## Chapter 18 FB-6AD Analog Input Module

The resolution of FB-PLC analogue input (or called as A/D input) is 12 bits. The OS version of main unit before V3.2x has only 8 points of analogue input for FB-PLC (which goes together with old A/D module of FB-8AD). Starting from OS version V3.30, the analogue input can reach as many as 64 points, and its module changes to FB-6AD with new model of slim shape. Each FB-6AD has 6 points of input; therefore, it can expand upto 11 FB-6AD input modules with 64 points of analogue input in total (the last two points of the 11th module are invalid).

### 18.1 Specifications of FB-6AD Functions

| Item |  |  |  | cations | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input points |  |  | 6 points (Channels) |  |  |
| Digital input value |  |  | -2048~+2047 |  |  |
| Span of analog input | Bipolar* | $10 \mathrm{~V}^{*}$ | 1*.Voltage: - $10 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5. Current: $-20 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - There are 8 kinds of input in total, user may set by himself. <br> * : It means the default setting. |
|  |  | 5 V | 2.Voltage: $-5 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6. Current: $-10 \sim 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
|  | Unipolar | 10 V | 3.Voltage: $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7. Current: $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
|  |  | 5 V | 4.Voltage: $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 8. Current: $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| Finest resolution |  |  | Voltage: 1.22 mV (when input set to $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ ) Current: $2.44 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (when input set to $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) |  | =Analogue input signal/4096 |
| Accuracy |  |  | Within $\pm 1 \%$ of full scale |  |  |
| Conversion rate |  |  | Update the A/D readings every scan |  |  |
| Maximum absolute input signal |  |  | Voltage: $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ (max) <br> Current: $\pm 30 \mathrm{~mA}$ (max) |  | It may cause the destruction to hardware if exceeds this value. |
| Input resistance |  |  | $40 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ (voltage input), $250 \Omega$ (current input) |  |  |
| Insulation |  |  | Photocouple isolation |  | No isolation between channels |
| External power supply |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 20 \%, \\ & \text { Current < 200mA/@24VDC } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

### 18.2 The Procedure of Using FB-6AD Analogue Input Module



Set up input voltage/current choice (V/I),unipolar/bipolar (B/U), input voltage/current range etc. jumpers setting for respective point before installation. Cascade connecting FB-6AD through the PLC expansion interface, and complete the wiring of 24VDC external power supply and analogue inputs.


Directly access analogue input registers R3840~R3903 to acquire the analogue input value of $\mathrm{CH} 0 \sim \mathrm{CH} 63$.

### 18.3 Address Allocation of FB-PLC Analogue Inputs

The memory mapping of FB-6AD inputs is beginning from the module closest to main unit, it is orderly numbered as $\mathrm{CHO} \sim \mathrm{CH} 5$ (1st module), $\mathrm{CH} 6 \sim \mathrm{CH} 11$ (2nd module), $\mathrm{CH} 12 \sim \mathrm{CH} 17$ (3rd module)...... and increased with occurring order number, i.e. for each module, it adds with 6 and is totally 64 inputs from $\mathrm{CH} 0 \sim \mathrm{CH} 63$, and they are corresponding to the respective internal analogue input register of PLC (so called as IR register) R3840~R3903 as listed in following table. As long as there is expanded FB-6AD module connection, the PLC main unit will automatically check to verify the quantity of FB-6AD connected, and store the respective A/D value beginning from CH0 orderly into the IR register R3840~R3903; user just access from R3840~R3093 and can acquire the corresponding input span. For the relationship between accessed value and input signal, please refer to section 18.6.

(Sign extended of B11)
$\qquad$

### 18.4 Explanation of FB-6AD Hardware


(1) External power input terminal: Power supply of analogue circuit for FB-6AD, the voltage can be $24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 20 \%$ and should be supplied with 4 W of power at least.
(2) Protecting ground terminal: To connect to the safety Earth Ground of the power system.
(3) Expansion input cable: It should be connected to the front expansion unit, or the expansion output of main unit.
(4) Expansion output connector: Provides the connection for next expansion unit.
(5) Power indicator: It indicates whether the power supply at analogue circuit and external input power source are normal.
(6) Framing ground: To connect to the shielding of analogue input, please refer to the wiring connection diagram of next page.
(7) ~(12): Input terminal of $\mathrm{CH} 0 \sim \mathrm{CH} 5$.
(13)~ (18: Selective jumpers of voltage(V)/current(I) for $\mathrm{CH} 0 \sim \mathrm{CH} 5$.

All of the 6 analogue inputs of FB-6AD can either be voltage input or current input. The voltage or current input is sharing to use the same pair of input terminal (In+ and $\operatorname{In}-$ ), and voltage or current is depending on the voltage $(\mathrm{V}) /$ current $(\mathrm{I})$ jumpers pair to define (the voltage V is close to terminal side, otherwise is the current I , as shown in the JP3~JP8 of diagram B above). The V/I selective jumpers must be placed according to the text label direction (V, I are both vertically placed) to keep vertical as following diagram illustration; horizontally placed will result in error.

|  |  | $\chi$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage input (V) | Current input (1) |  |
|  |  | or |
| ( $\mathrm{CHO} \sim \mathrm{CH} 1)$ | ( $\mathrm{CHO} \sim \mathrm{CH} 1)$ |  |
|  |  | Jumper horizontally placed or not placed in pair are both incorrect. |
| ( $\mathrm{CH} 2 \sim \mathrm{CH} 5$ ) | $(\mathrm{CH} 2 \sim \mathrm{CH} 5)$ |  |

