

MICROM MODUBUS COMMUNICATIONS

The protocol to be used is Modbus RTU. This is implemented by the master (PC, PLC, etc.) issuing a poll to the slave (MicroM) and the slave responding with the appropriate message.

A typical format of a poll request is as follows:

DST	FNC	ADR HI	ADR LO	DAT HI	DAT LO	CRC LO	CRC HI
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DST refers to the logical address of the slave.

FNC is the function being requested. FNC 03 is a read request.

ADR is the message number or register number of the data being requested. In Modbus, register addresses begin at 40001 but is interpreted as address 00.

DAT is the number of words being requested. A word is an integer consisting of 2 bytes.

The normal response from a slave is as follows:

DST	FNC	DBC	DATA..... Hi/Lo	CRC LO	CRC HI
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DBC is the data byte count being returned. It must be two times the DAT number from the poll request.

DATA is the data returned and is always a series of 2 byte integers. If 4 words were requested then DBC would be 8 and there would be 8 data bytes or 4 data words containing the requested data.

The format of the data is 4800,N,8,1 meaning 4800 baud, no parity, and 1 stop bit.

Below is a table of currently available messages provided by the MicroM programmers, followed by a description where necessary.

MESSAGE ADDRESS	WORD REQUESTED	RESPONSE	VALUE
00	1-6	STATUS	83 (053H) = RUN; 202 (0CAH) = LOCKOUT
01	1	MSGN	Current message being displayed (see Table 1)
02	1	GSTAT	Defines Timer Type
03	1	TIMER	Time, Flame, Address
04	1	FLAME	Flame Signal
05	1-3	LOGSTAT	Current logic module, PURGE, PTFI, AUTO (See Table 3)
06	1	INPUTS	Input limits state

MESSAGE ADDRESS	WORD REQUESTED	RESPONSE	VALUE
07	1	OUTPUTS	Output relays state
08	2	SYSMINS	System on minutes
10	2	BNRMINS	Burner on minutes
12	2	CYCLES	Completed Burner Cycles
14	1	LOCKOUT COUNT	Stored Lockout Count
15	1-6	LOCKOUT HISTORY	Last 6 Lockouts, first word is most current lockout
21	1-2	DEV TYP	Programmer device type, 5=EP, 6=EPD, 7=MicroM
22	1	AMPTYP	Amplifier Type; MECD=080H; MEUV=090H; MEIR=0A0H; MERT=0B0H; MEUVS=0C0H
23	1	PROG TYP	Programmer Type; See description below

Message 00, message 05 and message 15 are unique in that a limited number of successive registers can be combined with these requests. For example, a request to message 00 can contain up to 6 data words. The response to this would contain STATUS, MSGN, GSTAT, TIMER, FLAME and LOGSTAT. If the requested data word count (DAT) were to be 2 then the response would contain STATUS and MSGN only. Message 15, last 6 lockouts, can return data ranging from 1 to 6, with 1 referring to the most recent lockout.

The MSGN being transmitted is a numerical value and must be interpreted by the communicating device, which actually is an advantage since this can be made to be whatever message text the end user wants. In other words, it allows for programming custom messages without actually changing the message in the programmer. Refer to the message table at the end of this document.

The MicroM stores its burner on time (Terminal 5 powered) and system on time (L1 powered) in minutes. Internally, the programmer converts this to hours for display purposes, however the result is rounded down. The information being supplied by Modbus will be the actual time in minutes and it is up to the communicating device to do the conversion. Since the maximum value stored in the MicroM is 9,999,999 minutes, the maximum value in hex therefore, is 98967FH and comprises of two data words. The maximum cycle count is 999,999 decimal or 0F423FH, still two data words. As an example, the System on Minutes data is transmitted from the Flame-Monitor to the interface as high word / low word as shown below:

Address 8		Address 9	
High Word		Low Word	
High Byte	Low Byte	High Byte	Low Byte
0	98H	97H	7FH

Note: Data from address 9 cannot be accessed directly.

All values are represented in a HEX or base 16 format.

GSTAT determines the type of value TIMER represents. TIMER can be a running timer such as is used in purge, a flame signal or meaningless. Only the lower nibble of GSTAT has any value. If this value is 0 then the TIMER value has no meaning. The value in TIMER is a background minute timer in the MicroM and should be ignored. If GSTAT is between 4 and 7, the TIMER represents the current value flame signal. If GSTAT is a 1, 2, or 3 then TIMER represents a running timer value.

The baud rate of the MicroM is fixed at 4800 bits per second. The format of the data is 8 data bits, no parity and 1 stop bit. Due to the RS485 format, the communication format is considered half-duplex. That is, only one user is permitted on the communication lines at a time.

The information contained in INPUTS and OUTPUTS represents the status of the interlocks and relays respectively. For the INPUTS, a 1 in the interlock position defines the interlock as being on or energize where the 1 in any bit position in the OUTPUT register signifies the relay as being energized.

