















# **RVS-AXO**

Digital Soft Starter with internal ByPass 3.5-75A, 220 / 400 / 500V



**Instruction Manual** 

Ver. 0519

# **RVS-AXO Instruction Manual**

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### 2. SAFETY & WARNINGS

# 2.1 Safety

	1	Read this manual carefully before operating the equipment and follow its instructions.	
Installation, operation and maintenance should be in strict accordance with this manual, national codes and good practice.  Installation or operation not performed in strict accordance with instructions will void manufacturer's warranty.			
After installation, check and verify that no parts (bolts, washers, have fallen into the starter.			
During shipping, the soft-starter might have been roughly handled, therefore, it is recommended to initialize the soft-starter by connect supply voltage prior to operating the soft-starter with a motor			

# 2.2 Warnings

1	Internal components and P.C.Bs are at mains potential when the RVS-AXO is connected to mains. This voltage is extremely dangerous and will cause death or severe injury if contacted.
2	When RVS-AXO is connected to mains, even if start command has not been issued and motor is stopped, full voltage may appear on starter's output and motor's terminals.  Therefore, for isolation purposes it is required to connect an isolation device upstream to the RVS-AXO.
3	The starter must be properly grounded to ensure correct operation, safety and to prevent damage.
4	Check that Power Factor capacitors are not connected to the output side of the soft starter.
5	Do not interchange line and load connections

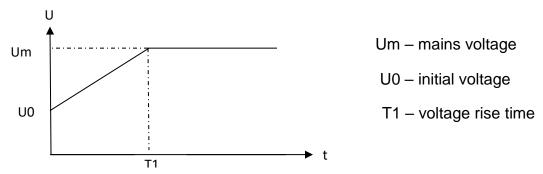
#### 3. Technical data

#### 3.1. Introduction

The RVS-AXO is a starter designed for use with standard three-phase, three-wire, squirrel cage, induction motors.

It provides the best method of reducing current during motor starting.

The RVS-AXO starts the motor by supplying a slowly increasing voltage, providing soft start and smooth acceleration, while drawing the minimum current necessary to start the motor.



The RVS-AXO is equipped with internal by-pass controlled by its micro-controller. The by-pass closes after the end of the starting process, thus reducing heating and saving power.

#### 3.2 Rating and frames sizes

Frame	Starter type	Starter FLC [A]	Dimensions WxHxD [mm]	Weight [Kg]
	RVS-AXO 3	3	175*92*95	0.8
Α	RVS-AXO 4.5	4.5	175*92*95	0.8
$\overline{}$	RVS-AXO 7.5	7.5	175*92*95	0.8
	RVS-AXO 11	11	175*92*95	0.8
	RVS-AXO 15	15	200*108*105	1
В	RVS-AXO 22	22	200*108*105	1
	RVS-AXO 30	30	222*125*132	2
	RVS-AXO 37	37	222*125*132	2
	RVS-AXO 45	45	222*125*132	2
C	RVS-AXO 60	60	222*125*132	2
	RVS-AXO 75	75	222*125*132	2

# 3.3 Ordering Information

RVS- AXO	<u>3-</u>	<u>400-</u>	<u>230-</u>	<u>3M-</u>	<u>s</u>	
	Full load Current	Mains Voltage	Control Voltage	Options	Front Panel	
		Full load	l Current			
Specify	Description	on				
Starter's FLC [A]	3, 4.5, 7.5	, 11, 15, 22,	30, 37, 45,	60, 75		
		Mains \	Voltage			
Specify	Description	on				
220	220 VAC,	50/60Hz,-	<b>-</b> 10% -15%			
400	400 VAC,	50/60Hz,-	<b>-</b> 10% -15%			
500	500 VAC,	50/60Hz,-	<b>-</b> 10% -15%			
		Control	Voltage			
Specify	Description	on				
230	100-240V	AC, 50/60H	z, +10% -1	5%		
		Opt	ions			
Specify	Description					
0	No options					
3M	Communication RS-485 Board (MODBUS)					
	Front Panel					
Specify	Description					
S	Standard lexan					

# Example:

RVS-AXO rated 22A, mains voltage 400V:

RVS-AXO 22- 400 - 230 - 3M-S

#### 4. RVS-AXO selection.

Select RVS-AXO according to motor's Full Load Ampere (FLA) - as indicated on its nameplate (even if the motor will not be fully loaded).