(19) $5 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ or $10 \mathrm{~mA} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ selection: Maximum input span selection

All Channels must be collectively selected and can't be independently chosen.

| Jumper setting |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10V/20mA span } \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} 5 \mathrm{~V} \quad 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{JP2} \end{array}+\quad . \quad \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analogue input | Unipolar ( U ) | $\begin{gathered} 0 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ 0 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \mathrm{~V} \sim 5 \mathrm{~V} \\ 0 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Bipolar (B) | $\begin{gathered} -10 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ -20 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5 \mathrm{~V} \sim 5 \mathrm{~V} \\ -10 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |

(20) U/B selection: Unipolar (U) or Bipolar (B) selection

The jumper must according to the U/B text label direction (both $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{U}$ are horizontal) to be horizontally placed; it mustn't be vertically placed.

| $\square$ |  | $X$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unipolar ( U ) | Bipolar (B) | JP1 JP1 |
|  |  | or <br> Jumper vertically placed or not inserted in pair are both incorrect |

### 18.5 The Input Circuit of FB-6AD



### 18.6 The Input Characteristic and Jumper Setting of FB-6AD

The 8 kind of input range selections of FB-6AD must be based on the settings of $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{U} / \mathrm{B}, 5 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ jumpers to define, that described in previous section. Hereby it will be illustrated with diagram to explain the input conversion characteristics of $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{U}, 5 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ jumpers setting ( 4 kind of selections). These four conversion curves incorporating $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{I}$ (voltage/ current) input setting can yield the above mentioned 8 kind of inputs. Please refer to the diagram illustration in section 18.4 for the explanation of V/I selection.

| Input | Voltage | $-10 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current | $-20 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |




## Diagram 2: Bipolar 5V (10mA) Span

| Input <br> range | Voltage | $-5 \mathrm{~V} \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | Jumper setting | JP2 $\begin{gathered}5 \mathrm{~V} 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ \square \square \square\end{gathered}$ | - ■ | JP1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current | $-10 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {■ }}$ |  |



Diagram 3: Unipolar 10V (20mA) Span

| Input | Voltage | $0 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current | $0 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |




- ( Span of Input )


## Diagram 4: Unipolar 5V (10mA) Span

| Input | Voltage | $0 \mathrm{~V} \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current | $0 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |




### 18.7 Notifications for the operation of FB-6AD

## A

 Matching with the OS version of Main Unit and FB-6ADFB-6AD must run on the main unit with OS version later than (include) V 3.30 to work normally. If installing FB-6AD to any main unit with version before V3.30, then only the first analog input ( CH 0 ) can work normally, all other inputs will not be able to work correctly. Consequently, for main unit with version before V3.30, please use FB-8AD analogue module and can only install with one module with 8 points of analogue input totally.

Note: To tell the version of the main unit, you can just open up the cover at the center of the CPU module and see sticker with $\begin{gathered}\text { FB-MAC } \\ V 3 . x x\end{gathered}$ or $\begin{gathered}\text { FB-MU } \\ V 3 . x x\end{gathered}$ The " $3 . x x$ " is the version of main unit.

B FB-6AD can not install together with $\mathrm{FB}-4 \mathrm{AJ}(\mathrm{K}) \times \times$ temperature module or FB-8AD analogue input module!

## C

## The processing for Unipolar Inputs

The minimum value ( 0 V or 0 mA ) should be 0 for the analogue input of unipolar, and should be 4095 for its maximum input. Nevertheless, the full resolution of 4096 of FB-6AD is expressed with -2048 (minimum) ~ 2047 (maximum), if the user intends to make it become 0~4095, it must be added with a deviation value of 2048 to IR (R3840~R3903) to acquire.

D Tackling on the OFFSET Mode Input
Confined in the limitation of space, the FB-6AD provides only normal mode for analog inputs. For the process of input for signal source of offset mode (take $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ input for example), the user can set A/D input range to be $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, convert the IR value to unipolar ( $0 \sim 4095$ ), lessen the offset ( 4 mA ) value ( $4095 \times 4 / 20=819$ ), then times the maximum input amount ( 20 mA ), and divide by the maximum span ( $4 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ); and it can acquire the offset input conversion from $4 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ reflect to $0 \sim 4095$, the procedure is as follows:
a. Set the A/D input range of analogue input module to be $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$.
b. Add the $\operatorname{IR}(R 3840 \sim R 3903)$ value with 2048 and then store it into register $R n$ (the value of $R n$ is $0 \sim$ 4095).
c. Deduct 819 ( $4095 \times \frac{4}{20}$ ) from value of register Rn , and store the calculated value back to register $R n$; if the value is negative, clear the content of register $R n$ to 0 (the value of $R n$ is $0 \sim 3276$ ).
d. The value of register Rn times 20 and then divide by $16\left(\operatorname{Rn} \times \frac{20}{16}\right)$, and it will convert the $4 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ input to range of $0 \sim 4095$.
e. To sum up the items from $\mathrm{a} \sim \mathrm{d}$, the mathematical equation is as follows:

Offset mode conversion value $\left.=〔 I R+2048-\left(4095 \times \frac{4}{20}\right)\right\rceil \times \frac{20}{16}$; the value is $0 \sim 4095$.

