



***Allen-Bradley***

# **Compact I/O 1769-SDN DeviceNet Scanner Module**

**1769-SDN**

**User Manual**

**Rockwell  
Automation**

# Important User Information



Because of the variety of uses for the products described in this publication, those responsible for the application and use of these products must satisfy themselves that all necessary steps have been taken to assure that each application and use meets all performance and safety requirements, including any applicable laws, regulations, codes and standards. In no event will Allen-Bradley be responsible or liable for indirect or consequential damage resulting from the use or application of these products.

Any illustrations, charts, sample programs, and layout examples shown in this publication are intended solely for purposes of example. Since there are many variables and requirements associated with any particular installation, Allen-Bradley does not assume responsibility or liability (to include intellectual property liability) for actual use based upon the examples shown in this publication.

Allen-Bradley publication SGI-1.1, *Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation and Maintenance of Solid-State Control* (available from your local Allen-Bradley office), describes some important differences between solid-state equipment and electromechanical devices that should be taken into consideration when applying products such as those described in this publication.

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Throughout this publication, notes may be used to make you aware of safety considerations. The following annotations and their accompanying statements help you to identify a potential hazard, avoid a potential hazard, and recognize the consequences of a potential hazard:

<div><div>WARNING</div><div></div></div>	Identifies information about practices or circumstances that can cause an explosion in a hazardous environment, which may lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss.
<div><div>ATTENTION</div><div></div></div>	Identifies information about practices or circumstances that can lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss.
<div><div>IMPORTANT</div></div>	Identifies information that is critical for successful application and understanding of the product.

## Rockwell Automation Support

Before you contact Rockwell Automation for technical assistance, we suggest you please review the troubleshooting information contained in this publication first.

If the problem persists, call your local Rockwell Automation representative or contact Rockwell Automation in one of the following ways:

<b>Phone</b>	United States/Canada	1.440.646.5800
	Outside United States/Canada	You can access the phone number for your country via the Internet: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Go to <a href="http://www.ab.com">http://www.ab.com</a></li><li>2. Click on <i>Product Support</i> (<a href="http://support.automation.rockwell.com">http://support.automation.rockwell.com</a>)</li><li>3. Under <i>Support Centers</i>, click on <i>Contact Information</i></li></ol>
<b>Internet</b>	⇒	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Go to <a href="http://www.ab.com">http://www.ab.com</a></li><li>2. Click on <i>Product Support</i> (<a href="http://support.automation.rockwell.com">http://support.automation.rockwell.com</a>)</li></ol>

### Your Questions or Comments on this Manual

If you find a problem with this manual, please notify us of it on the enclosed How Are We Doing form.



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Read this preface to familiarize yourself with the rest of the manual. It provides information concerning:

- who should use this manual
- the purpose of this manual
- related documentation
- conventions used in this manual
- Rockwell Automation support

### **Who Should Use this Manual**

Use this manual if you are responsible for designing, installing, programming, or troubleshooting control systems that use Allen-Bradley programmable controllers.

You should have a basic understanding of electrical circuitry and familiarity with relay logic. If you do not, obtain the proper training before using this product.

### **Purpose of this Manual**

This manual is a reference guide for Compact I/O 1769-SDN DeviceNet Scanner Module. It describes the procedures you use to install, program, and troubleshoot your module. This manual:

- provides instructions on installing the module
- contains information about using the module on DeviceNet
- provides tips on troubleshooting the module
- contains application examples to show how the module is used with various programmable controllers

## Related Documentation

The following documents contain additional information concerning Rockwell Automation products. To obtain a copy, contact your local Rockwell Automation office or Allen-Bradley distributor.

<b>For</b>	<b>Read this Document</b>	<b>Document Number</b>
Information on understanding and applying micro controllers.	MicroMentor	1761-MMB
Information on mounting and wiring the 1769-SDN module.	Compact I/O 1769-SDN DeviceNet Scanner Module Installation Instructions	1769-IN060
Information on RSNetWorx for DeviceNet (catalog number 9357-DNETL3).	RSNetWorx for DeviceNet Technical Data	9398-DNETTD-AUG00
Detailed information on planning, mounting, wiring, and troubleshooting your CompactLogix system.	CompactLogix System User Manual	1769-UM007
Detailed information on planning, mounting, wiring, and troubleshooting your MicroLogix 1500 system.	MicroLogix 1500 Programmable Controllers User Manual	1764-UM001
Information on installing, configuring, and using Compact I/O Analog modules.	Compact I/O Analog Modules User Manual	1769-UM002
Detailed description of how to install and use the DeviceNet Interface (catalog number 1761-NET-DNI).	DeviceNet Interface user Manual	1761-6.5
DeviceNet network planning information.	DeviceNet Cable System Planning and Installation Manual	DN-6.7.2
Information on DF1 open protocol.	DF1 Protocol and Command Set Reference Manual	1770-6.5.16
In-depth information on grounding and wiring Allen-Bradley programmable controllers	Allen-Bradley Programmable Controller Grounding and Wiring Guidelines	1770-4.1
A description of important differences between solid-state programmable controller products and hard-wired electromechanical devices	Application Considerations for Solid-State Controls	SGI-1.1
An article on wire sizes and types for grounding electrical equipment	National Electrical Code - Published by the National Fire Protection Association of Boston, MA.	
A complete listing of current documentation, including ordering instructions. Also indicates whether the documents are available on CD-ROM or in multi-languages.	Allen-Bradley Publication Index Or visit <a href="http://www.theautomationbookstore.com">www.theautomationbookstore.com</a> .	SD499
A glossary of industrial automation terms and abbreviations	Allen-Bradley Industrial Automation Glossary	AG-7.1



## Common Techniques Used in this Manual

The following conventions are used throughout this manual:

- Bulleted lists such as this one provide information, not procedural steps.
- Numbered lists provide sequential steps or hierarchical information.
- *Italic* type is used for emphasis.

**TIP**

This symbol identifies helpful tips.



## Rockwell Automation Support

Rockwell Automation offers support services worldwide, with over 75 Sales/Support Offices, 512 authorized Distributors and 260 authorized Systems Integrators located throughout the United States alone, plus Rockwell Automation representatives in every major country in the world.

### Local Product Support

Contact your local Rockwell Automation representative for:

- sales and order support
- product technical training
- warranty support
- support service agreements

### Technical Product Assistance

If you need to contact Rockwell Automation for technical assistance, please review the Troubleshooting information in chapter 8 first. Then call your local Allen-Bradley distributor or Rockwell Automation Technical Support. (phone 440-646-5800)

For Rockwell Software products, use the following contact information:

- web site - <http://www.rockwellsoftware.com>
- technical support - 440-646-7800
- presale information - 414-321-1515

### Your Questions or Comments on this Manual

If you find a problem with this manual, or you have any suggestions for how this manual could be made more useful to you, please contact us at the address below:

Rockwell Automation  
Control and Information Group  
Technical Communication, Dept. A602V  
P.O. Box 2086  
Milwaukee, WI 53201-2086

or visit our web site: <http://www.rockwellautomation.com>

## Overview

This chapter provides an overview of communication between the CompactLogix and MicroLogix 1500 programmable controllers and DeviceNet devices via the 1769-SDN scanner module. The configuration data tables and the RSNetWorx for DeviceNet screens and windows used to configure the data tables are also described.

The following table identifies what this chapter contains and where to find specific information.

<b>For information about</b>	<b>See page</b>
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Identify Module Features	1-2
What Your Scanner Does	1-3
Communicating with Your Slave Devices	1-4
1769-SDN Module Data Tables	1-5
RSNetWorx Software as a Configuration Tool	1-6

### What You Need to Know

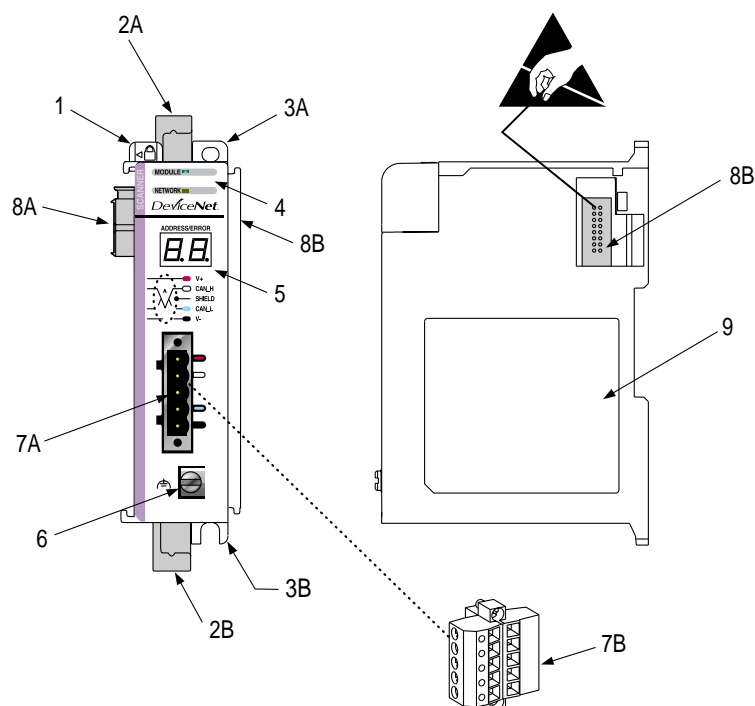
Before configuring your scanner, you must understand:

- the data exchange between the programmable controller and DeviceNet devices through the scanner
- user-configurable scanner data tables
- the role of RSNetWorx software

These topics are covered briefly in this chapter and in more detail throughout the rest of the manual.

## Identify Module Features

Use the following figure to identify the features of the scanner.

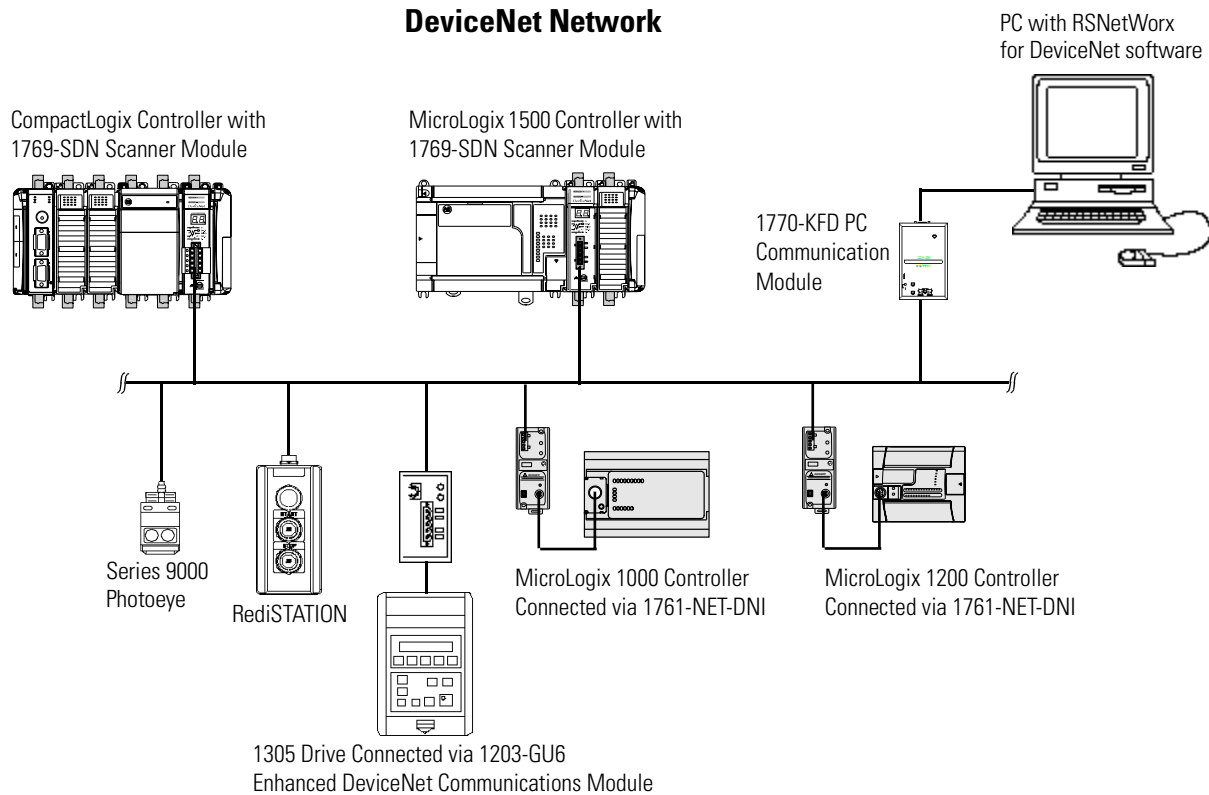


**Table 1.1**

Item	Description
1	bus lever (with locking function)
2A	upper DIN rail latch
2B	lower DIN rail latch
3A	upper panel mounting tab
3B	lower panel mounting tab
4	Module and Network status LEDs
5	Address and Error numeric display
6	grounding screw
7A	DeviceNet mating male receptacle
7B	removable DeviceNet female connector
8A	movable bus connector with female pins
8B	bus connector with male pins
9	nameplate label

## What Your Scanner Does

In a typical configuration, the scanner acts as an interface between DeviceNet devices and the programmable controller.



The scanner communicates with DeviceNet devices over the network to:

- read inputs from slave devices
- write outputs to slave devices
- communicate with peer devices (messaging)
- upload/download programs to a 1764-LRP based MicroLogix 1500 controller across a DeviceNet network

## Communicating with Your Slave Devices

The scanner communicates with devices via *strobe*, *poll*, *change of state*, and/or *cyclic* I/O messages. It uses these messages to solicit data from or deliver data to each device. Data received from the devices, or input data, is organized by the scanner and made available to the controller. Data sent from your controller, or output data, is organized in the scanner and sent on to your devices.

- A strobe message is a multicast transfer of data (which is 64 bits in length) sent by the scanner that initiates a response from each strobed slave device. The strobe devices respond with their data, which can be as much as 8 bytes of information. *As a slave device, the scanner does not support the strobe message.*
- A poll message is a point-to-point transfer of data (0 to 128 bytes) sent by the scanner to the slave device. The poll message also initiates a response from each poll slave. The slave device responds with its input data (0 to 128 bytes).
- A change of state message is a transfer of data sent whenever a data change occurs. A user-configurable heartbeat rate allows devices to indicate proper operation during intervals between data changes.
- A cyclic message is a transfer of data sent at a specific user-configurable rate, such as every 50 ms.

---

**IMPORTANT**

Throughout this document, *input* and *output* are defined from the controller's point of view. Output is data sent from the controller *to* a device. Input is data collected by the controller *from* a device.

---

In addition to I/O messaging, the scanner also supports PCCC and CIP explicit messaging, defined later in this manual.

## 1769-SDN Module Data Tables

To manage the flow of data between your controller and network devices, the scanner uses input and output data images to transfer data, status and command information between the scanner and the controller.

The basic structure is shown below. See Chapter 5 for more detailed information.

### Input Data Image

The input data image is transferred from the scanner module to the controller across the Compact I/O bus.

**Table 1.2 Input Data**

Word	Description	Data Type
0 to 65	Status Structure	66-word array
66 to 245	DeviceNet Slave Inputs	180-word array

### Output Data Image

The output data image is transferred from the controller to the scanner module across the Compact I/O bus.

**Table 1.3 Output Image**

Word	Description	Data Type
0 and 1	Module Command Array	2-word array
2 to 181	DeviceNet Slave Outputs	180-word array

**Table 1.4 Module Command Array Bit Assignments**

Word	Bit	Operating Mode
0	0	1 = Run, 0 = Idle
	1	1 = Fault
	2	1 = Disable Network
	3	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>
	4	1 = Reset
	5 to 15	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>
1	0 to 15	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> DO NOT manipulate Reserved Bits. Doing so may interfere with future compatibility.

## RSNetWorx Software as a Configuration Tool

RSNetWorx is used to configure the scanner's slave devices. This software tool connects to the scanner over the DeviceNet network via an RS-232 interface (1770-KFD module) or PC Card (1784-PCD or -PCID).

The recommended configuration software is RSNetworx for DeviceNet (version 3.00 or higher).

### TIP



If your RSNetWorx configuration software does not include the required EDS (Electronic Data Sheet) file, it is available via <http://www.ab.com/networks/eds>.

Register the new EDS file using the EDS Wizard in RSNetWorx. Access the wizard from the Tools pull-down menu.

This configuration tool allows you to identify all of the DeviceNet devices and their locations in your system.

### TIP



The controller must be in the Program mode, or the scanner in the Idle mode (bit 0 of the Module Command Array = 0), for the scanner to accept the configuration information.

The following configuration screen map shows the RSNetWorx screens used to configure the scanner.

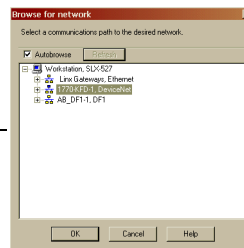
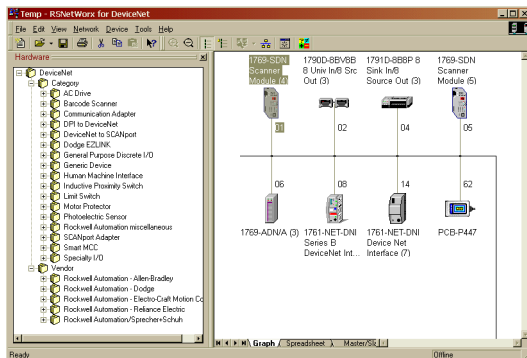
For more detailed information, see:

- Chapter 4, Configuring the DeviceNet Network
- Chapter 6, Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with CompactLogix Controllers
- Chapter 7, Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with MicroLogix Controllers



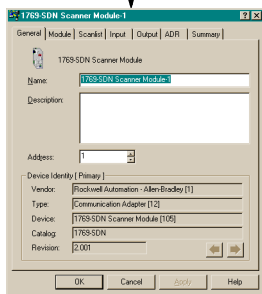
Figure 1.1 RSNetWorx Configuration Screen Map

The main **RSNetWorx** screen.

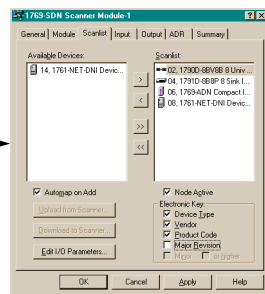


To browse the network, click on the Online button and select the driver.

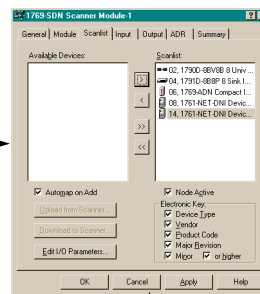
To access the 1769-SDN Scanner Module, double-click on the 1769-SDN icon.



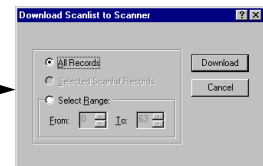
To access the scanlist, click on the Scanlist tab.



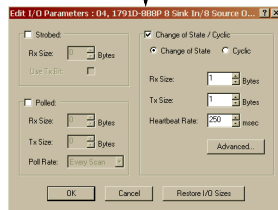
Move the device into the scanlist.



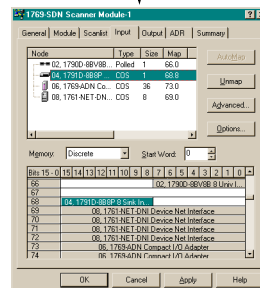
To download the scanlist, click on the Download to Scanner button.



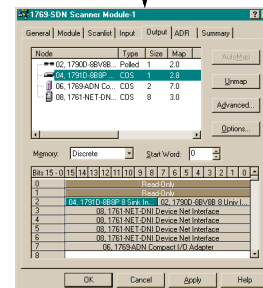
To edit a device's I/O parameters, double-click on the device in the scanlist.



To automatically map input devices, select the Input tab and click on the AutoMap button.



To automatically map output devices, select the Output tab and click on the AutoMap button.



## Notes:

## Quick Start for Experienced Users

### Before You Begin

This chapter can help you to get started using the 1769-SDN scanner module. We base the procedures here on the assumption that you have an understanding of Allen-Bradley controllers. You should understand electronic process control and be able to interpret the ladder logic instructions required to generate the electronic signals that control your application.

Because it is a start-up guide for experienced users, this chapter *does not* contain detailed explanations about the procedures listed. It does, however, reference other chapters in this book where you can get more information about applying the procedures described in each step.

If you have any questions or are unfamiliar with the terms used or concepts presented in the procedural steps, *always read the referenced chapters* and other recommended documentation before trying to apply the information.

### Required Tools and Equipment

Have the following tools and equipment ready:

- Personal Computer
- Programmable Controller: CompactLogix or MicroLogix 1500 System
- 1770-KFD RS-232 DeviceNet Adapter, 1784-PCD or 1784-PCID DeviceNet Interface Card
- Communications Software: RSLinx, Version 2.30 or later
- DeviceNet Configuration Software: RSNetWorx for DeviceNet, Version 3.00 or later
- Ladder Logic Programming Software: RSLogix 500, Version 5.00.10 or later  
RSLogix 5000, Version 8.02 or later
- 1769-SDN Scanner Module
- Mounting Hardware
- Screwdriver

What You Need To Do

Verify planned system configuration.

EXAMPLE

Chapter 3  
Installation and Wiring


- a. Ensure system power supply has sufficient current. The modules maximum current draw is shown below.

Table 2.1

Module	5V dc	24V dc
1769-SDN	440 mA	0 mA

TIP

The module cannot be located more than 4 modules away from the system power supply.



- b. If you are not familiar with Compact I/O and DeviceNet limitations, see System Planning on page 3-5.
- c. Verify that the DeviceNet network has adequate power.

Table 2.2

Module	DeviceNet Power Requirements
1769-SDN	N.E.C. Class 2 90 mA at 11V dc (maximum) 110 mA at 25V dc (maximum) 200 mA for 1.5 ms (inrush)

*Remove power.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 3  
Installation and Wiring

---

---

**ATTENTION**

Remove power before removing or inserting this module. When you remove or insert a module with power applied, an electrical arc may occur. An electrical arc can cause personal injury or property damage by:

- sending an erroneous signal to your system's field devices, causing unintended machine motion
- causing an explosion in a hazardous environment

Electrical arcing causes excessive wear to contacts on both the module and its mating connector and may lead to premature failure.

---

*Assemble and mount the I/O bank.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 3  
Installation and Wiring

---

The module can be attached to an adjacent controller, power supply, or I/O module. The module can be panel or DIN rail mounted. Modules can be assembled before or after mounting.

Be sure to observe minimum spacing guidelines on page 3-7 for adequate ventilation.

*Ground the module and complete DeviceNet wiring.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 3  
Installation and Wiring

---

*Apply power to the system.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 3  
Installation and Wiring  
Chapter 8  
Troubleshooting

---

*Be sure programming software and equipment is ready.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 4  
Configuring the DeviceNet Network

---

*Use RSLinx to configure drivers.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 4  
Configuring the DeviceNet Network

---

*Use RSNetWorx to configure the 1769-SDN scanner module and the DeviceNet Devices.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 4  
Configuring the DeviceNet Network  
Chapter 5  
DeviceNet I/O Image  
Chapter 6  
Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with CompactLogix  
Controllers  
Chapter 7  
Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with MicroLogix Controllers

---

*Use RSLogix to create your project and ladder logic.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 6  
Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with CompactLogix  
Controllers  
Chapter 7  
Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with MicroLogix Controllers

---

*Start system.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 3  
Installation and Wiring  
Chapter 8  
Troubleshooting

---

- a. Apply power.
- b. Download your program and put the controller into Run mode.
- c. During a normal start-up, the Module and Network LEDs turn on solid green.
- d. If the LEDs turn red or flash, see Table 8.1 *Troubleshooting the LEDs and Numeric Display* on page 8-2. If the condition persists, contact your local distributor or Rockwell Automation for assistance.

