

# How to configure an Anybus CANopen slave module with TwidoSoft



## Document history

Revision	Date	Description	Author
1.00	2007-08-31	Created	Thorbjörn Palm
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## More information about the network and products

For further information about the Anybus products, please consult the HMS webpage, [www.anybus.com](http://www.anybus.com). The latest manuals, etcetera can be downloaded from that location.

The CANopen user organisation has a webpage on the Internet, [www.can-cia.org](http://www.can-cia.org). Several technical guides about CANopen are available in or via this page.

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## 1 Applicable Anybus products

The following table specifies the relevant Anybus products for this document.

Description	Name / Type
Anybus X-gateway	CANopen
Anybus Communicator	CANopen
Anybus-Slave	CANopen
Anybus-S Drive Profile	CANopen
Anybus CompactCom	CANopen

## 2 Requirements

The following equipment is needed to setup a successful configuration.

Description	Name / Type	Version
Telemecanique Twido PLC	TWDLMDA20DRT	-
PLC software	Twidosoft	3.5
Communicator configuration software	ABC Config Tool	2.34
X-gateway terminal software	HyperTerminal or TeraTermPro	5.1, 2.3
X-gateway Network Interface Addendum	Anybus X-gateway CANopen Slave, Network Interface Addendum	1.02
X-gateway User Manual	X-gateway Generic User Manual	1.11
Communicator User Manual	Anybus Communicator for CANopen, User Manual	2.51
Slave Drive Profile Fieldbus Appendix	Anybus-S CANopen Drive Profile, Fieldbus Appendix	1.00
Slave Fieldbus Appendix	Anybus-S CANopen, Fieldbus Appendix	2.04
CompactCom Network Interface Appendix	Anybus-CompactCom CANopen, Network Interface Appendix	2.01
Power supply 24VDC	n.a.	n.a.
Configuration cables	n.a.	n.a.

### 3 Solution overview

This application note describes how to configure an Anybus CANopen Slave product with a Schneider Twido PLC. Below you can find an overview of the system described in this document. Other nodes may be attached to the network, but are not necessary. Also make sure the network is terminated in a correct way.

The configuration is described in two steps.

- 1 The configuration of the communication parameters and the I/O data of the Anybus module are described.
- 2 The PLC configuration is explained.

**Note:** This document is valid for all Anybus CANopen products, however sections written in *italics* describe the configuration of a specific product.

The contents describe step by step how a configuration is done. This document assumes the reader is familiar with industrial communication, CANopen networks and HMS Communicator and X-gateway.

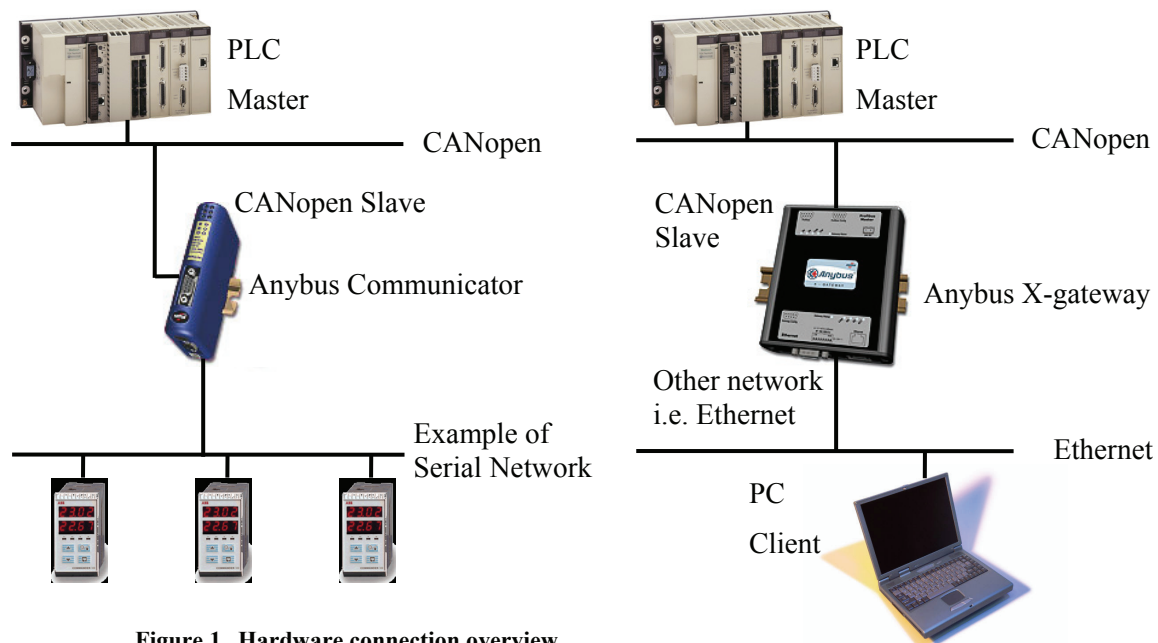


Figure 1 Hardware connection overview.

## 4 Anybus configuration

The first step is to configure the baudrate and the node address. The Anybus Slave, Anybus Communicator and Anybus X-gateway are configured by switches. Set the baud rate and node address switches in the desired positions as seen below.

**Note:** The Anybus CompactCom is configured by messages send by the application.

The switches will be found next to the fieldbus connector, please see the respective manual or appendix for details. The selected baud rate of the PLC and the Anybus module is to be set to the same rate. The baud rate of the PLC is configured by the TwidoSoft software, please see Figure 21 Adding the Anybus module to the CANopen network.

The switches are located as follows:

- The switch closest to the fieldbus connector sets the baudrate. Please see the table to the right.
- The next switch sets the 10x address.
- The third switch sets the 1x address.

In this case the baud rate switch is set to 6, thus the baud rate used is 500kbit/s. The address switches are set to 0 and 1 respectively, thus the Node address is 1.

Pos	Baudrate	Pos	Baudrate
0	(reserved)	5	250 Kbit/s
1	10 Kbit/s	6	500 Kbit/s
2	20 Kbit/s	7	800 Kbit/s
3	50 Kbit/s	8	1 Mbit/s
4	125 Kbit/s	9	(reserved)

**Note:** Using the Anybus Slave the node address and baud rate can also be set by mailbox command.

In the following chapters the I/O configuration of the Anybus module is explained.

### 4.1 Anybus Slave configuration

The Anybus-S is initiated and configured via the host application interface using the mailbox interface. Refer to the Anybus-S Fieldbus Appendix for details.

### 4.2 Anybus CompactCom configuration

The Anybus CompactCom is configured by messages send by the application. Refer to the CompactCom Network Interface Appendix for details.

### 4.3 Communicator configuration

Start the Anybus Communicator and create a new configuration. Choose the CANopen fieldbus and the desired size of the I/O data. The configuration differs depending on what type of data is used. Using PDOs only, please see section Using PDOs only below. Using SDOs please see section Using SDOs.

#### Using PDOs only

In this case Automatic I/O Sizes is used. This implies the I/O size is depending on the sub-network configuration, please see the note below.

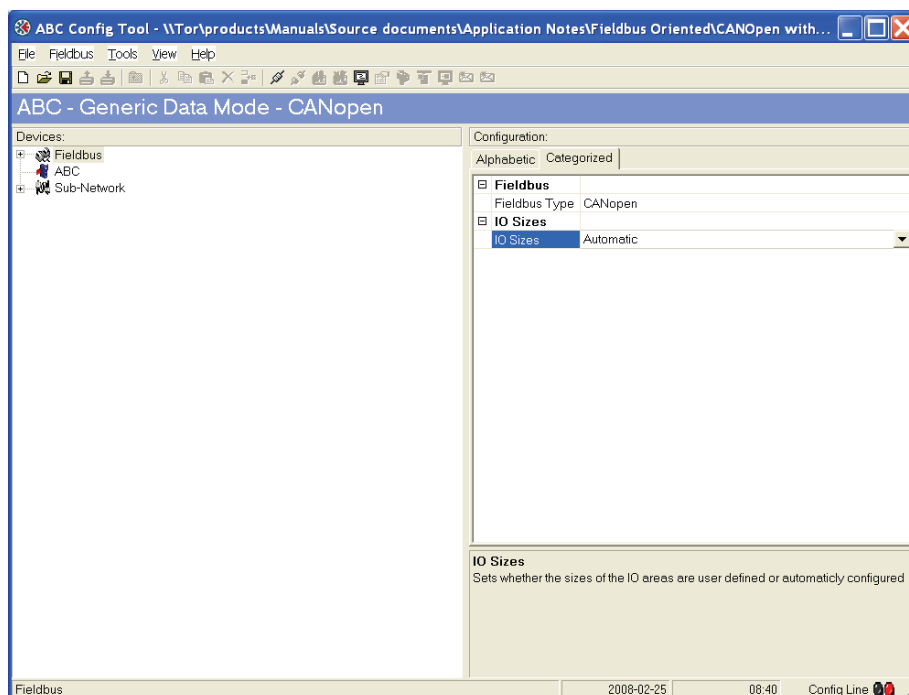


Figure 2 Configuring the Fieldbus.

**Note:** Using the Automatic setting for the IO size, the amount of data configured for the fieldbus is depending on the sub-network configuration. The PDO data will in that case be of the same size as configured for the sub-network.

## Using SDOs

When using SDOs the I/O sizes has to be set to user defined as shown below. In this case 10 bytes of I/O data (PDO) is used.

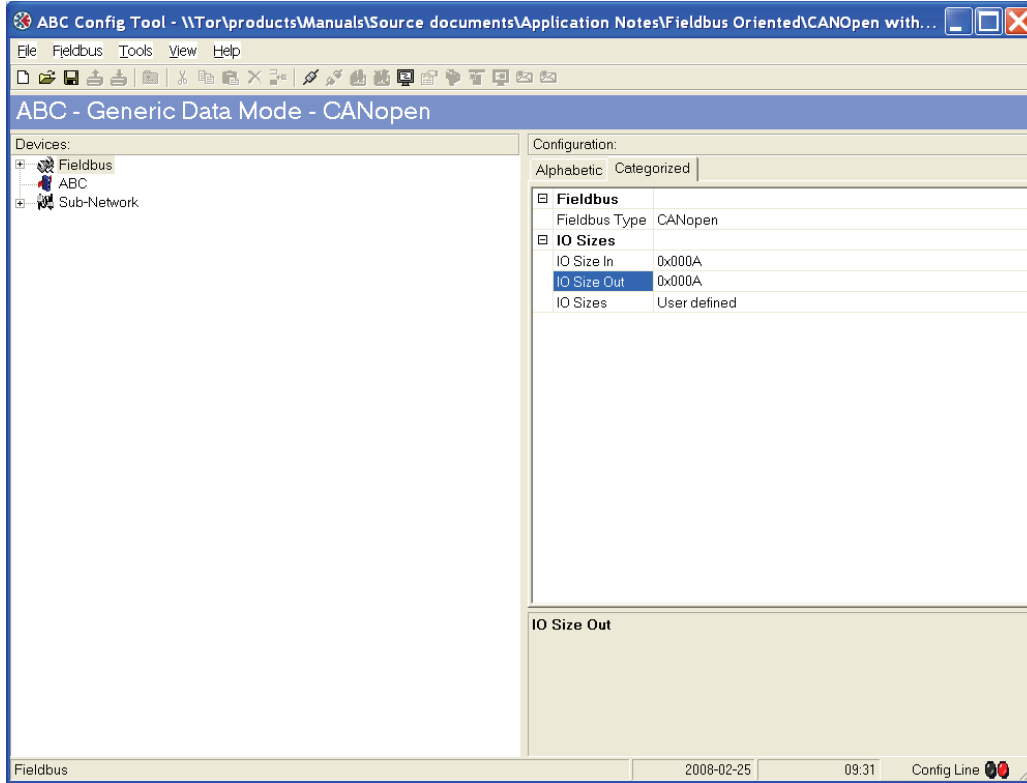


Figure 3 Configuring the Fieldbus using PCP data.

