CPU with Embedded Ethernet Interface

October 2005 GFK-1892F

Features

- Supports up to 64 modules with up to 2048 I/O points
- Can be either autoconfigured or configured from a programmer using configuration software
- 128KB of configurable memory for the application program, hardware configuration, registers (%R), analog inputs (%AI), and analog outputs (%AQ)
- Programming in Ladder Diagram and Instruction List
- Non-volatile flash memory for program storage
- Battery backup for program, data, and time of day clock
- Super capacitor provides power to memory for 1 hour
  - Over 1 hour, backup battery protects memory contents up to 6 months.
  - Backup battery has shelf life of 5 years when not in use.
- Run/Stop switch
- Floating point (real) data functions
- Embedded RS-232, RS-485, and Ethernet communications
- Supports EZ Program Store device
- 70mm height when mounted on DIN rail with power supply (sold separately)

Product Revision History

Rev	FW version	Description/Features
CPUE05-CG	2.35	Corrections to PID function block, serial communications, and EZ Program Store device features.
CPUE05-CF	2.34	Serial communications and PID function block enhanced.
CPUE05-CE	2.32	Support for 32-bit register data for Modbus® RTU Master
CPUE05-AD	2.31	Support for Modbus RTU Master
CPUE05-AC	2.30	Added support for Modbus RTU Master
CPUE05-AB	2.20	Added new serial I/O baud rates
CPUE05-AA	2.10	Initial Product Release

This release replaces all previous versions. If you need to determine the current firmware version of a CPU, see the steps below:

- With Cimplicity Machine Edition Logic Developer, go online to the CPU, then select Target > Online Commands > Show Status. The Device Information Software Revision shows the current firmware revision level.
- With a VersaPro or Control programmer, attach the CPU. Under the PLC menu (VersaPro) or the Comm menu (Control), select the Memory tab on the Status Information dialog.
- A firmware upgrade is optional. Upgrading is recommended for applications that use PID function blocks or serial communications. An upgrade can be ordered from the factory (44A751470-G06), or downloaded from GEFanuc.com. The firmware resides in FLASH memory, and is upgraded by serial download from a Windows PC via CPU port 1. Port 2 cannot be used.

Specifications

Size	Width: 4.95” (126mm) - along DIN rail Length: 5.04” (128mm) Depth: 2.72” (69.1mm)	
Program storage	System flash, battery-backed RAM	
Power Supply current consumption with no serial port converter or EZ Program Store device	5V uses 220mA	3.3V uses: 570mA
Power Supply current consumption with serial port converter or EZ Program Store device	5V uses: 320mA	
Floating point	yes	
Boolean execution speed	0.8 ms/K (typical)	
Realtime clock accuracy (for timer functions)	100ppm (0.01%) or +/- 9sec/day	
Time of day clock accuracy	23ppm (0.0023%) or +/- 2sec/day @ 30C. 100ppm (0.01%) or +/- 9sec/day @ full temperature range	
Embedded communications	RS-232, RS-485, Ethernet	
Configurable memory	128K bytes maximum	
Ethernet Interface Specifications		
Ethernet data rate	10Mbps (half- or full-duplex)	
Ethernet port	RJ-45, UTP	
Number of SRTP server connections	8	
Number of Ethernet Global Data (EGD) configuration-based exchanges	32	
EGD Exchange limits	100 data ranges per exchange 1400 bytes of data per exchange	
EGD Time Synchronization	NTP	
EGD Selective Consumption	yes	
Load EGD configuration from PLC to programmer	yes	
Remote Station Manager over UDP	yes	
Local Station Manager (RS-232)	via CPU Port 1	

New Features for this Release

None

CPU with Embedded Ethernet Interface

Product Information

Revision:	CPUE05-CG
Power Supply	Requires PWRx02
Firmware:	Version 2.35
Programmer Compatibility:	VersaPro software version 2.0 or later, and Machine Edition Logic Developer.
Expansion I/O Compatibility:	All types of I/O and communications modules can be used in expansion racks. Some analog modules require specific module revisions in expansion racks, as listed below: **Module** — **Module Revision** *ALG320 — B or later *ALG321 — B or later *ALG322 — B or later *ALG430 — C or later *ALG431 — C or later *ALG432 — B or later

Resolved for this Release

1. Setting both ERROR_TERM_SELECT (bit 3) and DERIVATIVE_ACTION (bit 0) in the Config Word (Address +12 of the Reference Array) no longer reverses the sign of the PID derivative term.
2. Using a Serial Port Setup COMMREQ to switch from one serial communications protocol to another will not cause a Corrupted User Memory Fault in the PLC Fault Table
3. Storing a new version of the application program and configuration using an EZ Program Store device will no longer fail when OEM protection is enabled.
4. When a serial port is configured for either SNP or SNP-X and a character with a framing error is received on either serial port, the port continues responding to received characters.

