte	**X+4**	**X+5**	**X+6**	**X+7**
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	$2^{15} – 2^{8}$	$2^{7} – 2^{0}$	$2^{15} – 2^{8}$	$2^{7} – 2^{0}$

The desired preset value must be in the range of 0 to 268 435 455 (28 bit). Together with the measuring system resolution, max. number of steps per revolution according to type plate (8192), the corresponding values for `Preset Multi-Turn` / `Preset Single-Turn` can then be calculated:

Number of revolutions = desired preset value / steps per revolution

The integer part from this division gives the number of revolutions and must be entered in the `Preset Multi-Turn` register.

Single-Turn-Position = desired preset value – (steps per revolution * no. of revolutions)

The result of this calculation is entered in the `Preset Single-Turn` register.
The preset value is set as new position when the preset adjustment function is executed,
see chapter 7 "Preset Adjustment Function" on page 58.

3.4.1.2.4 Safe-Control

Unsigned8

Byte	X+8
Bit	7 – 0
Data	2^7 – 2^0

Bit	Description
2^0	**iPar_EN:** iParameter assignment unlocked The bit must be set indirectly via a variable of the F-Host in order to be able to execute the preset adjustment function, **see chapter 7 “Preset Adjustment Function” on page 58**.
2^1	**OA_Req:** Operator acknowledgment required The bit is set by the F-Host driver after detection and elimination of an error in the safety-oriented communication. The bit is also set if the measuring system/F-Host could not be synchronously integrated into the bus operation at start-up of the F-System. An operator acknowledgment is displayed via the green LED (3x with 5 Hz) in relation to the measuring system. In this case an operator acknowledgment of the function blocks contained in the safety program must be performed. In this way the counters contained in the F-Host and F-Device for the virtual consecutive numbers are synchronized. The measuring system is then reset from safe status, output of passivated data, to normal status, output of cyclical data.
2^2	**R_cons_nr:** Resetting of the counter for the virtual consecutive no. The bit is set when the F-Host detects an F-Communicator error, either via the status byte or itself.
2^3	Reserved
2^4	**activate_FV:** Activate fail-safe values The bit is set inside the device via the firmware if the measuring system can no longer output fail-safe data due to a device error, errors in the safety-oriented communication or at start-up of the F-system. The measuring system outputs its passivated data instead.
2^5	**Toggle_h:** Toggle bit The toggle bit is host-based and causes the incrementation of the virtual consecutive numbers in the F-Device The toggle bit is used to synchronize the counters in the measuring system/F-Host for generation of the virtual consecutive number.
2^6-2^7	Reserved

NOTES!

The Safe-Control register can only be indirectly accessed from the safety program with the aid of variables, **see chapter 6 “Access to the safety-oriented data channel” on page 52.**

A detailed description of the control bits can be taken from the PNO document "PROFIsafe – Profile for Safety Technology on PROFIBUS DP and PROFINET IO“, Order No.: 3.192b.

3.4.2 Not safety-oriented Process data

Structure of the input data

Byte	Bit	Input data	
X+0	2^8-2^{15}	Cams	Unsigned16
X+1	2^0-2^7		
X+2	2^8-2^{15}	Speed	Integer16
X+3	2^0-2^7		
X+4	2^8-2^{15}	Actual value, Multi-Turn, 15 Bit	Integer16
X+5	2^0-2^7		
X+6	2^8-2^{15}	Actual value, Single-Turn, 13 Bit	Integer16
X+7	2^0-2^7		

3.4.2.1 Input data

3.4.2.1.1 Cams

Unsigned16

Byte	X+0	X+1
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	$2^{15} – 2^{8}$	$2^{7} – 2^{0}$

Bit	Description
2^{0}	**Speed overflow** The bit is set if the speed value is outside the range of –32768…+32767.
$2^{1}…2^{15}$	reserved

3.4.2.1.2 Speed

Integer16

Byte	X+2	X+3
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	$2^{15} – 2^{8}$	$2^{7} – 2^{0}$

The speed is output as a two's complement value with preceding sign.

Setting the direction of rotation = **forward**
– Looking at the flange connection, turn the shaft clockwise:
→ positive speed output
Setting the direction of rotation = **backward**
– Looking at the flange connection, turn the shaft clockwise:
→ negative speed output
If the measured speed exceeds the display range of -32768…+32767, this results in an overflow, which is reported in the cams register via bit 2^{0}. At the time of the overflow the speed stops at the respective +/- maximum value, until the speed is once again in the display range. In this case the message in the cams register is also cleared.
The speed is specified in `increments` per `Integration Time Unsafe`.

3.4.2.1.3 Multi-Turn / Single-Turn

	Multi- Turn, Integer16		Single- Turn, Integer16	
Byte	**X+4**	**X+5**	**X+6**	**X+7**
Bit	15 – 8	7 – 0	15 – 8	7 – 0
Data	$2^{15} – 2^{8}$	$2^{7} – 2^{0}$	$2^{15} – 2^{8}$	$2^{7} – 2^{0}$

The number of revolutions is noted in the Multi-Turn register, and the current Single-Turn position is noted in steps in the `Single-Turn` register. Together with the measuring system resolution, max. number of steps per revolution according to type plate, the actual position can then be calculated. The output position does not have a preceding sign.

Position in steps = (steps per revolution * number of revolutions) + Single-Turn position

Steps per revolution: **8192 ≙ 13 Bit**
Number of revolution: **0…32767 ≙ 15 Bit**

3.5 Parameterization

Normally the configuration program provides an input box for the IO-Controller with which the user can enter parameter data or select from a list. The structure of the input box is stored in the device master file.

DANGER! NOTICE!

Danger of death, serious physical injury and/or damage to property due to malfunction, caused by incorrect parameterization!

The system manufacturer must ensure correct functioning by carrying out a protected test run during commissioning and after each parameter change.

3.5.1 F-Parameters (F_Par)

The F-Parameters supported by the measuring system are listed below.

Byte order = Big Endian

Byte	Parameter	Type	Description		Page
X+0	–	Bit	Bit 0 = 0: not used		–
	F_Check_iPar	Bit	Bit 1 = 0: No check		23
	F-SIL	Bit range	Bit 3-2	00: SIL1 01: SIL2 10: SIL3 [default] 11: noSIL	23
	F_CRC_Length	Bit range	Bit 5-4	00: 3-Byte-CRC	24
X+1	F_Block_ID	Bit range	Bit 5-3	001: 1	24
	F_Par_Version	Bit range	Bit 7-6	01: V2-Mode	24
X+2	F_Source_Add	Unsigned16	Source address, default = 1, range: 1-65534		24
X+4	F_Dest_Add	Unsigned16	Destination address, default = 1, range: 1-99		24
X+6	F_WD_Time	Unsigned16	Watchdog time, default = 125, Range: 125-10000		24
X+8	F_iPar_CRC	Unsigned32	CRC of iParameters, default = 1132081116, Range: 0-4294967295		24
X+12	F_Par_CRC	Unsigned16	CRC of F-Parameters, default = 17033, Range 0-65535		24

3.5.1.1 F_Check_iPar

The parameter is set to "NoCheck" and cannot be changed. This means the check sum value is not evaluated about the iParameters.

3.5.1.2 F_SIL

F_SIL specifies the SIL which the user expects from the respective F-Device. This is compared with the locally saved manufacturer's specification. The measuring system supports the safety classes no SIL and SIL1 to SIL3, SIL3 = standard value.

3.5.1.3 F_CRC_Length

The measuring system supports the CRC length of 3 bytes. This value is predefined and cannot be changed.

3.5.1.4 F_Block_ID

As the measuring system supports device-specific safety parameters such as e.g. "Integration Time Safe", this parameter is preconfigured with the value "1 = generate F_iPar_CRC" and cannot be changed.

3.5.1.5 F_Par_Version

The parameter identifies the PROFIsafe version "V2-Mode" implemented in the measuring system. This value is predefined and cannot be changed.

3.5.1.6 F_Source_Add / F_Dest_Add

The parameter `F_Source_Add` defines a unique source address within a PROFIsafe cluster.
The parameter `F_Dest_Add` defines a unique destination address within a PROFIsafe cluster.
The PROFIsafe destination address must correspond to the address set by the address switches implemented in the measuring system,
also see chapter "PROFIsafe destination address" in the Operating and assembly instructions.
Valid addresses: 1…99.
Standard value `F_Source_Add` = 1, standard value `F_Dest_Add` = 1,
`F_Source_Add` ≠ `F_Dest_Add`.

3.5.1.7 F_WD_Time

This parameter defines the monitoring time [ms] in the measuring system. A valid current safety telegram must arrive from the F-Host within this time, otherwise the measuring system will be set to safe status.
The predefined value is 125 ms.
The watchdog time must generally be set at a level where telegram runtimes are tolerated by the communication, but it must also allow quick execution of the error reaction function in case of error.

3.5.1.8 F_iPar_CRC

This parameter represents the checksum value (CRC3), which is calculated from all iParameters of the device-specific part of the measuring system and ensures safe transmission of the iParameters. The calculation occurs in a program called "JHG_iParameter" provided by Johannes Hübner Gießen. The checksum value calculated there must then be manually entered in the F-Host engineering tool,
also see chapter 0"

Parameter Definition / CRC Calculation**" on page 26.**

3.5.1.9 F_Par_CRC

This parameter represents the checksum value (CRC1), which is calculated from all F-Parameters of the measuring system and ensures safe transmission of the F-Parameters. The calculation occurs externally in the F-Host engineering tool and must then be entered here under this parameter, or is generated automatically.

3.5.2 iParameters (F_iPar)

Application-dependent device characteristics are defined with the iParameters. A CRC calculation is necessary for safe transmission of the iParameters,
see chapter 4.1 ”iParameters“ on page 26.
The iParameters supported by the measuring system are listed below.

Byte order = Big Endian

Byte	Parameter	Type	Description	Page
X+0	Integration Time Safe	Unsigned16	Default = 2, range: 1-10	25
X+2	Integration Time Unsafe	Unsigned16	Default = 20, range: 1-100	25
X+4	Windows Increments	Unsigned16	Default = 1000, range: 50-4000	25
X+6	Idleness Tolerance Preset	Unsigned8	Default = 1, range1-5	26
X+7	Direction	Bit	0: Backward 1: Forward [default]	26

3.5.2.1 Integration Time Safe

This parameter is used to calculate the safe speed, which is output via the cyclical data of the I/O safety module. High integration times enable high-resolution measurements at low speeds. Low integration times show speed changes more quickly and are suitable for high speeds and high dynamics. The time basis is predefined to 50 ms. 50…500 ms can thus be set using the value range of 1…10. Standard value = 100 ms.

3.5.2.2 Integration Time Unsafe

This parameter is used to calculate the unsafe speed, which is output via the process data of the I/O module. High integration times enable high-resolution measurements at low speeds. Low integration times show speed changes more quickly and are suitable for high speeds and high dynamics. The time basis is predefined to 5 ms. 5…500 ms can thus be set using the value range of 1…100.
Standard value = 100 ms.

3.5.2.3 Windows Increments

This parameter defines the maximum permissible position deviation in increments of the master / slave scanning units integrated into the measuring system. The permissible tolerance window is basically dependent on the maximum speed occurring in the system and must first be determined by the system operator. Higher speeds require a larger tolerance window. The value range extends from 50…4000 increments. Standard value = 1000 increments.
The larger the window increments, the larger the angle until an error will be recognized.

3.5.2.4 Idleness Tolerance Preset

This parameter defines the maximum permissible speed in `increments` per `Integration Time Safe` for performance of the preset function. The permissible speed is dependent on the bus behavior and the system speed, and must be determined by the system operator first. The value range extends from 1 increment per `Integration Time Safe` to 5 increments per `Integration Time Safe`. That means that the shaft of the measuring system must be nearly at rest, so that the preset function can be executed.
Standard value = 1 increment per standard value `Integration Time Safe`.

3.5.2.5 Direction

This parameter defines the current counting direction of the position value looking at the flange connection, turning the shaft clockwise.

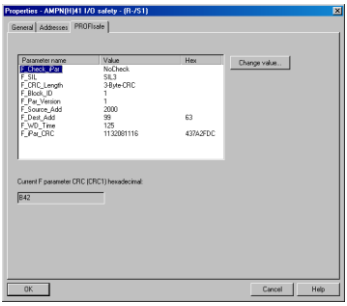
Forward = Counting direction increasing
Backward = Counting direction decreasing
Standard value = Forward

4 Parameter Definition / CRC Calculation

It is best to define the known parameters before configuration in the F-Host, so that they can be taken into account during configuration.
The procedure, in conjunction with the SIEMENS configuration software `SIMATIC Manager` and the optional package `S7 Distributed Safety`, is described below.
The `JHG_iParameter` software, required for the CRC calculation, is a constituent of the Software and Support CD, **also see chapter "Accessories" in the Operating and Assembly Instructions.**

4.1 iParameters

The iParameters are preconfigured with meaningful values in the default setting and should only be changed if expressly required by the automation task. A CRC calculation is necessary for safe transmission of the individually set iParameters. This must be performed when changing the predefined iParameters via the JHG program "JHG_iParameter". The calculated checksum corresponds to the F-Parameter `F_iPar_CRC`. This must be entered in the field with the same name in the `Properties – AMPN(H)41 I/O safety` window when configuring the measuring system with the hardware configurator, **also see chapter 5.3.1 "Setting the iParameters" on page 43**.