RVS-AXO is designed to operate under the following maximum conditions:

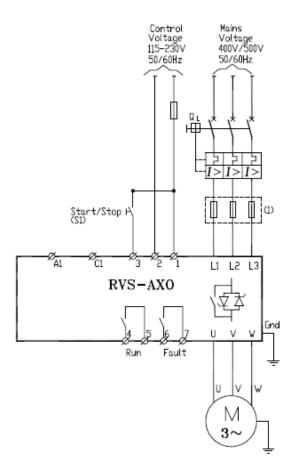
Ambient temperature °C	3		Starts per hour
40	3 * In	7	6

When operating under ambient temperature higher than 40 °C, RVS-AXO nominal current decreases 0.8% / 1°C.

When operating at altitude above 1000m, RVS-AXO nominal current decreases 1% / 150m.

### 5. Recommended wiring schemes

#### 5.1. Typical wiring diagram



#### Notes:

(1) – Circuit breaker provides IEC type 1 coordination. Use fuses for IEC type 2 coordination. Refer to table below.

Model	SCR $i^2 * t(A^2 * sec)$	Fuse value
RVS-AXO 3	270	10A
RVS-AXO 4.5	610	16A
RVS-AXO 7.5	1700	25A
RVS-AXO 11	3630	32A
RVS-AXO 15	6750	32A
RVS-AXO 22	14250	50A
RVS-AXO 30	27000	63A
RVS-AXO 37	41070	100A
RVS-AXO 45	60750	125A
RVS-AXO 60	108000	125A
RVS-AXO 75	168750	200A

### 5.2. Control supply (Terminals 1, 2)

100-240VAC, 50/60Hz is required to power the electronic circuitry and the bypass.

#### 5.3. Start / Stop input (Terminal 3)

Close contact between 1 and 3 to soft start the motor.

To stop the motor open the contact. If deceleration time is set to 0 Sec, then the engine stops in a minimum time, depending on own losses.

Commands to start / stop cam be send via Modbus communication channel as well.

#### 5.4. Run contact (Terminals 4, 5)

It is voltage free, N.O. 5A, 250Vac contact.

Via AXO Modbus communication channel we can select from two possibilities.

- a. Contact is closed immediately on getting Start command and stays closed until Stop command. This is a factory setting.
- b. Contact is closed / opened synchronously with bypass.

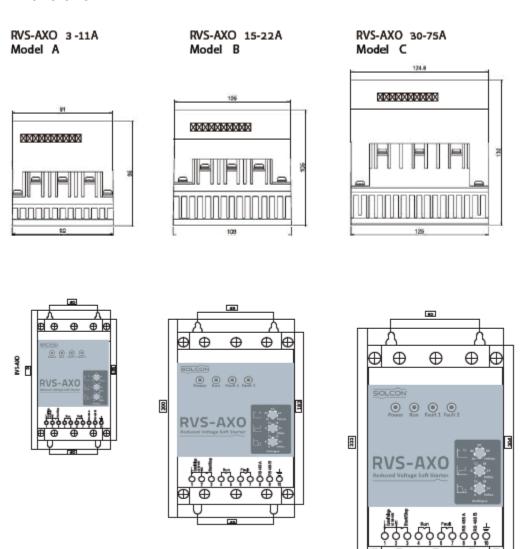
# 5.5. Fault contact (Terminals 6, 7)

It is voltage free, N.O. 5A, 250Vac contact.

Contact is closed when soft starter is in Trip state. To reset this state control voltage has to be disconnected and then reconnected.

Trip reset can be done via Modbus communication channel as well.

#### 6. Dimensions



#### 7. Installation

#### 7.1 Prior to Installation

Check that Motor's Full Load Ampere (FLA) is lower than, or equal, to the starter's Full Load Current (FLC) and that Mains and Control voltages are as indicated on the starter's side label.