*Monitor the module status to check if the module is operating correctly.*

---

**EXAMPLE**

Chapter 8  
Troubleshooting

---

Module status is reported by the LEDs and numeric display on the front of the module. The information is also stored in the module's input data file, so these bits can be used in your control program to flag an error.

## **Notes:**



## Installation and Wiring

This chapter describes how to install and wire the 1769-SDN scanner module. The following table describes what this chapter contains and where to find specific information.

<b>For information about</b>	<b>See page</b>
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### Compliance to European Union Directives

This product is approved for installation within the European Union and EEA regions. It has been designed and tested to meet the following directives.

#### EMC Directive

The module is tested to meet Council Directive 89/336/EEC Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and the following standards, in whole or in part, documented in a technical construction file:

- EN 50081-2  
EMC – Generic Emission Standard, Part 2 - Industrial Environment
- EN 50082-2  
EMC – Generic Immunity Standard, Part 2 - Industrial Environment

This product is intended for use in an industrial environment.

## Low Voltage Directive

This product is tested to meet Council Directive 73/23/EEC Low Voltage, by applying the safety requirements of EN 61131-2 Programmable Controllers, Part 2 – Equipment Requirements and Tests.

For specific information required by EN61131-2, see the appropriate sections in this publication, as well as the following Allen-Bradley publications:

- *Industrial Automation, Wiring and Grounding Guidelines for Noise Immunity*, publication 1770-4.1
- *Automation Systems Catalog*, publication B113

## Power Requirements

The module receives power through the Compact I/O bus interface from the +5V dc system power supply. The maximum current drawn by the module is shown in the table below.

**Table 3.1**

Module	5V dc	24V dc
1769-SDN	440 mA	0 mA

The module also draws power from the DeviceNet network. The power requirements are shown in the table below.

**Table 3.2**

Module	DeviceNet Power Requirements
1769-SDN	N.E.C. Class 2 90 mA at 11V dc (maximum) 110 mA at 25V dc (maximum) 200 mA for 1.5 ms (inrush)

## General Considerations

Compact I/O is suitable for use in an industrial environment when installed in accordance with these instructions. Specifically, this equipment is intended for use in clean, dry environments (Pollution degree 2<sup>(1)</sup>) and to circuits not exceeding Over Voltage Category II<sup>(2)</sup> (IEC 60664-1).<sup>(3)</sup>

## Hazardous Location Considerations

This equipment is suitable for use in Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D or non-hazardous locations only. The following WARNING statement applies to use in hazardous locations.

---

**WARNING****EXPLOSION HAZARD**

Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2.

Do not replace components or disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous.

Do not connect or disconnect components unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous.

This product must be installed in an enclosure.

All wiring must comply with N.E.C. article 501-4(b).

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Pollution Degree 2 is an environment where, normally, only non-conductive pollution occurs except that occasionally a temporary conductivity caused by condensation shall be expected.

<sup>(2)</sup> Over Voltage Category II is the load level section of the electrical distribution system. At this level transient voltages are controlled and do not exceed the impulse voltage capability of the product's insulation.

<sup>(3)</sup> Pollution Degree 2 and Over Voltage Category II are International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) designations.

## Prevent Electrostatic Discharge

### ATTENTION



Electrostatic discharge can damage integrated circuits or semiconductors if you touch the bus connector pins. Follow these guidelines when you handle the module:

- Touch a grounded object to discharge static potential.
- Wear an approved wrist-strap grounding device.
- Do not touch the bus connector or connector pins.
- Do not touch circuit components inside the module.
- If available, use a static-safe work station.
- When it is not in use, keep the module in its static-shield box.

---

## Remove Power

### ATTENTION



Remove power before removing or inserting this module. When you remove or insert a module with power applied, an electrical arc may occur. An electrical arc can cause personal injury or property damage by:

- sending an erroneous signal to your system's field devices, causing unintended machine motion
- causing an explosion in a hazardous environment

Electrical arcing causes excessive wear to contacts on both the module and its mating connector and may lead to premature failure.

---

## Reducing Noise

We recommend installing this module in an industrial enclosure to reduce the effects of electrical interference. Group your modules to minimize adverse effects from radiated electrical noise and heat.

## Protecting the Circuit Board from Contamination

The printed circuit boards of the modules must be protected from dirt, oil, moisture, and other airborne contaminants. To protect these boards, we recommend installing the system in an enclosure suitable for the environment. The interior of the enclosure should be kept clean and the enclosure door should be kept closed whenever possible.

## System Planning

Consider the following when planning your system:

- The scanner can communicate with up to 63 DeviceNet devices.
- The scanner, as a master, can own up to 63 slave I/O nodes.
- The scanner can simultaneously be a master and be a slave owned by another DeviceNet master.
- A 1769-ECR (right end cap) or 1769-ECL (left end cap) is required to terminate the end of the Compact I/O bus.
- Each bank of Compact I/O must have its own power supply (a MicroLogix 1500 acts as the power supply for modules directly connected to it).
- A Compact I/O power supply, or MicroLogix 1500 Base Unit, has limits on the amount of +5V dc and +24V dc current it can supply to modules in its I/O bank. These limits depend on the catalog number (e.g. 1769-PA2) of the supply. A bank of modules must not exceed the current limits of the I/O bank power supply or MicroLogix 1500 Base Unit.

Refer to the *Compact 1769 Expansion I/O Power Supplies Installation Instructions*, publication 1769-5.14 or the *MicroLogix 1500 User Manual*, publication 1764-UM001A-EN-P.

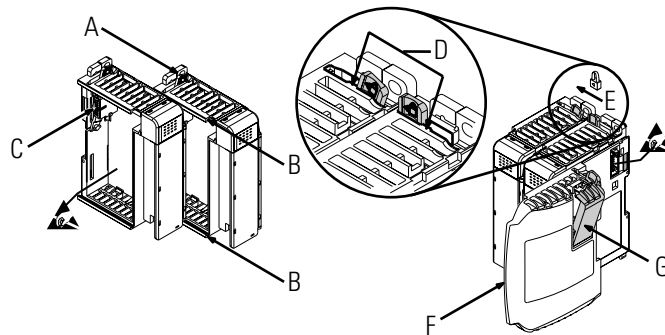
- The scanner has a distance rating of four, therefore the scanner must be within four modules of the I/O bank's power supply.
- Determine the DeviceNet baud rate based on standard DeviceNet considerations.
- Consider the number of words of I/O data the host controller supports.

For more information on planning your DeviceNet network, refer to the *DeviceNet Cable System Planning and Installation Manual*, publication DN-6.7.2.

## System Assembly

The module can be attached to an adjacent controller, power supply, or I/O module. For mounting instructions, see “Panel Mounting” on page 3-8, or “DIN Rail Mounting” on page 3-10. To work with a system that is already mounted, see “Replacing a Single Module within a System” on page 3-10.

The following procedure shows you how to assemble the Compact I/O system.



1. Disconnect power.
2. Check that the bus lever of the module (A) is in the unlocked (fully right) position.
3. Use the upper and lower tongue-and-groove slots (B) to secure the modules together.
4. Move the module back along the tongue-and-groove slots until the bus connectors (C) line up with each other.
5. Use your fingers or a small screw driver to push the bus lever back slightly to clear the positioning tab (D).
6. Move the module's bus lever fully to the left (E) until it clicks. Ensure it is locked firmly in place.

---

**ATTENTION**

When attaching I/O modules, it is very important that the bus connectors are securely locked together to ensure proper electrical connection.

---

7. Attach an end cap terminator (F) to the last module in the system by using the tongue-and-groove slots as before.

8. Lock the end cap bus terminator (G).

**IMPORTANT**

A 1769-ECR or 1769-ECL right or left end cap must be used to terminate the end of the serial communication bus.

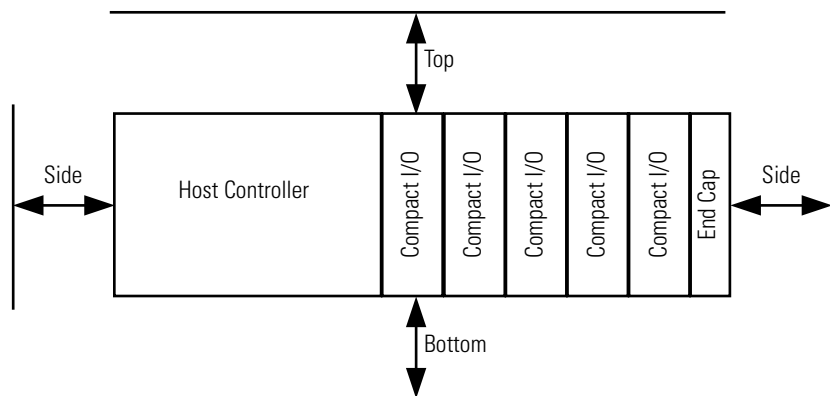
## System Mounting

**ATTENTION**

During panel or DIN rail mounting of all devices, be sure that all debris (metal chips, wire strands, etc.) is kept from falling into the module. Debris that falls into the module could cause damage at power up.

## Minimum Spacing

Maintain spacing from enclosure walls, wireways, adjacent equipment, etc. Allow 50 mm (2 in.) of space on all sides for adequate ventilation, as shown below:



Allow at least 110 mm (4.33 in.) of enclosure depth to accommodate the module and the DeviceNet connector.

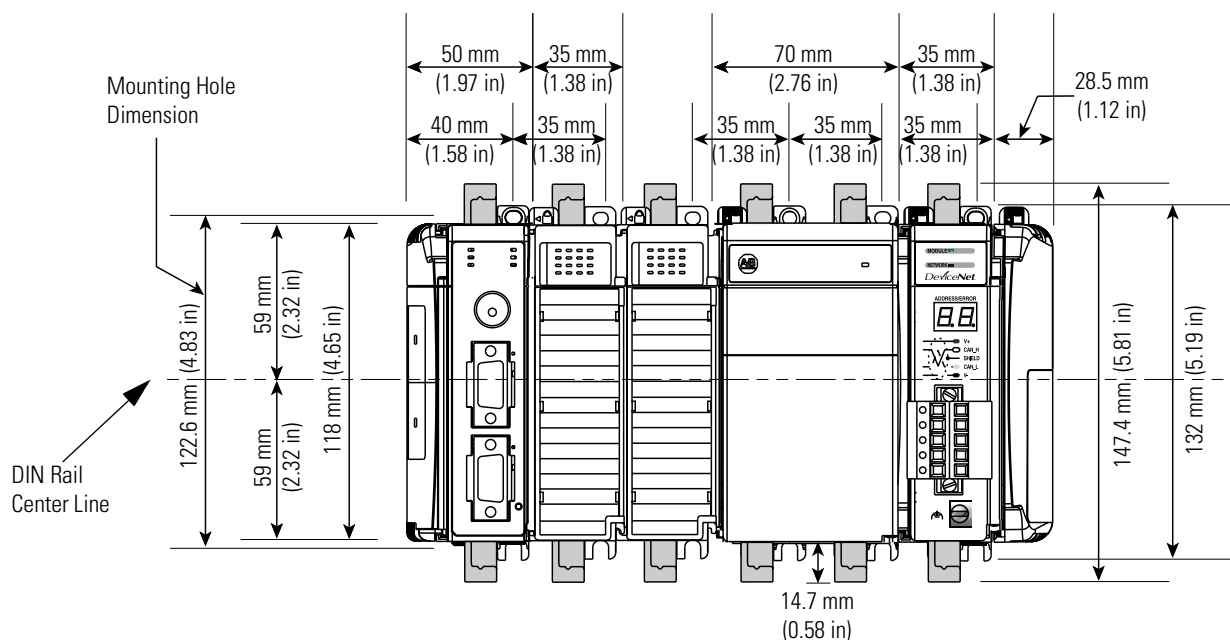
## Panel Mounting

Mount the module to a panel using two screws per module. Use M4 or #8 panhead screws. Mounting screws are required on every module.

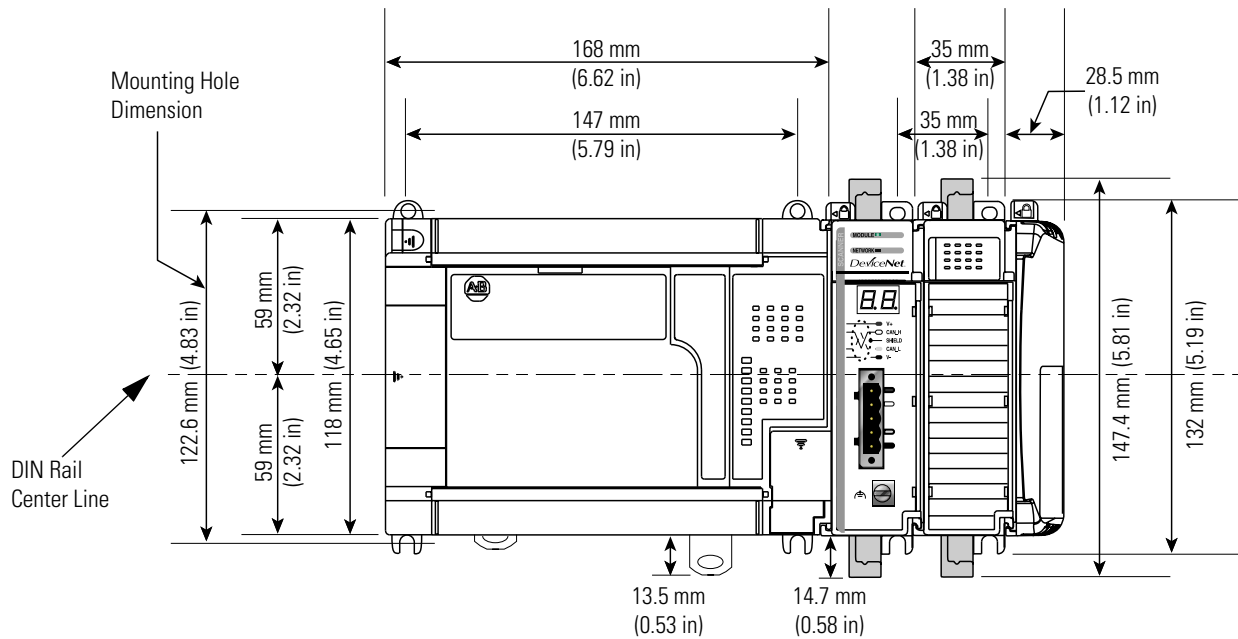
### Panel Mounting Using the Dimensional Drawing

NOTE: All dimensions are in mm (inches). Hole spacing tolerance:  $\pm 0.4$  mm (0.016 in.).

#### Compact I/O with CompactLogix Controller and Power Supply





**Compact I/O with MicroLogix 1500 Base Unit and Processor***Panel Mounting Procedure Using Modules as a Template*

The following procedure allows you to use the assembled modules as a template for drilling holes in the panel. Due to module mounting hole tolerance, it is important to follow these procedures:

1. On a clean work surface, assemble no more than three modules.
2. Using the assembled modules as a template, carefully mark the center of all module-mounting holes on the panel.
3. Return the assembled modules to the clean work surface, including any previously mounted modules.
4. Drill and tap the mounting holes for the recommended M4 or #8 screw.
5. Place the modules back on the panel, and check for proper hole alignment.
6. Attach the modules to the panel using the mounting screws.

**TIP**

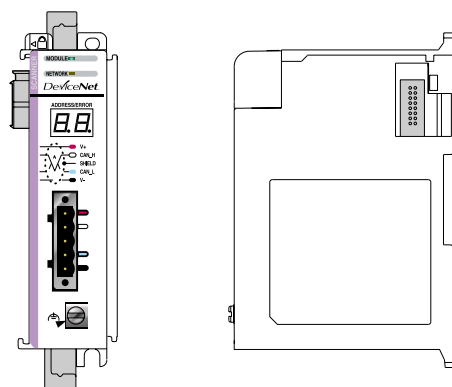
If mounting more modules, mount only the last one of this group and put the others aside. This reduces remounting time during drilling and tapping of the next group.

7. Repeat steps 1 to 6 for any remaining modules.

## DIN Rail Mounting

The module can be mounted using the following DIN rails:  
35 x 7.5 mm (EN 50 022 - 35 x 7.5) or 35 x 15 mm (EN 50 022 - 35 x 15).

Before mounting the module on a DIN rail, close the DIN rail latches. Press the DIN rail mounting area of the module against the DIN rail. The latches will momentarily open and lock into place. DIN rail mounting dimensions are shown below.



**Table 3.3**

Dimension	Height
A	118 mm (4.65 in.)
B	59 mm (2.325 in.)

## Replacing the Scanner Module within a System

The scanner can be replaced while the system is mounted to a panel (or DIN rail) once power is removed.

1. Remove power. See important note on page 3-4.
2. Remove the DeviceNet cable from the scanner by removing the DeviceNet connector.
3. Remove the upper and lower mounting screws from the scanner (or open the DIN latches using a flat-blade screwdriver).
4. On the scanner to be replaced and the right-side adjacent module (or end cap if the scanner is the last module in the bank), move the bus levers to the right (unlock) to disconnect the scanner from the adjacent modules.
5. Gently slide the disconnected scanner module forward.

6. If you feel excessive resistance, make sure that you disconnected the scanner from the bus and that you removed both mounting screws (or opened the DIN latches).

**TIP**

It may be necessary to rock the scanner slightly from front to back to remove it, or, in a panel-mounted system, to loosen the screws of adjacent modules.

7. Before installing the replacement scanner, be sure that the bus lever on the right-side adjacent module is in the unlocked (fully right) position.
8. Slide the replacement scanner into the open slot.
9. Connect the scanner and modules together by locking (fully left) the bus levers on the replacement scanner and the right-side adjacent module or end cap.
10. Replace the mounting screws (or snap the scanner onto the DIN rail).
11. Replace the DeviceNet cable on the scanner by attaching the connector to the scanner.
12. Restore scanner configuration using RSNetWorx for DeviceNet.

**IMPORTANT**

Be sure that the new module has the same node address and baud rate as the module that was replaced.

## Field Wiring Connections

### Grounding the Scanner Module

This product is intended to be mounted to a well-grounded mounting surface such as a metal panel. Additional grounding connections from the scanner's mounting tabs or DIN rail (if used), are not required unless the mounting surface cannot be grounded.

**ATTENTION**

The grounding screw on the front of the scanner must be connected to a suitable ground source when operating in electrically noisy environments. Use a #14 AWG wire to make this connection.

Refer to *Industrial Automation Wiring and Grounding Guidelines*, Allen-Bradley publication 1770-4.1, for additional information.

DeviceNet Wiring

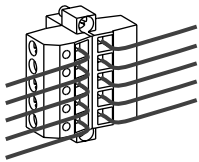
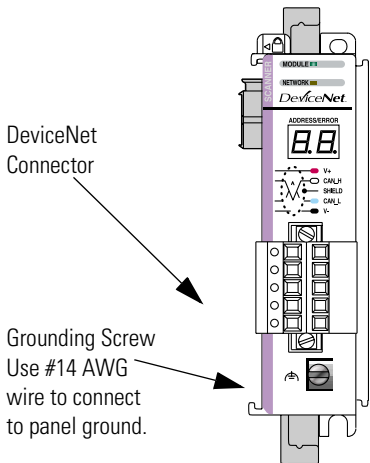


Table 3.4

Connect <sup>(1)</sup>	To
Red Wire	V+
White Wire	CAN High
Bare Wire	Shield
Blue Wire	CAN Low
Black Wire	V-

1. Connect the DeviceNet cable to the removable connector as shown.
2. Insert the removable female connector into the mating male connector on the DeviceNet scanner module.
3. Screw the removable connector to the scanner case with the upper and lower mounting screws. Screw torque is 0.6 to 0.7 Nm (5 to 6 in-lbs).

**IMPORTANT**

If the 1769-SDN is the first or last device connected to the DeviceNet network trunkline, be sure to add a termination resistor (120  $\Omega$  1%  $\geq$  1/4W resistor, Allen-Bradley part number 1485A-C2) across the Blue (CAN Low) and White (CAN High) wires.

Scanner Module Power-Up

When power is applied via the Compact I/O bus, the scanner module goes through a self test sequence. Upon successful completion of the self test, the scanner is ready to communicate.

The default scanner settings are:

- baud rate = 125K
- node address = 63

Use your configuration software to change the baud rate and node address.

What's Next?

The next step is to configure the scanner and perform I/O data mapping through RSNetWorx.

## Configuring the DeviceNet Network

This chapter describes how to configure the DeviceNet network using RSLinx and RSNetWorx for DeviceNet software. The following table describes what this chapter contains and where to find specific information.

For information about	See page
Software Versions	4-1
Installing the Software	4-2
Using RSLinx to Configure Your DeviceNet Driver	4-2
Using RSNetWorx to Configure the 1769-SDN's Scanlist	4-4

### Software Versions

The following table lists the software and revision level required to operate with the 1769-SDN scanner module.

**Table 4.1 Compatible Software**

Function	Program	Revision
Communications	RSLinx	2.30 or higher
DeviceNet Configuration	RSNetWorx for DeviceNet	3.00 or higher
Ladder Logic Programming Software	RSLogix 500	5.00.10 or higher
	RSLogix 5000	8.02 or higher

**TIP**

You will also need one of the following interfaces to use your computer to communicate with the DeviceNet network:

- 1770-KFD RS-232 DeviceNet Adapter
- 1784-PCD or 1784-PCID DeviceNet Interface Card

**TIP**

If your RSNetWorx configuration software does not include the required EDS (Electronic Data Sheet) file, it is available via <http://www.ab.com/networks/eds>.

Register the new EDS file using the EDS Wizard in RSNetWorx. Access the wizard from the Tools pull-down menu.

## Installing the Software

Install RSLinx and RSNetWorx.

For both of these software packages:

1. Insert the software CD-ROM in the drive.

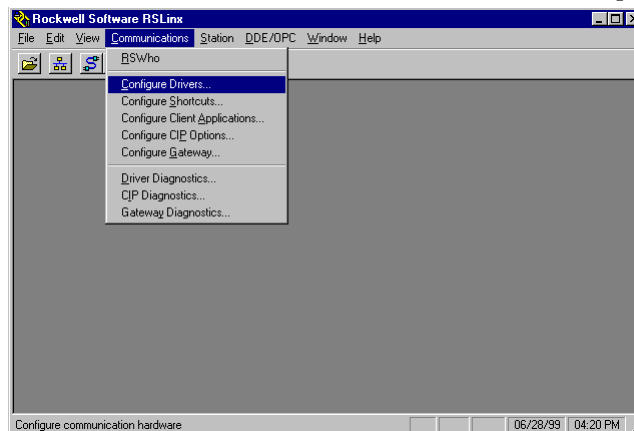
The CD-ROM supports Windows Autorun. If you have Autorun configured, the installation will automatically start when you insert the CD-ROM in your drive. If you do not have Autorun configured, perform steps 2 and 3.

2. From the Windows **Start** menu, select **Run**.
3. Browse for the **Setup** program on the CD-ROM and open it.
4. Follow the prompts that appear on the screen as you install the software.