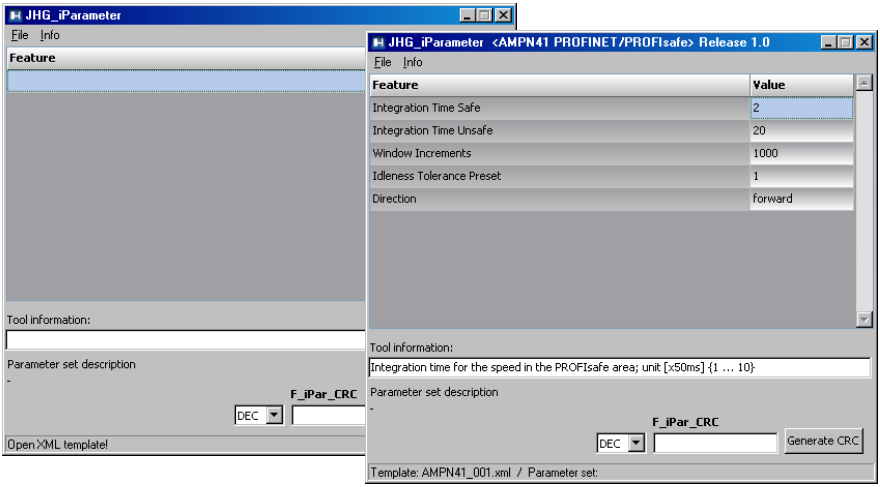


4.1.1 CRC calculation across the iParameters

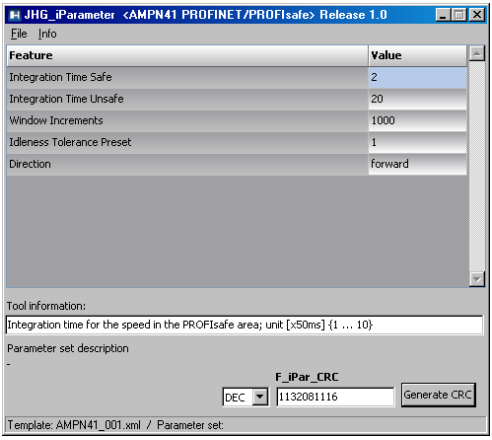
The predefined standard values are used for the following example of a CRC calculation. These can be loaded in the `JHG_iParameter` program using an XML template file. If different values are required, the standard values can be overwritten by double-clicking on the relevant entry. The modified parameters can be saved as a complete parameter set or opened again as a template.

→ Install `JHG_iParameter` by means of the setup file “JHG_iParameter_setup.exe”.

→ Start `JHG_iParameter` by means of the start file "JHG_iParameter.exe", then open the template file provided with the measuring system with the menu `File` → `Open XML template` (as example here: AMPN41_001.xml).



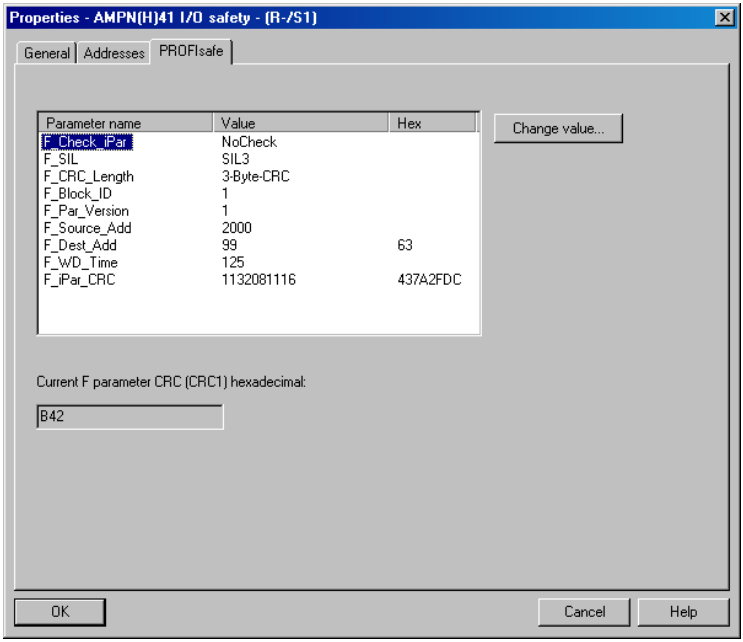
Modify the relevant parameters if necessary, then click on the `Generate CRC` switch for the `F_iPar_CRC` calculation. The result is shown in the field `F_iPar_CRC` alternatively as decimal or Hex value.



Each parameter change requires a new `F_iPar_CRC` calculation, which must then be taken into account in the projection. If a safety program is already present, it must be re-generated. For further information on the use of `JHG_iParameter`, refer to the help file with the menu **`Info` → `Help`.**

4.2 F-Parameters

The F-Parameters are already preconfigured with meaningful values in the default setting and should only be changed if expressly required by the automation task. A CRC which is automatically calculated by the `SIMATIC Manager` is necessary for safe transmission of the individually set F-Parameters. This checksum corresponds to the F-Parameter `F_Par_CRC`, which is displayed as a hexadecimal value in the `Properties – AMPN(H)41 I/O safety` window under the heading `Current F parameter CRC (CRC1)` when configuring the measuring system with the hardware configurator. The value `B42` entered in the example below is valid for the default setting shown here, **also see chapter 5.3.2 "Setting the F-Parameters" on page 44**.



4.2.1 Non-settable F-Parameters

The F-Parameters specified below are either managed by the measuring system or by the F-Host, and therefore cannot be manually changed:

- F_Check_iPar: NoCheck
- F_CRC_Length: 3-Byte-CRC
- F_Block_ID: 1
- F_Par_Version: V2-mode
- F_Source_Add: 2002 (example value, is predefined by the F-Host)

4.2.2 Settable F-Parameters

It is assumed that the following parameters are configured with their standard values:

- F_SIL: SIL3
- F_Dest_Add: 513 (address switches)
- F_WD_Time: 125
- F_iPar_CRC: 1132081116 (calculation by means of JHG tool “JHG_iParameter”)

Each parameter change gives a new `F_Par_CRC` value, which is displayed as shown above. If a safety program is already present, it must be re-generated.

5 Safety Program Creation – Configuration Example

This chapter describes the procedure for creating the safety program using the SIEMENS `SIMATIC Manager` configuration software and the `S7 Distributed Safety` optional package.

The safety program is created with the `FBD/LAD Editor` in `STEP 7`. The fail-safe FBs and FCs are programmed in the `F-FBD` or `F-LAD` programming language, while the fail-safe DBs are created in the F-DB programming language. The `Distributed Safety` F-Library supplied by SIEMENS provides the user with fail-safe application modules, which can be used in the safety program.

When generating the safety program, safety checks are performed automatically and additional fail-safe blocks are integrated for error detection and error reaction. This ensures that failures and errors are detected and corresponding reactions are triggered, which keep the F-System in safe status or put it into a safe status.

A standard user program can run in the F-CPU in addition to the safety program. The co-existence of standard and safety program in the F-CPU is possible, as the safety-oriented data of the safety program are protected against undesirable influence by data of the standard user program.

Data exchange between safety and standard user program in the F-CPU is possible by means of flags and through access to the process image of the inputs and outputs.

Access protection

Access to the F-System `S7 Distributed Safety` is protected by two passwords, the password for the F-CPU and the password for the safety program. A differentiation is made between offline and online password for the safety program:

- The offline password is part of the safety program in the offline project on the programming device.
- The online password is part of the safety program in the F-CPU.

5.1 Prerequisites

WARNING!

Danger of deactivation of the fail-safe function through incorrect configuration of the safety program!

- The safety program must be created in conjunction with the system documentation provided by SIEMENS for the software and hardware.
- Extensive documentation on "Configuring and Programming" a safe control is provided by SIEMENS in its manual ***S7 Distributed Safety - Configuring and Programming***, document order number: ***A5E00109537-04***. This documentation is a constituent of the optional package `S7 Distributed Safety`.
- The following descriptions relate to the pure procedure and do not take account of the instructions from the SIEMENS manual. It is therefore essential to observe and comply with the information and instructions provided in the SIEMENS manual, particularly the safety instructions and warnings.
- The configuration shown should be taken as an example. The user is required to check and adapt the usability of the configuration for his own application. This also includes the selection of suitable safety-oriented hardware components and the necessary software prerequisites.

Software components used for the `S7 Distributed Safety` configuration example:

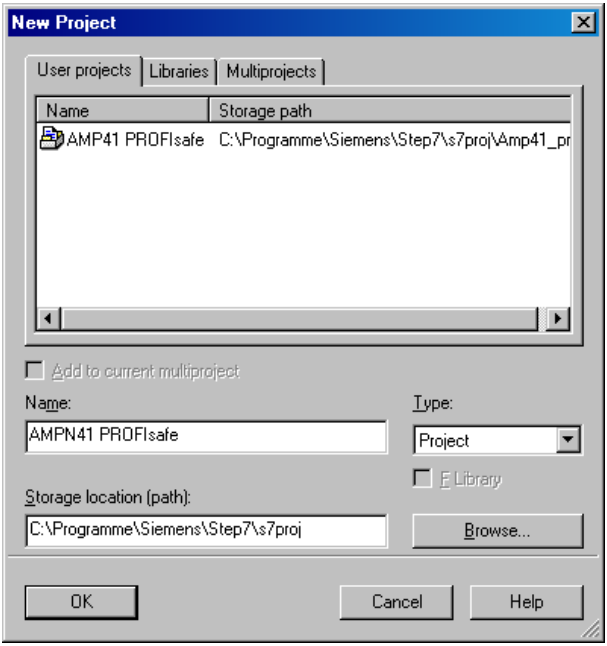
- STEP 7 V5.5 + SP2
- S7 Distributed Safety Programming V5.4 + SP5
- S7 F ConfigurationPack V5.5 + SP9

Hardware components in the SIMATIC 300 series used for the `S7 Distributed Safety` configuration example:

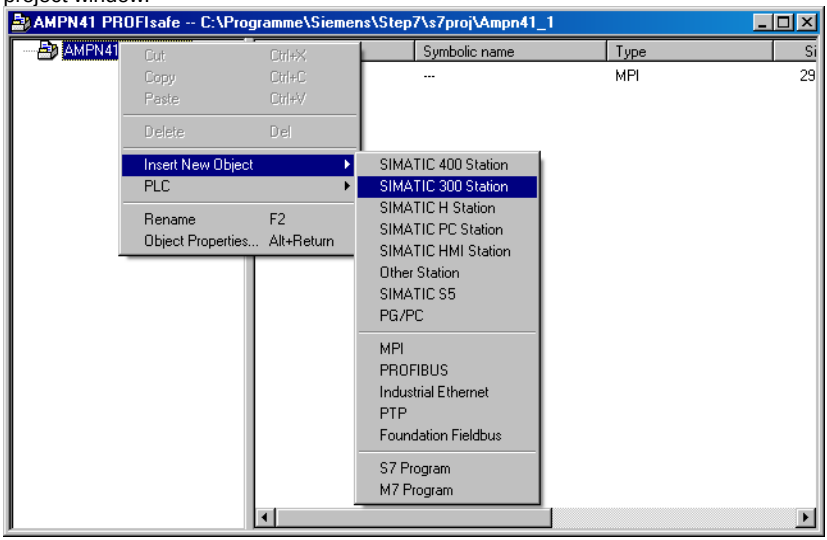
- Rail
- Power supply "PS307 2A" (307-1BA00-0AA0)
- F-CPU unit "CPU317F-2 PN/DP" (317-2FK13-0AB0)
- Digital output module "SM 326F DO 10xDC24V/2A" (326-2BF01-0AB0), is not actively used in the following safety program and is intended for customer-specific outputs, e.g. to show the variable states of the F-Periphery-Block: PASS_OUT, QBAD, ACK_REQ, IPAR_OK etc.
- Digital input module "SM 326F DI 24xDC24V" (326-1BK01-0AB0), is used for the operator acknowledgment.

5.2 Hardware configuration

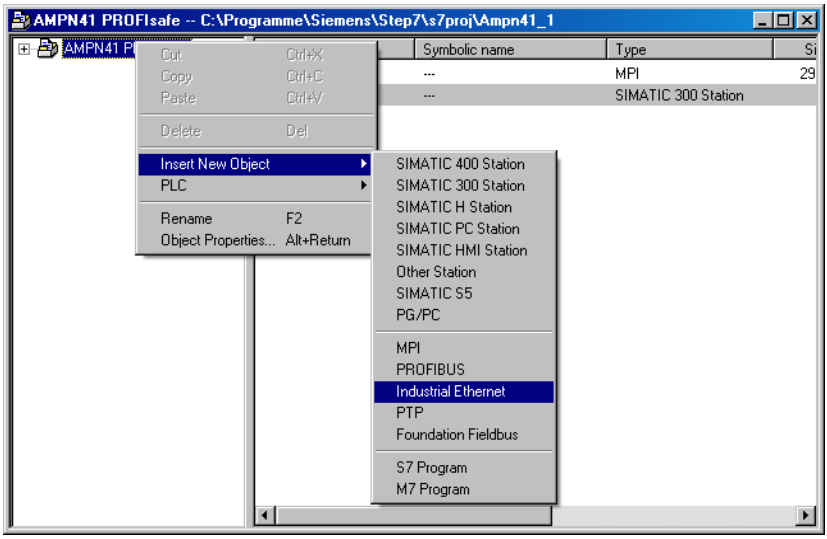
→ Start `SIMATIC Manager` and create a new project.