Operating Notes/Restrictions

1. When a serial port is configured for either Modbus RTU (slave or master) or Serial I/O, and a parity, framing or over-run error occurs while a serial message is being received, the next message received is ignored.
2. When a serial port is configured for Modbus RTU slave, an SNP master device (for example, a serial programmer or HMI/SCADA device that uses the SNP protocol) may attach to the port. If the SNP device is disconnected and then an RTU query is sent to the port before 10 seconds have elapsed, the port is unable to receive any serial messages. To recover, power to the CPU must be turned off and then on.
3. When a serial port is configured for Serial I/O, and a new hardware configuration is stored that changes the port protocol to SNP, the port may not respond to SNP Attach messages until the CPU is powered off and then on.
4. In series 90-30 CPUs, the Shift Register Bit (SHIFR_BIT) instruction may be used to rotate a bit sequence around a range of discrete references by specifying the same reference for the output, Q, and the start reference, ST.

   However, in VersaMax CPUs, separate references must be used for ST and Q, and additional logic must be used to copy the output bit from the Q reference to the ST reference.
5. When the configured size of a reference table is changed after the table is stored to flash memory, and the user attempts to read Initial/Forced Values from flash memory, the table will be filled with zeros.
6. When downloading a hardware configuration through the Ethernet port, do not check the ***Write all items to flash*** option of the Store/Download dialog, Checking that option causes the download to fails and disconnects the programmer. The Ethernet interface switches to its backup configuration and posts a PLC fault indicating that a time-out expired while waiting for a hardware configuration. The interface must be restarted to restore Ethernet communications.

   The flash write option only succeeds when used with stores of logic and/or reference table values.
7. When a hardware configuration that contains an Ethernet Global Data (EGD) exchange was previously stored to a CPUE05, and the definition of the EGD exchange is modified without changing the exchange ID, the CPU's Ethernet interface requires a few seconds to process the new definition when the hardware configuration is stored. If the **Target/Download and Start** option of **Machine Edition Logic Developer – PLC** is used to store the modified EGD configuration, production of EGD exchanges may not begin as expected.

   To avoid this issue, always store the hardware configuration using the **Target/Download** option, wait 5 seconds, and then transition manually to RUN Mode.
8. Using an older revision non-intelligent analog module in an expansion rack will cause a System Configuration Mismatch error to be logged. The faulted module must be replaced with a newer revision before it will be scanned. The allowed revisions are detailed under Compatibility, in the Product Information section, above.
9. Changing an IND or ISA PID function block integral rate parameter value from 1 (that is, from 0.001 repeats/sec.) to 0 or from 0 to 1 causes a step change in both the integral term and the control variable (CV) output. This result is expected. A zero integral rate value specifies that the integral term contribution to CV is zero, while a non-zero value specifies a non-zero contribution.
10. If the receiver in a local single rack is powered off while the CPU is powered on, erroneous "Addition of rack" faults may be logged by the CPU. It is recommended that both the CPU and the receiver be powered by a single source.
11. Occasionally, a "Backplane Communication Fault" may be logged on an intelligent I/O module after power-cycling the main or expansion rack. This is a diagnostic fault that can be cleared.
12. In rare instances, exceptions 28/1e and/or 1/0e may occur during power down of the CPUE05. These do not indicate a problem and may be ignored.
13. In very rare instances, when field power is lost on one module, non-intelligent modules in the same rack may also report faults.
14. In very rare instances, the CPU may not add a module being hot inserted. It will not generate an 'Addition of Module' fault and the module will not be scanned. The situation can be corrected by extracting and re-inserting the module.
15. In very rare instances, a module being hot inserted may cause analog modules in the same rack to set outputs to zero. In addition, 'Loss of Module', 'System Configuration Mismatch' or field faults may be generated on other modules in the same rack. If the modules do not return to correct behavior momentarily, power cycling will restore full operation.
16. When using the VersaPro programmer connected to the CPUE05 via Ethernet, exceptions 8/8 and 8/16 may occur when frequently changing reference view tables to a PLC with a very long (> 300 ms) sweep time.
17. If the PLC Fault Table is cleared, but the I/O Fault Table is not, the Ethernet interface may not regenerate pre-existing faults. Conversely, if the I/O Fault Table is cleared, and the PLC Fault Table is not, faults may be duplicated in the PLC Fault Table. It is recommended that you clear the PLC and I/O Fault Tables at the same time.