### 7.2 Mounting

The starter must be mounted vertically. Allow sufficient space (at least 100mm) above and below the starter for suitable airflow.

Do not mount the starter near heat sources. Surrounding air temperature in the cabinet should not exceed 40°C Protect the starter from dust and corrosive atmospheres.

#### 7.3 Power wiring instructions

- Input power and output motor field wiring shall be copper conductors, rated 75°C.
- Minimal wire size, terminal screw and torque ratings for attachment to power inputs of RVS-AXO are presented below.

RVS-AXO	Terminals Screw	Minimal wire size (mm^2)	Mechanical Torque (N*m)
RVS-AXO 3	M5	2.5	3
RVS-AXO 4.5	M5	2.5	3
RVS-AXO 7.5	M5	2.5	3
RVS-AXO 11	M5	2.5	3
RVS-AXO 15	M5	2.5	3
RVS-AXO 22	M5	4	5
RVS-AXO 30	M5	4	5
RVS-AXO 37	M5	6	5
RVS-AXO 45	M6	10	5
RVS-AXO 60	M6	16	5
RVS-AXO 75	M6	16	5

# 8. Operation Interface.

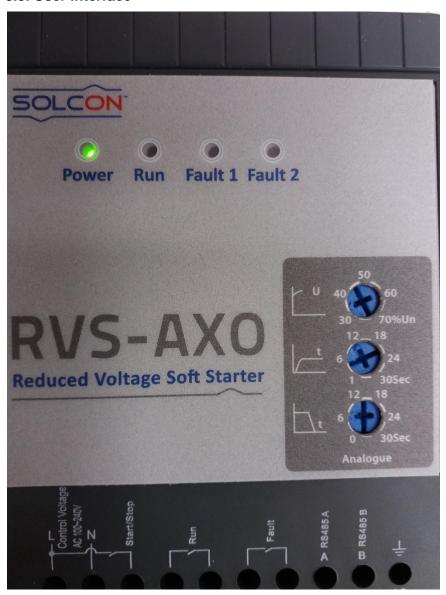
#### 8.1. Control

- Initial voltage at Start and voltage rise (Start) / reduction time (Stop) set by 3 built-in potentiometers or via Modbus communication channel.
  - Start / Stop command supplied by external voltage free contact or via Modbus communication channel.
  - Fault reset can be done by switching control voltage OFF / ON or via Modbus communication channel.

#### 8.2. Control terminals

#	Name	Duty
1	L	Control voltage (100-240Vac) phase input
2	N	Control voltage neutral input
3	Start / Stop	Connect 100-240Vac related to N to start the motor.
		Disconnect – to stop the motor.
4	Run relay NO	Closed in Start and Run or only Run state of the starter.
5	Run relay common	
6	Fault relay NO	Closed in Fault state of the starter.
7	Fault relay common	
8	RS485 A-Line (+)	RS485, Modbus communication port.
9	RS485 B-Line (-)	
10	Ground	

### 8.3. User interface



# Potentiometers description:

Potentiometer	Duty
U 40 60 70%Uh	Set initial voltage to 30-70%.
6 2 18 24 30Sec	Set voltage rise time to 1-30Sec.
t 6 24 305ec	Set voltage reduction time to 0-30Sec.

# **LEDs description:**

LED	duty
Power	Lights when RVS-AXO energized
Run	Blinks at start / soft stop. Lights when bypass is closed.
Fault 1	Blinks or lights when RVS-AXO is in fault
Fault 2	state.