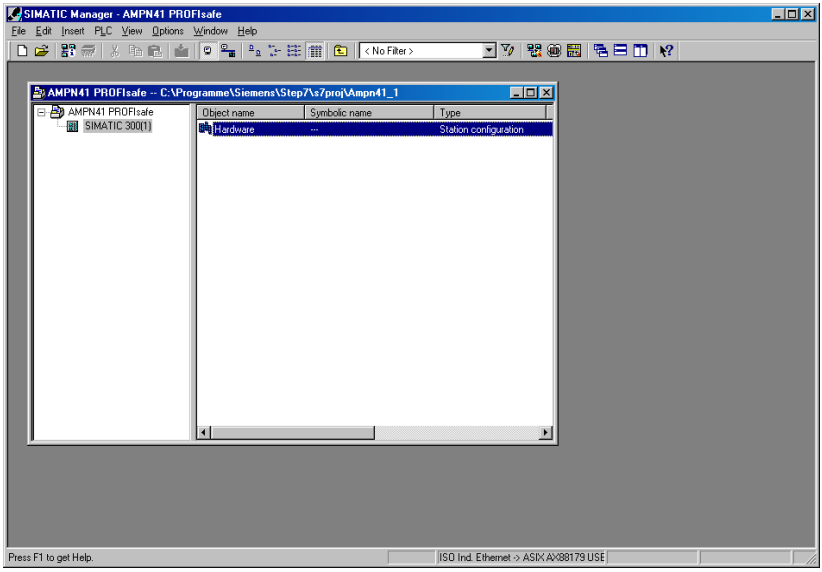
→ Using the right mouse button, insert the `SIMATIC 300 Station` as a new object in the project window.



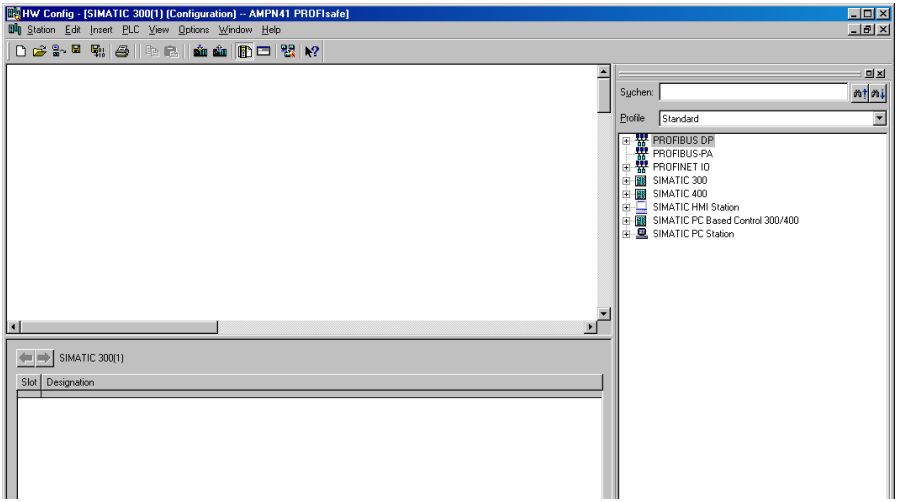
→ Insert an `Industrial Ethernet` for PROFINET as a new object in the same way.



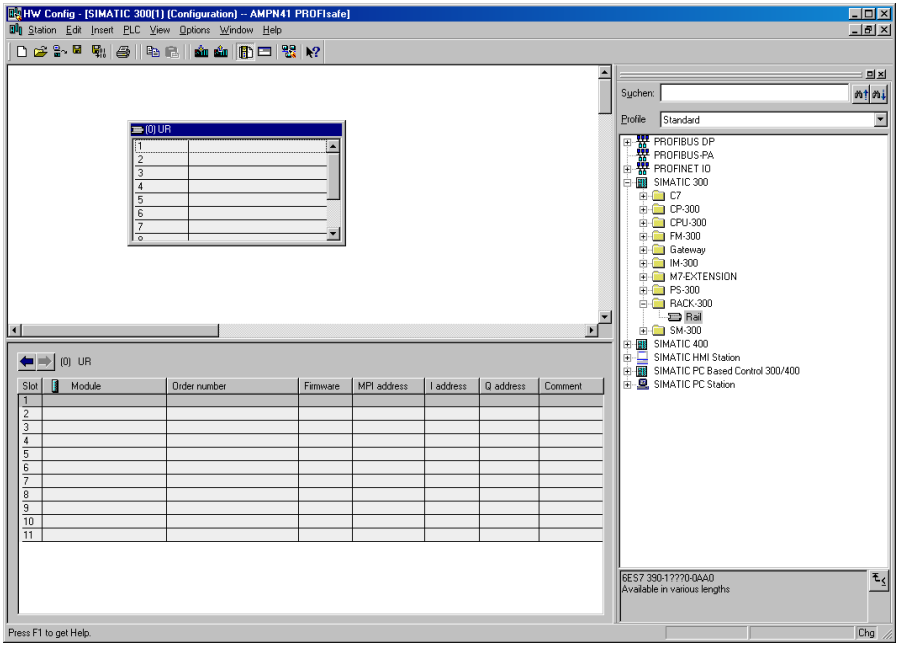
→ Double-click on `Hardware` to start the hardware configurator `HW Config`.



→ If the hardware catalog is not shown on the right, it can be displayed with the `View` → `Catalog` menu.



→ Drag a `rail` into the project window to take the hardware components.

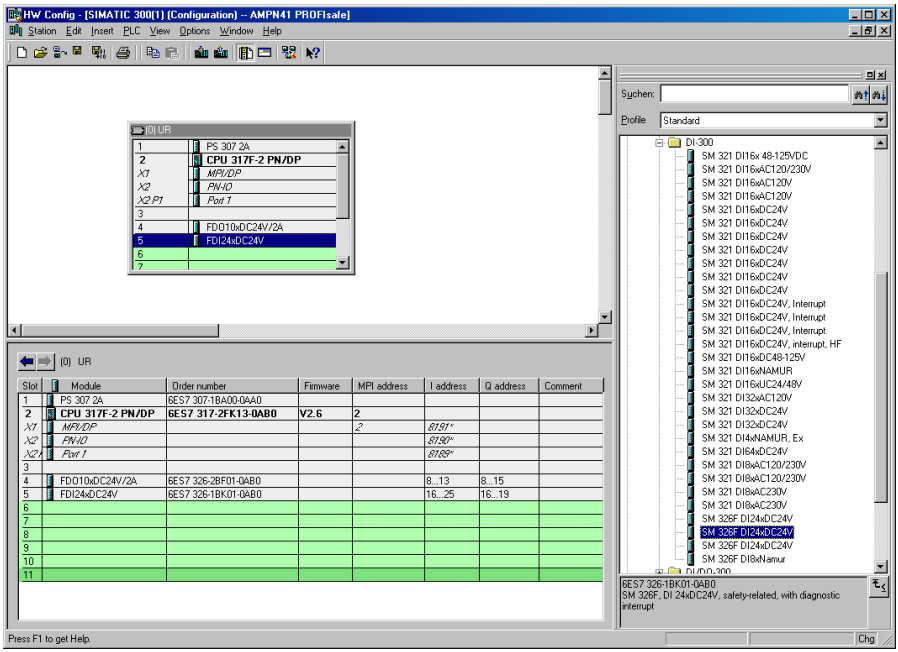


→ Drag the power supply `PS 307 2A` in the catalog to position 1 of the rack with `SIMATIC 300` → `PS-300` → `PS 307 2A`.

→ Drag CPU `317F-2 PN/DP` in the catalog to position 2 of the rack with `SIMATIC 300` → `CPU-300` → `CPU 317F-2 PN/DP` → `6ES7 317-2FK13-0AB0` → `V2.6`. Also specify the characteristics of the `Ethernet interface` here if necessary.

→ Drag digital output module `SM 326F DO 10xDC24V/2A` in the catalog to position 4 of the rack with
`SIMATIC 300` → `SM-300` → `DO-300` → `SM 326F DO 10xDC24V/2A`
(6ES7 326-2BF01-0AB0).

→ Drag digital input module `SM 326F DI 24xDC24V` in the catalog to position 5 of the rack with
`SIMATIC 300` → `SM-300` → `DI-300` → `SM 326F DI 24xDC24V`
(6ES7 326-1BK01-0AB0).

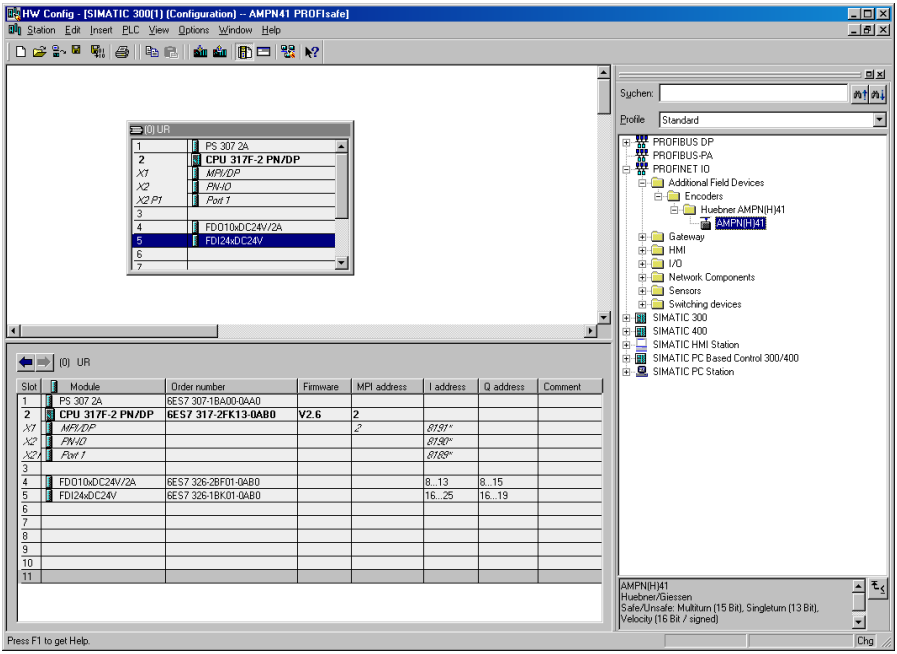


The hardware components to be included in the rack are now complete.

The GSDML file belonging to the measuring system must be installed in the next step. This is copied with the belonging bitmap file into the installation directory of the `SIMATIC Manager`. You should note that the directory structure can vary.

→ Install GSDML file in the stored directory with menu `Options` → `Install GSD File…`.

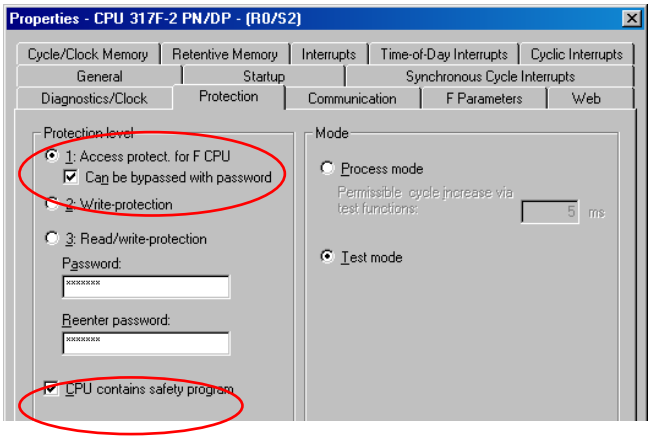
The measuring system now appears in the catalog as a new item:
`PROFINET IO` → `Additional Field Devices` → `Encoders` → `HUEBNER AMPN(H)41` → `AMPN(H)41.`



5.2.1 Defining the properties of the hardware configuration

The object properties of the individual hardware components are defined by clicking with the right mouse button on the relevant position in the rack or slot:

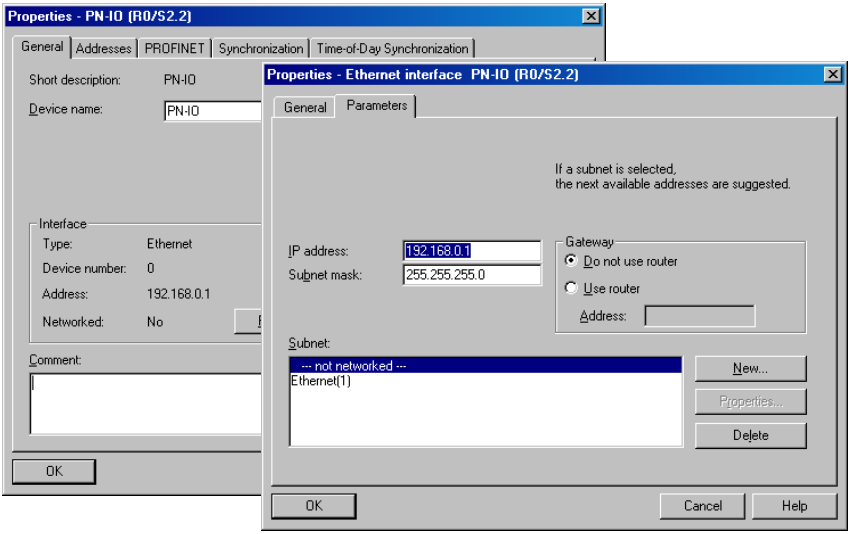
→ For the CPU, `Protection level 1` and a `Password` must be configured in the `Protection` register. The `Mode` field is not relevant for safety mode.