**Note:** The IO size IN and Out, in this case 10 bytes, set the size of the PDOs. The number of bytes of SDOs will depend on the data configured for the sub-network. The data configured for the sub-network indicates the total I/O size. The number of bytes of SDOs is the difference between the data size configured for the sub-network and the IO Size In and IO Size Out. In this case the total I/O size is 20 bytes (configured for the sub-network) and the size of PDOs is 10 bytes. The size of the SDOs is then  $20 - 10 = 10$  bytes.

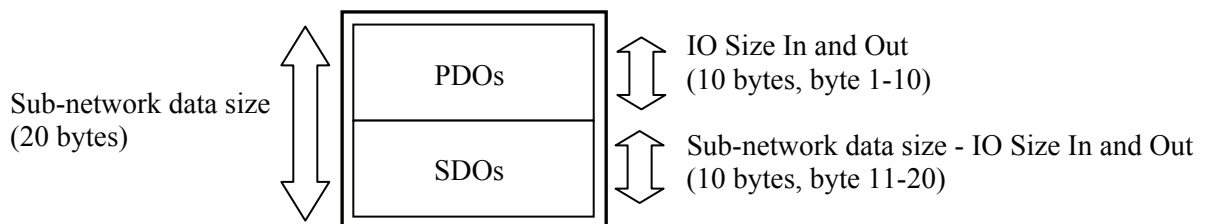
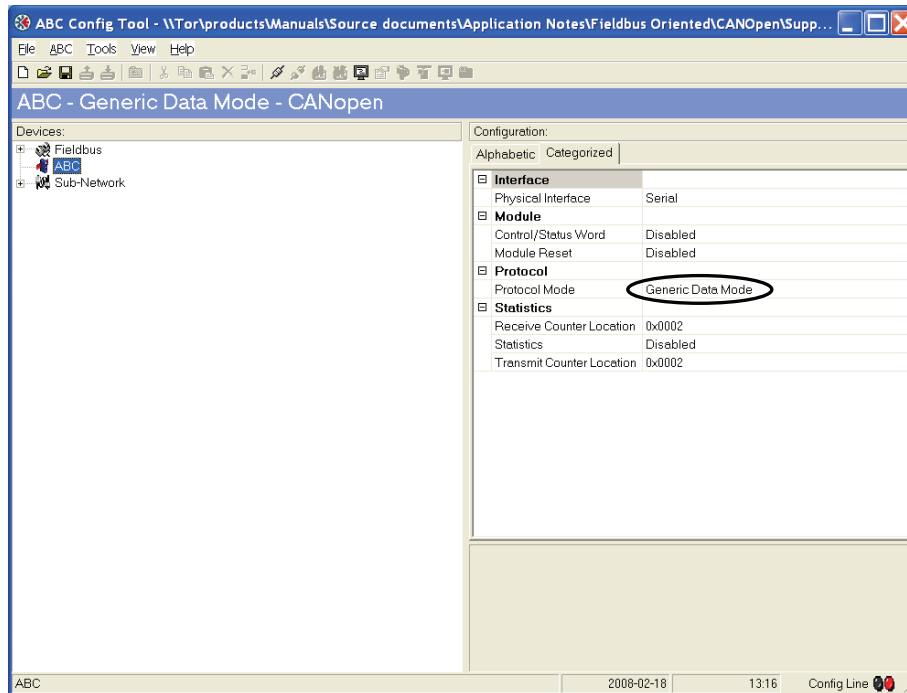


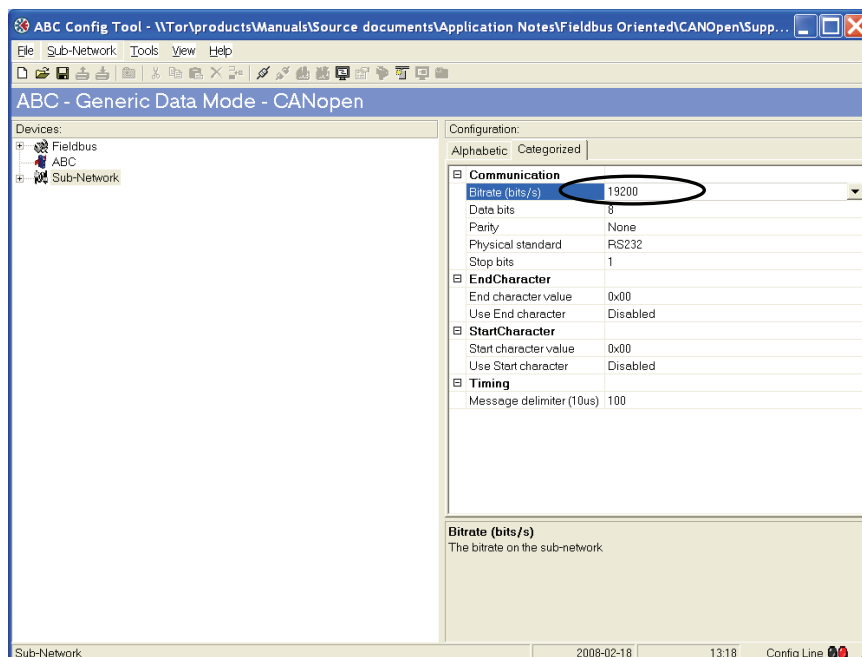
Figure 4 Configuring the size of the PDOs and SDOs in ABC Config Tool.





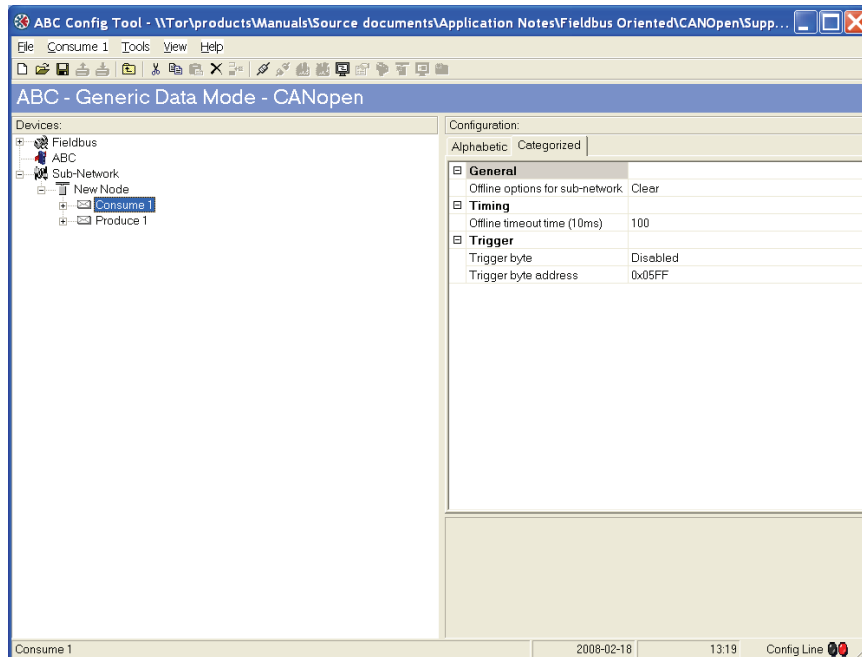
**Figure 5** Configuring the ABC.

*In this case a loop back dongle at the serial connection of the Communicator is connected. To loop data the generic data mode is selected, all other values are left at their defaults. The next step is to configure the sub-network.*



**Figure 6** Configuring the Sub-Network.

*In this case the bit rate is set to 19200 bits/s, all other parameters are left at their default values. Right click on new node and add consume and a produce transaction as shown below.*

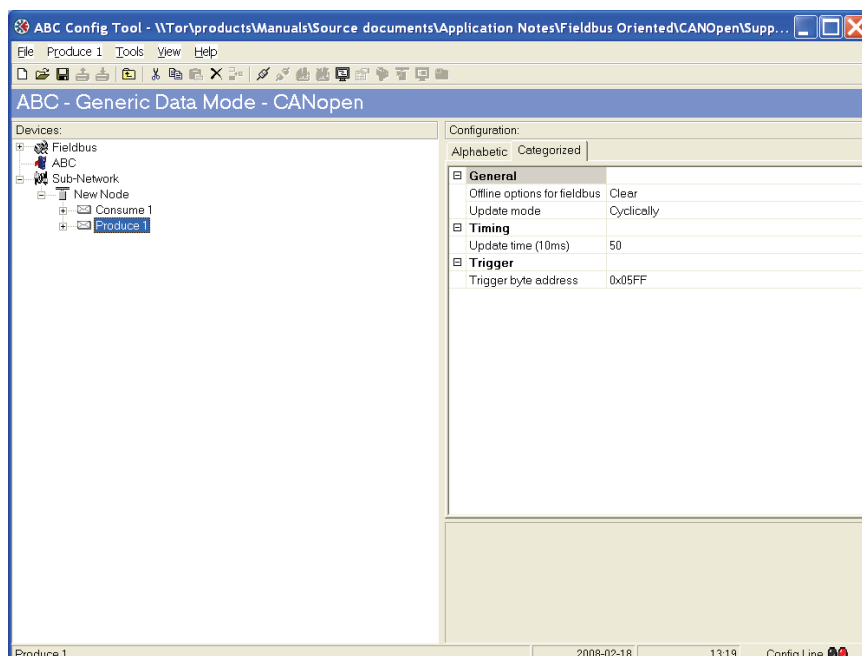


**Figure 7** Configuring the consume transaction.

Leave the settings for the consume transaction at the defaults as shown above.