### 9. Protections

# 9.1 Protections list:

		Activ	e at		Setting range	Factory set
Fault	Stop	Start	Soft Stop	Bypass	Setting range	
Wrong phase sequence	х	V	V	V	Enabled / Disabled	Enabled
Phase loss / No voltage	х	V	V	V		
Max Start Time	Х	V	Х	Х	0 – 35Sec.	30Sec
Over current instantaneous	V	V	V	V	850% FLA	850% FLA
Over current delayed	V	V	V	V	200-600% FLA with delay 0.1- 1Sec.	450%, 1Sec
Overload	x	х	x	V	Pickup 100- 200% FLA, Grade 10A, 10, 20, 30	115%, 10A
Unbalance	Х	Х	Х	V	10-50% of FLA, 0 – 25Sec delay	30%, 10Sec
Over Temperature	V	V	V	V	80°C (heat sink temperature)	80°C

# Note:

Factory settings can be changed via Modbus communication channel.

# 9.2 Faults display:

Fault	LED Fault 1	LED Fault 2	
Wrong phase sequence	Blinks		
Phase loss / No voltage		Blinks	
Max Start Time	Blinks	Blinks	
Over current		Lights	
Overload	Lights	Blinks	
Current unbalance	Lights		
Over Temperature	Blinks	Lights	

# 9.3 Overload trip time

Overload trip delay depends on motor initial state (cold / hot), motor current, selected overload protection grade and selected overload protection pickup.

Delays for hot motor and selected pickup = 115% FLA are presented below:

Overload	Motor current %FLA						
grade	800	700	600	500	400	300	200
10A	1.6Sec	2Sec	3Sec	4Sec	6Sec	12Sec	26Sec
10	3	4	6	8	13	23	52
20	5	6	9	12	19	35	78
30	7	9	13	19	29	52	112

# 10. Setting parameters.

Those parameters can be changed via Modbus communication channel.

Parameter	Setting range	Factory setting
Motor FLA	1-100A	According to RVS-AO model
Start parameters	0 – by potentiometers	0
setting	1 – by Modbus channel	
Initial Voltage	1 – 15 (1 ->30%, 15 ->70%)	Applicable when [Start parameters
at Start		setting] set to Modbus channel
Voltage rise time at	1 – 15 (1 ->1Sec, 15 ->	
Start	30Sec)	
Voltage reduction	1 – 15 (1 ->0Sec, 15 ->	
time at stop	30Sec)	
Current Limit	300- 500 %FLA	340%
Max Start Time	0-35 Sec.	30 Sec.
Over current trip	200-600%FLA	450%
level		
Over current trip	0 – 2Sec	1 Sec
delay		
Overload protection	100 – 200%FLA	115%
pickup		
Overload protection	0 – 10A	10A
grade	1 – 10	
	2 – 20	
	3 - 30	
Phase sequence	0 – OFF	ON
protection	1 - ON	
Modbus Address	1 - 127	1
Baud Rate	0 - 1200	9600
	1 – 2400	
	2 – 4800	
	3 – 9600	
	4 - 19200	_
Parity check	0 – Even	Even
	1 – Odd	
	2 - None	

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes the serial link protocol to / from the DIGITAL SOFT STARTER (RVS-AXO).

#### Features:

- \* RS485 Hardware.
- \* Asynchronous serial link.
- \* Half duplex.
- \* Format: Modbus RTU Mode (Remote Terminal Unit Mode).
  - Binary,
  - Each character includes 11 bits:
    - 1 start bit
    - 8 data bits, least significant bit sent first.
    - 1 Parity bit. Even / Odd / No can be selected..
    - 1 Stop bit if Parity is used, 2 stop bits if Parity is not used.
  - Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC), 16 bits.
- \* Baud Rates: 1200/2400/4800 / 9600/19200 bits per second..
- \* Response time of the RVS-AXO:
  - Normally, 4ms <= time response <= 40mS.
  - For a long response, time response <= 200mS.
- \* It is not recommended to transmit to the RVS-AXO too often, at a faster rate than once per second, as it can slow down RVS-AXO time delays.
- \* After storing setting parameters, it is forbidden to transmit again to the same RVS-AXO in less than 1 Sec.
- Broadcast commands: not supported.

#### Notes:

It is a must to connect earth to the RVS-AXO earth terminal before connecting serial link wires. Ignoring this instruction may result in permanent damage to the Serial Link Hardware.