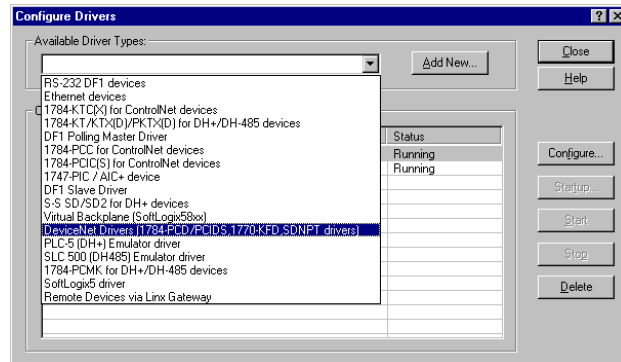
After software installation is complete, you will use RSLinx to configure your DeviceNet driver and RSNetWorx to configure the network.

## Using RSLinx to Configure Your DeviceNet Driver

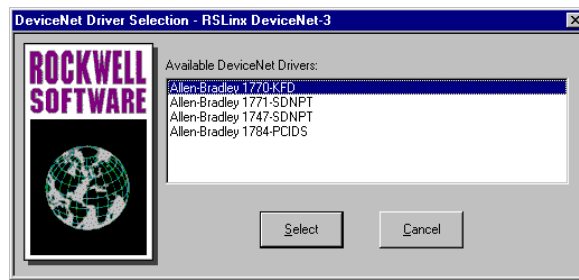
1. Start RSLinx. The RSLinx main window will open.



2. From the **Communications** menu, select **Configure Drivers** as shown above. The following window will appear.



3. Select **DeviceNet Drivers** from the above pull-down list and click on **Add/New**. You will see the following choices.

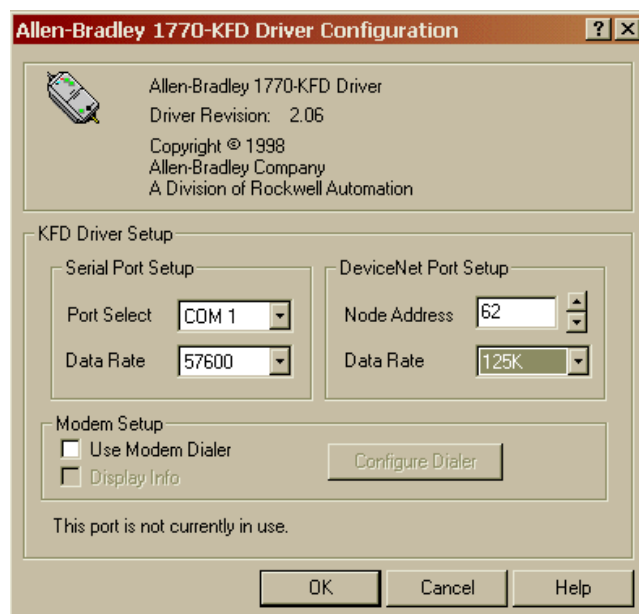


4. Select your driver.

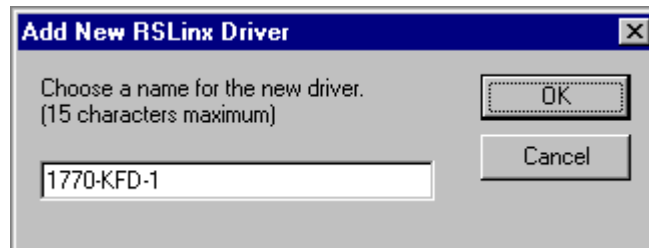
The Driver Configuration window will appear.

#### TIP

Your driver setup will depend on your particular system setup (COM port, baud rate, node address). Choose the appropriate settings for your system. We used the settings shown at right.



5. Configure the driver using the example above as a guide and click on **OK**. The software will take a few seconds to configure the driver. When it is done the following prompt will appear:



6. Click on **OK** to use the default driver name.
7. Minimize RSLinx.

You will use the driver you just configured to browse and configure the network with RSNetWorx.

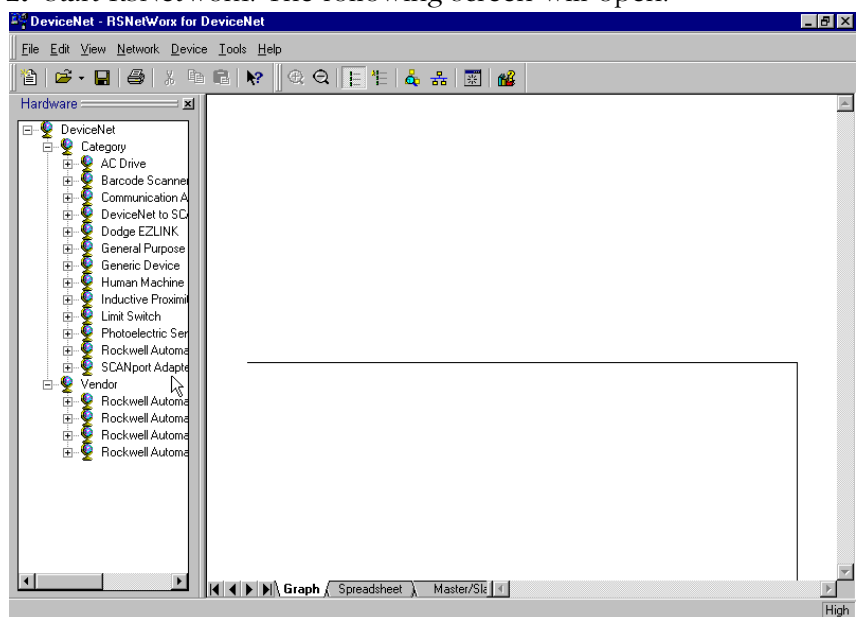
## Using RSNetWorx to Configure the 1769-SDN's Scanlist

This manual assumes a certain level of familiarity with RSNetWorx. For detailed information on RSNetWorx for DeviceNet, please refer to your software's documentation.

## Setting Up an Online Connection

Follow the procedure below to set up an online connection to the DeviceNet network using the 1770-KFD driver.

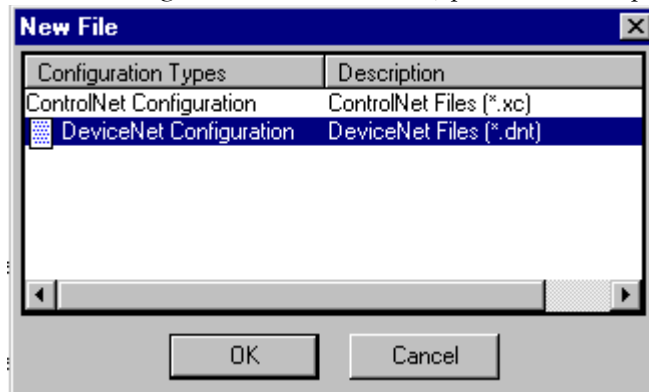
1. Start RSNetWorx. The following screen will open.






2. From the **File** menu, select **New**.

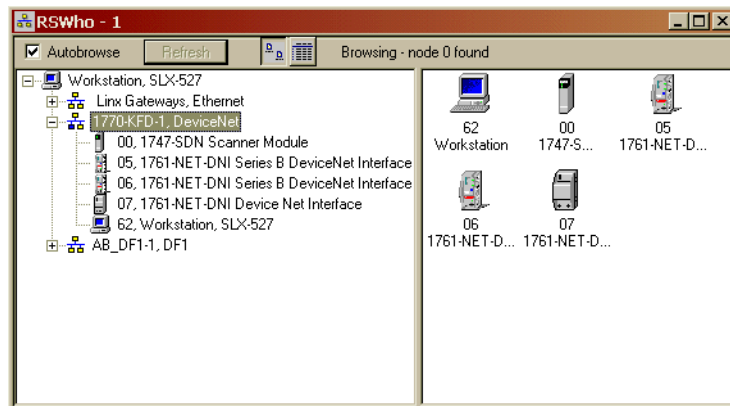
If you have ControlNet configured on your system you may see the following window. Otherwise, proceed to step 4.



3. Highlight **DeviceNet Configuration** and click on **OK**.

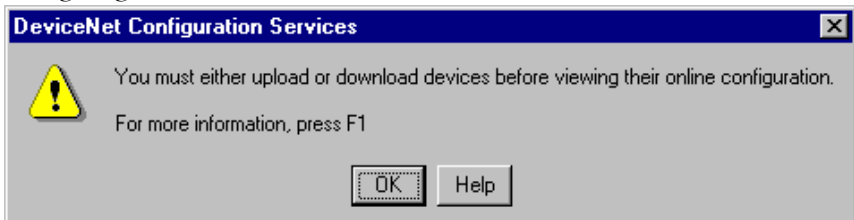
4. Click on the **Online** button  on the toolbar.

A list of the available networks will appear. (Your list may appear different from that shown below, depending upon the drivers you have configured on your system.)



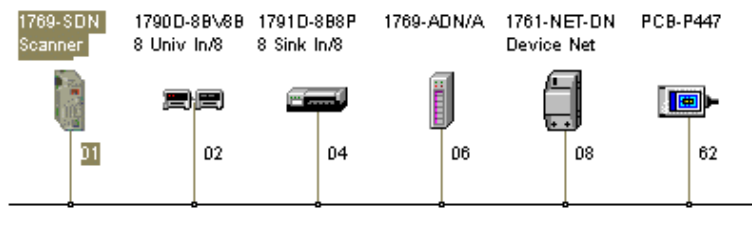
5. Select your DeviceNet driver and click on **OK**.

You will be prompted to upload or download devices before going online.



6. Click on **OK** to upload the devices and go online.

RSNetWorx will begin browsing for network devices. When the software is done browsing, your network is displayed on your screen.



**TIP**



RSNetWorx performs a single pass browse when you go online or choose the browse feature. The software will poll for devices one time and display the results. If a node which was online later goes offline, there will be no “live” indication in RSNetWorx. You must manually perform a browse to detect the missing node.

To manually perform the browse, press the



button.

**TIP**



If RSNetWorx fails to find a device, check the physical connection to the device. If the physical connection is intact, verify that the device’s baud rate is the same as the DeviceNet driver’s.

**TIP**



If your RSNetWorx configuration software does not include the required EDS (Electronic Data Sheet) file, it is available via <http://www.ab.com/networks/eds>.

Register the new EDS file using the EDS Wizard in RSNetWorx. Access the wizard from the Tools pull-down menu.

## Setting the 1769-SDN Node Address

Once the network browse is complete, the node addresses appear to the right of their icons. If you need to change a module's node address, use the following procedure.

### TIP



You can use this procedure to change the node address of other devices on the network (e.g., a Photoeye). You can also change the network data rate (baud rate) of some devices. Depending upon the device, power may need to be cycled for baud rate changes to take effect.

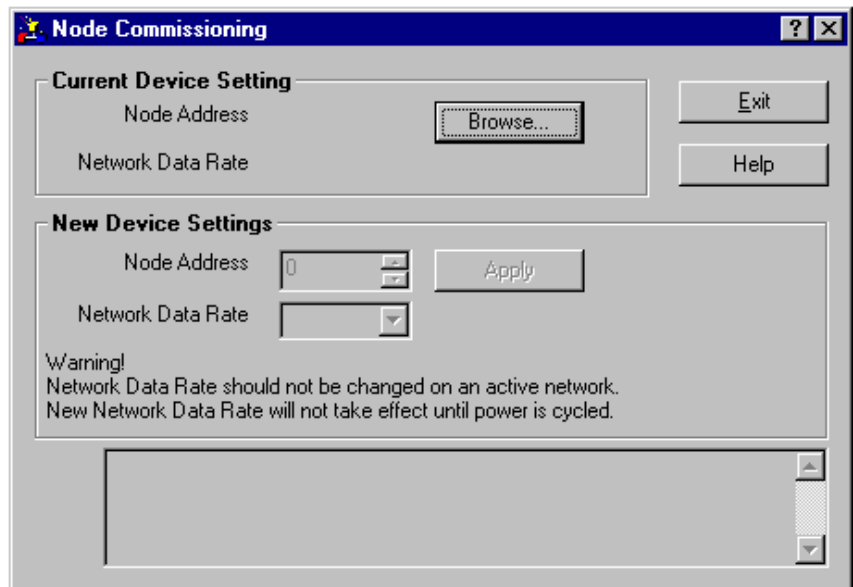
### TIP



The controller must be in the Program mode, or the scanner in the Idle mode (bit 0 of the Module Command Array = 0), for the scanner to accept the configuration information.

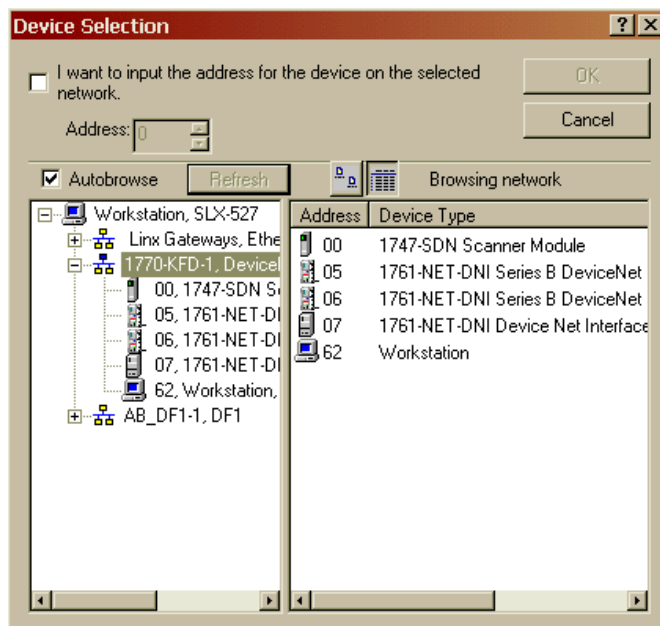
Perform the following steps:

1. From the **Tools** menu select **Node Commissioning**. You will see the **Node Commissioning** window.



2. Click on the **Browse** button.

You will see the **Device Selection** window.



3. Select the DeviceNet network.

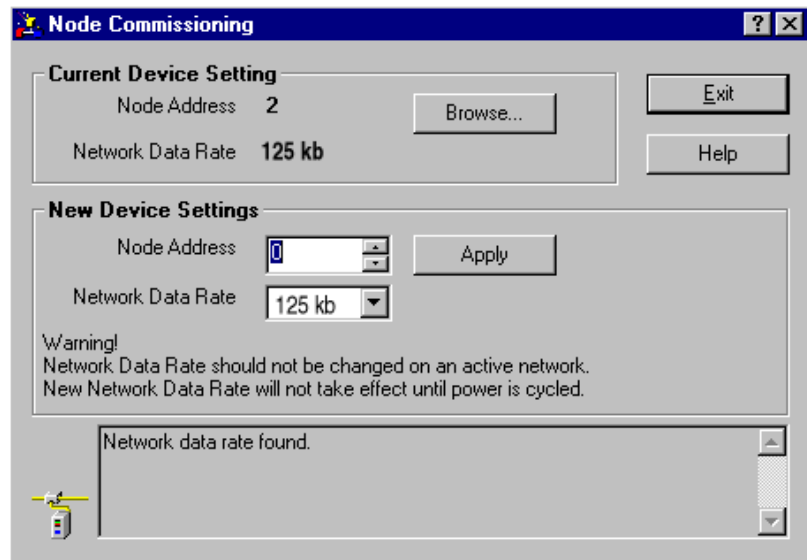
The devices on the network will appear in the right panel of the window.

4. Select the device you are commissioning in the right panel and click on **OK**.

You will see the **Node Commissioning** window with the current settings for your scanner. Your window will look similar to the next one shown in this procedure.

The default scanner settings are:

- baud rate = 125K
- node address = 63

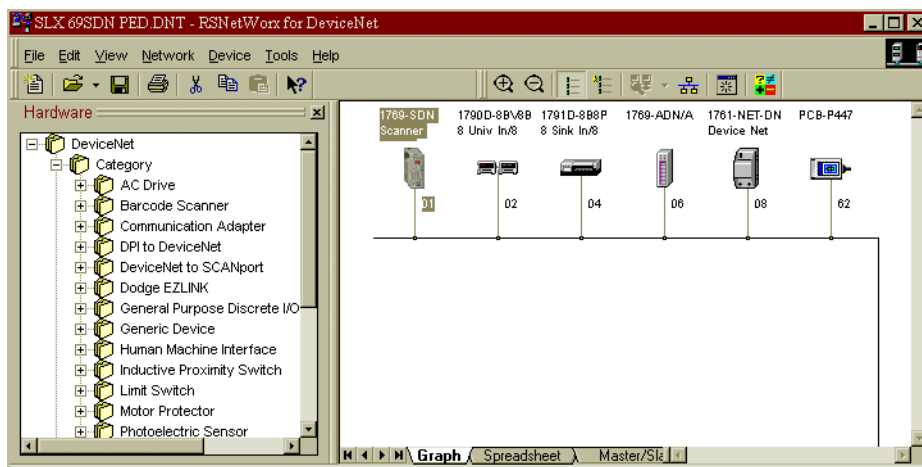


5. In the **New Device Settings: Node Address** box, enter the new node address.
6. Click on **Apply** and **Exit** the window.

## Configuring the I/O Devices

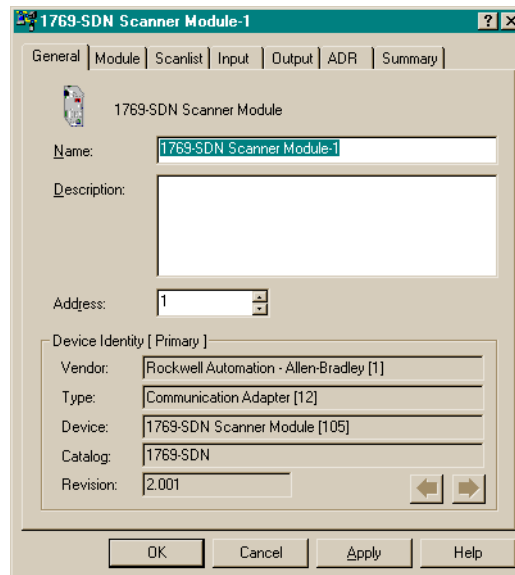
The information in this section will focus on the scanner's configuration and parameters that you can change using RSNetWorx.

The following screen shows how a DeviceNet network is shown within RSNetWorx. As you can see, node one is a 1769-SDN scanner. To view or modify the scanner's parameters, double-click on the scanner.



## General Tab

The following screen shows the properties dialog that RSNetWorx displays for the 1769-SDN scanner module.



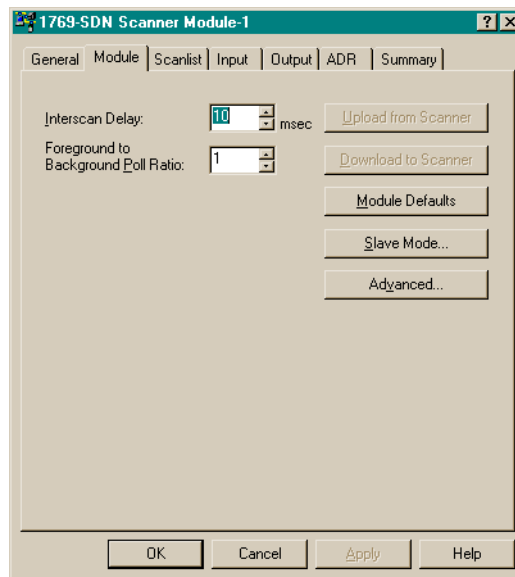
Available items are accessed through a series of tabs located across the top of the screen. The General tab is the default tab and provides information relative to the module.

### TIP



If you ever need product support, you will need to provide the Revision number when you contact Rockwell Automation Technical Support. (phone 440-646-5800)

## Module Tab



### *Interscan Delay*

This parameter defines the delay time the scanner uses between scans of the DeviceNet network. If you have slave devices configured for Polled behavior in the 1769-SDN's scanlist, Interscan Delay (ISD) defines the amount of time the scanner waits between DeviceNet I/O updates.

Increasing the ISD time causes a longer network scan, which adversely affects overall input-to-output performance. However, the increase allows lower priority messages to get more network access. These lower priority messages include those used to do network browsing and configuration upload/download functions. So, if these network functions are sluggish on your system, increase the ISD time.



### Foreground to Background Poll Ratio

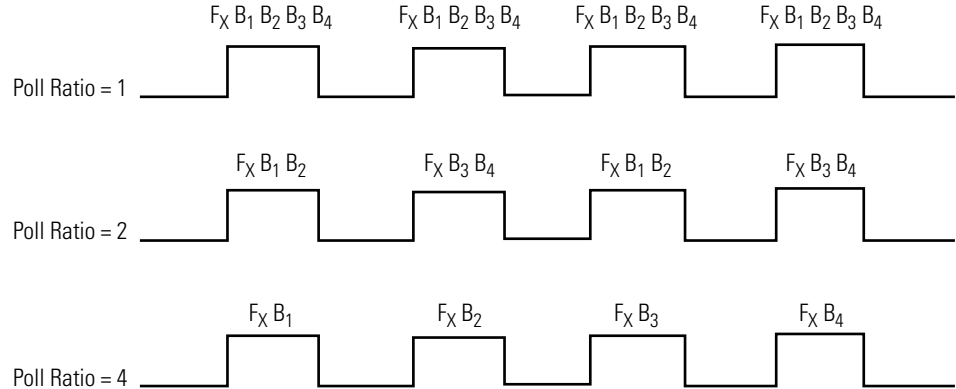
Devices set for polled behavior can be polled on every I/O scan (foreground) or they can be polled less frequently (background). Setting a device for foreground or background behavior is done when you configure each device in the scanner's input section.

**Figure 4.1 Foreground/Background Polling Behavior**

Each waveform shows polling frequency for the given Foreground to Background Poll Ratio

Where:

$F_X$  = x foreground slave devices  
 $B_1$  = 1st background slave device  
 $B_2$  = 2nd background slave device  
 $B_3$  = 3rd background slave device  
 $B_4$  = 4th background slave device



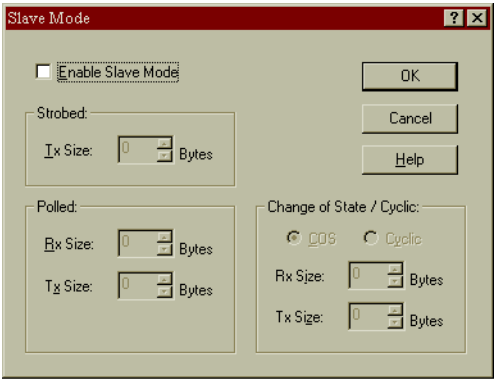
### Module Defaults

Clicking the **Module Defaults** button sets Interscan Delay and Foreground to Background Poll Ratio to the following values, which are:

- Interscan Delay: 10 msec
- Foreground to Background Poll Ratio: 1

*Slave Mode*

Clicking on the **Slave Mode** button opens the following screen:



**TIP**

Enable slave mode only if you want to use this scanner as a slave.