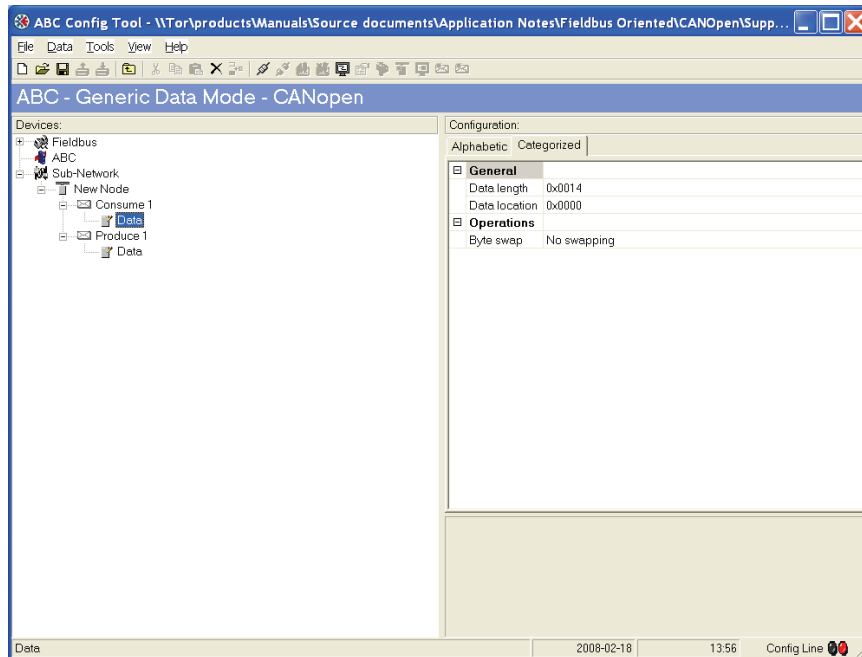
For the produce transaction the update time is set to 500ms as shown below.

**Note:** The update time for the produce transaction is to be set to less than the offline timeout time for the consume transaction.



**Figure 8** Configuring the produce transaction.

Right click on the produce and consume transaction respectively and select add data. In this case 20 bytes of data is used.



**Figure 9** Configuring the consume data.

The next step is to save the configuration. Then connect to the Communicator and download the configuration to the module.

## 4.4 Anybus X-gateway configuration

Use the HyperTerminal or TeraTermPro on a PC to configure the X-gateway. Connect a serial cable between the PC and the config port on the X-gateway.

Start the HyperTerminal and Open the File menu and click on new. Choose the desired COM port and then click on OK. The following window will appear.

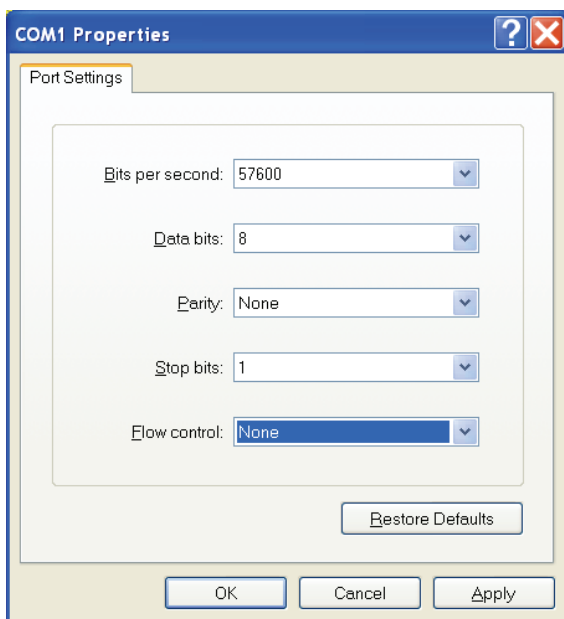


Figure 10 Configuring the connection in the HyperTerminal.

Make sure the settings are identical to those shown in the window above. Alternatively download a HyperTerminal session file from the HMS website<sup>1</sup>, double click on it and select COM port.

Connect and press ESC and the following menu will appear.

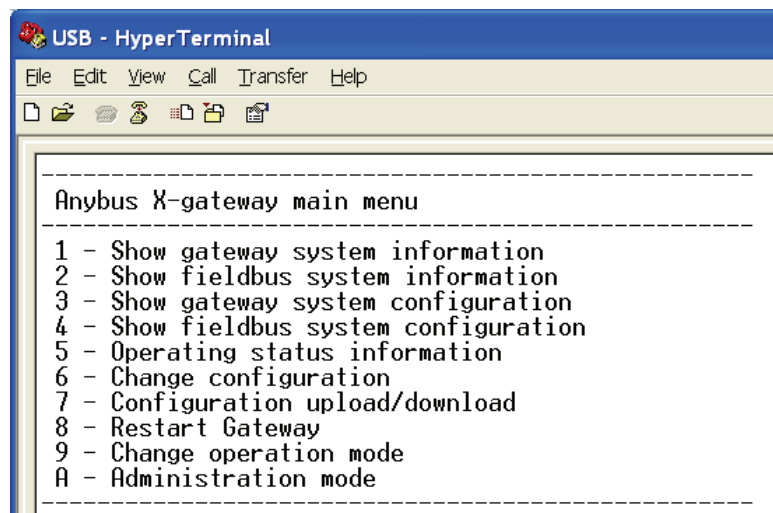


Figure 11 Anybus X-gateway main menu.

Press 6 and enter the desired configuration.

<sup>1</sup> [www.anybus.com](http://www.anybus.com)

The figure below shows an example; in this case a CANopen Slave to Modbus-TCP Slave X-gateway is used. 20 bytes of I/O data on the Modbus-TCP side and 20 bytes of Input and Output PDO on the CANopen side are configured.

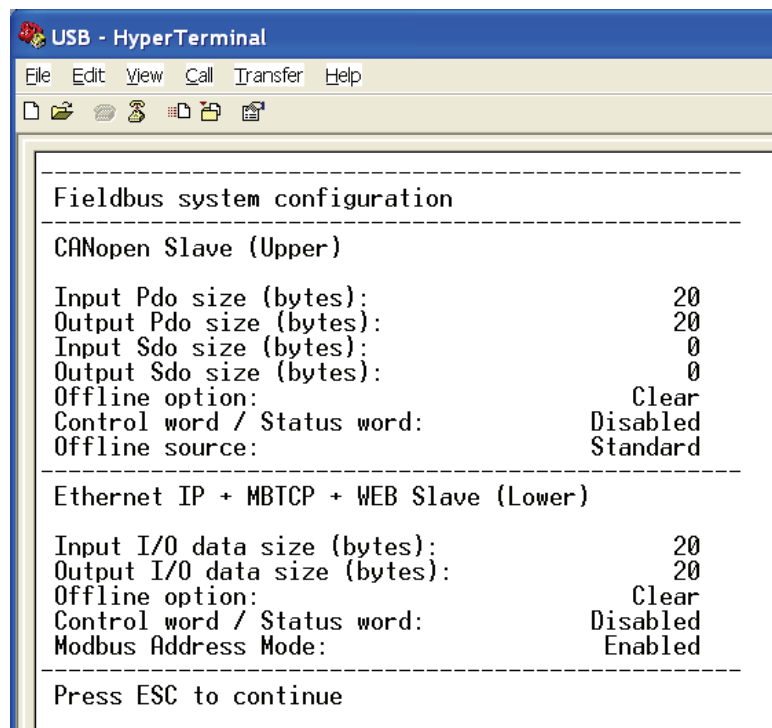


Figure 12 The X-gateway configuration.

**Note:** To use SDOs, set the Input and Output Sdo to the desired data size.

## 5 CANopen configuration

To configure the PLC and the CANopen bus the tool Twidosoft is used. Start a new project from the File menu. The first step is to decide if to use the online or offline alternative.

1 If the PC is connected to the controller chose Online to Controller.

2 Use the Offline alternative when not connected to the Controller. When using the Offline alternative you have to specify the type of Controller manually.

### Online

Firstly start a new project and press the connect button ❶. The current PLC configuration will now be seen.

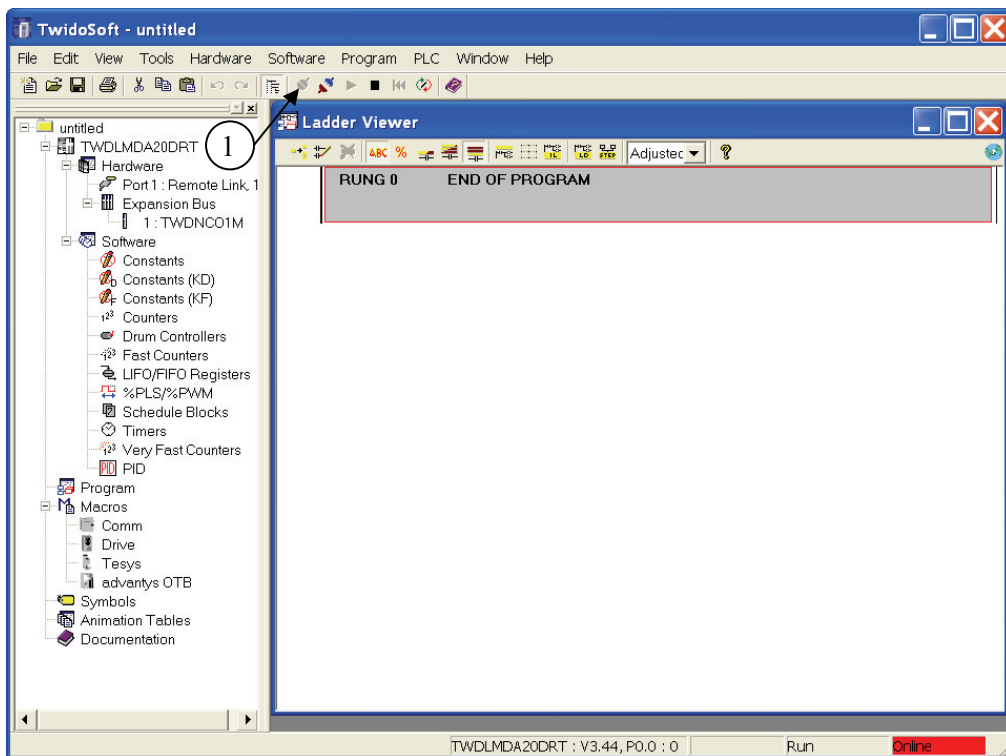


Figure 13 Uploading the current PLC configuration.

Then please proceed to section CANopen configuration.

## Offline

Start a new project and right click on the PLC in the navigation tree and select Change Base Controller.