- Being in Start / Soft Stop state RVS-AXO is busy controlling its SCRs and will not respond to requests.
- \* It is recommended to connect 120 OHM resistors on both ends of the serial link.
- \* Turn off (and on again) control power after changing Baud Rate, Parity Check or Serial Link No (Slave Address).

#### 2. BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE SERIAL LINK FRAME

Modbus RTU frame have the same principal structure for both the "Query" transmission from the Master to the Slave (RVS-AXO) and the Response transmission from the Slave to the Master.

"Sync": Silent time of at least 3.5 character (3.5 \* 11 bit times). Byte 1: Serial Link No. (= Slave Address) (1...247)Byte 2: Function (1, 2, 3,4,5,6,8,15 &16 are supported) Byte 3: Data Bytes (\$XX) (\$XX) (\$XX) Byte n-1: CRC\_Low (\$XX) Byte n: CRC\_High (\$XX) "Sync": Silent time of at least 3.5 character (3.5 \* 11 bit times).

# SYNC (Silent Interval)

In RTU mode messages "synchronize" by a "Silent Interval" of more than 3.5 character times. This silent interval separates between transmission frames.

The entire frame must be transmitted as a continuous stream. A silent time of more than 3.5 character times during frame transmission will cause the receiving device to ignore the incomplete frame. Next byte will be assumed as the Serial Link No. of the next frame.

Same result of ignoring the frame can occur if a second message is transmitted before 3.5 character times from the end of the previous one. This will cause the receiving device to consider it as a continuation of the first frame, resulting with CRC error.

# **SERIAL LINK NO. (SLAVE ADDRESS)**

Contains RVS-AXO Slave Number (1-127) on the serial link. The RVS-AXO default value is 1. Serial Link No. is used as the first byte in both the "Query" transmission from Master to Slave and in Response transmission from Slave to Master.

#### **FUNCTION**

The Function code informs the RVS-AXO what is the requested action to take. In normal cases, Function is used as the second byte in both the "Query" transmission from Master to Slave and in Response transmission from Slave to Master.

#### 3. LIST OF FUNCTIONS SUPPORTED BY THE RVS-AXO

Function	Modbus Name	Use in RVS-AXO
01	Read Coil Status	Read Discrete Commands status.
02	Read Input Status	Read Discrete Inputs status.
03	Read Holding Registers.	Read Setting Parameters.
04	Read Input Registers.	Read actual data.
05	Force Single Coil.	Force one discrete command.
06	Preset Single Register.	Write one setting parameter.
08	Diagnostics.	Loopback Diagnostics.
15	Force Multiple Coils.	Force Discrete Commands.
16	Force Multiple Registers	Write Setting Parameters
		Control Commands

#### DATA

Data field includes information transferred to and from the RVS-AXO. The specific data format is changed with Function. When Word data parameters are transmitted, High Byte is transmitted first, followed by the Low Byte.

#### **CRC**

The CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) two bytes (16 bit) are used to check the entire frame bytes.

It is generated in the master device and transmitted as the last two bytes of the frame (Low byte is appended first followed by the High byte). The slave device generates the CRC bytes again and compares it to the received CRC bytes. If the CRC bytes are not identical, the frame is flushed and no response is transmitted to the master.

# 4. ACTUAL DATA (Input registers)

Actual data includes measured values such as currents and mains frequency. It includes also logic information as well as statistic information. All parameters are **word** (two bytes) parameters. The protocol supports only Reading of these parameters.

Address	Register	Range / Unit	Note
0	Phase L1 current	%FLA	
1	Phase L2 current	%FLA	
2	Phase L3 current	%FLA	
3	Initial Voltage	0512 (0~70%, 512~30%)	Represent
4	Voltage rise time at start	0512 (0~30, 512~1 Sec)	potentiometers state.
5	Voltage reduction time	0512(0~30,512~0 Sec)	
6	Average current	%FLA	
7	Mains Frequency	Hz	
8	RVX-AXO status	1~Stop, 129~Fault,	
9	Hardwire inputs	0~ Start / Stop open, 1~	
		Start / Stop closed	
10	Fault status	Code-2 of active fault. See	
		faults list below.	
11	Accumulated running	Hours	
	time		
12	Accumulated running	Tenth of a second.	
	time		
13	Number of starts		
14	Number of faults		
15	Reserved		
16	Code-1 of 10 last faults.		