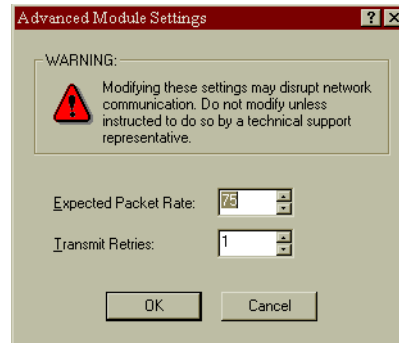
This parameter enables the slave functionality of the scanner, and allows you to set the I/O behavior, with the amount of data to be exchanged. The Slave Mode settings are described in the following table:

**Table 4.2 Slave Mode Settings**

Connection Format	Description
Strobed	Not supported by the 1769-SDN scanner module.
Polled	Values entered into Rx and Tx parameters define how much data will be exchanged over the polled connection that owns the scanner's slave I/O. Maximum size is 128 bytes.
Change of State / Cyclic	Values entered into Rx and Tx parameters define how much data will be exchanged over the change of state or cyclic connection that owns the scanner's slave I/O. Maximum size is 128 bytes.

### Advanced Module Settings

Clicking on the **Advanced** button opens the following screen:



#### Expected Packet Rate (EPR)

When the scanner opens a polled or strobed I/O connection, it sets a maximum timeout (Expected Packet Rate) with the device. If the *device* does not receive a packet from the scanner within 4 times the EPR value, the slave device drops the connection. If the *scanner* does not receive a packet from the slave within 4 times the EPR value, it drops the connection and periodically attempts to open a new connection.

When a connection is dropped, status bits in the scanner identify that the slave is not online. Slave behavior when a connection is dropped is a function of the slave device. If the slave is an I/O device, the outputs will be cleared, held at last state, or set to a fault condition (refer to the slave device's documentation for actual I/O behavior when a connection is dropped).

The EPR default value is 75 milliseconds.

#### IMPORTANT

Changing the EPR number should be done carefully because it effects how long it takes the scanner to detect a missing device.

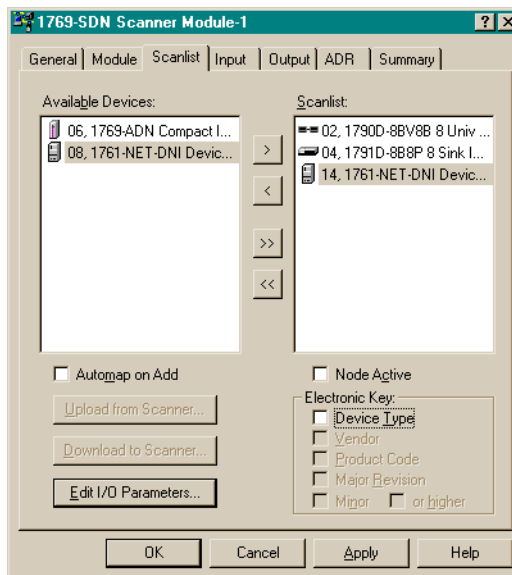
### Transmit Retries

Transmit Retries specifies the number of times the scanner attempts to retransmit a change of state or cyclic message that has not been acknowledged by the slave device.

The connection is not necessarily dropped as a result of reaching the retry limit. See additional information under Edit I/O Parameters on page 4-17.

### Scanlist Tab

The Scanlist defines which devices on the DeviceNet network are owned by the scanner.



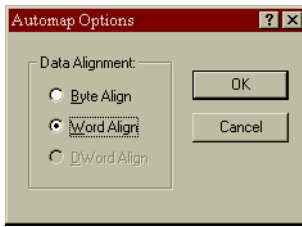
### Available Devices

These are the devices on the network that have the ability to be slave I/O devices. Slave-capable devices do not have to be used as slave I/O by a scanner. They may alternately be used as slave I/O by another scanner on the same network, or they may have dual functionality. An example of a dual function device is the 1761-NET-DNI. The DNI can be used as slave I/O, or as a communications interface for PLC's or other DF1 full-duplex devices.

### *Scanlist*

These devices have been assigned to be slave I/O to this scanner. A slave device on DeviceNet can only be owned by one master at a time. Devices in the scanlist are configured using the input and output tabs.

### *Automap on Add*



Automap allows a slave's I/O to be automatically mapped into the scanner's input or output image tables when the slave device is added to the scanlist. DO NOT check this box if you intend to map a slave device into a particular input or output memory location.

If you do select Automap, you will be prompted to choose how the data should be aligned in the scanner.

### *Edit I/O Parameters*

These parameters will vary depending upon the slave device. Information on configurable parameters is usually provided in the device's documentation.

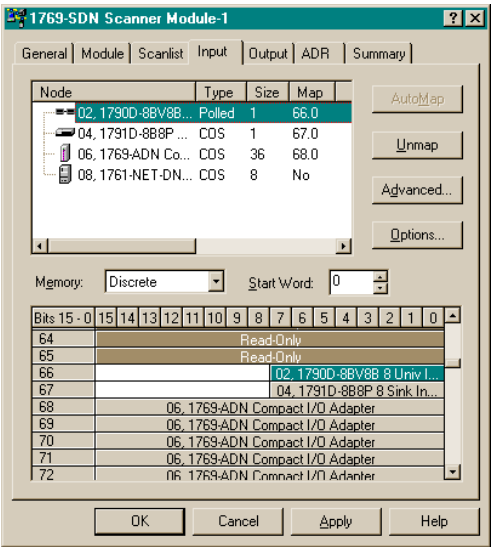
### *Electronic Key*

The electronic key is used to ensure that a particular slave device always matches the intended device when the scanner initiates a connection to it. When one of the devices in the Scanlist section is highlighted, these boxes may be checked to indicate to what extent the key parameters must match the actual device on the network. A match of just Device Type can be selected or the additional parameters of Vendor Id, Product Code, Major Revision, and Minor Revision may be incrementally added. For the Major and Minor Revision keys, "or higher" may be selected to indicate that an exact match of the revision is required or some higher revision value.

Should the scanner detect a mismatch with any of the key parameters checked, an AutoVerify failure will occur for that slave device and the scanner will not continue the connection allocation process.

## Input Tab

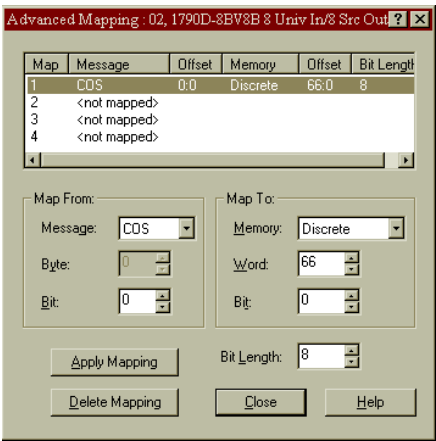
The input tab screen allows you to define how data from all of the scanner's slave devices are mapped into the input image of the controller.



In this example we have 4 input devices that are mapped into the scanner's input image. The graphical window at the top shows each device's node number, catalog number, type of connection that is used between the scanner and the slave device (strobed, polled, cyclic or change of state), the amount of data that will be exchanged (in bytes), and the word within the controller's input image where the data will appear.

### Advanced

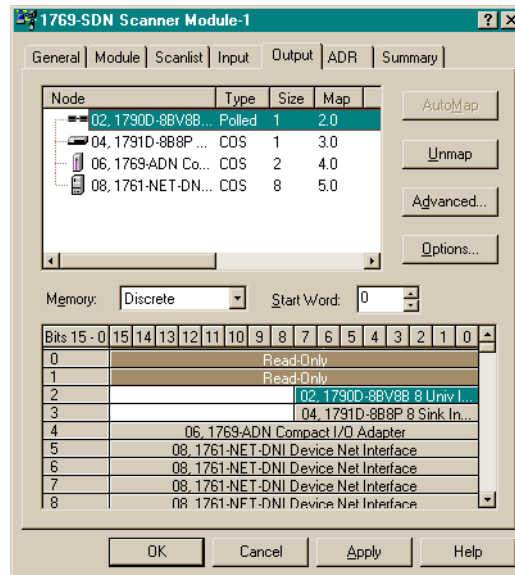
Clicking on the **Advanced** button opens the following screen:



The scanner allows each node's slave data to be broken up (segmented) into separate input image areas. This capability allows you to group data from multiple slave nodes into contiguous memory locations. This is simply an ease-of-use feature. For maximum performance, do not segment a slave device's data.

## Output Tab

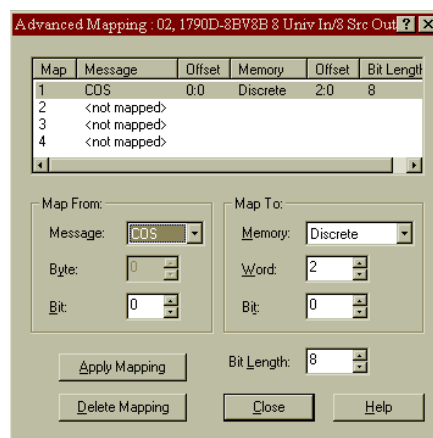
The output tab screen allows you to define how data from the scanner is mapped to the outputs of the slave devices.



In this example we have 4 output devices that are mapped into the scanner's output image. The graphical window at the top shows each device's node number, catalog number, type of connection that is used between the scanner and the slave device (strobed, polled, cyclic or change of state), the amount of data that will be exchanged (in bytes), and the word within the controller's output image.

### Advanced

Clicking on the **Advanced** button opens the following screen:



The scanner allows you to select up to 4 separate starting addresses from anywhere in the module's output image, and map that data into the slave device.

This is simply an ease-of-use feature. For maximum performance, do not segment a slave device's data.

## Auto Device Replacement (ADR) Tab

The Auto Device Replacement feature automates the replacement of a failed slave device on a DeviceNet network by returning it to the prior level of operation. This includes Configuration Recovery (CR) and Auto-Address Recovery (AAR).

CR allows a slave device to be removed from the network and replaced with an identical slave device configured at the same baud rate and node address as the device being replaced.

AAR allows a slave device to be removed from the network and replaced with another identical slave device that is residing on the network at node address 63 and is not in the scanners scan list. The replacement device will have its node address automatically changed to that of the device being replaced. Depending on the level of revision keying, it may be possible for the node address of the replacement device to be changed but not brought on-line due to a revision-keying mismatch.

The 1769-SDN scanner can handle any number of device failures simultaneously, however, the AAR feature will be disabled for devices that have the same electronic key. The CR feature will remain active. In this case, you must use the Node Commissioning Tool that ships with RSNetWorx for DeviceNet to change the node's address.

If the electronic key of the replacement device differs only by revision, the CR feature may not work. Before replacing any device, you should make sure that the configuration parameters of the replacement device are compatible with the existing device.

---

**IMPORTANT**

This behavior may introduce a possible safety hazard for device's such as drives. Use the full electronic key, including revision. To enable electronic key revision checking, you must be using a 1769-SDN scanner and RSNetWorx for DeviceNet.

---

### *Important Considerations*

Keep the following in mind when using the ADR feature with RSNetWorx for DeviceNet:

- ADR is intended for use in single-master environments.
- The CR and AAR features can only be used with devices that are in the scanlist of the scanner.
- The AAR feature can only be enabled for a device if the CR feature is also enabled.



- The CR feature cannot be enabled for devices that have no writable parameters (for example, a device that is entirely configured using hardware switches).

RSNetWorx for DeviceNet will notify you of devices that have no writable parameters.

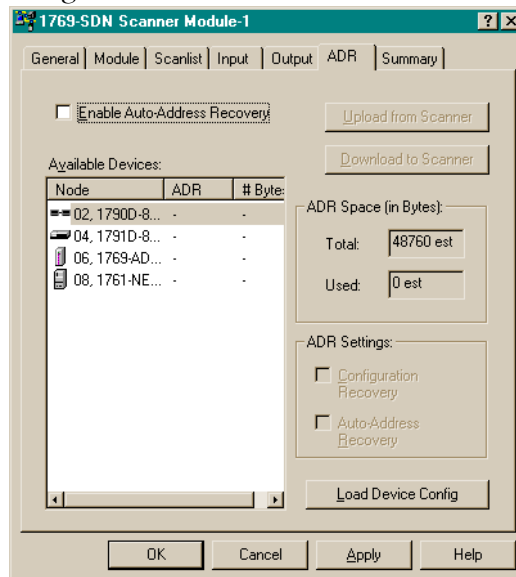
- The AAR feature will not work for devices that do not support changing the node address over the network.

### *Configure ADR Parameters*

On the ADR property page, you can configure the ADR parameters for the 1769-SDN scanner. Using the controls on this property page, you can select ADR parameters and enable/disable this functionality either globally or on a device-specific basis.

Configure each device on the network. If online, make sure that the configuration is synchronized with the online devices.

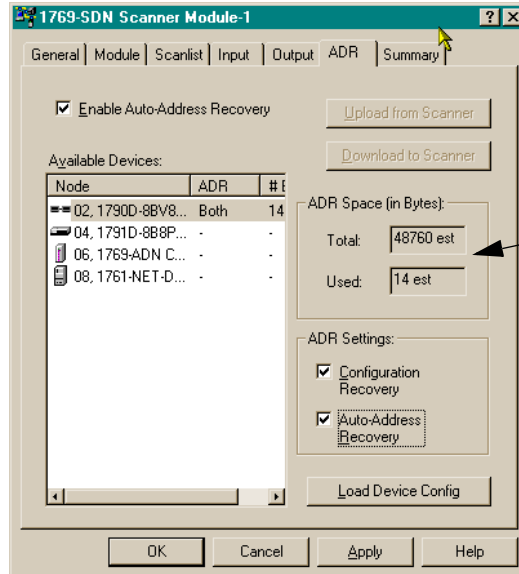
1. On the ADR property page, select the device you want to configure to use ADR.



2. Click **Load Device Config**.

This will load the configuration of each device selected into the scanner configuration software. If you are online, but did not upload the network, the configuration retrieved for the devices may not be what is actually used online.

- Click the box next to Configuration Recovery.



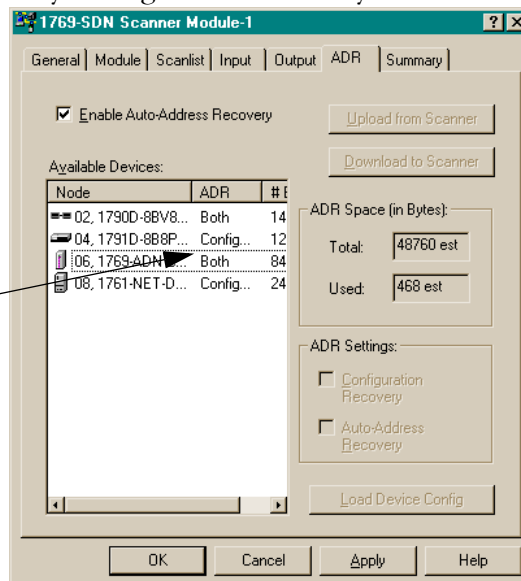
Notice the ADR space (in bytes) is displayed for the module you are updating.

- Click the box next to Auto-Address Recovery if desired.

The Enable Auto-Address Recovery box needs to be checked in order for AAR to work.

- Repeat steps 1-4 for each desired module.

Notice that "Both" indicates Configuration Recovery and Auto-Address Recovery are enabled while "Config" indicates that only Configuration Recovery is enabled.

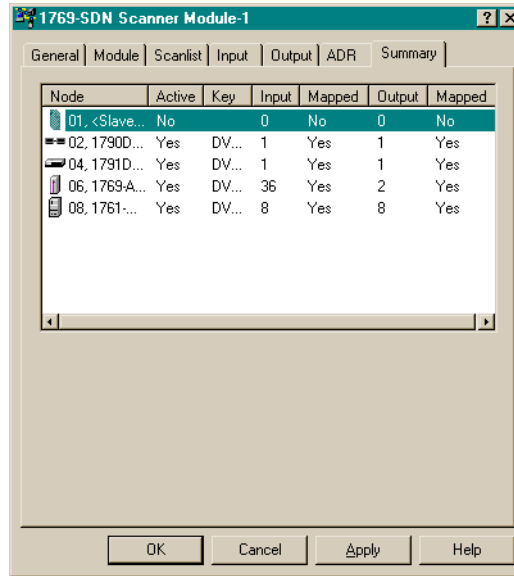


- When finished, click **Download to Scanner**.

- Click **Apply** or **OK**.

## Summary Tab

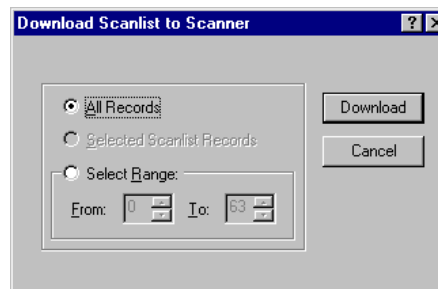
The summary tab provides a condensed picture of the scanner's configuration: which nodes are mapped, if they are active and receive and transmit information



## Download and Save Your Configuration

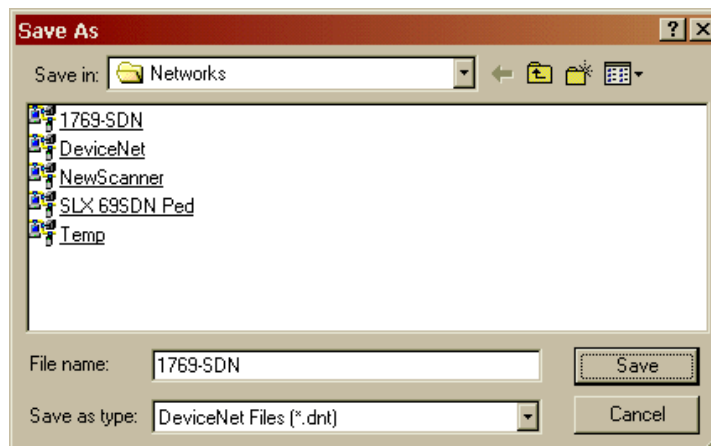
1. Click on the **Scanlist** tab and then on the **Download to Scanner** button.

You will see this window:



2. Select **All Records**.
3. Click on the **Download** button to download the configuration to the scanner.
4. Click on the **OK** button to complete the DeviceNet scanner configuration.

5. From the **File** menu select **Save As**.



6. **Save** the configuration to a DeviceNet file.
7. **Close** RSNetWorx.

## DeviceNet I/O Image

This chapter describes the input and output data structure.

The following table describes what this chapter contains and where to find specific information.

For information about	See page
SDN Input File	5-1
Status Structure	5-2
Module Status Register	5-7
Input Data Image	5-7
SDN Output File	5-8
Output Data Image	5-9

### SDN Input File

The 1769-SDN scanner module's input image is configurable up to 246 words. The input image is broken up into two primary components, the status area and the input data area.

**Table 5.1 Input Image**

Name	Size	Word Offset
Status Structure	66-words (fixed)	0 to 65
Input Data Image	180-word array (configurable)	66 to 245

## Status Structure

The first area of the input image is the Status Structure and is illustrated in Table 5.2. The status words are described in more detail in the following sections

**Table 5.2 Status Structure**

Description	Words	Data Type
Scan Counter	0 and 1	2 words
Device Failure Array	2 to 5	64-bit array
Autoverify Failure Array	6 to 9	64-bit array
Slave Device Idle Array	10 to 13	64-bit array
Active Node Array	14 to 17	64-bit array
Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	18 and 19	4-byte array
Scanner Status	20 and 21	4-byte array
Reserved Array <sup>(1)</sup>	22 to 31	20-byte array
Device Status Array	32 to 63	64-byte array
Module Status Register	64 and 65	2 words

<sup>(1)</sup> DO NOT manipulate Reserved Bits. Doing so may interfere with future compatibility.

## Scan Counter

This 32-bit unsigned value is incremented each time the DeviceNet network is scanned. The value will automatically roll over to zero and continue counting.

## Device Failure Array

These 64 bits provide status information for use in your control program. For each slave device owned by the scanner the user should monitor the respective bit within these four words. If a slave device faults, the bit that corresponds to that node address will be set (1). If a slave device is not faulted or returns from a faulted state to an operating state, the corresponding bit for that node will be cleared (0).

Table 5.3 Slave Device Status Information


Input Word	Bit 0 to Bit 15	Description
2 <sup>(1)</sup>	Node 0 to Node 15	Bit ON (1) = Slave node faulted Bit OFF (0) = Slave node not faulted
3 <sup>(2)</sup>	Node 16 to Node 31	
4 <sup>(3)</sup>	Node 32 to Node 47	
5 <sup>(4)</sup>	Node 48 to Node 63	

- <sup>(1)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 0, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 1 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 15.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 16, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 17 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 31.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 32, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 33 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 47.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 48, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 49 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 63

## Autoverify Failure Array

These four words allow the control program to monitor if a slave’s Device Key and Size matches the Device Key and Size in the scanner. A bit value of 0 (OFF) represents a configuration match, a bit value of 1 (ON) represents a mismatch.

ATTENTION



A value of 0 DOES NOT indicate that the slave has been brought online or is functional, only that there is a configuration match between the slave and the scanner.

**Table 5.4 Slave Device Configuration Comparison to Scanner Configuration**

Input Word	Bit 0 to Bit 15	Description
6 <sup>(1)</sup>	Node 0 to Node 15	Bit ON (1) = Slave node mismatch Bit OFF (0) = Slave node match
7 <sup>(2)</sup>	Node 16 to Node 31	
8 <sup>(3)</sup>	Node 32 to Node 47	
9 <sup>(4)</sup>	Node 48 to Node 63	

<sup>(1)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 0, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 1 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 15.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 16, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 17 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 31.

<sup>(3)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 32, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 33 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 47.

<sup>(4)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 48, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 49 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 63

## Slave Device Idle Array

The slave device idle array contains 64 bits of data. Each bit indicates the state of a slave device. A bit value of 0 represents a non-idle mode or that the slave is not present in the scanlist. A bit value of 1 represents idle mode where the slave node is present in the scanlist.

**Table 5.5 Slave Device Status**

Input Word	Bit 0 to Bit 15	Description
10 <sup>(1)</sup>	Node 0 to Node 15	Bit ON (1) = idle Bit OFF (0) = non-idle
11 <sup>(2)</sup>	Node 16 to Node 31	
12 <sup>(3)</sup>	Node 32 to Node 47	
13 <sup>(4)</sup>	Node 48 to Node 63	

<sup>(1)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 0, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 1 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 15.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 16, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 17 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 31.

<sup>(3)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 32, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 33 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 47.

<sup>(4)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 48, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 49 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 63



## Active Node Array

The Active Node array contains 64 bits of data that represents each slave node's status. A slave node is considered active when it is present and enabled in the master's scanlist. A bit value of 0 means Not Active, a bit value of 1 means Active.

**Table 5.6 Slave Node Status**

Input Word	Bit 0 to Bit 15	Description
14 <sup>(1)</sup>	Node 0 to Node 15	Bit ON (1) = Active node Bit OFF (0) = Inactive node
15 <sup>(2)</sup>	Node 16 to Node 31	
16 <sup>(3)</sup>	Node 32 to Node 47	
17 <sup>(4)</sup>	Node 48 to Node 63	

<sup>(1)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 0, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 1 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 15.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 16, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 17 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 31.

<sup>(3)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 32, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 33 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 47.

<sup>(4)</sup> Bit 0 corresponds to Node 48, Bit 1 corresponds to Node 49 ... Bit 15 corresponds to Node 63

## Scanner Status

The Scanner Device Status is a 4-byte array which contains the information shown in Table 5.7.

**Table 5.7 Scanner Device Status**

Input Word	Bit	Description <sup>(1)</sup>
20	0 to 7 (lower byte)	Scanner Address in BCD
	8 to 15 (upper byte)	Scanner Status in BCD
21	0 to 7 (lower byte)	Slave Device Address in BCD
	8 to 15 (upper byte)	Slave Device Status in BCD

<sup>(1)</sup> Status codes are defined in Table 8.2 on page 8-3.