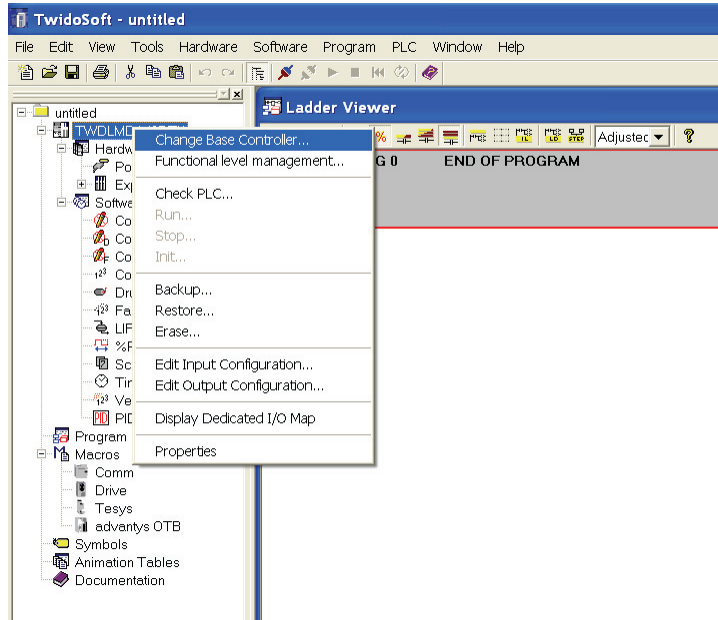


Figure 14 Opening the Change Base Controller dialogue.

Select the desired type of Controller and click on the change button❶. Then click on Done❷.

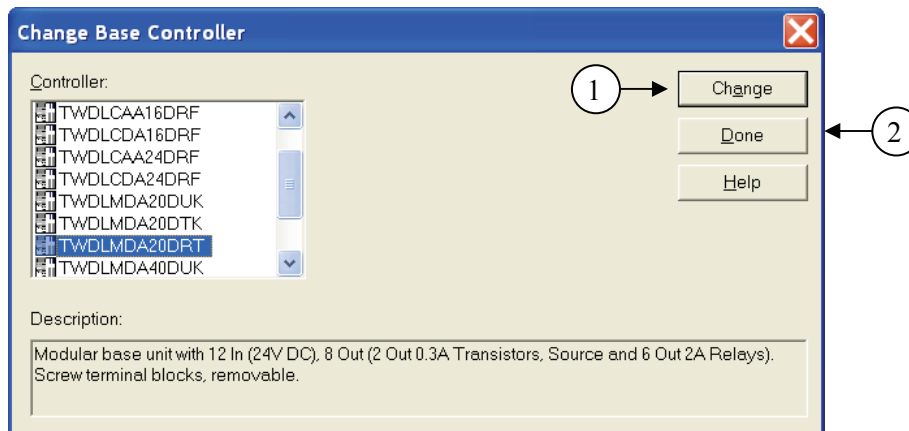
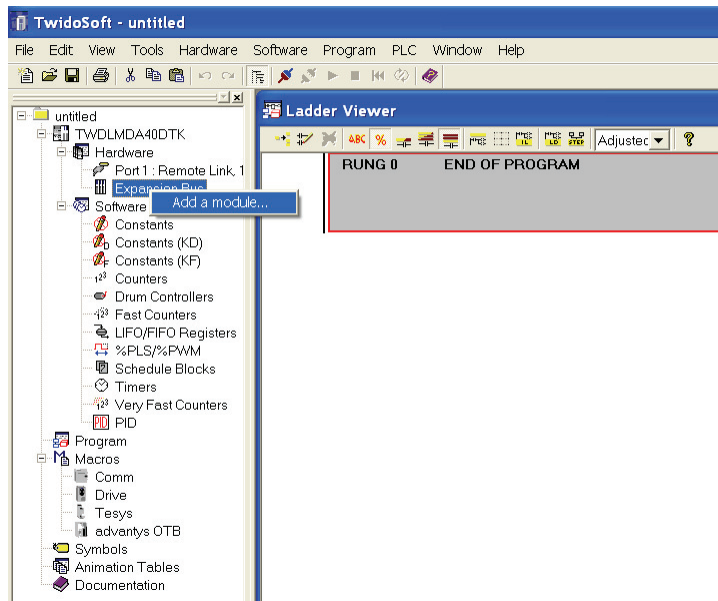


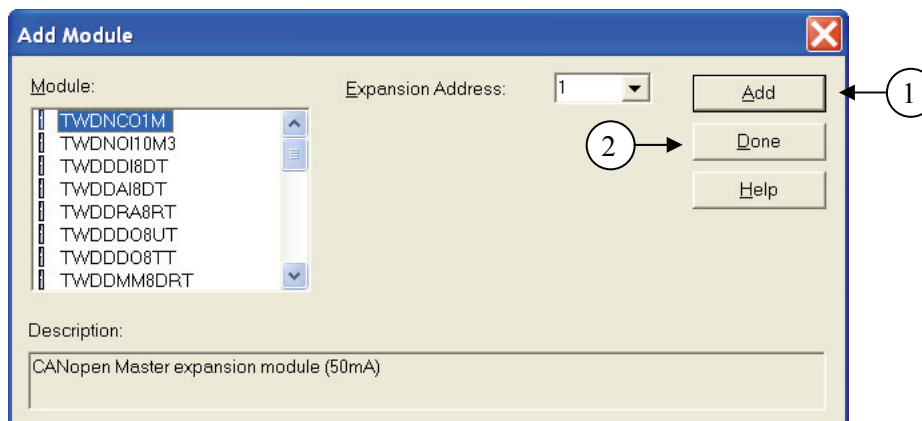
Figure 15 Selecting the type of Controller.

Right click on the Expansion Bus in the navigation tree to the left and select Add a module.



**Figure 16** Opening the Add a module dialogue.

Then select the type module and click on Add<sup>①</sup> and then on Done<sup>②</sup>.



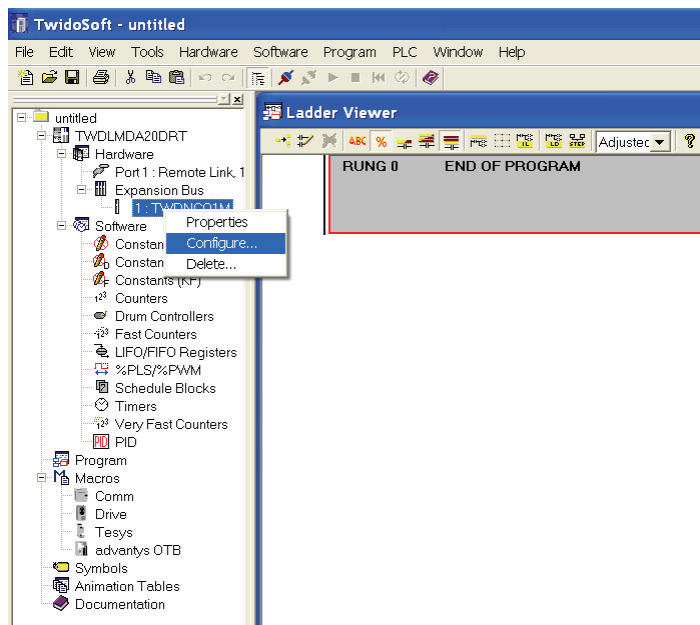
**Figure 17** Selecting the type of CANopen module.



## CANopen configuration

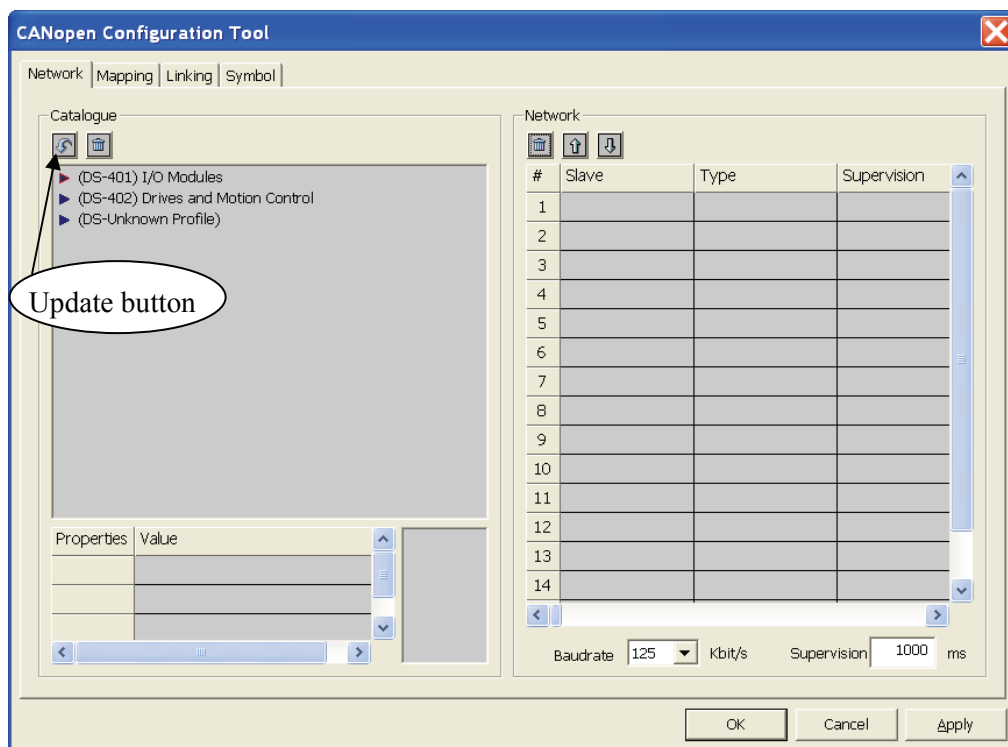
To be able to configure the Anybus module the eds-file has to be imported. Right click on the TWDNCO1M and select configure.