#### Faults list:

Fault	Code-1	Code-2	
Over temperature	1	1	
Phase loss/ no voltage	2	2	
Over current	3	4	
Over load	4	8	
Current unbalance	5	16	
Negative phase sequence	6	32	

# Example 1:

To read input registers at addresses 0...2 (Phase currents I1, I2, I3) of RVS-AXO # 18 the host computer should send following frame:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$04)
Byte 3:	Starting Address High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Starting Address Low	(\$00)
Byte 5:	No. of Points High	(\$00)
Byte 6:	No. of Points Low	(\$03)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

The RVS-AXO response, when Current = 80, 81, 82 % FLA, is:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$04)
Byte 3:	Byte Count	(\$06)
Byte 4:	Data High, I1	(\$00)
Byte 5:	Data Low, I1	(\$50)
Byte 4:	Data High, I2	(\$00)
Byte 5:	Data Low, I2	(\$51)
Byte 6:	Data High, I3	(\$00)
Byte 7:	Data Low, I3	(\$52)
Byte 8:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 9:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

Note: \$XX indicates Hexadecimal byte.

# **5. SETTING PARAMETERS (Holding registers)**

All parameters are word (two bytes) parameters. The protocol supports Reading with function 3 and modifying these parameters with functions 6, 16.

Any one of these parameters must modify with care. Harmful results can occur both to the motor and the RVS-AXO by inadequate settings of some parameters.

Address	Register	Range / Unit	Factory setting
0	RVS-AXO FLC	375A	According to RVS-A model
1	Motor FLA	375A	According to RVS-A model
2	Reserved		
3	Reserved		
4	O/C protection level	200600%FLA	450%
5	O/C protection delay	020 tenth second	10 (0.1sec)
6	O/L protection pickup	100200%FLA	115%
7	O/L protection grade	0-grade10A 1-grade10 2-grade 20 3-grade 30	0-grade10A
8	U/C protection level	0100%FLA	0%
9	U/C protection delay	0600 (*.1Sec)	600 (60Sec.)
10	Unbalance protection level	1050%FLA	30%
11	Unbalance protection delay	0250 (*.1Sec)	100 (10Sec)
12	Reserved		
13	Phase sequence protection	0 – disabled 1 - enabled	0
14	Reserved		
15	Reserved		
16	Initial Voltage	015 (3070%)	

17	Voltage rise time at start	015 (130Sec)	Effective only when register @20 set to 1 /
18	Voltage reduction time at stop	015 (030Sec)	Modbus control. Otherwise potentiometers position define start / stop program.
19	Current Limit level	300500%FLA	340%
20	Parameters setting	0 – potentiometer setting 1 – Modbus setting	0 – potentiometer setting
21	Max Start Time	0350 (*.1Sec)	300 (30Sec)
2231	Reserved		
32	K1 relay type	0 – immediate (energized at start until stop) 1 – bypass repeater	0
33	Bypass mode	0-continue firing pulses after closing bypass 1-stop continue firing pulses after closing bypass	0
34, 35	Reserved		
36	Slave Address	1127	
37	Baud Rate	0-1200 1-2400 2-4800 3-9600 4-19200	3-9600
38	Parity	0-EVEN 1-ODD 2-NONE	0-EVEN

# Example 2:

To Read holding registers at addresses 4 and 5 (O/C protection level, delay) of RVS-AXO # 18, the host computer should send following frame:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$03)
Byte 3:	Starting Address High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Starting Address Low	(\$04)
Byte 5:	No. of Registers High	(\$00)
Byte 6:	No. of Registers Low	(\$02)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