18. The CPUE05 gives priority to servicing the user logic program before servicing Ethernet traffic. Therefore, a long sweep time may impact Ethernet throughput.
19. When servicing Ethernet traffic, the CPUE05 gives priority to servicing EGD traffic before servicing SRTP traffic, and gives priority to servicing SRTP traffic before servicing Station Manager traffic. Therefore, a heavy load of EGD traffic can lock out SRTP operation and likewise a heavy load of EGD and/or SRTP traffic can lock out Station Manager operation. For example, configuring the CPUE05 with 32 EGD exchanges at rates faster than 150 ms will result in frequent timeouts on SRTP operations.
20. Do not issue multiple "ping" requests to a CPUE05 – it processes one incoming ping at a time.
21. If the configured data length of a consumed EGD exchange does not match the received data length, the PLC Fault Table will be filled with entries (exception 28/1d) until the condition is corrected. Use the Station Manager "Stat g" command to determine which exchange is misconfigured.
22. Caution to NTP users:
    a) No exception reported if NTP server not available at startup.
    b) Station Manager startup message does not display correct time if NTP configured.
    c) Do not set NTP advanced user parameters *nminpoll** and *nmaxpoll** to the same value.
    d) Do not use more than one NTP server of the same stratum.
    e) Do not specify the IP address of a CPUE05 as the time server in the configuration of a CPUE05 or other device.
23. If your application attempts to perform more Ethernet communication than the CPUE05 can support, the following behaviors may be observed:
    a) The Ethernet interface may restart itself and the exception log will contain 28/1 exceptions followed by a system error restart 1/5.
    b) Ethernet operation will stop and the Ethernet LEDs in the lower right corner will blink indicating fatal fault 31. Push the Ethernet restart pushbutton to recover normal Ethernet operation.
    c) Ethernet operation will stop, the Ethernet LAN LED will go off, and pushing the Ethernet restart pushbutton will have no effect. There will be no response to Station Manager commands. Ten seconds later, the Ethernet interface will restart itself. The exception log will contain a restart due to watchdog timeout 1/0c.
    d) The application may fail to receive data from one or more nodes that are transmitting data to it. Push the Ethernet restart pushbutton to recover normal Ethernet operation.
    e) The exception log will contain 28/1b and/or 28/1d exceptions. For each such exception, data for one EGD consumption sample will not be delivered into reference memory

    NOTE: If your application experiences these symptoms of overload, you must reduce the number/frequency/size of EGD exchanges and/or number/frequency/size of SRTP channels.
24. EGD group number to UDP port number assignment cannot be changed by setting the g*_udp advanced user parameters.
25. The CPUE05 does not support "supernetting", a technique of configuring the subnet mask in such a way to allow communication to multiple subnets.
26. Sustained heavy SRTP Server operation with very large data transfers (>32Kbytes) can cause loss of an internal resource called message buffers. This can result in reduced network performance and possible loss of message received from the network.
27. The CPUE05 does not reject a configuration containing a broadcast or multicast value for the module's IP Address. Do not configure broadcast or multicast values for an individual IP address. Avoid addresses of the following forms:
    - x.y.z.255
    - >223.x.y.z
    - x.y.z.0
    - x.y.z.1

    Such addresses may result in erratic communications behavior.

Preinstallation Check

Carefully inspect all shipping containers for damage. If any equipment is damaged, notify the delivery service immediately. Save the damaged shipping container for inspection by the delivery service. After unpacking the equipment, record all serial numbers. Save the shipping containers and packing material in case it is necessary to transport or ship any part of the system.

Module Installation

This equipment may be mounted on a horizontal or vertical DIN rail. If mounted on a vertical DIN rail, the CPU module must be located at the bottom. The CPU and connecting carriers must be installed on the same section of 35mm x 7.5mm DIN rail, 1mm thick. Steel DIN rail is recommended. The DIN rail must be electrically grounded to provide EMC protection. The rail must have a conductive (unpainted) corrosion-resistant finish. DIN rails compliant with DIN EN50022 are preferred. For vibration resistance, the DIN rail should be installed on a panel using screws spaced approximately 15.24cm (6 inches) apart.