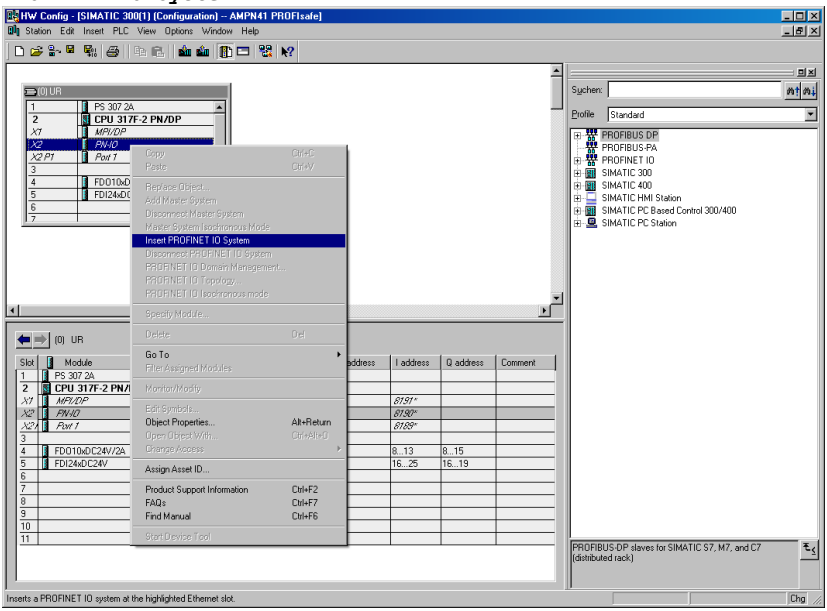
→ For the CPU, in the sub-item `PN-IO`, `General` → register, select `Ethernet` type in the `Interface` field.

→ In the Properties window of `Ethernet interface PN-IO` the Ethernet properties of the control system (SPS) must be filled in:

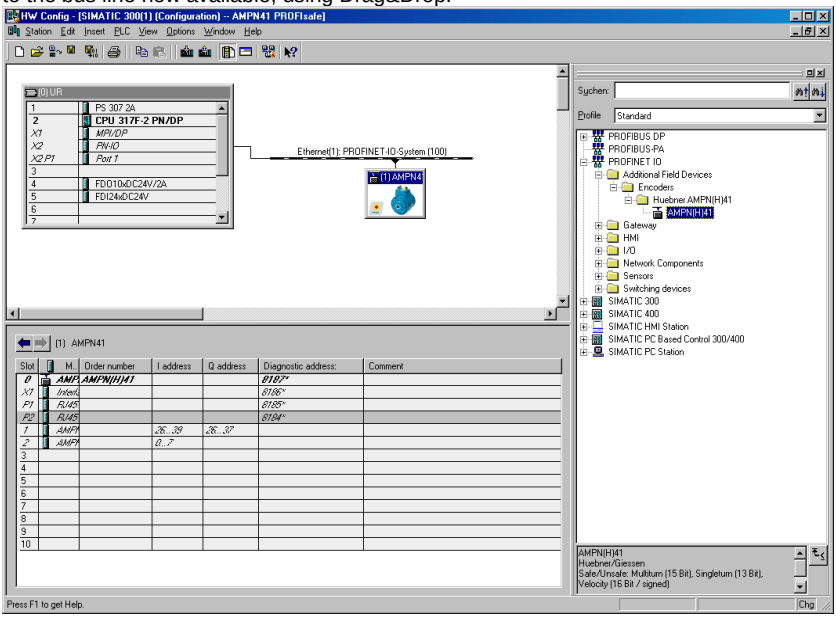
- IP address of SPS
- Subnet mask of SPS
- Subnet: Ethernet



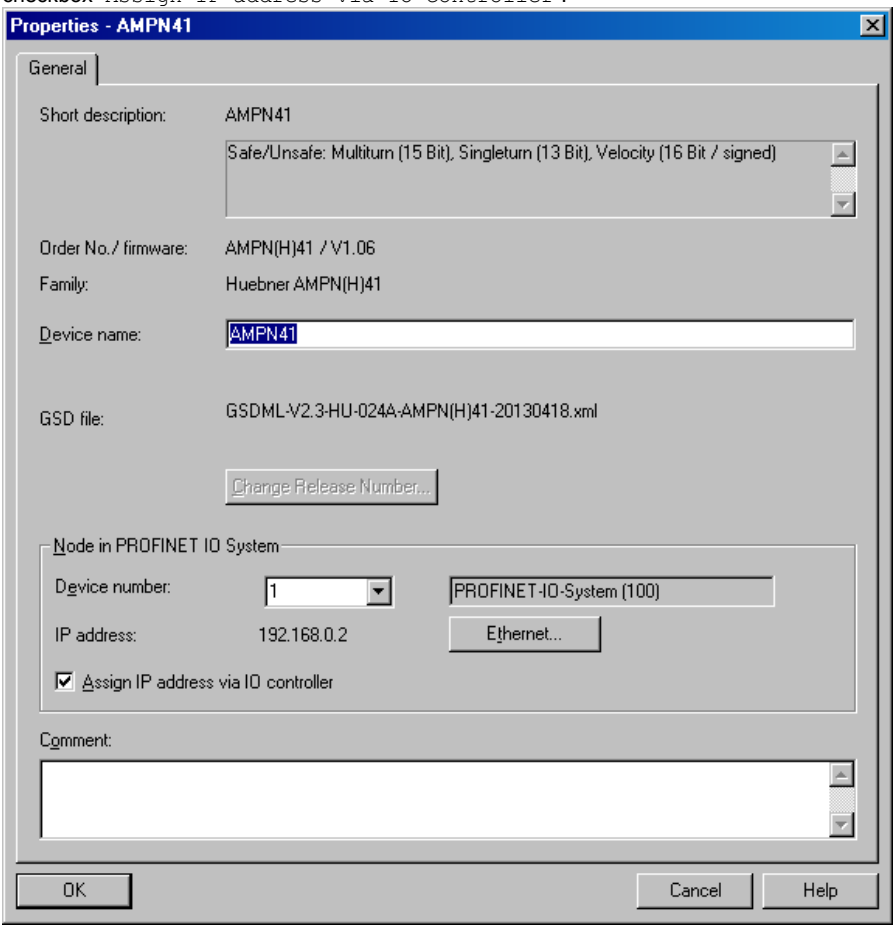
→ Add PROFINET IO system: Right mouse button click on "PN-IO" and then select "**Insert PROFINET IO System**".



→ Connect the AMPN(H)41 measuring system from the catalog to the PROFINET IO system, to the bus line now available, using Drag&Drop.

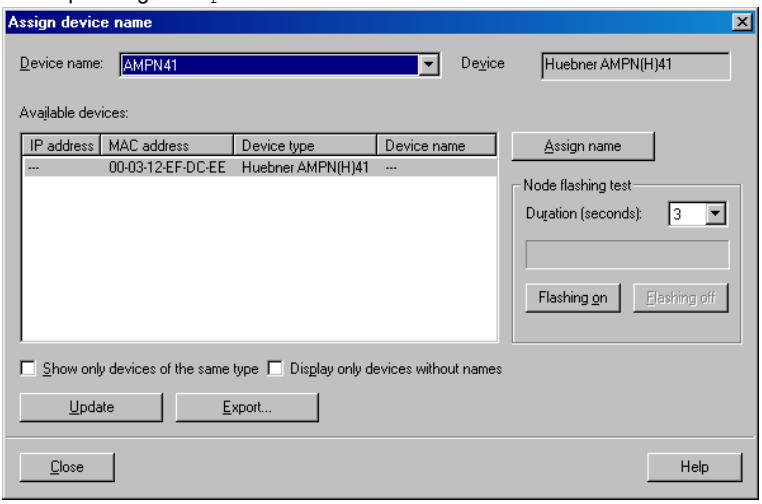


→ With connection of the measuring system to the master system, in the Properties window, in the `General` register, you can now configure the desired `Device name` and mark the checkbox "`Assign IP address via IO controller`".

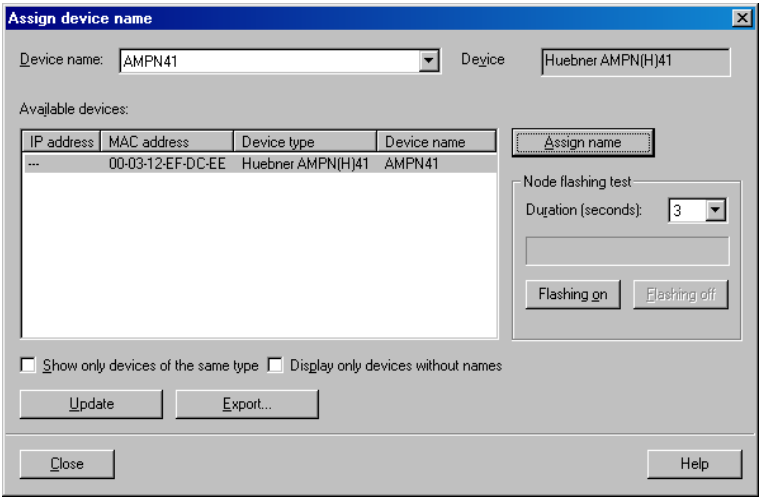


→ Set the device name by DCP:

– Open the menu “PLC → `Ethernet` → `Assign device name`” in the “`HW Config`” window.
– The supplied measuring system that is connected to the network should be visible in the list after pressing the “`Update`” button.



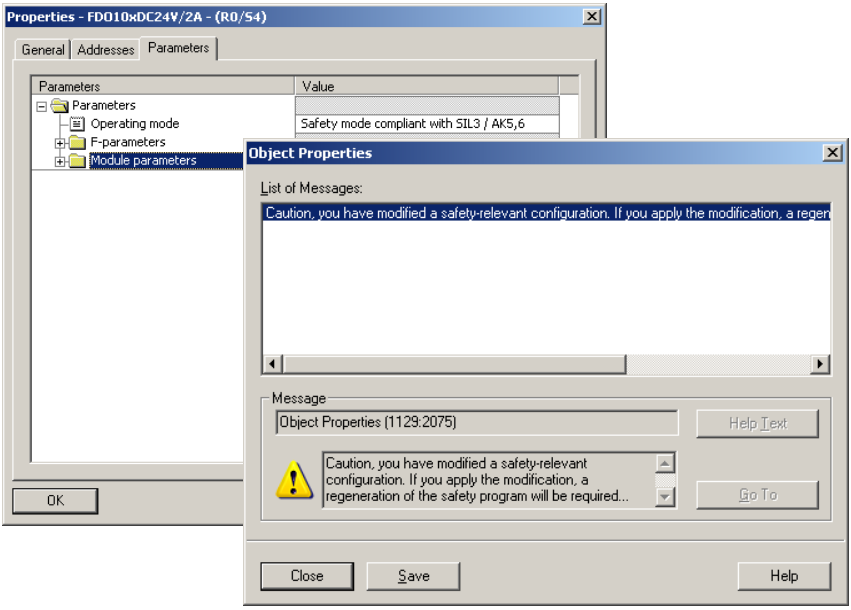
– A few seconds after pressing the button “`Assign name`” the list refreshes automatically and the new device name is taken over.



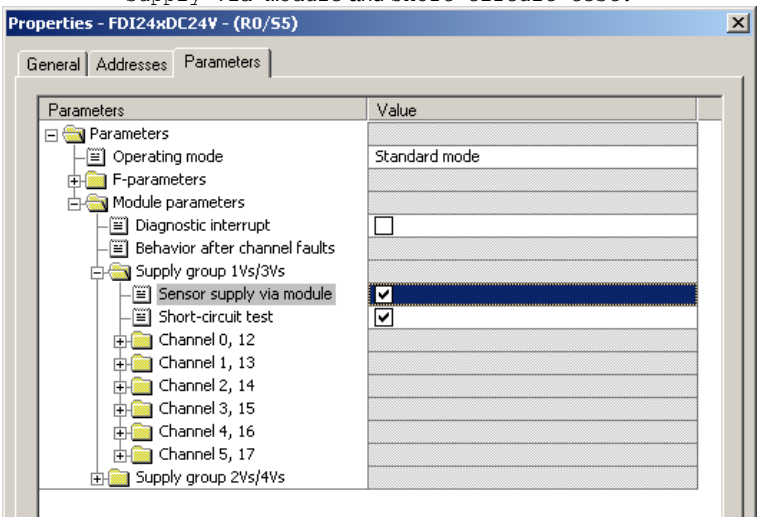
NOTES!

In the delivery state as well as after a system boot up the measuring system has not saved a device name.