## Reserved Array

**Table 5.8 Reserved Array**

Input Word	Description <sup>(1)</sup>
22 to 31	Always 0

<sup>(1)</sup> DO NOT manipulate Reserved Bits. Doing so may interfere with future compatibility.

## Device Status Array

The Device Status Array is a 64-byte array containing the information shown in the following table. Each byte indicates the status code of the scanner's master and the slave devices.

**Table 5.9 Device Status**

Input Word	Bit	Description <sup>(1)</sup>
32	0 to 7 (lower byte)	Node 0 DeviceNet Status
	8 to 15 (upper byte)	Node 1 DeviceNet Status
33	0 to 7 (lower byte)	Node 2 DeviceNet Status
	8 to 15 (upper byte)	Node 3 DeviceNet Status
...	...	...
63	0 to 7 (lower byte)	Node 62 DeviceNet Status
	8 to 15 (upper byte)	Node 63 DeviceNet Status

<sup>(1)</sup> Status codes are defined in Table 8.2 on page 8-3.

## Module Status Register

The scanner supports a 32-bit Module Status Register as shown below:

**Table 5.10 Scanner Module Status Register**

Input Word	Bit	Description	Operation
64	0	Run	Bit ON (1) = scanning I/O Bit OFF (0) = halted
	1	Fault	Bit ON (1) = faulted Bit OFF (0) = not faulted
	2	Network Disable	Bit ON (1) = disabled Bit OFF (0) = not disabled
	3	Device Failure	Bit ON (1) = failure Bit OFF (0) = no failure
	4	Autoverify Failure	
	5	Communication Failure	
	6	Duplicate Node Failure	
	7	DeviceNet Power Detect	Bit ON (1) = power Bit OFF (0) = no power
	8 to 15	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	n/a
65	0 to 15	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	n/a

<sup>(1)</sup> DO NOT manipulate Reserved Bits. Doing so may interfere with future compatibility.

## Input Data Image

The Input Data Image can be up to a 180-word array as shown below:

**Table 5.11 Input Data Image**

Word Offset	Description
66 to 245	DeviceNet Slave input and/or master output data

The Input Data Image is mapped using RSNetWorx for DeviceNet configuration software.

## SDN Output File

## Output Array

The scanner supports up to 182 output words. This array is broken up into two distinct data segments.

**Table 5.12 Output Array**

Name	Size	Word Offset
Module Command Array	2 words	0 and 1
Output Data Image	180-word array	2 to 181

## Module Command Array

The module command array is the primary control interface between your control program and the module.

**Table 5.13 Module Command Array**

Output Word	Bit	Description	Behavior
0	0	Run	This bit controls when the module scans its mapped slave devices. When set (1), the scanner will process I/O data as defined by its scanlist. To actually scan the network the Fault and Disable Network command bits must be clear (0).
	1	Fault	When set, the scanner's I/O mode will be Halt; messaging will still operate. The fault bit is primarily used to artificially set the slave devices into a fault state due to some event or condition within the control program.
	2	Disable Network	When set, the scanner is functionally removed from the network.
	3	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	n/a
	4	Reset	Restarts access to the DeviceNet network.
	5 to 15	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	n/a
1	16 to 31	Reserved <sup>(1)</sup>	n/a

<sup>(1)</sup> DO NOT manipulate Reserved Bits. Doing so may interfere with future compatibility.

## Output Data Image

The Output Data Image can be up to a 180 word array. The controllers output data will be delivered across DeviceNet to the destination slave devices. The scanner's scanlist configuration will determine how this data is actually sent to the slave device (polled, cyclic, or change of state).

**Table 5.14 Output Data Image**

Output Word	Description
2 to 181	DeviceNet Slave output and/or master input data

Slave mapping is done using RSNetWorx.

**Notes:**

## Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with CompactLogix Controllers

This chapter contains an example where the 1769-SDN scanner module is used with a 1769-L30 controller and a 1769-ADN adapter module.

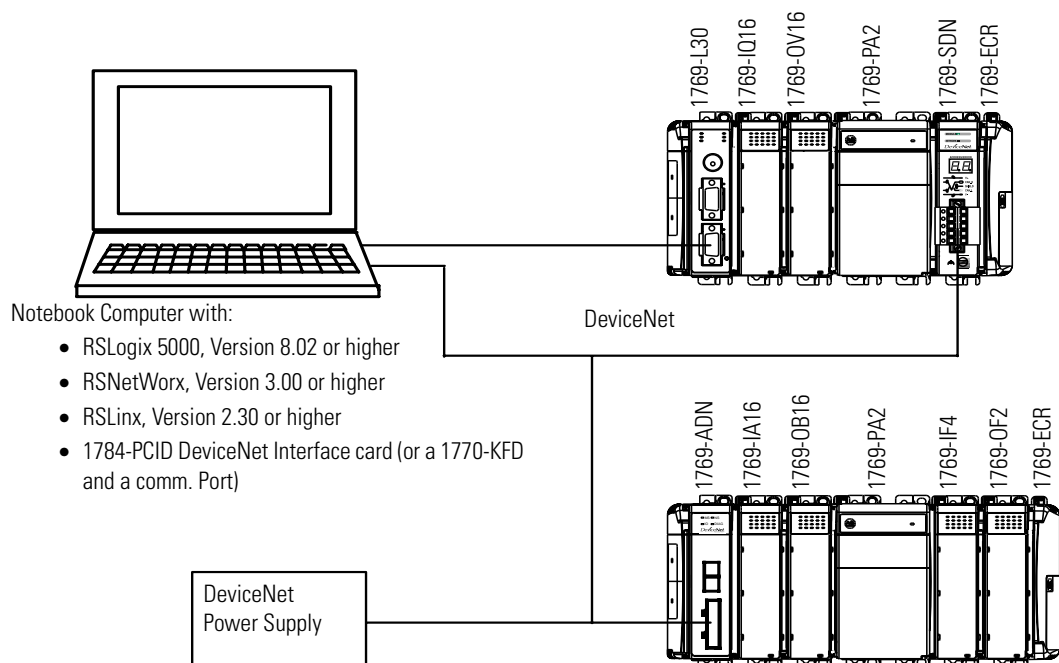
The following table describes what this chapter contains and where to find specific information.

For information about	See page
System Diagram	6-1
Purpose	6-2
Scope	6-2
Configuring The DeviceNet System using RSNetWorx	6-2
Creating a Project for the 1769-L30 CompactLogix Controller	6-10

### System Diagram

The following system diagram shows the example DeviceNet network.

**Figure 6.1 1769-SDN DeviceNet Scanner System with a 1769-ADN Adapter**



## Purpose

This example shows how to provide DeviceNet connectivity for Distributed I/O for CompactLogix controllers.

## Scope

This example describes:

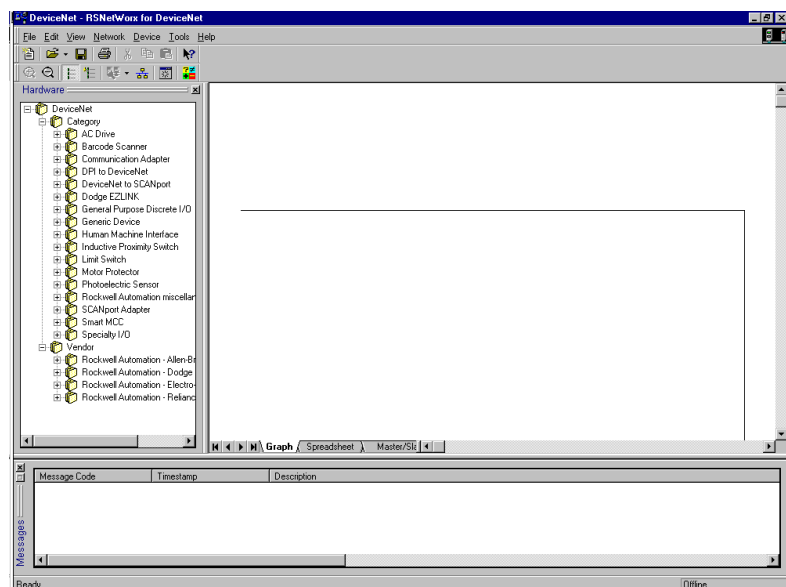
- using RSNetWorx for DeviceNet to assign node addresses to the 1769-SDN and the 1769-ADN and map the adapter's image into the scanner
- creating a CompactLogix project including the necessary configuration for the 1769-SDN DeviceNet scanner module
- controlling outputs and reading inputs with the distributed I/O via DeviceNet

## Configuring The DeviceNet System using RSNetWorx

The following procedures describe how to assign the node addresses and map the adapter's image to the scanner.

### Configuring the 1769-ADN Adapter

1. Connect the 1769-SDN scanner, 1769-ADN adapter, and the computer together on a DeviceNet network as shown in the System Diagram.
2. Start RSNetWorx. The following screen appears:





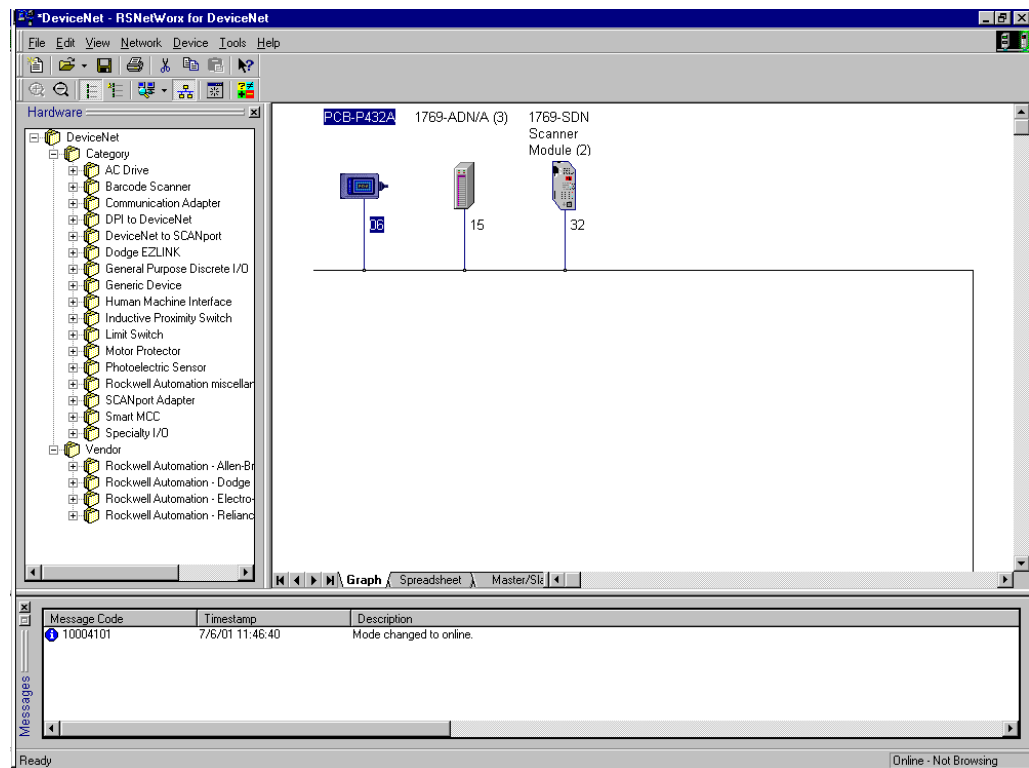
3. Click the **Network** pull-down menu and select **Online** (or click the Online icon). The RSLinx communication driver screen appears.

Choose the “1784-PCD-1, DeviceNet” driver, or if you are using a 1770-KFD, choose its driver. In this example, it is assumed that one of these drivers has been previously configured in RSLinx.

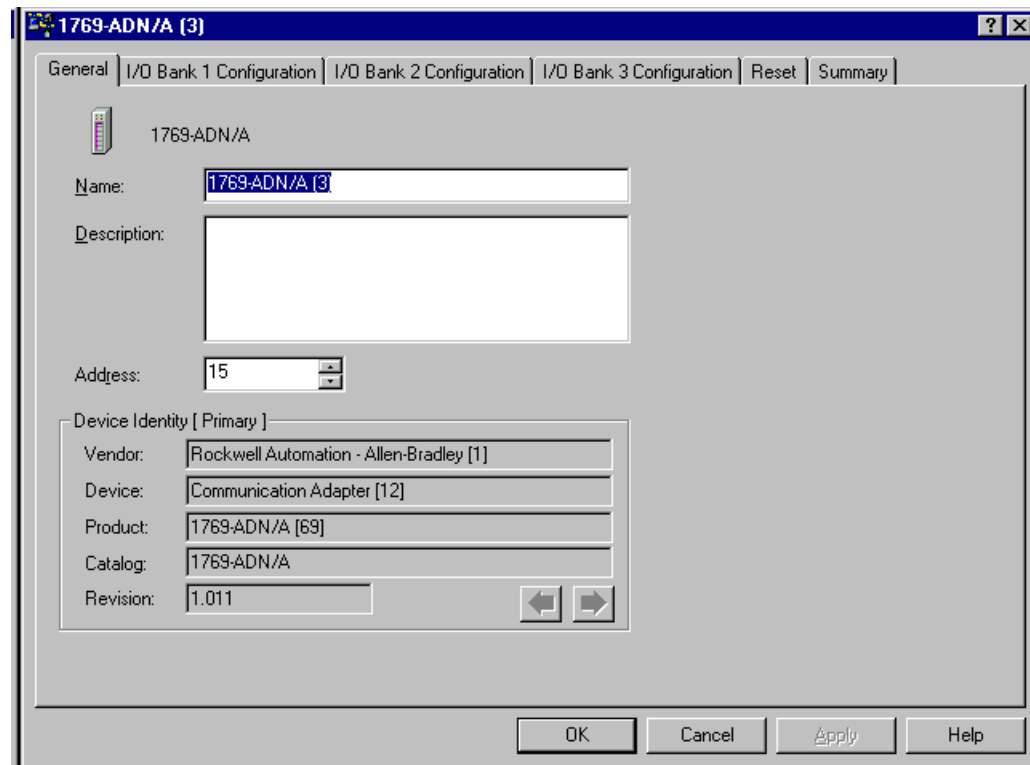
4. The software then prompts you to either upload or download. Choose **upload**.

RSNetWorx then browses your network for valid devices. The online screen should look like the following, where the 1784-PCID card (computer) is node 6, the 1769-ADN is node 15, and the 1769-SDN is node 32 for this example.

See Node Commissioning on page 4-7 if you need to add devices to the DeviceNet network.



- Right click on the 1769-ADN and choose **Properties**. The following screen appears:



- Click on the **I/O Bank 1 Configuration** tab, then choose **upload** when prompted. The actual 1769-ADN I/O layout appears. From this screen you can configure the I/O modules in the 1769-ADN system by simply clicking on the slot number box associated with each I/O module.

For this example, only the two analog modules need to be configured. The graphical user interface makes configuring these modules very straight forward. Refer to the *Compact I/O Analog Modules User Manual*, publication 1769-UM002A-EN-P for additional information concerning the analog modules.

**TIP**

Only analog and specialty modules are configurable. Discrete I/O modules, power supplies, and end caps are not configurable.

- When the I/O modules are configured, click on the **Summary** tab. Note the number of bytes of input and output data. This will be used later when adding the adapter to the 1769-SDN's scanlist.

Click **Apply**, then **OK** to save the configuration and download it to the adapter.

**TIP**

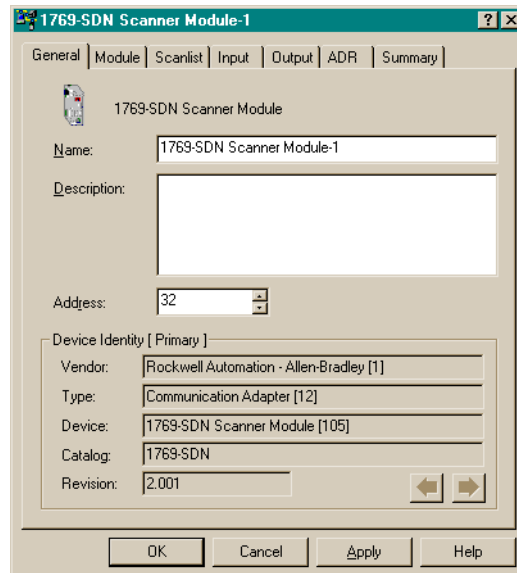
Configuration changes made to the adapter or any of its I/O modules with RSNetWorx will not be saved or downloaded to the adapter once the adapter is configured in a scanner's scanlist.

To make configuration changes, the controller must be placed into the Program mode and the adapter must be temporarily removed from the scanner's scanlist.

## Setting Up the 1769-SDN Scanlist

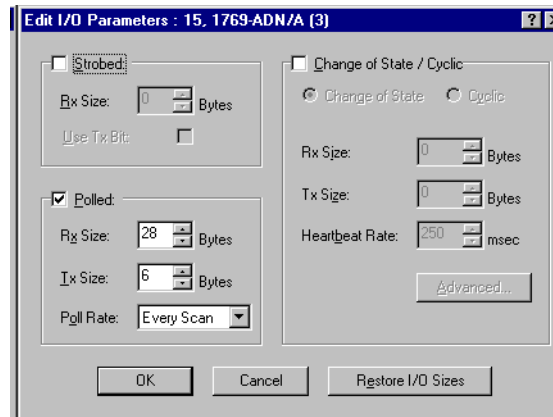
Next, add the adapter to the scanner's scanlist.

- Right click on the 1769-SDN and choose **Properties**. The following screen appears:



- Click the **Scanlist** tab, then click **Upload** when prompted. The area on the left is called "Available Devices" and the area on the right is called "Scanlist". The 1769-ADN adapter should be on the left.

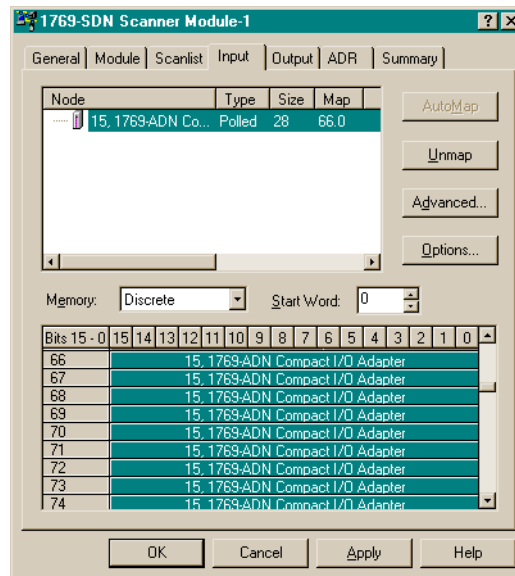
3. Click on the **adapter**, then click on the **single arrow** pointing to the right. This moves the adapter from Available Devices to the scanner's scanlist.
4. Then, click on the **Edit I/O Parameters** button and the following screen appears:



5. Verify that the **Rx Size** and **Tx Size** are correct. The Tx (Transmit) and Rx (Receive) sizes correspond to the total number of output and input bytes noted from the adapter's summary page (step 7 on page 6-5).

In this example, the scanner transmits 6 bytes to the adapter (output data) and receives 28 bytes from the adapter (input data). Click **OK** when finished with this screen.

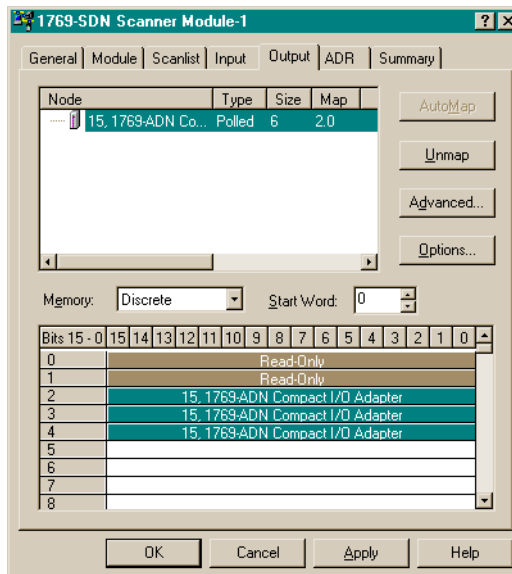
6. Click on the **Input** tab. The following screen appears:



The first 66 words (0 to 65) are read-only. Refer to page 5-2 in this manual for information concerning these status words. For this example, 28 bytes or 14 words of input data will be mapped by the scanner to the 1769-L30 controller's input tag, beginning with word 66. The 1769-ADN adapter also adds 2 words of status information to the input data. Therefore, the actual input data from the I/O modules in the 1769-ADN adapter's system begins at word 68.

Click **Apply**, then **OK**.

7. Click on the **Output** tab. The following screen appears:



The first 2 words (0 and 1) are read-only from the scanner's point of view, but are control words for the controller. Bit 0 of output word 0 is used for control. It is the scanner's Run bit. When set (1), it places the scanner into Run mode. When the scanner's Run bit is a 0, the scanner is in Idle mode even if the controller is in Run mode.

See also: Module Command Array on page 5-8.

The output data begins with word 2. This is where the actual output data goes for the output modules in the 1769-ADN adapter's system.

#### TIP



The input and output data being exchanged by the scanner and adapter is packed data. This means that there is no special structure to it that makes it obvious which I/O module it is associated with.

To establish which data is from which module, you must list the number of input and output words each module has. Then, based on its position in the I/O bank, you can determine where any module's data is in the controller's I/O tags.