Refer to Fireye bulletin MC-5000 for terminal designations.

INPUTS

			Term 5	Term 3	Term 6	Term 7	
Reset	Scrl	Mode	RF	Pilot	Air Flow	OpCntrl	Ref

Reset, Scrl and Mode represent the keypad located on the ED510 display. A '0' in any of these positions indicates the switch is depressed. A '1' in the opto-coupler position indicates the opto-coupler is on or interlock closed.

OUTPUTS

			Term 8	Term A	Term 3	Term 5	Term 4
N/A	N/A	N/A	Blower	Alarm	Pilot	Main Fuel	MTFI (MEP56x)

A '1' in any terminal position indicates the relay is energized. Term 4 indicates the state of K1 relay, located in the MEP500 series programmers.

It is suggested that repeated polling interval not be less than 300 mSec per request. Requesting data such as burner minutes, system minutes and burner cycles be kept at a minimum due to the amount of processing time required to gather that data.

EXPLANATION OF LOGSTAT

LOGIC DISPATCHER		
VALUE (hex)		MicroM
45H		MPOSTIDLE
46H		MPREPURGE1
47H		MPURGE
48H		MTFI
49H		MSTABLE
4AH		MTFMF
4BH		MAUTO
4CH		MSHTDWN1
4DH		MSHTDWN2
4EH		MIDLE

Table 1 Logic Dispatch

Logstat represents the current software module the Flame-Monitor is currently executing. They are named as close to the logic module the actual burner sequence is in. For instance, in the Flame-Monitor, MPURGE represents High Fire Purge where MPOSTPURGE represents low fire start purge. MSHUTDWN1 represents the post purge period after a complete cycle or the cool down period after a lockout.

MIDLE or STANDBY is the period of time where the operating control is open or the control is in lockout waiting for reset. On instances of false flame during the purge period, the control algorithm forces the control back to STANDBY until false flame ceases or lockout occurs.

MPREPURGE1 is the period of time prior to PURGE where the control checks the status of the air flow interlocks or in the case of the Flame-Monitor, high fire proving switch (D-8). If found open, the control will remain in this state until the respective switch closes or lockout occurs.

MTFI represents the pilot ignition stage of a burner sequence. MTFMF represents the main trial for ignition period where main fuel is introduced along with pilot.

MAUTO is the run period of the burner sequence.

MPOSTIDLE and MSHTDWN2 are small periods of time where certain internal tests are conducted and general cleanup before and after a cycle is performed.

PROGTYP is represented by 1 data word. The upper byte identifies the family and the lower byte represents the programmer type within the family. The data represented by PROGTYP can be used to guard against the wrong programmer being installed in a system.

Programmer Module	Identifier
MEP100	0H, 1H
MEP101	0H, 2H
MEP102	0H, 3H
MEP103	0H, 4H
MEP100P	0H, 5H
MEP104	0H, 9H
MEP105	0H, 0AH
MEP230	1H, 1H
MEP230H	1H, 2H
MEP235	1H, 4H
MEP236	1H, 5H
MEP290	1H, 6H
MEP560	2H, 1H
MEP561	2H, 2H
MEP562	2H, 3H

Table 2 Program Module Identification

Message Table Description

Table 3 Message Table

DEC HEX		MicroM Message
1	1	L1-7 OPEN
2	2	FALSE FLAME
3	3	STARTING BURNER
4	4	
5	5	INTRLCK OPEN
6	6	LOCKOUT LINE FREQUENCY NOISE DETECTED
7	7	LOCKOUT FLAME FAIL - PTFI
8	8	UNIT ADDRESS
9	9	MTFI
10	0AH	IGNITION TIMING
11	0BH	
12	0CH	FLAME SIGNAL
13	0DH	CYCLE COMPLETE
14	0EH	OFF
16	10H	LOCKOUT AMPLIFIER HIGH COUNT FAIL
19	13H	LOCKOUT FLAME FAIL – MTFI
20	14H	LOCKOUT FALSE FLAME – STANDBY
21	15H	LOCKOUT INTRLCK OPEN
22	16H	LOCKOUT INTRLCK CLOSED
23	17H	INTRLCK CLOSED (PROVING AIR FLOW)
24	18H	LOCKOUT OPTO FAILURE
30	1EH	FALSE FLAME
37	25H	LOCKOUT FLAME FAIL - AUTO
39	27H	FUEL VALVE STATE CHANGE
40	28H	AIR FLOW CLOSED
54	36H	LOCKOUT CHECK CHASSIS
55	37H	LOCKOUTCHECK PROGRAMMER
56	38H	LOCKOUT CHECK AMPLIFIER
58	3AH	LOCKOUT AMPLIFIER AUTO CHECK FAIL
59	3BH	LOCKOUT CHECK BLOWN FUSE
76	4CH	LOCKOUT CHECK SCANNER