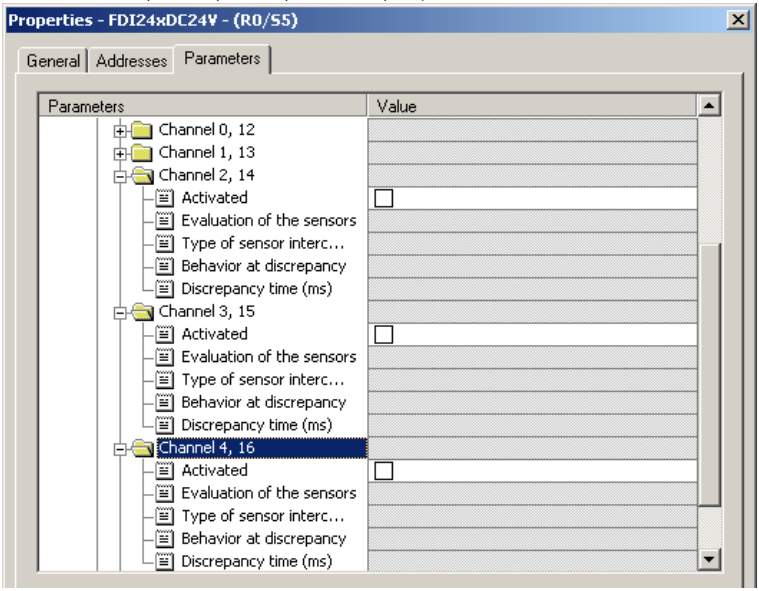
→ For the digital output module, in the `Parameters` register configure `Operating mode` → `Safety mode compliant with SIL3/AK5,6` and confirm the following window with `Close`.



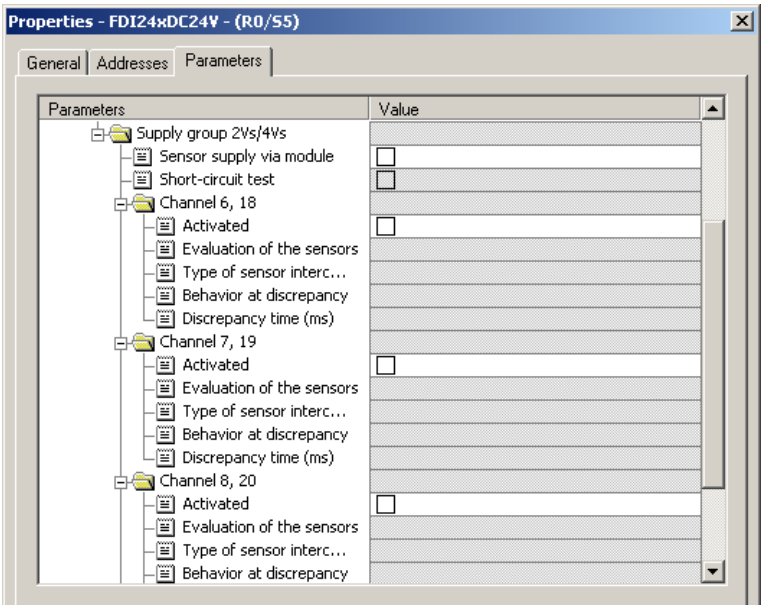
→ For the digital input module, in the `Parameters` register in folder structure `Parameters` → `Module parameters` → `Supply group 1Vs/3Vs`, put a tick in the items `Sensor supply via module` and `Short-circuit test`.



→ The settings for channels `0,12` and `1,13` remain unchanged.
For channels `2,14` / `3,15` / `4,16` and `5,17`, the tick must be removed under `Activated`.



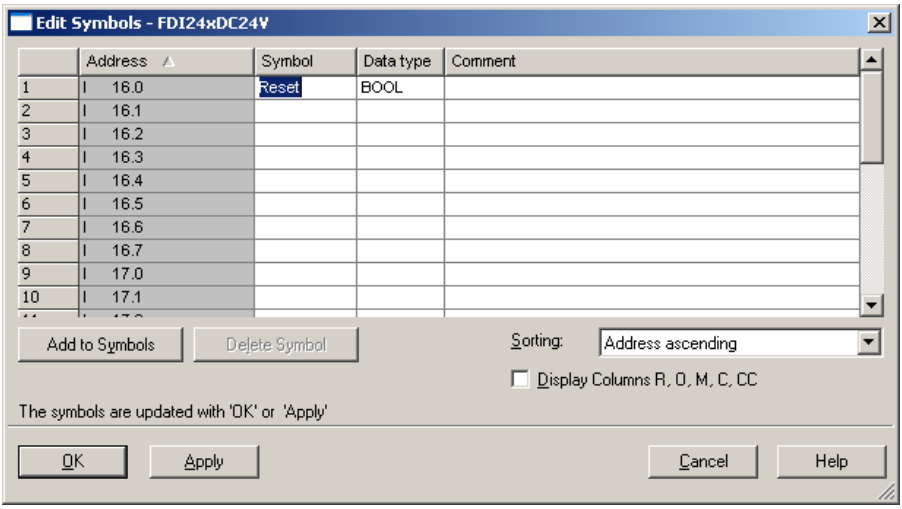
→ In the sub-folder `Supply group 2Vs/4Vs`, for all channels `6,18` / `7,19` / `8,20` / `9,21` / `10,22` and `11,23` the tick must also be removed under `Activated`.



For the operator acknowledgment of the F-Periphery, a RESET symbol is required for the digital input `I 16.0`.

→ **To do this, click with the right mouse button on the item `FDI24xDC24V` in the rack or slot and select `Edit Symbols`…. In the `Symbol` column enter the symbol name `Reset`, the data type `BOOL` will then be applied automatically.**

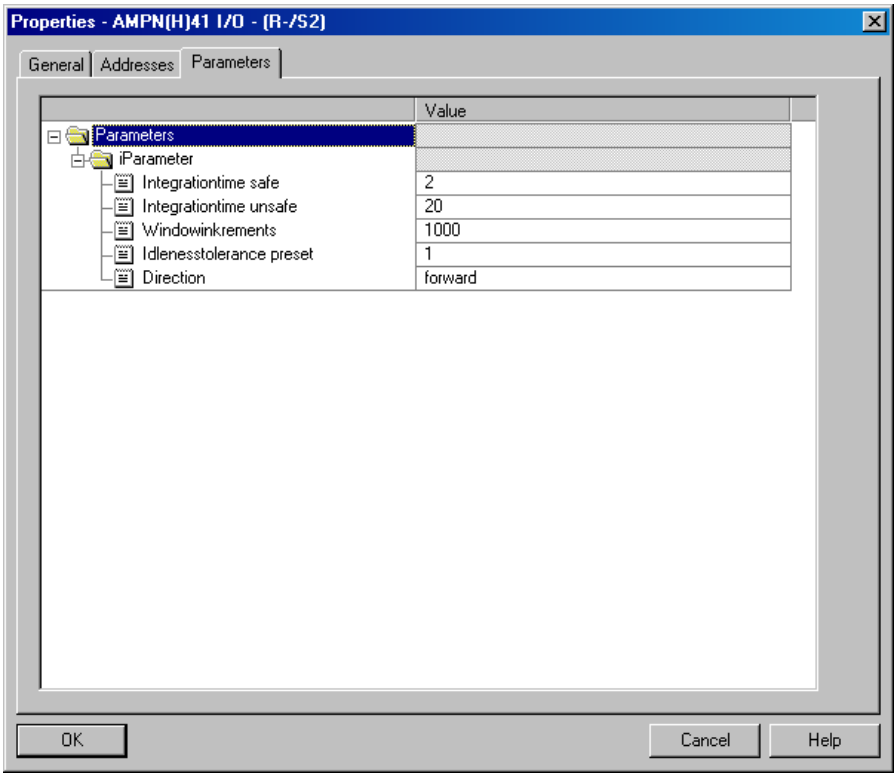
→ **Press `OK` to update.**



5.3 Parameterization

5.3.1 Setting the iParameters

→ **The iParameters can be set by selecting the `Symbol` for the measuring system → Double click on the slot item `AMPN(H)41 I/O` → Select the `Parameters` register.**

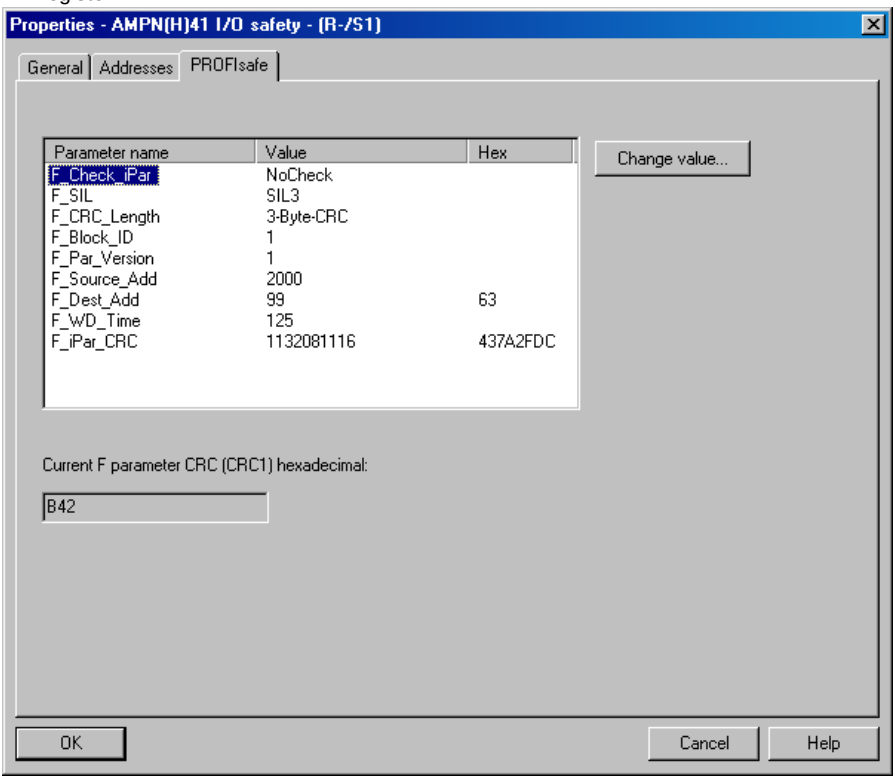


If different parameter values are required, as shown above, a `F_iPar_CRC` calculation must occur for this new parameter data set, **see chapter 0“**

Parameter Definition / CRC Calculation**“ on page 26.**
The calculated value must then be entered in the parameter data set for the F-Parameters under `F_iPar_CRC`, **see chapter 5.3.2 “Setting the F-Parameters“ on page 44**.

5.3.2 Setting the F-Parameters

→ The F-Parameters can be set by selecting the `Symbol` for the measuring system → Double-click on the slot item `AMPN(H)41 I/O safety` → Select the `PROFIsafe` register.



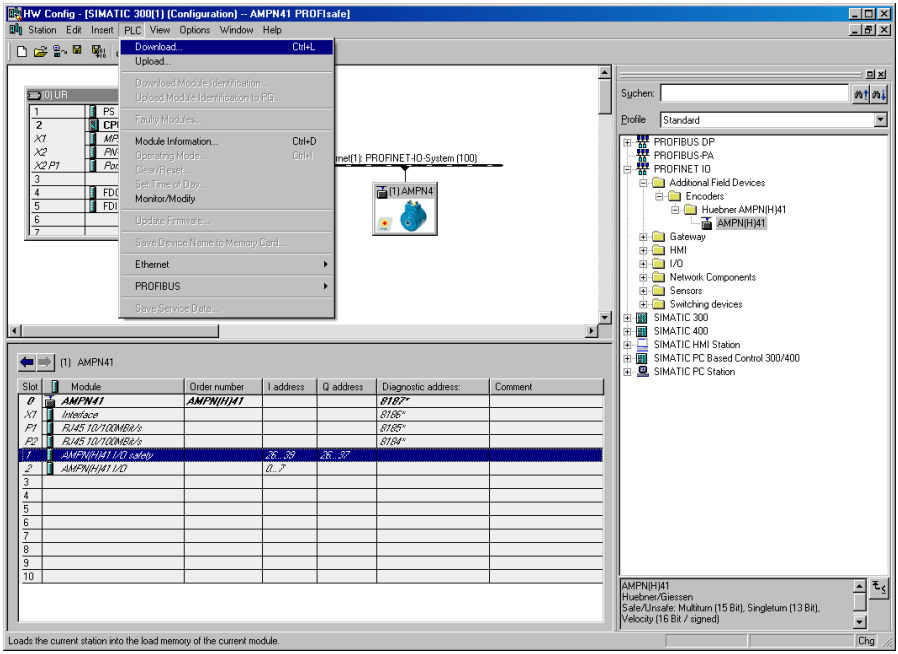
NOTES!

The `F_Dest_Add` entry and the setting of the address switches of the measuring system must be matching.

The parameter value for the parameter `F_iPar_CRC` results from the set parameter data set for the iParameters and the calculated CRC value **see chapter 5.3.1 "Setting the iParameters" on page 43.**

To enable automatic generation of the safety program, the hardware configuration must now be compiled via the menu `Station` → `Save and Compile`.

→ Finally the HW-Configuration must be downloaded to the hardware via the menu **"PLC → Download..."**.