For example, there are 28 bytes of input data and 6 bytes of output data for this example. The I/O modules in the adapter's system are:

**Table 6.1 1769-ADN I/O Bank Input and Output Data Size**

Module	Input	Output
ADN Status Information (added by the 1769-ADN)	2 words	0 words
1769-IA16	1 word	0 words
1769-OB16	1 word	1 word
1769-IF4	6 words	0 words
1769-OF2	4 words	2 words
Total Words	14 words	3 words
Total Bytes	28 bytes	6 bytes

The total is 14 input words or 28 input bytes. The first two input words are adapter status, leaving 12 words (24 bytes) for data. In this example, words 66 and 67 are the two words of status in the controller input tag for the scanner. The actual input data is then mapped to the controller's input data tag at the following word locations:

**Table 6.2 Input Data Tag**

Location	Description
Words 66 and 67	1769-ADN Status Information
Word 68	1769-IA16 module's input word
Word 69	1769-OB16 module's input data (output data echo)
Words 70 to 75	1769-IF4 module's input data
Words 76 to 79	1769-OF2 module's input data

The output data can be determined in a similar manner. This data begins with word 2 of the output tag in the controller for the scanner as follows:

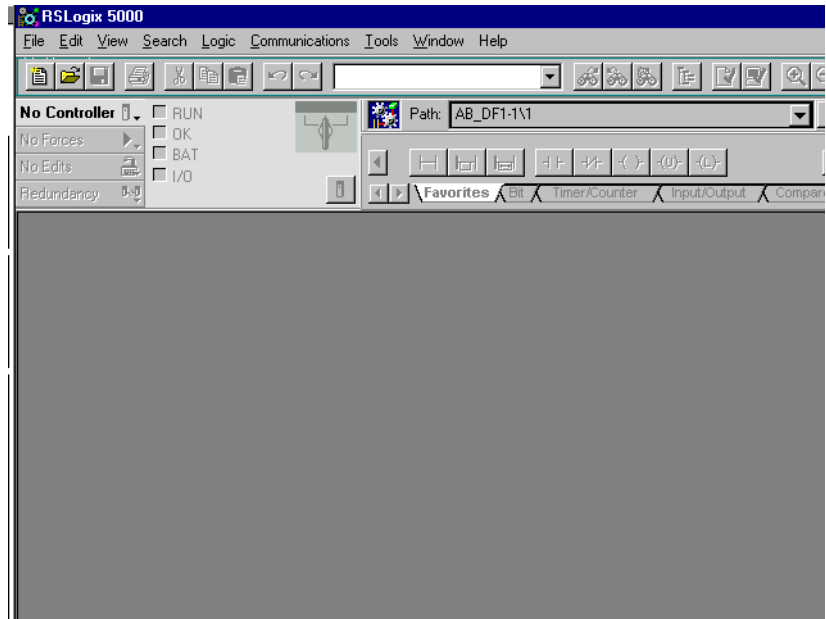
**Table 6.3 Output Data Tag**

Location	Description
Word 0 and 1	See Module Command Array on page 5-8.
Word 2	1769-OB16 module's output word
Words 3 and 4	1769-OF2 module's output words

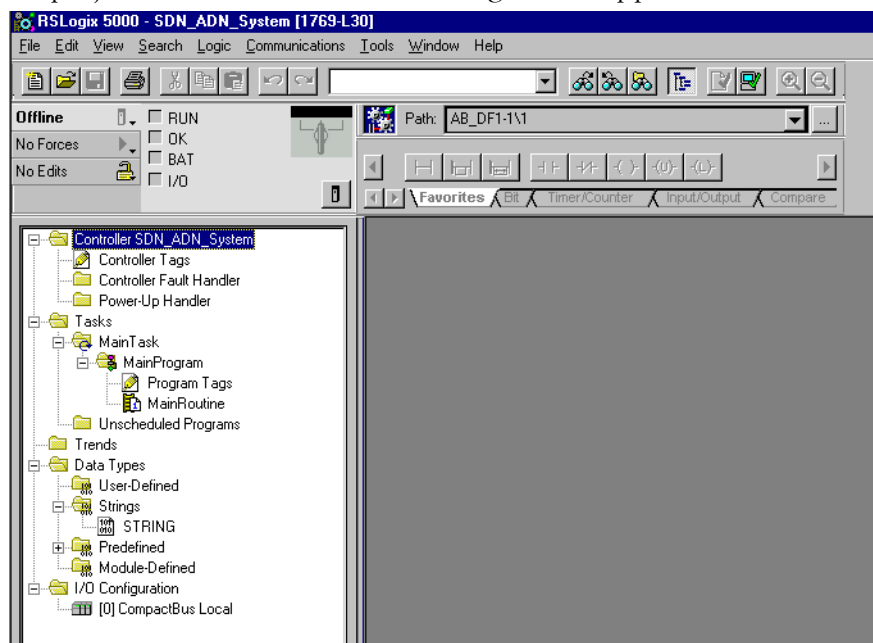
## Creating a Project for the 1769-L30 CompactLogix Controller

Now create a 1769-L30 Project using RSLogix 5000. In this project you will configure the local I/O modules, including the scanner, and view the I/O tags created for scanner. Then you will create a simple ladder program to test our communications with the distributed I/O.

Double-click the RSLogix 5000 icon on your Desktop to start the software. The following screen appears:



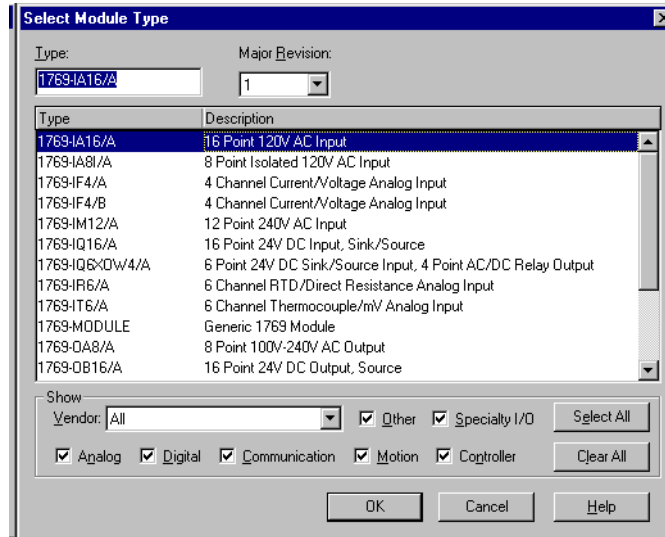
Click on the **File** pull down menu and select **New**, or click the New icon. In the New Controller screen that appears, select the **1769-L30 CompactLogix5330** controller for the Type, then enter a **name** for this project. Click **OK** and the following screen appears:





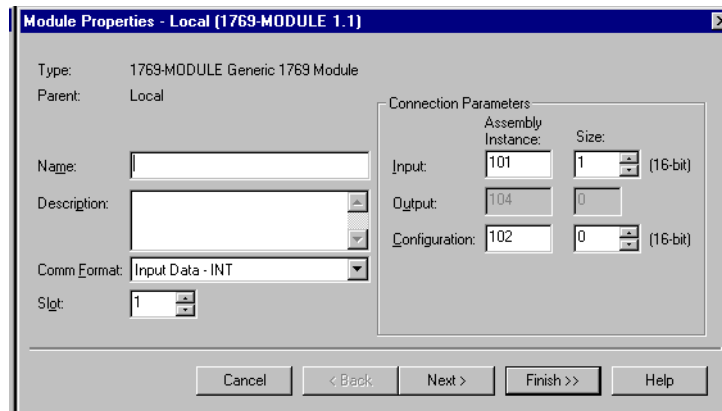
The first thing to do is to configure the local I/O. The area on the left side of the screen is called the controller organizer. This is where you access controller properties, tasks, tags and configure I/O.

Right click on the last entry in the controller organizer called **CompactBus Local** and choose **New Module**. The following screen appears:



From this screen you can choose, by catalog number, the two discrete I/O modules in the local system. Select the **1769-IQ16** first, by single clicking on it and then click **OK**. The next screen that appears needs a **name** for the module. All other entries should be left at their default values, except keying which may be changed to one of the other two choices if desired. Compatible Module is the default. Click **Finish**, then repeat this procedure for the 1769-OV16.

The scanner does not yet have a profile so you must use the Generic Profile to configure it. After you right click on the **CompactBus Local** and choose **New Module**, click on the **Generic 1769 Module**, then click **OK**. The following screen appears:



From the Generic Profile screen, enter a **name** for the scanner and choose **Data – INT** for the Comm Format. Then enter the following for the number of **input**, **output** and **configuration** words:

**Table 6.4 Comm Format Data**

Data	Assembly Instance	Size
Input	101	80
Output	100	5
Config	102	0

**TIP**

To learn how the Input and Output sizes are calculated, see Calculating Maximum I/O Sizes for the 1769-SDN Scanner Module on page 6-15.



Once all values are entered, click **Finish**. The I/O modules should now all appear below the CompactBus Local in the controller organizer.

All tags for I/O modules are automatically created when the profiles for these modules are configured. Double click on **Controller Tags** in the controller organizer to view these tags. Each I/O module slot has Input, Output and Configuration tags created, if they apply. These Local I/O tags are structured as follows:

**Table 6.5 Local I/O Tag Structure**

Tag	Definition
Local:s:I	s is the slot number I represents Input Data
Local:s:O	O represents Output Data
Local:s:C	C represents Configuration Data

Each of these tags can be further expanded by clicking the plus sign to the left of its entry. For example, click the **[+]** to the left of Local:3:I and the following tags appear:

Local:3:I.Fault  
Local:3:I.Data

The Fault tag is a DINT, so clicking its plus sign only reveals its 32 bits. This is status information concerning the module's connection to the CompactLogix controller. Clicking the plus sign to the left of the Data tag reveals the 80 input words created when this value was entered into the Generic profile for the scanner. For this example, the input addresses for the scanner are broken down as follows:

**Table 6.6 1769-SDN Input Addresses**

Tag	Definition
Local:3:I.Data[0] through Local:3:I.Data[65]	Read Only Status
Local:3:I.Data[66] through Local:3:I.Data[67]	1769-ADN Status Information
Local:3:I.Data[68]	Input Data from 1769-IA16
Local:3:I.Data[69]	Input (output echo) Data from 1769-OB16
Local:3:I.Data[70] through Local:3:I.Data[75]	Input Data from 1769-IF4
Local:3:I.Data[76] through Local:3:I.Data[79]	Input Data from 1769-OF2

The Output tag created for the scanner is as follows:

Local:3:O

Click the **[+]** to its left to reveal Local:3:O.Data.

Click the **[+]** to its left and the 5 words of output data created when you created the Generic profile for the scanner will be displayed. This output data is broken down as follows for this example:

**Table 6.7 1769-SDN Output Addresses**

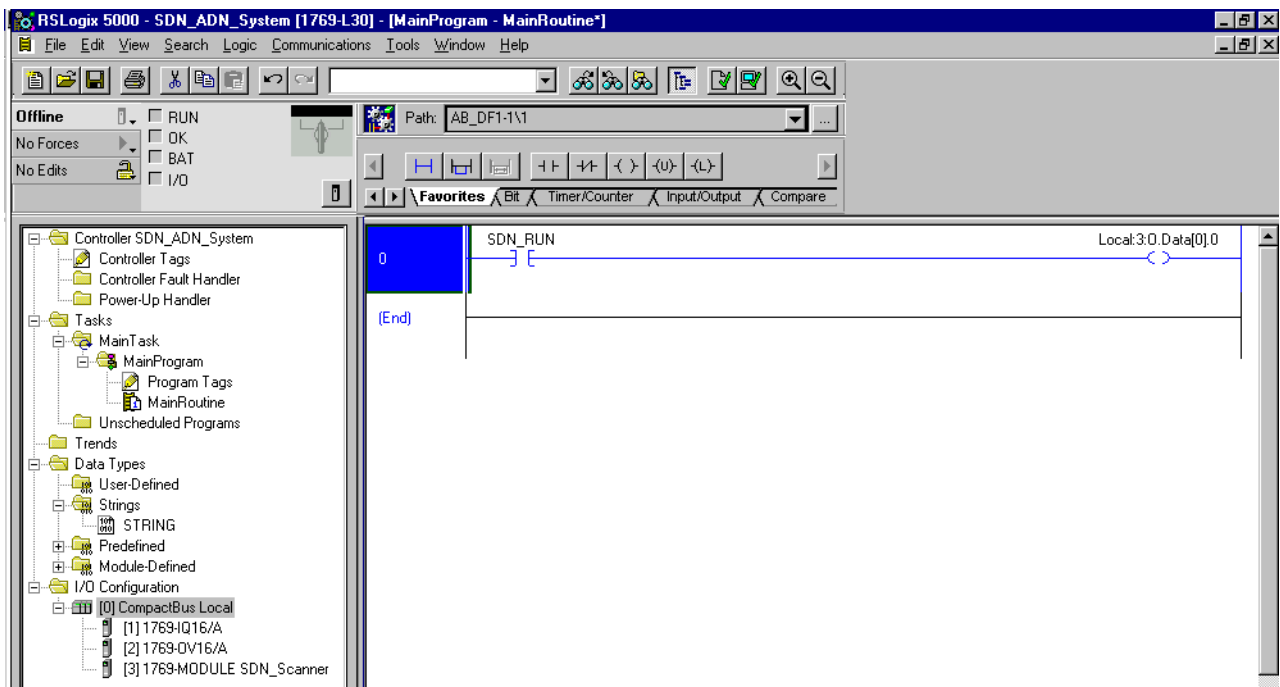
Tag	Definition
Local:3:0.Data[0] through Local:3:0.Data[1]	Control to 1769-SDN <sup>(1)</sup>
Local:3:0.Data[2]	Output data for 1769-OB16
Local:3:0.Data[3] through Local:3:0.Data[4]	Output data for 1769-OF2

<sup>(1)</sup> Bit 0 of output word 0 is the Run mode bit for the scanner. With the controller in Run mode, set this bit to a 1 to place the scanner into the Run mode. With the controller in Run and this bit a 0, the scanner will be in Idle mode and will not scan I/O. The Module Command Array is described in more detail on page 5-8.

Now that you have created a Project, configured the I/O and determined the location in the I/O tags where all input and output data resides, you can write the application program. The program for this example consists of a single rung that is used to place the scanner into the Run mode.

To place the scanner in the Run mode when the CompactLogix controller is in the Run mode, either set “SDN\_RUN” to a 1, or remove it from the program. When “SDN\_RUN” is removed, the scanner’s Run bit is always in Run when the controller is in Run.

The rung appears as shown below:



You may add your own logic to the program and wire some I/O to test the I/O in the 1769-ADN adapter, or you may simply turn on outputs in the scanner's output tags in the controller to verify that they physically turn on at the output card. In addition, you may wire an analog output to an analog input to verify the operation of the network and the analog modules. Be sure the analog modules are properly configured for such operation.

When your program is written, **verify** and **save** it, then **download** it to your controller to run and test your system.

## Calculating Maximum I/O Sizes for the 1769-SDN Scanner Module

*The calculations in this section apply to all Series A CompactLogix controllers, firmware revision 10 and earlier.*

The amount of I/O a CompactLogix version 8 controller can exchange with Compact I/O modules is 256 16-bit words. In addition to the I/O words, the following items must be accounted for in the calculations:

- 4 words must be allotted for end cap checking
- 30 words must be allowed for system overhead requirements

### TIP



If any module in a CompactLogix system requires more than 30 words for its configuration file, then that length should be used for the system overhead value.

There are two types of I/O modules in a CompactLogix system:

- Modules with only input data
- Modules with both input and output data

Modules with only input data are typically discrete input modules like the 1769-IQ16 and 1769-IA16. Discrete output modules, analog modules, and specialty modules contain both input and output images.

## Calculating I/O Usage for the I/O Modules

The formulas below are used to calculate the amount of I/O used by each type of I/O module. The amount of I/O used by each module will then be subtracted from the total amount of I/O supported by the CompactLogix controller. If we calculate the amount of I/O used by each I/O module in the CompactLogix system, except for the scanner, then what remains is the maximum amount of I/O the scanner can support in that particular system.

### *Formula for Modules with Only Input Data*

The formula is:

6 words + the number of input words rounded to the next even number

### *Formula for Modules with Input and Output Data*

The formula is:

8 words + the number of input words rounded to the next even number + the number of output words rounded to the next even number

### *Example Calculations*

These examples show how to determine the amount of data that will be left for the scanner module.

#### Example 1:

The 1769-IQ16 module contains only input data, so its total I/O count is:

6 words + 2 words = 8 total words of I/O

Since this module has only one input word, we must round up to 2.

#### Example 2:

The 1769-OV16 module contains one input and one output word, so its total I/O count is:

8 words + 2 words + 2 words = 12 total I/O words

To determine how much I/O remains for the scanner module we must subtract the I/O used by the other I/O modules in the system, along with the system overhead and end cap detection from the total I/O supported by the CompactLogix controllers (256 words) as follows:

**Table 6.8 I/O Data used by the 1769-IQ16 and 1769-OV16 Modules**

I/O Words	Description
256	total I/O words supported by CompactLogix controllers
-30	system overhead
-4	end cap detection
-8	1769-IQ16 total I/O
-12	1769-OV16 total I/O
202	remaining I/O words

## Calculating Remaining I/O Usage for the Scanner Modules

Now we must calculate the number of actual I/O left in the system for the scanner. The 1769-SDN scanner is the type of module with both input and output words.

The amount of I/O words left for the scanner is then calculated as follows:

$8 \text{ words} + N \text{ words} = 202$ , where  $N$  = total number of input and output words for the scanner

$$N = 202 - 8 = 194 \text{ words}$$

This means that in the Generic Profile for the 1769-SDN scanner module, up to a total of 194 words can be used, in any even number mix, with one limitation:

66 words are needed in the input image for Status information from the scanner and 2 words are needed in the output image for the Module Command Array.

This leaves  $194 - 68 = 126$  words left for actual I/O.

These 66 input words and 2 output words do need to be included in the total input and output words entered into the generic profile for the scanner.

For this example, a total of 14 input words are needed to map the I/O in the 1769-ADN system back to the CompactLogix controller via the 1769-SDN. This must then be added to the 66 status words to calculate the number of input words to enter into the Generic Profile for the scanner, as shown in Table 6.4. Also, we must add the 3 output words to the 2 Module Command Array words and include this in the Generic Profile for the scanner as well.

As shown in Table 6.4 on page 6-12, the total number of input words for the Generic profile for this example is 80 and the total number of output words for the generic Profile for this example is 5.

The total I/O words used by the scanner for this example is then:

$$8 \text{ words} + 80 \text{ words} + 6 \text{ words} = 94.$$

This is obviously less than the 194 words of unused I/O remaining after the 1769-IQ16 and 1769-OV16 modules' I/O totals were subtracted from the CompactLogix controller's I/O capacity. This application will not exceed the amount of I/O the CompactLogix controller can access.



## Using the 1769-SDN Scanner Module with MicroLogix Controllers

This chapter contains an example where the 1769-SDN scanner module is used with a MicroLogix 1500 controller. The following table describes what this chapter contains and where to find specific information.

For information about	See page
MicroLogix 1500 Controllers	7-1
RSLogix 500 I/O Configuration	7-2
Backplane Messaging	7-8
Program Upload/Download	7-9
Configuring a Local DeviceNet Message	7-11

### MicroLogix 1500 Controllers

The MicroLogix 1500 programmable controller has two different processors that are compatible with the 1769-SDN scanner module. The 1764-LSP and 1764-LRP processors can use the scanner as a DeviceNet master and own DeviceNet slave devices. This allows either processor to communicate with intelligent devices like drives, scales, starters and many others, or use DeviceNet to expand the processors I/O capabilities/capacity.

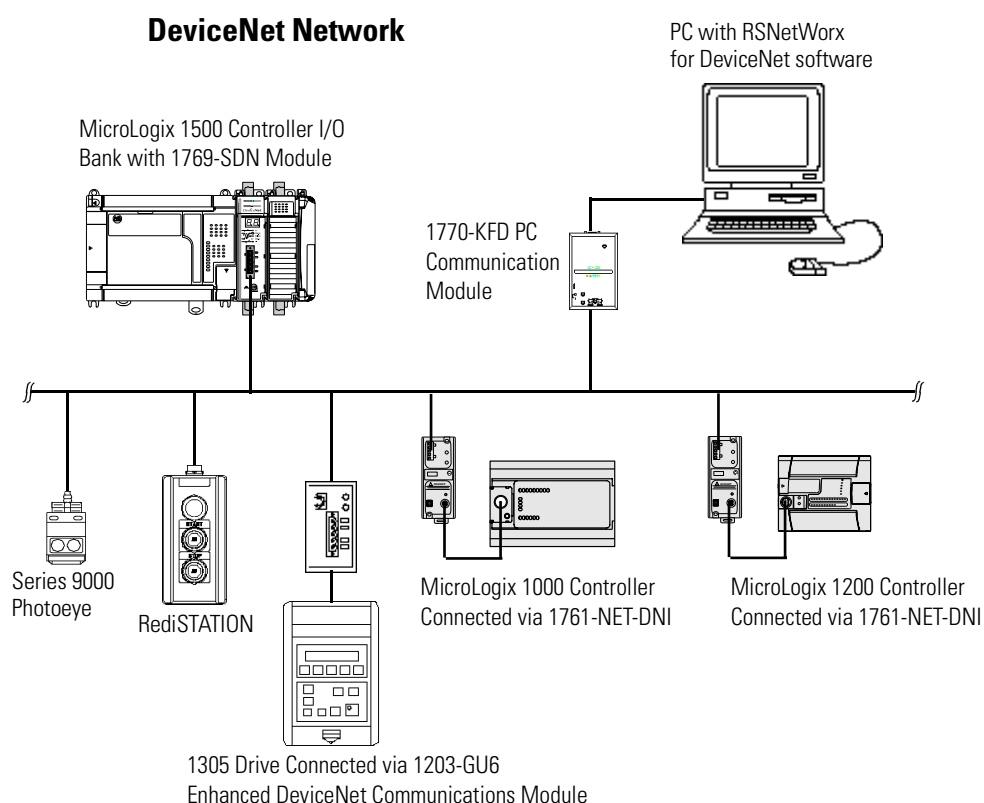
The 1764-LRP processor allows messaging functionality over DeviceNet, so non-I/O data may be exchanged. Multiple 1769-SDN scanner modules may be used in a 1764-LRP system, however only the first two scanners can be used for messaging. This is discussed in greater detail in Configuring a Local DeviceNet Message on page 7-11.

The amount of power that modules draw from the processor or expansion power supply, and the amount of data that the processor can support will determine how many can be used. To determine if an application can be supported, configuration tools are available from [www.ab.com/micrologix](http://www.ab.com/micrologix). In addition to electrical limitations, data space limitations also exist. The maximum size of the input and output images for each module in the system is 250 input and 250 output words of data.

## RSLogix 500 I/O Configuration

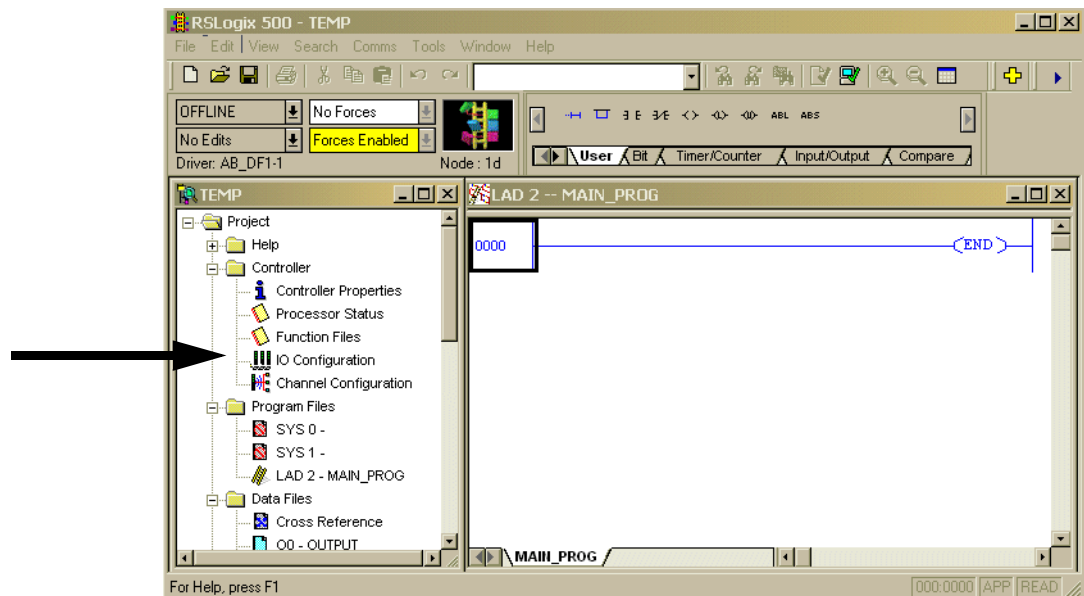
One of the advanced features of RSLogix 500 is the ability to have the programming software establish a communications connection with the controller and read which I/O modules are attached to the controller. This capability significantly reduces the effort involved in configuring a system.