Rated thermal specifications for the CPU module are based on a clearance of 2" above and below the equipment and 1" to the left of the CPU module.

1. Allow sufficient finger clearance for opening CPU door.
2. Allow adequate clearance for serial port and Ethernet cables.
3. Allow adequate space for power wiring.

The CPU with power supply attached fits into a 70mm deep enclosure.

Installing the CPU on the DIN Rail

The CPU snaps easily onto the DIN rail. No tools are required for mounting or grounding to the DIN rail.

Before joining module carriers to the CPU, remove the connector cover on the right-hand side of the CPU. Do not discard this cover, you will need to install it on the last carrier, to protect the connector pins from contamination and damage during use.

Panel-Mounting

If excessive vibration is a factor the CPU should also be screwed down to the mounting panel.

Note 1. Tolerances are +/- 0.13mm (0.005in) non-cumulative.

Note 2. 1.1-1.4Nm (10-12 in/lbs) of torque should be applied to M3.5 (#6-32) steel screw threaded into material containing internal threads and having a minimum thickness of 2.4mm (0.093in).

Removing the CPU from the DIN Rail

1. Turn off power to the power supply.
2. (If the CPU is attached to the panel with a screw) remove the power supply module. Remove the panel-mount screw.
3. Slide the CPU away from the other modules until the connector on the right side disengages from the next carrier.
4. With a small flathead screwdriver, pull the DIN rail latch outward while tilting the other end of the module down to disengage it from the DIN rail.

Activating or Replacing the Backup Battery

The CPU is shipped with a battery already installed. The battery holder is located in the top side of the CPU module. Before the first use, activate the battery by pulling and removing the insulator tab.

To replace the battery, use a small screwdriver to gently pry open the battery holder. Replace battery only with*ACC001 from your PLC supplier, or with Panasonic battery: BR2032. Use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.

Caution

Battery may explode if mistreated.

Do not recharge, disassemble, heat above 100 deg. C (212 deg. F) or incinerate.

Switching the PLC Operating Mode

The CPU Run/Stop mode switch is located behind the module door. This switch can be used to place the CPU in Stop or Run mode. It can also be used to block accidental writing to CPU memory and forcing or overriding discrete data. Use of this feature is configurable. The default configuration enables Run/Stop mode selection and disables memory protection.

If Run/Stop mode switch operation is enabled, the switch can be used to place the CPU in Run mode.

If the CPU has non-fatal faults and is not in Stop/Fault mode, placing the switch in Run position causes the CPU to go to Run mode. Faults are NOT cleared.

If the CPU has fatal faults and is in Stop/Fault mode, placing the switch in Run position causes the Run LED to blink for 5 seconds. While the Run LED is blinking, the CPU switch can be used to clear the fault table and put the CPU in Run mode. After the switch has been in Run position for at least ½ second, move it to Stop position for at least ½ second. Then move it back to Run position. The faults are cleared and the CPU goes to Run mode. The LED stops blinking and stays on. This can be repeated if necessary.

If the switch is not toggled, after 5 seconds the Run LED goes off and the CPU remains in Stop/Fault mode. Faults stay in the fault table.

Ethernet Restart Pushbutton

The Ethernet Restart pushbutton is located on the right side of the module.

The Ethernet Restart pushbutton has two functions:

- When pressed for less than 5 seconds, it resets the Ethernet hardware, tests the Ethernet LEDs, and restarts the Ethernet firmware. This disrupts any Ethernet communications that are presently underway.
- When pressed for at least 5 seconds, it toggles the function of Port 1 between its configured operation and forced local Station Manager operation.

Observing the Module LEDs

The CPU contains two sets of LEDs, one in the upper left corner and one in the lower right corner.

The LEDs in the upper left corner indicate the presence of power and show the operating mode and status of the CPU.