**Note:** The PLC must be in disconnected mode.



**Figure 18** Opening the CANopen Configuration Tool.

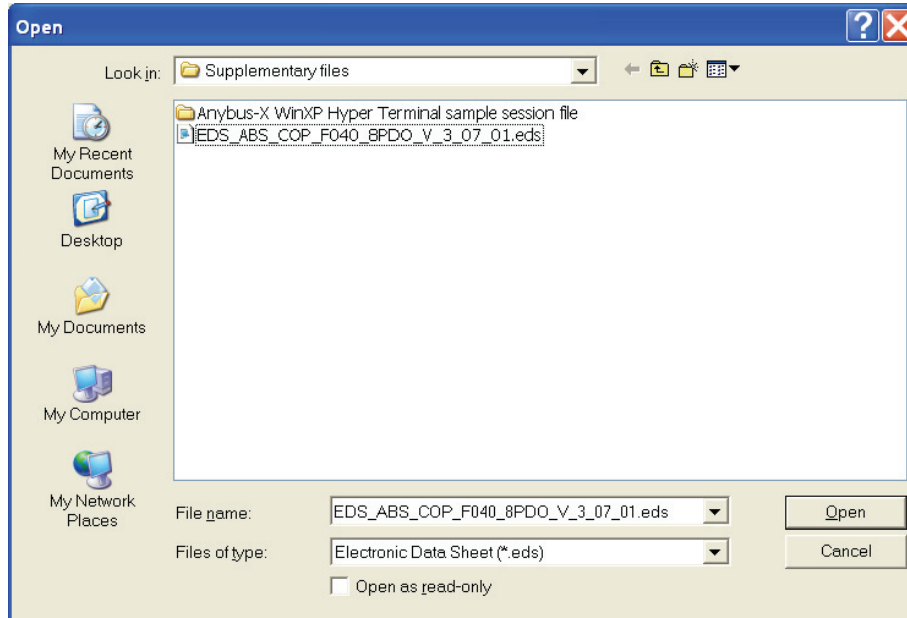
The following window will appear.



**Figure 19** Updating the CANopen network.

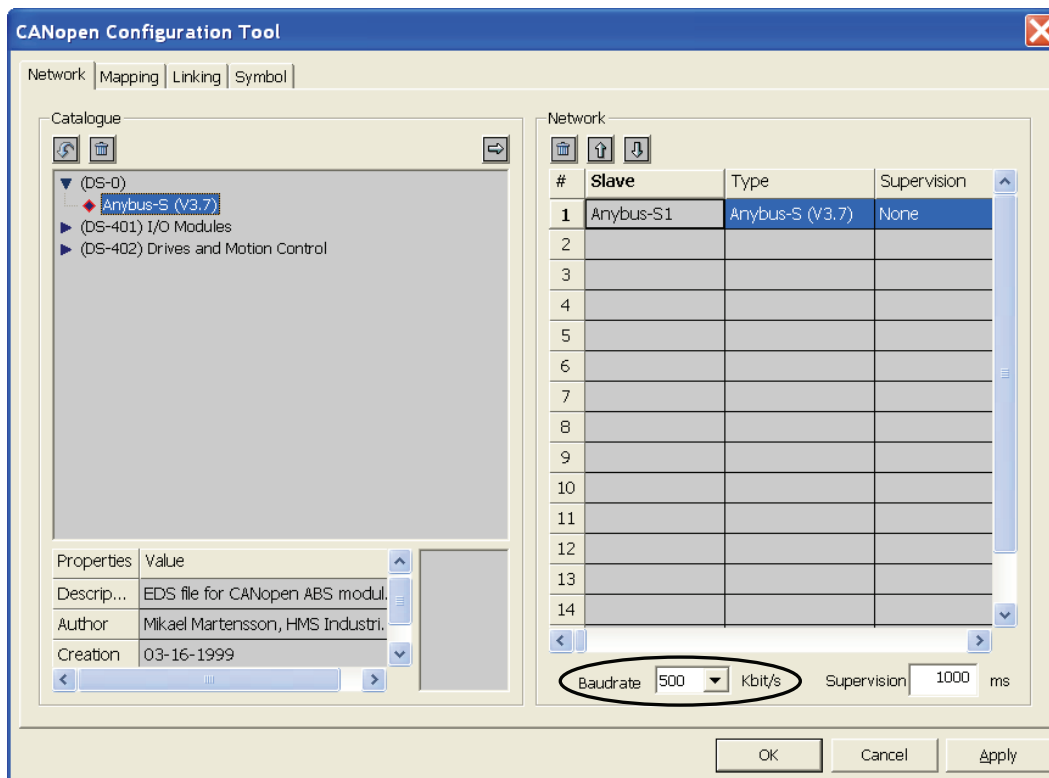
Click on the tile Network and then on the import/update button.

Select the eds-file, for example EDS\_ABS\_COP\_F040\_8PDO\_V\_3\_07\_01.eds, and click on open as shown below.



**Figure 20** Importing the EDS-file for the Anybus module.

The next step is to configure the PDOs used by the Anybus module and the PLC. First the Anybus module has to be set up as a node on the CANopen network. Double click on the CANopen Anybus-S as shown below.



**Figure 21** Adding the Anybus module to the CANopen network.

Make sure the selected baudrate is the same as for the Anybus module, in this case 500 Kbit/s.

Next click on the tile Mapping. The default PDOs are configured as shown in the window below. It is possible to remove PDOs or Objects if desired. Use the scroll bar to toggle between Transmit and Receive PDOs.

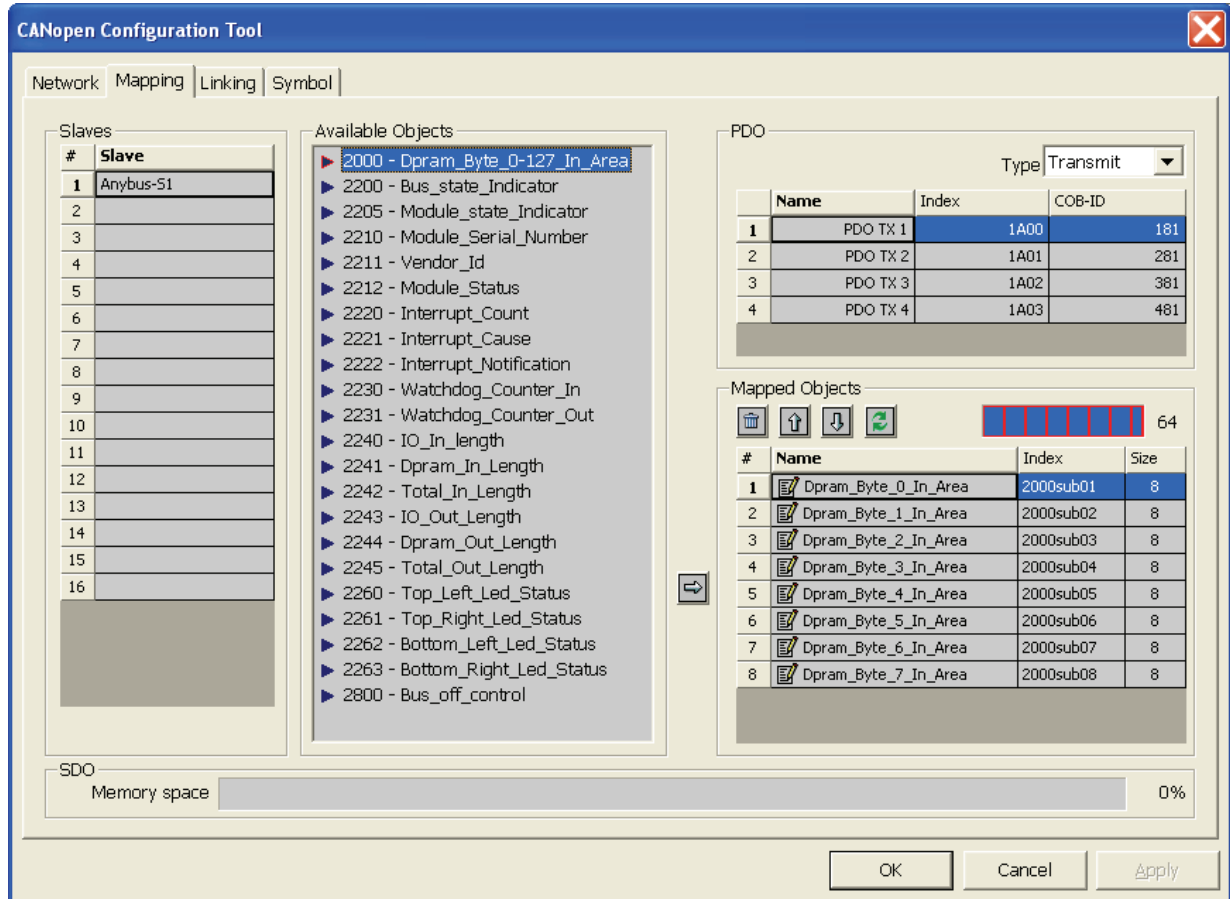
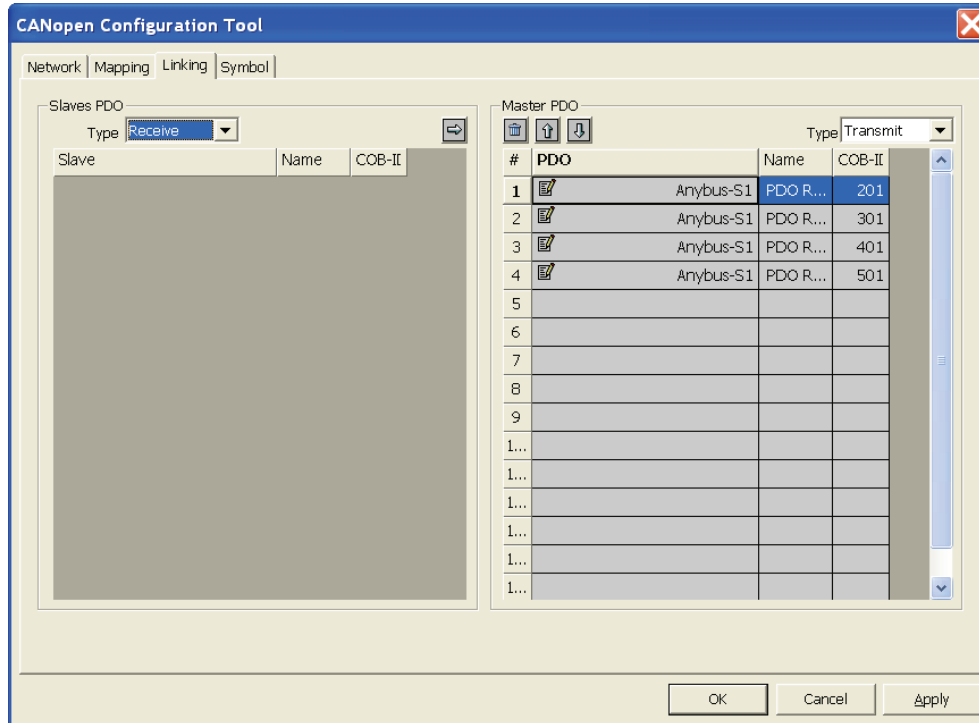


Figure 22 PDO configuring.

In this example only one node is attached. If several nodes are attached to the network it is possible to see them in the list to the left under Anybus-S1.