This section will illustrate how to read which I/O modules are attached to the controller, and manually configure them. We will then configure the scanner. An example network is shown below:



## Starting the Project

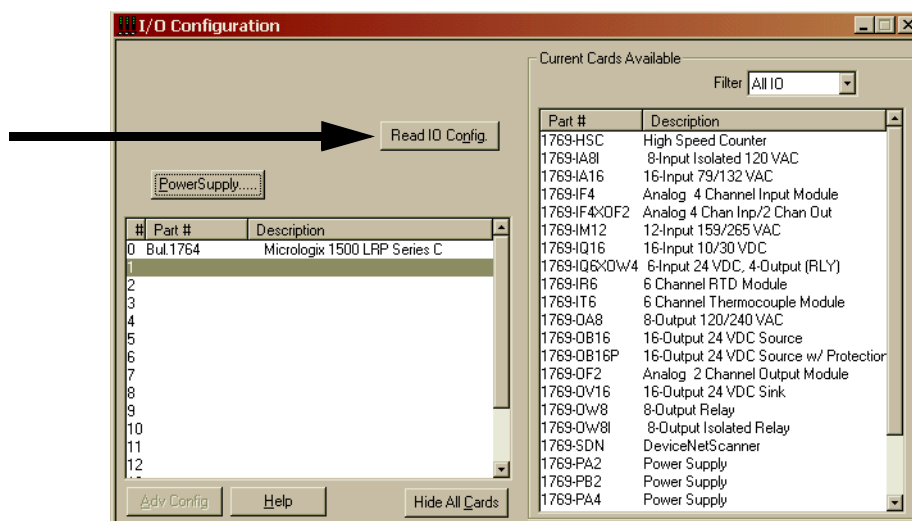
1. Open RSLogix 500.
2. Select **File**.
3. **New**.
4. Choose **MicroLogix 1500 LRP series C**.
5. The screen capture below should match what you see on your computer.



In this example the name for this application is "TEMP". In the TEMP window you see everything associated with the application. Within the Controller folder you will see I/O Configuration.

6. Double click **I/O Configuration**.

## I/O Configuration Screen



The I/O configuration screen shows each of the controllers I/O slots. For the MicroLogix 1500 controller, slot 0 contains the embedded I/O that is part of the MicroLogix 1500 base unit. Slots 1 through 16 are for Compact I/O expansion modules (referred to as local I/O, because they are physically attached to the controller). Slots 9 through 16 are only available using a Series C processor with a Series B base unit<sup>(1)</sup>.

To have RSLogix 500 read the controller's local I/O and configure the slots automatically, select the **Read I/O Config** button.

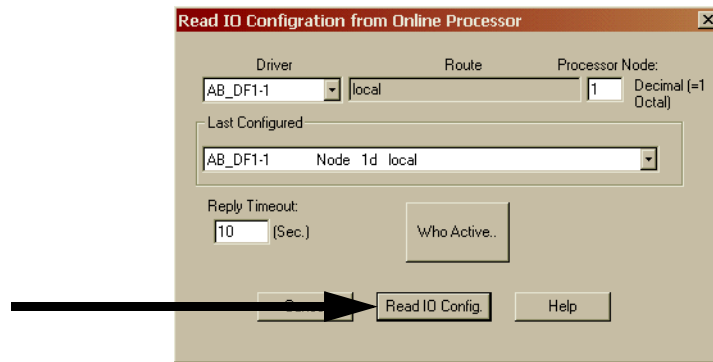
### TIP



To manually configure the controller I/O, simply drag the appropriate modules from the available list (right window), to the appropriate slot on the left. Note, you cannot have open slots, modules must be contiguous from 1 to 16.

<sup>(1)</sup> Series B base units will be available late in 2001. Contact your local Allen-Bradley distributor for availability.

## Read I/O Configuration

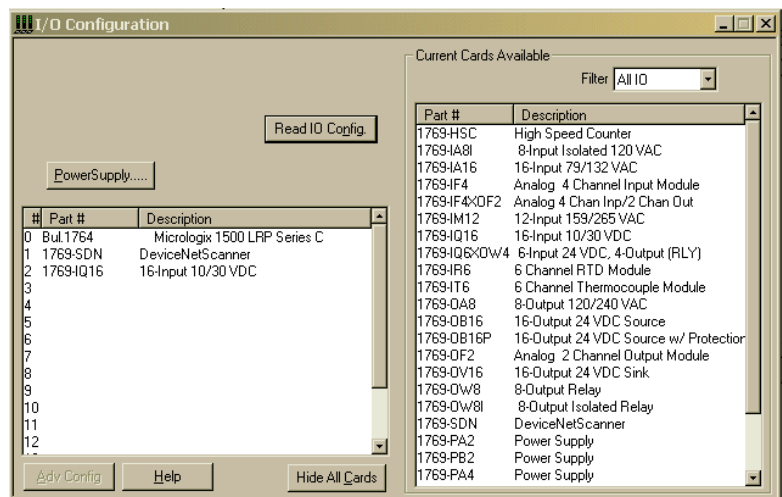


The next screen that appears is a communications dialog that allows you to select a communication path using RSLinx to the MicroLogix controller.

If you have previously connected to a controller, the communications driver that you used before will be the active driver. This dialog screen provides the ability to change the driver or perform a **Who Active** across a network to locate the specific MicroLogix controller.

If the driver and path are correct, select **Read I/O Config.**

## Installed I/O



RSLinx 500 then displays all of the I/O modules that are attached to the MicroLogix controller.

In this example, there is a 1769-SDN scanner module at slot 1, and a 16-point discrete input module in slot 2.

## 1769-SDN Scanner Module Configuration

To configure a specific module, simply double-click on the module. To configure the scanner in this example, **double-click on the module in slot 1.**

### *Input Words*

This is the number of input words the controller assigns to the module. The first 66 words (0 to 65) are required by the scanner for status. DeviceNet slave input data words start at slot word 66. You can have a maximum of 180 input words for DeviceNet slave devices (maximum slot amount for 1769-SDN scanner module inputs = 246).

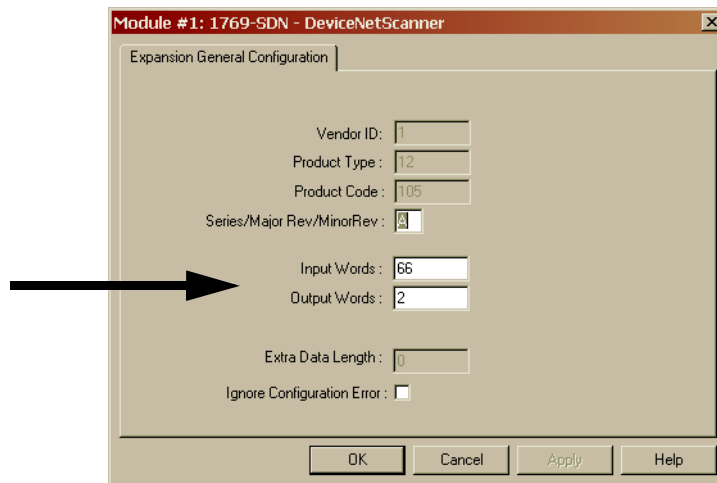
See Configuring the I/O Devices section on page 4-10 and Chapter 5, DeviceNet I/O Image, for more information related to mapping DeviceNet Slave devices into the 1769-SDN's scanlist.

### *Output Words*

This is the number of output words the controller assigns to the module. The first 2 words (0 and 1) are required by the scanner for status. DeviceNet slave output data words start at slot word 2. You can have a maximum of 180 output words for DeviceNet slave devices (maximum slot amount for scanner outputs = 182).

See Configuring the I/O Devices section on page 4-10 and Chapter 5, DeviceNet I/O Image, for more information related to mapping DeviceNet Slave devices.

## Changing the 1769-SDN Configuration



Changing (adding or removing) the amount of data the controller has assigned to the scanner is done in the expansion module configuration screen. From within RSLogix 500, **I/O configuration**, **open** the 1769-SDN scanner module and change the input or output words as needed. **Save** the program and **download** to the Controller.

### TIP

Reducing the number of words for either inputs or outputs will require a change in the 1769-SDN's scanlist, which is done using RSNetWorx.

See page 4-16.

### IMPORTANT

It is recommended that you NOT reduce the number of words assigned to a 1769-SDN's scanlist once a system is operational. Changing the number of words may cause addressing problems on the controller side, and mapping changes on the DeviceNet network.

Adding words to an existing system is relatively easy to do, because it doesn't affect existing addresses or mapping. Simply add the number of additional words that are needed in the module (using the above example), and change the scanlist using RSNetWorx.

The configuration screen for the scanner is shown below.

### *Ignore Configuration Error*

Checking (enabling) this box instructs the module to ignore I/O size mismatches. If this is checked and the input/output scanlist configured by RSNetWorx (DeviceNet side of the 1769-SDN) does NOT match the amount of I/O data assigned by the controller (0 to 180 words), the module will not generate an error.

If this box is not checked, the number of data words on the controller side must match the number of words configured by RSNetWorx. The default condition is unchecked (report an error on mismatch).

### *Series/Major Rev/Minor Rev*

You will need this information if you contact Rockwell Automation Technical Support. (phone 440-646-5800)

## **Backplane Messaging**

The MicroLogix 1500 1764-LRP processor and the 1769-SDN scanner module also support backplane messaging. This new level of functionality allows the processor to read (get) or write (set) data to other devices on DeviceNet. This is also referred to as *Explicit Messaging*.

You can use two different types of messages to exchange information with the DeviceNet device. The type of message used is determined by the destination device. You can generate a PCCC message or a CIP message.



## PCCC Messaging

PCCC stands for “Programmable Controller Communications Commands”. PCCC provides point to point and master/slave communications between devices. PCCC is an open protocol that is built into all Allen-Bradley controllers, and many other Allen-Bradley and third-party products.

PCCC messaging has been used for many years on DH-485, DH+ and Ethernet networks, and for point-to-point communications between Allen-Bradley controllers. PCCC messaging allows program upload/download to occur over DeviceNet, and allows users to message across DeviceNet, just like they did using DH-485 or DH+. There are a number of devices that support PCCC messaging over DeviceNet, including the 1761-NET-DNI (DNI), 1203-GU6 interface, and RSLinx. If the DeviceNet network has DNI's, either device can initiate a PCCC message.

## CIP Messaging

See CIP Generic on page 7-14.

## Program Upload/Download

Before performing a program upload/download through the scanner, be sure that the module is properly installed in the system, and that a terminator is present at the end of the Compact I/O expansion bus.

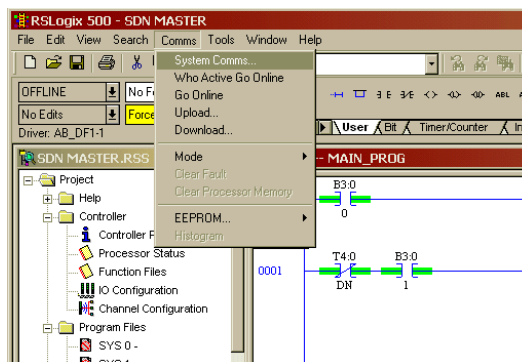
---

**IMPORTANT**

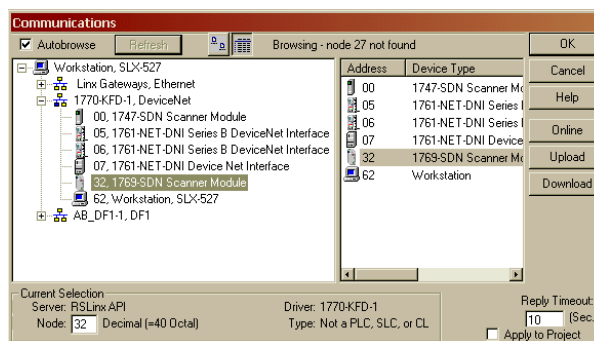
DeviceNet networks can operate at 125K, 250K or 500K baud. Depending on network size and communication activity, performing program upload and/or download operations while the network is controlling an application may impact control system performance. It is up to the user to know and understand how upload/download will impact their operations.

---

To perform program upload/download using RSLogix 500, select **Comms**. From the drop-down menu, select **System Comms**.



System Comms will generate an RSLinx screen similar to the example below.



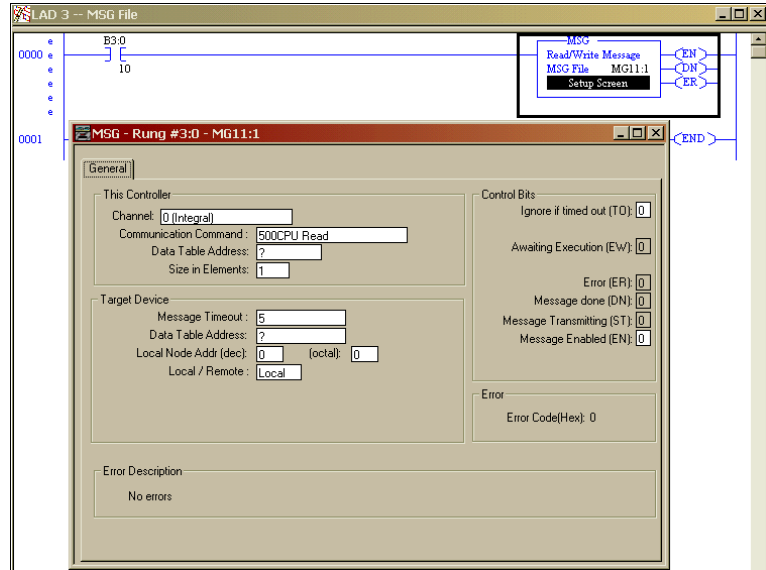
In this example, the DeviceNet interface is a 1770-KFD module. Selecting the 1770-KFD driver will show the devices on the DeviceNet network.

In this example, upload/download can be performed with the devices at nodes 5, 6, 7 and 32. Node 32 is a 1769-SDN. Simply highlight the 1769-SDN and then click on either the **upload** or **download** button on the right side of the screen.

## Configuring a Local DeviceNet Message

This section describes how to configure a local message using the scanner and a MicroLogix 1500 1764-LRP processor.

### Message Setup Screen



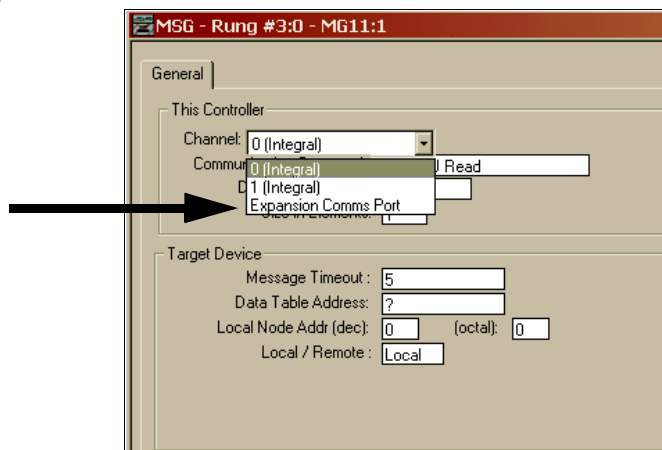
Rung 0 shows a standard RSLogix 500 message (MSG) instruction preceded by conditional logic.

1. Access the message setup screen by double-clicking **Setup Screen**.
2. The RSLogix 500 Message Setup Screen appears. This screen is used to setup or monitor message parameters for “This Controller”, “Target Device”, and “Control Bits”. Descriptions of each of these sections follow.

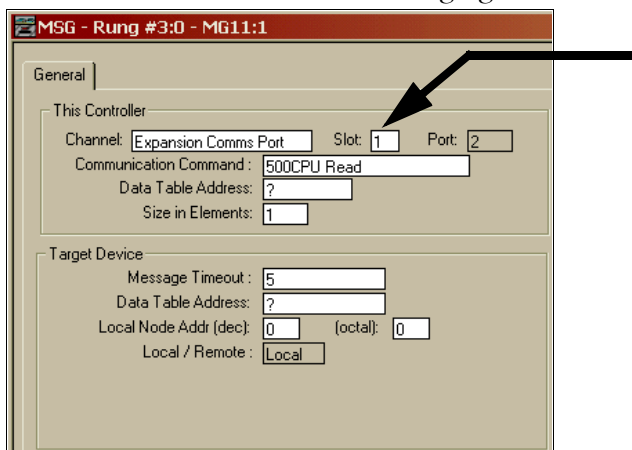
## “This Controller” Parameters

### Channel

The 1764-LRP supports three different pathways for messaging, channels 0 and 1 are RS-232 ports and are functionally identical to MicroLogix 1200 and MicroLogix 1500 1764-LSP controllers. The 1764-LRP also supports backplane communications through the **Expansion Communication Port (ECP)** as illustrated below.



When ECP is chosen, you are able to select which **slot** position (1 to 16) the scanner resides in. The 1764-LRP processor can support up to two 1769-SDN scanner modules with full messaging functionality.

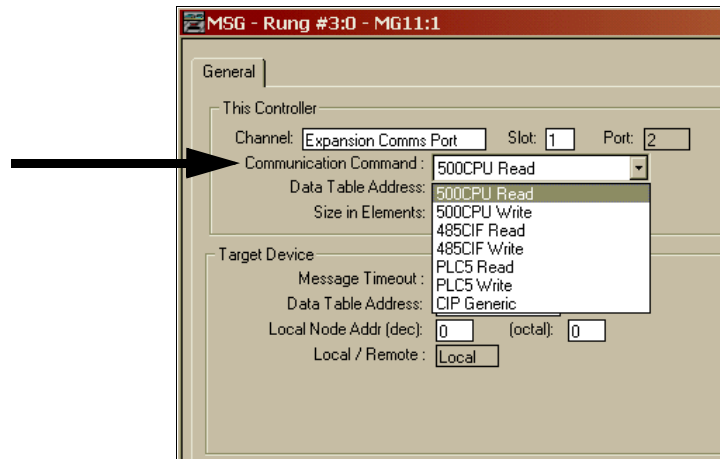


### TIP



You can use multiple 1769-SDN scanner modules in a MicroLogix 1500 system, but you can only message through the first two. Any other 1769-SDN scanner can only be used for I/O scanning.

### Communication Command



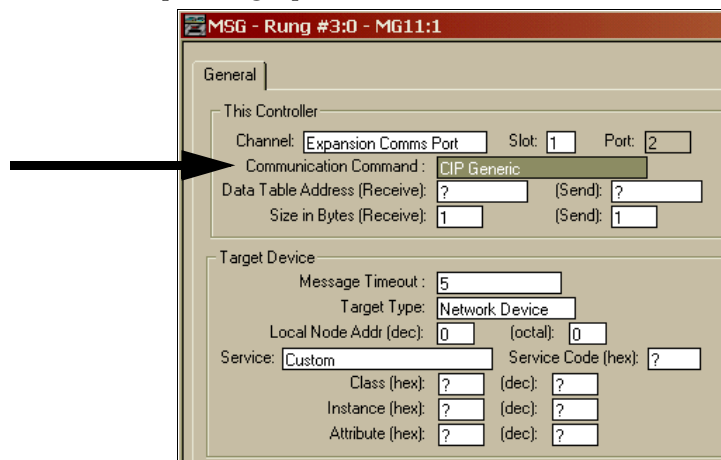
The 1764-LRP processor supports the six standard types of **communications commands** (same as all other MicroLogix 1200 and 1500 controllers) and CIP Generic. When any of these six standard commands are chosen, you can initiate standard messages to destination devices connected to DeviceNet products that support PCCC messaging (including MicroLogix and SLC controllers using 1761-NET-DNI's, other MicroLogix 1500 controllers using 1769-SDN scanner modules, etc.). You can initiate reads, writes, program upload/download and online monitoring across DeviceNet. This is functionally identical to DH-485 and DH+ networking.

### CIP Generic

CIP stands for “Control & Information Protocol”. CIP is a newer and more versatile protocol than PCCC. It is an open protocol that is supported by newer Allen-Bradley controllers and third-party products.

CIP messaging is the native messaging format for DeviceNet. All DeviceNet devices are compliant with CIP messaging. The MicroLogix 1500 1764-LRP processor (Series C) has an enhanced message instruction that provides simple, easy to use CIP messaging.

Selecting **CIP Generic** configures the message instruction to communicate with DeviceNet devices that do not support PCCC messaging. When CIP Generic is chosen, you will notice that a number of message parameters change and many new ones become available depending upon the service selected.



### *Data Table Address (Receive and Send)*

This value identifies the data file location within the 1764-LRP controller that will receive data from the DeviceNet device, and/or the starting data file location that will be sent to the destination DeviceNet device.

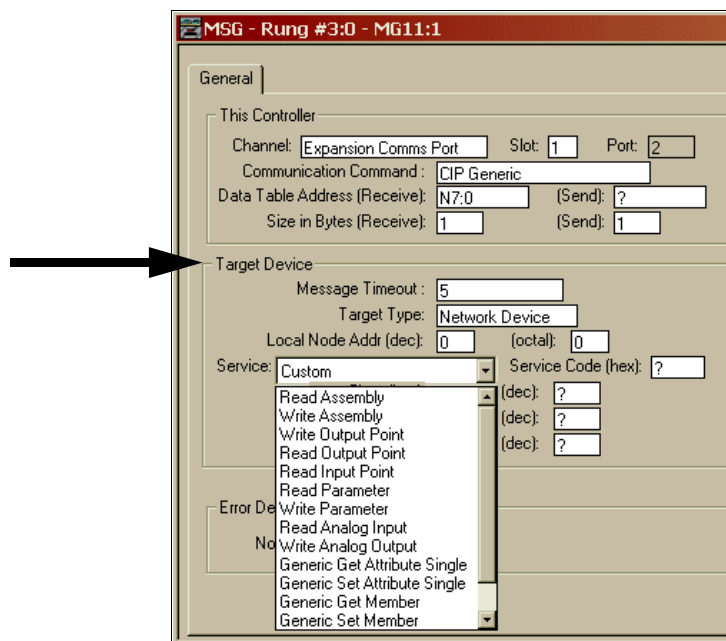
### *Size in Bytes (Receive and Send)*

Since all data transmitted on DeviceNet is byte based, you must enter the number of bytes that will be received and sent. You must make sure that enough memory is available in the destination device. Word elements within 1764-LRP controllers contain 2 bytes each. These include Bit and Integer data files. Long word and Floating point elements contain 4 bytes each.

For receive, the Size in Bytes entered must be greater than or equal to the number of bytes that the DeviceNet device will return. DeviceNet devices return a fixed number of bytes depending on the Class and Service. If more data is returned than expected, the message will error and no data will be written. If less data is returned than expected, the data will be written and the remainder of the bytes will be filled with zeros.

In the example screen shown below, **N7:0** will receive **2** bytes (1 word) of data.

## Target Device



### Message Timeout

Message timeout is specified in seconds. If the target does not respond within this time period, the message instruction will generate a specific error (see MSG Instruction Error Codes on page 7-18). The amount of time that is acceptable should be based on application requirements and network capacity/loading.

### Target Type

You can select either **Module** or **Network Device**. If you need to message to a device on DeviceNet, select Network Device. If you need to message to a DeviceNet parameter on the scanner, select Module. This allows the control program access to module parameters. Some of the parameters are shown in Appendix B, 1769-SDN DeviceNet Class Codes.

#### TIP

Note, many module parameters are not editable, and some can only be edited when the module is in Idle Mode.



### Local Node address

This is the target device's DeviceNet node number.

### Service

DeviceNet uses services to provide specific messaging functions. A number of standard services with their corresponding parameters have been preconfigured for ease of use.