POWER	ON when the CPU is receiving 5V power from the power supply. Does not indicate the status of the 3.3V power output.
OK	ON indicates the CPU has passed its powerup diagnostics and is functioning properly. OFF indicates a CPU problem. Fast blinking indicates that the CPU is running its powerup diagnostics. Slow blinking indicates the CPU is configuring I/O modules. (Simultaneous blinking of this LED and the green Run LED indicates that the CPU is in boot mode and is waiting for a firmware update through Port 1.)
RUN	Green when the CPU is in Run mode. Amber when the CPU is in Stop/IO Scan mode. If this LED is OFF but OK is ON, the CPU is in Stop/No IO Scan mode. If this LED is flashing green and the Fault LED is ON, the module switch was moved from Stop to Run mode while a fatal fault existed. Toggling the switch will continue to Run mode.
FAULT	ON if the CPU is in Stop/Faulted mode because a fatal fault has occurred. To turn off the Fault LED, clear both the I/O Fault Table and the PLC Fault Table. If this LED is blinking and the OK LED is OFF a fatal fault was detected during PLC powerup diagnostics. Contact PLC Field Service.
FORCE	ON if an override is active on a bit reference.
PORT 1 **PORT 2**	Blinking indicates activity on that port. (Note: does not blink to indicate local Station Manager activity, see PORT 1 LED below.)

The LEDs in the lower right corner show the operating mode and status of the Ethernet port. The Ethernet LEDs turn ON briefly, first amber then green, whenever a restart is performed in the Operational state by pressing and releasing the Restart pushbutton (see below). This allows you to verify that the Ethernet LEDs are operational. All three LEDs blink green in unison when a software load is in progress.

LAN	Indicates the status and activity of the Ethernet network connection. ON/flickering green indicates Ethernet interface is online. ON amber indicates Ethernet interface is offline.
STAT	Indicates the general status of the Ethernet interface. ON green indicates no “exception” detected. ON amber indicates an exception. Blinking amber indicates error code. Blinking green indicates waiting for configuration or waiting for IP address.
PORT 1	ON amber indicates Port 1 is available for local Station Manager use (either by configuration or forced). OFF indicates PLC CPU is controlling Port 1.

Using the CPU Serial Ports

The CPU's two serial ports are software-configurable for SNP slave, RTU slave, Serial I/O operation, or local Station Manager operation (Port 1 only). If a port is being used for RTU, it automatically switches to SNP slave mode if necessary. Both ports' default configuration is SNP slave mode. If configured for Serial I/O, a port automatically reverts to SNP slave when the CPU is in Stop mode.

An external device can obtain power from Port 2 if it requires 100mA or less at 5VDC.

Port 1 is an RS-232 port with a 9-pin female D-sub connector. The pinout of Port 1 allows a simple, straight-through cable to connect with a standard AT-style RS-232 port. Cable shielding attaches to the shell. Port 1 screw locks are threaded #4-40. Port 1 can be configured for either CPU serial communications (SNP, RTU, Serial I/O), or local Station Manager use. If Port 1 has been configured for CPU use, it can be forced to local Station Manager operation using the Ethernet Restart pushbutton. Port 1 remains in that mode until the PLC is power cycled, or the Ethernet Restart pushbutton is pressed.

If Port 1 is configured as a local Station Manager, it cannot be used for CPU serial communications and the Ethernet Restart pushbutton will NOT toggle it to the CPU serial protocols.

Port 2 is an RS-485 port with a 15-pin female D-sub connector. This can be attached directly to an RS-485 to RS-232 adapter (IC690ACC901). Port 2 can be used for program, configuration, and table updates with the EZ Program Store module. Port 2 screw locks are threaded (metric) M3x0.5).

Pin Assignments for Port 1

Pin	Signal	Direction	Function
1	n/c		--
2	TXD	Output	Transmit Data output
3	RXD	Input	Receive Data input
4	n/c		--
5	GND	--	0V/GND signal reference
6	n/c		--
7	CTS	Input	Clear to Send input
8	RTS	Output	Request to Send output
9	n/c		--
Shell	SHLD	--	Cable Shield wire connection / 100% (Continuous) shielding cable shield connection

Cable Diagram for Attachment to a PC

PC 9-Pin Serial Port	CPU Port 1
9-pin female	9-pin male
(2) RXD	(2) TXD
(3) TXD	(3) RXD
(5) GND	(5) GND
(7) RTS	(7) CTS
(8) CTS	(8) RTS

The shield must attach to shell of connectors on both ends of the cable.

Connector and Cable Specifications for Port 1

Vendor Part numbers below are provided for reference only. Any part that meets the same specification can be used.