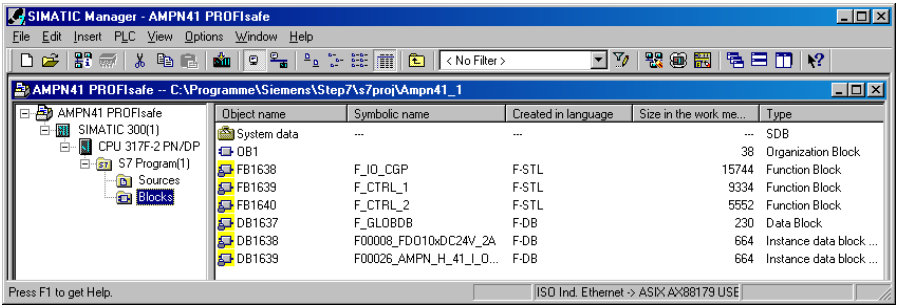


The `HW Config` can now be closed.

5.4 Creating the missing (F-)blocks

The blocks that have already been automatically created can be viewed in the project folder of the `SIMATIC Manager` under:
`AMPN41 PROFIsafe` → `SIMATIC 300(1)` → `CPU 317F-2 PN/DP` → `S7 Program(1)` → `Blocks.`

All fail-safe blocks are shown with a yellow background to distinguish them from blocks of the standard user program.



5.4.1 Program structure

The safety program is accessed by calling up the `F-CALL` from the standard user program.
The `F-CALL` is called up directly e.g. in the cyclic interrupt OB `OB 35`.
Cyclic interrupt OBs have the advantage that they interrupt the cyclic program processing in `OB 1` of the standard user program at fixed time intervals, i.e. in a cyclic interrupt OB the safety program is called up and processed at fixed time intervals.
After the safety program has been processed, the standard user program is further processed.

5.4.2 F-Runtime Group

To facilitate handling, the safety program consists of an "F-Runtime Group". The F-Runtime Group is a logic construct consisting of a number of related F-Blocks, which is formed internally by the F-System.

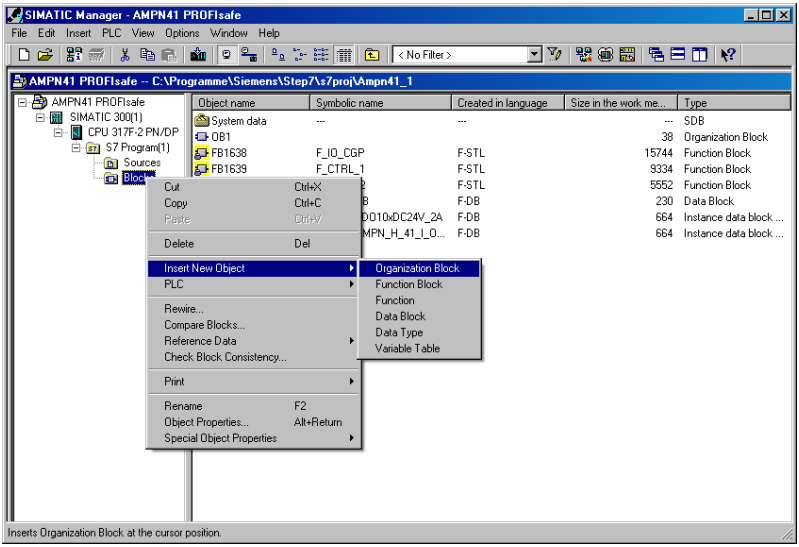
The F-Runtime Group comprises:

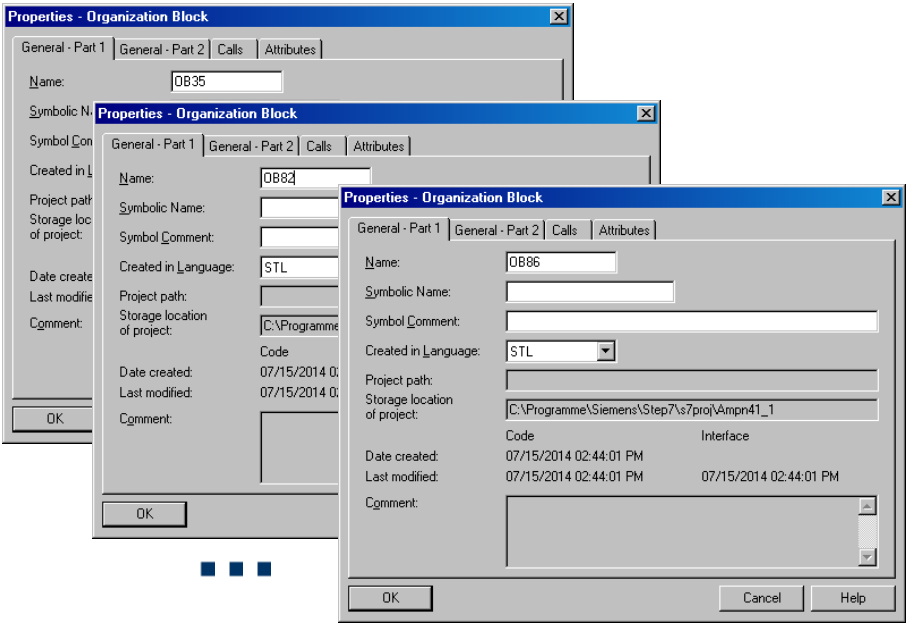
- one F-Call block F-CALL, "FC1"
- one F-Program block, to which the F-CALL is assigned, "FC2"
- further F-FBs
- several F-DBs
- F-Periphery-DBs
- F-System blocks F-SBs
- automatically generated F-Blocks

5.4.3 Generating the Object Blocks (OBs)

The necessary Organization Blocks OB35 and OB82 to OB86 are created below.

→ The Organization Blocks are inserted with the right mouse button in the project window `Insert New Object` → `Organization Block`.
The programming language is `STL` for all Organization Blocks.

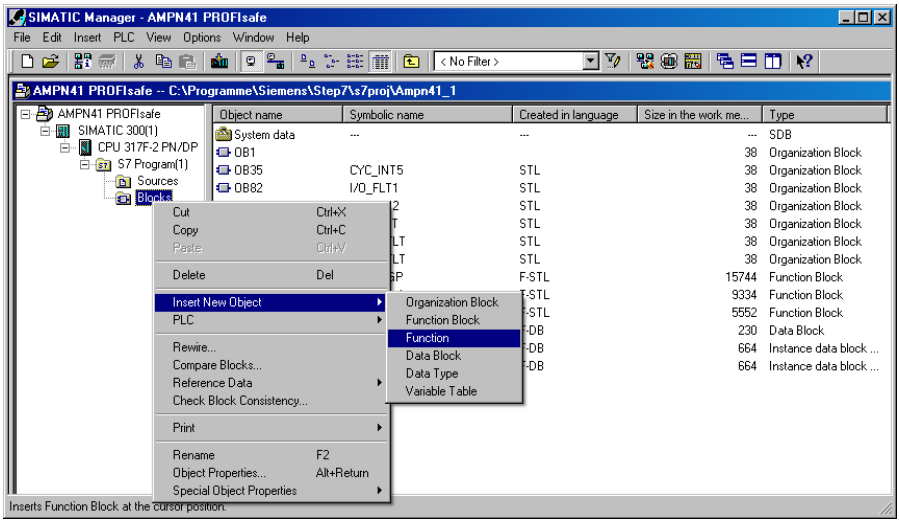


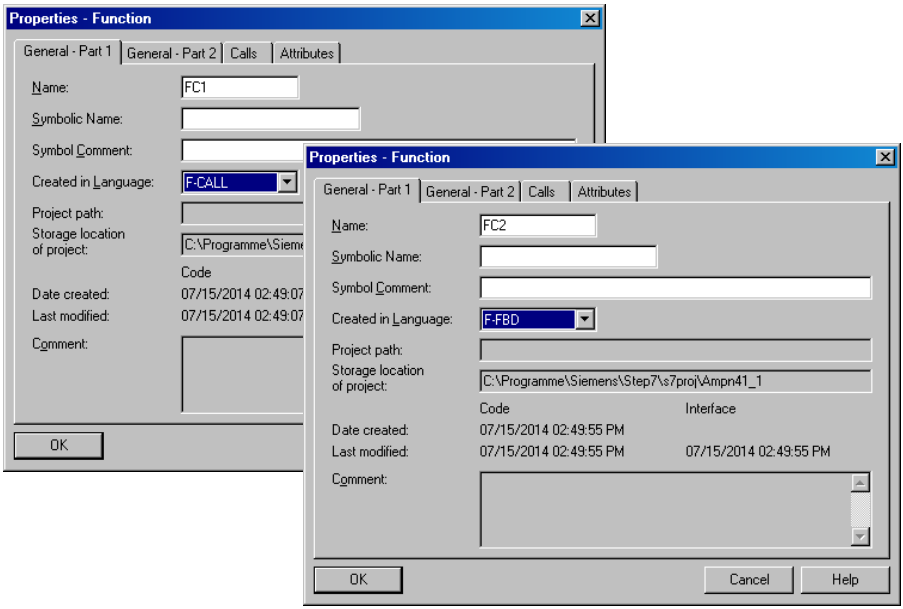


5.4.4 Generating the functions (F-FCs)

The necessary functions FC1 and FC2 are created below.

→ The functions are inserted with the right mouse button in the project window `Insert New Object` → `Function`.
The programming language for FC1 is `F-CALL`, for FC2 `F-FBD`.

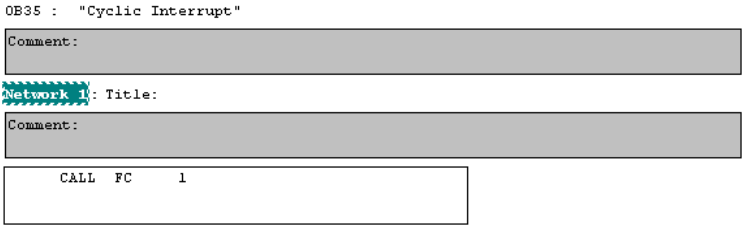




5.4.5 Programming the F-Blocks

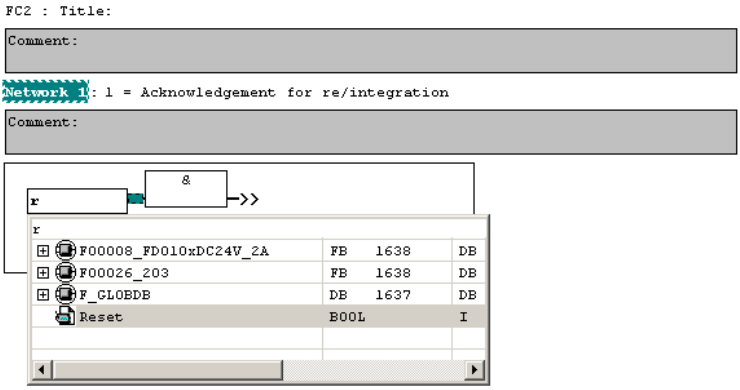
The programming and modifications for blocks OB35, FC1 and FC2 are carried out below.

→ **The safety program is called up in OB35 by double-clicking on the object name OB35 in the project window. The instruction CALL FC1 must be entered in the open LAD/STL/FBD program window. Finally save the item and close the window again.**

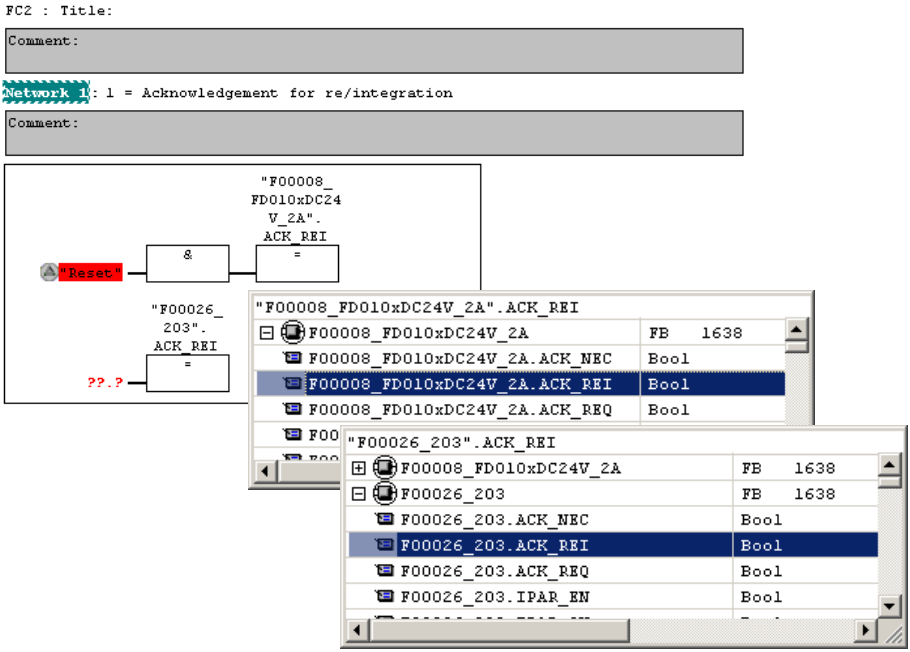


For the operator acknowledgment of the F-Periphery after the elimination of errors, the variable ACK_REI of the F-Periphery-DB must be interconnected to the digital input I 16.0 RESET of the digital input module. The function FC2 must be programmed accordingly for this purpose.