#### The RVS-AXO normal response:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)	
Byte 2:	Function	(\$03)	
Byte 3:	Byte Count	(\$04)	
Byte 4:	Data High	(\$01)	(O/C Protection Level = 500%)
Byte 5:	Data Low	(\$F4)	
Byte 6:	Data High	(\$00)	(O/C Protection Delay = 0.1Sec)
Byte 7:	Data Low	(\$01)	
Byte 10:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)	
Byte 11:	CRC_High	(\$XX)	

## Example 3:

To set one holding register at address 4 (O/C protection level) to 600 (%FLA) of RVS-AXO # 18, the host computer should send following frame:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)	
Byte 2:	Function	(\$06)	
Byte 3:	Starting Address High	(\$00)	
Byte 4:	Starting Address Low	(\$04)	
Byte 5:	Preset Data High	(\$02)	(600)
Byte 6:	Preset Data Low	(\$58)	
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)	
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)	

The RVS-AXO normal response, is an echo of the query:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$06)
Byte 3:	Starting Address High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Starting Address Low	(\$04)
Byte 5:	Preset Data High	(\$02)
Byte 6:	Preset Data Low	(\$58)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

# Example 4:

To set two holding registers (O/L protection pickup = 120%, O/L protection grade = 30) of RVS-AXO # 18, the host computer should send following frame:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)	
Byte 2:	Function	(\$10)	
Byte 3:	Starting Address High	(\$00)	
Byte 4:	Starting Address Low	(\$06)	
Byte 5:	No. Of Registers High	(\$00)	
Byte 6:	No. Of Registers Low	(\$02)	
Byte 7:	Byte Count	(\$04)	
Byte 8:	Data High	(\$00)	(120)
Byte 9:	Data Low	(\$78)	
Byte 10:	Data High	(\$00)	
Byte 11:	Data Low	(\$03)	
Byte 16:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)	
Byte 17:	CRC_High	(\$XX)	

## The RVS-AXO normal response:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$10)
Byte 3:	Starting Address High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Starting Address Low	(\$06)
Byte 5:	No. Of Registers High	(\$00)
Byte 6:	No. Of Registers Low	(\$02)
Byte 7:	Crc_Low	(\$Xx)
Byte 8:	Crc_High	(\$Xx)

# 6. DISCRETE COMMANDS (@0...@7 coils)

The RVS-AXO incorporates 8 "Coils", (bit parameters).

Address	Coil	Usage
0	Start / Stop	1 – Start, 0 - Stop
1	Reserved	
2	Reserved	
3	Reserved	
4	Reserved	
5	Reserved	
6	Reserved	
7	Reset	1 – Reset.

#### **Example 5 - Force Single Coil:**

To start the motor controlled by RVS-AXO # 18, the host computer should write "1" to the Start / Stop coil.

Note: For Force Single Coil Function, Force Data of 0000 forces 0=0F. Force data of FF00 forces 0=0F. The "Query" frame sent by the host:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)	
Byte 2:	Function	(\$05)	
Byte 3:	Coil Address High	(\$00)	
Byte 4:	Coils Address Low	(\$00)	
Byte 5:	Force Data High	(\$FF)	(Force ON)
Byte 6:	Force Data Low	(\$00)	
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)	
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)	

The normal (if no exception) response:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$05)
Byte 3:	Coil Address High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Coils Address Low	(\$01)
Byte 5:	Force Data High	(\$FF)
Byte 6:	Force Data Low	(\$00)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

# **DISCRETE HARDWIRED INPUTS Reading**

The RVS-AXO incorporates 8 Discrete Inputs, (bit parameters).

Address	Input	Usage
0	Start / Stop	1 – Closed, 0 - Open
1	Reserved	
2	Reserved	
3	Reserved	
4	Reserved	
5	Reserved	
6	Reserved	
7	Reserved	

# Example 6:

To read Start / stop input status the host computer should send following Query frame:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$02)
Byte 3:	Starting Address High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Starting Address Low	(\$00)
Byte 5:	No. of Points High	(\$00)
Byte 6:	No. of Points Low	(\$01)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

The RVS-AXO response, when Start/Stop input is closed:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$0C)	(12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$02)	
Byte 3:	Byte Count	(\$01)	
Byte 4:	Data	(\$01)	(Start / Stop Input Is Active)
Byte 5:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)	
Byte 6:	CRC_High	(\$XX)	

# 7. DIAGNOSTICS

Modbus Function 08, as implemented in the RVS-AXO supports only Sub-function \$0000. It provides for "loopback" (Return Query Data) feature, for checking the Communication Serial Link between the master and the RVS-AXO.