General

This Controller

Channel: Expansion Comms Port Slot: 1 Port: 2

Communication Command: CIP Generic

Data Table Address: N7:0

Size in Elements: 1

Target Device

Message Timeout: 5

Target Type: Network Device

Local Node Addr (dec): 6 (octal): 6

Service: Read Assembly Service Code (hex): E

Class (hex): 4 (dec): 4

Instance (hex): 70 (dec): 112

Attribute (hex): 3 (dec): 3

If you need to use a service that is not available, select one of the **Generic** services. The Generic service allows you to enter specific service code parameters. Information on what services a target device supports is usually provided in the device's documentation.

MSG - Rung #3:0 - MG11:1

General

This Controller

Channel: Expansion Comms Port Slot: 1 Port: 2

Communication Command: CIP Generic

Data Table Address (Receive): N7:0 (Send): ?

Size in Bytes (Receive): 1 (Send): 1

Target Device

Message Timeout: 5

Target Type: Network Device

Local Node Addr (dec): 0 (octal): 0

Service: Custom Service Code (hex): ?

Read Assembly (dec): ?

Write Assembly (dec): ?

Write Output Point (dec): ?

Read Output Point (dec): ?

Read Input Point

Read Parameter

Write Parameter

Read Analog Input

Write Analog Output

Generic Get Attribute Single

Generic Set Attribute Single

Generic Get Member

Generic Set Member

## MSG Instruction Error Codes

When the processor detects an error during the transfer of Expansion I/O Communication Module message data, the processor sets the ER bit and writes an error code at MG file subelement #18 that you can monitor from your programming software.

**Table 7.1 1769-SDN Module Error Code**

Error Code	Description
E0H	Expansion I/O Communication Module Error.

The processor also writes general status information related to this error at the high byte of MG file subelement #22 that can be monitored from your program.

**Table 7.2 Error Status Information**

General Status	Description
01H	Illegal or Unsupported Service Parameter
02H	Resource Unavailable
04H	Segment Type Error in IOI
07H	Connection Lost
08H	Service Not Supported
09H	Invalid Attribute Value
0BH	Already in Requested Mode/State
0CH	Object State Conflict
0EH	Attribute Not Settable
10H	Device State Conflict
11H	Reply Data Too Large
13H	Not Enough Data
14H	Attribute Not Supported
15H	Too Much Data
16H	Object Does Not Exist
19H	Store Operation Failure
20H	Invalid Parameter
28H	Invalid Member ID

## Troubleshooting

The 1769-SDN scanner module is provided with LED diagnostic indicators on its front panel. The diagnostics provided by these indicators are described in this chapter.

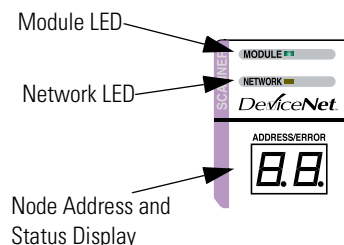
For information about	See page
Diagnostic Indicators	8-1
Error Codes	8-3

### Diagnostic Indicators

The first step in troubleshooting is to observe the 1769-SDN scanner module's LEDs and 7-segment numeric displays. The indicators function as follows:

- The bicolor (green/red) Module Status LED indicates whether the scanner has power and is functioning properly.
- The bicolor (green/red) Network Status LED provides information about the DeviceNet channel communication link.
- The numeric display shows Node Address and Status Display information. Status information precedes the node address.

The following table summarizes the meanings of the LEDs and numeric codes.



**Table 8.1 Troubleshooting the LEDs and Numeric Display**

Indicator	Color/Status	Indicates	Recommended Action
Module	Off	No power applied to module.	Apply power.
	Flashing Green	No Bus Master (MicroLogix or CompactLogix controller) present.	Verify module connectors are properly seated. If they are, cycle power to the controller. If this does not correct the problem, replace the controller. If replacing the controller does not correct the problem, replace the scanner.
	Solid Green	Normal operation.	No action required.
	Flashing Red	Recoverable Fault - Memory has been erased or is being programmed.	Complete flash update or start a new update.
	Solid Red	Unrecoverable fault	Verify module connectors are properly seated. If they are, verify that bus terminator/end cap is installed. Cycle power. If still faulted, replace the module.
Network	Off	No module power, no network power, or communications are not occurring between the module and the DeviceNet network. (This may be an acceptable condition.)	Verify module has power. Check that the DeviceNet cable is securely connected and the DeviceNet network is powered. Verify that network power is adequate (11 to 25V dc).
	Flashing Green	Device is operational. There are no connections established with any of the network devices.	If the module is supposed to be controlling DeviceNet slaves, configure the module's scanlist.
	Solid Green	Normal operation. Scanlist is configured. Module is not in Idle mode.	No action required.
	Flashing Red	One or more of the devices that the scanner is communicating with is in a timed out state.	Monitor the status display, or the module's status field to determine which slave device is offline.
	Solid Red	Critical network failure. Duplicate DeviceNet node address detected.	Reset module. Change module's node address or change conflicting device's node address. If failure continues, replace module.
7-Segment Numeric Display	Node Address and Status Display	Indicates diagnostic information about the status of the module. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the numeric display is showing 0 to 63, it is indicating the scanner's DeviceNet node address.</li> <li>When it shows 70 to 99, it indicates an Error Code for the displayed node address.</li> <li>When it flashes alternating numbers, one is the Error Code (70 to 99), and the other is the Node Number (0 to 63) that has generated the error.</li> </ul> See the list of Error Codes on page 8-3 for more information.	

# Error Codes

The following table describes the Error Codes indicated by the 7-segment numeric display.

**Table 8.2 Device Status**

Code (decimal)	Name	Description	Recommended Action
70	Duplicate Node	Controller has Failed Duplicate Node Address Check. The node address selected is already in use.	Change the module's or conflicting device's network address (node number) to an available one.
71	Illegal Scanlist Data	Illegal data in scanlist.	Reconfigure the scanlist table and remove any illegal data.
72	Slave Timeout	One of the module's slave devices has stopped communicating.	Inspect the module's slave devices and verify the DeviceNet connections.
73	Electronic Key Mismatch	The slave device Vendor ID key parameter does not match the slave's configuration in the module's scanlist.	Make sure that the device at the flashing node address matches the desired electronic key (vendor, product code, product type)
75	No Messages Received	No network traffic received by the scanner. 10 seconds have elapsed and no network traffic for the module or for any other device have been received by the module.	Verify the scanlist is correctly configured to scan slave devices. Verify DeviceNet network connections.
76	No Message For Scanner	No direct network traffic for the scanner detected. 10 seconds elapsed and no DeviceNet input being screened by the module has been received.	None. There are other active devices on the network, initiating messages, but none of the messages are for the module.
77	Slave Data Size Mismatch	The data being received from the slave device does not match the configuration in the scanlist.	Either reconfigure the slave device, or change the module's scanlist to match the slave device.
78	No Such Device	Slave device in scanlist does not exist.	Either add the device to the DeviceNet network, or delete the device's entry in the scanlist.
79	Transmit Failure	The module has failed to transmit a message.	Make sure that the module is connected to a valid network. Check for disconnected cables.
80	In Idle Mode	Module is in IDLE mode.	Put the controller into RUN mode and enable the RUN bit in the Module Command Array. See page 5-8.
81	Scanner Faulted	The Scanner has stopped producing and consuming I/O data. This condition does not affect the scanner's system or messaging modes.	Check the FAULT value in the Module Command Array. See page 5-8.
82	Fragmentation Error	Error detected in sequence of fragmented I/O messages from device.	Check scanlist table entry for slave device to make sure that input and output data lengths are correct. Check slave device configuration.
83	Slave Init Error	Slave device is returning error responses when the module attempts to communicate with it.	Check slave device's configuration. Reboot slave device.
84	Not Yet Initialized	Module has not completed its initial attempt to establish communications with its slaves.	None. This code clears itself once the module properly initializes all slave devices on the network.

**Table 8.2 Device Status**

<b>Code (decimal)</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Recommended Action</b>
85	Receive Buffer Overflow	Data size returned is larger than expected.	Configure the slave device for a smaller data size.
86	Device Went Idle	Device is producing idle state.	Check the device configuration and slave node status.
89	Auto Device Replacement (ADR) Error	Slave device responded with an error to the initialization data sent to it by the scanner; or the configuration table in the scanner's flash memory is not valid for a slave node.	Try the ADR download again. If it still fails, try clearing the ADR flash by downloading an empty ADR configuration to the scanner and then try the ADR configuration again.
90	Disabled Network	DeviceNet Port is Disabled	Check for the DISABLE being set in the Module Command Array. See page 5-8.
91	Bus Off	Bus off condition detected on integral DeviceNet port.	Check the DeviceNet connections and physical media integrity. Check system for failed slave devices or other possible sources of network interference. Check the Baud Rate.
92	No DeviceNet Power	No network power detected on DeviceNet port.	Provide network power. Make sure the module drop cable is providing the proper power to the DeviceNet port.
95	FLASH Update	Flash Update In Progress	None. <b>DO NOT</b> disconnect the module from the network while a FLASH update is in progress.
98	Firmware Corrupted	Firmware is corrupted.	Reflash module firmware. <b>DO NOT</b> power cycle the module. Doing so may cause the module to become inoperable. If the problem persists contact Rockwell Automation Technical Support.
99	Hard Fault		Cycle Power. Reflash module firmware. Contact Rockwell Automation Technical Support.

## Specifications

This appendix contains the product specifications for the 1769-SDN DeviceNet Scanner Module.

For information about	See page
General Specifications	A-1
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Compact I/O with MicroLogix 1500 Base Unit and Processor	A-3

### General Specifications

Specification	Value
Module Dimensions	118 mm (height) x 87 mm (depth) x 35 mm (width) height including mounting tabs is 138 mm 4.65 in. (height) x 3.43 in (depth) x 1.38 in (width) height including mounting tabs is 5.43 in.
Approximate Shipping Weight (with carton)	280g (0.61 lbs.)
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C (-40°F to +185°F)
Operating Temperature	0°C to +60°C (32°F to +140°F)
Operating Humidity	5% to 95% non-condensing
Operating Altitude	2000 meters (6561 feet) <sup>(1)</sup>
Vibration	Operating: 10 to 500 Hz, 5G, 0.030 inches maximum peak-to-peak
Shock	Operating: 30G panel mounted (20G DIN rail mounted) Non-Operating: 40G panel mounted (30G DIN rail mounted)
Agency Certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• C-UL certified (under CSA C22.2 No. 142)</li><li>• UL 508 listed</li><li>• CE and C-Tick compliant for all applicable directives</li><li>• ODVA DeviceNet conformance tested</li></ul>
Hazardous Environment Class	Class I, Division 2, Hazardous Location, Groups A, B, C, D (UL 1604, C-UL under CSA C22.2 No. 213)
Radiated and Conducted Emissions	EN50081-2 Class A

Specification	Value
<i>Electrical /EMC:</i>	<i>The module has passed testing at the following levels:</i>
ESD Immunity (IEC61000-4-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4kV contact, 8kV air, 4kV indirect</li> </ul>
Radiated Immunity (IEC61000-4-3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 V/m, 80 to 1000 MHz, 80% amplitude modulation, +900 MHz keyed carrier</li> </ul>
Fast Transient Burst (IEC61000-4-4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 kV, 5 kHz</li> </ul>
Surge Immunity (IEC61000-4-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 kV galvanic gun</li> </ul>
Conducted Immunity (IEC61000-4-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10V, 0.15 to 80 MHz<sup>(2)</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>(1)</sup> For operation above 2000 meters, consult the factory.

<sup>(2)</sup> Conducted Immunity frequency range may be 150 kHz to 30 MHz if the Radiated Immunity frequency range is 30 MHz to 1000 MHz.

## Electrical and DeviceNet Specifications

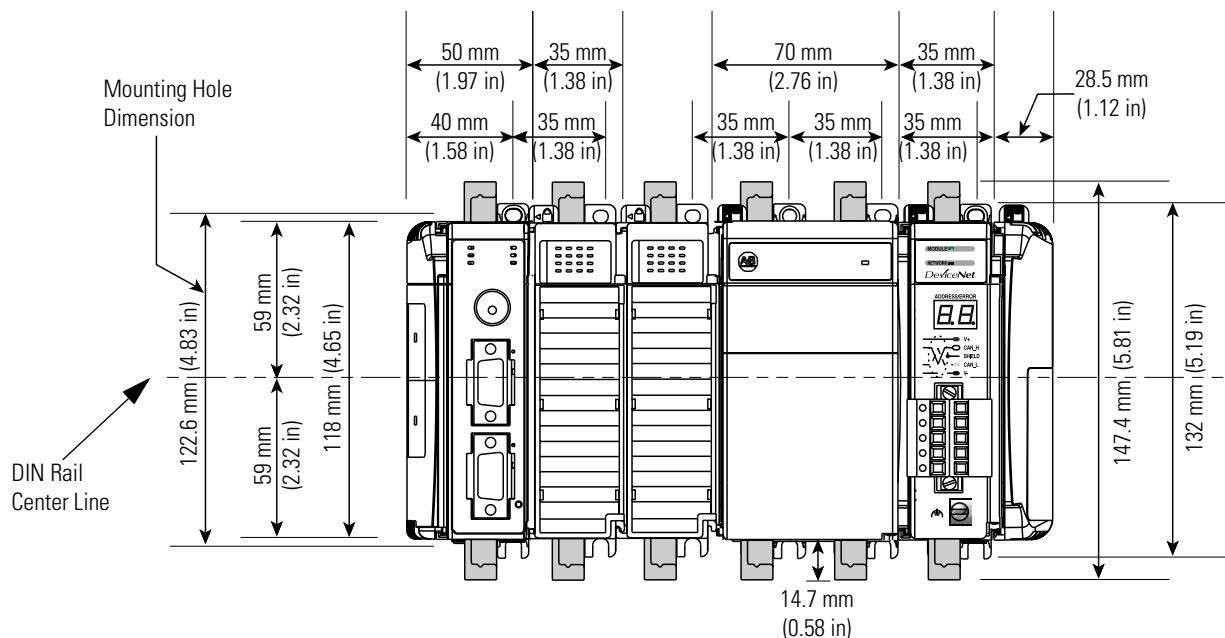
Specification	Value
Bus Current Draw (maximum)	440 mA at 5V dc (2.2 Watts)
DeviceNet Power Requirements	N.E.C. Class 2 90 mA at 11V dc (maximum) 110 mA at 25V dc (maximum) 200 mA for 1.5 ms (inrush)
Heat Dissipation (maximum)	3.8 Watts (assumes typical DeviceNet network traffic)
Baud Rates	125K bits/second (default) 250K bits/second 500K bits/second
Maximum Cable Length	500 meters at 125K baud 100 meters at 500K baud
DeviceNet Cable	Allen-Bradley catalog number 1485C-P1-Cxxx. Refer to publication DN-2.5 for more information.
Power Supply Distance Rating	4 (The module may not be more than 4 modules away from the power supply).
DeviceNet to Compact Bus Isolation	Verified by one of the following dielectric tests: 500V ac for 1 minute or 707V dc for 1 minute. 30V dc working voltage (IEC Class 2 reinforced insulation)
Vendor I.D. code	1
Product Type Code	12
Product Code	105



## Dimension Drawings

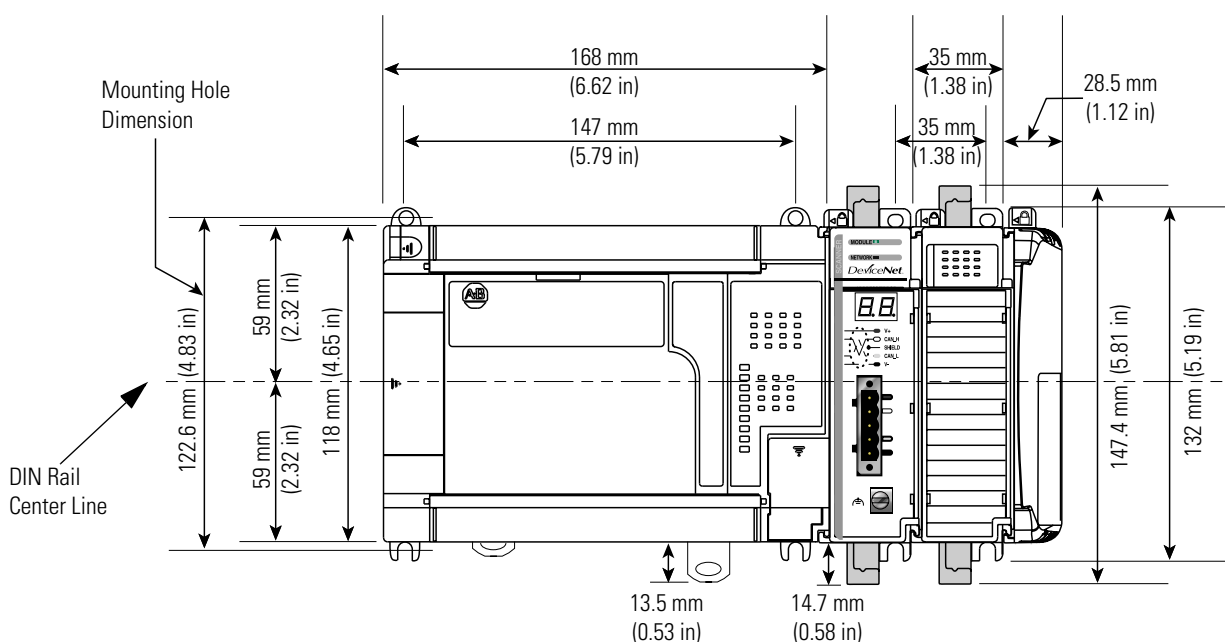
### Compact I/O with CompactLogix Controller and Power Supply

NOTE: All dimensions are in mm (inches). Hole spacing tolerance:  $\pm 0.4$  mm (0.016 in.).



### Compact I/O with MicroLogix 1500 Base Unit and Processor

NOTE: All dimensions are in mm (inches). Hole spacing tolerance:  $\pm 0.4$  mm (0.016 in.).



**Notes:**

## 1769-SDN DeviceNet Class Codes

This appendix contains the most commonly used class codes for the 1769-SDN DeviceNet Scanner Module. They are shown in the following tables.

**Table 2.1 DeviceNet Object**

Name	Class	Instance	Attribute	Data Size	Access
MAC ID	0x03	0x01	0x01	1 byte	Get/Set <sup>(1)</sup>
Baud Rate	0x03	0x01	0x02	1 byte	Get/Set
Bus Off Counter	0x03	0x01	0x04	1 byte	Get

<sup>(1)</sup> The set also causes a reset.

**Table 2.2 Identity Object**

Name	Class	Instance	Attribute	Data Size	Access
Vendor ID	0x01	0x01	0x01	2 bytes	Get
Device Type	0x01	0x01	0x02	2 bytes	Get
Product Code	0x01	0x01	0x03	2 bytes	Get
Revision	0x01	0x01	0x04	2 bytes	Get
Status	0x01	0x01	0x05	2 bytes	Get
Serial Number	0x01	0x01	0x06	4 bytes	Get
Product Name	0x01	0x01	0x07	9 bytes	Get

## **Notes:**

<b>This term:</b>	<b>Means:</b>
<b>Auto-Address Recovery (AAR)</b>	Auto-Address Recovery (AAR) allows a slave device to be removed from the network and replaced with another identical slave device that is residing on the network at <b>Node Address 63 and not in the Scanners Scan List</b> . The replacement device will have its Node Address automatically changed to that of the device being replaced. Depending on the level of revision keying, it may be possible for the Node Address of the replacement device to be changed but not brought on-line due to a revision-keying mismatch.
<b>Auto Device Replacement (ADR)</b>	The Auto Device Replacement feature automates the replacement of a failed slave device on a DeviceNet network by configuring the new device to the prior level of operation. This includes Configuration Recovery (CR) and Auto-Address Recovery (AAR).
<b>Bridge</b>	The scanner module's support of explicit message transfer.
<b>Change of State</b>	A type of I/O data communication. The scanner module can send and receive data with slave devices that have the change of state feature. Data is sent whenever a data change occurs or, at the predefined heartbeat interval.
<b>Configuration Recovery (CR)</b>	Configuration Recovery (CR) allows a slave device to be removed from the network and replaced with an identical slave device configured at the same Baud Rate and Node Address as the device being replaced.
<b>Controller</b>	The programmable controller, for example: CompactLogix or MicroLogix 1500.
<b>Cyclic</b>	A type of I/O data communication. The scanner module can send and receive data with slave devices that have the cyclic feature. Data is only sent at a user-configurable rate.
<b>Dual Mode</b>	The scanner module is in dual mode when it serves as a master to one or more slaves and as a slave to another master simultaneously.
<b>EDS</b>	Electronic Data Sheet. A vendor-supplied template that specifies how information is displayed as well as what is an appropriate entry (value).
<b>Explicit Messaging</b>	A type of messaging used for lower priority tasks, such as configuration and data monitoring.
<b>Heartbeat Rate</b>	Devices that are configured for change of state data will send data at this rate if no data change occurs.
<b>Host Platform</b>	The computer on which the application software is run.

<b>This term:</b>	<b>Means:</b>
<b>I/O</b>	An abbreviation for “input and output”.
<b>Input Data</b>	Data produced by a DeviceNet device and collected by the scanner module for the host platform to read.
<b>MAC ID</b>	The network address of a DeviceNet node. Also referred to as <i>node address</i> .
<b>Multicast</b>	Used when describing a strobe message.
<b>Network</b>	The DeviceNet network or the RSNetWorx for DeviceNet software representation of the network.
<b>Node</b>	Hardware that is assigned a single address on the network (also referred to as a “device”).
<b>Offline</b>	When the host platform is not communicating on the network.
<b>Online</b>	When the host platform is configured and enabled to communicate on the network.
<b>Output Data</b>	Data produced by the host platform that is written to the scanner module’s memory. This data is sent by the scanner module to DeviceNet devices.
<b>PC</b>	Abbreviation for an IBM® compatible personal-computer.
<b>Point-to-Point</b>	Used when describing a poll message. The message solicits a response from a single, specified device on the network.
<b>Polled</b>	A type of input/output-data communication. A polled message solicits a response from a single, specified device on the network (a point-to-point transfer of data).
<b>Record</b>	The node address and channel-specific memory assigned in the scanner module’s non-volatile storage for a node in the scanlist.
<b>Rx</b>	An abbreviation for “receive”.
<b>Scanlist</b>	The list of devices (nodes) with which the scanner is configured to exchange I/O data.
<b>Scanner</b>	The function of the 1769-SDN module to support the exchange of I/O with slave modules.
<b>Slave Mode</b>	The 1769-SDN module is in slave mode when it is placed in another DeviceNet master’s scanlist as a slave device.
<b>Strobed</b>	A type of I/O data communication. A strobed message solicits a response from each strobed device (a multicast transfer). It is a 64-bit message that contains one bit for each device on the network.
<b>Tx</b>	An abbreviation for “transmit”.

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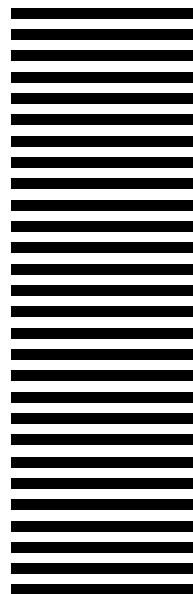
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***Allen-Bradley***

***Compact I/O 1769-SDN DeviceNet Scanner Module***

***User Manual***