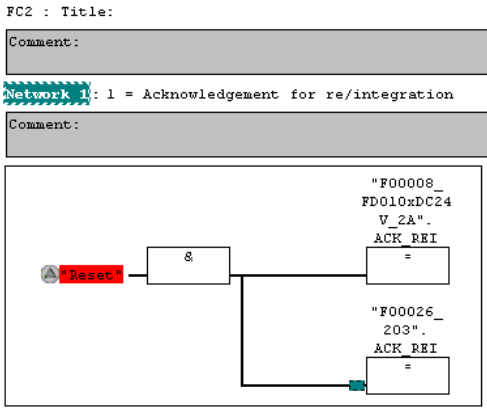
→ An And Box is inserted from the tool bar, one input is deleted and the Reset symbol is assigned to the second input.



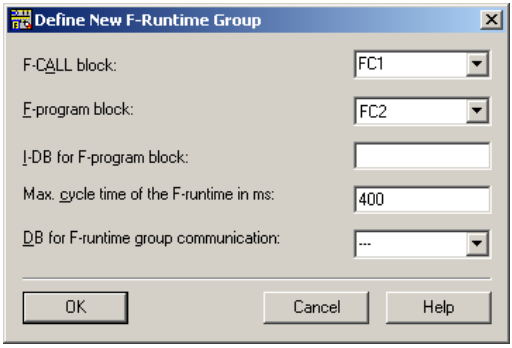
→ Two `Assignments` are inserted from the tool bar, the variable `"F00008..."`.`ACK_REI` is assigned to one assignment, and the variable `"F00026..."`.`ACK_REI` to the other.



→ Finally, the `Assignment` not yet interconnected is interconnected to the output of the `And Box` by a `Branch`. Save the programming and close the window.



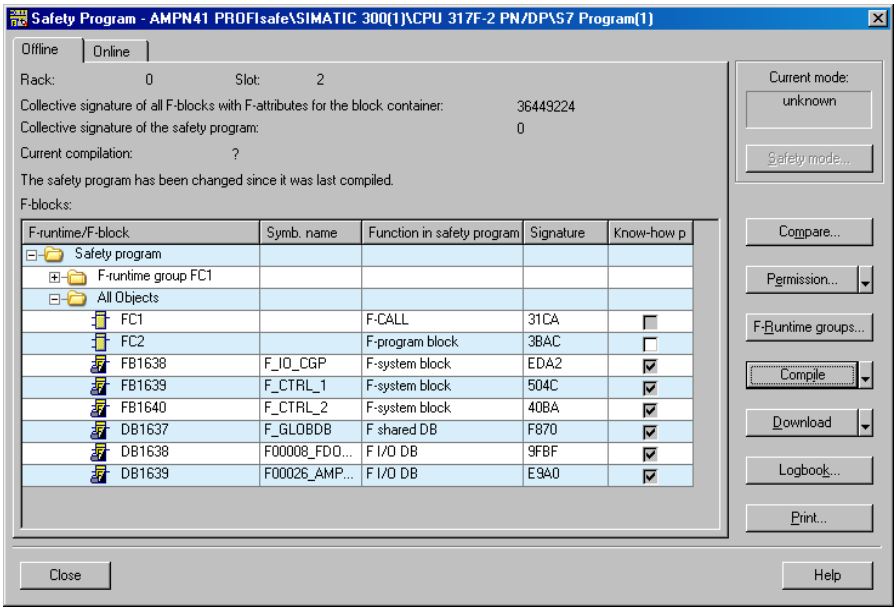
→ The Runtime Group is defined with the function `FC1`. In the field `Max. cycle time of the F-runtime in ms:` enter the value `400` and confirm with `OK`. Also confirm the next window `Edit F-Runtime Groups` with `OK`.



The programming and modifications are now complete.

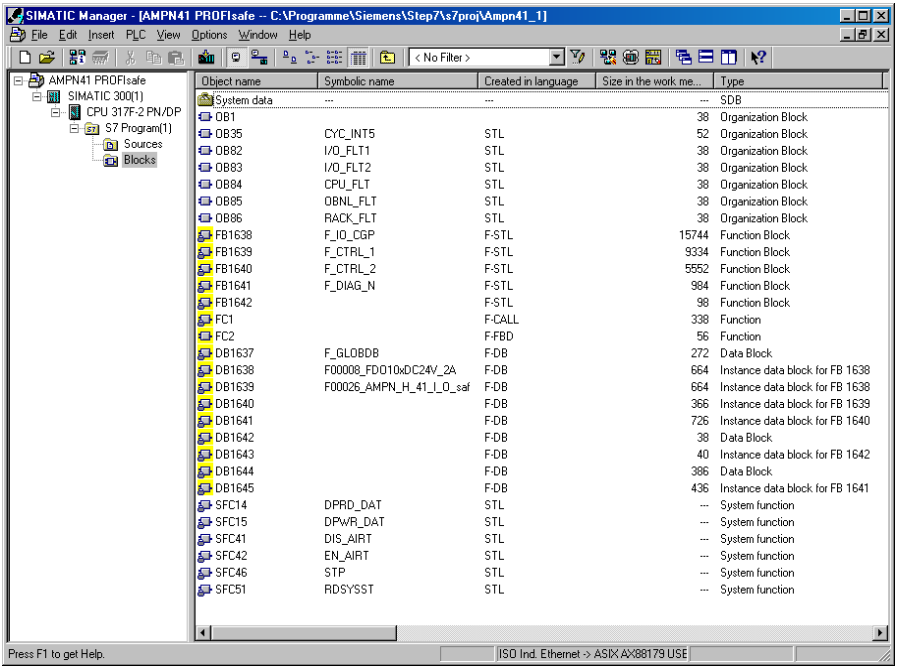
5.5 Generating the safety program

→ **To generate the safety program, in `SIMATIC Manager, Options` → `Edit safety program` menu, open the `Safety Program` dialog. The safety program is compiled and generated with the `Compile` switch.**



If compilation is successful 0 warnings are displayed, and the windows can then be closed.

All necessary blocks are now displayed in the project window:



5.6 Loading the safety program

When the safety program has been generated, it can be loaded into the F-CPU. It is advisable to transfer the complete safety program to the F-CPU in STOP operating status. This guarantees that a consistent safety program is loaded. The program is loaded with the menu `Options` → `Edit safety program` → `Download` switch.

5.7 Testing the safety program

After generating the safety program, a complete functional test must be carried out according to the automation task.
After modifications to an already completely function-tested safety program, it is sufficient to test the modifications.

6 Access to the safety-oriented data channel

The safety-oriented data channel in the `AMPN(H)41 I/O safety` module is accessed via the process image, as with a standard periphery. However, direct access is not permitted. The safety-oriented data channel of the measuring system may only be accessed from the generated F-Runtime Group.
The actual communication between F-CPU (process image) and measuring system for updating the process image occurs concealed in the background, by means of the PROFIsafe protocol.

The measuring system uses a larger area in the process image in the AMPN(H)41 I/O safety module, due to the PROFIsafe protocol, than would be necessary for the measuring system function. The F-Parameter-block contained in the process image is not included in the user data. When accessing the process image in the safety program, only access to the pure user data is permitted!

6.1 Output of passivated data (substitute values) in case of error

The safety function requires that for passivation in the safety-oriented channel in the JHG-PROFIsafe module, the substitute values (0) are used in the following cases instead of the cyclically output values. This status is indicated via the F-Periphery-DB with PASS_OUT = 1, see below.

- at start-up of the F-System
- in the case of errors in the safety-oriented communication between F-CPU and measuring system via the PROFIsafe protocol
- if the value set for the Window increments under the iParameters is exceeded and/or the internally calculated PROFIsafe telegram is defective
- if the permissible operating temperature range, as defined under the corresponding article number, is fallen below or exceeded
- if the measuring system is supplied with >36 V DC for longer than 200 ms
- if the measuring system is disconnected in RUN mode, the F-Host is reconfigured and the measuring system is then reconnected

6.2 F-Periphery-DB

For each F-Periphery, measuring system and digital output module, an F-Periphery-DB is automatically generated during compilation in HW Config. With reference to the generated safety program, **see chapter 0“**

Safety Program Creation – Configuration Example**“ on page 29**, this is block DB1638 for the measuring system and DB1639 for the digital output module. The F-Periphery-DB contains variables which can be analyzed in the safety program and can or must be written. An exception is the variable DIAG, which may only be analyzed in the standard user program. Modification of the initial/current values of the variables directly in the F-Periphery-DB is not possible, as the F-Periphery-DB is know-how-protected.

The variables of the measuring system F-Periphery-DB must be accessed in the following cases:

- during operator acknowledgment of the measuring system after communication errors or after the start-up phase
- during execution of the preset adjustment function
- when analyzing whether passivated or cyclical data are output
- if the cyclical data of the AMPN(H)41 I/O safety module are to be passivated depending on defined states of the safety program, e.g. group passivation

6.2.1 Measuring system F-Periphery-DB “DB1638” – Overview of variables

Variable	Data Type	Function	Access
PASS_ON	BOOL	1 = Passivation of the cyclical data of the AMPN(H)41 I/O safety module via the safety program	Read/Write Default value: 0
ACK_NEC	BOOL	1 = Operator acknowledgment in the event of F-I/O faults	Read/Write Default value: 1
ACK_REI	BOOL	1 = Operator acknowledgment after communication errors or after the start-up phase	Read/Write Default value: 0
IPAR_EN	BOOL	Variable for execution of the preset adjustment function	Read/Write Default value: 0
PASS_OUT	BOOL	Passivation output	Read
QBAD	BOOL	1 = Substitute values are output	Read
ACK_REQ	BOOL	1 = Acknowledgement request for the operator acknowledgment	Read
IPAR_OK	BOOL	1 = Execution of preset adjustment function successfully completed	Read
DIAG	BYTE	Service information, only possible in the standard program	Read
QBAD_I_xx	BOOL	1 = Substitute values are output in input channel	Read
QBAD_O_xx	BOOL	1 = Substitute values are output in output channel	Read

6.2.1.1 PASS_ON

With the variable PASS_ON = 1 a passivation of the safety-oriented data of the AMPN(H)41 I/O safety module can be activated, e.g. depending on defined states in the safety program. The passivation is not performed directly in the measuring system, instead the status of these variables is registered by the F-Host and the passivation is only activated by means of the safety program data. Cyclical data are still output by the measuring system!
If a passivation is performed with PASS_ON = 1, the preset adjustment function is switched off.

6.2.1.2 ACK_NEC

The official application of this variable would be an operator acknowledgment for the measuring system after F-I/O faults. However, for the measuring system no process is defined, for which this procedure is permissible. For safety reasons these faults must be removed first and then the supply voltage must be switched OFF/ON, **also see chapter 8 “Troubleshooting and Diagnosis Options“ on page 60**.

6.2.1.3 ACK_REI

If a communication error is detected by the F-System for the measuring system, a passivation of the measuring system is performed.
For the operator acknowledgment of the measuring system after the elimination of errors a positive edge of variable `ACK_REI` of the F-Periphery-DB is required, which is linked to the input of the digital input module → I 16.0, symbol name: "RESET".

An operator acknowledgment is required:

- after communication errors
- after the start-up phase

An acknowledgment is only possible if the variable `ACK_REQ` = 1.
An operator acknowledgment must be provided for each F-Periphery in the safety program via the variable `ACK_REI`. This requirement has already been taken into account for the measuring system and digital output module.

6.2.1.4 IPAR_EN

The variable `IPAR_EN` is used to execute the preset adjustment function. The process sequence for execution of this function is described **in chapter 7 "Preset Adjustment Function" on page 58.**
A precise description of when the variables must be set/reset during a re-parameterization of fail-safe DP standard slaves/IO standard devices can be found in the *PROFIsafe Specification* from *V1.20*, or the documentation on the fail-safe *DP Standard Slave/IO Standard Device*.

NOTES!
No passivation of the measuring system is triggered by `IPAR_EN` = 1!
With reference to the preset execution, the warning note contained in **chapter 7 "Preset Adjustment Function" on page 58** must be observed!

6.2.1.5 PASS_OUT/QBAD/QBAD_I_xx/QBAD_O_xx

The variables `PASS_OUT` = 1 and `QBAD` = 1 indicate that a passivation of the measuring system is present.
The F-System sets `PASS_OUT`, `QBAD`, `QBAD_I_xx` and `QBAD_O_xx` = 1, while the measuring system outputs substitute values (0) instead of cyclical values.
If a passivation is performed via the variable `PASS_ON` = 1, only `QBAD`, `QBAD_I_xx` and `QBAD_O_xx` = 1 are set. However `PASS_OUT` does not change its value for a passivation via `PASS_ON` = 1. `PASS_OUT` can therefore be used for the group passivation of further F-Peripheries.

6.2.1.6 ACK_REQ

If a communication error is detected by the F-System for the measuring system, a passivation of the measuring system is performed. `ACK_REQ` = 1 indicates that an operator acknowledgment for the measuring system is required.
The F-System sets the variable `ACK_REQ` = 1 as soon as the error has been eliminated and an operator acknowledgment is possible. After the acknowledgment the variable `ACK_REQ` is reset to 0 by the F-System.

6.2.1.7 IPAR_OK

The variable `IPAR_OK` is used to indicate successful execution of the preset adjustment function. The process sequence for execution of this function is described
in chapter 7 "Preset Adjustment Function" on page 58.

A precise description of how the variable can be analyzed in the event of a re-parameterization of fail-safe DP standard slaves/IO standard devices can be found in the *PROFIsafe Specification* from *V1.20*, or the documentation on the fail-safe *DP Standard Slave/IO Standard Device*.