To request RVS-AXO # 18 to return Query data, the master should send following Query frame:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$01)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$08)
Byte 3:	Sub-function High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Sub-function Low	(\$00)
Byte 5:	Data High	(\$A5)
Byte 6:	Data Low	(\$37)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

The normal (if no exception) response is the echo of the Query:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$12)
Byte 2:	Function	(\$08)
Byte 3:	Sub-function High	(\$00)
Byte 4:	Sub-function Low	(\$00)
Byte 5:	Force Data High	(\$A5)
Byte 6:	Force Data Low	(\$37)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)
Byte 8:	CRC_High	(\$XX)

#### **EXCEPTION RESPONSES**

When the master sends a query frame to an RVS-AXO, one of the following four responses from the RVS-AXO is possible:

- 1. When no communication error is detected in the query, and no mistake is found by the communication program module in the RVS-AXO, a normal response is returned.
- 2. If the RVS-AXO does not receive the query frame (for example because of disconnected serial link cable) then no response is returned by the RVS-AXO. After proper time the master will cause a timeout condition.
- 3. If the RVS-AXO receives the query, but a faulty CRC bytes and / or Parity bits are detected, then no response is returned by the RVS-AXO. After proper time the master will cause a timeout condition.
- 4. If no communication error is detected in the query, but the RVS-AXO communication program module finds an error such as illegal Function, data address or data value, or if the RVS-AXO is busy, then an Exception response is returned. The Exception response includes Exception Code to inform the master about the type of the error.

#### **Exception Code Response Frame:**

Exception response frame holds fix number of 5 bytes. The first one, the Slave Address field is the Serial link number (transmitted in query and identical to RVS-AXO Serial Link No.). The second byte, the Function field returns the echo of the transmitted query function, but with the Most Significant Bit set to 1 (adding \$80 to the transmitted function code). The third byte is the Exception Code informing about the type of error. Last two bytes are the CRC bytes.

# **Exception Codes supported by the RVS-AXO:**

Exception Code	Туре	Comment
01	Illegal Function	Requested Function is not supported. Functions 16, 8, 15 or 16 are supported.
02	Illegal Data Address	Data address is not allowable.
03	Illegal Data Value	Data Value is not in allowable range.
06	RVS-AXO Busy	RVS-AXO is busy now. The master should transmit the message again later.

# Example 10:

Master is trying to force coil # 17 of RVS-AXO 32. The RVS-AXO incorporates only 16 coils. Illegal Data Address Exception code will be returned:

# Query:

Byte 2: Byte 3:	Serial Link No. Function Coil Address High	(\$20) (\$05) (\$00)	(32)
Byte 5:	Coils Address Low Force Data High Force Data Low	(\$11) (\$00) (\$00)	(17, Non Existent Coil) (\$0000 = "0" = Low)
Byte 7:	CRC_Low CRC_High	(\$XX) (\$XX)	

### Exception response:

Byte 1:	Serial Link No.	(\$20)	
Byte 2:	Function	(\$85)	(Original + \$80)
Byte 3:	Exception Code	(\$02)	(Illegal Data Address)
Byte 4:	CRC_Low	(\$XX)	
Byte 5:	CRC High	(\$XX)	

#### Note:

There are cases where the RVS-AXO returns Normal response, but the requested action cannot be performed, or is modified by the RVS-AXO. Few examples are:

#### **Requested Action**

#### **Performed Action**

Writing Setting parameters during start process

Ignored.

Writing few parameters (Function 16), some are out of range range.

Limiting to allowed

Start command (Function 05) while Stop Hardwired Input is open Command ignored

It is the user responsibility to verify that the requested action was performed, by reading the value of the modified parameters or the status of the command Coils.



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