Cable: Belden 9610	Computer cable, overall braid over foil shield 5 conductor † 30 Volt / 80°C (176°F) 24 AWG tinned copper, 7x32 stranding			
9 Pin Male Connector:	Type:	Vendor:	Plug:	Pin:
	Crimp	ITT/Cannon AMP	DEA9PK87F0 205204-1	030-2487-017 66506-9
	Solder	ITT/Cannon AMP	ZDE9P 747904-2	-- --
Connector Shell:	Kit* – ITT Cannon DE121073-54 [9-pin size backshell kit]: Metal-Plated Plastic (Plastic with Nickel over Copper) † Cable Grounding Clamp (included) 40° cable exit design to maintain low-profile installation Plus – ITT Cannon 250-8501-010 [Extended Jackscrew]: Threaded with #4-40 for secure attachment to port † Order Qty 2 for each cable shell ordered			

† Critical Information – any other part selected should meet or exceed this criteria.

* Use of this kit maintains the 70mm installed depth.

Pin Assignments for Port 2

Pin	Signal	Direction	Function
1	SHLD	--	Cable Shield Drain wire connection
2, 3, 4	n/c		--
5	P5V	Output	+5.1VDC to power external level converters (100mA max.)
6	RTSA	Output	Request to Send (A) output
7	GND	--	0V/GND reference signal
8	CTSB'	Input	Clear to Send (B') input
9	RT	--	Resistor Termination (120 ohm) for RDA'
10	RDA'	Input	Receive Data (A') input
11	RDB'	Input	Receive Data (B') input
12	SDA	Output	Transmit Data (A) output
13	SDB	Output	Transmit Data (B) output
14	RTSB	Output	Request to Send (B) output
15	CTSA'	Input	Clear to Send (A') input
Shell	SHLD	--	Cable Shield wire connection / 100% (Continuous) shielding cable shield connection

Connector and Cable Specifications for Port 2

Vendor Part numbers below are provided for reference only. Any part that meets the same specification can be used.

Cable: Belden 8105	Low Capacitance Computer cable, overall braid over foil shield 5 Twisted-pairs † Shield Drain Wire † 30 Volt / 80°C (176°F) 24 AWG tinned copper, 7x32 stranding Velocity of Propagation = 78% Nominal Impedance = 100Ω †			
15 Pin Male Connector:	Type:	Vendor:	Plug:	Pin:
	Crimp	ITT/Cannon AMP	DAA15PK87F0 205206-1	030-2487-017 66506-9
	Solder	ITT/Cannon AMP	ZDA15P 747908-2	-- --
Connector Shell:	Kit*– ITT Cannon DA121073-50 [15-pin size backshell kit]: Metal-Plated Plastic (Plastic with Nickel over Copper) † Cable Grounding Clamp (included) 40° cable exit design to maintain low-profile installation Plus – ITT Cannon 250-8501-009 [Extended Jackscrew]: Threaded with (metric) M3x0.5 for secure attachment † Order Qty 2 for each cable shell ordered			

† Critical Information – any other part selected should meet or exceed this criteria.

* Use of this kit maintains the 70mm installed depth.

Cable Lengths

Maximum cable lengths the total number of feet from the CPU to the last device attached to the cable are:

Port 1 (RS-232) = 15 meters (50 ft.)
Port 2 (RS-485) = 1200 meters (4000 ft.)

Serial Port Baud Rates

	Port 1	Port 2
RTU protocol	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4*K, 57.6*K	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4*K, 57.6*K
Serial I/O protocol	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*, 57.6K*	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*, 57.6K*
SNP protocol	4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*	4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K*
Local Station Manager (this is independent of serial protocol baud rate)	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 57.6K, 115.2K	na

* Only available on one port at a time.

Using the Ethernet Port

The built-in Ethernet interface makes it possible to communicate on a 10BaseT network. The CPUE05 supports half-duplex and full-duplex operation; operation is automatically sensed without user configuration. Using 10/100 hubs allows communication on a network containing 100Mb devices.

The Ethernet interface can be used to:

- Send and receive Ethernet Global Data. Ethernet Global Data can be used for highly efficient periodic data transfer on the LAN. The CPU supports up to 32 simultaneous Ethernet Global Data exchanges. Global Data exchanges are configured using the PLC programming software, then stored to the PLC. Both Produced and Consumed exchanges may be configured. Supports up to 1200 data ranges across all Ethernet Global Data exchanges, and supports selective consumption of Ethernet Global Data exchanges.
- Access CPU data from a host computer or other GE Fanuc PLCs. CPU supports up to eight simultaneous SRTP Server connections for use by other SRTP client devices on the Ethernet network.
- Communicate simultaneously to multiple devices. The multiplexing capabilities of the Ethernet interface, along with the Ethernet network's high capacity, allow the CPU to communicate with several other devices at the same time.
- Indirectly attach to other Local Area Networks and/or wide area networks via third party IP routers. Communicate with remote PLCs and other nodes via an IP Router.
- Communicate with remote computers via PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) or SLIP (Serial Line Protocol) using modems and/or serial lines. Using third party PPP or SLIP devices, a remote host computer can be attached to a TCP/IP network.