The next step is to open the Linking tile. In this window the PDOs to be transmitted and received by the master is selected. Use the scroll bar to toggle between Transmit and Receive PDOs.



**Figure 23** Configuring the PDOs for the master module.

In this case the PDOs of the Anybus module are default mapped. The Transmit PDOs with COB-ID 181, 281, 381 and 481 respectively Receive PDOs with COB-ID 201, 301, 401 and 501 are mapped. It is possible to remove PDOs if desired.

The last tile Symbol, displays the access of the PDOs in the PLC memory. The I represents the RPDOs and Q the TPDOs of the PLC. The first 8 input rows are corresponding to the memory in the PLC occupied by the received PDO, the first 8 output rows are corresponding to the transmitted PDO.

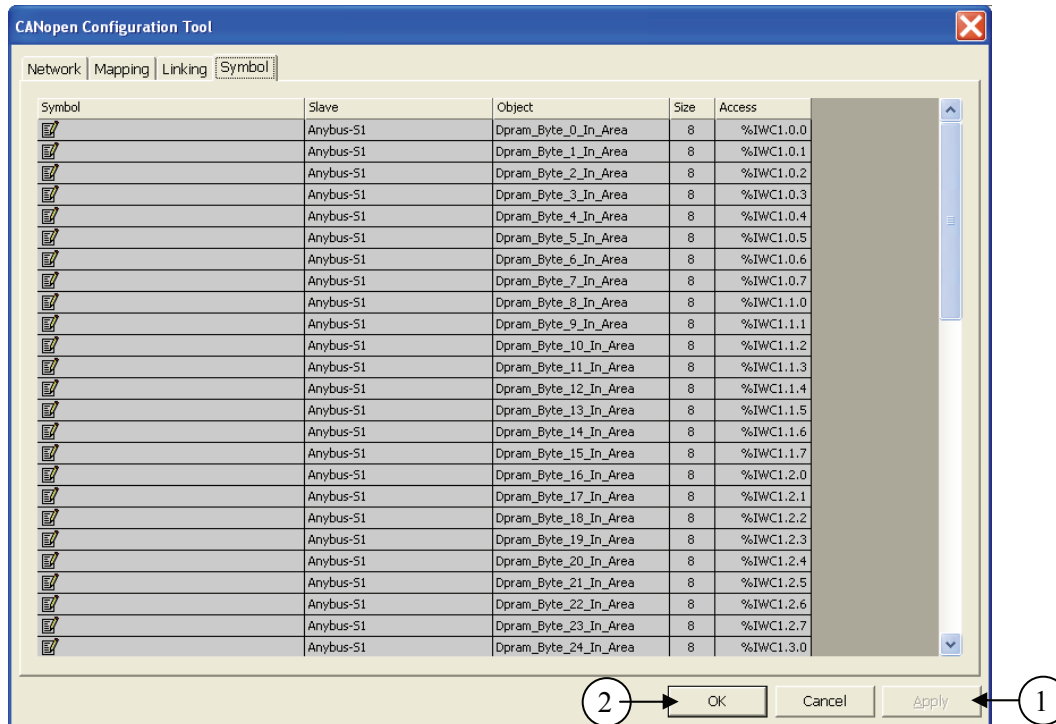


Figure 24 The memory access in the PLC.

**Note:** To make the monitoring easier please note the memory positions in the Access field as seen above.

Click on Apply ❶ and then on OK ❷. When the configuration is completed and saved it must be downloaded to the PLC. Open the PLC menu and select Transfer PC => PLC.

## 6 Testing

In this particular case the Communicator with a loop dongle at the sub-network connector is used for test purpose. This results in, the data send from the PLC to the Anybus Communicator on the CANopen network is looped back to the PLC.

### 6.1 Monitoring in TwidoSoft

Start the TwidoSoft program again. To test the communication right click on the Animation table and select New. This will add a new animation table that will make it possible to monitor the configured memory positions in the PLC.

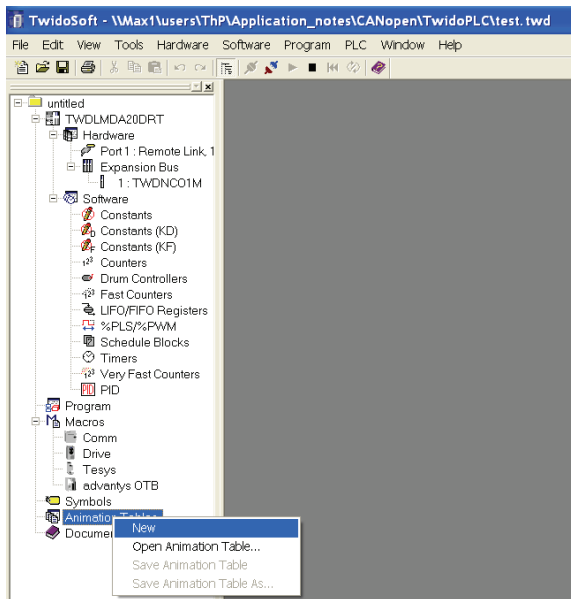


Figure 25 Creating a new Animation Table.

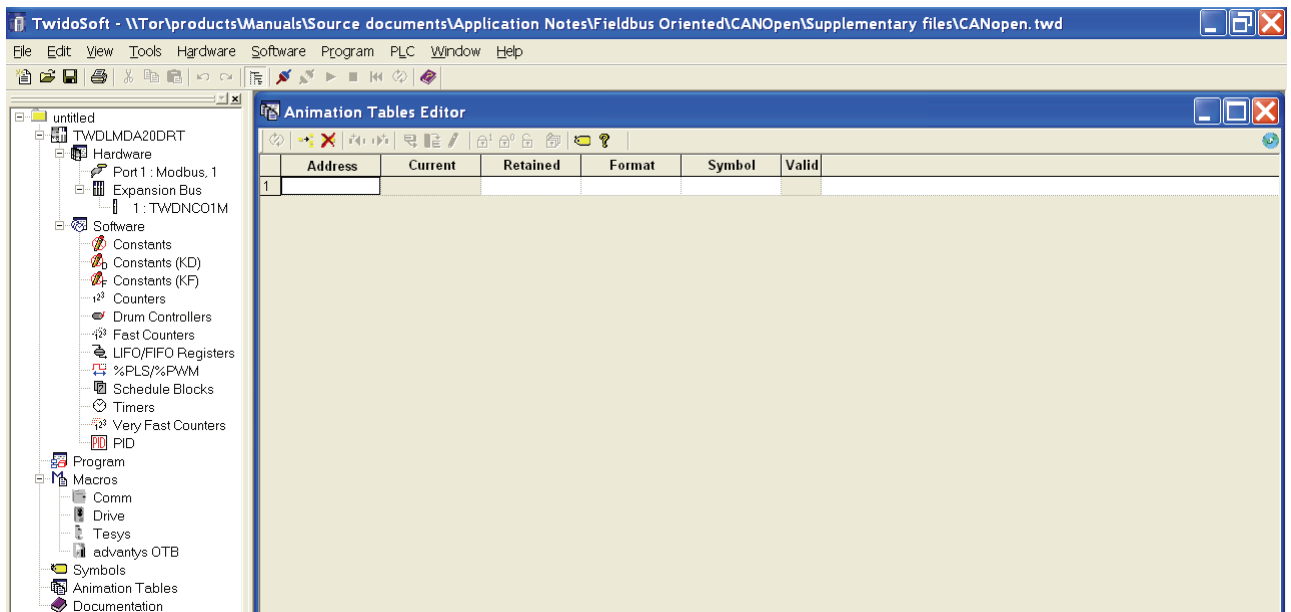


Figure 26 Editing the Animation Tables Editor window.

The first step is to enter the addresses of the Input and Output bytes of interest in the Address field.

If necessary follow the steps below to find out what address are used in the PLC. Otherwise please go to the next page.

To find out the addresses used by the PLC right click on the TWDNCO1M module and select Configure, the Configuration Editor is now opened.

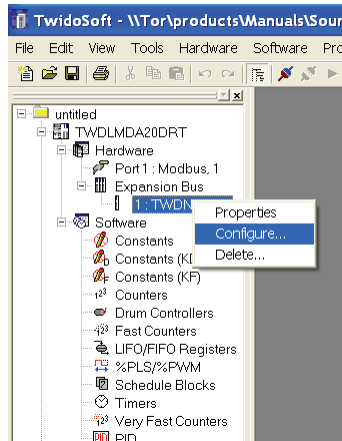


Figure 27 Opening the Configure window.

From this it is easy to find out what addresses are used.

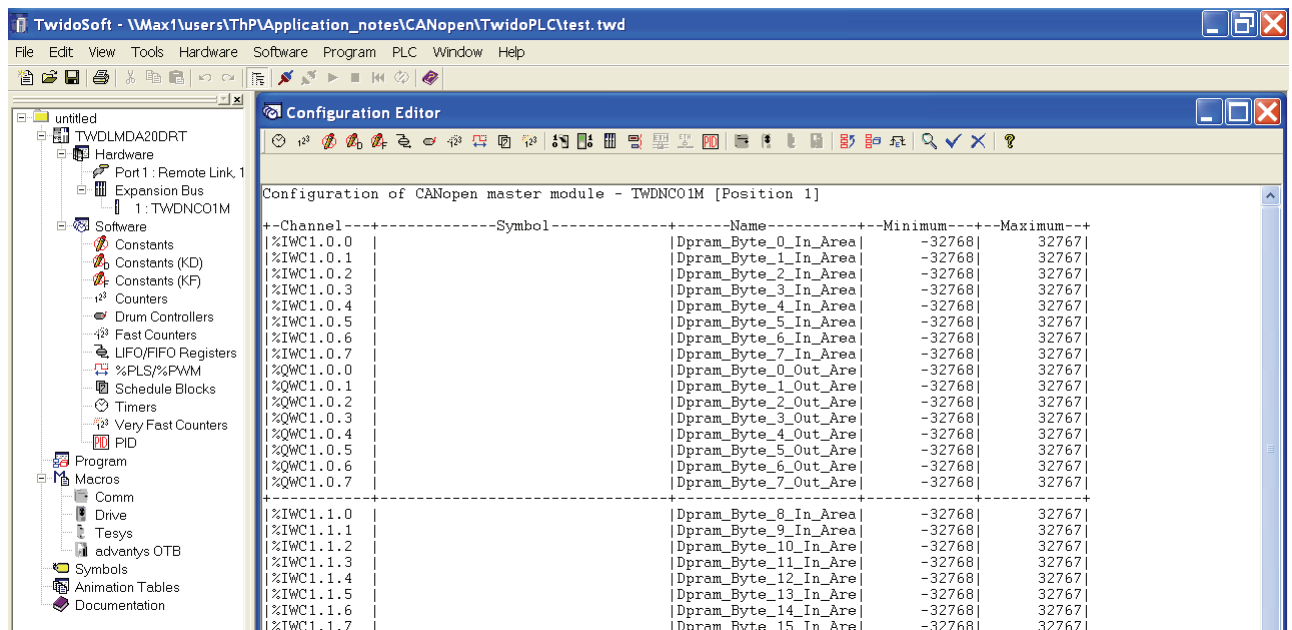


Figure 28 The Configuration Editor window.