6.2.1.8 DIAG

The `DIAG` variable provides non-fail-safe information of 1 byte on errors that have occurred, for service purposes. Access to this variable in the safety program is not permitted!

The coding and use of this variable can be found in the SIEMENS manual
S7 Distributed Safety - Configuring and Programming, document order number:
A5E00109537-04.

6.3 Access to variables of the F-Perhiphery-DB

For each F-Periphery, measuring system and digital output module, an `F-Periphery-DB` is generated automatically during compilation in `HW Config` and a symbolic name is entered in the symbol table at the same time.
The symbolic name is formed from the fixed prefix "F", the initial address of the F-Periphery and the name entered for the F-Periphery in `HW Config` in the `Object Properties`, max. 17 characters.

Variables of the F-Periphery-DB of an F-Periphery may only be accessed from an F-Runtime Group and only from the F-Runtime Group from which the channels of this F-Periphery are accessed, when access is available.

The variables of the F-Periphery-DB can be accessed by specifying the symbolic name of the F-Periphery-DB and the name of the variable: "fully qualified DB access".
It must be ensured in `SIMATIC Manager`, that in the `FBD/LAD Editor` in the menu `Options` → `Customize` in the `General` register the option "Report cross-accesses as error" is not activated. Otherwise access to variables of the F-Periphery-DB will not be possible.

6.4 Passivation and Operator acknowledgment of the measuring system

6.4.1 After start-up of the F-System

After a start-up of the F-System, the communication between F-CPU and measuring system via the PROFIsafe protocol must first be established. A passivation of the measuring system occurs during this time.

During use of the substitute values (0), the variables `QBAD`, `PASS_OUT`, `QBAD_I_xx` and `QBAD_O_xx` = 1.

The operator acknowledgment of the measuring system, i.e. the output of cyclical data at the fail-safe outputs, automatically occurs, from the viewpoint of the F-Host, independently of the setting at the `ACK_NEC` variable, at the earliest from the 2nd cycle of the F-Runtime Group after start-up of the F-System. Depending on the cycle time of the F-Runtime Group and the PROFINET, the operator acknowledgment can only occur after a few cycles of the F-Runtime Group.

If the establishment of communication between F-CPU and measuring system takes longer than the monitoring time set in `HW Config` in the `Object Properties` for the F-Periphery, no automatic operator acknowledgment occurs. In this case a positive edge of variable `ACK_REI` of the F-Periphery-DB is required, which is linked to the input of the digital input module → I 16.0, symbol name: "RESET".

6.4.2 After communication errors

If the F-System detects an error in the safety-oriented communication between the F-CPU and measuring system via the PROFIsafe protocol, a passivation of the measuring system occurs.

During use of the substitute values (0), the variables `QBAD`, `PASS_OUT`, `QBAD_I_xx` and `QBAD_O_xx` = 1.

The operator acknowledgment of the measuring system, i.e. the output of cyclical data at the fail-safe outputs, only occurs if:

- no further communication errors are present, and the F-System has set the variable `ACK_REQ` = 1
- an operator acknowledgment with positive edge of variable `ACK_REI` of the F-Periphery-DB has occurred, which is linked to the input of the digital input module → I 16.0, symbol name: "RESET" .

7 Preset Adjustment Function

WARNING! NOTICE!

Danger of death, serious physical injury and/or damage to property due to uncontrolled start-up of the drive system during execution of the preset adjustment function!

- Execute preset function only in the standstill, **see chapter 3.5.2.4 “Idleness Tolerance Preset” on page 26.**
- The relevant drive systems must be locked to prevent automatic start-up.
- It is advisable to protect the preset triggering via the F-Host by means of additional protective measures, such as e.g. key-operated switch, password etc.
- The operational sequence described below is to be kept mandatorily. In particular the status bits are to be evaluated by the F-host, in order to check the successful and/or incorrect execution.
- The new position must be checked after execution of the preset function.

The preset adjustment function is used to set the currently output position value to any position value within the measuring range. The displayed position can thus be set to a machine reference position purely electronically.

The execution of the preset adjustment function is a critical process, as the resulting actual value jump, e.g. when using a controller, could cause uncontrolled machine movements. The preset adjustment function may therefore only be executed when the relevant system part is at a safe standstill.
After completion of the preset process, you must check that the position output by the measuring system matches the position transmitted to the measuring system.

The preset adjustment function is already locked in the measuring system and can only be activated via the variable `IPAR_EN` in the F-Periphery-DB `DB1638`. Even if all preconditions are fulfilled from the viewpoint of the F-Host, the preset adjustment function is only executed when the shaft of the measuring system is stationary. However, a certain edge jitter, e.g. caused by machine vibrations, is permitted within a certain tolerance window. This tolerance window can be set with the iParameter `Idleness tolerance Preset`, **see chapter 3.5.2.4 “Idleness Tolerance Preset“ on page 26**.

7.1 Procedure

Prerequisite: The measuring system is in cyclical data exchange.

→ Write the `Preset Multi-Turn` and `Preset Single-Turn` registers in the output data of the `AMPN(H)41 I/O safety` module with the desired preset value.

→ The F-Host must set the variable associated to the control bit 2^0 `iPar_EN` to 1. With the rising edge, the measuring system is now switched ready to receive.

→ With the rising edge of Bit 2^0 `Preset_Request` in the `Control1` register, the preset value is accepted. The receipt of the preset value is acknowledged in the `Status` register by setting Bit 2^0 `Preset_Status`.

→ After receipt of the preset value, the measuring system checks that all prerequisites for execution of the preset adjustment function are fulfilled. If so, the preset value is written as the new position value. In case of error, the execution is rejected and an error message is output via the `Status` register by setting Bit 2^{15} `Error`.

→ After successful execution of the preset adjustment function, the measuring system sets the variable associated to the status bit 2^0 `iPar_OK` to 1 and thus indicates to the F-Host that the preset execution is complete.

→ The F-Host must now reset the variable associated to the control bit 2^0 `iPar_EN` to 0. The variable associated to the status bit 2^0 `iPar_OK` and Bit 2^0 `Preset_Status` in the `Status` register are thus also reset with the falling edge. Bit 2^0 `Preset_Request` in the `Control1` register must be reset manually again.

→ Finally, the F-Host must check that the new position corresponds to the new nominal position.

8 Troubleshooting and Diagnosis Options

8.1 Optical Displays

For assignment and position of the status LEDs **see chapter 3.3 ”Bus status display“ on page 13.**

8.1.1 Device Status, LED1 Bicolor

Green	Cause	Remedy
OFF	Power supply absent	Check power supply, wiring
	Hardware error,measuring system defective	Replace measuring system
3 x 5 Hz repeating	– Measuring system could not synchronize with the F-Host in the start-up phase and requests an operator acknowledgment – An error in the safety-oriented communication or a parameterization error was detected, and has been eliminated	For the operator acknowledgment of the measuring system an acknowledgment about the safety program at the corresponding variable is required
ON	Measuring system ready for operation	–

Red	Cause	Remedy
ON	**A safety-relevant error was detected, the measuring system was put into fail-safe status and is outputting its passivated data:**	**In order to restart the measuring system after a passivation the error must generally be eliminated first of all and then the supply voltage switched OFF/ON.**
	Error in the safety-oriented communication	– Try to localize the error with the aid of diagnosis variables (dependent on the control unit). – Check that the set value for the `F_WD_Time` parameter is suitable for the automation task, **see chapter 3.5.1.7 ”F_WD_Time“ on page 24.** – Check whether the PROFINET connection between F-CPU and measuring system is faulty.
	The set value for the `Windows Increments` parameter was exceeded.	Check that the set value for the `Windows Increments` parameter is suitable for the automation task, **see chapter 3.5.2.3 “Windows Increments” on page 25.**
	The permissible operating temperature range was fallen below or exceeded.	Suitable measures must be taken to ensure that the permissible operating temperature range can be observed at all times.
	The measuring system was supplied with >36 V DC for longer than 200 ms.	The measuring system must be shut down immediately and checked in the factory. When sending the measuring system to the factory, the reasons and circumstances relating to the overvoltage must be specified.
	The internally calculated PROFIsafe telegram is defective.	Power supply OFF/ON. If the error persists after this measure, the measuring system must be replaced.

8.1.2 Bus Status, LED2

Red LED	Cause	Remedy
OFF	No error	–
0.5 Hz	– F-Parameterization defective, e.g. incorrectly set PROFIsafe destination address `F_Dest_Add` – Incorrectly configured `F_iPar_CRC` value	– Check the PROFIsafe destination address set with the hardware switches. Valid PROFIsafe destination addresses: 1–99, see **chapter"PROFIsafe destination address" in the Operating and Assembly Instructions**. – The checksum calculated for the defined iParameter set is incorrect, or was not included in the projection, **see chapter 0"** – – **Parameter Definition /** CRC Calculation**" on page 26.**
ON	No connection to the IO-Controller	Check Device name, IP-address and Subnet mask

8.1.3 Link Status, PORT1:LED3; PORT2:LED5

Green LED	Cause	Remedy
OFF	Voltage supply absent or too low	Check voltage supply and wiring
	No Ethernet connection	Check Ethernet cable
	Hardware error, measuring system defective	Replace measuring system
ON	Measuring system ready for operation, Ethernet connection established	–

8.2 PROFINET IO Diagnostic

PROFINET IO supports a continuous diagnostic concept, which makes possible an efficient fault locating and recovery. At occurrence of an error the faulty IO-Device generates a diagnostic alarm to the IO-Controller. This alarm calls a corresponding program routine in the user program to initiate a reaction to the error.
By means of record data, alternatively the diagnostic information can be read directly from the IO-Device and can be displayed on an IO-Supervisor.

8.2.1 Diagnostic alarm

Alarms are part of the acyclic frames which are transferred about the cyclical RT-channel. They are also indicated with the EtherType 0x8892.
The measuring system supports only manufacturer specific diagnostic alarms which can be identified about the *`UserStructureIdentifier`* 0x5555. After this identification a 4 byte error code (*`user data`*) follows. Here the first occurred error is reported, saved and is displayed about the LED "Device status, LED1 Bicolor ". The IOPS bit is set to *`BAD`*.
Because the measuring system can generate hundreds of error codes, these are not indicated here. Error remedy see chapter "Optical displays". If the error cannot be eliminated, the error code with information of the order number can be transmitted for evaluation to the company Johannes Hübner Gießen.

8.2.2 Diagnostic about Record Data

Diagnostic data can be requested also with an acyclic read service *RecordDataRead(DiagnosisData)*, if they were saved in the IO-Device.
For the requested diagnostic data from the IO-Controller a read service with the corresponding record index must be sent.
The diagnostic information is evaluated on different addressing levels:

- AR (Application Relation)
- API (Application Process Identifier)
- Slot
- Subslot

A group of diagnostic records are available at each addressing level. The exact structure and the respective size is indicated in the PROFINET specification *Application Layer protocol for decentralized periphery and distributed automation,* order no.: 2.722.
Synonymously to the manufacturer specific diagnostic alarm, the diagnostic data can be read also manually about the record index 0xE00C. Similar as in the case of a diagnostic alarm a saved error is indicated with the *UserStructureIdentifier* 0x5555. Immediately afterwards the error code is transferred, see diagnostic alarm above.

8.3 Data status

With cyclic Real-Time communication the transferred data contains a status message. Each subslot has its own status information: *IOPS/IOCS*.
This status information indicates whether the data are valid = *GOOD* (1) or
invalid = *BAD* (0).
During parameterization, as well as in the boot-up phase the output data can change to *BAD* for a short time. With a change back to the status *GOOD* a “Return-Of-Submodule-Alarm” is transferred.
In the case of a diagnostic alarm the status is also set to *BAD*, but can be reset only with a re-start.

Example: Input data IO-Device → IO-Controller

VLAN	Ethertype	Frame-ID	Data	IOPS	...	IOPS	...		Cycle	Data Status	Transfer Status	CRC
4	0x8892	2	1..	1		1			2	1	1	4

Example: Output data IO-Controller → IO-Device

VLAN	Ethertype	Frame-ID	IOCS	IOCS	...	Data	IOPS ...	Data... IOPS	Cycle	Data Status	Transfer Status	CRC
4	0x8892	2	1..	1		1 ...		1..	2	1	1	4

8.4 Return of Submodule Alarm

By the measuring system a so-called “Return-of-Submodule-Alarm” is reported if

- the measuring system for a specific input element can provide valid data again and in which it is not necessary to execute a new parameterization
- or if an output element can process the received data again.

In this case the status for the measuring system (submodule) IOPS/IOCS changes from the condition “BAD” to “GOOD”.

8.5 Information & Maintenance

8.5.1 I&M0, 0xAFF0

The measuring system supports the I&M-Function **"I&M0 RECORD"** (60 byte), like PROFIBUS "Profile Guidelines Part 1".
I&M-Functions specify the way how the device specific data, like a nameplate, must be created in a device.
The I&M record can be read with an acyclic read service.
The record index is 0xAFF0, the read service is sent to module 1 / submodule 1.

The received 60 bytes have the following contents:

Contents	Number of bytes
Manufacturer specific (block header type 0x20)	6
Manufacturer_ID	2
Order_ID	20
Serial no. (internal)	16
Hardware revision	2
Software revision	4
Revision state	2
Profile-ID	2
Profile-specific type	2
I&M version	2
I&M support	2