Ethernet LAN Port

The 10BaseT twisted pair cable must meet applicable IEEE 802 standards. Category 5 is recommended.

Station Manager Functionality

Built-in Station Manager functionality permits on-line diagnostic and supervisory access through either Port 1 or via Ethernet. Station Manager services include:

- An interactive set of commands for interrogating and controlling the station.
- Unrestricted access to observe internal statistics, an exception log, and configuration parameters.
- Password security for commands that change station parameters or operation.
- Use of the Station Manager function requires a separate computer terminal or terminal emulator.

PID Function Parameter Block

In chapter 14 of the VersaMax PLC User's Manual, GFK-1503C, the table showing the Parameter Block for the PID function should be modified as described below.

For Address +12 (Config Word), the three rightmost columns are now:

Low Bit Units	Range	Description
Low 6 bits used		The low 6 bits of this word are used to modify six default PID settings. The 10 high-order bits should be set to 0. Set the low bit (bit 0) to 1 to modify the standard PID Error Term from the normal (SP – PV) to (PV – SP), reversing the sign of the feedback term. This is for Reverse Acting controls where the CV must go down when the PV goes up. Set the second bit (bit 1) to 1 to invert the Output Polarity so that CV is the negative of the PID output rather than the normal positive value. Set the third bit (bit 2) to 1 to modify the Derivative Action from using the normal change in the Error term to the change in the PV feedback term. Set the fourth bit (bit 3) to activate deadband processing. Set the fifth bit (bit 4) to activate anti-reset-windup action. Set the sixth bit (bit 5) to activate derivative filtering. The low 6 bits in the Config Word are defined in detail below:
	Bit 0: Error Term +/-	When bit 0 is 0, Error Term = SP - PV. When bit 0 is 1, eError tTerm = PV - SP.
	Bit 1: Output Polarity	When bit 1 is 0, the CV output represents the output of the PID calculation. When bit 1 is set to 1, the CV output represents the negative of output of the PID calculation.
	Bit 2: Derivative action on PV	When bit 2 is 0, the derivative action is applied to the error term. When bit 2 is 1, the derivative action is applied to PV.

(table continued)…

	Bit 3: Deadband action	When bit 3 is 0, no deadband action occurs. If the error is within the deadband limits, then the error term is set to zero. Otherwise the error term is not affected by the deadband limits. If bit 3 is 1, deadband action occurs. If the error term is within the deadband limits, then the error is forced to zero. If, however, the error term is outside the deadband limits, then the error term is reduced by the deadband limit: Error Term = Error Term - deadband limit. A similar adjustment occurs when the error term is less than the lower deadband limit.
	Bit 4: Anti-reset-windup action	When bit 4 is 0, the anti-reset- windup action uses a reset back-calculation. When the output is clamped, this replaces the accumulated Y remainder value with whatever value is necessary to produce the clamped output exactly. When bit 4 is 1, the accumulated Y term is replaced by the value of the Y term at the start of the calculation. In this way, the pre-clamp Y value is held as long as the output is clamped.
	Bit 5: Derivative Term filter	When bit 5 is 0, no derivative term filtering occurs. When bit 5 is 1, the rate of change of the Derivative Term is limited. This improves PID loop stability by reducing the effects of random variations (noise) and step changes in the Set Point and Process Variable inputs.
	Bit 0 – Bit 5:	Remember that the bits are set in powers of 2. To set bit 0, add 1 to the Config Word parameter value. To set bit 1, add 2. To set bit 2, add 4. To set bit 3, add 8. To set bit 4, add 16. To set bit 5, add 32. For example, set Config Word to 0 for default PID configuration. Add 1 to change the Error Term from SP - PV to PV - SP, add 2 to change the Output Polarity from CV = PID Output to CV = – PID Output, or add 4 to change Derivative Action from Error rate of change to PV rate of change, etc.