The next step is to enter some of the addresses seen above in the Animation table. Please follow the steps below.

- 1 Enter the Input and Output addresses to be monitored in the Address field❶.
- 2 Go online by clicking on the connect button❷.
- 3 Also the PLC has to be set in Run mode❸.

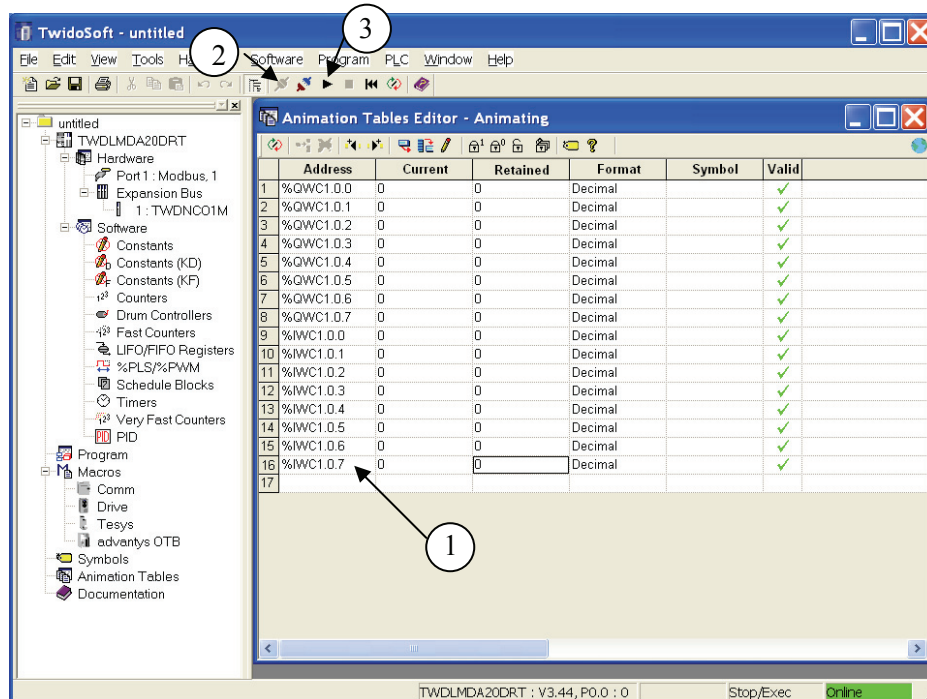


Figure 29 Editing the Animation Tables Editor.



- 4 Enter some values in the Retained column ④ for the addresses to be written. In this case data to the output bytes QWC1.0.0, QWC1.0.1 and QWC1.0.2 are written.
- 5 Press the Toggle Animation button ⑤.
- 6 After that press the Write Retained Values button ⑥ as seen below. The values are now written to the respective object mapped in the TPDO of the PLC according to the CANopen configuration.
- 7 The data is looped at the Anybus Communicator and the RPDO ⑦ are updated with data simultaneously.

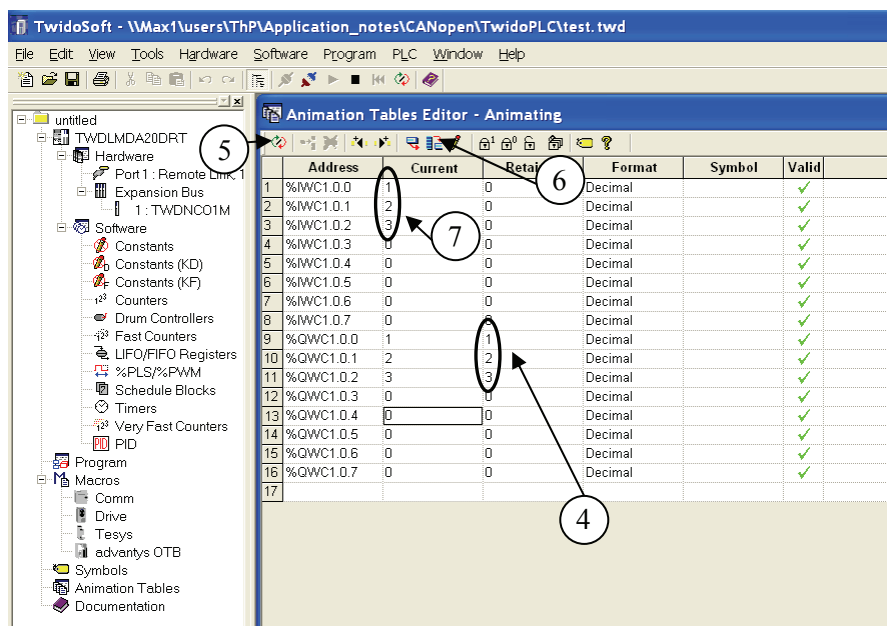


Figure 30 Monitoring the input and output data.

## 6.2 Monitoring using the Communicator

Using the ABC Config Tool the Node Monitor can be used to monitor the input and output data. Open the ABC Config Tool and right click on New Node. Select Node Monitor in the menu as seen below.

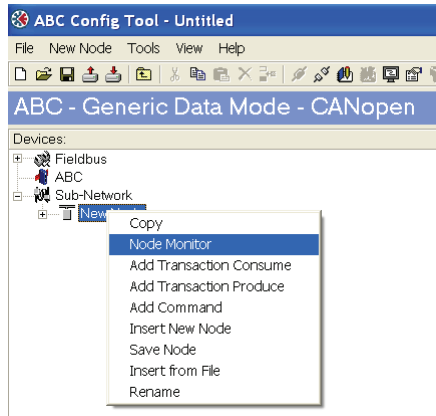


Figure 31 Opening the Node Monitor in the ABC Config Tool.

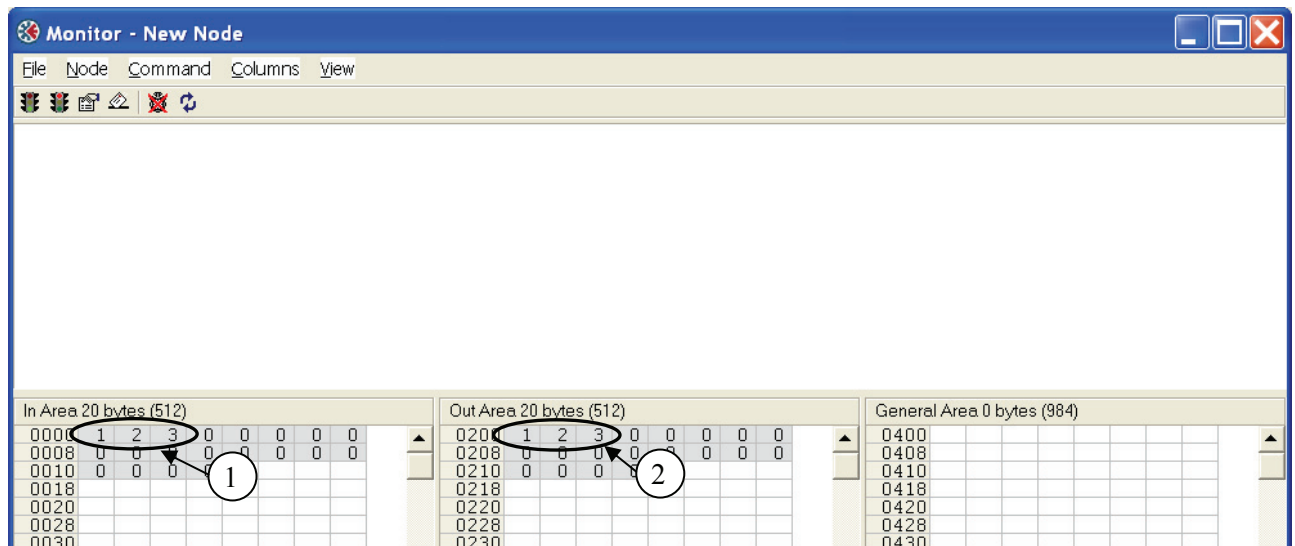


Figure 32 Monitoring using the Node Monitor.

The Node Monitor shows the data send and received on the sub-network. The In Area represents the data send to the fieldbus side and the Out Area the data received from the fieldbus side.

- The Output Data from the fieldbus can be seen at byte 200 to 203 ❶ in the Out Area. The value is corresponding to the value written in Figure 30 Monitoring the input and output data.
- Data to the fieldbus can be seen at byte 0 to 2 in the In Area ❷. The value is corresponding to the value read in Figure 30 Monitoring the input and output data.

## 6.3 Monitoring using the X-gateway

To monitor the data in the X-gateway, a program that scans the other network side is needed. If the other network is Ethernet or Modbus based, the tool ModScan32 can be used. In the Ethernet case the X-gateway also has a web interface where the configuration can be viewed.

**Note:** If the X-gateway has an Ethernet connection, use the Anybus IPconfig to find or set the IP-address. The tool can be downloaded at [www.anybus.com](http://www.anybus.com).

### 1 Monitoring using ModScan32

Start the ModScan32 program and connect to the module.

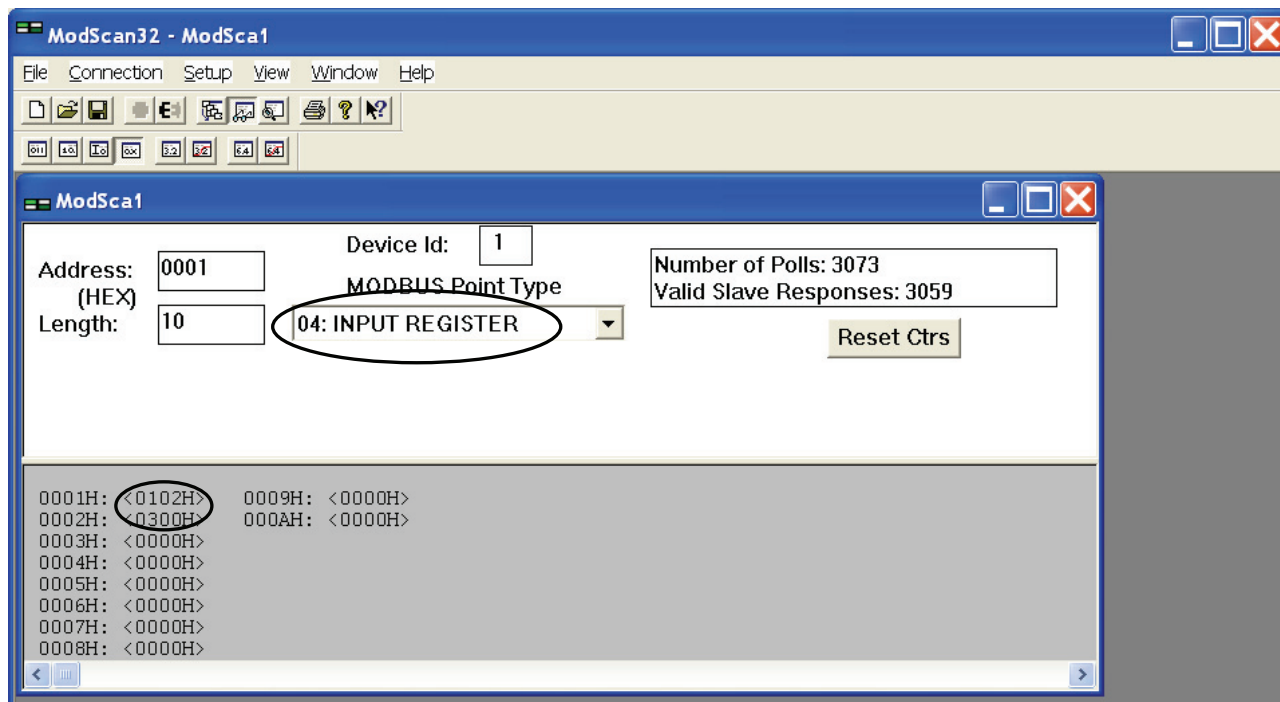


Figure 33 Monitoring the input data of the X-gateway using ModScan32.

The window above shows the Output data from the PLC. The data value is corresponding to the data value written in Figure 30 Monitoring the input and output data.

The same values are written to the first Holding Registers as seen below. The window shows the Input data written to the PLC.

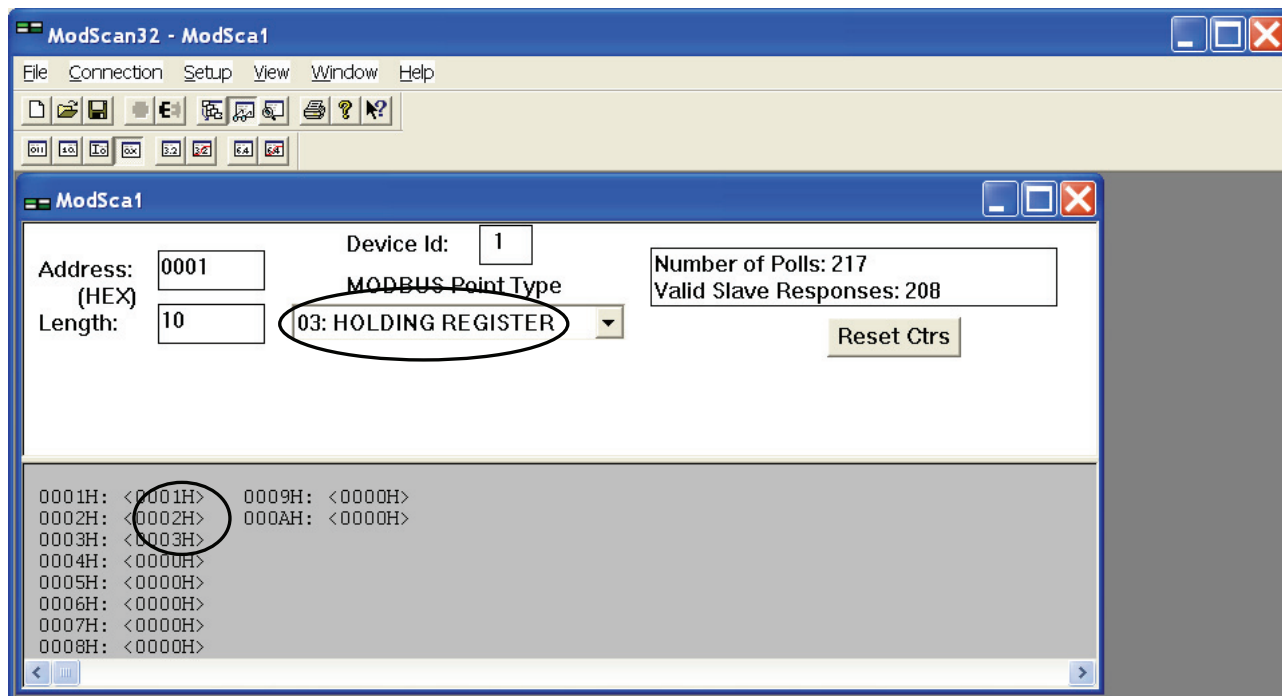


Figure 34 Monitoring the output data of the X-gateway using ModScan32.

The corresponding value in the PLC can be seen in the figure below.

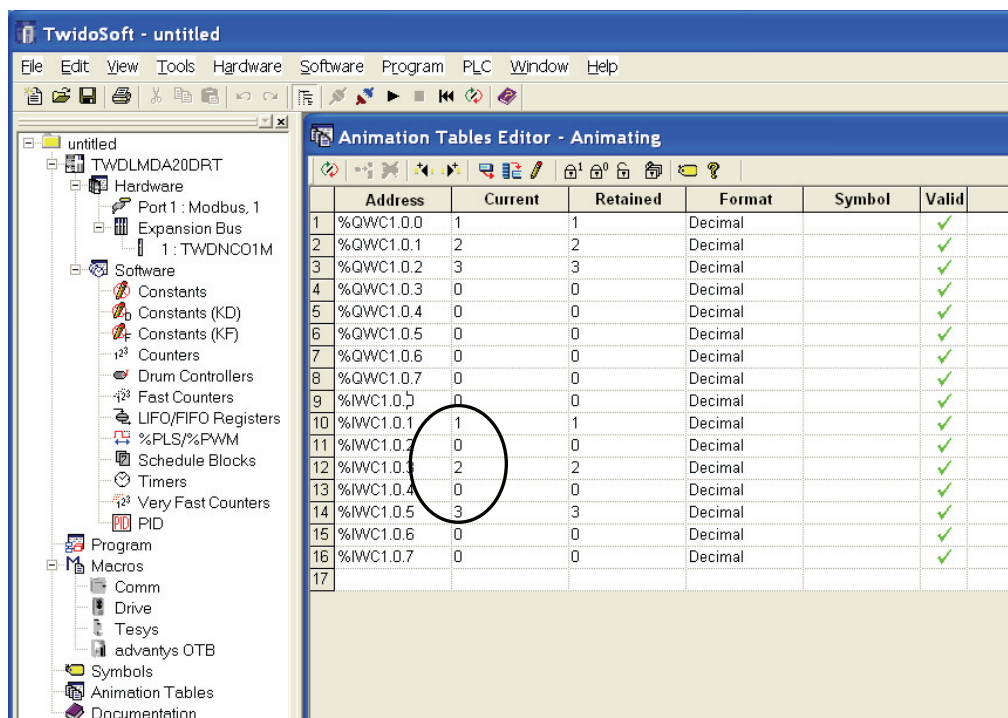


Figure 35 Monitoring the input data in the PLC.

## 2 Web interface

The configuration can also be verified using the web interface in the X-gateway.

**Note:** To use the web interface it is required that the X-gateway has an Ethernet connection.

To enter the web interface, enter the IP-address of the Ethernet module in a web browser, e.g. <http://192.168.0.7>. Open the General Status window to view the slave settings for both network sides. The I/O size is corresponding to the PDO size.

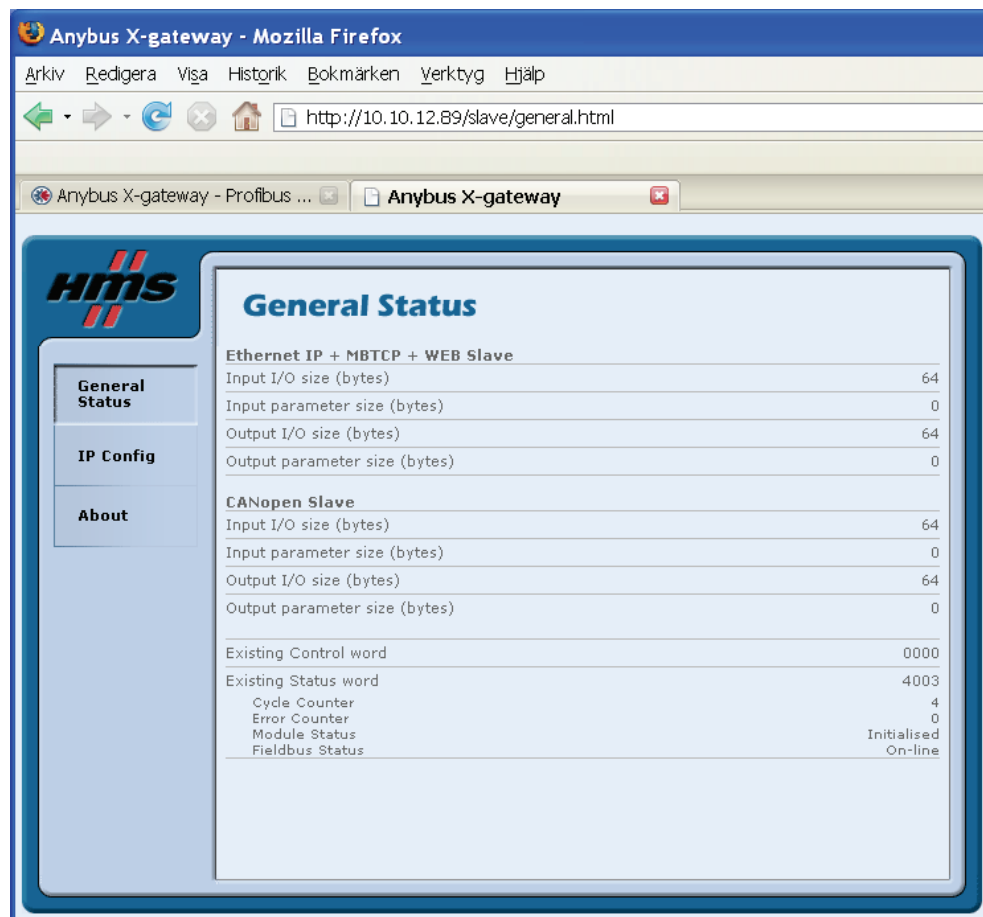


Figure 36 Viewing the General Status in the web interface.